

^{Ph.} e-mail : (0343) 243 2678/79

: bcrcp_dgp@yahoo.co.in

: www.bcrcp.ac.in

Approved by PCI & Affiliated to MAKAUT, WB and WBSCT&VE&SD Dr. Meghnad Saha Sarani, Bidhannagar, Durgapur-713206, West Bengal (India)

2.5.1: Offline question paper sample



B. Pharm. 3rd Year 6th Semester, 2023-24, 1st CA

COURSE: B. PHARM

PAPER: Quality Assurance

Time: 50 min.

CODE: PT-611

Full Marks: 25

WRITE THE ASSIGNMENT IN AN A4 PAPER AND UPLOAD IN PDF FORMAT IN THE UPLOADING SECTION OF

| Assignment/Topic | | | Marks |
|---|-------|----------------|-------|
| Write any one of the following: 1. Define Total Quality Management (TQM). Elaborate the concepts of Total Quality Management (TQM) for pharmaceutical industry. 2. Define validation. Write in details of process validation. | | | 25 |
| | CO | NO OF QUES. | MARKS |
| | CO. 1 | 1 | 25 |
| | CO. 2 | | |
| ASSIGNMENT AND CO. MAPPING | CO. 3 | 1 | 25 |
| | CO. 4 | | |
| | CO. 5 | | |
| | TOTAL | 1 | 25 |



Prof. (Dr.) Samir Kumar Samanta M. Pharm., Ph.D (J.U.) Principal

Dr. B. C. Roy College of Pharmacy & AHS Durgapur, West Bengal-713206



Ph. e-mail : (0343) 243 2678/19

: bcrcp_dgp@yahoo.co.in

: www.bcrcp.ac.in

Approved by PCI & Affiliated to MAKAUT, WB and W85CT&VE&SO Dr. Meghnad Saha Sarani, Bidhannagar, Durgapur-713206, West Bengal (India)



DR. B. C. ROY COLLEGE OF PHARMACY & AHS, DURGAPUR

B. Pharm. 3rd Year 6th Semester, 2023-24, 1st continuous Assessment COURSE: B. Pharm.

PAPER: Medicinal Chemistry III

CODE: PT- 613

Time: 40minutes

Full Marks: 25

WRITE THE ASSIGNMENT IN AN A4 PAPER AND UPLOAD IN PDF FORMAT IN THE UPLOADING SECTION OF GOOGLE FORM.

| Assignment/Topic | | Map. CO | Marks |
|--|--|-------------|-------|
| Explain the steps of synthesis of the following compounds (any fi Chloroquine, Pamaquine, Chloramphenicol, Isoniazide, Para amino Ciprofloxacin, Nitrofurantoin, Acyclovir | CO-2, CO-3 | 25 | |
| Or, Discuss the structure-activity-relationship (SAR) of the following Quinoline as antimalarials, β-Lactam antibiotics, Aminoglycosides | s (<i>any three</i>): , Tetracyclines | CO-1, CO-2 | 25 |
| Or, Write down name and structures of the starting materials and structures of the final compounds of synthetic route of the followings (any eight): Miconazole, Tolnastate, Metronidazole, Diethylcarbamazine citrate, Mebendazole, | | CO-4 | 25 |
| Sulfamethoxazole, Sulfacetamide, Trimethoprim, Dapsone | CO | NO OF QUES. | MARKS |
| | CO. I | 1 | 25 |
| | CO. 2 | 2 | 23 |
| ASSIGNMENT AND CO. MAPPING C | CO. 3 | 1 | 25 |
| | CO. 4 | 1 | 27 |
| | CO. 5 | 0 | 0 |
| | TOTAL | 5 | 100 |



Prof. (Dr.) Salnir Kumar Samanta M. Pharm., Ph.D (J.U.) Principal

Dr. B. C. Roy College of Pharmacy & AHS Durgapur, West Bengal-713206



_{Ph.} e-mail : (0343) 243 2678/79

: bcrcp_dgp@yahoo.co.in

: www.bcrcp.ac.in

Approved by PCI & Affiliated to MAKAUT, WB and WBSCT&VE&SD Dr. Meghnad Saha Sarani, Bidhannagar, Durgapur-713206, West Bengal (India)



