THE PAPUA NEW GUINEA UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION

CH224 - ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY

WEDNESDAY 27th OCTOBER 2021 - 8:20 AM

TIME ALLOWED: 2 HOURS

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES:

- 1. You will have 10 minutes to read the question paper. You **MUST NOT** begin writing in the answer book during this time
- 2. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS
- 3. All answers MUST be written on the answer book provided
- 4. Calculators are permitted in the examination room. Lecture notes, notebooks plain papers and textbooks are **NOT** allowed
- 5. Mobile phones are not allowed. SWITCH OFF THE MOBILE PHONES
- 6. Show all workings and calculations in the answer book.
- 7. DRAW the STRUCTURES clear and visible
- 8. **DO NOT** over write
- 9. Write your name and number clearly on the front page. DO IT NOW

MARKING SCHEME:

Total 50 marks

1. (a) The following titration was done by a student using 0.098 M NaOH solution.

Vol. of citric acid (mL)	Initial reading (NaOH, mL)	Final reading (NaOH, mL)
25	0.5	74.6
25	1.0	75.1

- i. Calculate the citric acid concentration in moles/L with a suitable chemical equilibrium.
- ii. Calculate the weight (g) of citric acid in 1500 mL of the sample provided.

[4 marks]

- (b) What are the desirable properties for the following?
 - i. Primary standard.
 - ii. Secondary standard.

[4 marks]

(c) What weight (in grams) of H₂SO₄ would be needed to make 750.0 mL of 2.00 M solution?

[2 marks]

(Total = 10 marks)

2. (a) What would be the volume of 0.2 M AgNO₃ solution that contains 8.5 g of solid AgNO₃? Express the volume in mL.

[2 marks]

(b) Sea water contains roughly 28.0 g of NaCl per liter. What is the molarity of sodium chloride in sea water?

[2 marks]

(c) Commercial bleach solution contains 5.25% (by mass) of NaClO in water. It has a density of 1.08 g/mL. Calculate the molarity of this solution. (Hints: assume you have 1.00 L of solution; molar mass of NaClO = 74.4 g/mol)

[2 marks]

- (d) Determine the molarity of the following:
 - i. 4.67 moles of Li₂SO₃ dissolved in 2.04 liters of solution.
 - ii. 0.897 grams of (NH₄)₂CO₃ in 250 mL solution.
 - iii. 0.0348 grams of PbCl₂ in 45.0 mL of solution.
 - iv. 0.629 moles of Al₂O₃ in 1.500 liters of solution

[4 marks]

(Total = 10 marks)

3.	(a)	Describe the applications of titrimetric analysis in pharmaceutical industry? Give their advantages and disadvantages.	[4 marks]
	(b)	How do you find the end point in Volhard precipitation titrations?	[3 marks]
	(c)	How are reactions classified in titrimetric analysis?	[3 marks]
		(Total = 10 marks)	
4.	(a)	How many significant figures are there in the following numbers?	
		(i) 10.000 (ii) 0.000002 (iii) 0.0402 (iv) 0.04020	
		(17) 0.04020	[2 marks]
	(b)	(i) What are the types of analytical balances?(ii) What are the precautions to take while using analytical balances.	nce? [4 marks]
	(c)	What equipment is involved for drying precipitates in gravimetric analysis?	
	(d)	Explain the role and types of filtering equipment used in gravimetric analysis.	[2 marks]
			[2 marks]
		(Total = 10 marks)	
5.	(a)	Define the following terms with TWO examples: (i) Random error (ii) Systematic error	
			[6 marks]
	(b)	Explain the sources of systematic errors in detail. (Total = 10 marks)	[4 marks]

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