

Important MCQs.

- Gold number is**
 - The number of *mg* of lyophilic colloid which should be added to 10 *ml* of ferric hydroxide sol so as to prevent its coagulation by the addition of 1 *ml* of 10% sodium chloride solution
 - The number of *mg* of lyophilic colloid which should be added to 10 *ml* of standard gold sol so as to prevent its coagulation by the addition of 1 *ml* of 10% *NaCl*
 - The *mg* of gold salt to be added to a lyophilic colloid to coagulate it
 - The *mg* of an electrolyte required to coagulate a colloid
- Which of the following statement is wrong for lyophobic sol?**
 - Dispersed phase is generally in organic material
 - Can be easily coagulated by small addition of electrolyte
 - Dispersed phase particles are poorly hydrated and colloid is stabilized due to charge on the colloidal particles
 - Reversible in nature that is after coagulation can be easily set into colloidal form
- Which of the following statements is not true for a lyophobic sol?**
 - It can be easily solvated
 - It carries charge
 - The coagulation of this sol is irreversible in nature
 - It is less stable in a solvent
- As_2S_3 sol has a negative charge. Capacity to precipitate it is highest in**
 - $AlCl_3$
 - Na_3PO_4
 - $CaCl_2$
 - K_2SO_4
- Starch dispersed in hot water is an example of**
 - Emulsion
 - Hydrophobic sol
 - Lyophilic sol
 - Associated colloid
- Which of the following is most effective in coagulating a ferric hydroxide sol?**
 - KCl*
 - KNO₃*
 - K₂SO₄*
 - $K_3[Fe(CN)_6]$
- Sky looks blue due to**
 - Dispersion effect
 - Reflection
 - Transmission
 - Scattering
- Which one is an example of gel?**
 - Soap
 - Cheese
 - Milk
 - Fog
- The random or zig-zag motion of the colloidal particles in the dispersion medium is referred to as**
 - Electro-osmosis
 - Electrophoresis
 - Brownian movement
 - Tyndall effect
- Which of the following electrolytes is least effective in causing flocculation of ferric hydroxide sol?**
 - $K_4[Fe(CN)_6]$
 - K_2CrO_4
 - KBr*
 - K_2SO_4
- If the dispersed phase is a liquid and the dispersion medium is a solid, the colloid is known as**

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- (a) A sol (b) An emulsion
(c) A gel (d) A foam
12. **Zig-zag motion of particles in colloid was observed by**
(a) Tyndall (b) Zsigmondy
(c) Robert brown (d) Thomas Graham
13. **On addition of one ml solution of 10% NaCl to 10 ml gold sol in the presence of 0.25 gm of starch, the coagulation is just prevented. Starch has the following gold number**
(a) 0.025 (b) 0.25
(c) 0.5 (d) 250
14. **Tyndall effect would be observed in a**
(a) Solution (b) Colloidal solution
(c) Precipitate (d) Solvent
15. **Ferric hydroxide sol is positively charged colloid. The coagulating power of NO_3^- , SO_4^{2-} and PO_4^{3-} ions would be in the order**
(a) $NO_3^- > SO_4^{2-} > PO_4^{3-}$ (b) $SO_4^{2-} > NO_3^- > PO_4^{3-}$
(c) $PO_4^{3-} > SO_4^{2-} > NO_3^-$ (d) $NO_3^- = SO_4^{2-} = PO_4^{3-}$
16. **A colloidal solution can be purified by**
(a) Filtration (b) Peptization
(c) Coagulation (d) Dialysis
17. **Gold number is associated with**
(a) Only lyophobic colloids
(b) Only lyophilic colloids
(c) Both lyophobic and lyophilic colloids
(d) None of these
18. **Which of the following forms a colloidal solution in water?**
(a) NaCl (b) Glucose
(c) Starch (d) Barium nitrate
19. **A negatively charged suspension of clay in water will need for precipitation the minimum amount of**
(a) Aluminium chloride (b) Potassium sulphate
(c) Sodium hydroxide (d) Hydrochloric acid
20. **Difference between colloids and crystalloids is of**
(a) Particle composition (b) Particle size
(c) Concentration (d) Ionic character
21. **The purification of the colloidal particles from crystalloid dimensions through semipermeable membrane is known as**
(a) Coagulation (b) Dialysis
(c) Ultrafiltration (d) Peptization
22. **The stability of lyophilic colloids is due to**
(a) Charge on their particles
(b) A layer of dispersion medium on their particles
(c) The smaller size of their particles
(d) The large size of their particles
23. **Milk is a colloid in which**
(a) A liquid is dispersed in liquid
(b) A solid is dispersed in liquid
(c) A gas is dispersed in liquid
(d) Some sugar is dispersed in water

