



RRB PHARMACIST

MODEL PAPER -76

2024

TIME:-
9:00 P.M



40 QUESTIONS

WITH DETAILED EXPLANATION

SUBJECT -

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY

VIDEO DEKHNE KE LIYE BANNER PAR CLICK KARE





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ICONS PAR CLICK KARE**





1. In which one of following Oxygen is NOT used

- (a) Severe pulmonary damage
- (b) Carbon monoxide poisoning
- (c) In Rocket fuels
- (d) In soft drinks





1. In which one of following Oxygen is NOT used

- (a) Severe pulmonary damage
- (b) Carbon monoxide poisoning
- (c) In Rocket fuels
- (d) In soft drinks**





2. The shoulder of Oxygen cylinder is painted

- (a) Black
- (b) Grey
- (c) White
- (d) Blue



S. No.	Gas Cylinder	Color	
		Shoulder	Body
1.	Air	Grey	Grey
2.	Ammonia	Red	Yellow & Black
3.	Carbon Dioxide	Silver	Black
4.	Chlorine	Yellow	Yellow
5.	Helium	Brown	Brown
6.	Hydrogen	Red	Red
7.	Nitrogen	Black	Grey
8.	Oxygen	White	Black





2. The shoulder of Oxygen cylinder is painted

- (a) Black
- (b) Grey
- (c) White
- (d) Blue





3. Carbon dioxide is converted to bicarbonate by the enzyme

- (a) Carbonic hydrase
- (b) Carbonic anhydrase
- (c) Bicarbonate synthase
- (d) None of these





3. Carbon dioxide is converted to bicarbonate by the enzyme

- (a) Carbonic hydrase
- (b) Carbonic anhydrase**
- (c) Bicarbonate synthase
- (d) None of these





4. Which of the following is a laughing gas

- (a) Carbon dioxide
- (b) Nitrous oxide
- (c) Hydrogen
- (d) Oxygen





4. Which of the following is a laughing gas

- (a) Carbon dioxide
- (b) Nitrous oxide**
- (c) Hydrogen
- (d) Oxygen





5. Nitrous oxide should be stored in metal cylinders with temperature NOT exceeding

- (a) 36°C
- (b) 26°C
- (c) 45°C
- (d) 10°C





5. Nitrous oxide should be stored in metal cylinders with temperature NOT exceeding

- (a) 36°C**
- (b) 26°C**
- (c) 45°C**
- (d) 10°C**





6. Which heat process is used for preparation of calcium oxide, magnesium oxide and zinc oxide from their respective carbonates

- (a) Evaporation**
- (b) Calcination**
- (c) Sublimation**
- (d) Fusion**





6. Which heat process is used for preparation of calcium oxide, magnesium oxide and zinc oxide from their respective carbonates

- (a) Evaporation
- (b) Calcination**
- (c) Sublimation
- (d) Fusion





7. Which of the following is a dye that produces result similar to litmus paper

- (a) Azolitmin**
- (b) Morin**
- (c) Curcumin**
- (d) Lawsone**





7. Which of the following is a dye that produces result similar to litmus paper

- (a) Azolitmin**
- (b) Morin**
- (c) Curcumin**
- (d) Lawsone**





8. The expensive potassium bromide may be adulterated with cheaper

- (a) Magnesium bromide**
- (b) Sodium bromide**
- (c) Aluminium bromide**
- (d) None of these**





8. The expensive potassium bromide may be adulterated with cheaper

- (a) Magnesium bromide
- (b) Sodium bromide**
- (c) Aluminium bromide
- (d) None of these





9. Sublimation is not a method of purification for

- (a) Ammonium chloride
- (b) Arsenic trioxide
- (c) Iodine
- (d) Mercuric chloride





9. Sublimation is not a method of purification for

- (a) Ammonium chloride
- (b) Arsenic trioxide
- (c) Iodine
- (d) Mercuric chloride





10. Which of following occurs naturally, sulphide called as cinnabar

- (a) Mercury**
- (b) Silver**
- (c) Zinc**
- (d) Arsenic**





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- (a) Mercury**
- (b) Silver**
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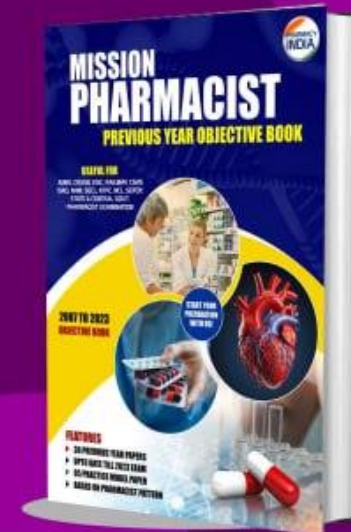
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11. Chemically PAS is