DR. B. C. ROY COLLEGE OF PHARMACY & AHS, DURGAPUR

B. Pharm 4thYear 8th Semester, 2023-24, 1st Continuous Assessment (CA1)

COURSE: B. PHARM

PAPER: Biostatistics and Research Methodology

CODE: PT-817

Time: 50 minutes

Full Marks: 25

WRITE THE ASSIGNMENT IN AN A4 PAPER AND UPLOAD IN PDF FORMAT IN THE UPLOADING SECTION OF

| Assignment/Topic | | | Marks |
|--|---------------|----------------|-------|
| Differentiate between population and Sample. Write about different types of central tendencies. Illustrate different types of graphs that are used in Biostatistics. (5+10+10) | | CO1 | 25 |
| OR Elaborate the Measures of dispersion used to represent the properties of a Explain the term "Regression". Describe the The linear regression model by | distribution. | CO1 | 25 |
| Square. (10+5+10) | co | NO OF QUES. | MARKS |
| | CO. 1 | 2 | 50 |
| | CO. 2 | | |
| ASSIGNMENT AND CO. MAPPING | CO. 3 | | |
| | TOTAL | 2 | 50 |



Prof. (Dr.) Sanir Rumar Samanta M. Pharm., Ph.D (J.U.) Principal Dr. B. C. Roy College of Pharmacy & AHS Durgapur, West Bengal-713206



Ph. e-mail : (0343) 243 2678/79

: bcrcp_dgp@yahoo.co.in

: www.bcrcp.ac.in

Approved by PCI & Affiliated to MAKAUT, WB and WBSCT&VE&SD Dr. Meghnad Saha Sarani, Bidhannagar, Durgapur-713206, West Bengal (India)



DR. B. C. ROY COLLEGE OF PHARMACY & AHS, DURGAPUR

M. Pharm. 1st Year 1st Semester, 2022-23, 2nd CA

COURSE: M. PHARM. (PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYSIS)

PAPER: ADVANCED PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYSIS

CODE: MPT1012 Full Marks: 25

Time: Full Marks: 25

WRITE THE ASSIGNMENT IN AN A4 PAPER AND UPLOAD IN PDF FORMAT IN THE UPLOADING SECTION OF

GOOGLE FORM AND FOLLOW OTHER GUIDELINE PROVIDED BY IC_EXAM IN THE NOTICE GIVEN ON 22/12/2023. LAST DATE FOR SUBMISSION ON OR BEFORE 10.01.2024.

| Assignment/Topic | | | Marks |
|--|-------|-------|-------|
| Mr. Asit Roy is going to pathology lab for testing the total 25-OH Vitamin D, Triiodothyroxine (T3) and Tyhroxine (T4) by providing his blood. By using C.L.I.A., the total 25-OH Vitamin D, Triiodothyroxine (T3) and Tyhroxine (T4) were found to be present 24.77 ng/ml, 111 ng/dL, and 6.39 ng/dL respectively in his serum. What is full form of C.L.I.A. Explain in details the principal, requirement of various reagents, methods, ments and dements of the technique used in the above assay. Enlighten about the production of antibodies as well as flow chart. | | | 25 |
| | CO | NO OF | MARKS |
| | CO. 1 | | |
| | CO. 2 | | |
| | CO. 3 | | |
| | CO. 4 | 1 | 25 |
| CC TO | | | |
| | | 1 | 25 |



Prof. (Dr.) Samir Rumar Samanta M. Pharm., Ph.D (J.U.)

Dr. B. C. Roy College of Pharmacy & AHS Durgapur, West Bengal-713206



: (0343) 243 2678/79

: bcrcp_dgp@yahoo.co.in

: www.bcrcp.ac.in

Approved by PCI & Affiliated to MAKAUT, WB and WBSCT&VE&SD Dr. Meghnad Saha Sarani, Bidhannagar, Durgapur-713206, West Bengal (India)

