Basic Separation Techniques

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	In chromatography, the composeats of the mixtrue are separated based on	A. Their molecular mssses B. The interaction fo the components with stationalry as well as mobile phases C. The type of solvent used D. The filter paper used
2	In paper chromatography amino acids can be located by	A. Aspirin B. Ninhydrin C. salicylic acid D. KMnO4
3	How many arrrangements are there for paper chromatography	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
4	For colored impurities in crystals, which of the followign should be used.	A. Filter paper B. Animal charcoal C. Gooch crucible D. Distillation
5	In petroleium refining fractional distillation separates fractions based on	A. Melting point B. Boiling point C. Density D. Viscosity
6	The good insolubel preceution whihc should be used for solutions that react with paper	A. Filter paper B. Do not filter C. Asbestos mat D. Cannot be answered
7	The pore size of flter paper depends upon	A. Size of funnel B. Size of precipitate C. Do not depend on anything D. Nature of liquid
8	The key differecne between simple distillation and fractional distillation is the presence of.	A. Condenser with a larer surface area B. More powerful heat source C. Fractionatng column D. Vacuum pump
9	The comprative rates at which the solutes move in paper chromatography depend on	A. Size of filter paper B. Rf value of solutes C. Temperature D. Size of the chromatographic jar
10	An ideal solvent should be.	A. Inepensive B. Safe C. Easy to move D. All of these
11	The essential requirement for separating two liquids by simple distillation is that their boiling points shuld differ by at least	A. 5 oC B. 10 oC C. 25 oC D. 50 oC
12	The porous material used to separate the solid from the liquid during filtratio is called the.	A. Filtrate B. Filter medium C. Residoue D. Solvent
13	Which one is NOT an edample of filtration .	A. separating tea leaves from tea B. Purifying drinking water C. Separating petrol from diseal D. Removn gdust from air in vacuum cleaners
14	Distillation separates liquids based on differences in	A. Density B. Colour C. Boiling point D. Solubility

15	In water treatment plants, filtration usually follows.	A. Sedimentation B. Distillation C. Sublimaton D. Chromatography
16	Filtratio is used to separate	A. Solids from liquiids B. Liquids from liquids C. Gases from liquids D. Solids from gases
17	Evaporation can be used to separate	A. Salt from seawater B. Oil from water C. Sand from gravel D. Alcohol from water
18	Crystallization, the crystals form due to.	A. Freezing of water B. Cooling of a hot saturated solution C. Evaporation at room temperature D. Boilng at low pressure
19	In chromatogrphy, a locating agent is used to.	A. Dissolve the sample for separation B. Carry the separated components along the sationary phase C. make colorless separated compnents visible for identification D. Privent the sample from intercting with the sationary phase
20	Which of the following is separaed by fractional distillation	A. Air into nitrogen and oxygen B. Salt from seawater C. Sand and iron D. Sugar from water