Practice MCQ For Govt Pharmacist Exam, in this article we will solve, Practice MCQ on the topic gravimetry under the subject Pharmaceutical inorganic chemistry of first semester. Read following article for your reference.

Gravimetry » PHARMACAREERS

1.What is the principle of gravimetric analysis?

a) Measurement of volume

b) Measurement of mass

c) Measurement of density

d) Measurement of temperature

2.Which step in gravimetric analysis involves the formation of an insoluble compound?

a) Filtration

b) Precipitation

c) Drying

d) Weighing

3.What is the purpose of filtration in gravimetric analysis?

a) To dissolve the precipitate

b) To separate the precipitate from the solution

c) To weigh the precipitate

d) To dry the precipitate

4.In gravimetric analysis, why is the precipitate dried?

a) To make it soluble

b) To increase its mass

c) To remove water and other volatile impurities

d) To initiate a chemical reaction

5.What can affect the accuracy of gravimetric analysis?

a) The color of the precipitate

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b) The smell of the precipitate

c) The purity of the precipitate

d) The taste of the precipitate

6.What is coprecipitation?

a) Precipitation of the analyte only

b) Precipitation of impurities only

c) Precipitation of both the analyte and impurities

d) Precipitation of neither the analyte nor impurities

7.What is postprecipitation?

a) Precipitation before filtration

b) Precipitation after filtration

c) Precipitation during filtration

d) Precipitation without filtration

8.How can coprecipitation be minimized in gravimetric analysis?

a) By increasing the temperature

b) By decreasing the temperature

c) By digestion or reprecipitation

d) By adding more solvent

9.What does the term 'analyte' refer to in gravimetric analysis?

a) The substance being analyzed

b) The substance used for analysis

c) The product of the analysis

d) The instrument used for analysis

10.In the gravimetric estimation of barium sulphate, which reagent is added to precipitate the sulfate ions?

a) Barium nitrate

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b) Barium chloride

c) Barium carbonate

d) Barium hydroxide

11.What is the role of the precipitating agent in gravimetric analysis?

a) To dissolve the analyte

b) To precipitate the analyte

c) To weigh the analyte

d) To dry the analyte

12.What is the effect of impurities in the precipitate on the results of gravimetric analysis?

a) They increase the accuracy of the results

b) They decrease the accuracy of the results

c) They have no effect on the results

d) They make the results more precise

13.What is the purpose of drying the precipitate in gravimetric analysis?

a) To increase its solubility

b) To decrease its solubility

c) To remove water and other volatile impurities

d) To add water and other volatile impurities

14.In gravimetric analysis, what does the term 'digestion' refer to?

a) The process of dissolving the precipitate

b) The process of filtering the precipitate

c) The process of waiting for the precipitate to equilibrate and form larger, purer particles

d) The process of adding more solvent to the precipitate

15.In the gravimetric estimation of barium sulphate, what is the precipitate?

a) Barium chloride

b) Barium nitrate

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c) Barium sulphate

d) Barium carbonate

16.What is the main disadvantage of gravimetric analysis?

a) It is not very precise

b) It is not very accurate

c) It is time-consuming

d) It is very fast

17.What is the main advantage of gravimetric analysis?

a) It is very fast

b) It is very precise and accurate

c) It is not very precise

d) It is not very accurate

18.In gravimetric analysis, what does the term 'analyte' refer to?

a) The substance being analyzed

b) The substance used for analysis

c) The product of the analysis

d) The instrument used for analysis

19.What is postprecipitation in gravimetric analysis?

a) Precipitation before filtration

b) Precipitation after filtration

c) Precipitation during filtration

d) Precipitation without filtration

20.What is the effect of coprecipitation on the results of gravimetric analysis?

a) It increases the accuracy of the results

b) It decreases the accuracy of the results

c) It has no effect on the results

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d) It makes the results more precise

Answers

1. The principle of gravimetric analysis is **the measurement of mass** (Option b).
2. The step in gravimetric analysis that involves the formation of an insoluble compound is **precipitation** (Option b).
3. The purpose of filtration in gravimetric analysis is **to separate the precipitate from the solution** (Option b).
4. In gravimetric analysis, the precipitate is dried **to remove water and other volatile impurities** (Option c).
5. The accuracy of gravimetric analysis can be affected by **the purity of the precipitate** (Option c).
6. Coprecipitation refers to **the precipitation of both the analyte and impurities** (Option c).
7. Postprecipitation refers to **precipitation after filtration** (Option b).
8. Coprecipitation in gravimetric analysis can be minimized **by digestion or reprecipitation** (Option c).
9. In gravimetric analysis, the term 'analyte' refers to **the substance being analyzed** (Option a).
10. In the gravimetric estimation of barium sulfate, **barium chloride** (Option b) is the reagent added to precipitate the sulfate ions.
11. The role of the precipitating agent in gravimetric analysis is **to precipitate the analyte** (Option b).
12. Impurities in the precipitate can **decrease the accuracy of the results** in gravimetric analysis (Option b).
13. The purpose of drying the precipitate in gravimetric analysis is **to remove water and other volatile impurities** (Option c).
14. In gravimetric analysis, digestion refers to **the process of waiting for the precipitate to equilibrate and form larger, purer particles** (Option c).
15. In the gravimetric estimation of barium sulfate, the precipitate is **barium sulfate** (Option c).
16. The main disadvantage of gravimetric analysis is that **it is time-consuming** (Option c).
17. The main advantage of gravimetric analysis is that **it is very precise and accurate** (Option b).
18. In gravimetric analysis, the term 'analyte' refers to **the substance being analyzed** (Option a).
19. Postprecipitation in gravimetric analysis refers to **precipitation after filtration** (Option b).
20. The effect of coprecipitation on the results of gravimetric analysis is that **it decreases the accuracy of the results** (Option b).

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