- (a) 4-amino-2-hydroxy benzoic acid
- (b) 5-amino-3-hydroxy benzoic acid
- (c) 2-amino-2-hydroxy benzoic acid
- (d) 6-amino-4-hydroxy benzoic acid





11. Chemically PAS is

- (a) 4-amino-2-hydroxy benzoic acid
- (b) 5-amino-3-hydroxy benzoic acid
- (c) 2-amino-2-hydroxy benzoic acid
- (d) 6-amino-4-hydroxy benzoic acid

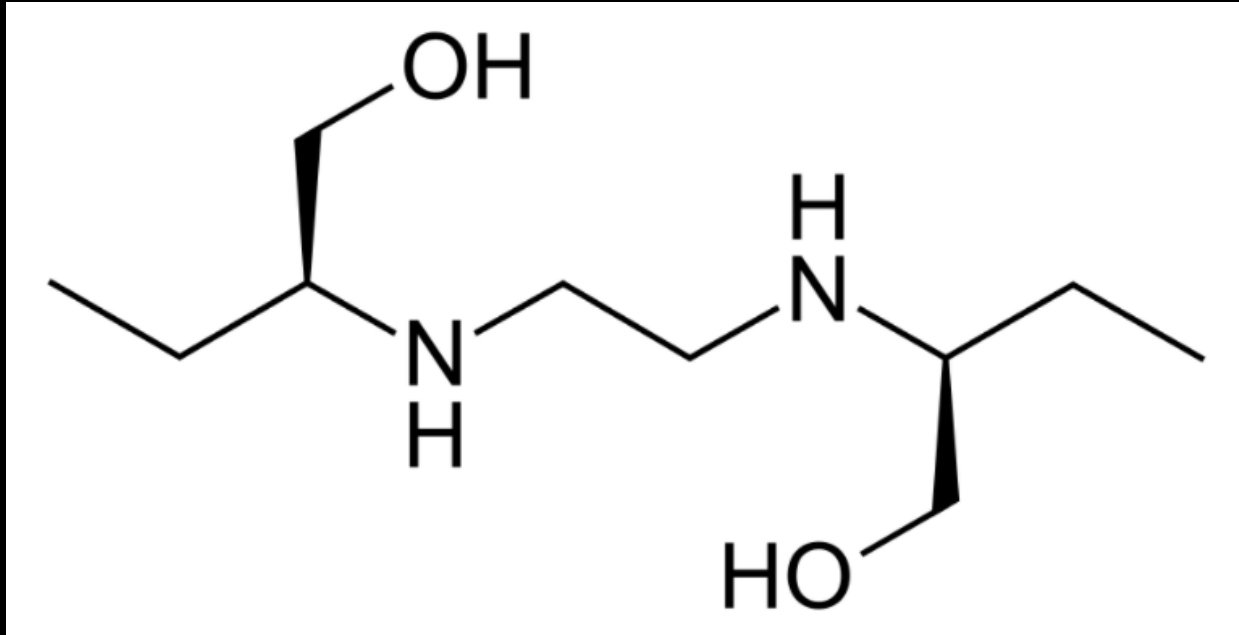




12. An ethylene diamine derivative as antitubercular drug

- (a) Ethionamide
- (b) Pyrazinamide
- (c) Isoniazid
- (d) Ethambutol







12. An ethylene diamine derivative as antitubercular drug

- (a) Ethionamide
- (b) Pyrazinamide
- (c) Isoniazid
- (d) Ethambutol**





13. Pyrazinamide is

- (a) Pyrazine-1-carboxamide
- (b) Pyrazine-2-carboxamide
- (c) Pyrazine-3-carboxamide
- (d) Pyrazine-4-carboxamide





13. Pyrazinamide is

- (a) Pyrazine-1-carboxamide
- (b) Pyrazine-2-carboxamide**
- (c) Pyrazine-3-carboxamide
- (d) Pyrazine-4-carboxamide

