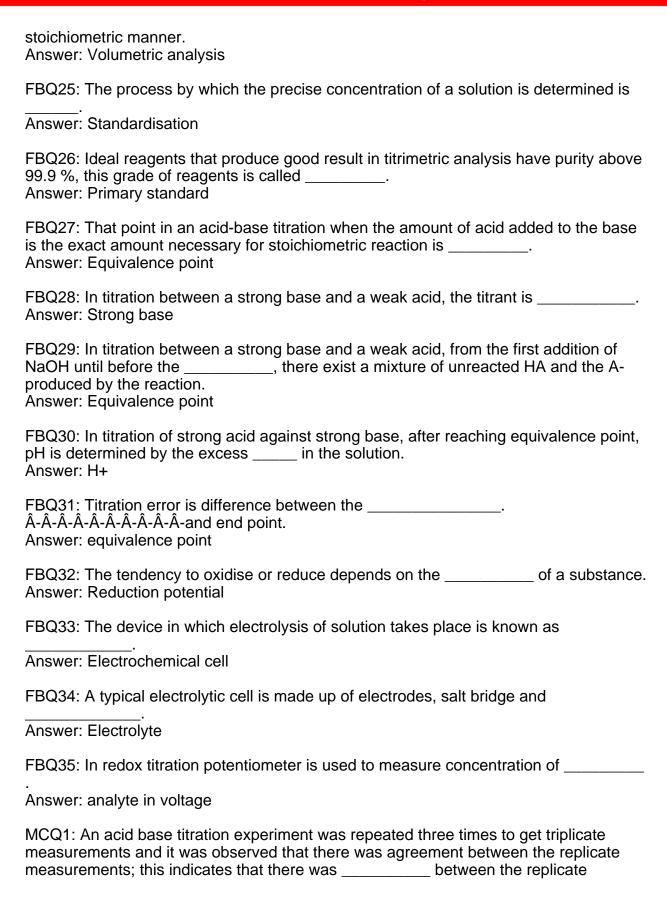
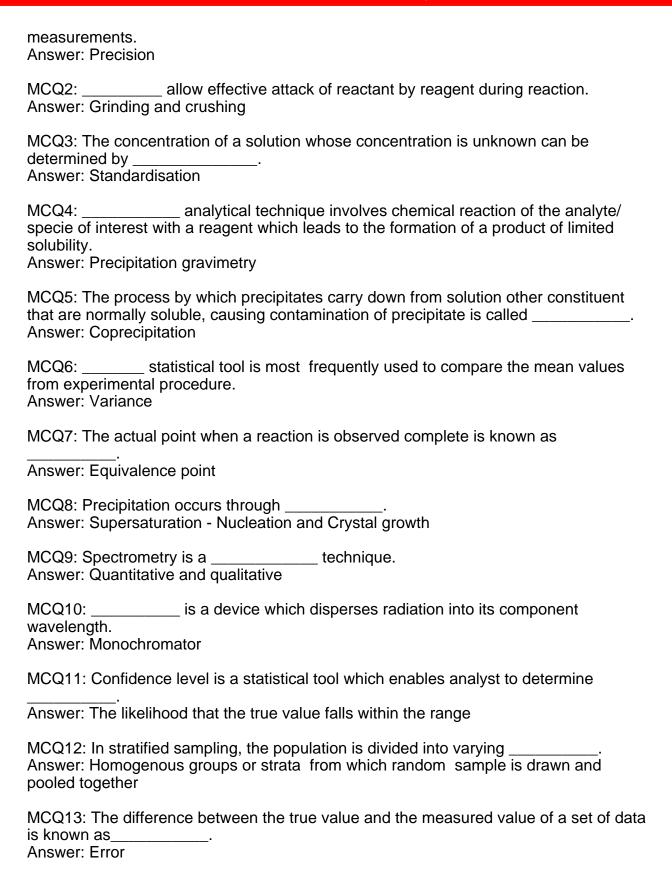
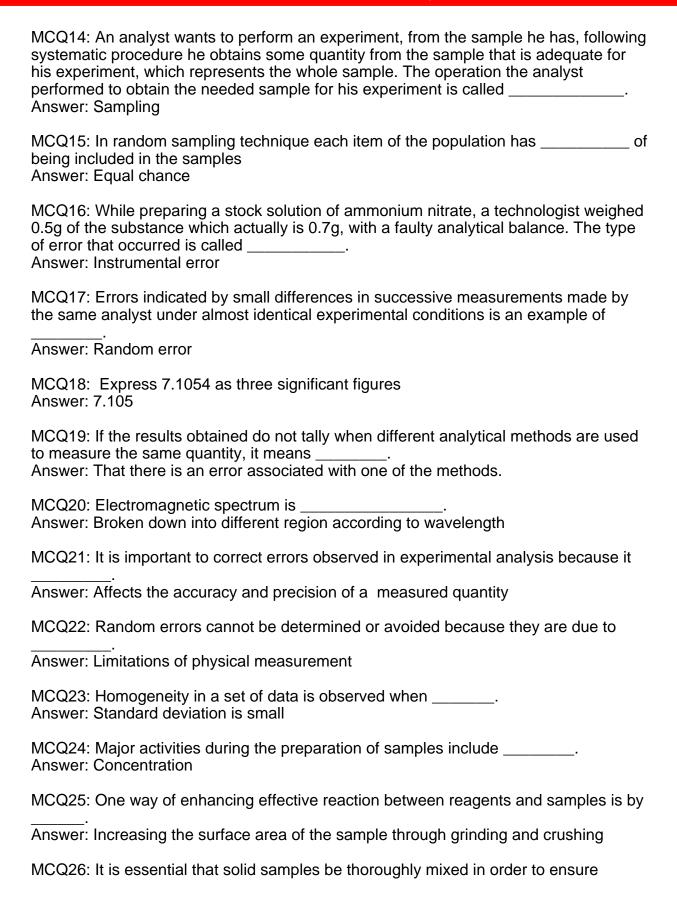
| FBQ1: Small value of standard deviation indicates that a set of data isto the mean.  Answer: Close  |
|---|
| FBQ2: Errors are that naturally accompany the experiment performed.  Answer: Variations   |
| FBQ3: When an experiment is performed more than once and the results obtained are compared, the degree of agreement between the results obtained is termed Answer: precision                |
| FBQ4: The last stage of the process of formation of a precipitate is  Answer: Crystal growth  |
| FBQ5: The sample container of a spectrometer must be in the wavelength region being measured. Answer: Transparent   |
| FBQ6: A molecule upon absorption of a photon of energy moves to higher energy state called Answer: Excited state  |
| FBQ7: is used to prevent an element from interfering in the analysis of another element.  Answer: Masking agent   |
| FBQ8: In complexometric titration, the complex formed with metal ion is called  |
| Answer: Chelate   |
| FBQ9: entails dividing a heterogeneous population into varying homogeneous groups or strata and random sample is drawn from each stratum and pooled together. Answer: Stratified sampling   |
| FBQ10: Round off 17.05 to three significant figures.<br>Answer: 17.1  |
| FBQ11: is suitable either when the sample source is known to vary with time or when sample source composition varies in space.  Answer: Grab Sample   |
| FBQ12: sample are collected over a predetermined part or to entire depth of an area with respect to location and time.  Answer: depth- integrated   |
| FBQ13: The procedure or operations involved in obtaining a laboratory size sample that is a true representative of population or a whole lot for a particular analytical exercise is called |

| Answer: Sampling  |
|---|
| FBQ14: The nature of a must be the same with that of the population and must remain so throughout the analytical exercise.  Answer: Sample  |
| FBQ15: The technique which involves pouring the sample so that it takes on a conical shape, and then flattening it out into a cake. The cake is then divided into quarters and two quarters which face opposite one another are discarded, whilst the other two are combined and constitute the reduced sample is called method of sample selection Answer: Coning and Quartering |
| FBQ16: A good sample is one that the nature is the same with that of the population and remains unchanged in this nature throughout the  Answer: Analytical exercise  |