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24. **Smoke is an example of**
(a) Gas dispersed in liquid (b) Gas dispersed in solid
(c) Solid dispersed in gas (d) Solid dispersed in solid
25. **Gold number is minimum in case of**
(a) Gelatin (b) Egg albumin
(c) Gum arabic (d) Starch
26. **Movement of colloidal particles under the influence of electrostatic field is**
(a) Electrophoresis (b) Electrolysis
(c) Dialysis (d) Ionization
27. **Which of the following substances gives a positively charged sol?**
(a) Gold (b) A metal sulphite
(c) Ferric hydroxide (d) An acidic dye
28. **Light scattering in colloidal particles is**
(a) Visible to naked eye
(b) Not visible by any means
(c) Visible under ordinary microscope
(d) Visible under ultra-microscope
29. **Flocculation value is expressed in terms of**
(a) millimole per liter (b) mole per liter
(c) gram per liter (d) mole per milliliter
30. **Which of the following is an emulsifier?**
(a) Soap (b) Water
(c) Oil (d) $NaCl$
31. **Suspensions are**
(a) Visible to naked eye
(b) Invisible through microscope
(c) Not visible by any means
(d) Invisible under electron microscope
32. **Gelatin is mostly used in making ice cream in order to**
(a) Prevent making of colloid
(b) To stabilize the colloid and prevent crystallization
(c) To stabilize mixture
(d) To enrich the aroma
33. **In emulsions, the dispersion medium and dispersed phase are**
(a) Both solids
(b) Both gases
(c) Both liquids
(d) One is solid and other is liquid
34. **Lyophilic sols are more stable than lyophobic sols because**
(a) The colloidal particles have positive charge
(b) The colloidal particles have no charge
(c) The colloidal particles are solvated
(d) There are strong electrostatic repulsions between the negatively charged colloidal particles
35. **Which is the correct statement in case of milk**
(a) Milk is an emulsion of protein in water
(b) Milk is an emulsion of fat in water
(c) Milk is stabilized by protein
(d) Milk is stabilized by fat
36. **Which of the following electrolytes have maximum coagulating power?**
(a) CCl_4 (b) $ZnCl_2$
(c) KCl (d) $NaCl$
37. **Which one of the following is not a colloidal solution?**

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- (a) Smoke (b) Ink
(c) Air (d) Blood
38. **Detergent action of soap is due to**
(a) Emulsification properties (b) Hydrolysis
(c) Ionization (d) High molecular weight
39. **When dispersion medium is water, the colloidal system is called**
(a) Sol (b) Aerosol
(c) Organo sol (d) Aqua sol
40. **When a freshly precipitated substance is converted into a colloidal solution with the help of a third substance, the process is known as**
(a) Coagulation (b) Peptization
(c) Electro dispersion (d) Dialysis
41. **Which of the following will have highest coagulating power for As_2S_3 colloid?**
(a) PO_4^{-3} (b) SO_4^{-2}
(c) Na^+ (d) Al^{3+}
42. **Which one of the following is a hydrophobic sol?**
(a) Starch solution
(b) Gum solution
(c) Protein solution
(d) Arsenic sulphide solution
43. **Purification of colloids is done by the process of**
(a) Electrophoresis (b) Electro dispersion
(c) Peptization (d) Ultra-filtration
44. **Which of the following terms is not related with colloids?**
(a) Dialysis (b) Ultrafiltration
(c) Wavelength (d) Brownian movement
45. **When dispersed phase is liquid and dispersion medium is gas, then the colloidal system is called**
(a) Smoke (b) Clouds
(c) Emulsion (d) Jellies
46. **Tyndall phenomenon is exhibited by**
(a) $NaCl$ solution (b) Starch solution
(c) Urea solution (d) $FeCl_3$ solution
47. **The colloidal solution of gelatin is known**
(a) Solvent loving sol (b) Reversible sol
(c) Hydrophilic colloids (d) All of these
48. **The zig-zag motion of colloidal particles is due to**
(a) Small size of colloidal particles
(b) Large size of colloidal particles
(c) The conversion of potential energy into kinetic energy
(d) Bombardment on colloidal particles by molecules of dispersion medium
49. **Which is a natural colloidal**
(a) Sodium chloride (b) Urea
(c) Canesugar (d) Blood
50. **Sodium stearate forms in water**
(a) True solution (b) A suspension
(c) An emulsion (d) A colloidal solution
51. **Blood contains**
(a) Positively charged particles
(b) Negatively charged particles

