

Type: MCQ

Q1. In NMR spectroscopy sample nuclei is irradiated with _____.

1. Microwaves
2. Radio waves
3. Cosmic rays
4. Ultra violet rays

Q2. The difference between the resonance frequency of the sample nucleus and the standard is called as _____.

1. Raman shift
2. Isomeric shift
3. Isotopic shift
4. Chemical shift

Q3. In mass spectrometry the only basis of separation of molecules is on _____ ratio.

1. Mass to charge
2. Size to charge
3. Charge to size
4. Charge to mass

Q4. When the scattered radiation is of low frequency than the excitation radiation, the line obtained is called as _____.

1. Anti – Stokes line
2. Rayleigh line
3. Stokes line
4. Larmor line

Q5. In Raman Spectroscopy which amongst the following radiation is not used?

1. Microwave
2. Ultra violet
3. Infra-red
4. Visible

Q6. Standard use in NMR spectroscopy is _____.

1. Tertamethyl silane
2. Trimethyl silane
3. Tetraethyl silane
4. Triethyl silane

Q7. In NAA sample is bombarded with flux of high energetic thermal _____.

1. Electrons
2. Protons

3. Ions
4. Neutrons

Q8. In radiometric titration, end point of reaction is determined by _____.

1. Change in rate of reaction
2. Change in concentration of reaction
3. Change in radioactivity
4. Change in color

Q9. In LC-MS instrument, interface is applied between _____.

1. LC column and mass separator
2. Injection and ion source
3. LC column and ion source
4. LC column and detector

Q10. _____ System can be used to get rid of solvent generated in LC-MS instrument.

1. Splitting
2. Jet mixing
3. Light pipe
4. Jet separator