| FBQ17: Composite samples provide more representative sampling of matrices in which the composition of the analyte of interest may vary over a period of time and or space.  Answer: Heterogeneous   |
| FBQ18: samples compose of mixture of grab samples collected from different points simultaneously or as nearly so as possible.  Answer: Integrated   |
| FBQ19: Samples brought to the laboratory require further Â-Â-Â-Â-Â-Â-Â-Â-Â-Â-Â-Â-Â-Â-Â-Â-Â-Â-Â-   |
| FBQ20: help in eliminating the possible sources of contamination and sample degradation that could lead to sample destruction, and ensure the homogeneity of samples.  Answer: Treatment of sample  |
| FBQ21: Analytically experiments requiring reduction of the water content in a sample material can be achieved through  Answer: Concentration  |
| FBQ22: involves converting sample material in solid form to solution.  Answer: Dissolution  |
| FBQ23: Dry ashing is normally carried out in a Answer: Muffle furnace   |
| FBQ24: is an analytical technique that deals with reactions between measured volumes of a reagent against the test substance called analyte in a  |







| Answer: Radom distribution of the components in the sample  |
|---|
| MCQ27: Titration reaction must be Answer: Rapid   |
| MCQ28: The most common form of titration in which titrant is added to the analyte> until reaction is complete is known as  Answer: Direct titration                   |
| MCQ29: The most obvious application of neutralization titration includes determination of innumerable inorganic, organic and biological species that possess inherent |
| Answer: Acidic or basic properties  |
| MCQ30: Dry ashing is usually carried out in  Answer: A muffle furnace   |
| MCQ31: The difference between equivalence point and end point is known as   |
| Answer: Titration error   |
| MCQ32: Which of these does standard deviation measure? Answer: How closely data cluster about the mean  |
| MCQ33: is the correct sequence of arrangement of the components of a spectrophotometer.  Answer: Source - Monochromator - Sample – Detector- Read out                 |
| MCQ34: All of the following are methods of sample preparation except $\hat{A}-\hat{A}-\hat{A}-\hat{A}-\hat{A}-\hat{A}-\hat{A}-\hat{A}-$                               |
| MCQ35: Which of the following ensure random distribution of components of an analytical sample? Answer: Mixing of solid laboratory samples                            |