





Surface Chemistry-Problem Sheet 2018 An amulaian can be diluted with H O (dispersion medium) then it is

26.	An emulsion can be diluted with H_2O (dispersion medium), then it is					
	(a) O/W type (b)) W/O type				
	(c) Both (a) and (b) (d)) None of these				
27.	Rubber plating and chrome tanning of leather an base	ed on				
	(a) electro-osmosis (b)) Tyndall effect				
	(c) electrophoresis (d)) Brownian motion				
28.	Water carrying impurities is purified by addition pota	sh alum. Al ³⁺ of the potash alum causes				
	(a) peptization of negatively charged turbidity	(b) coagulation of negatively charged turbidity				
	(c) peptization of positively charged turbidity	(d) coagulation of positively charged turbidity				
29.	Milk is an emulsion of fat dispersed in water. It is sta	bilized by				
	(a) casein - a lyophilic colloidal sol (b)) casein - a lyophobic colloidal sol				
	(c) lactose - a lyophilic colloidal sol (d)) lactose - a lyophobic colloidal sol				
30.	Which one of the following statements is wrong about adsorption?					
	(a) It is a selective and specific process					
	(b) It is a reversible process					
	(c) An increase in the gaseous adsorbate causes i	ncrease in adsorption. However, at high pressure, the				
	adsorption becomes constant					
	(d) It is an endothermic process					
31.	1 mole of [AgI] Ag ⁺ sol is coagulated by					
	(a) 1 mole of KI (b)) 500 mL of 1 MK ₂ SO ₄				
	(c) Both (a) and (b) (d)) None of the above				
32.	Arsenic (III) sulphide forms a sol with a negative ch	arge. Which of the following ionic substances should be				
	most effective in coagulating the sol?					
22	(a) KCI (b) $MgCl_2$ (c)	$AI_2(SO_4)_3$ (d) Na_3PO_4				
33.	Aluminium hydroxide forms a positively charged s	oi. which of the following ionic substances should be				
	most effective in coagulating the sol?					
24	(a) NaCl (b) $CaCl_2$ (c) The collipstive moments of a colloidel collocation of a	$(a) K_3PO_4$				
54.	he	to solution of non-electrolyte of same concentration with				
	(a) same (b) higher (c)	lower (d) higher or lower				
35	Which of the following can act as a protective colloid					
55.	(a) Gelatin (b) Silica s	zel				
	(c) Oil-in-water emulsion (d) All of t	these				
36.	If a freshly formed ppt, of SnO_2 is peptized by a si	mall amount of NaOH, these colloidal particles may be				
	represented as	,				
	(a) $[SnO_2]SnO_3^{2-}: 2Na^+$ (b)	$[SnO_2]Sn^{4+}:O^{2-}$				
	(c) $[SnO_2]$ Na ⁺ : OH ⁻ (d)	$\int [SnO_2] Sn^{4+} : OH^{-}$				
37.	On adding AgNO ₃ solution into KI solution, a negativ	vely charged colloidal sol is obtained when they are in				
	(a) $100 \text{ mL of } 0.1 \text{ M AgNO}_3 + 100 \text{ mL of } 0.1 \text{ M KI}$					
	(b) 100 mL of 0.1 M AgNO ₃ + 100 mL of 0.2 M KI					
	(c) $100 \text{ mL of } 0.2 \text{ M AgNO}_3 + 100 \text{ mL of } 0.1 \text{ M KI}$					
	(d) 100 mL of 0.15 M AgNO ₃ + 100 mL of 0.15 M KJ	I				
38.	Smoke has generally blue tinge. It is due to					
	(a) scattering (b) coagulation (c)) Brownian motion (d) electro-osmosis				
39.	Adsorption is the phenomenon in which a substance					
	(a) accumulates on the surface of the other substanc	e				
	(b) goes into the body of the other substances					
	(c) remains close to the other substance					
• •	(d) None of the above					
40.	Sorption is the term used when					
	(a) adsorption takes place (b)) absorption takes place				
41	(c) Both (a) and (b) (d)) desorption takes place				
41.	Amount of gas adsorbed per gram of adsorbent inc	creases with pressure, but after certain limit is reached,				
	adsorption becomes constant. It is where) descention takes along				
	(a) muturayers are formed (b)) description takes place				
	(c) temperature is increased (d)	j ausorphion also starts				