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- (c) Neutral particles
(d) Negatively as well as positively charged particles
52. **Brownian motion is due to**
(a) Temperature fluctuation within the liquid phase
(b) Attraction and repulsion between charge on the colloidal
(c) Impact of molecules of the dispersion medium on the colloidal particles
(d) Convective currents
53. **Milk can be preserved by adding a few drops of**
(a) Formic acid solution (b) Formaldehyde solution (c) Acetic acid solution (d) Acetaldehyde solution
54. **When a colloidal solution is observed under a microscope, we can see**
(a) Light scattered by colloidal particles
(b) Size of colloidal particles
(c) Shape of colloidal particles
(d) Relative size of the colloidal particles
55. **Property of the colloidal solution is due to**
(a) Nature of dispersed phase
(b) Nature of dispersion medium
(c) Physical state of dispersed phase
(d) Temperature of the system
56. **Which of the following has minimum value of flocculating power?**
(a) Pb^{+2} (b) Pb^{+4}
(c) Sr^{+2} (d) Na^{+}
57. **According to Graham, colloids are those substances which are**
(a) Insoluble in water
(b) In solution do not pass through filter paper
(c) Of definite size of particles
(d) Separated from crystalloids by parchment paper
58. **The reason for exhibiting Tyndall effect by the colloidal particle is**
(a) Reflection of light (b) Refraction of light
(c) Polarization of light (d) Scattering of light
59. **Which of the following shows the maximum hydrophobic behavior?**
(a) Glycerine (b) Stearic acid
(c) Glucose (d) Adenine
60. **A liquid aerosol is a colloidal system of**
(a) A liquid dispersed in a solid
(b) A liquid dispersed in a gas
(c) A gas dispersed in a liquid
(d) A solid dispersed in a gas
61. **The blue Colour of water in the sea is due to**
(a) Refraction of blue light by the impurities in sea water
(b) Reflection of blue sky by sea water
(c) Scattering of blue light by water molecules
(d) Absorption of other colours except the blue Colour by water molecules
62. **Butter is a colloid. It is formed when**
(a) Fat is dispersed in solid casein
(b) Fat globules are dispersed in water
(c) Water is dispersed in fat
(d) Casein is suspended in H_2O
63. **Colloidal solution cannot be obtained from two such substances which are**
(a) Insoluble in each other (b) In same physical state
(c) In different physical state (d) None of these

