

# TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF MOMBASA

# FACULTY OF APPLIED AND HEALTH SCIENCES

### DEPARTMENT OF PURE & APPLIED SCIENCES

### **UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION FOR:**

## DIPLOMA IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY

**ACH 2301**: Chemical Analytical Methods II (paper 2)

## SPECIAL/SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION

**SERIES:** SEPTEMBER 2018

TIME: 2 HOURS

**DATE:** Pick Date Sep 2018

#### **Instructions to Candidates**

You should have the following for this examination

-Answer Booklet, examination pass and student ID

This paper consists of Choose No questions. Attempt Choose instruction.

Do not write on the question paper.

#### **Ouestion ONE**

a) Define the following terms as employed in titrimetric analysis;

	I.	titrand	(2 marks)
	II.	volumetric analysis	(2 marks)
	III.	titration error	(2 marks)
	IV.	stock solution	(2 marks)
b)	name any four indicators employed in redox titrations		(3 marks)
c)	describe the working of metallochromic indicators indicators		(7 marks)
d)	differentiate between a primary standard substance and secondary standard substance		(4 marks)
e)	Give the mathematical expression of molarity		(4 marks)
f)	Differentiate between acidimetry and alkalimetry		(4 marks)

#### **Question TWO**

a) Differentiate iodometry and iodimetry

(3 marks)

b) 20 ml of iodine solution required 15 ml of 0.4M sodium thiosulphate solution for complete reaction.

Calculate the molarity of the iodine solution. Include half and full reaction equations.	(12 marks)	
Question THREE		
a) Differentiate masking and demasking as employed in complexometry	(3 marks)	
b) 25 ml of magnesium sulphate solution required 20 ml of 0.2M EDTA solution for complete re	eaction.	
Calculate the molarity of the magnesium sulphate solution. Include the complexation reaction equation.		
	(12 marks)	
Question FOUR		
a) Define solubility product	(3 marks)	
b) Discuss Volhard's titration method	(12 marks)	
Ouestion FIVE		

a) What is back titration? (3 marks) b) With examples explain the instances when back titration is applicable (12marks)