

Question	Option1	Option2	Option3	Option4	CorrectAns
Number of gram equivalents of solute per litre of solution is referred as-	Molarity	Molality	Normality	Formality	3
Volumetric analysis involves-	Identification of analyte	Finding concentration of analyte	Confirmation of analyte	Determination of solubility of analyte	2
Precision of measurements is calculated by-	Mean	Median	Mode	Standard deviation	4
How many significant figures in 0.0123?	4	5	3	2	3
Degree of agreement between replicate measurement of same quantity of quantity is known as-	Accuracy	Precision	Arithmetic mean	Median	2
How many grams of NaOH is required to prepare 300 ml of 1 M NaOH solution ?	4 gm	20 gm	12 gm	5 gm	3
Which among the following is an indicator for complexometry titration-	Erichrome Black T	Methyl red	Phenol red	Phenolphthalein	1
Mohr's method involves-	Formation of coloured precipitates at the end point	Formation of soluble coloured compound at the end point	Formation of turbidity at the end point	Use of adsorption indicator	1
Role of buffers in complexometric titration?	To increase the pH of complex	To maintain the pH of the complex	To decrease the pH of the complex	To break the complex	2
Assay of Magnesium sulphate is an example of which type of complexometric titration?	Direct complexometry	Back complexometry	Replacement complexometry	Intermediate Complexometry	1

Which of following drug is analysed by gravimetry?	Lead chromate	Sodium chloride	Aspirin	Ascorbic acid	1
Reversal of precipitate back to the colloidal state is referred as-	Surface adsorption	Peptization	Post precipitation	Digestion	2
The titrations which uses $K_2Cr_2O_7$ are named as-	Iodometry	Dichrometry	Cerimetry	Permanganometry	2
Polarogram of a solution containing an electro-reducible substance is obtained by plotting-	Current vs Volume	Current vs Potential	Resistance vs Time	Potential vs Volume	2
Assay of Ephedrine HCl is based on which type of titration?	Acid-base Non-aqueous titration	Complexometric titration	Precipitation titration	Redox Titration	1
Masking and demasking is the term used in which type of titrations?	Acid-base titration	Complexometric titration	Precipitation titration	Redox Titration	2
Arrange the correct order of steps involved in gravimetric analysis-	Sample preparation- Precipitation- Digestion-Filtration & washing-Drying & Weighing	Drying & Weighing- Sample preparation- Precipitation- Digestion-Filtration & washing	Drying & Weighing- Sample preparation- Digestion- Precipitation- Filtration & washing	Sample preparation- Precipitation- Filtration & washing- Drying & Weighing- Digestion	1
Which equation is used for getting appropriate understanding of precipitation in gravimetry?	Ilkovic	Vandemeter	Von-weimarn	Hamiltonian	3
The small difference between end point and stoichiometric point is referred as ___	End point	Equivalence point	Ilkovic point	Titration error	4
Process of adding and then measuring the volume of titrant consumed in the assay is ___	Titration	Titrant	Titre	Analyte	1

The solution of known concentration delivered by burette is referred as__	Indicator	Titrant	Titrand	Analyte	2
Equivalent weight of Boric acid (MW= 61.83) is-	61.83	20.61	30.91	103.05	2
How will you prepare a 1 % W/V solution of KCl?	Dissolve 1 gm of KCl in 100 ml of water	Dissolve 1 gm of KCl in 1000 ml of water	Dissolve 1 kg of KCl in 100 ml of water	Dissolve 1 gm of KCl in 100 gm of water	1
Type of titration in which the electrolytic conductivity of the reaction mixture is continuously monitored as one reactant is added-	Polarography	Potentiometry	Conductometry	Gravimetry	3
Mohr's method is applicable-	In alkaline condition – pH > 9.0.	In acidic condition	For titration of iodide and thiocyanate	pH nearly about 8	4