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64. **Lyophobic colloids are**
(a) Reversible colloids (b) Irreversible colloids
(c) Protective colloids (d) Gum proteins
65. **Substances whose solutions can readily diffuse through parchment membranes are**
66. (a) Colloids (b) Crystalloids
(c) Electrolytes (d) Non-electrolytes
67. **Size of colloidal particles varies from**
(a) 10^{-7} to 10^{-9} m (b) 10^{-9} to 10^{-17} m
(c) 10^{-5} to 10^{-7} m (d) 10^{-4} to 10^{-10} m
68. **Which of the following pairs of ions would be expected to form precipitate when their dilute solution are mixed?**
(a) Na^+ , SO_3^{2-} (b) NH_4^+ , CO_3^{2-}
(c) Na^+ , S^{-2} (d) Fe^{+3} , PO_4^{-3}
69. **Jelly is a form of**
(a) Suspension (b) Colloidal solution
(c) Supersaturated solution (d) True solution
70. **Bleeding is stopped by the application of ferric chloride. This is because**
(a) Ferric chloride seal the blood cells.
(b) Blood starts flowing in the other direction
(c) Blood is coagulated and blood vessel is sealed
(d) None of these
71. **The colloidal particles can pass through**
(a) Filter paper as well as animal membrane
(b) Animal membrane but not through filter paper
(c) Filter paper but not through animal membrane
(d) Semipermeable membrane
72. **The emulsifying agent in milk is**
(a) Lactic acid (b) Casein
(c) Lactose (d) Fat
73. **Butter is**
(a) A gel (b) An emulsion
(c) A sol (d) Not a colloid
74. **An emulsion is a colloidal dispersion of**
(a) A liquid in a gas (b) A liquid in a liquid
(c) A solid in a liquid (d) A gas in a solid
75. **The colloidal solution of mercury in water can be easily obtained by**
(a) Mechanical precipitation (b) Bredig's arc method
(c) Repeated washing (d) Ultrasonic dispersion
76. **The rate of dialysis depends upon**
(a) Nature of colloidal substance
(b) Temperature of the solution
(c) Both of these
(d) None of these
77. **An emulsifier**
(a) Accelerates the dispersion
(b) Homogenises the emulsion
(c) Stabilizes the emulsion
(d) Aids the flocculation of emulsion
78. **The difference between a lyophilic and lyophobic colloid is in their**

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- (a) Particle size
(b) Behaviour towards dispersion medium
(c) Filterability
(d) None of these
79. **When a substance comes in colloidal state the surface area of the particles**
(a) Increases
(b) Decreases
(c) Remains unchanged
(d) First increases then decreases
80. **Which of the impurity can be separated from a solution by electro dialysis?**
(a) Alcohol (b) Alum
(c) Sugar (d) Parchment paper
81. **The reason for the stability of a lyophobic sol is**
(a) Brownian movement
(b) Tyndall effect
(c) Electric charge
(d) Brownian movement and electric charge
82. **For coagulating As_2S_3 colloidal sol, which of the following will have the lowest coagulation value**
(a) $NaCl$ (b) KCl
(c) $BaCl_2$ (d) $AlCl_3$
83. **Some substances behave as electrolytes in dilute solutions and as colloids in their concentrated solutions. Their colloidal forms are said to form**
(a) Emulsions (b) Gels
(c) Micelles (d) Sols
84. **Which one can act as semipermeable membrane**
(a) Phenol layer (b) $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$
(c) $Cu_2Fe(CN)_6$ (d) All of these
85. **In which particles can pass through semipermeable membrane**
(a) Molecules of solvent (b) Complex ions
(c) Simple ions (d) Molecules of solute
86. **Silver iodide is used for producing artificial rain because AgI**
(a) Is easy to spray at high altitudes
(b) Is easy to synthesize
(c) Has crystal structure similar to ice
(d) Is insoluble in water
87. **Surface water contains**
(a) Salt
(b) Salt and organic compound
(c) Organic compounds
(d) Suspended impurities
88. **Gelatin is mixed in ice-cream**
(a) As a coagulant (b) For taste
(c) For Colour (d) As a protective colloid
89. **Which of the following is an example of 'water in oil' type emulsion?**
(a) Butter (b) Milk
(c) Cream (d) Face cream
90. **In which of the following Tyndall effect is *not* observed**
(a) Suspensions (b) Emulsions
(c) Sugar solution (d) Gold sol

