

## Chemistry Fsc Part 1 Chapter 2 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The iodine present in water can be separated by which one of the following techniques	A. Sublimation B. Chromatography C. Filtration D. Solvent extraction
2	Gooch crucible is made of.	A. Glass B. Paper C. Teflon D. Procelain
3	During chromatography strip should be dipped into solvent mixture to a depth of.	A. 3-4 mm B. 4-5 mm C. 5-6 mm D. 6-7 mm
4	Drying agent used in crystallization is.	A. P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> B. Animal charcoal C. KMnO <sub>4</sub> D. Water
5	The comparative rates at which the solutes move in paper chromatography depend on.	A. The size of paper used B. R <sub>f</sub> values of solutes C. Temperature of the experiment D. Size of the chromatographic tank used
6	Safe and reliable method of drying crystals is through.	A. Pressing it between folds of filter paper B. Drying it in oven C. Evaporation of solution D. Vacuum desiccator
7	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
8	Which one of the following methods will be used to separate the mixture of NaCl and sand.	A. Chromatography B. Solvent extraction C. Sublimation D. Filtration
9	Which one of the following substances is not used as drying agent in desiccators.	A. Calcium chloride B. Phosphorus pentoxide C. Silica gel D. 50% NaCl
10	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 circumference B. If the paper has got small sized pores in it. C. If the stem of the funnel is large so that it dips into the filtrate D. If the paper fits tightly
11	In chromatographic technique. R <sub>f</sub> has unit.	A. Mol dm <sup>-3</sup> B. Cm C. m <sup>3</sup> D. No units
12	Repeated extraction using small portions of solvent are more.	A. Accurate B. efficient C. Slow D. Rapid
13	NaCl and sand can be separated by one of the following without filtration	A. Formation of solution and filtration B. Formation of solution and evaporation without filtration C. Sublimation D. Chromatography

A. It is made up of porcelain  
B. Quick filtration occurs by using suction filtering apparatus

14	Which statement about Gooch crucible is incorrect.	C. All the chemicals which reacts with paper can be filtered. D. Filter medium used in this crucible consists many folds of filter paper only.
15	When $I_2$ present in the aqueous layer in the form of $I^-$ goes to $CCl_4$ layer, then the change in colour is from	A. Purple to brown B. Purple to green C. Green to brown D. Brown to purple
16	During the process of crystallization, the hot saturated solution;	A. Is cooled very slowly to get large-sized crystals B. Is cooled at a moderated rate to get medium-sized crystals C. Is evaporated to get the crystals of the product D. Is mixed with an immiscible liquid to get the pure crystals of the produce
17	During paper chromatography, the stationary phase is.	A. Solid B. Liquid C. Gas D. Plasma
18	If fluted filter paper, rate of filtration increases as compared to the cone shaped filter paper because.	A. It has greater number of holes in it. B. It has greater surface area of filtration C. Fluted filter paper has greater pore sizes than cone shaped filter paper. D. Thickness of paper is more than cone shaped filter paper
19	Which one of the following substances is not sublime material.	A. Iodine B. Benzoic acid C. Ammonium chloride D. Potash alum
20	In paper chromatography the point at which the solvent rises to maximum extent is called	A. Event B. Chromatogram C. Solvent front D. Base line
21	One of the following substances is not used as a drying reagent in a desiccator	A. $CaSO_4$ B. $P_2O_5$ C. Silica gel D. 50% KOH
22	The components of which mixture can be separated by sublimation.	A. NaCl and $CaCl_2$ B. Is and water C. Sand and Naphthalene D. Blue and red inks
23	Which of the following substances is used as decolorizing agent.	A. Silica gel B. Animal charcoal C. conc. $H_2SO_4$ D. Asbestos
24	Chromatography in which stationary phase is a solid is called.	A. Partition chromatography B. Paper chromatography C. High pressure liquid chromatography D. Adsorption chromatography
25	A component having small value of K mostly remains in the.	A. Stationary phase B. Mobile phase C. Chromatographic tank D. Solvent
26	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
27	Which is not used as drying agent in a desiccator.	A. $CaCl_2$ B. NaCl C. $P_2O_5$ D. Silica Gel
28	Chromatography in which the stationary phase is a solid is classified as.	A. Partition chromatography B. Gas chromatography C. Adsorption Chromatography D. Thin layer chromatography
29	To achieve a good separation, the two liquids are gently shaken to increase their area of.	A. Miscibility B. Separation C. contact D. Solubility

