

Experimental Techniques

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The detection of functional group is called:	A. Numerical analysis B. Qualitative analysis C. Quantitative analysis D. Combustion analysis
2	The other name for distribution law is	A. Dispersive law B. Partition law C. Avogadro's law D. separation law
3	95% ethanol is called:	A. Rectified other B. Diesel C. Rectified spirit D. Petrol
4	The filtration process is used to separate solid from:	A. Liquid B. Gas C. Solid D. All of above
5	Without proper suction,filtration is:	A. Rapid process B. Fague process C. Slow process D. Useless process
6	The sample being analyzed is called:	A. Electrolyte B. Residue C. Undue D. Filtrate
7	Gooch crucible is made of:	A. Brass B. Porcelain C. Bronze D. .Gold
8	Sintered glass is porous material used for:	A. Absorption B. Decoration C. Filtration D. All of above
9	Proteins and amino acid can be separated by:	A. Filtration B. ^{Sublimation} C. Chromatography D. Suction
10	Selection of filter paper depends upon sizes of particles to be:	A. Tested B. ^{Filtered} C. Checked D. All of above
11	Solvent extraction is an unstable,Process and it is controlled by:	A. Alcohol extraction B. Petrol extraction C. Phenol extraction D. Ether extraction
12	Which one of the following substances is used to decolourizing agent	A. Abestos B. Animal charcoal C. conc. H ₂ SO ₄ D. Silica gel
13	The apex angle of the folded filter paper is slightly greater is termed as:	A. 60 degree B. 30 degree C. 45 degree D. 90 degree
14	In chromatography, the point at which solvent maximum rises called:	A. Solvent front B. Base line C. Element D. Chromatogram
15	Chromatography is derived from Greek word 'Khromatos' means:	A. Type writing B. Printing C. Color writing D. Writing

16	Solvent extraction is an unstable, Process and it is called by:	A. The amount of solute B. Distribution law C. The amount of solvent used D. Law of mass action
17	In CCL4 solvent I3 shows:	A. Blue Color B. Brown Color C. Purple Color D. Pink Color
18	The liquid obtained after passing the mixture through filter paper is termed as:	A. Extract B. Residue C. Filtrate D. Sample
19	Direct conversion of solid into vapours is called:	A. Crystallization B. Sublimation C. Obligation D. Vapourization
20	Fluted filter paper is used to:	A. Decrease rate of filtration B. Increase rate of filtration C. Maintain rate of filtration D. None of above
21	Analytical chemistry is the science of	A. Chemical characterization B. Physical characterization C. Biological characterization D. Biochemical characterization
22	A complete chemical characterization of a compound must include	A. Qualitative analysis B. Chemical analysis C. Quantitative analysis D. Both a and c
23	Estimation of Na in sea water is an example of	A. Numerical analysis B. Qualitative analysis C. Quantitative analysis D. None of above
24	Identification of a substance, determination of its structure and quantitative analysis of its composition are the aspects covered by	A. Modern analytical physics B. Mechanical chemistry C. Biochemistry D. Modern analytical chemistry
25	The detection of functional group is called	A. Numerical analysis B. Qualitative analysis C. Combustion analysis D. Quantitative analysis
26	The sample being analyzed is called	A. Electrolyte B. Substance C. Analyte D. All of above
27	The solid remained on filter paper during filtration is called the	A. Substance B. Residue C. Undue D. Filtrate
28	The filtration process is used to separate solid from	A. Liquid B. Gas C. Solid D. All of above
29	The tip of funnel should be 1 or 2cm larger than the circle of the	A. Beaker B. Solid C. Filter paper D. Liquid
30	The tip of the funnel should touch the side of the beaker in order to avoid	A. Splashing B. Leakage C. Mixing D. Contamination
31	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 circumstances B. If the paper has got small sized pores in C. If the stem of funnel is large so that it dips in to filtrate D. If the paper fits tightly.
32	During the process of crystallization, the hot saturated solution:	A. is cooled very slowly to get large size crystals B. is cooled at a moderate rate to get medium sized crystals of the product C. is evaporated to get the crystals of