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91. Which of the following is a lyophilic colloid?
(a) Milk (b) Gum
(c) Fog (d) Blood
92. Which characteristic is true in respect of colloidal particle?
(a) They always have two phases
(b) They are only in liquid state (c) They can't be electrolyzed (d) They are only hydrophilic
93. Gold number is a measure of the
(a) Protective action by a lyophilic colloid on a lyophobic colloid
(b) Protective action by a lyophobic colloid on a lyophilic colloid
(c) Number of mg of gold in a standard red gold sol
(d) Stability of gold sol
94. Sulphur sol contains
(a) Discrete Sulphur atoms
(b) Discrete Sulphur molecules
(c) Large aggregates of Sulphur molecules
(d) Water dispersed in solid Sulphur
95. Pick out the statement which is not relevant in the discussion of colloids
(a) Sodium aluminium silicate is used in the softening of hard water
(b) Potash alum is used in shaving rounds and as antiseptic in medicine
(c) Artificial rain is caused by throwing electrified sand on the clouds from an aeroplane
(d) Deltas are formed at a place where the river pours its water into the sea
96. Surface tension of lyophilic sols is
(a) Lower than H_2O (b) More than H_2O
(c) Equal to H_2O (d) None of these
97. When excess of electrolyte is added to a colloid it
(a) Coagulates (b) Precipitates
(c) Gets diluted (d) Does not change
98. The shape of colloidal particles is
(a) Sphere like (b) Rod like
(c) Disc like (d) Thread like
(e) All of these
99. Colloidal solution of arsenious sulphide is coagulated by
(a) Addition of electrolyte
(b) Addition of non-electrolyte
(c) Addition of solid As_2S_3
(d) None of these
100. Different colloidal particles of gold having different colours, obtained from different methods due to
(a) Variable valency of gold
(b) Different concentration of gold particles
(c) Different types of impurities
(d) Different radius of colloidal particles
101. Which one of the following is lyophilic colloid?
(a) Gelatin (b) Sulphur
(c) Gold (d) Carbon
102. Which one of the following properties of colloids is related with scattering of light?
(a) Diffusion (b) Peptization
(c) Tyndall effect (d) Brownian movement
103. Which one of the following is a hydrophilic colloidal sol?
(a) Barium hydroxide sol (b) Arsenic sulphide sol

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- (c) Starch solution (d) Silver chloride sol
- 104. The coagulation power of an electrolyte for arsenious sulphide decreases in the order**
- (a) Na^+ , Al^{+3} , Ba^{+2} (b) PO_4^{-3} , SO_4^{-2} , Cl^-
(c) Al^{+3} , Ba^{+2} , Na^+ (d) Cl^- , SO_4^{-2} , PO_4^{-3}
- 105. Size of colloidal particle is**
- (a) 1 nm (b) 1 – 100 nm (c) > 100 nm (d) > 1000 nm
- 106. The concentration of electrolyte required to coagulate a given amount of As_2S_3 sol is minimum in the case of**
- (a) Magnesium nitrate
(b) Potassium nitrate
(c) Potassium sulphate
(d) Aluminum nitrate
- 107. When a strong beam of light is passed through a colloidal solution, the light will**
- (a) Give a rainbow
(b) Be scattered
(c) Be reflected
(d) Absorbed completely
- 108. A cleared solution which is again converted into colloidal solution, the process is called**
- (a) Peptization (b) Electrolytic addition
(c) Electrophoresis (d) None of these
- 109. In dialysis, colloidal particles are separated from**
- (a) Solvent
(b) Dispersed phase
(c) Ions of electrolytes
(d) Particles of dispersion medium
- 110. Colour of colloidal solution is due to**
- (a) Different size of colloidal particles
(b) Due to formation of complex
(c) Due to formation of hydrated crystal
(d) None of these
- 111. Which of the following is property of colloid?**
- (a) Scattering of light (b) They show attraction
(c) Dialysis (d) Emulsion
- 112. The size of particles in suspension, true solution and colloidal solution varies in the order**
- (a) Suspension > Colloidal > True solution
(b) Suspension > (Colloidal + True solution)
(c) True solution > Suspension > Colloidal
(d) None of these
- 113. Which of the following represents surfactant molecule?**
- (a) $C_{17}H_{36}$ (b) $C_{17}H_{25}COO^-Na^+$
(c) H_2O (d) None of these
- 114. In lyophilic sols the attraction of sol particles towards the medium is due to**
- (a) Covalent bond (b) Vander Waal's force
(c) Hydrogen bond (d) None of these
- 115. If some gelatin is mixed in colloidal solution of gold, then it does**
- (a) Coagulation of gold
(b) Peptization of gold
(c) Protection of gold sol
(d) Protection of gelatin