Dr. B. C. Roy College of Pharmacy and AHS

Bidhannagar, Durgapur-06

| M.Pharm. (Industrial Pharmacy) 1 st Year 2 nd Semester CA3 Examination AY: 2023-2024 | |
|--|---------|
| PAPER: Pharmaceutical Production Technology CODE: MIP 203 | |
| Time: 50mint Full Marks: 25 | |
| Answer any five of the questions. 5-1=5 | |
| 1 a) What is use of cellulose acetate phthalate in tablet formulations? | (CO- 1) |
| b) Define mottling. | (CO- 1) |
| c) Name one water-soluble lubricant. | (CO-1) |
| d) Why mannitol is used as a diluent in the chewable tablets?(CO- 1) | |
| e) Gelatin Type-A is | |
| (i) Alkali treated (ii) Acid treated (iii) Base treated (iv) Both acid and alkali treated | (CO-2) |
| f) Arrange the empty capsule cell in ascending order as per filling capacity (weight) | (CO-2) |
| (i) 5<4<3<2<1<0<00<000 (ii) 5>4>3>2>1>0>00>000 | () |
| (iii) 1>2>3>4>5>0>00>000 (iv) None of them | |
| g) Define bloom strength? | (CO-2) |
| Answer any four of the following. (Short answer question) 5*4=20 | (002) |
| 2. Describe granulation process and enlist its various objectives. | (CO-1) |
| Explain the functional roles of diluents, binders and disintegrating agents in tablet formulation. | (CO- 1) |
| 4. Briefly describe the dry granulation process with suitable flow diagram and explain its limitations | (CO- 1) |
| 5. Differentiate between hard gelatin capsule and soft gelatin capsule. | (CO-2) |
| 6. Illustrate about the key steps involved in the production of delatine | (CO-2) |
| 7. Explain the common materials used for manufacturing of capsules. | (CO-2) |
| 3 | (/ |

Dr. B. C. Roy College of Pharmacy and AHS

Bidhannagar, Durgapur-06

M.Pharm. (Industrial Pharmacy) 1st Year 2nd Semester CA3 Examination AY: 2023-2024

| PAPER: Pharmaceutical Production Technology | CODE: MIP 203 | |
|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Time: 50mint | Full Marks: 25 | |
| Answer any five of the questions. | 5*1=5 | |
| a) What is use of cellulose acetate phthalate in tablet formulations? b) Define mottling. c) Name one water-soluble lubricant. d) Why mannitol is used as a diluent in the chewable tablets?(CO- 1) e) Gelatin Type-A is | 3 1-3 | (CO- 1) (CO- 1) (CO- 1) |
| (i) Alkali treated (ii) Acid treated (iii) Base treated (iv) Both acid Arrange the empty capsule cell in ascending order as per filling capacity | d and alkali treated | (CO-2) |
| (i) 5<4<3<2<1<0<000 (ii) 5>4>3>2>1>0>00 (iii) 1>2>3>4>5>0>000 (iv) None of them | / (weight). >000 | (CO-2) |
| g) Define bloom strength? | | (CO-2) |
| Answer any four of the following. (Short answer question) | 5*4=20 | (00-2) |
| Describe granulation process and enlist its various objectives. | 3 4-20 | (CO-1) |
| 3. Explain the functional roles of diluents, binders and disintegrating agent | s in tablet formulation | (CO- 1) |
| 4. Briefly describe the dry granulation process with suitable flow diagram a | and evoluin its limitations | (CO-1) |
| 5. Differentiate between hard gelatin capsule and soft gelatin capsule. | and explain its illilitations. | (CO-1) |
| 6. Illustrate about the key steps involved in the production of gelatine. | 7 | . , |
| 7. Explain the common materials used for manufacturing of capsules. | // . | (CO-2) (CO-2 |
| | | (00-2 |



Prof. (Dr.) Sami Kumar Samanta M. Pharm., Ph.D (J.U.) Principal

Dr. B. C. Roy College of Pharmacy & AHS Durgapur, West Bangal-713206



_{Ph.} e-mail : (0343) 243 2678/79

: bcrcp_dgp@yahoo.co.in

: www.bcrcp.ac.ln

Approved by PCI & Affiliated to MAKAUT, WB and WBSCT&VE&SD Dr. Meghnad Saha Sarani, Bidhannagar, Durgapur-713206, West Bengal (India)

