

1. Which of the following technique is used for the separation of insoluble particles from liquids?

- A. Filtration B. Crystallization
C. Solvent extraction D. Chromatography

Answer: Option A

2. Which of the following way is used for classification of chromatography?

- A. Shape B. Phase
C. Mechanism D. All

Answer: Option D

3. Fluted filter paper is used to

- A. Filter hot solution B. Avoid premature crystallization
C. Increase the rate of filtration D. Decrease the area

Answer: Option C

4. Safe and the most reliable method of drying crystals is through

- A. Filter paper B. Vacuum desiccators
C. Oven D. None of these

Answer: Option B

5. A substance having very high vapour pressure at its melting point on heating will show

- A. Melting B. Sublimation
C. Decomposition D. Condensation

Answer: Option B

6. A process controlled by Distributive law is
- A. Crystallization
 - B. Sublimation
 - C. Solvent extraction
 - D. Filtration

Answer: Option C

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7. A technique of partition chromatography in which the solvent is in a pool at the bottom of container
- A. Adsorption chromatography
 - B. Ascending chromatography
 - C. Radial chromatography
 - D. Descending chromatography

Answer: Option B

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8. Different components of a mixture have different R_f values due to
- A. Polar solvent used
 - B. Combination of solvents used
 - C. Their different distribution coefficients in the solvent
 - D. Distributive law

Answer: Option C

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9. Branch of chemistry that deals with the complete qualitative and quantitative analysis of a substance is
- A. Stoichio chemistry
 - B. Physical chemistry
 - C. Analytical chemistry
 - D. Quantum chemistry

Answer: Option C

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10. Identification of the components of a sample is
- A. Quantitative analysis
 - B. Qualitative analysis
 - C. Stoichiometry
 - D. Physical chemistry

Answer: Option B

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