



CHEMISTRY

BOOKS - S DINESH & CO CHEMISTRY (HINGLISH)

CHEMISTRY IN EVERY DAY LIFE

Multiple Choice Question

1. Which of the following term means pain killing?

A. Antibiotic

B. Analgesic

C. Antipyretic

D. penicillin

Answer: B



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2. Which of the following medicines is required against malaria?

A. Aspirin

B. Penicillin

C. Chloroquine

D. disinfectant

Answer: C



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3. Paracetamol is used as a/an

A. antipyretic

B. antiseptic

C. antimalarial

D. disifectant

Answer: A



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4. Morphine is

A. an alkaloid

B. an enzyme

C. a carbohydrate

D. a protein

Answer: A



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5. Which of the following medicines brings down the temperature of the body?

A. Aspirin

B. Pencillin

C. Chloroquine

D. Quinine

Answer: A



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6. Which of the following is a triphenyl methane dye?

A. Alizarin

B. Indigo

C. Aniline yellow

D. Malachite green

Answer: D



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7. Alizarin belongs to the class of

A. Vat dyes

B. Mordant dyes

C. Basic dyes

D. Reactive dyes

Answer: B



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8. A certain dye was prepared from a plant grown on a large scale in India. Name the dye.

A. Malachite green

B. Congo red

C. Indigo

D. Turmeric

Answer: C



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9. Which of the following statements is not true?

A. Some disinfectants can be used as antiseptics at low concentration

B. Sulphadiazine is a synthetic antibiotic

C. Ampicillin is natural antibiotic

D. Aspirin is analgesic and antipyretic both

Answer: C



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10. To which class of dyes does phenolphthalein belong?

A. azo dyes

B. nitro dyes

C. triphenylmethane dyes

D. Phthalein dyes

Answer: D



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11. Which of the following is a broad-spectrum antibiotic?

A. Chloramphenicol

B. Plasmoquin

C. Xylocane

D. Antiseptic

Answer: A



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12. Aspirin is a/an :

A. Narcotic

B. Antipyretic

C. Antimalarial

D. Antiseptic

Answer: B



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13. Which one is an antibiotic?

A. Aspirin

B. Chloromycetin

C. Chloroquine

D. Madribon

Answer: B



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14. Which of the following is an alkaloid?

A. Nicotine

B. Piperine

C. Quinine

D. All

Answer: D



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15. Further growth of cancerous cells in the body is arrested by:

A. Physcotherapy

B. Chemotherapy

C. Electrotherapy

D. Psychotherapy

Answer: B



16. Which of the following drugs is an analgesic?

A. Suphaguanidine

B. Paludrin

C. Analgin

D. Iodex

Answer: C



17. Luminal, a barbiturate drug is used as a/an

A. antihistamine

B. sedative

C. antiseptic

D. antimalarial

Answer: B



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18. Which of the following is an antipyretic drug?

A. Aspirin

B. BHC

C. Salol

D. Oil of wintergreen

Answer: A



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19. Aspirin an antipyretic drug is chemically :

- A. Methyl benzoate
- B. Ethyl salicylate
- C. Acetylsalicylic acid
- D. Hydroxybenzoic acid

Answer: C



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20. A medicine which promotes secretion of urine is called

A. uretic

B. monouretic

C. diuretic

D. triuretic

Answer: C



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21. Substances used in bringing down the body temperature in high fevers are called :

A. pyretics

B. Antipyretic

C. antibiotics

D. Antiseptic

Answer: B



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22. The drug used as an anti-depressant is

A. luminal

B. tofranil

C. mescaline

D. sulphadiazine

Answer: B



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23. Placebo' is often given to patients. It is:

- A. an antidepressant
- B. a broad spectrum antibiotic
- C. a sugar pill
- D. a tonic

Answer: C



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24. A substance which can act both as an antiseptic and disinfectant is :

A. Aspirin

B. chloroxylenol

C. bithional

D. phenol

Answer: D



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25. Malaria fever is controlled by the drug

A. Quinine

B. aspirin

C. Analgin

D. equanil

Answer: A



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26. Penicillin was discovered by

A. Alexander Fleming

B. Tence and Salke

C. S. A. Waksman

D. Louis Pasteur

Answer: A



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27. An antibiotic contains nitro group attached to aromatic nucleus in its structure. It is

A. Penicillin

B. Streptomycin

C. Tetracyclin

D. Chloroamphenicol

Answer: D



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28. Which of the following is antipyretic?