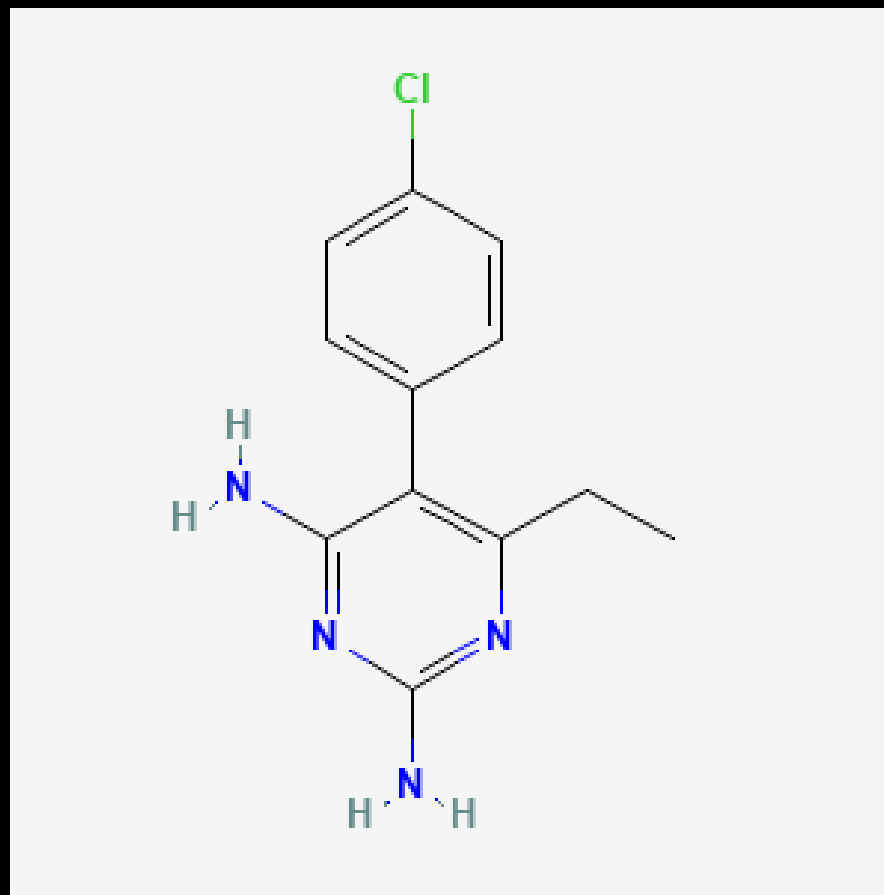




14. IUPAC name for Pyrimethamine is

- (a) 2-(4-chlorophenyl)-6-ethyl-1,2-pyrimidinediamine
- (b) 3-(4-chlorophenyl)-6-ethyl-1,4-pyrimidinediamine
- (c) 4-(4-chlorophenyl)-6-ethyl-2,2-pyrimidinediamine
- (d) 5-(4-chlorophenyl)-6-ethyl-2,4-pyrimidinediamine







14. IUPAC name for Pyrimethamine is

- (a) 2-(4-chlorophenyl)-6-ethyl-1,2-pyrimidinediamine
- (b) 3-(4-chlorophenyl)-6-ethyl-1,4-pyrimidinediamine
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- (d) 5-(4-chlorophenyl)-6-ethyl-2,4-pyrimidinediamine

