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1. Chromatography is generally used for the separation of mixtures based on the differences in their
A. shape

B. size

C. structure

D. all of above

2. Ion-exchange chromatography is used for the separation of

A. polar molecules

B. non polar molecules

C. both of above

D. none of above

3. In Ion-exchange chromatography diffusion of the molecule through the matrix of the exchanger is dependent upon

A. the degree of cross-linkages of the exchanger

B. the ionic strength of the buffer

C. both of above

D. none of above

4. In Gel Permeation Chromatography which molecules will be eluted last?

A. Small molecules

B. Intermediate molecules

C. Larger molecules

D. All of these

5. Which polymer is often used for matrix materials in Affinity chromatography?

A. agarose

B. cellulose

C. dextrose

D. all of above

6. Which chromatographic technique depends on the highly specific interactions between pairs of biological materials such as enzyme-substrate?

A. Adsorption chromatography

B. Ion –exchange chromatography

C. Affinity chromatography

D. Gel-permeation chromatography

7. Reversed-phase chromatography uses a stationary phase which is in nature.

- A. Hydrophilic
- B. Hydrophobic**
- C. Both of above
- D. None of above

8. Which is not generally used for separation of proteins, as proteins get denatured by it?

- A. Reverse Phase Chromatography**
- B. Ion –exchange chromatography
- C. Affinity chromatography
- D. Gel-permeation chromatography

9. HPLC is an abbreviation for

- A. High Profit Liquid Chromatography
- B. High Pressure Liquid Chromatography**
- C. Higher Performance Low Chromatography
- D. Higher Profit Low Chromatography

10. Which technique is much superior in terms of the speed, efficiency, sensitivity and ease of operation?

- A. Adsorption Chromatography
- B. Ion –exchange Chromatography
- C. High Performance Liquid Chromatography**
- D. Gel-permeation Chromatography