

K.R. MANGALAM UNIVERSITY

Sohna Road, Gurgaon

Reappear End Term Examination-2024

Course Title: Physical Pharmaceutics-II

Course Code: BP403T

Programme: B. Pharm

Time: 3 hr

Sem: 4

Max. Marks: 75

NOTE: Attempt all questions from section-A, any seven out of nine questions in section B and any two out of two questions in section C.

Section-A (20 X 1 = 20 Marks)

1	Electrodialysis method is employed in the colloidal chemistry for the purpose of: a. Identification b. preparation c. Stabilization d. Purification	CO1
2	In the determination of size, shape and structure of colloidal particles, which one of the following CAN NOT be used? a. electron microscope b. instrument measuring light scattering c. Langmuir film balance d. ultramicroscope	CO3
3	An emulsifier is considered to be ideal, if it is soluble in a. Aqueous phase b. oily phase c. Option a & b d. none of the above	CO2
4	Creaming in emulsion can be controlled by regulating a. density of dispersed phase b. globule size c. volume of dispersion medium d. density of dispersion medium	CO2
5	Thixotropic type of behavior is shown by the gel: a. Bentonite b. Pectin c. Starch d. Silica	CO1
6	Dilatant flow is characterized as a reverse phenomenon of: a. Newtonian flow b. Plastic Flow c. Pseudoplastic flow d. Rheopexy	CO3
7	Which of the following properties of a particle significantly affects the physical, chemical and biological properties of the drug? a. density b. sedimentation c. surface area d. size	CO2
8	The type of a particle diameter obtained largely depends on which it is determined a. method by which it is determined b. nature of the powder c. way it is defined and described d. procedure by which it is calculated	CO3
9	Emulsions are defined as thermodynamically unstable systems. The events that follow sequentially towards instability are: a. flocculation, creaming, coalescence and breaking b. coalescence, breaking, creaming and flocculation c. coalescence, flocculation, creaming and breaking d. All of the above	CO2
10	Molecularity of a reaction can never be _____. a. 0 b. 2 c. 3 d. 1	CO2
11	Guidelines on stability testing are given by a. USP b. ICH c. Govt. of India d. BP	CO3
12	Accelerated stability studies help in predicting _____. a. solubility b. expiry date c. order d. molecularity	CO2
13	Specific reaction rate constant is a parameter of a. chemical reaction b. Disintegration c. Dissolution d. Diffusion	CO2
14	The HLB range of an emulsifier employed in the preparation of water-in-oil emulsion is: a. 3 to 6 b. 7 to 12 c. 13 to 15 d. none of the above	CO2
15	Helium Pycnometer is used to determine a. Size b. True density c. Sedimentation rate d. Surface area	CO1
16	Porosity is expressed in a. Percentage b. Millimeter c. Gram/Millimeter d. Newton	CO3

