

- Which of the following is correct according to adsorption isotherm?
 - $\frac{x}{m} \propto p^0$
 - $\frac{x}{m} \propto p^1$
 - $\frac{x}{m} \propto p^{1/n}$
 - All of these
- Plot of $\log x/m$ against $\log p$ is a straight line inclined at an angle of 45° . When the pressure is 0.5 atm and Freundlich parameter, k is 10, the amount of solute adsorbed per gram of adsorbent will be ($\log 5 = 0.6990$)
 - 1g
 - 2g
 - 3g
 - 5g
- The addition of 1% alcohol to chloroform acts as
 - Auto-catalyst
 - Bio-catalyst
 - Positive catalyst
 - Negative catalyst
- Which of the following is an example for heterogeneous catalysis reaction?
 - $2SO_2(g) + O_2(g) \xrightarrow{NO(g)} 2SO_3(g)$
 - Hydrolysis of aqueous sucrose solution in the presence of aqueous mineral acid
 - $2H_2O_2(l) \xrightarrow{Pt(s)} 2H_2O(l) + O_2(g)$
 - Hydrolysis of liquid in the presence of aqueous mineral acid
- Peptization demotes
 - Digestion of food
 - Hydrolysis of proteins
 - Breaking and dispersion into colloidal state
 - Precipitation of solid from colloidal dispersion
- Tyndall effect would be observed in
 - Solvent
 - Solution
 - Colloidal solution
 - Precipitate
- An emulsion is a colloidal dispersion of
 - A liquid in a gas
 - A liquid in a liquid
 - A solid in a liquid
 - A gas in a solid
- An emulsifier is a substance which
 - Stabilises the emulsion
 - Homogenises the emulsion
 - Coagulates the emulsion
 - Acceleration the dispersion of liquid in liquid
- The sky looks blue due to
 - Dispersion effect
 - Reflection effect
 - Transmission effect
 - Scattering effect
- The basic principal of cottrell's precipitator is
 - Le-Chatelier's principle
 - Peptisation
 - Neutralisation of charge on colloidal particles
 - Scattering of light
- An example of dispersion of a liquid in a gas is
 - Milk
 - Vegetable
 - Foam
 - Mist

12. Which has least gold number?
a) Gelatin b) Starch
c) Albumin d) Blood
13. When dilute aqueous solution of AgNO_3 (excess) is added to KI solution, positively charged sol of AgI is formed due to adsorption of
a) NO_3^- b) O_2^- c) Ag^+ d) K^+
14. The number of moles of lead nitrate needed to coagulate 2 moles of colloidal $[\text{AgI}]^-$ is
a) 2 b) 1 c) 1/2 d) 2/3
15. The fresh precipitate can be transformed can be transformed in colloidal state be
a) Peptization b) Coagulation
c) Diffusion d) None of these