

PPSC Chemistry Part II Organic Chemistry Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Which of the following is not obtained when Br ₂ is added to ethylene in the presence of aqueous NaCl solution.	A. Br CH ₂ CH ₂ Br B. Br CH ₂ CH ₂ Cl C. ClCH ₂ CH ₂ Cl D. ClCH ₂ CH ₂ Cl
2	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
3	Orion is polymer of.	A. Styrene B. CF ₂ = CF ₂ C. Vinyl chloride D. Acrylontrile
4	The isoelectric point of a protein or amino acid to.	A. pH at which it does not have any charge B. pH at which it does not have not 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
5	Which statement is true.	A. Resonance hybride are inherently unstable. B. Resonance hybride are more static than any individual resonance form C. Resonance hybride are average of all resoance forms resembling the more stabel forms D. None of the above
6	Sterols are steroids having the functional group.	A. Ketonic B. Al;coholic C. Phenolic D. Aldehydic
7	Which statement is false.	A. If a reaction is thermodynamically spontaneous it may occur rapidly B. If a reaction is thermodynamically spontaneous it may occur slowly. C. Activation energy is a kinetic quantity rather than a thermodynamic quantity. D. If a reaction is thermodynamics spontaneous, it must have a low activation energy.
8	Putrefaction is	A. Hydrolysis of proteins B. Reduction of proteins C. Bacterial oxidation of proteins D. All of these
9	Which of the following contains isoprene unite.	A. Natural rubber B. Nylong -6,6 C. Polyethylene D. Decron
10	Which configuration has lowest potential energy.	A. Eclipsed B. Staggered C. Skew D. All have same energy
11	The electrophile in the sulphonation of benzene is.	A. SO ₃ B. SO ₃ H C. HSO ₄ D. SO ₂
12	Indigotin is a dye obtained from indigo plant which belongs to the group of.	A. Substantive dyes B. Mordant dyes C. Vat dyes D. Disperse dyes

13	The product obtained on heating n-heptane with Cr_2O_3 / Al_2O_3 at 600 °C is.	A. Cycloheptane B. Methyl cyclohexane C. Benzene D. Toluene
14	The common host compound for the formation of inclusion compound is.	A. Urea B. Thiourea C. Cholic acid D. All above
15	The compound $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{COH}$ according to IUPAC is known as.	A. Tert Butanol B. 2,2 -Dimethyl -Propanol C. 2- Methyl -2-propanol D. Tert Alcohol
16	IUPAC name of HCONH_2 is.	A. Methanamide B. Methanoylamine C. Ammonoethanal D. Formanide
17	Coagulation of protein on treatment with heavy metal salts or heating is called.	A. Decolorisation B. Denaturation C. ^{Sedimentation} process D. Reversible precipitation
18	Compounds HCN and HNC are.	A. Tautomers B. Metamers C. Functional isomers D. Conformers
19	Aromatic amine (X) was treated with alcoholic potash and another compound (Y) when foul smelling gas was formed with formula $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{N}$ (Y) was formed by reacting a compound (Z) with Cl_2 in the presence of slaked lime . The compound (Z) is	A. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NC}$ B. CHCl_3 C. $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ D. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2$
20	Which of the following molecules can exhibit geometrical isomerism.	A. $\text{CH}_3\text{CH} = \text{CH}_2$ B. $\text{CH}_3\text{CH} = \text{CHCH}_3$ C. $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C} = \text{CH}_2$ D. $\text{CH}_3\text{CH} = \text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2$