PPSC Chemistry Full Book Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The exchange equilibrium in gas chromatography depends on.	A. Solubility or absorbability of he sample B. The polarity of he stationary phase and analyte C. The degree of H bonding D. All above factors
2	Which of the following techniques is used to separate a mixture of cations.	A. GC B. FPLC C. Ion exchange chromatography D. Size exchange chromatography
3	Which of the following techniques is used for the separation of macromolecules polymers.	A. Size exclusion chromatogrphy B. TLC C. GLC D. HPLC
4	Which of the following technique is used for separation of volatile components.	A. GC B. HPLC C. FPLC D. TLC
5	Which of the following factor is involved in band boarding that occur in column chromatography.	A. Number of theoretical plates B. Eddy diffusion C. In phase mass transfer D. All above
6	The plate height is the length of the column divide by	A. Length of the column B. Width of the column C. Number of theoretical plates D. Number of components of the mixture.
7	The theoretical plate in chromatography is represented by how many equilibrium step	A. One B. Two C. Three D. Four
8	The separation efficiency of a column can be expressed in terms of number of.	A. Solvents used B. Theoretical plates C. Stationary phases D. Mobile phases
9	Which of the following techniques involve gas as the mobile phase.	A. HPLC B. GLC C. TLC D. Paper chromatography
10	In which of the following techniques the solvated molecules are separated according to their size by their ability to penetrate a sieve like structure.	A. Adsorption chromatography B. Partition chromatography C. Ion exchange chromatography D. Gel permeation chromatography
11	Which of the following techniques involves ion exchange phenomenon.	A. Size exclusion chromatography B. Ion exchange chromatography C. GLC D. HPLC
12	In reverse phase chromatography which of the analyte will be eluted more readily.	A. Polar B. Non polar C. Semi polar D. All above
13	In reverse phase chromatography which of the analyte will be retained more on the stationary phase.	A. Semi polar B. Non polar C. Polar D. None of the above
14	In normal mode of operations of liquid liquid partition, a polar stationary phase is used with a non polar mobile phase Which of the following solvent is used as mobile phase.	A. Ethanol B. Propanol C. Butanol D. Hexane
		A. Ion exchange

15	TLC belongs to which of the following chromatographic techniques.	B. Partities chromatography C. Adsorption chromatography D. Gel permeation
16	Which of the following basic process is involved in the separation of the complex mixture by chromatographic techique.	A. Partition B. Adsorptions C. Ion exchange D. All of the above processes
17	Which of the following techniques does not belong to column chromatographyy	A. TLC B. HPLC C. Electrophoresis D. Ion exchange
18	The chemical method of separation in which the analytes to be separated are distributed between two phases, one of which is stationary phase while the other moves in a definite direction This technique is known as.	A. Electrophoreals B. Chromatography C. Solvent extraction D. Catachreals
19	Solid phase micro extraction is a solvent less extraction technique This technique is used for preparation of samples for analysis by which of the following technique.	A. HPLC B. GC C. TLC D. Electrophoreals
20	Beside the common silica based SPE particles, polymer supports are also available They have advantages over silica based SPE particles, Which of the following reason is possible.	A. These are stable over a wide pH range. B. These do not possesses residual silica groups C. These are designed to be wettable and have high capacity than silica base particles. D. All above
21	Which of the following extractant is used to solid phase extraction	A. Bonding of C18 chains on silica B. Bonding of C20 on paper C. Bonding of C18 on glass D. Bonding of C20 on cellulose
22	Which of the following interaction is involved in solid phase extraction technique.	A. Van der Waals forces B. Dipolar attraction C. H bonding D. All of above
23	The most widely used method of extracting metal ions is the formation of a chelate molecule with an organic chelating agent The chelating agents are.	A. Strong acids B. Strong bases C. Weak bases D. Weak acids
24	Which of the following technique is useful to remove metal ions from an interfering matrix.	A. Solvent extraction B. Electrophorests C. Cataphorests D. Gel permeation
25	When a solute is dissolved in two immiscible solvents it will distributes itself between two phases and the ratio of the concentration of the solute in two phases will be constant, This is known as.	A. Starke law B. Distribution law C. Equilibrium law D. Snell's law
26	Which of the following techniques is used to reduce the need for large volumes of organic solvents.	A. Solid phase extraction B. Gel permeation C. Electrophoresis D. TLC
27	Which of the following technique involves the bonding of hydrophobic functional group to solid particle, surface and acts as extracting phase	A. Liquid phase extraction B. Solid phase extraction C. Electrophoresis D. Gel electrophoresis
28	Which of the following techniques involves the distribution of solute between two immiscible liquid phases.	A. Chromatography B. Electrophoresis C. Solvent extractions D. Solid phase extraction
29	Which of the following techniques is used for cleanup of samples prior to introduction into chromatographic column.	A. Paper chromatography B. TLC C. Solvnent extraction D. Solid phase extraction E. Both C and D
30	Which of the following source is commonly used as excitation source in fluorimeter.	A. Tungsten lamp B. Mercury vapour lamp C. Nernst vapur lamp D. Radio souse