

PPSC Chemistry Part IV Analytical Chemistry Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Which of the following techniques involve gas as the mobile phase.	A. HPLC B. GLC C. TLC D. Paper chromatography
2	Which of the following radical is not a member of II group.	A. Cu^{2+} B. Cd^{2+} C. Ba^{3+} D. K^+
3	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. Roman spectroscopy B. IR spectroscopy C. Flame photometry D. Rotational spectroscopy
4	Which of the following method of analysis is based on diffraction of radiation.	A. Mass spectrometry B. Polarography C. Potentiometry D. Raman scattering
5	Which of the following acid radical gives chromyl chorate test.	A. F- B. I- C. Cl- D. Br-
6	Which of the following technique in current voltage technique	A. Amperometry B. Voltammetry C. Potentiometry D. Polarography
7	Dull red flame is observed with	A. Calcium salt B. Barium salt C. Strontium salt D. Sodium salt
8	Which of the following technique is most sensitive one.	A. Photometry B. AAS C. Flame photometry D. Fluorimetry
9	Thermogravimetric analysis has application in which of the following fields	A. Gravimetric analysis B. Discovery of new methods of separation C. Determination of purity and thermal stability D. All above
10	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 B. Salt effect C. Common ion effect D. Zeman effect
11	In second group of inorganic qualitative analysis, the S^{2-} ions does not form precipitate with which of the following ions.	A. Hg_2^{2+} B. Cu^{2+} C. Al^{3+} D. Cd^{3+}
12	Which of the following techniques is used for the separation of macromolecules polymers.	A. Size exclusion chromatography B. TLC C. GLC D. HPLC
13	Which of the following fuel is used in flame photometry.	A. Hydrogen gas B. Acetylene gas C. Methane D. Propane E. All above
14	Which of the following technique is the application of voltammetry at a fixed potential to detect changes in the currents as a function of the concentration of the analyte	A. Amperometry B. Coulometry C. Polarography D. Potentiometry
		A. Gravimetry

15	Complexing reactions are useful for which of the following method of analysis	B. Spectrophotometry C. Interfering ions masking D. All of the above
16	The technique which involves measurement of the changes in conductance of the solution by employing high frequency alternating current is known as.	A. Potentiometry B. Polarography C. Oscillometry D. Conductometry
17	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
18	The light source in AAS used is	A. UV light B. Visible light C. Radio wavel D. Hollow cathode lamp
19	Coulometry is based on the measurement of	A. Electrical current B. Electrical potential C. Electrical conductance D. Dielectric constant
20	Which of the following acid radical give organic layer test.	A. Cl- B. CO ₃ C. I D. S ²⁻