PPSC Chemistry Part II Organic Chemistry Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	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
2	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
3	Estimation of nitrogen in proteins is generally arrived out by the method.	A. Duma's method B. Van Slyke method C. Kjeldahl's method D. Carius method
4	Which of the following linear polymer.	A. Polypeptide B. Protein C. Starch D. Phenol formaldehyde resin
5	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
6	When of the following steps is involved in structure determination of an organic compound.	A. Purification of compund. B. Qualitative and quantitative analysis of elements present C. Determination of molar mass D. All above steps
7	Which of the following dyes belongs to the group of acridine dyes.	A. Acriflavin B. Alizarin C. Indigotin D. Cyanine
8	RNA is involved int eh synthesis of	A. Protein B. Nucleic acid C. Carbohydrates D. Fats
9	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
10	Citral when heated with KHSO4 forms.	A. Isoprene B. p-cymene C. p-menthane D. Dipentene
11	What is the activation energy of a reaction whose rate constant increases by a factor of 100 upon increasing the temperature from 300 K to 360 K.	A. 27 B. 35 C. 42 D. 69
12	The addition HCl to 2-pentene give	A. 3-Chloropentane B. 2- Chloropentyne C. 2- Chloropentane D. 2-Chloro-2-methyl butane
13	The light absorbed in UV and visible region causes.	A. Vibrational energy changes B. Rotational energy changes C. Electronic excitation D. All of these
14	Hydrolysis of nucleoprotein result in the formation of.	A. Proteins B. Nucleic acids C. Both A and B D. They do not hydrolyse
		A. pH at which it does not have any charge B. pH at which it does not have not

15	The isoelectric point of a protein or amino acid to.	charge and does not migrate in electric field C. pH at which the concentration of cation is greater than amino D. pH at which the concentration of anion is greater than cation
16	Complete hydrolysis of nucleotide result in the formation of.	A. Heterocyclic bases B. A pentose C. A phosphate ion D. All of these
17	Which of the following statements is not correct with respect to applications of H- bonding.	A. It explains the usual b.p. and m.p of certain class of compound. B. It explains the solubility of certain organic compounds in hydroxylic solvents C. It explains the lack of ideal behavior in gases and solutions D. It has stonrg influence on the configuration of certain molecules.
18	Alkaline hydrolysis of chloroform produces.	A. HCCO B. HCOO - + CO C. H3COH D. CHCL2 OH
19	An induction of dipole or polarity in non polar bond, and consequent electron shifting along a chain of atoms is known as.	A. Inductive effect B. Resonance effect C. Hyper conjugation D. None of the above
20	Ziegler -Natta catalysta is	A. (C2H3)3 Al B. TiCl4 C. (C2H5)3 Al/TiCl4 D. (C2H3)3 B/TiCl2