

QUIZ NO.01

CHE301 FILE

EFFORT BY TEAM OF VU LEGENDS

ADMIN: JIYYA RANA

1) If you fail to, it is impossible to creat new things.

Determine the attribute of products

2) If you fail to, it is impossible to maintain the quality or specs.

Evaluate your products

3) If you fail to, it is impossible to simply spoil your product or technique.

Maintain the quality

4) In analytical work we emphasize three things that is, and

Analyst, Equipment and Method

5) To get appropreat results we must have to trained, and

Analyst , Calibrated equipments and Validated test method

6) Study of method and the determining the composition of substance is called

Analytical chemistry

7) There are how many types of substance?

8) Name two types of substance.....

Qualitative (What?)

Quantitative (How many?)

9) Chemical analysis includesaspects of chemical characterization.

Collection of sample

Extraction

Sample preparation

Instrumental analysis of collected data

10) is the detection and identification.

Qualitative data

11) Identification of a particular substance in presence of other related substance is called

Qualitative analysis

12) In analytical chemistry isolate or separate species of interest is called.....

Analytes

13) The sample from which we separate analytes is called

Matrix

14) Before start analysis we can use organic solvent and techniques such as

Filtration

Distillation

Solid phase

Solid extraction

15) In we check the components of soil and earth.

Geology

16) Write steps of chemical analysis.

Sampling

Sample preparation

Selection of analytical methods

Analysis

Instrumental analysis

Evaluation of analytical data

Reporting of results

17) Acid base titration, Redox titration, complexometric titration or gravimetric methods are methods

Analysis methods

18) Name of separation techniques.....

Filtration

Sublimation

Solvent extraction

Solid phase extraction

Chromatographic techniques

Instrumental techniques

19) is very basic technique that is used to separate solid insoluble particles from liquid.

Filtration

20) is technique that is used to solid from solid.

Sublimation

21) is the technique that is used to solvent from two immisible liquid.

Solvent extraction

22) is the technique that is used to seperste soluble substance from liquid sample

Solid phase extraction

23) How many types of chromatography?

2

24) Name two types of chromatography.

Paper chromatography

Column chromatography

25) Different techniques may use to seperate the analyte.

Chromatographic techniques

26) How many phase of chromatographic techmiques?

2

27) Name two phase of chromatographic techniques.

Stationary phase

Mobile phase

28) Which radiations are use in spectrotropics techniques?

Electromagnetic radiations

29) Spectrotropic techniques is based on which law?

Beer Lambert law

30) law discuss absorbance with transmittance

Lambert law

31) Law discuss relation of absorbance with concentration of sample.

Beer's law

32) How many types of spectroscopic techniques?

3

33) Name three types of spectroscopic technique.

UV spectroscopy

IR spectroscopy

NMR spectroscopy

Mass spectrometry

Atomic absorption spectroscopy

Atomic emission spectroscopy

34) Which spectroscopy is found in food and drugs laboratories.

UV spectroscopy

35) Study of light is called

Spectroscopy

36) Beer Lambert law equation

$$A = \log_{10} \frac{I_0}{I} = \epsilon / c$$

I_0 = Incident light
 I = Transmitted light
 l = path length
 C = Concentration
 ϵ = Molar Absorptivity Constant

37) is used to find wavelength maxima.

UV spectroscopy

38) is use evaluate fuctionalities in an organic molecules.

IR sepectroscopy

39) is used for structure elucidation.

NMR spectroscopy

40) is used as detector.

Mass spectrometry

41) emit the same wavelength of light as they absorb.

Atoms

42) FAAS is the abbrivation of

Flame atomic abosorption spectroscopy

45) GFAAS is the abbrivation of

Graphite furnace atomic absorption spectroscopy.

46) FAAS and GFAAS are the types of

Atomic absorption spectroscopy

47) There are how many Types of error?

Two

48) Name different type of error

Determinate error (Systematic error)

Indeterminate error (Random error)

Accuracy

Precision

49) If target the mid circle with.....on above and below and right to left

plus minus

50) The life line of a heart patient as appeared in.....is random movement.

ECG

EFFORT BY JIYYA RANA AND TEAM OF VU LEGENDS

51) The linearity means

death

52) The first type of uncertainty is called

random error

53) The second type of error is.....

determinate error

54)may be positive or negative.

Determinate error

55)always appeared to be above and below the average.

Indeterminate error

56) The concept is accuracy and precision.

third

57)is closeness of data to the actual results.

Accuracy

58) is understood as closeness of data within itself.

precision

59) The best suited posture is lower right bottom representingand
.....

high accuracy and high precision.

60) The dart board analogy representing the concept of

Accuracy and precision

61) Understanding systematic error are , and

Absolute error

Relative error

Gross error

62)are those which could be estimated, therefore also called determinate error.

Systematic errors

63) Calculation of error relative to actual value is called

relative error

64) How many factors sources of error?

Three

65) Name three main factors sources of error.

Instrumental error

Method error

Human error

66) Buffer pH is equal to

pH10

67) There are how many types of Removal error.

Three

68) Name three types of removal error.

1. Calibration 2.Validation of analytical method 3.Training of personnel
Equipment

69) is a part of whole population.

Relative error

70) The average of the squared differences from the

Mean

71) The standard deviation is square root of

Variance

72)is measure of precision.

st. Dev

73) Sum of attributes or properties that describe a product is called

Quality Control

74) Totality of features and characteristics is called

Quality control

75) How many organizations of quality control?