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42. Softening of hard water is done using sodium aluminium silicate (zeolite). This causes (a) adsorption of Ca^{2+} and Mg^{2+} ions of hard water replacing Na^{+} ions (b) adsorption of Ca^{2+} and Mg^{2+} of hard water replacing Al^{3+} ions (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of the above 43. In 'lake-test' of Al^{3+} ion, there is formation of coloured floating-lake. It is due to (a) adsorption of litmus by Al(OH₄)-(b) adsorption of litmus by Al(OH)₃ (c) adsorption of litmus by H₂O (d) None of the above 44. Compared to common colloidal sols micelles have (a) higher colligative properties (b) lower colligative properties (c) same colligative properties (d) None of the above 45. Which is not the correct statement for a catalyst? (a) It does not alter E_a (b) The surface of a catalyst adsorbs reactants (c) Catalyst may form intermediates with the reactants (d) Action of enzyme catalyst is always specific 46. The ability of the catalyst to direct the reaction to yield particular product is called (a) reactivity (b) selectivity (c) activity (d) fugacity 47. Which of the following is an example of zeolite? (a) ZSM-5 (b) $AgNO_3$ (c) $Mg(OH)_3$ (d) $Co(OH)_{2}$ 48. Colloidal solutions of gold prepared by different methods are of different colours because of (a) different diameters of colloidal gold particles (b) variable valency of gold (c) different concentration of gold particles (d) impurities produced by different methods 49 Bleeding is stopped by the application of ferric chloride. This is because (a) the blood starts flowing in opposite direction (b) the blood reacts and forms a solid, which seals the blood vessel (c) the blood is coagulated and thus the blood vessel is sealed (d) the ferric chloride seals the blood vessel 50. Lyophilic colloids are stable due to (a) small size of the particle (b) large size of the particle (c) layer of dispersion medium on the particle (d) charge on the particle The physical adsorption of gases on the solid surface is due to 51. (b) hydrogen bond (c) ionic bond (d) van der Waals' forces (a) covalent bond Among the electrolytes Na₂SO₄, CaCl₂, Al₂(SO₄)₃ and NH₄Cl, the most effective coagulating agent for Sb₂S₃ 52. sol is (a) Na_2SO_4 (b) CaCl₂ (c) $Al_2(SO_4)_3$ (d) NH₄Cl Among the following, the surfactant that will form micelles in aqueous solution at the lowest molar 53. concentration at ambient conditions is (a) $CH_3(CH_2)_{15}N^+(CH_3)_3Br^-$ (b) $CH_3(CH_2)_{11}OSO_3Na^+$ (c) $CH_3(CH_2)_6COO^-Na^+$ (d) $CH_3(CH_2)_{11}N^+(CH_3)_3Br^-$ 54. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding physisorption? (a) It occurs because of van der Waals' forces (b) More easily liquefiable gases are adsorbed readily (c) Under high pressure it results into multi molecular layer on adsorbent surface (d) Enthalpy of adsorption ($\Delta H_{adsorption}$) is low and positive 55. Gold numbers of protective colloids A, B, C and D are 0.50, 0.01, 0.10 and 0.005, respectively. The correct order of their protective powers is (a) D < A < C < B(b) C < B < D < A(c) A < C < B < D(d) B < D < A < CIn Langmuir's model of adsorption of a gas on a solid surface 56. (a) the rate of dissociation of adsorbed molecules from the surface does not depend on the surface covered (b) the adsorption at a single site on the surface may involve multiple molecules at the same time (c) the mass of gas striking a given area of surface is proportional to the pressure of the gas (d) the mass of gas striking a given area of surface is independent of the pressure of the gas