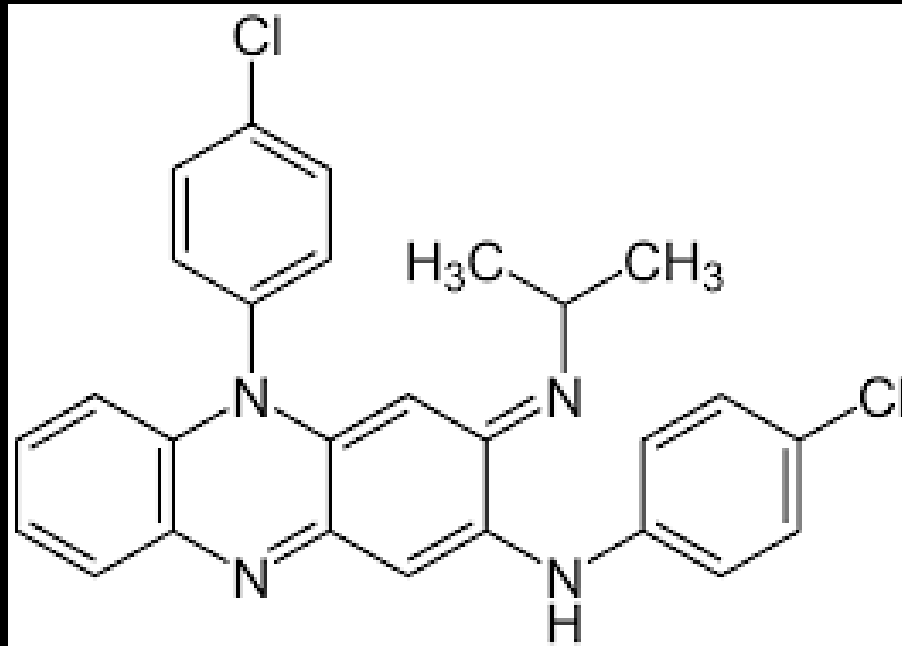




15. Clofazimine is a/an derivative

- (a) Ascorbic acid
- (b) Phenothiazine
- (c) Phenazine
- (d) Azepine







15. Clofazimine is a/an derivative

- (a) Ascorbic acid
- (b) Phenothiazine
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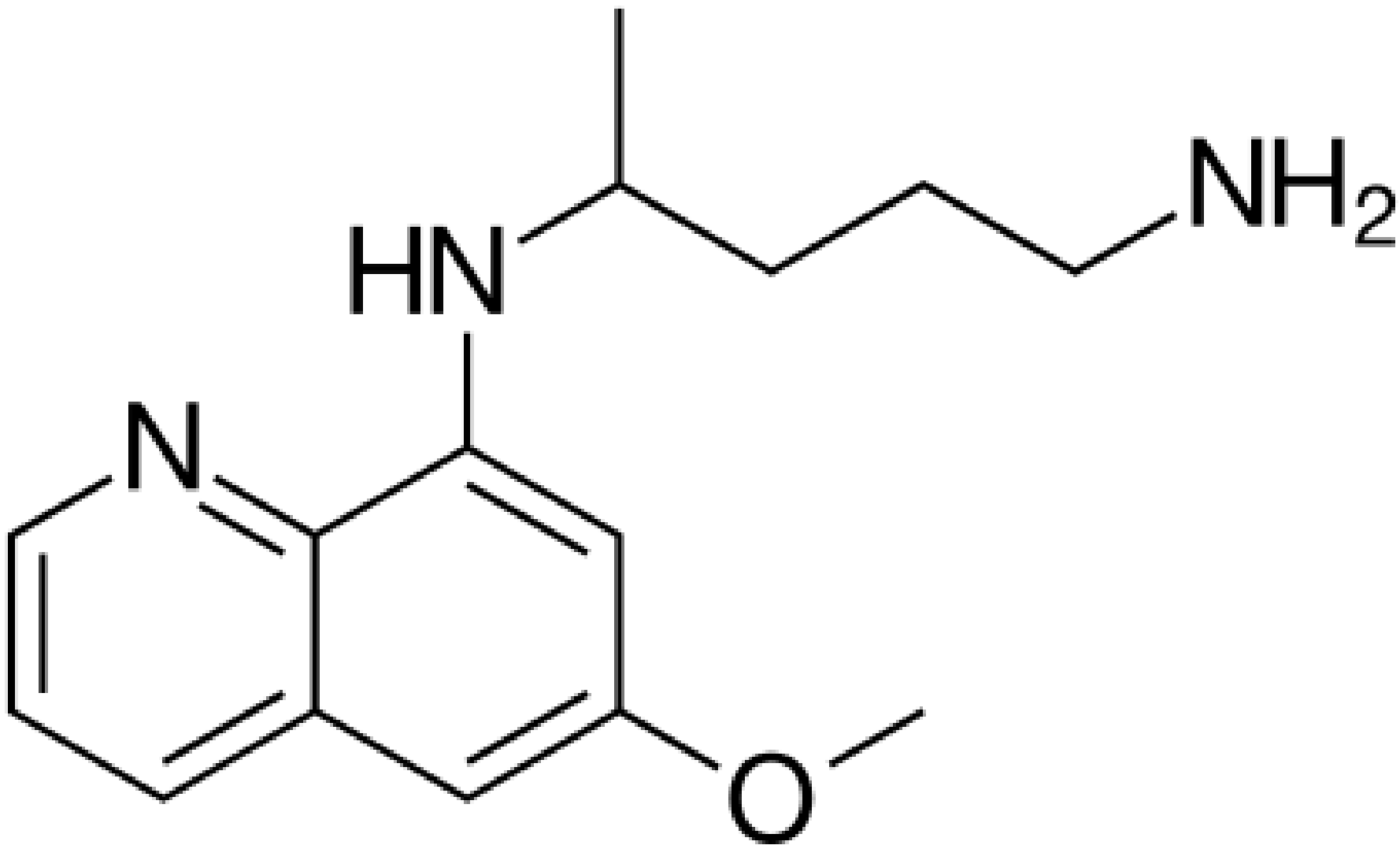