Dr. B. C. Roy College of Pharmacy and AHS

Bidhannagar, Durgapur-06

M. Pharm. 1^{5T} Year 1^{5T} Semester, 2023-24, CA-1 Examination

COURSE: M. PHARM

| PAPER: PHARMACEUTICAL VALIDATION CO | ODE: MPT1013 | |
|---|--------------------------------|--|
| Time: 1 hr | Full Marks: 25 | |
| Answer any five of the questions. | 5*1=5 | |
| 1.i)is an important aspect of equipment validation | (CO-1) | |
| ii) The purpose of IQ is to check the | (CO-1) | |
| iii). 12. Design qualification should be performed when new | Procedure (CO-1) | |
| iv). What is the full form of USPTO? | (CO-4) | |
| v). Design Patent Protected Years from date of grant | (CO-4) | |
| vi). The validity of Utility patent isyears | (CO-4) | |
| vii). The term Intellectual Property Rights covers | (CO-4) | |
| Answer any four of the following. (Short answer question) | 5*4=20 | |
| 2. Advantage of Validation, Apply your understanding to describe in | details Validation Master Plan | |
| 2.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, | (CO-1) | |
| 3. Illustrate the importance of Streamlining of Qualification & Validation | process? (CO-1) | |
| 4. Describe in details design Qualification, Installation Qualification, Op | perational Qualification, and | |
| Performance Qualification | (CO-1) | |
| 5. What is IPR? What is the Importance of IPR in industry? | (CO-4) | |
| 6. Describe different types of IPR? | (CO-4) | |
| 7. Explain in details Intellectual Property Protection Mechanisms. | (CO-4) | |

Dr. B. C. Roy College of Pharmacy and AHS

Bidhannagar, Durgapur-06

M. Pharm. 1ST Year 1ST Semester, 2023-24, CA-1 Examination

COURSE: M. PHARM

| COURSE: M. PHARM | 1 | |
|---|----------------------------------|------------|
| PAPER: PHARMACEUTICAL VALIDATION | CODE: MPT1013 | |
| Time: 1 hr | Full Marks: 25 | 5 |
| Answer any five of the questions. | 5 | 5*1=5 |
| 1.i)is an important aspect of equipment validation | ion | (CO-1) |
| ii). The purpose of IQ is to check the | | (CO-1) |
| iii). 12. Design qualification should be performed when new | Procedure | (CO-1) |
| iv). What is the full form of USPTO? | | (CO-4) |
| v). Design Patent Protected Years from date of grant | t | (CO- 4) |
| vi). The validity of Utility patent isyears | | (CO-4) |
| vii). The term Intellectual Property Rights covers | | (CO-4) |
| Answer any four of the following. (Short answer question) | | 5*4=20 |
| 2. Advantage of Validation, Apply your understanding to des | cribe in details Validation Ma | aster Plan |
| | (CO-1) | |
| 3. Illustrate the importance of Streamlining of Qualification & V | 'alidation process? | (CO-1) |
| 4. Describe in details design Qualification, Installation Qualification | ation, Operational Qualification | n, and |
| Performance Qualification | | (CO-1) |
| 5. What is IPR? What is the Importance of IPR in industry? | 2 | (CO-4) |
| 6. Describe different types of IPR? | 40 | (CO-4) |
| 7. Explain in details Intellectual Property Protection Mechanism | ms. | (CO-4) |
| | V MIL | |



Prof. (Dr.) Samir Kumar Samanta M. Pharm., Ph.D (J.U.) Principal Dr. B. C. Pev College of College of College Dur. Sport, 1969, 2003. 713203



Ph. e-mail : (0343) 243 2678/79

: bcrcp_dgp@yahoo.co.in

: www.bcrcp.ac.in

Approved by PCI & Affiliated to MAKAUT, WB and WBSCT&VE&SD Dr. Meghnad Saha Sarani, Bidhannagar, Durgapur-713206, West Bengal (India)

Dr. B. C. Roy College of Pharmacy and AHS

Bidhannagar, Durgapur-06

B. Pharm. 1st Year 1st Semester, 2023-2024 CA1 Examination

PAPER: Pharmaceutical Analysis

CODE: PT101

Full Marks: 25

5*1=5

Time: 50mints

1. Answer any five of the questions.

i. Sodium hydroxide: whether it is primary standard or secondary standard and why?(CO.PT 101N.1)

ii. What is the strength of concentrated sulphuric acid?(CO.PT 101N.4)

iii. 1.8 g of hydrated oxalic acid is dissolved in water and the volume is made up to 250 ml. What is the molarity and normality of the resulting solution?(CO.PT 101N.4)

iv. What is the function of an indicator in titrimetric analysis?(CO.PT 101N.1)

v. What is a self-indicator? Give one example of a self-indicator.(CO.PT 101N.1)

vi. At what pH range does Phenolphthalein show the endpoint in acid-base litration?(CO.PT 101N.4)

vii. Calculate the normality of H₂SO₄ solution (density = 1.5 g/ml) containing 30% by weight of H₂SO₄.(CO.PT 101N.4)