 V_2O_5 57. $\stackrel{\circ}{=}$ SO₃ is an example for $2SO_2(g) + O_2(g) =$ (b) homogeneous catalysis (a) neutralization reaction (d) irreversible reaction (c) heterogeneous catalysis 58. When a sulphur sol is evaporated sulphur is obtained. On mixing with water sulphur sol is not formed. The sol is (a) lyophilic (b) reversible (c) hydrophobic (d) hydrophilic 59. The physical states of dispersing phase and dispersion medium in colloid like pesticide spray respectively, are (b) solid, gas (a) gas, liquid (c) liquid, solid (d) liquid, gas 60. In an electrical field, the particles of a colloidal system move towards cathode. The coagulation of the same sol is studied using K₂SO₄ (I), Na₃PO₄K₄ (II), K₄[Fe(CN)₆] (III) and NaCl (IV). Their coagulating power should be (a) (I) > (II) > (III) > (IV) (b) (III) > (II) > (I) > (IV) (c) (III) > (I) > (II) > (IV) (d) (IV) > (III) > (I) > (II)61. Which of the following ions can cause coagulation of proteins? (d) Ca^{2+} (c) Mg^{2+} (a) Ag^+ (b) Na^+ 62. In Brownian movement or motion the paths of the particles are: (a) linear (d) curved (b) zig-zag (c) uncertain 63. Which is used for ending charge on colloidal solutions? (b) Electrolysis (a) Electrons (c) Positively charged ions (d) Compounds 64. Cloud or fog is a colloidal system in which the dispersed phase and the dispersion medium are: (a) gas, liquid (b) liquid, gas (d) solid, solid (c) liquid, liquid 65. The electrolyte which has the least effect in the coagulation of Fe(OH)₃ sol is: (b) sodium sulphate (a) potassium carbonate (d) potassium iodide (c) potassium ferrocyanide nint 66. Gold number was given by: (b) Zsigmondy (a) Ostwald (c) William and Chang (d) Langmuir 67. The diameter of colloidal particle ranges from: rom: (b) 10^{-9} m to 10^{-12} (a) 10^{-9} m to 10^{-6} m (c) 10^{3} m to 10^{-3} m $(d)10^{-3}$ m to 10^{-6} m The Tyndall effect is not observed in: 68. (a) suspensions (b) emulsions (c) colloidal solutions (d) true solutions 69. Dialysis can separate which of the following in addition to the glucose from human blood? (a) Fructose (b) Starch (c) Proteins (d) Sucrose 70. Smoke has generally blue tinge. It is due to: (a) scattering (b) coagulation (c) Brownian motion (d) electrophoresis 71. On adding AgNO₃ solution to KI solution, a negatively charged colloidal sol will be formed in which of the following conditions? (a) 100 mL of 0.1 M AgNO₃ + 100 mL of 0.1 M KI (b) 100 mL of 0.1 M AgNO₃ + 50 mL of 0.2 M KI (c) 100 mL of 0.2 M AgNO₃ + 100 mL of 0.1 M KI (d) 100 mL of 0.1 M AgNO₃ + 100 mL of 0.15 M KI 72. Peptization of SnO₂ by NaOH gives: (a) $[SnO_2]SnO_3^{2-}$: 2Na⁺ (b) $[SnO_2]Sn^{4+}$: O²⁻ (c) $[SnO_2]Na^+:OH^-$ (d) $[SnO_2]Sn^{4+}$: OH Alum helps in purifying water by: 73. (a) forming Si complex with clay particles (b) sulphate part which combines with the dirt and remove it