5

76) is not residing in any particular field of an organization.

Quality

77) Organization of quality control are

i) CEO/COO ii) Quality assurance iii) production iv) Sale v) Procurement

78) How many organizations of Quality assurance?

4

79) Quality control is a part of

Quality assurance

80) is a part of testing while QA(Quality assurance) is a overall system.

Quality control

81) Organizations of quality assurance are

i) Quality manager ii) R and D iii) NPD iv) Quality Control

82) Which is the internal view of everybody in the shop?

Quality control

83) Which is the external view of everybody in the shop?

Quality assurance

84) In we focused on a product?

Quality control

85) Inwe focused on a process.

Quality assurance

86) is a blend of fitness for purpose, adequacy of functioning and reliability for the price of paid.

Quality

87) is for Design and manufacturing characteristics to meet customer requirements

Quality control

88) are the means for collecting, analyzing, identifying root causes and measuring the results

Quality control tools

89) tools are related to numerical data processing?

QC (Quality control)

90) How many tools of quality control?

7

91) Tools of QC (Quality control) are

Scatter Diagram

Cause and Effect

Diagram

Histogram

Check Sheet

Control

Chart/Graph

Pareto Diagram

Stratification

92) To examine the relationship between two paired inter related data types we used

Scatter Diagram

93) Relationship between absorbance and concentration of a colored sample is an example of

Scatter Diagram

94) Relationship of volume to pressure and temperature is an example of

Quality control tools

95) We can understand the relationship between two results with the help of

Scatter Diagram

96) Cause and effect diagram is also called diagram

Fish Bone or Ishikawa Diagram

97) A systematic representation of relationship between the effect (result) and effecting factors (Causes)?

Cause and effect diagram or (Fish Bone diagram)

98) is a tool to identify the root cause that is responsible for an effect

Fish Bone or Ishikawa Diagram

99) To obtain a good result, we must identify the of various factors

Factors

100) With the help of cause and effect diagram, we can obtain a clear overall picture of

Causal Relation

EFFORT BY JIYYA RANA AND TEAM OF VU LEGENDS

101)Can determine the direction of action

Counter measure

102) After knowing the sources of error, we must know how to remove

Error

103) is mainly used to analyze a process by examining the location of mean value in the graph or degree of variations, to find a problem point that needs to be improved

Histogram

104) When creating a histogram is divided into smaller sections having a uniform span.

Range of Data

105) The number of data contained in each section is counted to develop a

Frequency distribution table

106) In histogram a graph is formed from table by using

Vertical Bars

107) can identify the condition of distribution

Histogram

108) is a sheet to collect data

Check sheet

109) is designed in advance to allow easy collection and aggregation of

data?

Check sheet

110) is a self check?

Check sheet

111) A is also effective in performing stratification?

Check sheet

112) To eliminate possibility of skipping any of the required inspection items or step is used

Check sheet

113) A simplest form of check sheet to monitor

Cleaning of Bathroom

114) We can understand tendencies and variations with the help of _____

Check sheet

115) Ais used to examine a process to see if it is stable or to maintain the stability of a process.

Control chart

116) There are types of control charts.

2

117) A is used to identify the dots that are outside the control limit, which indicate some anomalies in a process?

Control chart

118)consecutive dots above or below the mean value?

Seven

119) can judge the process if it is in its normal state or there are some

anomalies by examining the dots plotting on a chart?

Control chart

120) The combination of bar and lines in graphs accumulated data is called

Pereto Diagram

121 Pereto Diagram is used in

Data associated with a problem

122) Pareto diagram is used in

Defect a problem

Phenomenal

Machanical failure

123) Word precto came from

Italian

124) Parecto words mean

Created the diagram

125) Parecto diagram principal is.....

Separate the "vital few" from the "trival many".

126) Bar charts are arranged in

Decending order of hight(left to right)

127) Bar on left than those on right

Relatively more important

128) Pereto Diagram are used in

Break big problem into smaller

129) Which is used to examine a process to see it is stable or maintain the stability of a process

Control chart

130) Control charts is used to.....

Identify dots

131) In the process control limit indicate

Anomalies

132) A graphic representation of data know as.....

Graph

133) A person can understand the meaning of data at a glance called

Graph

134) Visualized and summarization of data is done by.....

Graph

135) Graph is used for

Monitor or jude the situation

Unprocessed data simple represent

A list of numbers

136) y the help of graph we can observe

Change in time

Sequential order

Ratio

Amounts

- 137) s suitable for its intended purpose
Analytical purpose
- 138) In analytical process R&D can preferred to the
QC
- 139) include procedure and acceptance criteria.
Protocol
- 140) Method of validation includes.....
Specificity(identification ,assay and impurity test)
Linearity
Range
Accuracy (assay , impurities)
Precision
- 141) Quality control process is carried out
During production
- 142) Low cost , higher volume items requires
Little inspection
- 143) The mean of sampling distribution during quality assurance is equal to
Mean of process distribution
- 144) The quality chart is used to monitor variable is
Range chart

EFFORT BY JIYYA RANA AND TEAM OF VU LEGENDS

THE END

**REMEMBER US IN
YOUR PRAYERS**

**REGARDS = TEAM OF VU
LEGENDS**