PPSC Chemistry Full Book Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Which of the following statement is not related with environmental pollution.	A. Direct or indirect change in any component of the biosphere B. Undesirable change in the physical characteristics of the air C. Undesirables change in the biological characteristics of the soil D. not affecting adversely the industrial progress
2	Thermogravimetic analysis has application is which of the following fields	A. Gravimetric analysis B. Discovery of new methods ofseparation C. Determination of purity and thermal stability D. All above
3	The property measured in DTA is	A. Heat effects B. Weight loss C. Rate of change in weight D. Change in temperature
4	Which of the following is a thermometric method.	A. TGA B. DTA C. DTG D. All
5	DTA is of great importance in which of the following field	A. Ceramic B. Metallurgy C. Mineralogy D. All
6	The property associated in thermometric tittration is	A. Change in weight B. Rate of change in weight C. Heat evolved or absorbed D. Change in temperature
7	Thermocouples have been constructed from	A. Chromel ve elumel B. Copper vs platinum C. Both D. None
8	The common temperature detecting device in DTA are.	A. Thermocouples B. Thermopiles C. Thermistore D. All
9	The property measured in TGA is	A. Change in weight B. Rate of change in weight C. Heat envolved and absorbed D. Change of temperature.
10	In DTA , theriac effect may be exothermic of endothermic These are cause by	A. Fusion B. Crystal structure inversion C. Destruction of crystal lattice D. All of above
11	The sample characteristics affecting the weight loss curve include.	A. Amount of sample B. Sample particle site C. Heat of decomposition reactions D. All
12	In TGA, the width loss curve depends on the which instrumental factors.	A. Furance heating rate B. Recording or chart speed C. Furnace atmosphere D. All
13	The technique which involves measurement of the changes in conductance of the solution by employing high frequency alternating current in known as.	A. Potentiomerty B. Polarography C. Oscillometry D. Conductomerty
14	The technique which involves the equivalence relation between the quality of electric current passed and quantity of chemical change taking place in the electrochemical cell is called.	A. Voltametry B. Coulometry C. Polarography

		D. Potentiometry
15	Volta metric technique using a dropping mercury electrode is called.	A. Amperometry B. Coulometry C. Polarography D. Potentiometry
16	Which of the following technique is the application of voltammetry at a fixed potential to detect changes int he currents as a function of the concentrating of the analyte	A. Amperometry B. Coulometry C. Polarography D. Potentiomertry
17	Which of the following technique in current voltage technique	A. Amperometry B. Voltammetry C. Poteatiomertry D. Polarography
18	Which of the following is not a redox indicator.	A. Ferroin B. Diphaylamine C. Phenolphthalein D. Methyl blue
19	Which of the following salt is not used in salt bridge to minimize liquids junction potential.	A. KCl B. NH4Cl C. KNO3 D. CaCl2
20	Which of the following electrode is normally used as reference electrode for a potentiometer.	A. Platinum electrode B. Calomel electrrode C. Silver electrode D. Copper electrode
21	Which of the following statement is not true with respect to electrode potential.	A. Feasibility of a chemicals reaction B. Rate of chemical reaction C. Nature of a chemical reaction D. Free energy of a chemical reaction
22	Which of the following species is very poor oxidizing agent	A. H+ B. Zn²⁺ C. Fe³⁺ D. MnO₄
23	Which of the following species is very good oxidizing agent.	A. MnO₄ B. H+ C. Zn²⁺ D. Fe³⁺
24	Which of the following devoice is used to measure potential difference between celctrodes.	A. Polarimetre B. Conductometer C. Voltmeter D. Photometer
25	Which of the following allows charge transfer through the solution but prevents mixing of the solution.	A. Anode B. Cathode C. Electrode cell D. Salt bridge
26	Which of the following cells is used to produce electricity from chemical reaction	A. Electroytic cell B. Galvanic cell C. Voltaic cell D. Fuel cell E. Both C and D
27	Which of the following technique describes titrations in which a standard iodine solution is need.	A. Iodometry B. Iodimetry C. potentiometry D. Argentometry
28	The titration involving oxidation reduction reactions is called.	A. Complex titration B. Simplex titration C. Redox titration D. Acid base titration
29	The oxidation number of Mn in KMnO4	A. +5 B. +7 C. +4 D. +3
30	Which of the following adsorption indicator is used for any of the halides at pH.	A. Fluorescein B. Eosin C. Thorin D. Rhodamine 6 G