

PPSC Chemistry Full Book Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The instrument used for measuring fluorescence is known as.	A. Fluorimeter B. Potentiometer C. Flame photometer D. Mass spectrometer
2	Which of the following technique is most sensitive one.	A. Photometry B. AAS C. Flame photometry D. Fluorimetry
3	The concentration required to give a signal equal to three times the standard deviation of the baseline is called.	A. Sensitivity B. Detection limit C. Signal to noise ratio D. None of the above
4	Which of the following mixture is used as most popular flame in AAS.	A. Acetylene air B. Acetylene O ₂ C. Hydrogen air D. Hydrogen O ₂
5	Which of the following is not a component of AAS.	A. Hollow cathode lamp B. Burner C. Detector D. Tungsten lamp
6	Which of the following is not a component of hollow cathode lamp.	A. Anode B. Cathode C. Filter gas D. Atomic vapour
7	The light source in AAS used is	A. UV light B. Visible light C. Radio wave D. Hollow cathode lamp
8	The absorbance is directly proportional to the path length in the flame and to the concentration of atomic vapor in flame is a statement of.	A. Lambert's law B. Beer's law C. Honery's law D. Starke law
9	Beer's law is followed in	A. Flame photometry B. Atomic absorption spectrophotometry C. Mass spectrometry D. Potentiometry
10	Which of the following element is usually determined by flame photometry.	A. Li B. Na C. K D. All above elements
11	Which of the following statements is not correct with respect to limitations of flame photometry.	A. Low energy of the exciting source B. Liquid samples are generally used C. Can be employed for direct detection halides or inert gases D. It does not provide information about the molecular forms of metals.
12	Which of the following statements is not correct with respect to errors in flame photometry.	A. Errors arising from the phenomena developed in the Hollow cathode lamp B. Background effect C. Errors arising from test element itself D. Spectral interference
13	Which of the following is not a component of flame photometer.	A. Pressure regulator and flow meter B. The atomizer C. The burner D. Hollow cathode lamp
14	Which of the following fuel is used in flame photometry.	A. Hydrogen gas B. Acetylene gas C. Methane D. None

		D. Propane E. All above
15	The relative populations of ground state and excited state populations at a given flame temperature can be estimated using.	A. Boltzmann distribution law B. Maxwell law C. Lambert law D. Beer's law
16	Which of the following statements is not related with flame photometric analysis.	A. Vaporization of the solvent leaving back the residue B. Conversion of solid salt to the gaseous state C. Dissociation of gaseous molecules into free atoms D. Measurement of the intensity of absorbed radiation
17	The emission of light characteristics of metal and correlation of intensity of the light emitted with concentration of that metal forms the basis of.	A. Atomic spectroscopy B. IR spectroscopy C. Flame photometry D. Rotational spectroscopy
18	Which of the following statements is not true with respect to atomic spectroscopy.	A. Atoms are simplest form of matter B. Atoms cannot rotate or vibrate as molecules do C. Only electronic transitions within atoms take place D. Band spectra are observed
19	Which of the following technique has flame as a source of excitation energy.	A. UV spectroscopy B. I-R spectroscopy C. Flame photometry D. Raman spectroscopy
20	Which of the following analytical technique is not concerned with atomic spectroscopy.	A. Flame photometry B. Flame emission spectrometry C. Atomic absorption spectrometry D. I-R spectrophotometry
21	Which of the following acid radical give organic layer test.	A. Cl ⁻ B. CO ₃ ²⁻ C. I ⁻ D. S ²⁻
22	Which of the following salt is green in colour	A. Mn salt B. Cr salt C. Co salt D. Ba salt
23	A mixture containing S ²⁻ and SO ₄ ²⁻ ions on treating with dil HCl will produce	A. H ₂ S gas B. SO ₂ gas C. H ₂ S and SO ₂ gas D. CO
24	Which of the following acid radical gives chromyl chloride test.	A. F ⁻ B. I ⁻ C. Cl ⁻ D. Br ⁻
25	Which of the following hydroxide is gelatinous in nature.	A. Fe(OH) ₃ B. Al(OH) ₃ C. Ca(OH) ₂ D. Cr(OH) ₃
26	Cobalt salt imparts which colour to the borax bead	A. Blue B. Green C. Red D. Yellow
27	Which of the following extract is used for wet tests of acid radicals.	A. Calcium carbonate extract B. Sodium iodide extract C. Sodium carbonate extract D. Ammonium carbonate extract
28	Which of the following acid radical is not interfering.	A. Phosphate B. Borate C. Fluoride D. Sulphate
29	Which of the following salt is water insoluble.	A. K ₂ SO ₄ B. Na ₂ SO ₄ C. BaSO ₄ D. None of above
30	Which of the following salt is soluble in water.	A. BaCO ₃ B. SrCO ₃ C. CaCO ₃ D. K ₂ CO ₃

