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1. The process in which a solid gets directly converted into vapour is called

- (a) Desiccation
- (b) Sublimation
- (c) Evaporation
- (d) Condensation





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2 When pH=Pka, the ratio of conjugate base to acid is

- (a) 1:100
- (b) 1:1000
- (c) 1:10
- (d) 1:1





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3. The distribution of probability density calculated from Maxwell Boltzmann statistics in an arbitrarily chosen direction spread with

- (a) Increasing temperature
- (b) Decreasing temperature
- (c) Temperature is independent
- (d) None of these





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- (c) Temperature is independent
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4. Mass number

- (a) Number of electrons + number of neutrons
- (b) Number of electrons
- (c) Number of protons + number of neutrons
- (d) Number of protons





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- (b) Number of electrons
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5. An electron volt is equal to

- $(a)4.4186 \times 10^{14} \, \text{Hz}$
- (b) 1.5×10^{-6} m
- (c) $1.602 \times 10^{-12} \text{erg}$
- (d) 1.5 x 10 erg







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- (d) 1.5 x 10 erg







6. Which among the following exist as a liquid

- (a) Chloral hydrate
- (b) Methyl prylon
- (c) Paraldehyde
- (d) Glutethimide







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- (b) Methyl prylon
- (c) Paraldehyde
- (d) Glutethimide







7. Quantities of electrolytes administered to patients are expressed by

- (a) Milliequivalent
- (b) Equivalent
- (c) Milligram
- (d) Millilitre







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- (a) Milliequivalent
- (b) Equivalent
- (c) Milligram
- (d) Millilitre





8. Which one of the following is NOT a unit of concentration

- (a) Molarity
- (b) Enthalpy
- (c) Mass per volume
- (d) Milliequivalent





8. Which one of the following is NOT a unit of concentration

- (a) Molarity
- (b) Enthalpy
- (c) Mass per volume
- (d) Milliequivalent







9. The equation involved in the quantum mechanics approach to molecular modelling is

- (a) Boltzmann equation
- (b) Schrodinger wave equation
- (c) Ernst equation
- (d) Arrhenius equation







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10. Sound cannot travel in

- (a) Air
- (b) Steel
- (c) Water
- (d) Vacuum







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11. The limit test of Iron depends upon the interaction of iron with

- (a) Barium Sulphate reagent
- (b) Diphenyl thiocarbazone
- (c) Thioglycolic acid
- (d) Mercuric chloride







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- (d) Mercuric chloride







12. The limit test of lead is done using

- (a) Acetic acid
- (b) Dithizone
- (c) Phenol red
- (d) Thioglycolic acid



12. The limit test of lead is done using

- (a) Acetic acid
- (b) Dithizone
- (c) Phenol red
- (d) Thioglycolic acid







13. The buffer used in the limit test for iron is

- (a) Sodium acetate
- (b) Sodium carbonate
- (c) Ammonia and Ammonium chloride
- (d) Ammonium citrate







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- (a) Sodium acetate
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14. Which one is not the type of heavy metal

- (a) As (Arsenic)
- (b) Hg (Mercury)
- (c) Fe (Iron)
- (d) Pb (Lead)







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- (a) As (Arsenic)
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15. In limit test of chloride, which is compared

- (a) Turbidity
- (b) Opalescence
- (c) Fluorescence
- (d) Colour







15. In limit test of chloride, which is compared

- (a) Turbidity
- (b) Opalescence
- (c) Fluorescence
- (d) Colour







16. The lead acetate cotton wool is used in the limit test for arsenic to

- (a) Make the arsine gas
- (b) Develop the yellow colour
- (c) Trap the HS gas
- (d) None of these







16. The lead acetate cotton wool is used in the limit test for arsenic to

- (a) Make the arsine gas
- (b) Develop the yellow colour
- (c) Trap the HS gas
- (d) None of these







17. Which of the following is not a test for purity

- (a) Specific gravity
- (b) Melting point
- (c) Boiling point
- (d) Quantity of sample