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116. Emulsifiers are generally
(a) Soap (b) Synthetic detergents
(c) Lyophilic sols (d) All of these
117. In shaving cream, the dispersion medium is
(a) Liquid (b) Gas
(c) Solid (d) None of these
118. The minimum quantity of sodium chloride which is necessary to precipitate 10 litres of sol in two hours is 0.585 gm. The flocculation value of sodium chloride is
(a) 0.585 (b) 0.0585 (c) 0.1 (d) One
119. Which one is an example of micellar system?
(a) Soap + water (b) Protein + water
(c) Rubber + benzene (d) $As_2O_3 + Fe(OH)_3$
120. "Delta" at the rivers are formed due to
(a) Peptization (b) Coagulation
(c) Hydrolysis (d) Precipitation
121. Tyndall effect is more pronounced in
(a) Hydrophilic sols (b) Hydrophobic sols
(c) Starch solution (d) Both (b) and (c)
122. Emulsifier is mixed to
(a) Increase the stability of emulsion
(b) Decrease the stability of emulsion
(c) Change oil into water like emulsion
(d) None of these
123. White of an egg is partly coagulated by heating which can be again obtained back by some pepsin and little HCl . This process is called
(a) Peptization (b) Coagulation
(c) Precipitation (d) None of these
124. When sugar is added to a colloidal solution it brings about
(a) Ionization (b) Coagulation
(c) Peptization (d) None of these
125. Colloidal solutions of metals like gold, silver and platinum are generally prepared by using
(a) Peptization (b) Bredig's arc method
(c) Exchange of solvent (d) Oxidation method
126. Liquid-liquid sols are known as
(a) Aerosols (b) Emulsions
(c) Foam (d) Gel
127. Tyndall effect depends upon the
(a) Charge on the colloidal particles
(b) Osmotic pressure of colloidal solution
(c) Difference between the refractive indices of dispersed phase and dispersion medium
(d) Size of colloidal particles
128. Which one of the sols acts as protective colloid?
(a) As_2S_3 (b) Gelatin
(c) Au (d) $Fe(OH)_3$
129. The example of heteropolar sol is
(a) Starch sol in water (b) Rubber sol in water
(c) Protein sol in water (d) Sulphur sol
130. In Bredig's arc method some alkali is added because
(a) It increases electrical conductance
(b) To obtain molecular colloid

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- (c) To obtain colloidal particles of same size
(d) To stabilize the sol
131. Which one of the following is not a colloid?
(a) Milk (b) Blood
(c) Solution of urea (d) Ice cream
132. Milk is an example of
(a) Pure solution (b) Emulsion
(c) Gel (d) Suspension
133. Dialysis is the process of separation of
(a) Suspended particles from colloids
(b) Suspended particles from crystalloids
(c) Colloidal particles from crystalloids
(d) Colloidal particles from gel
134. Minimum concentration of electrolyte which can precipitate any sol is
(a) Peptization value (b) Gold number
(c) Avogadro's number (d) Flocculation value
135. Whipped cream is an example of
- | Dispersion medium | Dispersed phase |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| (a) Gas | Liquid |
| (b) Liquid | Gas |
| (c) Liquid | Liquid |
| (d) Liquid | Solid |
136. Milk is
(a) Dispersed fats in oil (b) Dispersed fats in water
(c) Dispersed water in fats (d) Dispersed water in oil
137. A coagulating agent frequently added to water to remove the suspended and colloidal impurities is
(a) Mohr salt (b) Alum
(c) Bleaching powder (d) Copper sulphate
138. $Fe(OH)_3$ when treated with $FeCl_3$ solution a reddish-brown solution is formed. The process involved is
(a) Dispersion (b) Exchange of solvent
(c) Peptization (d) None of these
139. Alum purifies muddy water by
(a) Dialysis (b) Absorption
(c) Coagulation (d) Forming a true solution
140. Which of the following statements is not true for a lyophilic sol?
(a) It can be easily solvated
(b) It carries no charge
(c) Coagulation of this sol is reversible in nature
(d) It is not very stable in a solvent
141. High concentration of gelatin in water on heating gives colloidal solution, which is called
(a) Foam (b) Gel
(c) Gas (d) Air
142. Size of colloidal particle is
(a) 1 to 10 Å (b) 20 to 50 Å
(c) 10 to 1000 Å (d) 1 to 280 Å
143. Ferric chloride is applied to stop bleeding cut because
(a) Fe^{3+} ion coagulates blood, which is a negatively charged sol
(b) Fe^{3+} ion coagulates blood, which is a positively charged sol
(c) Cl^- coagulates blood, which is a positively charged sol

