

CHEMISTRY OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS AND ANSWER -II

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1. The increasing order of polarity of common solvents

a) Cyclohexane < CS₂ < ether < acetone < benzene < chloroform < alcohols < water < pyridine < organic acids

b) Ether < organic acids < alcohols < CS₂ < cyclohexane < acetone < benzene < chloroform < water < pyridine

c) Organic acids < pyridine < water < alcohols < chloroform < benzene < acetone < ether < CS₂ < cyclohexane

d) Chloroform < alcohols < water < pyridine < organic acids < cyclohexane < CS₂ < ether < acetone.

2. The adsorption scale in column chromatography is

a) Acid and base > aldehydes > ketone > halogen
> substituted ester > unsaturated hydrocarbon
> saturated hydrocarbon.

b) Aldehydes and ketone > saturated hydrocarbon >
halogen substituted ester > unsaturated hydrocarbon
> Acid and base.

c) Saturated hydrocarbon > unsaturated hydrocarbon
> halogen substituted ester > aldehydes and ketone
> Acid and base.

d) Halogen substituted ester > saturated hydrocarbon > unsaturated
hydrocarbon > Acid and base > aldehydes and ketone.

3. Choose the correct statements from the following statements regarding atomic absorption spectroscopy

- 1) AAs is specific
- 2) It is independent of flame temp.
- 3) It is rapid and requires only small materials.
- 4) One type of source is used

- a) 1, 3 & 4
- b) 1, 2 & 4
- c) 1, 2
- d) 1, 2, & 3

19. The oxidising agent used in AAS is

- a) Air enriched with O_2
- b) N_2O
- c) (a) and (b)
- d) O_3



4. The detectors used in AAS is

- a) Film and photomultiplier
- b) Flame ionization detector
- c) Electron capture detector
- d) Photo ionization detector

5. Which of the following solvents thus the highest Eluting power?

- a) n-propanol
- b) ethanol
- c) foramide
- d) acetone



6. In column chromatography, the method of separation is/ are

a) Adsorption

b) partition

c) Ion- exchange

d) All

7. The maximum adsorptive power is of

a) Silica gel

b) Al_2O_3

c) MgO

d) CaCO_3



8. The adsorbent used to separate amino acids

a) CaCO_3

b) MgO

c) Silica gel

d) Al_2O_3

9. The equilibrium ratio (R) gas chromatography depends

a) Nature of the solute

b) Nature of the solvent

c) Concentration of the liquid phase

d) All of these



10. Which of the following carrier gas used in thermal conductivity detectors in gas chromatography

- a) H_2
- b) He
- c) N_2
- d) CO_2

11. The adsorbent used in gas chromatography

- a) Silica gel
- b) Alumina
- c) activated C
- d) All of these



12. The detectors used in gas chromatography are?

- a) Katharometer
- b) flame Ionisation detector
- c) Electron capture detector
- d) All of these

13. The retention volume is(V_R)

- a) $t_R - F_c$
- b) $t_R + F_c$
- c) t_R / F_c
- d) F_c / t_R



14. The retention time in gas chromatography depends on

- a) The flow rate of the carrier gas
- b) Column temperature
- c) The weight of the liquid phase
- d) All of these

15. The resolution of peak in gas chromatography depends

- a) Nature of the stationary phase
- b) Cross sectional area and length of the column
- c) Nature and velocity of the carrier gas and temperature
- d) All of these



ALL OF THE ABOVE QUESTIONS
ARE ANSWERED
IN
GREEN COLOUR



THANK YOU

