## ROYAL COLLEGE OF ARTS, SCIENCE AND COMMERCE TYBSc SEMESTER V SAMPLE PAPER ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY (USCH504)

## Answer the following with correct option

1	is an intrinsic definition of quality.	01
	a) Reliability	
	b) Advertising	
	c) Psychology of users	
	d) Environment	
2	and are used for sampling of liquids.	02
	a) Concentric tube thief and Split tube thief	
	b) Sample thief and Multiple tube sampler	
	c) Split tube thief and Auger sampler	
	d) Concentric tube thief and Geo sampler	
3	Which of the following is a Concentration unit on weight basis?	02
	a) Normality	
	b) Molarity	
	c) Formality	
	d) Mole fraction	
4	g of NaOH dissolved in 100cm <sup>3</sup> of distilled water gives 0.1	02
	N solution.	
	a) 0.1	
	b) 0.2	
	c) 0.4	
	d) 0.8	
5	Sampling of air is called sampling.	01
	a) Stack	
	b) Ambient	
	c) Displacement	
	d) Systematic	
6	Ferroin is an example of indicator.	01
	a) Redox	
	b) Acid - Base	
	c) Metallochromic	
	d) Universal	
7	Ratio of $[Ce^{3+}]$ / $[Ce^{4+}]$ is in the titration of 10 cm <sup>3</sup> of 0.1	02
	M Fe $^{2+}$ with 0.1 M Ce $^{4+}$ when 11 cm $^3$ of 0.1 M Ce $^{4+}$ is added.	
	a) 0.1	
	b) 1	

	c) 10	
	d) 100	
8	The pCa value in the titration of 10cm <sup>3</sup> of 0.01 M Ca <sup>2+</sup> with 0.01	02
	M EDTA when 0 cm <sup>3</sup> of EDTA is added is	
	a) 1	
	b) 2	
	c) 2.18	
	d) 2.48	
9	Complexometric titrations involve measurement of	01
	a) [H <sup>+</sup> ]	
	b) [OH <sup>-</sup> ]	
	c) pM	
	d) pH	
10	is commonly used titrant in complexometric titrations.	01
	a)NaOH	
	b)EDTA	
	c)Ethylene diamine	
	d)FAS	
11	In flame photometry, the process of conversion of a sample	01
	solution into a fine mist of droplets is called as	
	a. Excitation	
	b. Nebulization	
	c. Ionization	
	d. Incineration	
	d. Memeration	
12	In atomic absorption spectroscopy is used as source of	01
	radiation.	
	a. Tungsten lamp	
	b. Hydrogen lamp	
	c. Silicon carbide rod	
	d. Hollow cathode lamp	
13	Sample cell in fluorimeter is made up of	01
	a. Metal halide	
	b. Glass	
	c. Quartz	
	d. Polythene	
14	Functional groups such as enhance fluorescence and	02
	phosphorescence and functional groups such as decrease	
	fluorescence and phosphorescence.	
	aNH <sub>2</sub> , -COOH	
	b. –COOH,-NO <sub>2</sub>	
	c. $-NH_2$ ,-OH	
	d NO <sub>2,</sub> -COOH	

15	Semioctagonal sample cell is used in	01
	a. Colourimeter	
	b. Spectrophotometer	
	c. Nephelometer	
	d. Phosphorimeter	
16	the charge on metal ion and the pK <sub>a</sub> value of chelating	02
	ligand, more stable will be chelate.	
	a. Lower, higher	
	b. Higher, lower	
	c. Lower, lower	
	d. Higher, higher	
17	$(pH)_{1/2}$ of the solution is independent of	01
	a. Concentration of metal ions	
	b. Stability constant	
	c. Valency of metal ion	
	d. Temperature	
18	Instrumentally, HPLC is a type of column chromatography	02
	which the sample components are separated by the principle of	
	<del>-</del> .	
	a. Planar, adsorption	
	b. Thin layer, absorption	
	c. Gas, size exclusion	
	d. Column, partition	
19	In reverse phase HPLC, the stationery phase is and mobile	02
	phase is	
	a. Polar, nonpolar	
	b. Nonpolar, polar	
	c. Polar, polar	
	d. Nonpolar, nonpolar	
20	The detector used in HPTLC is	01
	a. Electron capture detector	
	b. UV-visible detector	
	c. Densitometric scanner	
	d. Refractive index detector	