Reg. No.				

G. VENKATASWAMY NAIDU COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), KOVILPATTI - 628 502.



UG DEGREE END SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS - APRIL 2025.

(For those admitted in June 2021 and later)

PROGRAMME AND BRANCH: B.Sc., CHEMISTRY

SEM	CATEGORY	COMPONENT	COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE
v	PART - III	CORE ELEECTIVE	U21CH5E1A	ADVANCED ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
			m. 0.1	

			CHEMISTRI			
	& Sess	sion: 0	3.05.2025/AN Time: 3 hours Maximum: 75 Marks			
Course Outcome	Bloom's K-level	Q. No.	SECTION - A (10 X 1 = 10 Marks) Answer ALL Questions.			
CO1	K1	1.	The nearness of a measured value to its expected value is called as			
			a) precision b) accuracy c) error d) significance			
CO1	K2	2.	The significant figure in the numerical figure 0.0049 is			
			a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5			
CO2	K1	3.	Hardness of water is due the presence of salts of			
			a) K b) Cl ₂ c) Mg d) B			
CO2	K2	4.	is the amount of oxygen required to oxidize only organic matter in sewage.			
			a) ORD b) COD c) CD d) BOD			
CO3	K1	5.	Which gaseous fuel is obtained by partial combustion of coke?			
			a) coal gas b) Producer gas			
			c) Coke oven gas d) Blast furnace gas			
CO3	K2	6.	Example for gaseous fuel is/are			
			a) LPG b) Producer gas c) water gas d) all of these			
CO4	K1	7.	The working electrode in polarography is usually			
			a) Glass b) Dropping mercury electrode			
			c) Platinum d) Silver			
CO4	K2	8.	Amperometry measures			
			a) Voltage b) Current c) Temperature d) Mass			
CO5	K1	9.	DTA plot is drawn between			
			a) temperature Vs time b) ΔT Vs temperature			
			c) ΔT Vs pressure d) ΔT Vs weight			
CO5	K2	10.	The two main techniques for thermal analysis are			
			a) FTG AND DGG b) MSP AND FCT			
			c) TGA AND DTA d) TSA AND DGF			
Course Outcome	Bloom's K-level	Q. No.	$\frac{\text{SECTION} - B \text{ (5 X 5 = 25 Marks)}}{\text{Answer } \underline{\text{ALL }} \text{Questions choosing either (a) or (b)}}$			
CO1	КЗ	11a.	Illustrate any two fuel analysis techniques with explanation (2.5M Each). (OR)			
CO1	КЗ	11b.	Explain the chemical characterization of water.			
CO2	КЗ	12a.	Sketch the instrumentation of nepheloturbidometry and explain in detail. (OR)			
CO2	КЗ	12b.	Apply the detection and elimination of systematic errors for quantitative analysis.			

CO3	K4	13a.	Compare T- test with Q-test. (OR)
CO3	K4	13b.	Categorize the errors.
CO4	K4	14a.	Examine the factors affecting TGA and DTA curves. (OR)
CO4	K4	14b.	Distinguish between chemical oxygen demand and biochemical oxygen demand.
CO5	K5	15a.	The number of significant figures of the following: i) 7.00593 ii) 300.0 iii) 203.0*10-2 iv) 745Km v) 0.000005 (OR)
CO5	K5	15b.	, ,

Course Outcome	Bloom's K-level	Q. No.	$\frac{\text{SECTION} - C \text{ (5 X 8 = 40 Marks)}}{\text{Answer } \underline{\text{ALL }} \text{Questions choosing either (a) or (b)}}$
CO1	КЗ	16a.	Write about qualitative applications of polarography to inorganic systems. (OR)
CO1	КЗ	16b.	Write about the principle of coulometric titration.
CO2	K4	17a.	Bring out the differences between electro-gravimetric method and coulometric method. (OR)
CO2	K4	17b.	Compare and contrast TGA and DSC in terms of principles, instrumentation and applications.
СОЗ	K4	18a.	How will you determine the metal ions through the electrogravimetric analysis? (OR)
CO3	K4	18b.	Differentiate accuracy and precision with examples.
CO4	K5	19a.	Using the data set: 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 7, 5, 8, 9, and 2. Find the following, Mean, Median, Mode, variance.
			(OR)
CO4	K5	19b.	Interpret the DTA curve of calcium oxalate monohydrate and the processes involved in it.
CO5	K5	20a.	Evaluate the thermometric titration plots of exothermic and endothermic reactions.
			(OR)
CO5	K5	20b.	Analysis of a sample iron ore gave the following percentage values for the iron; 7.08, 7.21, 7.12, 7.09, 7.16, 7.14, 7.18, 7.11. Calculate the mean, standard deviation and coefficient of variation for values.