GFORSS LEARNING

Food Safety Laboratory Capacity Building

Module 5 Quiz

1. What is the mobile phase in QC?

a. A reactive gas

b. An inert gas

c. An organic solvent

d. An inorganic solvent

2. Gas chromatography separates the mixture of dyes on the basis of which characteristic?

a. Solubility

b. Boiling point

c. Density

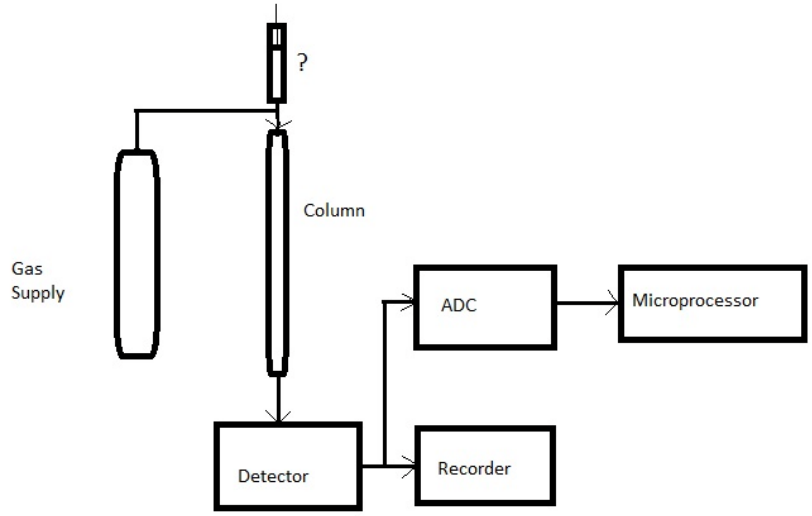
d. Gravity

3. Sample injection port must be maintained at a temperature at which rapid vaporisation occurs but thermal degradation does not occur.

a. True

b. False

4. Please identify the component marked with a ? in the diagram.



a. Pumping system

b. Pressure regulator

c. Flow regulator

d. Sample injection system

5. Why do we need both LC and GC to test for pesticide residues? (select all that apply)

a. Some pesticides are very polar

b. Some pesticides are not volatile

c. Some pesticides are very non-polar

d. None of the above

6. Please identify the suitable diluents for GC samples.

a. Acetonitrile

b. Toluene

c. Acetone

d. Methanol

e. Water

7. Split injection is carried by:

a. Splitting the sample into small portions to inject at the same time through parallel ports

b. Splitting the sample into smaller portions injected sequentially

c. Splitting off some of the sample so that it does not enter the column

d. None of the above

8. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences using these words:

a. injector b. detector c. mobile phase d. stationary phase

In gas chromatography an inert gas is used to carry the sample through the column to the detector; this gas is known as the _____.

The _____ will sense the compounds as they exit the GC column.

The packing used in a GC, known as the _____, aids in the separation of compounds due to the varying adsorption of molecules on the packing.

…are introduced to the column by way of the _____, which is sometimes heated to aid in the vaporization of the sample before it enters the column.