PPSC Chemistry Full Book Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The condensation between formaldehyde and acetaldehyde in the presence of conc. NaOH and heat gives.	A. Acrolein B. Mixture of CH3OH and CH3COO Na. C. Mixture of CH3CH2OH and HCOO - Na+ D. None of these
2	Which of the following pair on aldol condensation followed by dehydration gives methyl vinyl ketone.	A. HCHO and CH3COCH3 B. HCHO and CH3CHO C. CH3CHO and CH3CHO D. CH3COCH3 and CH3COCH3
3	Select the major product obtained from the addition of HBr to I -Methyl cyclohexene	A. 1-bromo -2- methyl cyclohexane B. 6- bromo-i- methyl cyclohex -i- ene C. 3- bromo -1- methyl cyclohex - 1- ene D. I-bromo -I- methyl cyclohexane
4	The number of optically active compounds in the isomers of C3H5Br3 is.	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
5	The reagent which can react with 1- chlorobutane to give substitution product is	A. Al Cl3 B. KOH -CH3OH C. NaCN D. Mg/ether
6	When the colourless liquid chlorobenzene is shaken with bromine water, the chlorobenzen becomes a yellow-orange colour. Which of the following is the best interpretation of this.	A. An addition compound of chlorobenzene and bromine has been formed. B. The chlorine atom has been replaced by a bromine atom C. The bromine is mor esoluble in chlorobenzene than in water D. A hydrogen atom has been replaced by a bromine atom
7	For which of the following compounds is the rate of hydrolysis by aqueous alkali most likely to be independent of the hydroxide ion concentration.	A. 1-Chlorobutane B. 2- Bromobutane C. 1- Iodobutane D. 2- Bromo -2- methyl butane
8	Which one of the following woul dmake an S_N2 mechanism more likely	A. Bulky substituents near the halogen B. A polar solvent C. A tertiary carbocation intermediate D. A reactive nucleophile
9	Select the major product obtained from the addition HBr to 1-methyl cyclohexene.	A. 1- bromo -2- methyl cyclohexane B. 6- bromo-1- methyl cyclohex - 1- ene C. 3- bromo-1- methyl cyclohex -1- ene D. 1- bromo-1- methyl cyclohexane
10	Among the following a good solvent for a Grignard reagent formation would be.	A. t- butanol B. dimethyl ether C. difiuoro ethane D. tetrahyudroform
11	A salt solution is treated with chloroform drops.Then it is shaken with chlorine water, chloroform layer become violet solution contains.	A. NO2 ion B. NO3 ion C. Br ion D. I- ion
12	Aromatic amine (X) was treated with alcoholic potash and another compound (Y) when foul smelling gas was formed with formula C2H3N (Y) was formed by reacting a compound (Z) with Cl2 in the presence of slaked lime . The compound (Z) is	A. C6H5NC B. CHCl3 C. CH3CH2OH D. C6H5NH2
13	Alkaline hydrolysis of chloroform produces.	A. HCCO B. HCOO - + CO C. H3COH D. CHCL2 OH

14	Which of the following alkyl halide undergoes nucleophilic substitution reaction via the formation of a carboncation.	A. 1-chloro -2 methyl propane B. 2- chlro-2-methyl propane C. 2- chloro butane D. 1-Chloro, 3,3- dimethyl pentane
15	When alkyl iodidies are decomposed by light then the product obtained is.	A. R - R B. R - H C. RCH2I D. RCHI2
16	Iodination of benzene takes place in the presence of iodine and	A. HNO3 B. HIO3 C. HgO D. All of these
17	Chlorination of benzene with excess chlorine in the presence of FeCl3 as Lewis acid gives.	A. Chlorobenzene as a major product B. o-dichlorobenzene as major product C. p-dichloro benzene as an only product D. A mixture of 0- and p- dichloro benzene
18	An optically active compound	A. _{Must contain at least favour carbons} B. When in solution rotate the plane of polarized light C. Most always contain an asymmetric carbon atom D. In solution always give negative reading in polarimetre
19	A molecule is said to be chiral	A. If it contains plane of symmetry B. If it contains centre of symmetry C. If it can be superimposed on its mirror image D. None of the above
20	Plane polarized light is affected by	A. Identical molecules B. All polymers C. Chiral molecules D. All biomolecules
21	It is possible to distinguish between optical isomers.	A. Using chemical tests B. By mass spectrometry C. By IR spectroscopy D. By polarimetry
22	Enantiomers have which of the following characteristics.	A. Rotate ordinary light B. Have the same melting point C. Are superimposable mirror images D. React with optically active molecule at the same rate
23	Which of the following statements is false about enantiomers.	A. Rotate plane of polarized light B. Are superimposable mirror images C. Nbonsuperimposable mirror images D. All of the above
24	What is the possible number of optical isomers for a compound contained 2 dissimilar asymmetric carbon atoms.	A. 2 B. 4 C. 6 D. 8
25	Which of the following compound will be optically active.	A. Suceinic acid B. Meso tartaric acid C. Acetic acid D. Lactic acid
26	2- Butanol is optically active because a contains	A. An asymmetric carbon atom B. A plane of symmetry C. Centre of symmetry D. A hydroxyl group
27	Lactic acid is a molecule which shows	A. Epimersim B. Tautomerism C. Opical isomerism D. Metamerism
28	Process of separating the racemic mixture into optically active isomers is known as.	A. Resolution B. Racemisation C. Walden inversion D. Epimerization
		A. 2- geometrical isomers B. 2- optical isomers C. 2- geometricla nad 2- optical

29	How many stereoisomers are possible for CH3CH = CHCHCH(Br) CH3	C. 2- geometrical and 2- optical isomers D. 2- geometrical and 1 optical isomers
30	According to R, S system the correct order of priority of the following groups is .	A. -CH2OH > - CHO > -----COOH B. -COOH > ------CHO > ------CH2OH C. ---- CH2OH -----> - COOH > -------CHO D. --- COOH > - CH2OH >-----CHO