16. Primaquine is a

- (a) 2-Amino Quinoline
- (b) 4-Amino Quinoline
- (c) 6-Amino Quinoline
- (d) 8-Amino Quinoline







16. Primaquine is a

- (a) 2-Amino Quinoline
- (b) 4-Amino Quinoline
- (c) 6-Amino Quinoline
- (d) 8-Amino Quinoline**





17. Fully substituted pyrimidine nucleus is found in

- (a) Chloroquine
- (b) Primaquine
- (c) Proguanil
- (d) Pyrimethamine





17. Fully substituted pyrimidine nucleus is found in

- (a) Chloroquine
- (b) Primaquine
- (c) Proguanil
- (d) Pyrimethamine**





18. IUPAC name for Pyrimethamine is

- (a) 2-(4-chlorophenyl)-6-ethyl-1,2- pyrimidinediamine
- (b) 3-(4-chlorophenyl)-6-ethyl-1,4- pyrimidinediamine
- (c) 4-(4-chlorophenyl)-6-ethyl-2,2- pyrimidinediamine
- (d) 5-(4-chlorophenyl)-6-ethyl-2,4- pyrimidinediamine





18. IUPAC name for Pyrimethamine is

- (a) 2-(4-chlorophenyl)-6-ethyl-1,2- pyrimidinediamine
- (b) 3-(4-chlorophenyl)-6-ethyl-1,4- pyrimidinediamine
- (c) 4-(4-chlorophenyl)-6-ethyl-2,2- pyrimidinediamine
- (d) 5-(4-chlorophenyl)-6-ethyl-2,4- pyrimidinediamine





19. Diethylcarbamazine is the drug of choice in the treatment of

- (a) Epilepsy
- (b) Filarial infection
- (c) Hookworm infestation
- (d) Malaria







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- (a) Epilepsy**
- (b) Filarial infection**
- (c) Hookworm infestation**
- (d) Malaria**