2. Answer any four of the questions

a) Differentiate between a. Titrant and titrand b. Stoichlometric endpoint and visual endpoint? (CO.PT 101N.1)

b) Define Normality, Molarity, and Molality. Which of these is/are independent of temperature and why? (CO.PT 101N.1)

c) A 200 ml solution is prepared by dissolving 0.5 gsodium carbonate. Calculate the concentration of the solution in a. ppm, b. %w/v, c. Mole/Litre d. Molarity e.Normality (CO.PT 101N.1)

d) What do you mean by primary standard? What are the characteristics of primary standard? (CO.PT 101N.1)

e) Define and classify titration. What are the criteria for titrimetric analysis? (CO.PT 101N.1)

Dr. B. C. Roy College of Pharmacy and AHS

Bidhannagar, Durgapur-06

B. Pharm. 1st Year 1st Semester, 2023-2024 CA1 Examination

PAPER: Pharmaceutical Analysis

Time: 50mints

CODE: PT101

Full Marks: 25

1. Answer any five of the questions. i. Sodium hydroxide: whether it is primary standard or secondary standard and why?(CO.PT 101N.1)

ii. What is the strength of concentrated sulphuric acid?(CO.PT 101N.4)

iii. 1.8 g of hydrated oxalic acid is dissolved in water and the volume is made up to 250 ml. What is the molarity and normality of the resulting solution?(CO.PT 101N.4)

iv. What is the function of an indicator in titrimetric analysis?(CO.PT 101N.1)

v. What is a self-indicator? Give one example of a self-indicator.(CO.PT 101N.1)

vi. At what pH range does Phenolphthalein show the endpoint in acid-base titration?(CO.PT 101N.4) vii. Calculate the normality of H₂SO₄ solution (density = 1.5 g/ml) containing 30% by weight of

H₂SO₄.(CO.PT 101N.4)

2. Answer any four of the questions

a) Differentiate between a. Titrant and titrand b. Stolchiometric endpoint and visual endpoint? (CO.PT 101N.1)

b) Define Normality, Molarity, and Molality. Which of these is/are independent of temperature and why? (CO.PT 101N.1)

c) A 200 ml solution is prepared by dissolving 0.5 gsodium carbonate. Calculate the concentration of the solution in a. ppm, b. %w/v, c. Mole/Litre d. Molarity e.Normality (CO.PT 101N.1)

d) What do you mean by primary standard? What are the characteristics of primary standard? (CO.PT 101N.1)

e) Define and classify titration. What are the criteria for titrimetric analysis? (CQ,PT 101N.1)

umar Samanta Prof. (Dr.) Samir M. Pharm., Ph.D (J.U.) Principal

Dr. B. C. Roy College of Financy & AHS Durgaput, West Set Jan 12208



: (0343) 243 2678/79 : bcrcp_dgp@yahoo.co.in

: www.bcrcp.ac.in

Approved by PCI & Affiliated to MAKAUT, WB and WBSCT&VE&SD Dr. Meghnad Saha Sarani, Bidhannagar, Durgapur-713206, West Bengal (India)

Dr. B. C. Roy College of Pharmacy and AHS Bidhannagar, Durgapur-06

B. Pharm 1⁵⁷ Year 1⁵⁷ Semester, 2023-2024, CA-1 Examination

| | B. Filanti Tear 2 Section 1 | CODE: PT-103 |
|-----|--|-------------------|
| | ER: PHARMACEUTICAL INORGANIC CHEMISTRY | Full Marks: 25 |
| | e: 50mints | 5*1=5 |
| Ans | wer any five of the questions. | CO-2 |
| 1 | Define antacid? | CO-1 |
| 2 | What is assay? | |
| 3 | Why Sulphuric acid is secondary standard? | CO-1 |
| 4 | What is the normality of concentrated Hydrochloric acid? | CO-1 |
| 5 | Define buffer solution with example. | CO-2 |
| - | Write down mathematical expression of pH. | CO-2 |
| 6 | Write down mathematical expression or pri. | 5*4=20 |
| Ans | wer any four of the following. (Short answer question) | CO-2 |
| 1 | Briefly discuss about different characteristics of an ideal antacid | CO-2 |
| 2 | Explain the overdose of antacids. | |
| 3 | Find out the amount (in gm) of sodium hydroxide is required to prepare 125ml of 1. | 15(N) sodium CO-1 |
| | hydroxide solution? | 50.1 |
| 4 | Discuss about the different sources of Impurities. | CO-1 |
| 5 | Find out the pH of 0.001(M) solution of sulphuric acid. (assume 100% dissociation of | f sulphuric CO-2 |
| | acid) | |
| 6 | <u>Derive</u> Henderson-Hasselbalch equation for a weak acid, HA. | CO-2 |

