

## PPSC Chemistry Part II Organic Chemistry Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Which type of polymer the Nylon -06 is	A. Polyamide B. Polyester C. Addition D. Homopolymer
2	The product obtained on heating n-heptane with $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$ _____ $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ at $600^\circ\text{C}$ is.	A. Cycloheptane B. Methyl cyclohexane C. Benzene D. Teluene
3	Which of the following does not belong in the group of heterocyclic dyes.	A. Acridine B. Cyanine C. Methylene blue D. Amido black
4	An optically active compound	A. <sub>Must contain at least favour carbons</sub> B. <sub>When in solution rotate the plane of polarized light</sub> C. Most always contain an asymmetric carbon atom D. In solution always give negative reading in polarimetre
5	In the presence of dilute alkali monosaccharides undergo reversible isomerisation . The reaction known as.	A. Kiliani reaction B. Weermann rearrangement C. Lobry do Bruyn Van Ekenstein rearrangement D. Mutarotation
6	Identify the incorrect statement regarding crystallization from the following.	A. It is an important procedure for purifying solids B. The impurities are removed by filtering the solution C. Crystals are separated by filtration D. In crystallization method, the solid is dissolved in a solvent in which it is soluble at all temperature.
7	An example of acrylic monoterpenoid is	A. Dipentene B. Myocene C. a- terpineol D. Limonene
8	The number of hydrogen bonds bonding A _____ T pair is	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
9	Which statement is true.	A. Resonance hydride are inherently unstable. B. Resonance hydride are more static than any individual resonance form C. Resonance hydride are average of all resonance forms resembling the more stable forms D. None of the above
10	When of the following steps is involved in structure determination of an organic compound.	A. Purification of compound. B. Qualitative and quantitative analysis of elements present C. Determination of molar mass D. All above steps
11	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 syn 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.
		A. Nitrogen gas B. <sub>CO<sub>2</sub></sub>

12	Presence of nitrogen in organic compound to tested as.	B. NH <sub>3</sub> C. NO D. Amide
13	In Dumas method, the volume of the gas collected is equivalent to which of the following gases set free from the compound.	A. Ammonia B. O <sub>2</sub> C. N <sub>2</sub> D. NO
14	Which of the following products is obtained when but 2-ene is treated with perchloric acid.	A. CH <sub>3</sub> CHO only B. CH <sub>3</sub> COOH only C. CH <sub>3</sub> CHO and CH <sub>3</sub> COOH D. CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> COOH + HCOOH
15	Which of the following is capable of showing optical isomers.	A. CH <sub>3</sub> COCOOH B. CH <sub>3</sub> CHOHCOOH C. Both a and b D. All of these
16	Chlorine when attached to benzene has	A. +1 and + R effect B. -1 and - R effect C. -1 and +R effect D. None of the above
17	The one which is not a purine base	A. Cytosine B. Guanine C. None of these D. Adenine
18	Albumin is classified as	A. Simple protein B. Conjugated protein C. Lipoprotein D. Derived protein
19	A correct reaction mechanism for a given reaction usually is.	A. The same as the balanced chemical equation B. Obvious if its heat of reaction is known C. Sometimes difficult to prove D. Obvious if the activation energy is known
20	Coagulation of protein on treatment with heavy metal salts or heating is called.	A. Decolorisation B. Denaturation C. <sup>Sedimentation</sup> process D. Reversible precipitation