PPSC Chemistry Part II Organic Chemistry Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The dye which is a constituent of Skiffs reagent used for detection formaldehyde group is.	A. Gentain violet B. Megneta C. Phenolphthalein D. Rosolic acid
2	Which of the following hydrocarbon cannot be obtained on reacting chloomethane with sodium metal in the presence of dry ether.	A. C4 H10 B. C2H6 C. C2H4 D. C3H8
3	Which of the following is not an androgen i.e. male sex hormones.	A. Androsterone B. Testosterone C. Oestrone D. All of these are make hormone
4	Which of the following reagent cannot be used to detect the phenolic group.	A. Neutral FeCl3 B. I2/NaOH C. NaOH solution D. Br2/H2O
5	Dyes which can be applied to cellulosic fibre from water solution are called.	A. Ingrain dyes B. Substantive dyes C. Mordant dyes D. Vat dyes
6	Which of the following does not belong in the group of herocyclic dyes.	A. Acridine B. Cyanine C. Methylene blue D. Amido black
7	Monomer of natural rubber is	A. 1,3-Butadiene B. 2-Methyl -1,3-butadiene C. 1,2 -Butadiene D. 1,3 - Pentadiene
8	The stationary and mobile phases in paper chromatography are.	A. ^{Liquid/Liquid} B. Solid /Liquid C. Liquid/Solid D. Gas/solid
9	Suppose the activatin energy of a certain reaction is 250 kj/mol, If the rate constant at T1 =300 K is k1 and the rate constant at T2= 320 K is ks, then the reaction is _____ times faster at 320 K than at 300 K	A. 3 x 10⁻²⁹ B. 0.067 C. 525 D. 15.0
10	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
11	Which configuration has lowest potential energy.	A. Eclipsed B. Staggered C. Skew D. All have same energy
12	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
13	When the colourless liquid chlorobenzene is shaken with bromine water, the chlorobenzen becomes a yellow-orange colour. Which of the following is the best interpretation of this.	A. An addition compound of chlorobenzene and bromine has been formed. B. The chlorine atom has been replaced by a bromine atom C. The bromine is mor esoluble in chlorobenzene than in water D. A hydrogen atom has been replaced by a bromine atom
14	In propagation step the reaction intermediate of radical polymerization is	A. Carbocation B. Carbonion

		C. Free radical D. Carbene
15	The base which in not present in DNA is	A. Adenine B. Guanine C. Thymine D. Cytosine
16	Alkaline hydrolysis of chloroform produces.	A. HCCO B. HCOO - + CO C. H3COH D. CHCL2 OH
17	Carbon and Hydrogen are estimated by	A. Liebig's method B. Kjeldhal's method C. Carries method D. None of the above
18	Ziegler -Natta catalysta is	A. (C2H3)3 Al B. TiCl4 C. (C2H5)3 Al/TiCl4 D. (C2H3)3 B/TiCl2
19	The IUPAC name of HOCCH2CH2CH2COOH is	A. 4- formylbutanoic acid B. 5- formylpentanoic acid C. 4- carboxybutanal D. 5- carboxypentanal
20	During the preparation of ethane by Kolbe's electrolytic method using inert electrodes the pH of the electrolyte.	A. Increases progressively as the reaction proceeds B. Decreases progressively as the reaction proceeds C. Remains constant throughout the reaction D. May decrease if the concentration of the electrolyte is not very high