Dr. B. C. Roy College of Pharmacy and AHS

Bidhannagar, Durgapur-06

| | B. Pharm 1 st Year 1 st Semester, 2023-2024, CA-1 Examination | |
|-----|--|-----------------|
| PAP | ER: PHARMACEUTICAL INORGANIC CHEMISTRY | CODE: PT-103 |
| | e: 50mints | Full Marks: 25 |
| | swer any five of the questions. | 5 * 1=5 |
| 1 | Define antacid? | CO-2 |
| 2 | What is assay? | CO-1 |
| 3 | Why Sulphuric acid is secondary standard? | CO-1 |
| 4 | What is the normality of concentrated Hydrochloric acid? | CO-1 |
| 5 | Define buffer solution with example. | CO-2 |
| 6 | Write down mathematical expression of pH. | CO-2 |
| | swer any four of the following. (Short answer question) | 5*4=20 |
| | Briefly discuss about different characteristics of an ideal antacid | CO-2 |
| 1 | | CO-2 |
| 2 | Explain the overdose of antacids. | |
| 3 | Find out the amount (in gm) of sodium hydroxide is required to prepare 125ml of 1.15 | (N) sodium CO-1 |
| | hydroxide solution? | |
| 4 | Discuss about the different sources of Impurities. | CO-1 |
| 5 | Find out the pH of 0.001(M) solution of sulphuric acid. (assume 100% dissociation of s | ulphuric CO-2 |
| | acid) | |
| 6 | Derive Henderson-Hasselbalch equation for a weak acid, HA. | CO-2 |



Principal

Or. B. C. Roy College of Pharmacy & ARS

Durgapur, West Bungal-713206



Ph. e-mail : (0343) 243 2678/79 : bcrcp_dgp@yahoo.co.in

: www.bcrcp.ac.in

Approved by PCI & Affiliated to MAKAUT, WB and WBSCT&VE&SD Dr. Meghnad Saha Sarani, Bidhannagar, Durgapur-713206, West Bengal (India)

Dr. B. C. Roy College of Pharmacy and AHS Bidhannagar, Durgapur-06

B. Pharm. 1¹¹Year 2ndSemester CA3 Examination, AY: 2023-2024

PAPER: BIOCHEMISTRY (THEORY) Time: 1 hr

CODE: PT214 Full Marks: 25 5*1=5

Answer any five of the questions.

(CO-PT214N.2)

b) Energy required in converting one mole of reactants to one mole of products at pH 7.0, 25°C and 1 atmospheric (CO-PT214N.2)

pressure is known as

c) Which laws governs the quantitative study of energy relationships in biological systems? (CO-PT214N.2)

d) ATP + H₂O → ADP + Pi

(CO-PT214N.2)

This reaction is an example of Endergonic reaction. This statement is True/False.

e)Which enzyme complexes in the inner mitochondrial membrane act as a proton pump in electron transport chain? (CO-PT214N.2)

f) Which enzyme complex in the inner mitochondrial membrane is the site of oxidative phosphorylation?

(CO-PT214N.2) (CO- PT214N.2)

g) Which compounds inhibits terminal transfer of electrons to molecular O₂?

5*4=20

Answer any four of the following. (Short answer question) 2. Define Gibb's free energy and Entropy? Relate Gibb's free energy with the enthalpy and entropy of a reaction system.

2+3 = 5 (CO-PT214N.2)

Compare between the Exergonic and Endergonic reactions.

(CO-PT214N.2)

4. Explainhigh energyand low energy compounds. Classify high energy compounds with giving one example. 2+3 = 5(CO-PT214N.2)

5. Describe the First and second laws of thermodynamics. Derive the relationship between free energy change and equilibrium constant of a biochemical reaction system at equilibrium.2+3 = 5 (CO-PT214N.2)

6. Define electron transport chain (ETC). Illustrate the distinct carriers sequentially arranged in the inner mitochondrial membrane that are responsible for the transfer of electrons from a given substrate to ultimately combine with proton and 1+4= 5 (CO- PT214N.2) oxygen to form water.