		the products D. is mixed with an immiscible liquid to get the pure crystals of the product.
33	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.
34	Solvent extraction method is a particularly useful technique of 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.
35	The comparative rates at which the solutes move in paper chromatography, depend on:	A. the size of per sued. B. R_{f} values of solutes C. temperature of the experiment D. size of the chromatography tank used.
36	Analytical chemistry is the science of :	A. Chemical Characterization. B. Physical Characterization. C. Biological Characterization. D. Biochemical Characterization.
37	A complete chemical Characterization of a compound must include:	A. Qualitative analysis B. Chemical analysis C. Quantitative analysis D. None of above
38	Estimation of Na in sea water is an example of :	A. Numerical analysis. B. Qualitative analysis. C. Quantitative analysis. D. None of above.
39	Identification of a substance, determination of its structure an quantitative analysis of its composition are the aspects covered by:	A. Modern analytical physics. B. Mechanical chemistry. C. Biochemistry. D. Modern analytical chemistry.
40	The detection of functional group is called :	A. Numerical analysis. B. Qualitative analysis. C. Combustion analysis. D. Quantitative analysis.
41	The sample being analyzed is called :	A. Electrolyte. B. Substance. C. Analyte. D. All of above.
42	The solid remained on filter paper during the filtration is called the :	A. Substance. B. Residue. C. Undue. D. Filtrate.
43	The filtration process is used to to separate solid from :	A. Liquid. B. Gas. C. Solid. D. All of above.
44	The tip of the funnel should touch the side of the beaker in order to avoid :	A. Splashing. B. Leakage. C. Mixing. D. Contamination.
45	Selection of filter paper depends upon sizes of particles to be :	A. Tested. B. Filtered. C. Checked. D. All of above.
46	The liquid obtained after passing the mixture through filter paper is termed as :	A. Extract. B. Residue. C. Filtrate. D. Sample.

47	The apex angle of the folded filter paper is slightly greater than :	<p>A. 15°</p> <p>B. 30°</p> <p>C. 45°</p> <p>D. 90°</p>
48	Without proper suction filtration is	<p>A. Rapid process.</p> <p>B. Fague process.</p> <p>C. Slow process.</p> <p>D. Useless process.</p>
49	Fluted filter paper is used to :	<p>A. Decrease rate of filtration.</p> <p>B. Increase rate of filtration.</p> <p>C. Maintain rate of filtration.</p> <p>D. None of above.</p>
50	The reagents like KMnO_4 and HCL cannot be filtered through Gooch crucible if its base is covered with :	<p>A. Butterfly paper.</p> <p>B. Ordinay paper.</p> <p>C. Flying paper.</p> <p>D. Filter paper.</p>
51	Sintered glass is a porous material use for :	<p>A. Absorpton</p> <p>B. Decoration.</p> <p>C. Filtration.</p> <p>D. All of above.</p>
52	A suitable solvent should dissolve maximum amount of solute at its boiling point and minimum amount at :	<p>A. Freezing point.</p> <p>B. Room temperature.</p> <p>C. Boiling point.</p> <p>D. Sea level temperature.</p>
53	95% ethanol is called :	<p>A. Rectified ether.</p> <p>B. Diesel.</p> <p>C. Rectified spirit.</p> <p>D. Petrol.</p>
54	The solution left after the formation of crystals is called :	<p>A. Residue.</p> <p>B. Filtrate.</p> <p>C. Mother liquor.</p> <p>D. None of these.</p>
55	Which one of the following substance is no used as drying agent in desiccators	<p>A. Silica gel</p> <p>B. CaCl_2</p> <p>C. Phosphorous</p> <p>D. NaCl (50%)</p>
56	Which one of the following substance is use as decolonizing agent	<p>A. Asbestos</p> <p>B. Animal charcoal</p> <p>C. conc, H_2SO_4</p> <p>D. Silica gel</p>
57	Direct conversion of solid into vapors is called :	<p>A. Crystallization</p> <p>B. Sublimation</p> <p>C. Obligation</p> <p>D. Vaporization.</p>
58	Naphthalene, iodine and NH_4Cl can :	<p>A. Sublime.</p> <p>B. Both (a) and (c).</p> <p>C. Crystallize.</p> <p>D. None of above.</p>