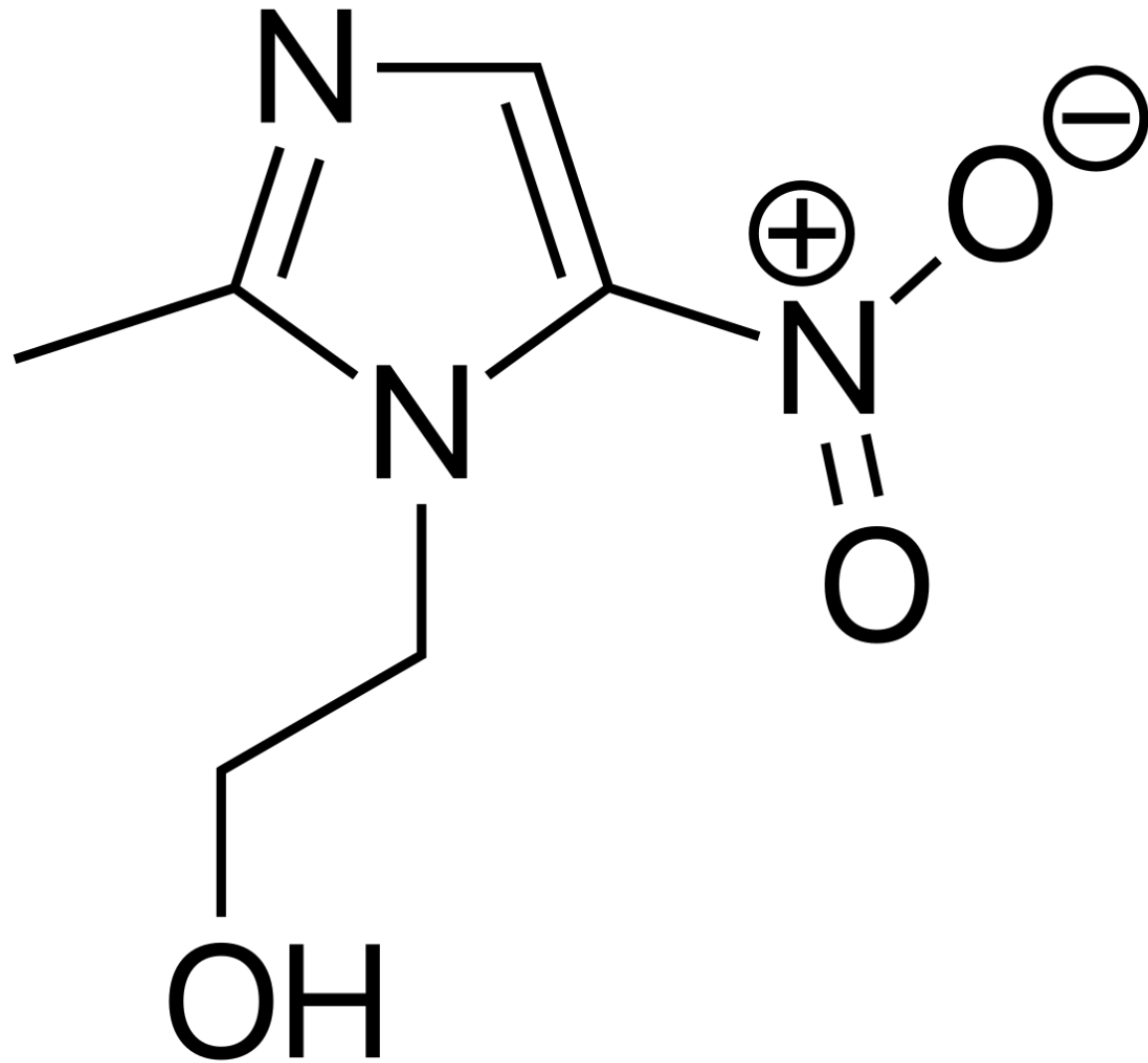




20. Chemical name of metronidazole is

- (a) 2-(2-methyl, 5-nitro imidazole-1-yl) ethanol
- (b) 2-(3-methyl, 5-nitro imidazole-1-yl) ethanol
- (c) 1-(3-methyl, 5-nitro imidazole-1-yl) ethanol
- (d) 1-(3-ethyl, 5-nitro imidazole-1-yl) ethanol







20. Chemical name of metronidazole is

- (a) 2-(2-methyl, 5-nitro imidazole-1-yl) ethanol**
- (b) 2-(3-methyl, 5-nitro imidazole-1-yl) ethanol**
- (c) 1-(3-methyl, 5-nitro imidazole-1-yl) ethanol**
- (d) 1-(3-ethyl, 5-nitro imidazole-1-yl) ethanol**





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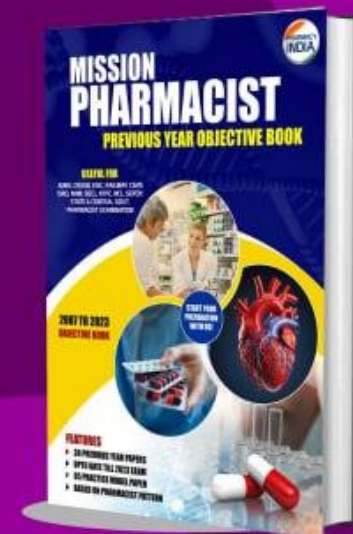
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21. The most satisfactory indicator for non-aqueous acid-base titration is

- (a) Alizarin yellow
- (b) m-Cresol purple
- (c) p - Naphtholbenzein
- (d) Sodium alizarin sulfonate





21. The most satisfactory indicator for non-aqueous acid-base titration is

- (a) Alizarin yellow
- (b) m-Cresol purple
- (c) p - Naphtholbenzein**
- (d) Sodium alizarin sulfonate