7. Write a note on inhibitors of electron transport chain (ETC).

(CO-PT214N.2)

Dr. B. C. Roy College of Pharmacy and AHS Bidhannagar, Durgapur-06

B. Pharm. 1stYear 2ndSemester CA3 Examination, AY: 2023-2024

PAPER: BIOCHEMISTRY (THEORY)

CODE: PT214

Time: 1 hr

Full Marks: 25

Answer any five of the questions.

5*1=5 (CO-PT214N.2)

1 a) Define Bioenergetics

b) Energy required in converting one mole of reactants to one mole of products at pH 7.0, 25°C and 1 atmospheric (CO-PT214N.2)

c) Which laws governs the quantitative study of energy relationships in biological systems? (CO-PT214N.2)

d) ATP + H₂O → ADP + Pi

This reaction is an example of Endergonic reaction. This statement is True/False.

(CO-PT214N.2)

e)Which enzyme complexes in the inner mitochondrial membrane act as a proton pump in electron transport chain? (CO-PT214N.2)

f) Which enzyme complex in the inner mitochondrial membrane is the site of oxidative phosphorylation? (CO-PT214N.2) g) Which compounds inhibits terminal transfer of electrons to molecular O₂? (CO-PT214N.2)

g) Which compounds inhibits terminal transfer of electrons to molecular O2?

Answer any four of the following. (Short answer question) 5*4=20 2. Define Gibb's free energy and Entropy? Relate Gibb's free energy with the enthalpy and entropy of a reaction system. 2+3 = 5 (CO-PT214N.2)

Compare between the Exergonic and Endergonic reactions.

(CO-PT214N.2)

4. Explainhigh energyand low energy compounds. Classify high energy compounds with giving one example.

2+3 = 5(CO-PT214N.2)

5. Describe the First and second laws of thermodynamics. Derive the relationship between free energy change and equilibrium constant of a biochemical reaction system at equilibrium 2+3 = 5 (CO-PT214N.2)

6. Define electron transport chain (ETC). Illustrate the distinct carriers sequentially arranged in the inner mitochondrial membrane that are responsible for the transfer of electrons from a given substrate to ultimately combine with proton and 1+4= 5 (CO- PT214N.2) oxygen to form water.

7 Write a note on inhibitors of electron transport chain (ETC).

(CO-PT214N.2)

2039 1)5

(umar Samanta Prof. (Dr.) S M. Pharm., Ph.D (J.U.) Principal Dr. B. C. Roy College of Pharmacy & AHS Durgapur, West Bengal-7 13206



: (0343) 243 2678/79

: bcrcp_dgp@yahoo.co.in

: www.bcrcp.ac.in

Approved by PCI & Affiliated to MAKAUT, WB and WBSCT&VE&SD Dr. Meghnad Saha Sarani, Bidhannagar, Durgapur-713206, West Bengal (India)

Dr. B. C. Roy College of Pharmacy and AHS

Bidhannagar, Durgapur-06 B. Pharm. 2nd Year 3rd Semester, 2023-2024 3rd CA CODE: PT314 PAPER: Pharmaceutical Organic chemistry-II Full Marks: 25 Time: 1 hr 5x1-5 Answer any five of the questions. What are the reactants used for synthesis of Tolune through Friedel Craft's alkylation? (CO-1) Chemically Gammexane is a y isomer of Write down one example of electrophilic aromatic substitution reaction. (CO-1) 3. (CO-1) What are the necessary conditions for chlorination in benzene? (CO-1) What are ring deactivating groups? Give examples. 5. (CO-1) 6. What type of reaction is the nitration of benzene? (CO-1)Write down the structure of DDT. Answer any four of the following. (Short answer question) 5x4 = 20(CO-1) What are the rules for aromaticity? 1. (CO-1) 2. Explain the mechanism of following reaction using AlCl3 as catalyst.

- Discuss the structure of benzene laying emphasis on resonance and orbital structure.(CO-1) 3.
- (CO-1) 4. Write down the limitations of Friedel Craft's acylation raction of benzene.
- (CO-1)What is fuming H2SO4? How it is act as catalyst in nitration of benzene.
- 6 Write down the planner structure and uses of the following compounds: (CO-1) b) Saccharine

Dr. B. C. Roy College of Pharmacy and AHS Bidhannagar, Durgapur-06

B. Pharm. 2nd Year 3rd Semester, 2023-2024 3rd CA

PAPER: Pharmaceutical Organic chemistry-II Full Marks: 25 Time: 1 hr 5x1=5

Answer any five of the questions. What are the reactants used for synthesis of Tolune through Friedel Craft's alkylation?

