

NAME:		ROLL NO:		TIME:	25: MIN
SUB:	Chemistry	Date:		CLASS:	1 st Year
SYLLABUS	Chp. 15 (Basic Separation Techniques)	T. MARKS	23	OBT. M	

Q. 1 Choose the Correct Answer. Cutting, Erasing, Double Selection is Strictly Prohibited. (1x23=23)

- After the crystals are formed, they are typically separated from the mother liquor by:**
 (A) Evaporation (B) Decantation or filtration (C) Sublimation (D) Distillation
- The comparative rates at which the solutes move in paper chromatography depend on:**
 (A) The size of filter paper (B) R_f values of solutes
 (C) Temperature (D) Size of the chromatographic jar
- The method that can be used to separate two solid compounds with different solubilities in a solvent is:**
 (A) Distillation (B) Isolation (C) Crystallization (D) Filtration
- It is suspected that a hand written legal document has been changed by over writing some crucial figures. Which technique you will use to check the inks used at suspected places?**
 (A) Distillation (B) chromatographic (C) Solvent Extraction (D) Crystallization
- In chromatography, the components of the mixture are separated based on:**
 (A) Their molecular masses
 (B) Their interaction of the components with stationary as well as mobile phase
 (C) The type of solvent used
 (D) The filter paper used
- The porous material used to separate the solid from the liquid during filtration is called the:**
 (A) Filtrate (B) Residue (C) Filter medium (D) Solvent
- The key difference between simple distillation and fractional distillation is the presence of a:**
 (A) Condenser with a larger surface area.
 (B) More powerful heat source.
 (C) Fractionating column.
 (D) Vacuum pump.
- The essential requirement for separating two liquids by simple distillation is that their boiling points should differ by at least:**
 (A) 5°C (B) 10°C (C) 25°C (D) 50°C
- Branch of chemistry that deals with the complete qualitative and quantitative analysis of a substance is:**
 (A) Stoichiometry (B) Physical chemistry
 (C) Analytical chemistry (D) Quantum chemistry
- Identification of the components of a sample is:**
 (A) Quantitative analysis (B) Qualitative analysis
 (C) Stoichiometry (D) Physical chemistry
- Which of the following technique is used for the separation of insoluble particles from liquids?**
 (A) Filtration (B) Crystallization
 (C) Solvent extraction (D) Chromatography

NAME:		ROLL NO:		TIME:	25: MIN
SUB:	Chemistry	Date:		CLASS:	1 st Year
SYLLABUS	Chp. 15 (Basic Separation Techniques)	T. MARKS	23	OBT. M	

12. The technique used to separate components of mixture in solid phase.

- (A) Crystallization (B) Filtration
(C) Sublimation (D) Solvent extraction

13. The solid which is left over the filter paper as a result of filtration:

- (A) Filtrate (B) Residue (C) Precipitate (D) Mother liquor

14. Selection of filter paper depends on size of particles to be:

- (A) Filtered (B) Dried (C) Decolorized (D) Decanted

15. Fluted filter paper is used to:

- (A) Filter hot solution
(B) Avoid premature crystallization
(C) Increase the rate of filtration
(D) Decrease the area

16. NaCl and sand can be separated by one of the following techniques:

- (A) Formation of solution and filtration
(B) Formation of solution and evaporation without filtration
(C) Sublimation
(D) Chromatography

17. Size of filter paper is selected according to amount of:

- (A) Solution (B) Insoluble solute (C) Soluble solute (D) Solvent

18. Without suction pump, filtration is:

- (A) Fast process (B) Slow process (C) Rapid process (D) All of possible

19. Rate of filtration can be increased by applying gentle suction:

- (A) Gooch crucible (B) Filter paper (C) Sintered crucible (D) All of the above

20. The solution remaining after the formation of crystals is called:

- (A) Mother liquor (B) Dilute solution (C) Residue (D) Both 'A' and 'B'

21. Separation of a solid from its hot saturated solution by cooling is called:

- (A) Vapourization (B) Solvent extraction (C) Filtration (D) Crystallization

22. Safe and the most reliable method of drying crystals is through:

- (A) Filter paper (B) Vacuum desiccators (C) Oven (D) None of these

23. In order to have good crystals of a substance the temperature of the system at the time of preparation of solution should be:

- (A) Around 0°C
(B) Around room temperature
(C) Sufficiently more than room temperature
(D) Just above the room temperature



Muftstudy.com

1st Year Chemistry Solved MCQs



NAME:				ROLL NO:		TIME:	25: MIN
SUB:	Chemistry	Date:				CLASS:	1 st Year
SYLLABUS	Chp. 15 (Basic Separation Techniques)			T. MARKS	23	OBT. M	

Answer Key

1	B	2	B	3	C	4	B
5	B	6	C	7	C	8	C
9	C	10	B	11	A	12	C
13	B	14	A	15	C	16	A
17	B	18	B	19	D	20	A
21	D	22	B	23	C		