

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. A liquid which decomposes near its boiling point can be purified by
 - (a) Distillation
 - (b) Vacuum distillation
 - (c) Steam distillation
 - (d) Fractional distillation
2. Solid organic compounds are generally obtained in a pure state from a mixture by
 - (a) Sublimation
 - (b) Crystallisation
 - (c) Fractional crystallisation
 - (d) All of these
3. Which of the following may not be used as an adsorbent in adsorption column chromatography?
 - (a) Keiselguhr
 - (b) Alumina
 - (c) Silica gel
 - (d) Cellobiose
4. Partition chromatography is based on the principle of
 - (a) Absorption law
 - (b) Distribution law
 - (c) Both
 - (d) None
5. Mixture of amino acids can be conveniently separated and identified by the use of
 - (a) Paper chromatography
 - (b) Partition chromatography
 - (c) Adsorption chromatography
 - (d) Column chromatography
6. The substance used to develop the thin layer plate after resolution of components in Thin layer chromatography is
 - (a) Iodine vapour
 - (b) Silica gel
 - (c) Methylene blue dye
 - (d) All of these
7. Katharometer used in gas chromatograph equipment, identifies the components by measuring
 - (a) Density of gases
 - (b) Vapour density of gases
 - (c) Thermal conductivity
 - (d) Electrical conductivity
8. Deionised water may be obtained by the use of
 - (a) Partition chromatography
 - (b) Ion-exchange chromatography
 - (c) Gel chromatography
 - (d) Thin layer chromatography
9. Which modern method may be used to ascertain the purity of an organic compound
 - (a) Melting point
 - (b) Boiling point
 - (c) Refractive index
 - (d) Chromatography
10. Micro-estimation of elements in organic compound uses the quantity of substance in the range
 - (a) 0.20–0.50 g
 - (b) 0.02–0.05 g
 - (c) 20–50 mg
 - (d) 2–5 mg

STRUCTURE DETERMINATION

Answers

1. (b)
6. (a)

2. (c)
7. (c)

3. (d)
8. (b)

4. (b)
9. (d)

5. (a)
10. (d)