

Basic Separation Techniques

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	In chromatography, a locating agent is used to.	A. Dissolve the sample for separation B. Carry the separated components along the stationary phase C. make colorless separated components visible for identification D. Prevent the sample from interacting with the stationary phase
2	Crystallization, the crystals form due to.	A. Freezing of water B. Cooling of a hot saturated solution C. Evaporation at room temperature D. Boiling at low pressure
3	Which one is faster process.	A. Vacuum filtration B. Gravity filtration C. Filtration by simple filter paper D. Filtration by fluted filter paper
4	The good insoluble precaution which should be used for solution that react with paper	A. Filter paper B. Do not filter C. Asbestos mat D. Cannot be answered
5	Petroleum is separated by	A. Simple distillation B. Fractional distillation C. Crystallization D. filtration
6	The key difference between simple distillation and fractional distillation is the presence of.	A. Condenser with a larger surface area B. More powerful heat source C. Fractionating column D. Vacuum pump
7	In paper chromatography amino acids can be located by	A. Aspirin B. Ninhydrin C. salicylic acid D. KMnO ₄
8	Which of the following can be used to check the purity of a substance.	A. Crystallization B. Quantitative analysis C. Filter paper D. Chromatography
9	In paper chromatography mobile phase is	A. Organic liquid B. Water C. Inorganic liquid D. All of these
10	Evaporation can be used to separate	A. Salt from seawater B. Oil from water C. Sand from gravel D. Alcohol from water
11	The porous material used to separate the solid from the liquid during filtration is called the.	A. Filtrate B. Filter medium C. Residue D. Solvent
12	In water treatment plants, filtration usually follows.	A. Sedimentation B. Distillation C. Sublimation D. Chromatography
13	It is suspected that a handwritten legal document has been changed by overwriting some crucial figures. Which technique will you use to check the inks used at suspected places.	A. Distillation B. Chromatography C. Solvent extraction D. Crystallization
14	Which of the following chromatographic paper is used for paper chromatography	A. No. 1 B. No. 0 C. No. 10 D. No. 2

15	The essential requirement for separating two liquids by simple distillation is that their boiling points should differ by at least	A. 5 °C B. 10 °C C. 25 °C D. 50 °C
16	In petroleum refining fractional distillation separates fractions based on	A. Melting point B. Boiling point C. Density D. Viscosity
17	In paper chromatography, paper should be dipped in solvent up to	A. 5 -6 mm B. 2 - 5 mm C. 5-6 cm D. None of these
18	After the crystals are formed, they are typically separated from the mother liquor by	A. Evaporation B. Decantation or filtration C. Sublimation D. Distillation
19	The comparative rates at which the solutes move in paper chromatography depend on	A. Size of filter paper B. R _f value of solutes C. Temperature D. Size of the chromatographic jar
20	Boiling point of Ethyl Alcohol is.	A. 78 °C B. 100 °C C. 83 °C D. 98 °C