

Question QFB1 : The equation, constant + log of concentration of [product / reactant] denotes

Answer: Ph

Question QFB2 : _____ are complexing agents that bind with the metals to form complexes.

Answer: Ligands

Question QFB3 : _____ is the most widely used chelator in the field of analytical chemistry.

Answer: EDTA

Question QFB4 : Anions that form precipitate with certain metal ion can be analysed with ..... by indirect titration

Answer: EDTA

Question QFB5 : ____ is used to prevent one element from interfering in the analysis of another element

Answer: Masking agent

Question QFB6 : In detecting end point, the second type of indicator is _____ indicator.

Answer: Adsorption

Question QFB7 : Fluorescien is used as an indicator for halides at pH ____

Answer: 7

Question QFB8 : _____ titrations are useful tools in determining concentration of metals that form complex with some anions (ligand) under varying pH systems.

Answer: Complexometric

Question QFB9 : The maximum amount of an acid or base that can be added to a buffer system without causing a change in pH of a system is _____.

Answer: Buffer capacity

Question QFB10 : _____ is that branch of chemistry which is based upon the measurement of decrease in the power of the radiation (attenuation) brought about by the analyte when electromagnetic radiation is made to pass through the analyte.

Answer: Spectroscopy

Question QFB11 : Absolute Uncertainty is a way by which _____ of a measurement can be expressed.

Answer: Accuracy

Question QFB12 : Intermediate error is otherwise called ____ error.

Answer: Random

Question QFB13 : The type of error that is committed when pH meter has been incorrectly standardised is _____.

Answer: Systematic

Question QFB14 : The process by which Precipitates carry down from the solution other constituent that are normally soluble, causing contamination of precipitate is _____.

Answer: Coprecipitation

Question QFB15 : The process in which coagulated particles are filtered, washed with water, and the particles revert to the colloidal state is called ____.

Answer: Peptization

Question QFB16 : An ore is analyzed for manganese content by converting the manganese toMn2O3 and weighing it. If a 1.52 g sample yeildsMn3O4 weighing 0.126g, what would be the percent Mn₂O₃ in the sample?

Answer: 8.58%

Question QFB17 : Gravimetric analysis is very_____, if it is carried out under the right experimental conditions.

Answer: Precise

Question QFB18 : The organic precipitating agent that forms slightly soluble non-ionic complexes is called _____.

Answer: Coordination compound

Question QFB19 : The process by which water undergoes self -ionization known as _____.

Answer: Autoprotolysis

Question QFB20 : In the equation E = constant + β+ (0.05915 Log A^H⁺(outside)/ A^{H+} (inside), the constant is known as _____.

Answer: asymmetry potential

Question QFB21 : The concept that is very important in conveying the actual meaning and status of a digit is _____.

Answer: significant figure

Question QFB22 : When zero occurs in the middle of a number, they are _____.

Answer: Significant

Question QFB23 : 7.2384 has _____ number of significant figure.

Answer: Five

Question QFB24 : Rounding should not be done on intermediate results to avoid build-up of_____ errors.

Answer: round-off

Question QFB25 : The degree of agreement between replicate measurements of<br clear="all"/>the same quantity is _____.

Answer: Precision

Question QFB26 : The _____ is an analytical technique which involves measurement ofweight of components of known sample.

Answer: Gravimetric analysis

Question QFB27 : There are _____ numbers of types of spectrophotometer

Answer: Three

Question QFB28 : To be useful, a radiation detector must respond over a broad _____ range

Answer: Wavelength

Question QFB29 : In a monochromator, The sample container is otherwise known as ____.

Answer: Cell

Question QFB30 : The _____ is a device which disperses radiation into its component wavelength.

Answer: Monochromator

Question QFB31 : For _____, a low pressure hydrogen or deuterium discharge tube isgenerally used as a source

Answer: ultraviolet region

Question QFB32 : There are ____ limitations of Beer’s Law .

