# PPSC Chemistry Part IV Analytical Chemistry Online Test

| Sr | Questions | Answers Choice |
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| 1 | 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<br>B. The average deviation<br>C. Relative mean deviation<br>D. variance |
| 2 | Which of the following detector is used for compounds containing electronegative atoms. | A. Mass specdtrometer<br>B. ECD<br>C. TCD<br>D. UV-detector |
| 3 | Which of the following techniques is used to separate a mixture of cations. | A. GC<br>B. FPLC<br>C. Ion exchange chromatography<br>D. Size exchange chromatography |
| 4 | Which of the following range is correct for macro analysis. | A. Minimum 100 mg<br>B. Minimum 10 mg<br>C. Minimum 1 mg<br>D. Minimum 1000 mg |
| 5 | In which of the following techniques the solvated molecules are separated according to their size by their ability to penetrate a sieve like structure. | A. Adsorption chromatography<br>B. Partition chromatography<br>C. Ion exchange chromatography<br>D. Gel permeation chromatography |
| 6 | Which of the following technique is not related to instrumental analysis. | A. Optical method<br>B. Colorimetry<br>C. Polarography<br>D. Gravimetric analysis |
| 7 | Which of the following mixture is used as most popular flame in AAS. | A. Acetylene air<br>B. Acetylene O2<br>C. Hydrogen air<br>D. Hydrogen O2 |
| 8 | The property measured in DTA is | A. Heat effects<br>B. Weight loss<br>C. Rate of change in weight<br>D. Change in temperature |
| 9 | Which of the following statements is not correct with respect to limitations of flame photometry. | A. Low energy of the exciting source<br>B. Liquid samples are generally used<br>C. Can be employed for direct detection halides or inert gases<br>D. It does not provide informatin about the molecular forms of metals. |
| 10 | Which of the following techniques is used for cleanup of samples prior to introduction into chromatographic column. | A. Paper chromatography<br>B. TLC<br>C. Solvnent extraction<br>D. Solid phase extraction<br>E. Both C and D |
| 11 | The number of bonds formed by the central atom is called its. | A. Valence number<br>B. Complex number<br>C. Coordination number<br>D. Avogadro's number |
| 12 | Which of the following analytical technique is based on the emission of light radiation. | A. Flame photometry<br>B. Atomic absorption spectrophotometry<br>C. Raman spectroscopy<br>D. Conductometry |
| 13 | The number 8.47 is rounded to | A. 8.5<br>B. 8.4<br>C. 8.7<br>D. 8.6 |
| 14 | Which of the following statement is not related with the advantages of TLC. | A. A variety of adsorbents can be used<br>B. The thickness of adsorbent can be varied<br>C. Fluorescence can be introduced |

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| | | D. Different detectors can be used |
| 15 | When to a solution of weak electrolyte a strong electrolyte with a common ion is added, the dissociation of weak electrolytes is suppressed . This is known as. | A. Stark effect<br>B. Salt effect<br>C. Common ion effect<br>D. Zeman effect |
| 16 | It has been observed that if one goes on adding KNO3 solution to a precipitate of AgCl the solubility of these precipitates goes on increasing with increasing concentration of K+ and NO3= ions which are not common to AgCl This is due to which effect. | A. Divers ion effect<br>B. Uncommon ion effect<br>C. Activity effect<br>D. All above |
| 17 | Which of the following is a thermometric method. | A. TGA<br>B. DTA<br>C. DTG<br>D. All |
| 18 | Which of the following anionic species is not separated by gravimetric analysis. | A. Cl-<br>B. SO4<br>C. CH3COO-<br>D. PO4 |
| 19 | The concentration required to give a signal equal to three times the standard deviation of the baseline is called. | A. Sensitivity<br>B. Detection limit<br>C. Signal to noise ratio<br>D. None of the above |
| 20 | Which of the following technique is used to separate substance of high molecular weight of different charges. | A. Dialysis<br>B. Electrophoresis<br>C. Solvent<br>D. None of the abvoe |