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- (d) Cl^- ion coagulates blood, which is a negatively charged sol
144. **An example of an associated colloid is**
(a) Milk (b) Soap solution
(c) Rubber latex (d) Vegetable oil
145. **Tyndall effect is shown by**
(a) Sol (b) Solution
(c) Plasma (d) Precipitation
146. **Fog is an example of colloidal system**
(a) Liquid dispersed in gas (b) Gas dispersed in gas
(c) Solid dispersed in gas (d) Gas dispersed in liquid
147. **Blood may be purified by**
(a) Dialysis (b) Electro-osmosis
(c) Coagulation (d) Filtration
148. **Maximum coagulation power is in**
(a) Na^+ (b) Ba^{++}
(c) Al^{+++} (d) Sn^{++++}
149. **Which of the following is not an emulsion?**
(a) Butter (b) Ice cream
(c) Milk (d) Cloud
150. **If gold number of A, B, C and D are 0.005, 0.05, 0.5 and 5 respectively, then which of the following will have the highest protective power**
(a) A (b) B
(c) C (d) D
151. **The gold number of A, B, C and D are 0.04, 0.002, 10 and 25 respectively. Protective power of A, B, C and D are in order**
(a) $A > B > C > D$ (b) $B > A > C > D$
(c) $D > C > B > A$ (d) $C > A > B > D$
152. **Cod liver oil is**
(a) An emulsion (b) Solution
(c) Colloidal solution (d) Suspension
153. **Alum is a water purifier because it**
(a) Coagulates the impurities
(b) Softens hard water
(c) Gives taste
(d) Destroys the pathogenic bacteria
154. **Fog is a colloidal solution of**
(a) Solid in gas (b) Liquid in gas
(c) Gas in liquid (d) Gas in solid

Answers:

1.b	16.d	31.a	46.b	61.c	76.b	91.b	106.d	121.b	136.b	151.b
2.d	17.b	32.b	47.d	62.c	77.c	92.a	107.b	122.a	137.b	152.a
3.a	18.c	33.c	48.d	63.d	78.b	93.a	108.d	123.a	138.c	153.a
4.a	19.a	34.c	49.d	64.b	79.a	94.c	109.c	124.d	139.c	154.b
5.c	20.b	35.a	50.d	65.b	80.d	95.a	110.a	125.b	140.d	
6.d	21.b	36.b	51.b	66.b	81.d	96.a	111.a	126.b	141.b	
7.d	22.b	37.c	52.c	67.a	82.d	97.a	112.a	127.c	142.c	
8.b	23.a	38.a	53.b	68.d	83.c	98.e	113.b	128.b	143.a	
9.c	24.c	39.d	54.a	69.b	84.c	99.a	114.c	129.c	144.b	
10.c	25.a	40.b	55.c	70.c	85.a	100.d	115.c	130.d	145.a	
11.c	26.a	41.d	56.d	71.c	86.c	101.a	116.d	131.c	146.a	
12.c	27.c	42.d	57.d	72.b	87.d	102.c	117.a	132.b	147.a	
13.d	28.d	43.d	58.d	73.a	88.d	103.c	118.d	133.c	148.d	
14.b	29.a	44.c	59.d	74.b	89.a	104.c	119.a	134.d	149.d	
15.c	30.a	45.b	60.b	75.d	90.c	105.b	120.b	135.b	150.a	

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