- (CO-1) 1. 2. Chemically Gammexane is a y isomer of (CO-1)
- Write down one example of electrophilic aromatic substitution reaction. (CO-1) 3.
- 4. What are the necessary conditions for chlorination in benzene? (CO-1)
- (CO-1) 5. What are ring deactivating groups? Give examples.
- (CO-1) 6. What type of reaction is the nitration of benzene?
- Write down the structure of DDT. (CO-1)7.
- Answer any four of the following. (Short answer question) 5x4=20
- What are the rules for aromaticity? (CO-1)
- Explain the mechanism of following reaction using AlCl3 as catalyst. 7 O. CH
- Discuss the structure of benzene laying emphasis on resonance and orbital structure.(CO-1) 3.
- 4. Write down the limitations of Friedel Craft's acylation raction of benzene. (CO-1)
- What is fuming H2SO4? How it is act as catalyst in nitration of benzene. (CO-1) 5.
- Write down the planner structure and uses of the following compounds:

(898 0)

a) BHC b) Saccharine

Prof. (Dr.) Samir Kumar Samanta M. Pharm., Ph.D (J.U.)

(CO-1)

Principal Dr. B. C. Roy College of Pharmacy & AHS Durgapur, West Bengal-7 1320



: (0343) 243 2678/79

: bcrcp_dgp@yahoo.co.in

: www.bcrcp.ac.in

Approved by PCI & Affiliated to MAKAUT, WB and WBSCT&VE&SD Dr. Meghnad Saha Sarani, Bidhannagar, Durgapur-713206, West Bengal (India)

Dr. B. C. Roy College of Pharmacy and AHS Bidhannagar, Durgapur-06 B. Pharm. 2nd Year 3rd Semester, 2023-2024 2nd CA

| PAPER: PHYSICAL PHARMACEUTICS-I Time: 1 hr Answer any five of the questions. | CODE: PT316 Full Marks: 25 5*1=5 |
|---|---|
| 1. Span 60 is chemically (CO-2) 2. Name a method/instrument used for the measurement of i 3. The point at which there is sudden increase 4. HLB value of wetting agents lie between 5. The advantage of non-ionic surfactants over ionic surfact 6. With increase in temperature, surface tension of a liquid | in solubility of liquids at CMC is known as _(CO-1) ints is (CO-2) |
| 7. Surface tension is defined as(CO-2) Answer any four of the following. (Short answer question of the collaboration of the collaboration of the following and explain each type of surfactants with 2 example 2. Derive and explain any one method for determination of surfaction of surface an expression for spreading coefficient. How is spreading coefficient. How is spreading to the community of the communi | seach.(CO-3) face tension. (CO-3) ading caused? (CO- 3) on. (CO- 2) (CO- 2) |
| Dr. B. C. Roy College of Pl Bidhannagar, Dur B. Pharm. 2 nd Year 3 rd Semest PAPER: PHYSICAL PHARMACEUTICS-I Time: 1 hr Answer any five of the questions. | 92 DUT-06 |
| 1. Span 60 is chemically (CO-2) 2. Name a method/instrument used for the measurement of in 3. The point at which there is sudden increase in 4. HLB value of wetting agents lie between 5. The advantage of non-ionic surfactants over ionic surfacta 6. With increase in temperature, surface tension of a liquid 7. Surface tension is defined as (CO-2) | nterfacial tension between benzene and water.(CO-2) n solubility of liquids at CMC is known as _(CO-1) nts is |
| Answer any four of the following. (Short answer question). Classify and explain each type of surfactants with 2 example: 2. Derive and explain any one method for determination of surfactants. Beduce an expression for spreading coefficient. How is spread. What is CMC? Explain the factors affecting micelle formations. Write notes on HLB scale and determination of HLB value 6. True/ False. Explain in detail. Solutions A and B have same density. Their surface tension of the capillary rise of liquid A is half to that of liquid B. | s each. (CO-3) ace tension. (CO-3) ding caused? (CO-3) n. (CO-2) (CO-2) |
| Sepur () | Prof. (Dr.) Samir Kumar Samanta M. Pharm., Ph.D (J.U.) Principal Dr. B. C. Roy College of Pharmacy 3 AHS Ourgapur, West Bengul-7 (1956) |