A. Quinine

B. Paracetamol

C. Luminal

D. Poperazine

Answer: B



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29. An example of a psychedelic agent is:

A. DNA

B. LSD

C. DDT

D. TNT

Answer: B



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30. Which of the following is used as an antacid?

A. NaOH

B. $Ca(OH)_2$

C. $Mg(OH)_2$

D. KOH

Answer: C



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31. Penicillin is a/an

A. hormone

B. antibiotic

C. antipyretic

D. vitamin

Answer: B



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32. The drug that is effective in the treatment of typhoid is

A. novalgin

B. quinine

C. chloromycetin

D. vitamin

Answer: C



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33. The antiseptic present in Dettol is

A. Codeine

B. chloroxynol

C. bithional

D. none of above

Answer: B



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34. The substances which affected the central nervous system and induce sleep are called

- A. antipyretics
- B. tranquilizers
- C. analgesics
- D. none of above

Answer: B



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35. Which of the following is an analgesic?

A. Equanil

B. Quinine

C. Novalgin

D. All of above

Answer: C



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36. The compound used to fix a dye to the fabric is known as:

- A. mordant
- B. azeotrope
- C. bleaching agent
- D. lake

Answer: A



37. Red ink is prepared from

A. phenol

B. aniline

C. congo red

D. eosin

Answer: D



38. The blue print process involves the use of

A. indigo dyes

B. vat dyes

C. iron compounds

D. zinc compounds

Answer: C



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39. An azo dye is formed by interaction of an aromatic diazonium chloride with

- A. a phenol
- B. an aliphatic amine
- C. benzene
- D. nitrous acid

Answer: A



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40. A diazonium salt reacts with a phenol to give an azo dye. This reaction is known as

A. diazotisation

B. condensation

C. reduction

D. coupling

Answer: D



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41. Indigo belongs to :

A. mordant dye

B. direct dye

C. vat dye

D. disperse dye

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

42. Which of the following is an azo dye ?

A. Indigo

B. Orange - 1

C. Phenolphthalein

D. Malachite green

Answer: B



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43. Which one is a vat dye?

A. Congo red

B. Alizarin

C. Indigo

D. Malachite

Answer: C



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44. A dye imparts red colour on fabric. What colour of light was absorbed by the dye?

A. Blue

B. Red

C. Green

D. Orange

Answer: C



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45. Which one is an example of direct dye?

A. Congo red

B. Alizarin

C. Indigo

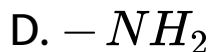
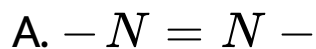
D. Malachite green

Answer: A



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46. Which of the following is not a chromophore?

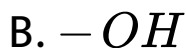


Answer: D



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47. Which of the following groups is an auxochrome?



D. All

Answer: D



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48. Alizarine, a mordant dye, is not used in

A. Cotton dyeing

B. Printing

C. Painting

D. Chromium lakes for wool dyeing

Answer: C



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49. Indigo belongs to :

A. Vat dyes

B. Mordant dyes

C. Direct dyes

D. Ingrain dyes

Answer: A



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50. Which of the following is a basic dye?

A. Congo red

B. Aniline yellow

C. Cellitron fast blue 'B'

D. None of above

Answer: B



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51. Which of the following is not used in nail polish?

A. Acetone

B. Cellulose nitrate

C. Red dye

D. Benzene

Answer: D



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52. Pheromones are chemicals

- A. formed by fementation process of fungi
- B. secreted by endocrine glands of man
- C. secreted outside the body of insects
- D. plant growth hormones

Answer: C



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53. Which is plant growth inhibitor?

A. Ethylene

B. IAA

C. Abscisic acid

D. Auxins

Answer: C



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54. Substance used for the preservation of coloured fruit juices is

A. benzene

B. benzoic acid

C. phenol

D. sodium meta bisulphite

Answer: B



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55. Chemical name of the insecticide gammaxene is

A. DDT

B. Benzene hexachloride

C. Hexachlorobenzene

D. Chloral

Answer: B



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56. Which of the following is an insecticide?

A. Bakelite

B. Aspirin

C. DDT

D. TNT

Answer: C



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57. Chemicals synthesised by one organism that affect behaviour of another member of the same species are called

A. pheromones

B. hormones

C. nucleic acid

D. steroids

Answer: A



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58. 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid is used as

A. fungicide

B. insecticide

C. herbicide

D. moth repellent

Answer: C



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59. Which of the following is the sex attractant pheromone

A. Citral

B. Geraniol

C. Bombykol

D. Muscalure

Answer: D



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60. Which of the following acts as an antioxidant in edible oils?

A. Vitamin B

B. Vitamin C

C. Vitamin D

D. Vitamin E

Answer: D



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61. Artificial sweetener used in soft drinks is:

A. lactose

B. aspartame

C. glycerol

D. fructose

Answer: B



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62. Structurally biodegradable detergent should contain :

A. Normal alkyl chain

B. Branch alkyl chain

C. Phenyl side chain

D. Cyclohexyl side chain

Answer: A



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63. Detergents obtained from LAB are biodegradable. LAB stands for

A. laboratory tested raw material

B. low anionic balance

C. linear alkyl benzene

D. none of these

Answer: C



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64. A synthetic detergent is a

A. Cleansing agent

B. Drug

C. Catalyst

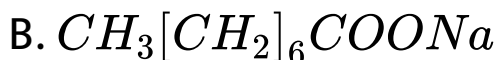
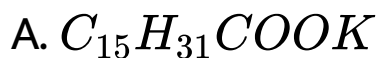
D. Soap

Answer: A



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65. Which of the following represents a synthetic detergent?



C. Sodium salt of p-dodecyl benzen
sulphonic acid

D. none of these

Answer: C



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66. The group commonly present in synthetic
detergents is

A. RNA

B. RONa

C. RCOONa

D. $\text{RC}_6\text{H}_4\text{SO}_3\text{Na}$

Answer: D



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67. Which of the following is known as invert soap?

A. Pentaerythritol monostearate

B. Sodium stearyl sulphate

C. Trimethyl stearyl ammonium bromide

D. Ethoxylated nonyphenol

Answer: C



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68. The additives which can enhance the performance of composite propellants is

A. Zinc dust

B. Iron fillings

C. Finely divided Aluminium

D. None of these

Answer: C



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69. A space rocket is propelled by

A. An automobile engine

B. Nuclear engine

C. Steam engine

D. Mixture of fuel and oxidiser called
propellant

Answer: D



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70. Thrust imparted to the rocket is governed
by the

A. Third law of thermodynamics

B. Gravitational law

C. Newton's third law

D. None of these

Answer: C



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71. What type of propellant was used in SLV-3 (India)?

A. $UDMH + N_2O_4$

B. $MMH + N_2O_4$

C. composite solid propellant

D. Kerosene+liquid O_2

Answer: C



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72. Which of the following is not used in rocket propellants?

A. $H_2(l)$

B. $O_2(l)$

C. methane

D. $N_2H_4(l)$

Answer: C



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73. Biliquid propellant contains

A. Mixture of liquid oxidiser

B. a solid rocket fuel

C. A liquid fuel which can act as an oxidiser
as well

D. A mixture of liquid fuel and liquid
oxidiser

Answer: D



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74. A combination of nitrocellulose and nitroglycerine is a propellant of which of the following types?

A. Double base propellant

B. Biliquid propellant

C. Hydrid propellant

D. None of the above

Answer: A



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75. What type of a propellant was used in Russian rockets such as proton?

- A. Composite solid propellant
- B. Liquid oxygen and liquid hydrogen
- C. Liquid oxygen and kerosene oil
- D. N_2O_4 and unsymmetrical dimethyl hydrazine

Answer: C



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76. Which of the following is a basic dye?

A. Aliarin

B. Aniline yellow

C. Indigo

D. Orange-1

Answer: B



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77. Which one is a Basic dye?

A. Methyl orange

B. Congo red

C. Orange-1

D. None of these

Answer: D



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78. Which of the following is not a chromophore?

A. $-N = N -$

B. $-NO$

C. NO_2

D. $-OH$

Answer: D



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79. Which of the following groups is not an auxochrome?

A. $-N(CH_3)_2$

B. $-OH$

C. $-OCH_3$

D. $-N = N -$

Answer: D



View Text Solution

80. Alum is used by dyers of cloth

A. for fire proofing fabrics

B. as water purifier

C. for softening hard water

D. as mordant

Answer: D



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81. The antiseptic action of Dettol is due to

A. Chlorobenzene

B. Chloroxyleneol

C. Terpeneol

D. Both (B) and (C)

Answer: D



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82. Salol can be used as

A. Antiseptic

B. Antipyretic

C. Analgesic

D. Disinfectant

Answer: A



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83. Which of the following is not an antiseptic drug?

A. Iodoform

B. Dettol

C. Lindane

D. Gentian violet

Answer: C



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84. Medicine which is antibiotic is

A. Ampicillin

B. Phenacotin

C. Calmpose

D. Chloroquine

Answer: A



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85. Which of the following is a natural dye?

A. Phenolphthalein

B. Indigo

C. Martius yellow

D. Malachite green

Answer: B



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86. To which class of dyes does Malachite green belong?

A. Azo dyes

B. Triphenyl methane dyes

C. Phthalein dyes

D. Nitro dyes

Answer: C



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87. Alizarin gives blue colour by mordanting it with the chloride of a metal. The metal ion is



Answer: A



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88. Which of the following is a direct dye

- A. Aniline yellow
- B. Martius yellow
- C. phenolphthalein
- D. Both (A) and (B)

Answer: B



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89. Heroin is acetylene derivative of

A. Caffeine

B. Cocaine

C. Nicotine

D. Morphine

Answer: D



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Revision Question From Competitives Exam

1. Indigo belongs to :

A. vat dyes

B. mordant dyes

C. direct dyes

D. ingrain dyes

Answer: A



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2. Substances used in bringing down the body temperature in high fevers are called :

A. Antiseptics

B. Pyretics

C. Antibiotics

D. Antipyretics

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

3. Medicine which is an antibiotic is :

A. Ampicillin

B. Aspirin

C. Compose

D. Chloroquin

Answer: A



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4. Detergents are prepared by the action of H_2SO_4 followed by neutralization by starting with :

- A. Cholesterol
- B. Lauryl alcohol
- C. Cyclohexanol
- D. p - Nitrophenol

Answer: B



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5. Which of the following compounds is aspirin?

- A. Methyl salicylate
- B. Acety salicylic acid
- C. phenyl salicylate
- D. Salicylic acid

Answer: B



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6. Arsenic drugs are mainly used in the treatment of :

A. Jaundice

B. Typhoid

C. Syphilis

D. Cholera

Answer: C



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7. Soaps are classified as :

A. Ether

B. Salts of fatty acids

C. Carbohydrates

D. None of these

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

8. Structurally biodegradable detergent should contain :

- A. normal alkyl chain
- B. branched alkyl chain
- C. phenyl side chain
- D. Cyclohexyl side chain

Answer: B



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9. Which of the following is an azo dye ?

A. Orange - 1

B. Phenolphthalein

C. Malachite green

D. Methylene blue

Answer: A



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10. The following is used as



A. An anti - inflammatory compound

B. Analgesic

C. Hypnotic

D. Antiseptic

Answer: B



View Text Solution

11. Paracetamol is/are :

A. Both antipyretic and analgesic

B. Analgesic

C. Antipyretic

D. Antimalaric

Answer: A



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12. Which of the following can possibly be used as analgesic without causing addiction and any modification ?

A. Morphine

B. N - Acetylparaaminophenol

C. Diazepam

D. Tetrahydrocannabinol

Answer: B



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13. Acetoxybenzoic acid is :

A. Antiseptic

B. Aspirin

C. Antibiotic

D. Mordant dye

Answer: B



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14. Which of the following is a basic dye?

A. Alizarin

B. Phthalein dye

C. Aniline yellow

D. Orange 1

Answer: C



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15. Which of the following is antipyretic?

A. Quinine

B. Paracetamol

C. Luminol

D. Paprazine

Answer: B



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16. Substances which bring body temperature down are known as :

A. Antipyretics

B. Analgesics

C. Antibiotics

D. Hypnotics

Answer: A



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17. Aspirin is an acetylation product of

A. p - Dihydroxybenzene

B. o - Hydroxybenzoic acid

C. o - Dihydroxbenene

D. m - Hydroxybenzoic acid

Answer: B



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18. Which of the following is an antidiabetic drug?

A. Insulin

B. Penicillin

C. Chloroquine

D. Aspirin

Answer: A



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19. Aspirin is a/an :

A. Antibiotic

B. Antipyretic

C. Antiseptic

D. None of these

Answer: B



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20. Amoxillin is semi-synthetic modification of :

A. Penicillin

B. Streptomycin

C. Tetracycline

D. Chloroamphenicol

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

21. A broad spectrum antibiotic is :

A. Paracetamol

B. Penicillin

C. Aspirin

D. Chloramphenicol

Answer: D



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22. An example of anthraquinone dye is :

A. Alizarin

B. Basic acid

C. Methylene blue

D. Phenolphthalein

Answer: A



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23. Which of these is a hypnotic?

A. metaldehydye

B. acetaldehyde

C. Benzalamine

D. Malic anhydride

Answer: C



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24. Which of the following is used as an antiseptic?

A. Phenol

B. Benzaldehyde

C. Benzalamine

D. Malic anhydride

Answer: A



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25. One of the oxidants used with liquid propellants is :

A. ammonium perchlorate

B. nitrcellulouse

C. sulphuric acid

D. dinitrogen tetroxide

Answer: D



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26. Parathion is :

A. an organic phosphorus compound

B. chlorinated aromatic compound

C. chlorinated aliphatic compound

D. benzene derivative

Answer: A



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27. Drug which helps to reduce anxiety and brings about calmnes is :

- A. Tranquiliser
- B. Diuretic
- C. Analgesic
- D. Antihistamine

Answer: A



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28. The correct structure of the paracetamol is

:

A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 

Answer: B



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29. An ester used as medicine is :

- A. ethyl acetate
- B. methyl acetate
- C. methyl salicylate
- D. ethyl benzoate

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

30. A drug that is antipyretic as well as analgesic is :

A. Chlorpromazine hydrochloride

B. para - Acetamidophenol

C. Chloroquin

D. Penicillin

Answer: B



31. The use of chemicals for treatment of diseases is called as :

- A. Homoeotherapy
- B. Isothermotherapy
- C. Angiotherapy
- D. Chemotherapy

Answer: D



32. Trauquillisers are the substances used for the treatment of

A. Cancer

B. AIDS

C. Mental diseases

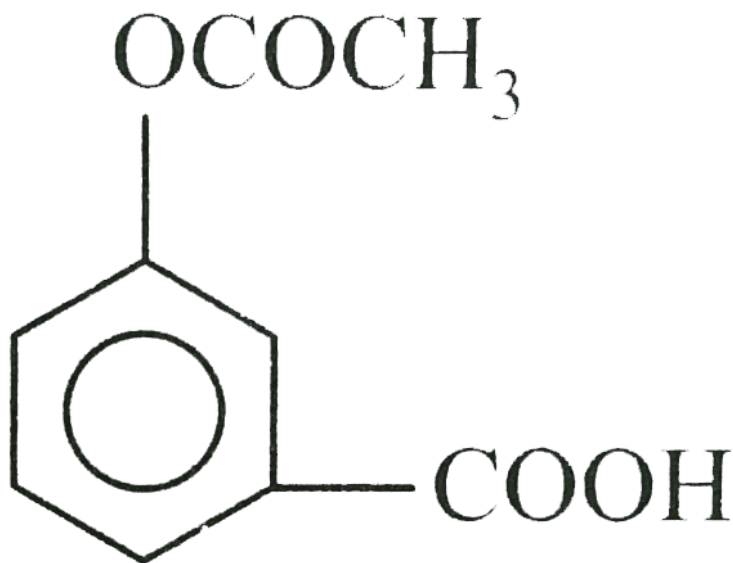
D. Physical disorders

Answer: C



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33. The compound is used as



A. antiseptic

B. antibiotic

C. analgesic

D. pesticide

Answer: C



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34. Methyl orange is an example of :

A. acid dye

B. azo dye

C. mordant dye

D. both (A) and (B)

Answer: D



[Watch Video Solution](#)

35. Aspirin is :

- A. Acetylsalicylic acid
- B. 2 - Methoxybenzoic acid
- C. Acetyloxalic acid
- D. Ethoxybenzoic acid

Answer: A



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36. Which of the following could act as a propellant for rockets?

