

## PPSC Chemistry Full Book Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Which of the following is an azo dye.	A. Congo red B. Rhodamine B C. Erythrocin D. Paraosanine
2	Eosin dye belongs to the group of dyes known as.	A. Nitroso syes B. Triphenylmethane dyes C. Diphenylmethane dyes D. Phthalein dyes
3	The dye which is a constituent of Skiffs reagent used for detection formaldehyde group is.	A. Gentain violet B. Megneta C. Phenolphthalein D. Rosolic acid
4	Which of the following is a triphenylmethane dye.	A. Auramine G B. Crystal violes C. Fluorescein D. Fast green O
5	An example of nitro dyes is.	A. Martius yellow B. Auramine O C. Malachite green D. Methyl red
6	Which of the following is not a characteristic of dye.	A. It must have suitable colour B. It must be able to fix to fibre C. It must be fast to wash and lights D. It must be highly soluble in water
7	Dyes which can be applied to cellulosic fibre from water solution are called.	A. Ingrain dyes B. Substantive dyes C. Mordant dyes D. Vat dyes
8	The dyes which are produced on the fibre in suit by reactions are known as.	A. Mordant dyes B. Fast dyme C. Ingrain dyes D. Disperse dyes
9	Vet days are generally applied to the fabric in the form of.	A. Mordants B. Leuco base C. Oxidised base D. Dispersed dyes.
10	A mordants is substance which in	A. Coloured B. Leuco -base of a dye C. Fixes dye on the fabric D. All of these
11	Which of the following is not a naturally occurring dye.	A. Indogo B. Indigotin C. Alizarin D. Malachite green
12	For a compound to act as a dye it must have	A. A suitable colour B. Ability to fix to fibre C. Both A and B D. None of these
13	Conjugation of chromophore	A. Deepens the colour B. Lightene the colour C. Shifts absorption to shorter wavelength D. All of these
14	The light absorbed in UV and visible region causes.	A. Vibrational energy changes B. Rotational energy changes C. Electronic excitation D. All of these
15	An auxochrome is a group which	A. Absorbs in UV region B. Absorbs in visible region C. Absorbs in IR region D. Absorbs in all regions

		D. Increase absorption wavelength of chromophore
16	A group that causes deepening of the colour is known as	A. Bathchromic B. Hypsochromic C. Hypochromic D. Hyperchromic
17	A chromophore is an isolated fractional group which has	A. Coloured appearance B. Absorption in UV visible region C. Only sigma bonds D. Absorption in the region
18	An example of acyclic polyterpenoid is	A. Myrcene B. Buna -S C. Synthetic rubber D. Natural rubber
19	A terpenoid which has an alcoholic group in the molecule is	A. Citral B. Camphor C. Menthol D. Carvone
20	$\alpha$ - pinene hydrochloride on warming rearranges to form bornyl chloride. The rearrangement is known as.	A. Pinacol pinacolone B. Hofmann C. Wittig rearrangement D. Wolff
21	Oil of turpentine contains.	A. $\alpha$ -pinene B. $p$ - pinene C. Both A and B D. None of these
22	Peppermint oil contains.	A. Menthol B. Thymol C. $\alpha$ -pinene D. Camphene
23	$\alpha$ -terpineol is obtained on hydration of which of the following with dilute $H_2SO_4$ .	A. Citral B. Myrcene C. Linalool D. Limonene
24	Citral when heated with $KHSO_4$ forms.	A. Isoprene B. $p$ -cymene C. $p$ -menthane D. Dipentene
25	The terpenoid present in oil of lemon grass is	A. Citral B. Geraniol C. Nerol D. $\alpha$ - terpineol
26	Which of the following is not a characteristic of terpenoids.	A. They are pleasant smelling liquids B. They are steam volatile C. They are nitrogenous bases D. they are insoluble in water
27	Enfleurage process is used to extract the essential oils from	A. Back of plant B. Seeds of plant C. Leaves of plant D. Flowers of plant
28	The terpenoid responsible for the smell	A. Camphor B. Geraniol C. Citral D. Carvone
29	Identify an oxygenated cyclic terpenoid	A. $\alpha$ - pinene B. Camphor C. Citral D. Geraniol
30	An example of acrylic monoterpene is	A. Dipentene B. Myrcene C. $\alpha$ - terpineol D. Limonene