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 AH+(outside)/ AH+ (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  
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: