



CHEMISTRY

BOOKS - NIKITA CHEMISTRY (HINGLISH)

Multiconversion Questions

Mcqs

1. Aldehyde is converted in to 1° alcohol by

- A. oxidation
- B. reduction
- C. hydroxylation
- D. hydrolysis

Answer: B



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2. $-CH_2 - OH$ on oxidation gives

A. $-COOH$

B. $-CHO$

C. $>C = O$

D. $>CH_2$

Answer: A



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3. Cyanide on partial acid hydrolysis gives

A. $-COOH$

B. $-CONH_2$

C. NH_2

D. $-NH-$

Answer: B

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4. Which reagent is not used to replace $-OH$ group from alcohol by $-Cl$ atom ?

A. PCl_5

B. $SOCl_2$

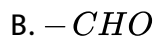
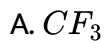
C. PCl_3

D. Cl_2

Answer: D

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5. Which of the following has + *I* effect ?

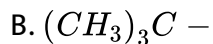


Answer: D



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6. Which of the following has + *I* effect ?



Answer: D



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7. Electron donating groups are,

A. o-direction

B. p-directing

C. m-directing

D. o and p-directing

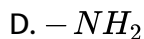
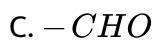
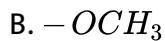
Answer: D



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8. Which of the following groups are m – directing :

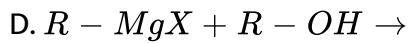
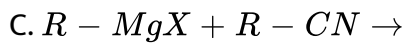
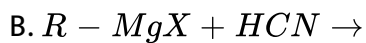
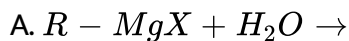
A. $-OH$



Answer: C

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9. Which of following reaction does not give alkane?



Answer: C

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10. Formaldehyde and R- MgX gives,

- A. 1° alcohol
- B. 2° alcohol
- C. 3° alcohol
- D. mixture of 1° and 2° alcohol

Answer: A

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11. Which of the following is Stephen's reducing agent ?

- A. B_2H_6
- B. $Zn + NH_4Cl$
- C. $SnCl_2 + HCl$
- D. $Pd - BaSO_4 +$ quinoline

Answer: C

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12. Esters are reduced by $DIB - Al - H$ gives

A. $-CHO$

B. $>C=O$

C. $-C \equiv N$

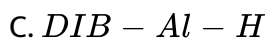
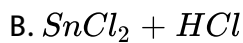
D. $-COOH$

Answer: A

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13. $R-COCl$ is converted into aldehyde by using

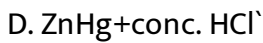
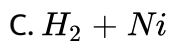
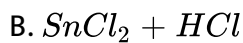
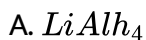
A. $Pd. BaSO_4 +$ quinoline



Answer: A

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14. $\text{CH}_2 - \text{OH}$ group is obtained from $-\text{COOH}$ by using



Answer: A

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15. Alkyl benzene is converted in to carboxylic acid

by using

A. NaOX

B. $KOH + KMnO_4$

C. O_3

D. Collin's reagent

Answer: B



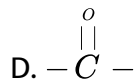
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16. $-COOH$ group is obtained by acid hydrolysis of

A. $-CHO$

B. $-C \equiv N$

C. $-CH_2 - OH$



Answer: B

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17. $R - \text{COOH} \xrightarrow{\text{A}} R - \text{COCl}$. What is A

A. HCl

B. NaCl

C. SOCl_2

D. Cl_2

Answer: C

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18. Correct order of $-I$ effect is

1. $-CN$ 2. CF_3

3. $-NO_2$ 4. $-SO_3H$

A. $4 > 3 > 2 > 1$

B. $2 > 3 > 1 > 4$

C. $3 > 1 > 4 > 2$

D. $3 > 2 > 4 > 1$

Answer: B



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19. The group which deactivate benzene is

A. $-CHO$

B. NR_2

C. $-OH$

D. $-CH_3$

Answer: A

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20. Correct order of + R effect is 1.

1. $-CH_3$ 2. $-OH$

3. $-OR$ 4. $-NH_2$

A. $4 > 2 > 1 > 3$

B. $4 > 1 > 2 > 3$

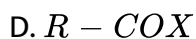
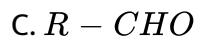
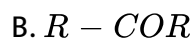
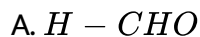
C. $4 > 2 > 3 > 1$

D. $4 > 3 > 2 > 1$

Answer: C

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21. $R_2CH - OH$ is obtained from $R - MgX$ and what



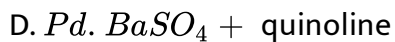
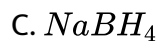
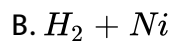
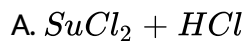
Answer: C



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22. Ester is converted in to mixture of 1° and 2° alcohol

by using

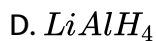
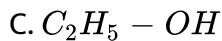
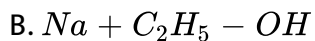
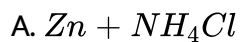


Answer: B

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23. Reducing agent used to convert benzene

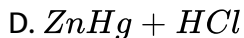
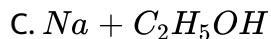
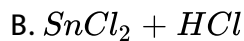
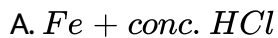
diazonium salt to benzene is



Answer: C

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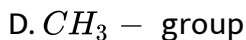
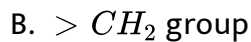
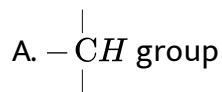
24. $-NO_2$ group is reduced to $-NH_2$ by



Answer: A

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25. Wolf Kishner reduction convert $>C=O$ to



Answer: B

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26. Methyl 2-methyl propanoate is reduced by

DIB – Al – H gives

- A. 2-methyl propanoic acid
- B. 3-methyl butan-2-one
- C. α -methyl propionic acid
- D. 2-methyl propanal

Answer: D



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27. Propiophenone is reduced by $NaBH_4$ gives

- A. 2-phenyl propan-2-ol
- B. 1-phenyl propan-1-ol
- C. 1-phenyl propan-2-ol

D. 2-phenyl propan-1-ol

Answer: B



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28. Ethyl benzoate is reduced by $NaBH_4$ gives

A. benzyl alcohol

B. benzaldehyde

C. benzoic acid

D. none of these

Answer: D



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29. Mixture of acetic acid and propionic acid is obtained by oxidation of

- A. pentan-2-one
- B. butanone
- C. pentanal
- D. propanone

Answer: A



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30. 2-phenyl prop-1-ene on oxidation by ozone and followed by hydrolysis in the presence of zinc gives

- A. mixture of acetophenone and ethanal
- B. mixture of benzaldehyde and ethanal
- C. mixture of acetophenone and methanal

D. mixture of benzaldehyde and methanal

Answer: C

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31. Acetone is obtained by ozonolysis and followed by hydrolysis in the presence of zinc by

A. 2, 3-dimethyl butan-2-ene

B. 2, 3-dimethyl butan-1-ene

C. 2-methyl butan-2-ene

D. 2-methyl butan-1-ene

Answer: A

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32. Benzamide is reacted with sodium metal in ethanol gives

- A. Aniline
- B. Benzyl amine
- C. benzoic acid
- D. Benzaldehyde

Answer: B



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33. 2-Phenyl butane on oxidation by $KOH + KMnO_4$

gives

- A. Benzoic acid
- B. 1-phenyl ethanoic acid
- C. 2-methyl butanoic acid

D. 3-methyl butanoic acid

Answer: A

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34. 3,3-dimethyl butanoic acid is obtained from dry ice and what ?

A. Iso-butyl-MgX

B. t-butyl-MgX

C. Neo-pentyl-MgX

D. t-pentyl-MgX

Answer: C

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35. Hydrogen cyanide is reacted with ethyl magnesium halide gives

- A. Iso butane
- B. ethane
- C. butan-1-ol
- D. butan-2-ol

Answer: B



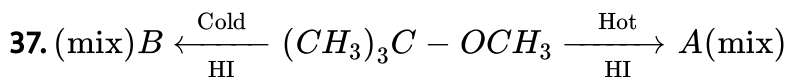
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36. Benzophenone is obtained from Ph-MgX and what

- A. Benzaldehyde
- B. Benzoic acid
- C. Benzonitrile
- D. 2-phenyl ethane nitrile

Answer: C

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A. A is the mixture of $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C} - \text{OH}$ and $\text{CH}_3 - \text{I}$

B is the mixture of $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C} - \text{I}$ and $\text{CH}_3 - \text{OH}$

B. A is the mixture of $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C} - \text{I}$ and $\text{CH}_3 - \text{I}$

B is the mixture of $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C} - \text{I}$ and $\text{CH}_3 - \text{OH}$

C. A and B are identical mixture of CH_3I and

$(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C} - \text{OH}$

D. none of these

Answer: B

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38. An organic compound A forms B with Na metal.

A also forms C with PCl_5 . B and C from diethyl

ether. Identify the compounds A, B and C

A. C_2H_5OH , C_2H_5Cl , C_2H_5ONa

B. C_2H_5Cl , C_2H_5ONa , C_2H_5OH

C. C_2H_5OH , C_2H_6 , C_2H_5Cl

D. C_2H_5OH , C_2H_5ONa , C_2H_5Cl

Answer: D



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39. The compound (A) on treatment with Na gives

(B) and with $SOCl_2$ gives (C). The (B) and (C) react

together to give dimethyl ether. The (A), (B), (C)

are in the order.

A. CH_3OH , CH_3Cl , CH_3ONa

B. CH_3OH , CH_3ONa , CH_3Cl

C. CH_3ONa , CH_3Cl , CH_3OH

D. CH_3Cl , CH_3ONa , CH_3OH

Answer: B



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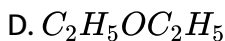
40. An organic compound (A) C_2H_6O react with sodium metal to form compound (B) with evolution of H_2 gas give yellow compound (C) with alkaline iodine. When (A) is heated with conc. H_2SO_4 at 413K gives a compound (D) $C_4H_{10}O$.

Which treatment with conc. HI at 373 K gives (E).

The compound (D) also obtained when (B) is heated with (E). Identify compound(E).

A. CH_3CH_2OH

B. CH_3CH_2I

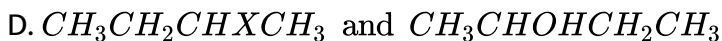
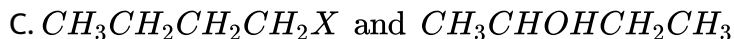
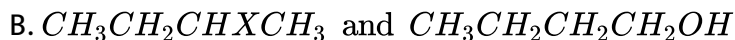
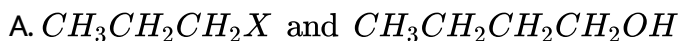


Answer: B



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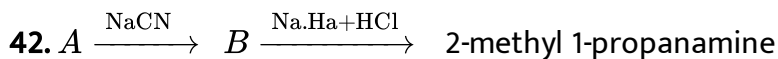
41. An optically active alkyl halide (A) C_4H_9X reacted with aq. KOH and gives a product (B) $C_4H_{10}O$. The compound (B) on oxidation gives ethyl methyl ketone. What is the structure (A) and (B) ?



Answer: D



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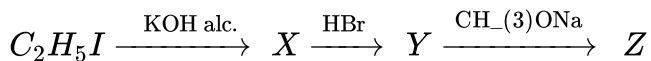
In this reaction A and B are

- A. n-propyl iodide and butane nitrile
- B. iso-propyl iodide and butane nitrile
- C. iso-propyl iodide and 2-methyl propane nitrile
- D. iso-propyl iodide and iso-butyl iso-cyanide

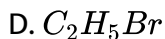
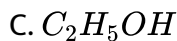
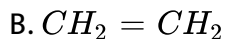
Answer: C

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43. Identify the final product Z in the following sequence of reactions

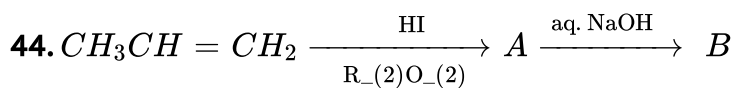


- A. $C_2H_5OCH_3$

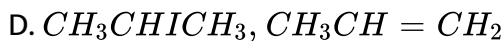
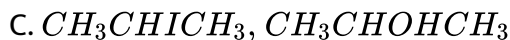
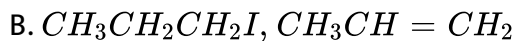
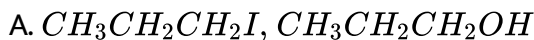


Answer: A

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In this sequence of reaction A and B are respectively

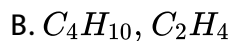
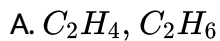


Answer: C

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A and B are respectively



Answer: B

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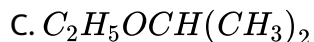
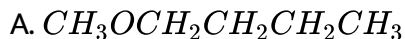
46. An ether (A) $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{12}\text{O}$ when heated with excess HI

produced two alkyl iodide, which on alkaline

hydrolysis forms compound (B) and (C)

Oxidation of (B) gives acid and oxidation of (C)

gives ketone. What is compound (A) ?



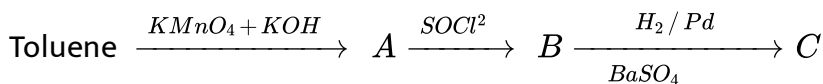
D. All of these

Answer: C

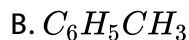
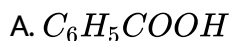


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47. In the following sequence of reaction



The product C is

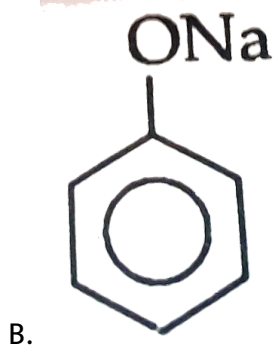
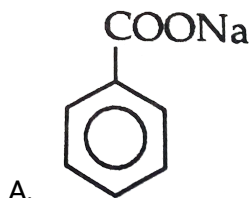
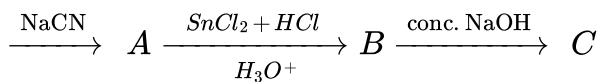


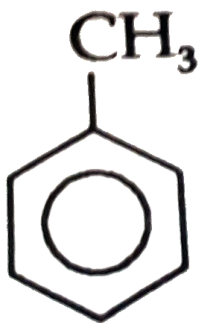
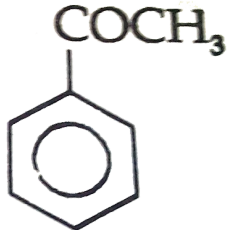
D. C_6H_5CHO

Answer: D

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48. Product 'C' in the following reaction is

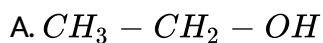


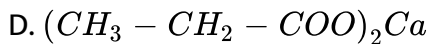
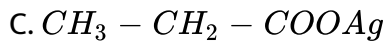


Answer: A

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49. Compound A in the following reaction is

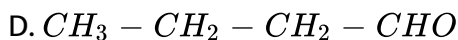
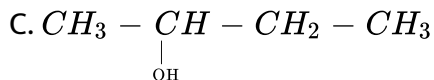
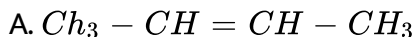
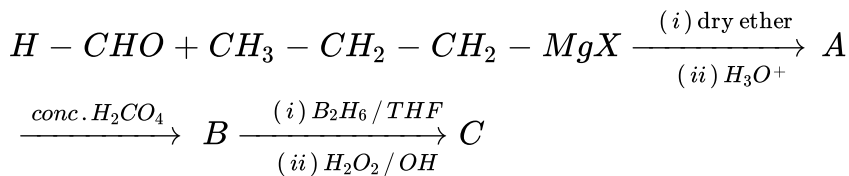




Answer: C

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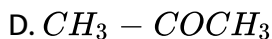
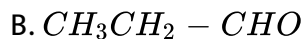
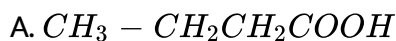
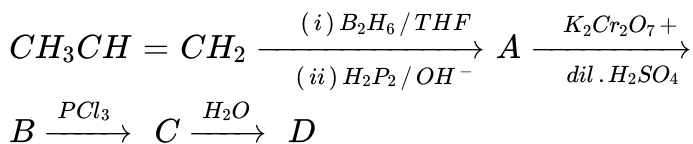
50. In the following sequence of reaction product 'C' is



Answer: B

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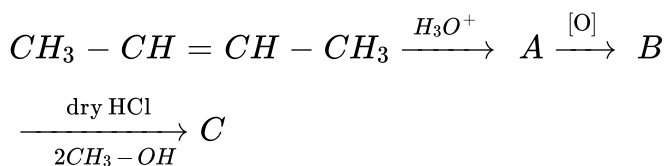
51. Product 'D' in the following reaction is

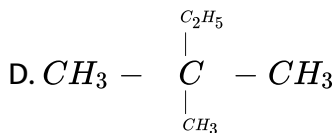
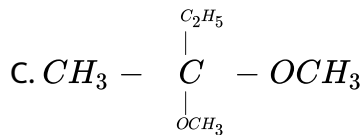
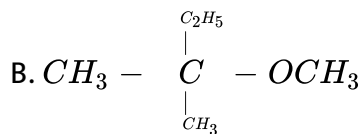
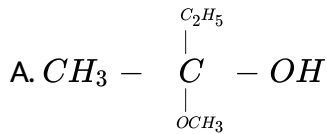


Answer: C

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52. Product 'C' in the following reaction is

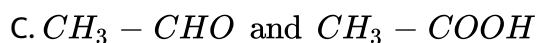
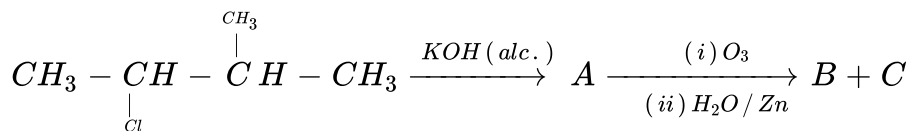




Answer: C

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53. Products B and C in the following reaction are

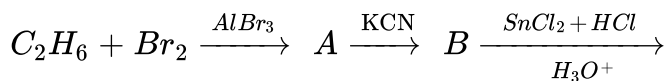


D. $CH_3 - COOH$ and $C_2H_5 - COOH$

Answer: B

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54. Find out final product in following reaction



A. $CH_3 - CH_2 - CH_3$

B. $CH_3 - CH_2 - CHO$

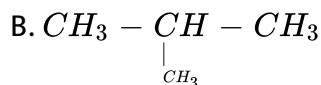
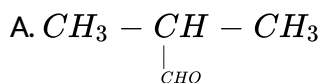
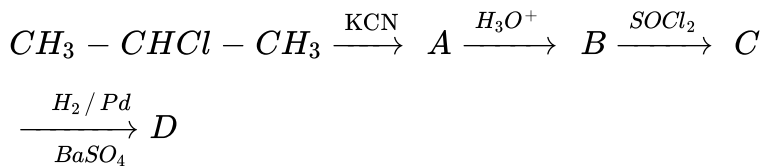
C. $CH_3 - CH_2 - COOH$

D. $CH_3 - CH_2 - Cl$

Answer: B

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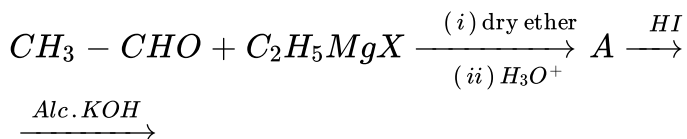
55. Product 'D' in the following reaction is

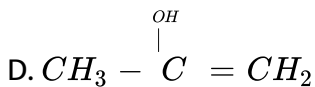
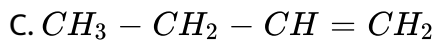
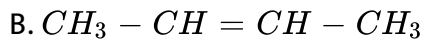


Answer: A

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56. Product 'C' in the following reaction is

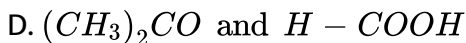
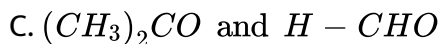
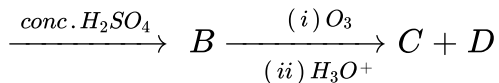
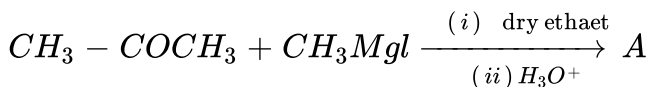




Answer: B

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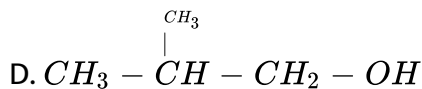
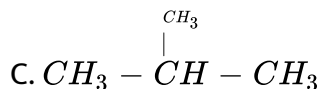
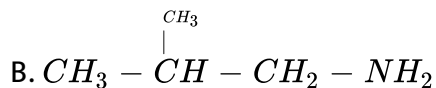
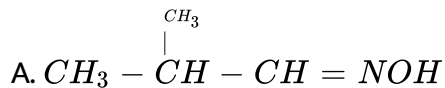
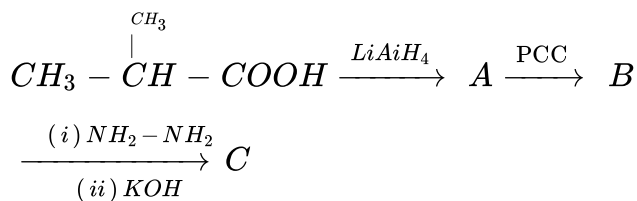
57. Find out products C and D in the following reaction



Answer: C

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58. Find out final product in the following reaction.



Answer: C

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