

PPSC Chemistry Part II Organic Chemistry Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	All steroids on heating with selenium give	A. phenanthrene B. Cholesterol C. Diels hydrocarbon D. Isoprene
2	Which of the following statements is not correct. with respect to resonance.	A. The position of atomic nuclei must be same B. The limiting structures must have same number of paired and unpaired electrons. C. The energy of the various limiting structures must contribute equally D. All above
3	A group that causes deepening of the colour is known as	A. Bathchromic B. Hypsochromic C. Hypochromic D. Hyperchromic
4	Different arrangement of groups in space which can be converted into one another by rotation around a single bond are called.	A. Conformations B. Metameres C. Enantiomers D. All of the above
5	The reaction of toluene with chlorine in the presence of light gives.	A. Benzoyl chloride B. Benzyl chloride C. m-chlorotoluene D. Mixture of o and p -chlorotoluene
6	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 nitration of benzene is greater than that of hexadeutero benzene. D. Nitration is an electrophile substitution reaction.
7	Bromination of n-butane produces.	A. 1-bromobutane as the major product B. 2-bromobutane as the major product C. Both 1-bromo and 2-bromobutane with equal percentage D. Both 1-bromo and 2-bromo products whose percentage depends upon temperature.
8	An optically active compound	A. Must contain at least four carbons B. When in solution rotates the plane of polarized light C. Must always contain an asymmetric carbon atom D. In solution always gives negative reading in polarimeter
9	Monomer of Nylon -6 is	A. Adipic acid B. Hexamethylenediamine C. Caprolactam D. All of these
10	Two solids A and B have appreciable different solubility in water but their m.p. are very close. The mixture A and B can be separated by.	A. Sublimation B. Distillation C. Fractional crystallization D. Specific rotation
11	Which of the following hydrocarbon cannot be obtained on reacting chloromethane with sodium metal in the presence of dry ether.	A. C ₄ H ₁₀ B. C ₂ H ₆ C. C ₂ H ₄ D. C ₃ H ₈
		A. Lysine

12	Select an acidic amino acid	B. Cystine C. Aspartic acid D. Aminoacetic acid
13	Compounds HCN and HNC are.	A. Tautomers B. Metamers C. Functional isomers D. Conformers
14	Cytosine a pyrimidine base pairs with	A. Guanine B. Thymine C. Adenine D. Any of these
15	Among the following a good solvent for a Grignard reagent formation would be.	A. t- butanol B. dimethyl ether C. difluoro ethane D. tetrahydroform
16	In hydrogen bonding a hydrogen atom is bonded to which of the highly electronegative atoms.	A. N B. O C. F D. N,O,F
17	Amino acids have	A. Acidic group B. Basic group C. Both of these D. None of these
18	Which of the following is a planar molecule.	A. Acetone B. Formic acid C. Acetic acid D. All above
19	Who proved that all the six hydrogen atoms in benzen are equivalent.	A. Kekule B. Ladenburg C. Faraday D. Wohler
20	When the concentration of reactant molecules is increased the rate of reaction increases. The best explanation is As the reactant concentration increases.	A. The average kinetic energy of molecules increases. B. The frequency of molecular collisions increases C. The rate constant increase D. The activation energy increases