22. What indicator is suitable for Sodium Carbonate titration against strong acids

- (a) Methyl red
- (b) Methyl orange
- (c) Phenolphthalein
- (d) Gelatin solution





22. What indicator is suitable for Sodium Carbonate titration against strong acids

- (a) Methyl red
- (b) Methyl orange**
- (c) Phenolphthalein
- (d) Gelatin solution





23. Mordant black is used as an indicator in the titration of

- (a) Calcium lactate
- (b) Sodium acetate
- (c) Ammonium chloride
- (d) Hydrogen peroxide





23. Mordant black is used as an indicator in the titration of

- (a) Calcium lactate**
- (b) Sodium acetate**
- (c) Ammonium chloride**
- (d) Hydrogen peroxide**





24. The color of Phenolphthalein in 0.01 N NaOH Solution is

- (a) Pink
- (b) Orange
- (c) Colorless
- (d) Red





24. The color of Phenolphthalein in 0.01 N NaOH Solution is

- (a) Pink**
- (b) Orange**
- (c) Colorless**
- (d) Red**





25. In non-titration of amine halides, the halide ion is removed by the addition of

- (a) Ethyl acetate**
- (b) Sodium acetate**
- (c) Cellulose acetate**
- (d) Mercuric acetate**





25. In non-titration of amine halides, the halide ion is removed by the addition of

- (a) Ethyl acetate
- (b) Sodium acetate
- (c) Cellulose acetate
- (d) Mercuric acetate**





26. Hydrogen peroxide assay is performed by

- (a) Diazotization titration
- (b) Neutralization titration
- (c) Non-aqueous titration
- (d) Redox titration





26. Hydrogen peroxide assay is performed by

- (a) Diazotization titration
- (b) Neutralization titration
- (c) Non-aqueous titration
- (d) Redox titration**





27. The end point of redox titration is

- (a) Conductometric technique
- (b) Potentiometric and indicator method
- (c) Indicator, potentiometric and amperometric methods
- (d) Internal indicator only





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- (a) Conductometric technique
- (b) Potentiometric and indicator method
- (c) Indicator, potentiometric and amperometric methods**
- (d) Internal indicator only





28. An example of pM indicator

- (a) Methyl orange
- (b) Phenolphthalein
- (c) Phenyl red
- (d) Murexide





28. An example of pM indicator

- (a) Methyl orange
- (b) Phenolphthalein
- (c) Phenyl red
- (d) Murexide**





29. Weakly basic drugs are assayed by

- (a) Non-aqueous titration
- (b) Complexometric titration
- (c) Redox titration
- (d) Precipitation titration





29. Weakly basic drugs are assayed by

- (a) Non-aqueous titration**
- (b) Complexometric titration**
- (c) Redox titration**
- (d) Precipitation titration**





30. Starch-iodide paste/paper is used as an external indicator in one of the following titrations. Identify that

(a) Iodometric titration of copper sulphate using sodium thiosulphate as titrant

(b) Iodimetric titration of ascorbic acid using iodine solution as titrant

(c) Diazotization titration of sulphadiazine using sodium nitrite as titrant

(d) Potassium dichromate titration using sodium thiosulphate as titrant





30. Starch-iodide paste/paper is used as an external indicator in one of the following titrations. Identify that

(a) Iodometric titration of copper sulphate using sodium thiosulphate as titrant

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(c) Diazotization titration of sulphadiazine using sodium nitrite as titrant

(d) Potassium dichromate titration using sodium thiosulphate as titrant





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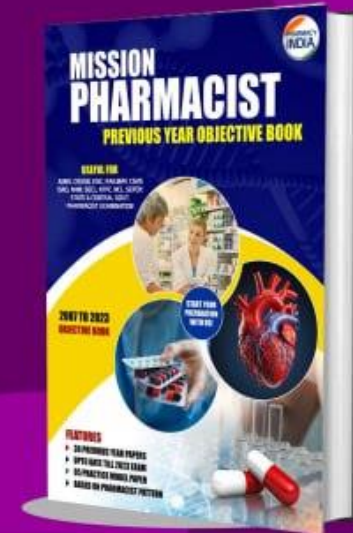
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31. Calomel is

- (a) Magnesium chloride
- (b) Murexide
- (c) Mercurous chloride
- (d) Calamine





31. Calomel is

- (a) Magnesium chloride
- (b) Murexide
- (c) Mercurous chloride
- (d) Calamine





32. In polarography DME has a number of advantages. One of the advantages is that mercury has large Hydrogen over potential. It means which one of the followings

