Experimental Techniques

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Estimation of Na in sea water is an example of :	A. Numerical analysis. B. Qualitative analysis. C. Quantitative analysis. D. None of above.
2	Analytical chemistry is the science of	A. Chemical characterization B. Physical characterization C. Biological characterization D. Biochemical characterization
3	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.
4	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.
5	The tip of the funnel should touch the side of the beaker in order to avoid	A. Splashing B. Leakage C. Mixing D. Contamination
6	Chromatography is derived from Greek word 'Khromatos' means:	A. Type writting B. Printing C. Color writing D. Writing
7	Estimation of Na in sea water is an example of	A. Numerical analysis B. Qualitative analysis C. Quantitative analysis D. None of above
8	The sample being analyzed is called :	A. Electrolyte. B. Substance. C. Analyte. D. All of above.
9	In CCL4 solvent I3 shows:	A. Blue Color B. Brown Color C. Purple Color D. Pink Color
10	The liquid obtained after passing the mixture through filter paper is termed as :	A. Extract. B. Residue. C. Filtrate. D. Sample.
11	Which one of the following substance is no used as drying agent in desiccators	A. Silica gel B. CaCl₂ C. Phosphorous D. NaCL(50%)
12	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.
13	The other name for distribution law is	A. Dispersive law B. Partition law C. Avogadro's law D. separation law
14	Direct conversion of solid into vapors is called :	A. Crystallization B. Sublimation C. Obligation D. Vaporization.
15	A complete chemical characterization of a compound must include	A. Qualitative analysis B. Chemical analysis C. Quantitative analysis

		D. Both a and c
16	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
17	Solvent extraction is an unstable,Process and it is controlled by:	A. Alcohol extraction B. Petrol extraction C. Phenol extraction D. Ether extraction
18	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.
19	Which one of the following substance is use as decolonizing agent	A. Asbestos B. Animal charcoal C. conc, H₂SO₄ D. Silica gel
20	The detection of functional group is called:	A. Numerical analysis B. Qualitative analysis C. Quantitative analysis D. Combustion analysis
21	Sintered glass is porous material used for:	A. Absorption B. Decoration C. Filtration D. All of above
22	Sintered glass is a porous material use for :	A. Absorpton B. Decoration. C. Filtration. D. All of above.
23	The liquid obtained after passing the mixture through filter paper is termed as:	A. Extract B. Residue C. Filtrate D. Sample
24	The solid remained on filter paper during filtration is called the	A. Substance B. Residue C. Undue D. Filtrate
25	95% ethanol is called:	A. Rectified other B. Diesel C. Rectified spirit D. Petrol
26	Proteins and amino acid can be separated by:	A. Filtration B. ^{Sublimation} C. Chromatography D. Suction
27	In chromatography, the point at which solvent maximum rises called:	A. Solvent front B. Base line C. Element D. Chromatogram
28	A complete chemical Characterization of a compound must include:	A. Qualitative analysis B. Chemical analysis C. Quantitative analysis D. None of above
29	The sample being analyzed is called:	A. Electrolyte B. Residue C. Undue D. Filtrate
30	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;"><span style="font-size:13.5pt; font-family:"Arial","sans-serif";mso-fareast-font-family:"Times New Roman";

		color:#222222 ><0.p><0.p></p> B. 30° C. 45° D. 90°
31	Selection of filter paper depends upon sizes of particles to be :	A. Tested. B. Filtered. C. Checked. D. All of above.
32	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.
33	The solid remained on filter paper during the filtration is called the :	A. Substance. B. Residue. C. Undue. D. Filtrate.
34	The tip of the funnel should touch the side of the beaker in order to avoid :	A. Splashing. B. Leakage. C. Mixing. D. Contamination.
35	Gooch crucible is made of:	A. Brass B. Porcelain C. Bronze D. .Gold
36	Selection of filter paper depends upon sizes of particles to be:	A. Tested B. ^{Filtered} C. Checked D. All of above
37	The filtration process is used to separate solid from:	A. Liquid B. Gas C. Solid D. All of above
38	Without proper suction,filtration is:	A. Rapid process B. Fague process C. Slow process D. Useless process
39	Analytical chemistry is the science of :	A. Chemical Characterization. B. Physical Characterization. C. Biological Characterization. D. Biochemical Characterization.
40	The filtration process is used to separate solid from	A. Liquid B. Gas C. Solid D. All of above
41	Direct conversion of solid intro vapours is called:	A. Crystallization B. Sublimation C. Obligation D. Vapourization
42	The solution left after the formation of crystals is called :	A. Residue. B. Filtrate. C. Mother liquor. D. None of these.
43	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.
44	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.

45	The detection of functional group is called :	A. Numerical analysis. B. Qualitative analysis. C. Combustion analysis. D. Quantitative analysis.
46	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.
47	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
48	Which one of the following substances is used to decolourizing agent	A. Abestos B. Animal charcoal C. conc. H2SO4 D. Silica gel
49	The tip of funnel should be 1 or 2cm larger than the circle of the	A. Beaker B. Solid C. Filter paper D. Liquid
50	The detection of functional group is called	A. Numerical analysis B. Qualitative analysis C. Combustion analysis D. Quantitative analysis
51	Without proper suction filtration is	A. Rapid process. B. Fague process. C. Slow process. D. Useless process.
52	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.
53	The filtration process is used to to separate solid from :	A. Liquid. B. Gas. C. Solid. D. All of above.
54	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
55	95% ethanol is called :	A. Rectified ether. B. Diesel. C. Rectified spirit. D. Petrol.
56	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
57	Naphthalene, iodine and NH_4 can :	A. Sublime. B. Both (a) and (c). C. Crystallize. D. None of above.
58	The sample being analyzed is called	A. Electrolyte B. Substance C. Analyte D. All of above