

PPSC Chemistry Full Book Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Chaica
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. lon 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. lon 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. lon exchange

Which of the following basic process is involved in the separation of the complex mixidure by C. Ion exchange chromatographic techniques does not belong to column chromatographyy The chemical method of exparation in which the analytes to be separated are distributed. C. Experiments of the following techniques does not belong to column chromatographyy The chemical method of exparation in which the analytes to be separated and distributed. C. Experiments of the collection of the technique is known as a solvent less extraction technique. This technique is used for distributed for preparation of samples for analysis by which of the following technique is used for preparation of samples for analysis by which of the following technique is used for preparation of samples for analysis by which of the following reason is possible. Beside the common silica based SPE particles, polymer supports are also available. They have adventages over alica based SPE particles, Which of the following reason is possible. Which of the following extractant is used to solid phase extraction Which of the following extractant is used to solid phase extraction Which of the following interaction is involved in solid phase extraction technique. Which of the following interaction is involved in solid phase extraction technique. Which of the following interaction is involved in solid phase extraction technique. The most widely used method of extracting metal ions is the formation of a chelate molecule. Solvent extraction of the following technique is useful to remove metal construction technique. C. Hounding of C20 on replace and the ratio of the concentration of the solute in two phases will be constant, This is bring the solution and the ratio of the concentration of the solute in two phases will be constant, This is bring the solution and case as extracting phase. Which of the following techniques is used to reduce the need for large volumes of organic. Exceptophoresis. C. Experimentation is colored phases. Which of the following t	15	TLC belongs to which of the following chromatographic techniques.	B. Partities chromatography C. Adsorption chromatography D. Gel permeation
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	30	Which of the following source is commonly used as excitation source in fluorimeter.	B. Mercury vapour lamp C. Nernst vapur lamp