- (a) Hydrogen ions get easily reduced on the DME**
- (b) Hydrogen gas gets easily reduced on the DME**
- (c) Hydrogen ions require high potential to be reduced at DME**
- (d) Water is difficult to get oxidized at DME**





32. In polarography DME has a number of advantages. One of the advantages is that mercury has large Hydrogen over potential. It means which one of the followings

- (a) Hydrogen ions get easily reduced on the DME**
- (b) Hydrogen gas gets easily reduced on the DME**
- (c) Hydrogen ions require high potential to be reduced at DME**
- (d) Water is difficult to get oxidized at DME**





33. Purity of water can be assessed by determining one of its following properties instrumentally

- (a) pH
- (b) Refractivity
- (c) Viscosity
- (d) Conductivity





33. Purity of water can be assessed by determining one of its following properties instrumentally

- (a) pH
- (b) Refractivity
- (c) Viscosity
- (d) Conductivity**





34. In Glass electrode, platinum wire is inserted in which of the following solution

- (a) 0.1 M hydrochloric acid**
- (b) 0.1 M Mercuric chloride**
- (c) 0.1 M Potassium chloride**
- (d) 0.1 M Potassium Bromide**





34. In Glass electrode, platinum wire is inserted in which of the following solution

- (a) 0.1 M hydrochloric acid**
- (b) 0.1 M Mercuric chloride**
- (c) 0.1 M Potassium chloride**
- (d) 0.1 M Potassium Bromide**





35. In Polarography, diffusion current is affected by

- (a) Nernst equation
- (b) Ilkovic equation
- (c) Henderson equation
- (d) Gram equation





35. In Polarography, diffusion current is affected by

- (a) Nernst equation
- (b) Ilkovic equation**
- (c) Henderson equation
- (d) Gram equation





36. Which one is NOT the detector of Gas chromatography

- (a) TCD
- (b) CCD
- (c) FID
- (d) AID





36. Which one is NOT the detector of Gas chromatography

- (a) TCD
- (b) CCD**
- (c) FID
- (d) AID





37. Which one is NOT used in Gas chromatography

- (a) Packed column
- (b) Open tubular column
- (c) SCOT column
- (d) Guard column





37. Which one is NOT used in Gas chromatography

- (a) Packed column
- (b) Open tubular column
- (c) SCOT column
- (d) Guard column**





38. Which one is NOT used as a carrier gas in Gas chromatography

- (a) Carbon dioxide**
- (b) Hydrogen**
- (c) Helium**
- (d) Nitrogen**





38. Which one is NOT used as a carrier gas in Gas chromatography

(a) Carbon dioxide

(b) Hydrogen

(c) Helium

(d) Nitrogen





39. Which reagent is used to detect phenolic compounds

- (a) Vanillin sulphuric acid
- (b) Dragendorff
- (c) Ninhydrin
- (d) Methanolic Ferric chloride





39. Which reagent is used to detect phenolic compounds

- (a) Vanillin sulphuric acid**
- (b) Dragendorff**
- (c) Ninhydrin**
- (d) Methanolic Ferric chloride**





40. Which one is not a destructive technique in TLC

- (a) Anisaldehyde sulphuric acid spray
- (b) Ferric chloride spray
- (c) Iodine chamber
- (d) Ninhydrin spray





40. Which one is not a destructive technique in TLC

- (a) Anisaldehyde sulphuric acid spray
- (b) Ferric chloride spray
- (c) Iodine chamber**
- (d) Ninhydrin spray





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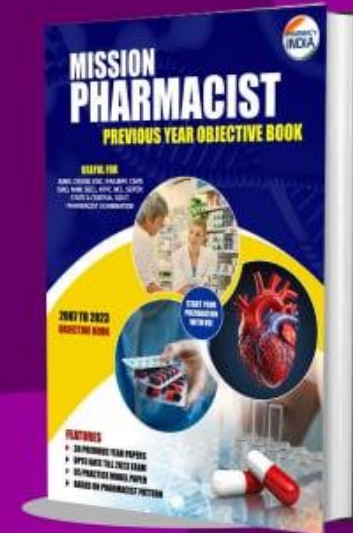
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