A. Liquid nitrogen + liquid oxygen

B. Liquid hydrogen + liquid nitrogen

C. Liquid + liquid argon

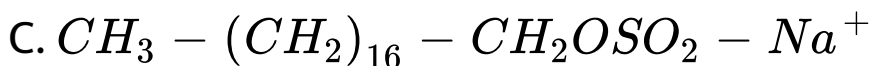
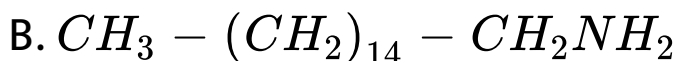
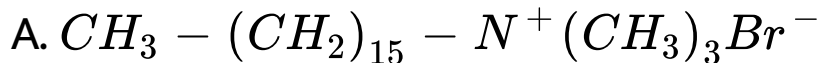
D. Liquid hydrogen + liquid oxygen

Answer: D

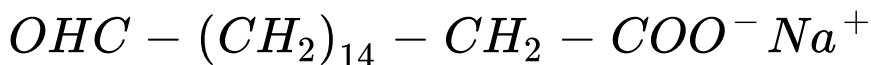


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37. Which of the following is not a surfactant?



D.



Answer: B



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38. The structure given below is known as:



A. Penicillin - F

B. Penicillin - G

C. Penicillin - K

D. Ampicillin

Answer: B



View Text Solution

39. The substances applied to fabrics before dying them is called:

A. mordant

B. chromatophores

C. indigo

D. anthocyanins

Answer: A



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40. Which of the following is a natural dye?

A. Alizarin

B. Malachite green

C. Phenolphthalein

D. Martius yellow

Answer: A



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41. 2-Acetoxybenzoic acid is used as:

- A. antimalarial
- B. antidepressant
- C. antiseptic
- D. antipyretic

Answer: D



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42. Which of the following is a basic dye?

- A. Congo red

B. Aniline yellow

C. Alizarin

D. Indigo

Answer: B



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43. Which one of the following creates great thrust and high performance in a missile?

A. Microlloyed gold

B. Cryogenic liquid

C. Carbon fibres

D. Butylated hydroxy anisole

Answer: B



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44. Which one of the following types of drugs reduces fever?

A. Analgesic

B. Antipyretic

C. Antibiotic

D. Tranquiliser

Answer: B



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45. Which of the following statements about fibres are correct?

1. They can be made from viscose rayon
2. They are used for making nose tips of

missiles

3. They have low thermal conductivity and used as insulators

They are used for making components of bone plates

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

A. 1 and 2

B. 2 and 3

C. 2 and 4

D. 1,2 and 4

Answer: D



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46. Antiseptic chloroxylenol is :

A. 4 - chloro -3 ,5 - dimethyl phenol

B. 3 - chloro - 4 , 5 - dimethyl phenol

C. 4 - chloro -2 , 5 - dimethyl phenol

D. 5 - chloro -3 , 4 - dimethyl phenol

Answer: C



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47. Which of the following is not a broad spectrum antibiotic?

- A. tetracycline
- B. chloromycetin
- C. penicillin
- D. none of these

Answer: A



48. Which of the following can disperse benzene in water?

A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 

Answer: C



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49. Tincture iodine is :

- A. Aqueous solution of I_2
- B. solution of iodine in aqueous KI
- C. alcoholic solution of I_2
- D. aqueous solution of iodine

Answer: B



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50. Choose the correct statement

A. Saccharin is 650 times sweeter than
sugar

B. Alitame is 2000 times sweeter than
sugar

C. Sucralouse is 160 times sweeter than
sugar

D. Aspartame is 550 times sweeter than
sugar

Answer: B



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51. Which of the following is bacteriostatic?

A. Penicillin

B. Erythromycin

C. Aminohlycoside

D. Ofloxacin

Answer: B



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52. Among the following sweeteners which one has the lowest sweetness value ?

A. Alitame

B. Aspartame

C. Saccharin

D. Sucralose

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

53. Which of the following is used as a "morning after pill" in many countries

A. Northindrone

B. Ethyenylestradiol

C. Mifepristone

D. Bithional

Answer: C



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54. Detergents are known to pollute rivers and water ways. However, detergents can be made biodegradable and pollution free by taking :

- A. Cyclic hydrocarbon chain
- B. Shorter hydrocarbon chain
- C. Unbranched hydrocarbon chain
- D. Hydrocarbon with more branching

Answer: B



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55. Which among the following is not an antibiotic?