		57. Solubility
30	Chromatography involves the distribution of a solute between.	A. Two stationary phases B. Two mobile phases C. A stationary phase and a mobile phase D. Two stationary and two mobile phase.
31	One of the following substances does not undergo sublimation	A. $\text{KMnO}_4$ B. Naphthalene C. $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$ D. Iodine
32	When hot saturated solution is cooled very rapidly, we get	A. Medium sized crystals B. large sized crystals C. Premature crystallization of the substance D. Old crops of crystals
33	Which of the following precautions in necessary for smooth filtration	A. The filter paper should be of big size B. The tip of funnel should not touch the side of the beaker C. The stem of the funnel should be very small D. The stem of he funnel should remain continuously full of liquid
34	In solvent extraction, solute can be separated from solution, by shaking the solution with solvent in which the solute is.	A. More soluble B. Partially soluble C. Insoluble D. soluble at high temp
35	The crystallization of a solid substance is done from a hot saturated solution. The solution is	A. Evaporated rapidly B. Cooled very slowly to get good crystals C. Cooled rapidly to get excellent crystals D. Mixed with another miscible solvent
36	Compound which undergo sublimation is	A. $\text{KMnO}_4$ B. $\text{CaCO}_3$ C. $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$ D. $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$
37	The comparative rates at which the solutes move in paper chromatography, depends on	A. The size of paper used B. Their $R_f$ values C. Their partition coefficients D. The polarity of solvent used
38	Which one is not example of a sublimate.	A. $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$ B. I C. $\text{NaCl}$ D. Benzoic Acid
39	The drying agents used in desiccator is.	A. $\text{BeCl}_2$ B. $\text{MgCl}_2$ C. $\text{CaCl}_2$ D. $\text{SrCl}_2$
40	Which one of the following is not property of a good solvent.	A. It should be inexpensive B. It should dissolve impurities easily C. It should dissolve large amount of solute at boiling point and less amount of solute at low temperature. D. It should not react chemically with solute
41	Which one of the following substances is used as decolouring agent	A. Animal charcoal B. Concentrated $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ C. $\text{CaCl}_2$ D. Silica gel
42	Solvent extraction method is a particularly useful technique for 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
43	Chromatographic technique is very useful for	A. Isolation B. Purification C. separation D. All of them
44	Large value of distribution coefficient K means.	A. Component of solute dissolved large in mobile phase B. Components of solute do not dissolve in mobile phase

		<p>C. Components of solute remains at original spot</p> <p>D. All statements are correct</p>
45	A filtration process could be very time consuming if it were not aided by a gentle suction, which is developed.	<p>A. If the paper covers the funnel up to its circumference</p> <p>B. If the paper has got small sized pores in it</p> <p>C. If the stem of the funnel is large so that it dips into the filtrate</p> <p>D. If the paper fits tightly</p>
46	Solvent extraction is an equilibrium process and is controlled by.	<p>A. Law of mass action</p> <p>B. The mount of solvent used</p> <p>C. The amount of solute</p> <p>D. Distribution law</p>
47	Several types of filter media are used for filtration depending on	<p>A. Natural of reactants</p> <p>B. Nature of reaction</p> <p>C. Size of precipitate</p> <p>D. Nature of filter paper</p>
48	During the process of crystallization, the hot saturated solution.	<p>A. Is cooled very slowly to get large sized crystals.</p> <p>B. Is cooled at a moderate rate to get medium sized crystals</p> <p>C. Is evaporated to get the crystals of the product.</p> <p>D. Is mixed with an immiscible liquid to get the pure crystals of the product.</p>
49	The drying agent used in a desiccator.	<p>A. AgCl</p> <p>B. NH<sub>4</sub>Cl</p> <p>C. P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub></p> <p>D. AlCl<sub>3</sub></p>
50	The comparative rates at which the solutes move in paper chromatography depends on.	<p>A. The size of paper used</p> <p>B. Their R<sub>f</sub> values</p> <p>C. Temp of the experiment</p> <p>D. Size the chromate graphic tank</p>
51	Solvent extraction method is particularly useful technique for separation when the product to be speared is.	<p>A. Non volatile or thermally unstable</p> <p>B. Volatile or thermally stable</p> <p>C. Non volatile or thermally stable</p> <p>D. Volatile or thermally unstable</p>
52	Which substance is nto a dehydrating agent.	<p>A. CaCl<sub>2</sub></p> <p>B. CdCl<sub>2</sub></p> <p>C. Silica gel</p> <p>D. P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub></p>
53	Solvent extraction method is particularly useful technique for separation when the product to be separated is	<p>A. Non-volatile or thermally unstable</p> <p>B. Volatile or thermally unstable</p> <p>C. Non-volatile or thermally stable</p> <p>D. Volatile or unstable</p>
54	Chromatography is the process which involve the distribution of a solute between	<p>A. Two mobile phases</p> <p>B. A stationary phase and mobile phase</p> <p>C. Two stationary and two mobile phases</p> <p>D. Two stationary phases</p>
55	"The components of which mixture can be separated by filtration".	<p>A. NaCl and CaCl<sub>2</sub></p> <p>B. Calcium carbonate and NaCl</p> <p>C. Blue and green inks</p> <p>D. Sand and naphthalene</p>
56	A filtration process could be very time consuming if it were not aided by a gentle suction, which is developed	<p>A. If the paper covers the funnel up to its circumference</p> <p>B. If the paper has got small sized pores in it</p> <p>C. If the stem of the funnel is large so that it dips into the filtrate</p> <p>D. If the paper fits tightly</p>
57	The paper at which separation of solute have been taken place is called.	<p>A. Retardation factor</p> <p>B. Chromatogram</p> <p>C. Base line</p> <p>D. Solvent front</p>
58	The substance used for decolorization of crystalline substance is	<p>A. G<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub></p> <p>B. Chloroform</p> <p>C. Animal charcoal</p> <p>D. Soda ash</p>
59	In order to have good crystals of a substance the temperature of the system at the time of	<p>A. Around 0°C</p> <p>B. Around room temperature</p> <p>C. Sufficiently more than room</p>

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preparation of solution should be

C. Slightly more than room temperature

D. Just above the room temperature