

## BP701T: Instrumental Methods of Analysis (Theory)

### MCQ Assessments

#### Unit III: Introduction to Chromatography, Column Chromatography, TLC, Paper Chromatography, Electrophoresis

1. What is the  $R_f$  value in TLC?
  - a) Ratio of solvent to sample volume
  - b) Distance traveled by compound  $\div$  distance traveled by solvent
  - c) Time for separation
  - d) Column efficiency
2. What is the stationary phase in Paper Chromatography?
  - a) Organic solvent
  - b) Water on paper
  - c) Silica gel
  - d) Gas
3. What separates molecules in electrophoresis?
  - a) Size and charge
  - b) Color
  - c) Boiling point
  - d) Solubility
4. What is the stationary phase in Column Chromatography?
  - a) Liquid
  - b) Solid adsorbent
  - c) Gas
  - d) Gel matrix
5. Which technique uses a polar stationary phase and non-polar mobile phase?
  - a) Reverse phase chromatography
  - b) Normal phase chromatography
  - c) Ion exchange chromatography
  - d) Gel chromatography
6. What is an application of TLC in pharmaceuticals?
  - a) Measuring light absorption
  - b) Identifying drug impurities
  - c) Quantifying metal ions
  - d) Determining molecular vibrations
7. What is the development technique in Paper Chromatography where solvent moves upward?
  - a) Descending
  - b) Ascending
  - c) Two-dimensional

d) Radial

8. What type of electrophoresis separates proteins using a gel matrix?

- a) Paper electrophoresis
- b) Capillary electrophoresis
- c) Gel electrophoresis
- d) Moving boundary electrophoresis

9. What does HETP measure in chromatography?

- a) Sample concentration
- b) Column efficiency
- c) Solvent flow rate
- d) Detector sensitivity

10. What factor affects electrophoretic mobility?

- a) Light intensity
- b) Molecular charge
- c) Solvent color
- d) Column length

#### Answer Key for Unit III MCQ

- 1. b) Distance traveled by compound ÷ distance traveled by solvent (Understanding)
- 2. b) Water on paper (Remembering)
- 3. a) Size and charge (Understanding)
- 4. b) Solid adsorbent (Remembering)
- 5. b) Normal phase chromatography (Understanding)
- 6. b) Identifying drug impurities (Applying)
- 7. b) Ascending (Remembering)
- 8. c) Gel electrophoresis (Remembering)
- 9. b) Column efficiency (Understanding)
- 10. b) Molecular charge (Applying)