

CHEMISTRY-11	Chapter#02 (Complete) Test-1 (SMART Syllabus)		
	Name:	Class:	ID:
Date: / /	Marks Total: 20	Marks Obtained:	
Time Allowed: 30 Min.			

Maximum Marks: 10

(OBJECTIVE TYPE)

Time Allowed: 10 Min.

NOTE: Tick The Correct Option:

- i. Solvent extraction is an equilibrium process and is controlled by:
 - (a) Law of mass action
 - (b) The amount of solvent used
 - (c) Distribution law
 - (d) The amount of solute
- ii. The comparative rates at which the solutes move in paper chromatography depend on:
 - (a) The size of paper
 - (b) R_f values of solutes
 - (c) Temperature of the experiment
 - (d) Size of the chromatographic tank used
- iii. I_2 dissolves in water in the presence of KI due to the formation of:
 - (a) I_2
 - (b) I^-
 - (c) I_4
 - (d) I_3^-
- iv. During paper chromatography, the stationary phase is:
 - (a) Solid
 - (b) Liquid
 - (c) Gas
 - (d) Plasma
- v. Direct conversion of solid into vapors is called:
 - (a) Vaporization
 - (b) Condensation
 - (c) Sublimation
 - (d) Crystallization
- vi. I_2 is dissolved in water in the presence of:
 - (a) I_2
 - (b) CCl_4
 - (c) KI
 - (d) Ether
- vii. In chromatography, the mobile phase may be a:
 - (a) Solid
 - (b) Liquid
 - (c) Gas
 - (d) Both 'b' & 'c'
- viii. In paper chromatography, the paper used is usually Whatmann's filter paper number:
 - (a) 0
 - (b) 1
 - (c) 2
 - (d) 10

Maximum Marks: 12

(SUBJECTIVE TYPE)

Time Allowed: 20 Min.

SECTION-I

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

(12)

- i. Define sublimation with an example.
- ii. What is solvent extraction?
- iii. Why repeated extractions using small quantities of solvent are more efficient than using a single extraction using a large amount of solvent?
- iv. Differentiate between stationary and mobile phase in chromatography.
- v. What is R_f value? Give its units.
- vi. Give some uses of chromatography.