

CHEMISTRY-11	Chapter#02 (Complete) Test-4		
	Name:	Class:	ID:
Date: / /	Marks Total: 30	Marks Obtained:	
Time Allowed: 40 Min.			

Maximum Marks: 10

(OBJECTIVE TYPE)

Time Allowed: 10 Min.

NOTE: Tick The Correct Option:

- i. A filtration process could be very time consuming if it were not aided by a gentle suction which is developed:
 - (a) If the paper covers the funnel up to its circumference.
 - (b) If the paper has got small sized pores in it.
 - (c) If the stem of the funnel is large so that it dips into the filtrate.
 - (d) If the paper fits tightly.
- ii. Which is not used as drying agent in a desiccator?
 - (a) CaCl_2
 - (b) KOH
 - (c) P_2O_5
 - (d) Silica gel
- iii. Which of the following substances is used as decoloring agent?
 - (a) Silica gel
 - (b) Animal charcoal
 - (c) Conc. H_2SO_4
 - (d) Asbestos
- iv. The compound which undergoes sublimation is:
 - (a) KMnO_4
 - (b) CaCO_3
 - (c) NH_4Cl
 - (d) Na_2CO_3
- v. In filtration, the pore size of filter paper depends upon:
 - (a) The amount of precipitate
 - (b) The size of the particles in precipitate
 - (c) The nature of the precipitate
 - (d) All
- vi. The funnel used for filtration is of:
 - (a) 45°
 - (b) 75°
 - (c) 66°
 - (d) 60°
- vii. Which one is not used as dehydrating agent in vacuum desiccators?
 - (a) I_2
 - (b) Silica gel
 - (c) CaCl_2
 - (d) P_2O_5
- viii. During the process of sublimation, the substance under experiment is heated on:
 - (a) Water bath
 - (b) Sand bath
 - (c) Hot finger
 - (d) Hot air
- ix. The colour of free iodine molecules (I_2) in organic phase is:
 - (a) Violet
 - (b) Purple
 - (c) Yellow
 - (d) Brown
- x. The chromatographic operation is stopped when the solvent front has risen upto _____ of the paper.
 - (a) $1/4$
 - (b) $2/3$
 - (c) $1/3$
 - (d) $3/4$

Maximum Marks: 20

(SUBJECTIVE TYPE)

Time Allowed: 30 Min.

SECTION-I

Q.2: GIVE BRIEF ANSWERS TO THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

(20)

- i. Define analytical chemistry.
- ii. Explain filtration process through Gooch crucible.
- iii. Define crystallization.
- iv. Give main characteristics of the solvents used for crystallization.
- v. How is the decolourization of undesirable colours carried out for freshly prepared crystalline substance?
- vi. How can naphthalene be purified?
- vii. Why repeated extractions using small quantities of solvent are more efficient than using a single extraction using a large amount of solvent?
- viii. Define chromatography. Give formula of distribution co-efficient.
- ix. Differentiate between partition chromatography and adsorption chromatography.
- x. Give some uses of chromatography.

