Lab Safety and Practical Skills

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The end point of a titration is indicated by	A. Formation of a gas B. Change in temperatutere C. Colour change of the indicator D. Change in pressure
2	While takig able a reading with a burette, why it is always advisibel to read the lower meniscus for the colorless liquids and the upper meniscus for the coloured liquids.	A. Because it is more convenient B. Becuse colorless liquids have more surface tension than colored liquids C. Because of the parallax effect D. Beacuse lower menisucs does not exist for colored liquids
3	A salt solutingives a brick red flame test. The catio present ins likely	A. Na+ B. K+ C. Ca2+ D. Sr2+
4	What is the the typical volume of solution a pipette delivers in titration	A. 25 ml B. 10 ml C. 50 ml D. 100 ml
5	Before starting a titration , the burette should be	A. Headed B. Drived completely C. Washed with distiled water only D. Rinsed with the solutin it will contain
6	Which is the proper way to smell a chemical	A. Inhale deeply B. Waft she vapour toward your nose C. Suniff directly D. Open the bottle under our nose
7	Eating an drinking in the lab is	A. Allowed during breaks B. Allowed if you'r creful C. Strictly proibiteed D. Allowed int he chemistry lab but not physics
8	Which of the followign pairs would require methly orinage as a a indicator	A. Strong acid and strong base B. Weak acid and sgtrong base C. Strong acid and weak base D. Weak acia and weak base
9	addition of NH4OH to an aqueous solution of cation gives a green precipitate which turns brown upon standing, Which basic radical is indicated.	A. Cr3+ B. Cu2+ C. Fe2+ D. Fe3+
10	Which of the following is the most suitable indicator for the titration of a strong acid and a storng base.	A. Phenolphthalein B. Methyl orrange C. Universal indicator D. Litmus
11	The chromyl chlorikle test is a specific confirmatory tst for	A. Chloride ions B. Bromide ion C. Iodide ions D. sulfate ions
12	Which cation forms a white precipitate with NaOH that dissolves in excess NaOH	A. Mg2+ B. Zn2+ C. Ca2+ D. Ba2+
13	The brown ring tests a confirmatory test for which acid radical	A. Nitrate B. Chloride C. Sulfate D. Carbonate
14	Which apparatus is used ot deliver a variiable volume of soluton in titration .	A. Pipette B. Burette C. Beaker D. Measuring cylinder

15	Which cation gives a white gelatinous precipitate upon the addition of aueoeous ammonia.	A. Cr3+ B. Cr2+ C. Zn2+ D. Al3+
16	A white precipitate that dissolves in excess ammonia is likely to be	A. Zinc hydroxide B. Calcium cabonate C. Lead lodide D. Barium sulphate
17	A gas with a pungent smell turns moist red litmus paperblue. The gas is likely	A. NH3 B. HCl C. CO2 D. SO2
18	The addition of HCl to a carbonate salt leads to.	A. Effervescene=ce B. Blue colour formation C. White precipitate D. No visible reaction
19	Why phenolphtahalein indicator is more apropriate to se durng the titrations which inole a strong acid and a strong base.	A. Because it is iteslf weakly cidic B. Because the pH at ath equivalence point as well as the pH over where the colour of phenolphthalein changes match each oterh C. Becauwe teh solution at the end of titrationis acidic D. Beacuse the solutin at the end of titratic is basic
20	Lab coats are important becausse they.	A. Are fashionable B. Prevent contamination and protect clothing C. Make you feel like a scientist D. Keep you warm