A. Penicillin

B. Oxytocin

C. Erthronycin

D. Ofloxacin

Answer: D



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56. Which of the following statement is not true?

- A. Some disinfectants can be used as antiseptic at low concentration
- B. Sulphadiazine is a synthetic antibacterial
- C. Pheromones provide chemical means
- D. Pheromones provide chemical means of establishing communication

Answer: B



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57. The oxidant which is used as antiseptic is :



Answer: A



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58. Which of the following statement is not true?

A. Pheromones are secreted outside the body by the insects

B. Aspirin is analgesic and antipyretic

C. Sucrose is dipeptide commonly known as aspartame

D. The DNA assists in the synthesis of RNA molecules

Answer: C



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59. Which of the following statement is not correct?

A. Allergic conditious are cured by

antihistamines

B. Hormones are contnuously produced

but not stored in the body

C. The functions of the white blood cells is to protect the body against infections

D. Catabolism involves degradation of molecules.

Answer: B



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60. Aspirin an antipyretic drug is chemically :

A. methyl salicylate

B. ethyl salicylate

C. acetyl salicylic acid

D. o - hydroxy benoic acid

Answer: D



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61. Which fo the following is not a biliquid propellant?

A. N_2O_4 +unsymmetrical

dimethyl

hydrazine

B. Nitroglycerine+nitrocellulose

C. Hydrazine + N_2O_4

D. kerosene oil + liquid oxygen

Answer: B



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62. The dyes which are used in reduced state and are then oxidised in the fabric by air are called :

A. azo dyes

B. dispersed dyes

C. basic dyes

D. vat dyes

Answer: B



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63. Select the detergent that is used to prepare cosmetics.

A. Cetyltrimethylammonium chloride

B. LAS

C. ADBS

D. Polyethylene glycol

Answer: A



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64. Which one of the following statements is true?

A. Saponification of oil yields a diol

B. Drying of oil involves hydrolysis

C. Addition of antioxidant to oil minimizes rancidity

D. Refining of oil involves hydrolysis

Answer: C



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65. The drugs used to relieve pain are called

A. antiseptics

B. tranquilizers

C. analgesics

D. antipyretics

Answer: C



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66. The artificial sweetner containing chlorine that has the appearance and taste as that of sugar and is stable at cooking temperature is

A. Aspartame

B. Saccharin

C. Sucrolose

D. Alitame

Answer: C



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67. Cetyl trimethyl ammonium bromide is a :

- A. anionic detergent
- B. cationic detergent
- C. non - ionic detergent
- D. sweetener

Answer: B



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68. Which one of the following is employed as antihistamine ?

A. Norothindrone

B. Omeprazole

C. Chloramphenicol

D. Diphenhydramine

Answer: D



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69. Aspirin is known as

- A. acetyl salicylic acid
- B. phenyl saliclate
- C. Acetyl salicylate
- D. methyl salicylic acid

Answer: A



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70. Chloramphenicol is an

A. antifertility drug

B. antihistamine

C. antibiotic and disinfectant

D. antibiotic broad spectrum

Answer: D



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71. Antiseptics and disinfectants either kill or prevent growth of microorganisms. Identify which of the following statements is not true:

A. Disinfectants harm the living tissue

B. A 0.2% solution of phenol is an antiseptic while 1% solution acts as a disinfectant

C. Chlorine and iodine are used as strong disinfectants

D. Dilute solutions of boric acid and hydrogen peroxide are strong antiseptics

Answer: C



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72. Penicillin is used widely as

A. Antihypertensive

B. Analgesic

C. Antibiotic

D. Antiseptic

Answer: C



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73. The class of drugs used for the treatment of stress is

- A. Analgesics
- B. Actiseptic
- C. Antihistamine
- D. Tranquilliers

Answer: D



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74. Aspirin is

- A. acetyl salicylic acid
- B. benzoyl salicylic acid
- C. chlorobenzoic acid
- D. anthranilic acid

Answer: A



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75. Terfenadine is commonly used as a/an

A. tranquillizer

B. antihistamine

C. antimicrobial

D. antibiotic

Answer: B



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76. Salts of sorbic acid and propionic acid are used as:

- A. antioxidants
- B. flavouring agents
- C. food preservatives
- D. nutritional supplement

Answer: C



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77. The organic detergent that is used in hair conditioners is:

- A. Sodium dodecylbenzene sulphonate
- B. Sodium laury sulphate
- C. Tetramethyl ammonium chloride
- D. Cetyltrimethyl ammonium bromide

Answer: D



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78. Which one of the following is not a tranquilizer?