17. Which of the following is not a test for purity

- (a) Specific gravity
- (b) Melting point
- (c) Boiling point
- (d) Quantity of sample







18. Diphenyl thiocarbazone test is a specific test for the determination of

- (a) Arsenic
- (b) Lead
- (c) Sulphate
- (d) Chloride





18. Diphenyl thiocarbazone test is a specific test for the determination of

- (a) Arsenic
- (b) Lead
- (c) Sulphate
- (d) Chloride





19. In chloride limit test, the reagent added for precipitation is

- (a) Sodium chloride
- (b) Silver nitrate
- (c) Sodium nitrate
- (d) Silver chloride





19. In chloride limit test, the reagent added for precipitation is

- (a) Sodium chloride
- (b) Silver nitrate
- (c) Sodium nitrate
- (d) Silver chloride







20. In heavy metals limit test, the standard prepared by using solution of

- (a) Silver nitrate
- (b) Lead nitrate
- (c) Silver chloride
- (d) Hydrogen chloride







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- (a) Silver nitrate
- (b) Lead nitrate
- (c) Silver chloride
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21. Magnesium sulphate

- (a) Rehydrating agent
- (b) Cathartic agent
- (c) Seizure preventing agent
- (d) Hyperemic agent







21. Magnesium sulphate

- (a) Rehydrating agent
- (b) Cathartic agent
- (c) Seizure preventing agent
- (d) Hyperemic agent







22. Milk of magnesia is an example of which group of laxatives

- (a) Bulk-forming laxative
- (b) Osmotic laxative
- (c) Stimulant laxative
- (d) Faecal softener





22. Milk of magnesia is an example of which group of laxatives

- (a) Bulk-forming laxative
- (b) Osmotic laxative
- (c) Stimulant laxative
- (d) Faecal softener







23. Milk of magnesia is a preparation containing between 7 and 8.5% of

- (a) Magnesium hydroxide
- (b) Magnesium gluconate
- (c) Magnesium perchlorate
- (d) Magnesium oxide







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- (a) Magnesium hydroxide
- (b) Magnesium gluconate
- (c) Magnesium perchlorate
- (d) Magnesium oxide







24. Antacids are

- (a) Strong base
- (b) Strong acid
- (c) Weak acids
- (d) Weak base







24. Antacids are

- (a) Strong base
- (b) Strong acid
- (c) Weak acids
- (d) Weak base







25. Bleaching may be caused by antacid preparations containing

- (a) Magnesium carbonate
- (b) Calcium carbonate
- (c) Sodium bicarbonate
- (d) Aluminum hydroxide







25. Bleaching may be caused by antacid preparations containing

- (a) Magnesium carbonate
- (b) Calcium carbonate
- (c) Sodium bicarbonate
- (d) Aluminum hydroxide







26. Chemical formula for talc is

- (a) 4MgO.4SiO.OH
- (b) 3MgO.3SiO.OH
- (c) 4MgO.3SiO $_2$.OH
- (d) $Mg_3Si_4O_{10}(OH)_2$





26. Chemical formula for talc is

- (a) 4Mg0.4Si0.0H
- (b) 3MgO.3SiO.OH
- $(c) 4MgO.3SiO_2.OH$
- (d) $Mg_3Si_4O_{10}(OH)_2$







27. Povidone iodine contains ____ of iodine

- (a) 2.5%
- (b) 2 to 5%
- (c) 5 to 9%
- (d) 9 to 12%







27. Povidone iodine contains ____ of iodine

- (a) 2.5%
- (b) 2 to 5%
- (c) 5 to 9%
- (d) 9 to 12%







28. Sublimed Sulphur is use

- (a) Anti-sebaceous
- (b) Anti-dandruff
- (c) Anti-scabies
- (d) Anti-alopecia







28. Sublimed Sulphur is use

- (a) Anti-sebaceous
- (b) Anti-dandruff
- (c) Anti-scabies
- (d) Anti-alopecia





29. Reddish brown colour of calamine is due to

- (a) Zinc chloride
- (b) Ferric chloride
- (c) Ferric oxide
- (d) Potassium permanganate







