

PPSC Chemistry Part IV Analytical Chemistry Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	In reverse phase chromatography which of the analyte will be eluted more readily.	A. Polar B. Non polar C. Semi polar D. All above
2	The pH of 0.01 N NaOH is.	A. 12 B. 13 C. 14 D. 11
3	The light source in AAS used is	A. UV light B. Visible light C. Radio waved D. Hollow cathode lamp
4	When HCl is titrated against NaOH , the pH at the equivalence point is.	A. zero B. > 7 C. < 7 D. 14
5	The property associated in thermometric titration is	A. Change in weight B. Rate of change in weight C. Heat evolved or absorbed D. Change in temperature
6	Which of the following technique in current voltage technique	A. Amperometry B. Voltammetry C. Potentiometry D. Polarography
7	Which of the following source is commonly used as excitation source in fluorimeter.	A. Tungsten lamp B. Mercury vapour lamp C. Nernst vapour lamp D. Radio source
8	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
9	Which of the following is not a ligand or complexing agent.	A. NH_3 B. CH_3COOH C. EDTA D. CN^-
10	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
11	Which of the following technique involves the bonding of hydrophobic functional group to solid particle, surface and acts as extracting phase	A. Liquid phase extraction B. Solid phase extraction C. Electrophoresis D. Gel electrophoresis
12	Which of the following is not a physical test.	A. Colour test B. Flame test C. Beed test D. Wet test
13	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
14	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
		A. Solid phase extraction

15	Which of the following techniques is used to reduce the need for large volumes of organic solvents.	B. Gel permeation C. Electrophoresis D. TLC
16	The number 7.65 is rounded to.	A. 7.6 B. 7.7 C. 7.5 D. 7.8
17	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 analysis D. Validity of experimental results
18	The sample characteristics affecting the weight loss curve include.	A. Amount of sample B. Sample particle size C. Heat of decomposition reactions D. All
19	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.
20	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^{2+}