ECAT Chemistry Chapter 2 Experimental Techniques in Chemistry Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	A filtration process could be very time consuming if it were not aided by a gentle suction which is developed:	A. If the paper covers the funnel up to its circumstances B. If the paper has got small sized pores in C. If the stem of funnel is large so that it dips in to filtrate D. If the paper fits tightly.
2	The sample being analyzed is called	A. Electrolyte B. Substance C. Analyte D. All of above
3	A suitable solvent should dissolve maximum amount of solute at its boiling point and minimum amount at :	A. Freezing point. B. Room temperature. C. Boiling point. D. Sea level temperature.
4	The liquid obtained after passing the mixture through filter paper is termed as :	A. Extract. B. Residue. C. Filtrate. D. Sample.
5	Fluted filter paper is used to :	A. Decrease rate of filtration. B. Increase rate of filtration. C. Maintain rate of filtration. D. None of above.
6	Estimation of Na in sea water is an example of :	A. Numerical analysis. B. Qualitative analysis. C. Quantitative analysis. D. None of above.
7	Identification of a substance, determination of its structure an quantitative analysis of its composition are the aspects covered by:	A. Modern analytical physics. B. Mechanical chemistry. C. Biochemistry. D. Modern analytical chemistry.
8	Fluted filter paper is used to:	A. Decrease rate of filtration B. Increase rate of filtration C. Maintain rate of filtration D. None of above
9	Which one of the following substances is used to decolourizing agent	A. Abestos B. Animal charcoal C. conc. H2SO4 D. Silica gel
10	Chromatography is derived from Greek word 'Khromatos' means:	A. Type writting B. Printing C. Color writing D. Writing
11	Sintered glass is porous material used for:	A. Absorption B. Decoration C. Filtration D. All of above
12	The tip of the funnel should touch the side of the beaker in order to avoid	A. Splashing B. Leakage C. Mixing D. Contamination
13	The tip of funnel should be 1 or 2cm larger than the circle of the	A. Beaker B. Solid C. Filter paper D. Liquid
14	The sample being analyzed is called:	A. Electrolyte B. Residue C. Undue D. Filtrate
		A. Asbestos

15	Which one of the following substance is use as decolonizing agent	B. Animal charcoal C. conc, H₂SO₄ D. Silica gel
16	Identification of a substance, determination of its structure and quantitative analysis of its composition are the aspects covered by	A. Modern analytical physics B. Mechanical chemistry C. Biochemistry D. Modern analytical chemistry
17	Naphthalene, iodine and NH_4 can :	A. Sublime. B. Both (a) and (c). C. Crystallize. D. None of above.
18	In chromatography, the point at which solvent maximum rises called:	A. Solvent front B. Base line C. Element D. Chromatogram
19	Solvent extraction is an equilibrium process and it is controlled by :	A. law of mass action. B. the amount of solvent used. C. distribution law. D. the amount of solute.
20	In CCL4 solvent I3 shows:	A. Blue Color B. Brown Color C. Purple Color D. Pink Color
21	The filtration process is used to to separate solid from :	A. Liquid. B. Gas. C. Solid. D. All of above.
22	Solvent extraction method is a particularly useful technique of separation when the product to be separated is:	A. non-volatile or thermally unstable. B. volatile or thermally stable. C. non-volatile or thermally stable. D. volatile or thermally unstable.
23	The solid remained on filter paper during filtration is called the	A. Substance B. Residue C. Undue D. Filtrate
24	Which one of the following substance is no used as drying agent in desiccators	A. Silica gel B. CaCl₂ C. Phosphorous D. NaCL(50%)
25	Solvent extraction is an unstable,Process and it is controlled by:	A. Alcohol extraction B. Petrol extraction C. Phenol extraction D. Ether extraction
26	The filtration process is used to separate solid from	A. Liquid B. Gas C. Solid D. All of above
27	The solid remained on filter paper during the filtration is called the :	A. Substance. B. Residue. C. Undue. D. Filtrate.
28	The tip of the funnel should touch the side of the beaker in order to avoid :	A. Splashing. B. Leakage. C. Mixing. D. Contamination.
29	The detection of functional group is called:	A. Numerical analysis B. Qualitative analysis C. Quantitative analysis D. Combustion analysis
30	During the process of crystallization, the hot saturated solution:	A. is cooled very slowly to get large size crystals B. is cooled at a moderate rate to get medium sized crystals of the product C. is evaporated to get the crystals of the products D. is mixed with an immiscible liquid to get the pure crystals of the product.
31	Gooch crucible is made of:	A. Brass B. Porcelain C. Bronze D. .Gold