29. Reddish brown colour of calamine is due to

- (a) Zinc chloride
- (b) Ferric chloride
- (c) Ferric oxide
- (d) Potassium permanganate







30. Medicated Powders commonly contain

- (a) Iodine
- (b) Talc
- (c) Bentonite
- (d) Cellulose







30. Medicated Powders commonly contain

- (a) Iodine
- (b) Talc
- (c) Bentonite
- (d) Cellulose







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31. Locally applied protein precipitants with low cell permeability are known as

- (a) Epilatories
- (b) Astringents
- (c) Humectants
- (d) Keratolytics







31. Locally applied protein precipitants with low cell permeability are known as

- (a) Epilatories
- (b) Astringents
- (c) Humectants
- (d) Keratolytics







32. Aluminium ion in solution is an example for

- (a) Germicide
- (b) Astringent
- (c) Protective
- (d) Pigment







32. Aluminium ion in solution is an example for

- (a) Germicide
- (b) Astringent
- (c) Protective
- (d) Pigment







33. External application of dried aluminium hydroxide gel is

- (a) Flavouring agent
- (b) Mild astringent
- (c) Absorbent
- (d) Coloring agent







33. External application of dried aluminium hydroxide gel is

- (a) Flavouring agent
- (b) Mild astringent
- (c) Absorbent
- (d) Coloring agent







34. Bismuth sub carbonate is a/an

- (a) Antacid and laxative
- (b) Adsorbent and astringent
- (c) Saline laxative
- (d) Diuretic and electrolyte replenished







34. Bismuth sub carbonate is a/an

- (a) Antacid and laxative
- (b) Adsorbent and astringent
- (c) Saline laxative
- (d) Diuretic and electrolyte replenished







35. Which of the following is an example of astringent

- (a) Milk
- (b) Tannins
- (c) Fatty acids
- (d) Calcium carbonate







35. Which of the following is an example of astringent

- (a) Milk
- (b) Tannins
- (c) Fatty acids
- (d) Calcium carbonate







36. The mechanism by which fluorides inhibit dental caries to

(a) By increasing susceptibility to acid(b) increasing the sensitivity of tooth(c) Decreased acid solubility of enamel(d) Increased acid solubility of enamel





36. The mechanism by which fluorides inhibit dental caries to

- (a) By increasing susceptibility to acid
- (b) increasing the sensitivity of tooth
- (c) Decreased acid solubility of enamel
- (d) Increased acid solubility of enamel







37. Stannous fluoride is used as

- (a) Astringent
- (b) Dental caries
- (c) Dentifrices
- (d) Anti-dandruff





37. Stannous fluoride is used as

- (a) Astringent
- (b) Dental caries
- (c) Dentifrices
- (d) Anti-dandruff







38. Abrasive agent used in dentifrices

- (a) Sodium fluoride
- (b) Selenium sulphide
- (c) Zinc sulphate
- (d) Calcium carbonate







38. Abrasive agent used in dentifrices

- (a) Sodium fluoride
- (b) Selenium sulphide
- (c) Zinc sulphate
- (d) Calcium carbonate







39. Sodium fluoride is used to cure

- (a) Inflammation of mouth
- (b) Bacterial infection
- (c) Acidity
- (d) Dental caries







39. Sodium fluoride is used to cure

- (a) Inflammation of mouth
- (b) Bacterial infection
- (c) Acidity
- (d) Dental caries





40. Sodium metaphosphate is used in

- (a) Anticaries
- (b) Antacid
- (c) Desensitizer
- (d) Dentifrice







40. Sodium metaphosphate is used in

- (a) Anticaries
- (b) Antacid
- (c) Desensitizer
- (d) Dentifrice







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