

CHE301

GRAND QUIZ FILE

EFFORT BY VU LEGENDS

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

Determine the attribute of products

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

value 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 are, and

Analyst , Equipment and Method

5) To get appropriate results we must have to have 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
Evaluations of analytical data
Reporting of results

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

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 separate solid from solid.

Sublimation

21) is the technique that is used to separate solvent from two immiscible liquids.

Solvent extraction

22) is the technique that is used to separate 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 separate the analyte.

Chromatographic techniques

26) How many phase of chromatographic techniques?

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

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

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 sepctroscopy

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

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.

Calibration
Validation of analytical method
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

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) With 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 preffered 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

Rang chart

145) How many factors or materials of purchasing services and supplies?

Four

146) Materials of purchasing services and supplies.....

- Reagents

- Apparatus and equipment
- Equipment Maintenance
- Calibration

147) Maintain a register of

Suppliers

148) Purchased item must be quarantine for

Inspection

149) Properly areas for accepted and rejected supplies.

Segregated areas

150) The laboratory shall obtain from customers and analyze for possible improvement?

Feedback

151)may be from internal or external customers or from own employees?

Complaints

152) How many ways of procedures implementation?

Four

153) Correction taken

Immediately

154) Responsibility for.....of work is defined?

Authorizing resumption

155) Improvement shall continually improveof MS through analysis?

Effectiveness

156) Corrective actionApproach?

Reactive approach

157) Preventive action.....approach?

Proactive

158)shall designate and give authority for implementing corrective action?

Corrective action

159)is associated with a cause analysis?

Corrective action

160) Need improvements and potential sources of NC shall be identified through?

Preventative actions

161) Prevention is better than

Cure

162) must be for both corrective and preventive actions?

Procedure

163) Readily retrievable, protection and backup needed is called?

Control of records

164) Procedure for identification, storage, maintenance and disposals of records is called

Control of records

165) How many ways to present quality records?

Six

166) Quality records shall include.....

- Test reports
- Internal audit reports

- Management reviews (meeting minutes)
- Corrective and preventive action
- Supplier Quality assurance
- Subcontractors record

167) Observations, calculations and data are recorded in.....

Control of records

168) Mistakes crossed out and signed not

Erased

169) Done by trained and qualified staff- by persons independent of activities to be

Audited

170) Management reviews are as follows:

Suitability of policies and procedure

- Reports from laboratory personnel
- Outcome of Internal audit
- Assessment of external bodies
- Subcontractors and SQA record
- Results of ILC and PT
- Change in volume and type of work
- Customer complaints and feedback

171) How many types of internal audits?

Two

172) Every clause must be audited once in

Year

173)meetings of laboratory's technical management with higher authorities once in a year?

Management review

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

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Rang chart

199) The ability of procedure to provide analytical result of acceptable accuracy and precision under a variety of conditions is.....?

Robustness

201) and incorporated in the measurement method and procedure.

Approximation, assumptions

202) Uncertainty component, evaluated experimentally from the dispersion of repeated measurements, using statistical method is called.....

Type A uncertainty

203) Uncertainties that are always expressed and evaluated as probability distributions like normal, rectangular and triangular distributions are called?

Type B uncertainty

204) A set of policies and procedure to create consistent and valid results is a.....

System

205) Refers to the confirmation of certain characteristics of an organization by some form of external review, assessment, or audit.

Certification

206) is a process of validation set by a peer review board.

Accreditation

207) ISO 9001 is a.....

Quality Management System

208) ISO 14001 is a.....

Environmental Management System

209) ISO 45001 is a

Occupation Health and Safety

210) ISO 17025 is a

Lab Management System

211) ISO 17025 Contains

25 clauses, 15 management clauses, 10 Technical clauses

212) Organization must have.....

Technical and management staff

THE END

**REMEMBER US IN YOUR
PRAYERS**

REGARDS: VU LEGENDS

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