PPSC Chemistry Full Book Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Ziegler -Natta catalysta is	A. (C2H3)3 Al B. TiCl4 C. (C2H5)3 Al/TiCl4 D. (C2H3)3 B/TiCl2
2	Which of the following type of polymerization is used for the preparation of synthetic rubber.	A. Free radical B. Zingler natta C. Cationic D. Anionic
3	Casionic polymerization is initiated by	A. BF3 B. NaNH2 C. Bul D. Both b and c
4	In which polymerization branching of chain cannot be possible.	A. Free radical B. Cationic C. Anionic D. Anionic and Zieglar Natta
5	In propagation step the reaction intermediate of radical polymerization is	A. Carbocation B. Carbonion C. Free radical D. Carbene
6	Which of the following compounds cannot be a monomer.	A. CH3-CHOOH -CH2OH B. NH2 -CH2-NH2 C. CH3-CH2-NH3 D. NH2-CH2-CH-CH2 -NH2 CH3
7	Polyamide jinkage is present in	A. Nylon B. Silk C. Protein D. All of these
8	Which of the following is branch chain polymer.	A. Glycogen B. Terylene C. PVC D. Orlen
9	Which type of polymers the Vulcanised rubbers is.	A. Linear B. Cross jinked C. Branch chain D. Any one of these
10	Which of the following linear polymer.	A. Polypeptide B. Protein C. Starch D. Phenol formaldehyde resin
11	Which of the following statements are correct for Linear polymers.	A. Linear polymers may be condensation as well as addition polymers B. Structure is well packed in nature C. Linear polymers have higher density higher melting point and higher tensile strength D. All are correct
12	Which type of polymer the Nylon -06 is	A. Polyamide B. Polyester C. Addition D. Homopolymer
13	Which of the following is homopolymer.	A. Starch B. Plexiglas C. Orlon D. All of these
14	Monomer of Nylon -6 is	A. Adipic acid B. Hexamethylenediamine C. Caprolactam D. All of these

15	Which of the following is not a biodegradable polymer.	A. Protein B. PVC C. Cellulose D. Nucleic acid
16	Which one of the following is natural polymer.	A. Starch B. Nylon-6 C. Neoprene D. Buna-S, SBR
17	Glycerol on dehyeration gives	A. Allyl alcohol B. Aerolein C. CHOH = C= CHOH D. -CHO -CHOH -CH2OH
18	Rectified spirit obtained by formentation contains 5% of water .So in order to remove it, rectified spirit is mixed with suitable quantity of benzene and heated Benzene helps because.	A. It is dehydreating agent and so removes water B. It forms the loweer layer which retains all the water so that alcohol can be distilled off C. It form an azeotropic mixture having high boiling point and thus allows the alcohol to distall over D. It forms low boiling azeotropic mixture which distille over leaving behind pure alcohol which can than be distilled.
19	Treatment of phenol with cold dilute nitric acid gives.	A. Only o-nitro phenol B. Only p-nitro phenol C. 2,4,6 -Teinitro phenol D. Mixture of o-and p-nitro phenol
20	Each of the following when present at para position decreases the acidic strength of phenol except.	A. -NH2 B. -Cl C. CH3O- D. CH3-
21	Phenol on reaction with ethanoic anhydrides in the presence of sodium ethanoate gives.	A. Phenyl benzoate B. Ethyl benzoate C. Phenyl ethanoate D. Phenyl methyl ether
22	Which of the following statements regarding phenols is not correct.	A. Phenol ls are stronger acids than water and alcohols. B. Phenol are weaker acids than carboxylic acids C. Phenol are solubel in both aqueous NaOH and aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate D. Phenoxides ions are more stable than the corresponding phenol
23	An aromatic compound has a molecules formula C7H8O. How many isomers are possible for this compound.	A. 3 B. 4 C. 5 D. 6
24	Which of the following reagent cannot be used to detect the phenolic group.	A. Neutral FeCl3 B. I2/NaOH C. NaOH solution D. Br2/H2O
25	An organic liquid (X) containing C, H and H has a pleasent odour with a boiling point of 78 oC. On boiling X with conc. H2SO4 a colourless gas is produced which decolourless bromine water and alkaline KMnO4 One mole of this gas also takes one mole of H2. The organic liquid (X) is.	A. n-C3H7OH B. iso-C3H7OH C. C2H5CHO D. CH3CH2OH
26	In which of the following group, each member given a positive iodoform test.	A. Methanol, ethanol, propanone B. Ethanol, isopropyl alcohol, methanol C. Ethanol, ethanal, isopropyl alcohol D. Propanal 2-propanol, propanone
27	The reason why phenylamine is a much weaker base tahn ammonia when each is in aqueous solution to that.	A. Teh ion pair of electron on two nitrogen atom of phenylamine is delocalised over the benzene ring. B. The phenylamine molecule is too large to capture hydrogen ion easily C. Phenylamine is much less soluble is water than is ammonia D. The benzene ring has a tendency to increase the acidity of its substituents.
28	Which of the following compounds would you use in order to obtain a crystalline derivative of an aromatic amine	A. 2,4 Dinitrophenyl hydrazine B. Nitrous acid C. Benzoyl chlride

	an aromatic amine.	C. Benzoyl chloride D. None of these
29	Carbylamine reaction proceeds via the intermediate formation of.	A. Alkyl isocyanide B. Chloride ion C. Alkyl carbonion D. Dichloro methylene
30	The reagent which can be used to distinguish acetophenone from benzophenone is.	A. 2,4 -dinito phenyl hydrazine B. Li AlH4 C. Benedict reagetn D. I2 and Na2CO3