Answer: Three

Question QFB33 : The absorption of radiation can be used for ___ analysis.

Answer: Qualitative

Question QFB34 : _____ region is a very small wavelength region that can be seen by human eyes.

Answer: Visible

Question QFB35 : _____ radiation is a type of energy that is transmitted through space at enormous velocities.

Answer: Electromagnetic

Question QMC1 : A _____ solution can be defined as a solution that resists changes in pH when small amount of acid or base is added or when dilution occurs

Answer:

Question QMC2 : An ore is analysed for manganese content by converting the manganese toMn2O3 and weighing it. If a 1.52 g sample yields Mn3O4 weighing 0.126g, what would be the percent Mn?

Answer:

Question QMC3 : All these are factors that influence solubility of precipitate EXCEPT ____.

Answer:

Question QMC4 : There are _____ types of organic precipitating agents in use,

Answer:

Question QMC5 : All these are elements that can be separated by hydrogen sulphide as a precipitating agent EXCEPT _____.

Answer:

Question QMC6 : The analyte converted by methanoic acid to its elemental form for weighing is ____.

Answer:

Question QMC7 : Oxine as a precipitating agent is good for ____ metal.

Answer:

Question QMC8 : The potential of hydrogen in a system is called _____.

Answer:

Question QMC9 : All these can be used to refer to Kw EXCEPT_____.

Answer:

Question QMC10 : The main factor that determines the real pH of a system is _____.

Answer:

Question QMC11 : In the equation; Relative supersaturation = (Q – S) /

S , the letter Q denotes _____.

Answer:

Question QMC12 : Calculate the solubility of silver chloride in 0.10M NaNO3 if thermodynamic solubility product is 1.0 x 10⁻¹⁰; activity coefficient for silver is 0.75 and activity coefficient for chloride is 0.76.

Answer:

Question QMC13 : Variance is a way of expressing _____.

Answer:

Question QMC14 : The mean square deviation is

Answer:

Question QMC15 : A technique employed when population is heterogeneous with respect to the variables under study is _____ sampling.

Answer:

Question QMC16 : The method used in collecting a true representative sample depends on<_____ factors.

Answer:

Question QMC17 : Statistical tool with the help of which the relationship between two variablesis studied is _____.

Answer:

Question QMC18 : F test is defined in terms of

Answer:

Question QMC19 : Standard error of mean is otherwise known as _____

Answer:

Question QMC20 : The relative measure of dispersion is known as _____.

Answer:

Question QMC21 : The most commonly used absolute measure of dispersion is _____.

Answer:

Question QMC22 : The mean square deviation is _____.

Answer:

Question QMC23 : Variance is a way of expressing _____.

Answer:

Question QMC24 : The type of EDTA titration technique that involves a known excess of EDTA to be added to the analyte is _____.

Answer:

Question QMC25 : The process by which biological fluid are decomposed which involves boiling sample materials with oxidizing mineral acid or mixture of acids is _____.

Answer:

Question QMC26 : Generally, there are _____ basic requirements for titration.

Answer:

Question QMC27 : The difference between the equivalence point and end point is _____ error.

Answer:

Question QMC28 : The type of titration necessary when direct titration does Not give clear or sharp end point is _____ titration.

Answer:

Question QMC29 : The formula equivalent divided by litre represent _____.

Answer:

Question QMC30 : The simplest method for ascertaining correlation between two variables by plotting the values on a chart is _____.

Answer:

Question QMC31 : The solvents that are neither appreciably acidic nor basic is _____.

Answer:

Question QMC32 : In coefficient of correlation, the _____ would show the degree of the interrelationship going on.

Answer:

Question QMC33 : The type of indicator used when the titrant is highly coloured is _____.

Answer:

Question QMC34 : If a 4.97mg of an analyte is analysed as 4.91mg, the relative error in the analysis is _____.

Answer:

Question QMC35 : Determinate error can also be called _____ error.

Answer: