PPSC Chemistry Full Book Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	C is -2 butene on reaction with bromino give 2,3 -dibromobutane which is	A. Recemic mixture B. Meso isomer C. Dextoroisomer D. Levoisomer
2	D(+) glyceraldebydes has the absolute configurtion.	A. E- B. S- C. E- D. Z-
3	Which configuration has lowest potential energy.	A. Eclipsed B. Staggered C. Skew D. All have same energy
4	Which of the following property has a higher value for trans isomer as compared to cis isomer.	A. Density B. Dipole moment C. Melting point D. Boiling point
5	Stereotsomers not related to each other as object and minor image are called.	A. Enantiomers B. Diastereolsomers C. Conformations D. Antipodes
6	Different arrangement of groups in space which can be converted into one another by rotation around a single bond are caled.	A. Conformations B. Metameres C. Enatiomers D. All of the above
7	Which of the following is capable of shown g optical isomersm.	A. CH3COCOOH B. CH3CHOHCOOH C. Botha a and b D. All of these
8	Which of the following molecules can oxhibit geometrical isomerism.	A. CH3CH = CH2 B. CH3CH = CHCH3 C. (CH3)2 C = CH2 D. CH3CH = C(CH3)2
9	Various compound corresponding to molecular formula C1H10 are.	A. Functional isomers B. Position isomers C. Chain isomers D. None of the abvoe
10	Alkyl cyanide and alkyl isocyanides are	A. Tautomers B. Metamers C. Functional isomers D. None of the above
11	Compounds HCN and HNC are.	A. Tautomers B. Metamers C. Functional isomers D. Conformers
12	In the Friedel-Craft acylation, the amount of AlCl3 tha tmust be taken is	A. In catalytic amount B. One equivalent C. More then one equivalent D. Amount does not matter
13	Toluene is o/p -orienting with respect to an electrophilic substitution reaction due to.	A. +1 effect of the methyl group. B. +1 as wellas +H effect of the methyl group C. Hyper conjugatin between the methyl group and phenyl ring. D. + R effect of the methyl group
14	1-Butyne on oxymereuration -demercuration would give.	A. Butanone B. Butanal C. Propanol and methanol D. Propanoic acid and formic acid
15	The electrophile in the sulphonation of benzene is.	A. SO3 B. SO3H C. HSO4

		D. SO2
16	Nitrobenzen can be prepared from benzene by using a mixture of conc. HNO3 and conc. H2SO4 In the nitrating mixture. HNO3 acts as a.	A. Base B. Acid C. Oxidizing agent D. Catalyst
17	Among the following statements in the nitration of aromatic compounds, the false one is.	A. The rate of nitration of benzene is almost the same as that of hexadeutero benzene B. The rate of nitration of toluene is greater than that of benzene C. The rate of nitrationof benzen is greater than that of hexadeutero benzene. D. Nitration in an electrophite substitution reaction.
18	Chlorination of toluene in the presence of light and heat followed by treatment with aqueous NaOH gives.	A. o - creaol B. p - creaol C. 2,4 -dihydroxy toluene D. Benzoic acid
19	The reaction of toluene with chlorine in the presence of light gives.	A. Benzoyl chloride B. Benzyl chloride C. m-chlorotoluene D. Mixture of 0 and p -chlorotoluene
20	Each of the following compound is an aromatic except.	A. Benzene B. Naphthalene C. Cyclopentadienyl cation D. Cyclopentadienyl anion
21	Who proved that all the six hydrogen atoms in benzen are equivalent.	A. Kekule B. Ladenburg C. Faraday D. Wohler
22	When propyne is treated with equeous H2SO4 in the presence of HgSO4 the functional isomer of the major product obtained in.	A. Propanal B. Acetone C. Propane 2 -nl D. Propanol
23	The addition HCl to 2-pentene give	A. 3-Chloropentane B. 2- Chloropentyne C. 2- Chloropentane D. 2-Chloro-2-methyl butane
24	The reduction of an alkyne to alkene using Lindlar's catalyst results into	A. Syn addition of hydrogen atoms B. Anti addition of hydrogen atoms C. A mixture obtained by ayn and anti addition of hydrogen which are equilibrium with each other D. A mixture obtained by syn and anti addition of hydrogen which are not in equilibrium with each other.
25	Hydrocarbon X (C6H12) on oxidation with hot alkaline (KMnO4) gives a mixture of prop ionic acid and dimethyl ketone. The structure of compound X is	A. CH3CH = CHCH2CH2CH3 B. (CH3)2 C = CH CH2 CH3 C. CH3CH2CH = CHCH2CH3 D. (CH3)2 C = C (CH3)2
26	Which of the following products is obtained when but 2-ene is treated with perchloric acid.	A. CH3CHO only B. CH3COOH only C. CH3CHO and CH3COOH D. CH3CH2COOH + HCOOH
27	The addition of HCl in the presence of poroxule does not follow anti Markovnikov's rule because.	A. HCl bond is too strong to be broken homolytically B. Cl atom is not reative enough to add on to a double bond C. Cl combines with H to give back HCl D. HCl is a reducing agent.
28	The addition of Br2 to cis 2-butene produces.	A. (+) 2,3 - dibromobutane only B. (-) 2,3 -dibromobutane only C. (+) 2,3, dibromobutane D. meso-2,3, -dibromobutane
29	Which of the following is not obtained when Br2 is added to ethylene in the presence of aqueous NaCl solution.	A. Br CH2CH2Br B. Br CH2CH2Cl C. ClCH2 CH2Cl D. ClCH2CH2Cl
		A. 3^o > 2^o > 1^o B. 3^o < 2_o <1^o

30	The ease of hydrohalogenation of alkyl halide with alcoholic KOH is.	2_o < 1^o C. 3^o > 2^o < 1^o D. 3^o < 2 ^o > 1^o