



CHEMISTRY

NCERT - FULL MARKS

CHEMISTRY(TAMIL)

PURIFICATION OF ORGANIC COMPOUNDS

Question A Choose The Best Answer

1. Organic compounds are soluble in

A. Non-polar Solvents

B. Polar solvents

C. Water

D. HCl

Answer:



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2. Decolourisation of coloured compounds can be effected by using

A. Animal charcoal

B. Carbon

C. Coke

D. Infra-red rays

Answer:



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3. Compounds having boiling points widely apart 40 K and above can be purified by

A. Crystallisation

B. Simple distillation

C. Fractional distillation

D. Sublimation

Answer:



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4. Nitrobenzene and benzene can be separated by the method of

- A. Steam distillation
- B. Crystallisation
- C. Fractional crystallisation
- D. Chromatography

Answer:



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5. Purification of two miscible liquids possessing very close boiling points can be separated using

A. Fractional distillation

B. Sublimation

C. Simple distillation

D. Steam distillation

Answer:



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6. Purification of mixture of compounds can be done by steam distillation only if the impurities are

A. Non-volatile

B. Volatile

C. Insoluble in Water

D. both a & c

Answer:



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7. When the stationary phase is solid, then the compounds can be separated on the basis of

A. Adsorption

B. Partition

C. Both partition and adsorption

D. Either

Answer:



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8. Column Chromatography is based on the principle of

A. Adsorption

B. Partition

C. Absorption

D. Distribution

Answer:



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9. In Ascending paper Chromatography, the solvent moves

A. Upwards

B. Downwards

C. Horizontally

D. None

Answer:



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10. The existence of wide range of organic compounds is due to their, property of

A. Extensive catenation

B. Lower boiling points

C. Polymerisation

D. Isomerism

Answer:



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Questions B Fill In The Blanks

1. The Compounds separated and purified by crystallisation can be dried over _____



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2. Camphor can be purified by the process of _____.



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3. In simple distillation the compounds should not decompose at _____



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4. Water insoluble compounds can be purified by _____.



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5. In T.L.C the stationary phase is a _____.



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6. Chromatographic technique was first introduced by _____.



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7. In paper chromatography, the mobile phase travels by _____ action through the paper.



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8. The adsorbent used in column Chromatography method is _____.



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9. In Chromatographic technique, the separation of compounds are brought about by _____ movement of the compounds.



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10. Paper Chromatography is
_____Chromatography.



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Questions C Write In One Or Two Sentence

1. What are the different stages followed during Crystallisation?



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2. Define steam distillation.



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3. What are different types of distillation?



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4. Give the advantages of distillation under reduced pressure.



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5. What are the types of paper chromatography?



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Questions D Explain Briefly On The Following

1. Explain the method of purifying a solid organic compound



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2. Write short notes on

a) Fractional crystallisation b) Solvent extraction



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3. Explain the purification of compounds by using thin layer chromatography.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

4. What are the various principles used in chromatographic separation?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

5. Write the characteristics of organic compounds.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

Question

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