PPSC Chemistry Full Book Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Which of the following test to used to find out whether the observed data differ significantly from the one obtained from theoretical distribution.	A. Chi square test B. F -Test C. Student's test D. Coefficient of variance
2	If the values of standrd deviations for the first and second method differ, then which of the following test helps one to know whether this difference is significant.	A. Student's test B. F-Test C. Chi square test D. Standard deviation
3	Suppose a sample is analyzed for a particular constituent by two different method One can tell whether the two average values are significantly different by applying which of the following test.	A. Student's test B. F test C. Chi square test D. Variance
4	Deviation in a particular measurement is the difference between the measured value and the average value The arithmetic mean of the different deviations observed in several measurements of the same quantity is known as.	A. The standard deviation B. The average deviation C. Relative mean deviation D. variance
5	The relative error is usually expressed as	A. Parts per ten B. Parts per one C. Parts per hundred D. Botha C and D
6	The number 7.43 is rounded to	A. 7,44 B. 7.4 C. 7.45 D. 7.3
7	The number 7.65 is rounded to.	A. 7.6 B. 7.7 C. 7.5 D. 7.8
8	The number 8.47 is rounded to	A. 8.5 B. 8.4 C. 8.7 D. 8.6
9	The proper number of significant figures in the number 0.0780 is.	A. 3 B. 1 C. 4 D. 2
10	The number of significance figures in the number 80.7 is.	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
11	The number of significant figures in the number 0.216 is	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. <strike>4</strike>
12	The digits which are necessary to express the result of a measurement to the precision with which the measurement is made are called.	A. Non significant figures B. Mathematical figures C. Significant figures D. Reagent errors
13	Which of the following term refers to nearness between several measurements of the same quantity.	A. Accuracy B. Precision C. Standard error D. Standard error of mean
14	The term accuracy refers to how near the observed value is to.	A. Mean value B. Low value C. True value D. Standard value E. Both C and D
		A. Sampling B. Conversion of the desired constituent into a suitable form per

15	Which of the following steps is involved in quantitative analysis.	analysis. C. Measurement of some physical or chemicals property, on which the determination is based. D. All above steps
16	A trace constituent is one whose amount in the sample is.	A. < 10% B. < 010% C. < 1.0% D. < 0.01 %
17	A minor constant is one whose amount in the sample is	A. 0.1 to 1 % B. 0.01 to 1% C. 1 to 10% D. None of the above
18	A major constituent of materials one whose amount in the materials is	A. 1% or more B. 0.1% C. 0.01% D. 0.001 %
19	Which of the following range is correct for macro analysis.	A. Minimum 100 mg B. Minimum 10 mg C. Minimum 1 mg D. Minimum 1000 mg
20	Which of the following quantity is correct for micro analysis.	A. 1 -10 mg or < 50 ml B. 10-20 mg or > 50 mL C. 50-100 mg or < 100 mL D. None of above
21	Which of the following steps is not involved in chemical analysis.	A. Separation of sample in pure form B. Separation of the sample in the mixture form C. Preparation of sample for the analyisis D. Validity of experimental results
22	Which of the following technique is not related to instrumental analysis.	A. Optical method B. Colorimetry C. Polarography D. Gravimetric analysis
23	Which of the following methods is chemical in nature.	A. Acid bas titration B. Redox titration C. Complexometric titration D. All above methods
24	Which of the following method is used to separate small molecules form the larges molecules from the larger molecules in diffusing through a membrane.	A. Dialysis B. HPLC C. FPLC D. TLC
25	Which of the following technique is used to separate substance of high molecular weight of different charges.	A. Dialysis B. Electrophoresis C. Solvent D. None of the abvoe
26	Which of the following analytical technique is used for separating similar substance by preferential adsorption or partition between two phases.	A. Distillation B. Dialysis C. Chromatography D. Solvent extraction
27	Which of the following analytical method is used for the separation of dissolved components from solutions.	A. Chromatography B. Dialysis C. Solvent extraction D. Distillation
28	Which of the following methods is the most common method for separation of liquid components from a mixture.	A. Dialysis B. Solvent extraction C. Precipitation D. Distillation
29	Which of the following technique is based on deposition of the analyte at appropriate electrode by the passage of the electric current.	A. Chromatography B. Dialysis C. Electrodeposition D. Solvent extraction
30	Which of the following method is based on the solubility difference between the analyte and the unwanted components.	A. Distillation B. Complex formation C. Electrodepostion D. Precipitation