32	A complete chemical characterization of a compound must include	A. Qualitative analysis B. Chemical analysis C. Quantitative analysis D. Both a and c
33	The filtration process is used to separate solid from:	A. Liquid B. Gas C. Solid D. All of above
34	A complete chemical Characterization of a compound must include:	A. Qualitative analysis B. Chemical analysis C. Quantitative analysis D. None of above
35	The comparative rates at which the solutes move in paper chromatography, depend on:	A. the size of per sued. B. R_f values of solutes C. temperature of the experiment D. size of the chromatography tank used.
36	The reagents like $KMnO_4$ and HCL cannot be filtered through Gooch crucible if its base is covered with :	A. Butterfly paper. B. Ordinay paper. C. Flying paper. D. Filter paper.
37	The other name for distribution law is	A. Dispersive law B. Partition law C. Avogadro's law D. separation law
38	Without proper suction,filtration is:	A. Rapid process B. Fague process C. Slow process D. Useless process
39	Selection of filter paper depends upon sizes of particles to be :	A. Tested. B. Filtered. C. Checked. D. All of above.
40	Sintered glass is a porous material use for :	A. Absorpton B. Decoration. C. Filtration. D. All of above.
41	The apex angle of the folded filter paper is slightly greater than :	A. 60°<p class="MsoNormal" style="margin-bottom: 0.0001pt; line-height: normal; background-image: initial; background-position: initial; background-size: initial; background-repeat: initial; background-attachment: initial; background-origin: initial; background-clip: initial;"><o:p></o:p></p> B. 30° C. 45° D. 90°
42	The detection of functional group is called :	A. Numerical analysis. B. Qualitative analysis. C. Combustion analysis. D. Quantitative analysis.
43	Without proper suction filtration is	A. Rapid process. B. Fague process. C. Slow process. D. Useless process.
44	95% ethanol is called :	A. Rectified ether. B. Diesel.

		C. Rectified spirit. D. Petrol.
45	The liquid obtained after passing the mixture through filter paper is termed as:	A. Extract B. Residue C. Filtrate D. Sample
46	Selection of filter paper depends upon sizes of particles to be:	A. Tested B. ^{Filtered} C. Checked D. All of above
47	95% ethanol is called:	A. Rectified other B. Diesel C. Rectified spirit D. Petrol
48	Estimation of Na in sea water is an example of	A. Numerical analysis B. Qualitative analysis C. Quantitative analysis D. None of above
49	Direct conversion of solid into vapors is called :	A. Crystallization B. Sublimation C. Obligation D. Vaporization.
50	The apex angle of the folded filter paper is slightly greater is termed as:	A. 60 degree B. 30 degree C. 45 degree D. 90 degree
51	The detection of functional group is called	A. Numerical analysis B. Qualitative analysis C. Combustion analysis D. Quantitative analysis
52	Solvent extraction is an unstable, Process and it is called by:	A. The amount of solute B. Distribution law C. The amount of solvent used D. Law of mass action
53	Direct conversion of solid intro vapours is called:	A. Crystallization B. Sublimation C. Obligation D. Vapourization
54	Analytical chemistry is the science of	A. Chemical characterization B. Physical characterization C. Biological characterization D. Biochemical characterization
55	Proteins and amino acid can be separated by:	A. Filtration B. ^{Sublimation} C. Chromatography D. Suction
56	The solution left after the formation of crystals is called :	A. Residue. B. Filtrate. C. Mother liquor. D. None of these.
57	The sample being analyzed is called :	A. Electrolyte. B. Substance. C. Analyte. D. All of above.
58	Analytical chemistry is the science of :	A. Chemical Characterization. B. Physical Characterization. C. Biological Characterization. D. Biochemical Characterization.