S.Y.B. Sc. SEM-III

Chemistry Paper – III

Sample MCQs for EXAM November- 2020

1. --------- is a classical method.
a. Polarography
b. Nephelometry
c. Colorimetry
d. Gravimetry

2. Solvent extraction is based on----------
a. Kohlrauschs law
b. Nersts Distribution law
c. Ohms law
d. Faradays law

3.----------is a classical method of analysis.
a. Volumetric
b. Polarography
c. pHmetry
d. separation

4. It is a constituent of a sample that is analyzed for, and its concentration is determined is known as-----
a. titrant
b. titrate
c. analysis
d. analyte

5. The minimum amount or the concentration of an component that can be detected with a given degree of confidence is known as---------.
a. LOD
b. LOQ
c. LOP
d. LOC

6. Alkalimetry-is used to determine the conc. of ------ substance.
a. acid
b. base
c. neutral
d. both a and b

7. The use of ----------type of indicators are most suitable in Fajans Methods.
a. absorption
b. adsorption
c. acidic
d. alkaline

8. ---------- is used for precise dilutions and preparation of standard solutions.
a. Burette
b. Pipette
c. Standard measuring flask
d. Measuring cylinder

10. ---------- precipitates require a solution of an electrolyte for washing.
a. Colloidal
b. Crystalline
c. Gelatinous
d. Curdy

11. Gravimetric analysis is the one of the oldest and important technique for ------- estimation in chemical analysis.
a. quantitative
b. qualitative
c. volumetric
d. titrimetric

12. Solubility of the precipitate of salts of strong acids are unaffected, but the salts of ------- are affected with respect to change in pH.
a. strong electrolytes
b. weak electrolytes
c. weak bases
d. weak acids

13. The term drying is used when the temperature is about --------.
a. 300 K
b. 400 K
c. 500 K
d. 600 K

14. During ignition, the precipitates are ignited in a --------.
a. porcelain crucible
b. glass crucible
c. evaporating dish
d. sintered glass crucible

15. In the estimation of Nickel in Cu-Ni alloy by precipitation gravimetry ------ is used as precipitating reagent.
a. Ammonia solution
b. DMG
c. Dilute H_2SO_4
d. Dilute HCl

16. In the estimation of Aluminium by ppt gravimetry,------ is used as precipitating reagent.
a. ammonia in presence of NH_4Cl
b. ammonia in presence of NaCl
c. ammonia in presence of HCl
d. ammonia in presence of KCl
17. Beer's law is associated with ------of the absorbing medium.
a. Thickness
b. concentration
c. Conductance
d. pH

18. The instrument used to measure optical density is known as----
a. Conductometer
b. pH meter
c. Potentiometer
d. Colorimeter.

19. A sample holder is called as ------
a. Filters
b. Monochromators
c. Lens
d. Cuvette

20. ------- is a dial or digital display where one can read the optical density in the form of absorbance or % transmittance.
a. Recorder
b. Radiation source
c. Photocell
d. Monochromators

21. In double beam colorimeter, the absorbance is adjusted to zero by using------in cuvettes.
a. Blank
b. Sample
c. Only solute
d. None of these

22. The wavelength which gives maximum absorbance is known as----
a. λ max
b. λ min
c. Zero wavelength
d. None of these

23. -----cuvettes are used in the IR region
a. Quartz
b. Glass
c. Metal halide cells
d. Metal oxide cells

24. ---- is the sample obtained by mixing the increments.
a. Sample
b. Gross sample
c. Gross sample
d. Universe

25. ---errors are associated with the physical limitations of the analyst?
a. Methodic
b. Operational
c. Personal
d. Instrumental

26. Scattering of light is measured by----
a. Turbidimetry
b. Spectrophotometry
c. Polarimetry
d. Potentiometry

27. The energy of radiation that reaches a given area per second is known as---
a. λ max
b. Frequency
c. Wave number
d. Radiant power

28. ------analysis involve measurement of thermal properties as a function of time.
a. Voltammetry
b. Spectrophotometry
c. Polarimetry
d. Thermal

29. Compact solids can be sampled by-
a. Auger
b. Hand drill
c. Hand chisel
d. all of these

30. Which of the following can be directly inserted into the center of the container to collect the sample
a. Split tube thief
b. Auger
c. Hand drill
d. Hand chisel