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	(c) aluminium which coagulates the mud particles						
	(d) making the mud water soluble						
74.	Surface tension of lyophilic sols is:						
	(a) lower than that of H_2O (b) eq	ual to that of H_2O					
	(c) more than that of H_2O (d) no	ne of these					
75.	Which one of the following is correctly matched?						
	(a) Emulsion-curd (b) Fo	am-mist					
	(c) Aerosol-smoke (d) Solid sol-cake						
76.	When H ₂ S gas is passed through nitric acid, the product is:						
	(a) rhombic sulphur	(b) prismatic sulphur					
	(c) amorphous sulphur	(d) monoclinic sulphur					
77.	Tyndall effect is shown by:						
	(a) precipitate	(b) sol					
-	(c) plasma	(d) solution					
78.	On addition of one mL of 10% NaCl solution	to 10 mL gold sol in presence of 0.25 gm of starch, the					
	coagulation is just prevented, starch has gold nur	nber:					
70	(a) 0.25 (b) 0.025	(c) 2.5 (d) none of these					
/9.	Which of the following forms cationic micelles a	bove certain concentration?					
	(a) Sodium dodecyl sulphate	(b) Sodium acetate (d) Catultring athyl argun argun haganida					
80	(c) Utea The smag is essentially equeed by the presence of	(d) Cetylulinetnyl anihonium bromide					
80.	The shing is essentially caused by the presence 0	$(\mathbf{b}) \mathbf{O}$ and \mathbf{N}					
	(a) O, and O ₃	(d) O_2 and N_2					
81	Which one of the following is most effective in c	ausing the coagulation of an As- S_2 sol?					
01.	(a) KCl	(b) AlCl					
	(c) $MgSO_4$	(d) $K_2[Fe(CN)_4]$					
82.	The fresh precipitate can be transformed in collo	idal solution by:					
	(a) peptization	(b) coagulation					
	(c) diffusion	(d) none of these					
83.	Potassium stearate is obtained by the saponificat	ion of an oil or a fat. It has formula CH_3 -(CH_2) ₁₆ - COO^- K ⁺ .					
	The molecule has a lyophobic end (CH ₃) and a	lypophilic end $COO^- K^+$. Potassium stearate is an example					
	for:						
	(a) lyophobic colloid	(b) lyophilic colloid					
	(c) multimolecular colloid	(d) macromolecular colloid					
	(e) associated colloid or micelle						
84.	Which one of the following forms micelles in aq	ueous solution above certain concentration?					
	(a) Dodecyl trimetnyl ammonium chloride	(b) Glucose					
05	(c) Utea	(a) Pyriainium chioriae					
83.	(a) common salt	(b) aluma					
	(a) common sait	(d) lime					
86	The disperse phase in colloidal iron(III) hydrox	ride and colloidal gold is positively and negatively charged					
00.	respectively. Which of the following is not corre	et?					
	(a) Magnesium chloride solution coagulates the	gold sol more readily than iron(III) hydroxide sol.					
	(b) Sodium sulphate solution causes coagulation	n in both sols.					
	(c) Mixing of the sols has no effect.						
	(d) Coagulation in both sols can be brought abo	ut by electrophoresis.					
87.	An emulsifier is a substance which:						
	(a) stabilises the emulsion	(b)homogenizes the emulsion					
	(c) coagulates the emulsion	(d)accelerates the dispersion of liquid in liquid					
88.	Gold number is associated with:						
	(a) electrophoresis	(b) purple of cassius					
	(c) protective colloid	(d) amount of pure gold					
89.	Which one of the following is a false statement?						
	(a) Cell fluid is an example of sol.	(b) Butter is an example of gel.					
	(c) Hair cream is an example of emulsion.	(d) Whipped cream is an example of foam.					
C D							
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(e) Cheese is an example of emulsion. 90 The presence of electric charge on colloidal particles is indicated by the property, called: (a) dialysis (b) solubility (c) electrophoresis (d) osmosis 91. Which of the following properties are characteristic of lyophobic sols? 1. Low viscosity, 2. High viscosity, 3. Reversibility and 4. Coagulation by electrolytes at low concentration Select the correct answer using the codes given below: (a) 2, 3 and 4 (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1 and 4 only (d) 1 and 3 only 92. In an electrical field, the particles of a colloidal system move towards cathode. The coagulation of the same sol is studied using K₂SO₄ (I), Na₃PO₄ (II), K₄[Fe(CN)₆] (III) and NaCl (IV). Their coagulating power should be : (a) (I) > (II) > (III) > (IV) (b) (III) > (II) > (IV) (c) (III) > (I) > (II) > (IV) (d) (IV) > (III) > (I) > (II)(e) (IV) > (I) > (II) > (III)93. Cetyl trimethyl ammonium chloride is which type of detergent ? (a) Cationic (b) Anionic (d) Non-ionic (c) Biosoft 94. The effective ion used in clarification of water is: (a) Al^{3+} (b) Ca^{2+} (c) SO_4^2 $(d) PO_4$ 95. The number of moles of lead nitrate 2 mole of colloidal [AgI]⁻ is : (e) $\frac{5}{2}$ (c) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) 1 (a) 2 (d)Among the electrolytes Na₂SO₄, CaCl₂, Al₂(SO₄)₃ and NH₄Cl, the most effective coagulating agent for Sb₂S₃ 96. sol is: (b) CaCl₂ (a) Na_2SO_4 (c) Al, $(SO_4)_3$ (d) NH₄Cl 97. A micelle formed during the cleansing action of soap is : (b) aggregated particles of soap and dirt (a) a discrete particle of soap (c) a discrete particle of dust (d) an aggregated particle of dust and water 98. The dispersed phase and dispersion medium in soap lather are respectively : (a) gas and liquid (b) liquid and gas (c) solid and gas (d) solid and liquid 99. Which one of the following is correctly matched? (a) Emulsion—Smoke (b) Gel—Butter (d) Aerosol-Hair cream (c) Sol—Whipped cream (e) Foam-Mist 100. Coagulation is not done by : (a) persistant dialysis (b) boiling (c) electrophoresis (d) peptisation 101. The coagulating power of electrolytes having ions Na^+ , Al^{3+} and Ba^{2+} for arsenic sulphide sol increases in the order : (a) $Ba^{2+} < Na^{+} < Al^{3+}$ (b) $Al^{3+} < Na^+ < Ba^{2+}$ (d) $Na^+ < Ba^{2+} < Al^{3+}$ (c) $Al^{3+} < Ba^{2+} < Na^{+}$

4.	24.	44.	64.	84.
5.	25.	45.	65.	85.
6.	26.	46.	66.	86.
7.	27.	47.	67.	87.
8.	28.	48.	68.	88.
9.	29.	49.	69.	89.
10.	30.	50.	70.	90.
11.	31.	51.	71.	91.
12.	32.	52.	72.	92.
13.	33.	53.	73.	93.
14.	34.	54.	74.	94.
15.	35.	55.	75.	95.

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Surface Chemistry-Problem Sheet

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Answer Key

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