



SMART TEST SERIES

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Name:		Subject:	Chemistry-11
Roll # :		Unit(s):	2,
Class:	Inter Part-I	Test:	Type 1 - MCQs Test - Marks=20
Date:		Time:	

Q.1 Four possible answers A, B, C & D to each question are given. Circle the correct one. (20x1=20)

- Gooch crucible is made of:
(A) Glass (B) Paper (C) Teflon (D) Procelain
- During the process of crystallization, the hot saturated solution:
(A) Is cooled very slowly to get large sized crystals
(B) Is cooled at moderate rate to get medium sized crystals
(C) Is evaporated to get the crystals of the product
(D) Is mixed with an immiscible liquid to get the pure crystals of the product.
- Which is not used as drying agent in a desiccator?
(A) CaCl_2 (B) NaCl (C) P_2O_5 (D) Silica gel
- The drying agent used in a desiccator:
(A) AgCl (B) NH_4Cl (C) P_2O_5 (D) AlCl_3
- Which substance is not a dehydrating agent?
(A) CdCl_2 (B) CaCl_2 (C) Silica gel (D) P_2O_5
- The substance used for decolorization of crystalline substance is:
(A) P_2O_5 (B) Chloroform (C) Animal charcoal (D) Soda ash
- The drying agents used in desiccator is:
(A) BeCl_2 (B) MgCl_2 (C) CaCl_2 (D) SrCl_2
- Drying agent used in crystallization is:
(A) P_2O_5 (B) Animal charcoal (C) KMnO_4 (D) Water
- Which one is not example of a sublimate?
(A) Ammonium chloride (B) Iodine (C) NaCl (D) Benzoic acid
- Compound which undergo sublimation is:
(A) KmnO_4 (B) CaCO_3 (C) NH_4Cl (D) Na_2CO_3
- 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
- Solvent extraction method is particularly useful technique for separation when the product to be separated is:
(A) Non-volatile or thermally unstable (B) Volatile or thermally stable
(C) Non-volatile or thermally stable (D) Volatile or thermally unstable
- A component having small value of K (distribution coefficient) mostly remains in the:
(A) Stationary phase (B) Mobile phase (C) Chromatographic tank (D) Solvent
- Chromatography in which the stationary phase is a solid is classified as:
(A) Partition chromatography (B) Gas Chromatography (C) Adsorption Chromatography
(D) Thin layer Chromatography
- The comparative rates at which the solutes move in paper chromatography, depends on:
(A) The size of paper used (B) Their R_f values solutes (C) Temp of the experiment
(D) Size of the chromatographic tank
- During paper chromatography, the stationary phase is:
(A) Solid (B) Liquid (C) Gas (D) Plasma
- During chromatography strip should be dipped into solvent mixture to a depth of:
(A) 3-4 mm (B) 4-5 mm (C) 5-6 mm (D) 6-7 mm
- 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

MCQs Ans Key.

Q:1 (D)

Q:2 (B)

Q:3 (B)

Q:4 (C)

Q:5 (A)

Q:6 (C)

Q:7 (C)

Q:8 (A)

Q:9 (C)

Q:10 (C)

Q:11 (C)

Q:12 (D)

Q:13 (A)

Q:14 (C)

Q:15 (B)

Q:16 (B)

Q:17 (C)

Q:18 (D)