

## Week 7 Assignment

- Determination of Fluoride is based on
  - Reaction of fluoride with SPADNS
  - Reaction of fluoride with Zirconyl oxy chloride
  - Reaction of fluoride with Zirconium – SPADNS complex
  - Reaction of fluoride with chloride
- In the determination of Phenols by aminoantipyrine method
  - Only the para substituted Phenols react
  - Only the ortho substituted phenols react
  - Only the meta substituted Phenols react
  - Only para substituted Phenols do not react
- In a spectrophotometric method if an interfering Ion is present in the sample we:
  - Add a precipitating agent
  - Add another interfering agent
  - Ignore and proceed
  - Add a masking agent which does not interfere
- Polyvinyl alcohol is added in the determination of Arsenic by Rhodamine B method
  - To decompose the Ion pair
  - To react with Arsenic
  - To reduce Arsenate
  - To stabilize Ion pair
- For determination of free chlorine in water, Potassium permanganate is used as a standard because
  - It is cheap
  - Chlorine is insoluble in water
  - Chlorine is colored
  - Permanganate solutions can be made reproducibly and its equivalence to free chlorine is known
- In the determination of free chlorine in drinking water EDTA is a
  - Colour masking agent
  - Colour enhancing agent
  - Stabilizing agent
  - Masking agent for interfering ions
- Boron should be determined in
  - Pyrex glassware
  - Borosilicate glassware
  - Plastic ware
  - Earthen ware
- In a water sample chloride is present to an extent of 1000 ppm. The calibration curve in the range of 0-6 ppm. To analyze sample using 10 ml standard volumetric flasks
  - Dilute 10 times
  - Dilute 1000 times
  - Dilute 100 times
  - Choose a different method
- In the determination of magnesium by titan yellow method sodium hydroxide is added to
  - Neutralize pH to 7.0
  - To raise the pH to 10
  - To raise the pH to 12
  - To remove interfering ions

10. In the determination of mercury by iodide rhodamine 6G method the solutions are diluted to about 7 ml before adding rhodamine 6G and PVA and making up to 10 ml. The reason for this is

(a) To form well dispersed ion pair for reproducible results

(b) To dissolve

(c) To reduce concentration of interfering ions

(d) To adjust pH