CHE 112

G13TB



OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY PRINCIPAL ACADEMICS, STUDENT AFFAIRS AND RESEARCH

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR

FIRST YEAR FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION

	For examin	er's Use	Only
FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR	Question	I.E	E.E
OF EDUCATION (SCIENCE)			
SCHOOL: EDUCATION AND SOCIAL			
SCIENCES	JE .		
COURSE CODE: CHE 112	and the second sec		
COURSE TITLE: INTRODUCTION TO ANALYTICAL	CAT		
CHEMISTRY	EXAM	[] (094)	
DATE: 14 th December, 2017 TIME: 2.00pm-5.00pm			
INSTRUCTION TO CANDIDATES: SEE INSIDE	TOTAL	5.	
THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF 22 PRINTED PAGES PI	LEASE TU	RN OVI	ER .
Insert the numbers of the questions you have answered in	n the order	done	

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INSTRUCTION TO CANDIDATES

Answer ALL questions from section A and any THREE from section B.

Duration of the examination: 3 hours

SECTION A (24 MARKS)

ALUPE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE **QUESTION ONE** LIBRARY a) Define the following terms as used in Analytical Chemistry: Precision (1 mk)(i.) (ii.) (1 mk)Accuracy (iii.) Relative error (1 mk)Primary Standard (1 mk)(iv.) Qualitative and quantitative analysis (1 mk)(v.) b) Replicate water samples were analysed for water hardness with the following results: 102.2 ppm, 102.8 ppm, 103.1 ppm and 102.3 ppm. Calculate: i. The mean (2 mks)ii. Standard deviation (3 mks)c) Briefly explain the student t-test and state its significance in analysis of data? (2 mks)**QUESTION TWO** a) Outline six factors that must be considered when selecting a method (3 mks)to be used for a chemical analysis? b) Calculate the absolute and relative error in percent and in parts per thousand in the following: measured value: 45.20 ml, Accepted value: 45.31 ml (5 mks)c) Differentiate between masking and interference (2 mks)d) What is a representative sample? (1 mk)e) What is significance testing? (1 mk)

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SECTION B

QUESTION THREE

a)	Differentiate between a homogeneous and heterogeneous sample	(2 mks)
b)	Highlight four factors that are considered in sample storage.	(4 mks)
c)	Define, give examples and explain how systematic and random errors	
	can be tackled	(5 mks)
d)	Briefly explain the principle of chromatography?	(1 mk)

QUESTION FOUR

a) You are developing a new colorimetric procedure for determining the glucose content of blood serum. You have chosen the standard Folin-Wu procedure with which to compare your results. From the following two sets of replicate analyses on the same sample, determine whether the variance of your method differs significantly from that of the standard method.

Your Method (mg/dL)	Folin-Wu Method (mg/dL)
127	130
125	128
123	131
130	129
131	127
126	125
129	

b) With relevant examples, define the following terms:

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iii Student	i) t Adm	Stoichiometry ission No. Exam Card No. Signa	(1 mk)
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(5 mks)

	iv)	Ligand	(1 mk)
	v)	Molarity	(1 mk)
c)	How	many grams of NaOH will be needed to prepare 250 ml of 0.1 M	(2 mks)
	solut	ion?	

QUESTION FIVE

3

3

a)	Discuss any f	four causes of impurities in precipitates	(4 mks)
b)	Dichromate i	on $(Cr_2O_7^{2-})$ oxidizes Fe^{2+} to Fe^{3+} in acidic conditions	(4 mks)
	and gets to cl	promium ion (Cr^{3+}). Write a balanced redox equation for	
	this reaction.		
c)	Differentiate	between gas chromatography (GC) and liquid	(2 mks)
	chromatograj	phy (LC)	
d)	With relevan	t examples, differentiate between mobile phase and	(2 mks)
	stationary ph	ase.	
<u>01</u>	JESTION SI	ALUPE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE	
a)	What is a mo	le of a substance	(1 mk)
b)	Differentiate	between qualitative and quantitative analysis	(1 mk)
c)	Define the fo	llowing terms:	
	(i.)	R _f value	(1 mk)
	(ii.)	Thin layer chromatography	(1 mk)
	(iii.)	Crystallization	(1 mk)
	(iv.)	Ion exchange chromatography	(1 mk)
	(v.)	Column chromatography	(1 mk)
d)	Outline the n	nain principles Ion exchange and size exclusion	(5 mks)

d) Outline the main principles Ion exchange and size exclusion
Chromatography

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QUESTION SEVEN

- a) As a lab assistant, you are asked to make 1.5L of 0.25 M HNO₃ by diluting concentrated HNO₃ 16.0 M.
 - (i.) What volume of the conc acid is required? (4 mks)
 - (ii.) What volume of water should be used in dilution? (3 mks)
- b) Approximately 31.6 grams of NaOH are dissolved in water and diluted to 200 ml.

Calculate the molarity

(5 mks)

Values of F at the 95% Confidence Level

	$v_1 = 2$	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	15	20	30
$v_2 = 2$	19.0	19.2	19.2	19.3	19.3	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.5
3	9.55	9.28	9.12	9.01	8.94	8.89	8.85	8.81	8.79	8.70	8.66	8.62
- 4	6.94	6.59	6.39	6.26	6.16	6.09	6.04	6.00	5.96	5.86	5.80	5.75
5	5.79	5.41	5.19	5.05	4.95	4.88	4.82	4.77	4.74	4.62	4.56	4.50
6	5.14	4.76	4.53	4.39	4.28	4.21	4.15	4.10	4.06	3.94	3.87	3.81
7	4.74	4.35	4.12	3.97	3.87	3.79	3.73	3.68	3.64	3.51	3.44	3.38
8	4.46	4.07	3.84	3.69	3.58	3.50	3.44	3.39	3.35	3.22	3.15	3.08
9	4.26	3.86	3.63	3.48	3.37	3.29	3.23	3.18	3.14	3.01	2.94	2.86
10	4.10	3.71	3.48	3.33	3.22	3.14	3.07	3.02	2.98	2.85	2.77	2.70
15	3.68	3.29	3.06	2.90	2.79	2.71	2.64	2.59	2.54	2.40	2.33	2.25
20	3.49	3.10	2.87	2.71	2.60	2.51	2.45	2.39	2.35	2.20	2.12	2.04
30	3.32	2.92	2.69	2.53	2.42	2.33	2.27	2.21	2.16	2.01	1.93	1.84
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