A. Equanil

B. Veronal

C. Salvarsan

D. Serotonin

Answer: C



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79. The artificial sweetner containing chlorine that has the appearance and taste as that of sugar and is stable at cooking temperature is

A. Aspartame

B. Saccharin

C. Sacrolose

D. Alitame

Answer: C



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80. Arsenic containing medicine used for treatment of syphilis is

A. erythromycin

B. ofloxin

C. tetracycline

D. salvarsan

Answer: D



View Text Solution

81. Cetyl trimethyl ammonium bromide is a :

- A. anionic detergent
- B. cationic detergent
- C. non - ionic detergent
- D. sweetener

Answer: B



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82. Saccharin, an artificial sweetener, is manufacturing from:

A. Cellulose

B. Toluene

C. Cyclohexane

D. Starch

Answer: B



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83. Which one of the following is not used as a filler in laundry soaps?

A. Sodium silicate

B. Glycerol

C. Sodium rosinate

D. Borax

Answer: B



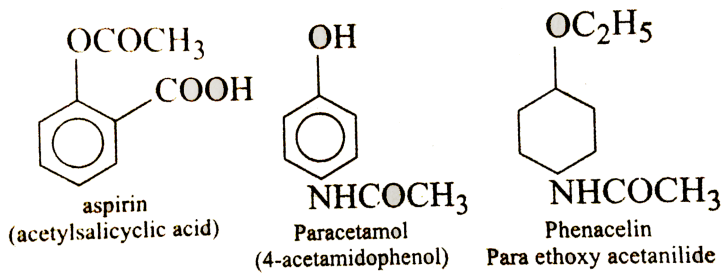
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Linked Comprehension

1. The chemicals used to treat diseases and to reduce the suffering from pain are known as drugs or medicines. The chemicals used in chemotherapy are classified according to their action.

For example antipyretics are medicines used to lower the body temperature in high fever.

The examples of antipyretics are para ethoxy acetamide and analgin.



Analgesics are medicines which relieve pain. They are of two types. (i) Narcotics are medicines which relieve pain by producing sleep and unconsciousness. They are morphine, morphine diacetate (heroin) and codeine. They are habit forming (ii) None narcotic analgesics are not habit forming and do not usually induce sleep. They are aspirin, brufen and butazolidine.

Antiseptics are medicines which kill or prevent

the growth of micro-organisms. Antiseptics are also used to reduce odours arising out of bacterial decomposition on the surface of the body. They are 2% solution of phenol, dettol (a solution of terpineol and chloro-xyleneol) savlon, bithional etc.

Tranquillizers are medicine used to relieve mental tension and an anxiety. They act on the nervous system and induce sleep. They may antidepressants (to elevate mood) such as methedrine and vitalin, sedatives (relieve mental agitation and violence) such as diazepam, seconal, luminal and equanil.

Antibiotics are medicines produced by microorganisms such as fungi, bacteria and moulds and are used to kill other microorganisms. They are penicillin (Treat sore throat, bronchitis, pneumonia), streptomycin (active against tuberculosis, chloramphenicol treat typhoid, acute fever, urinary infection).

Which of the following compounds is aspirin ?

- A. acetyl salicylic acid
- B. Methyl salicylate
- C. Phenyl salicylate

D. Salicylic acid

Answer: A



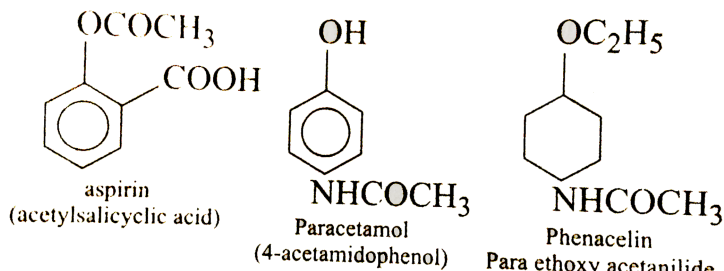
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Medicine which is antibiotic is :

A. Aspirin

B. Calmpose

C. Chloroquine

D. Ampicillin

Answer: D



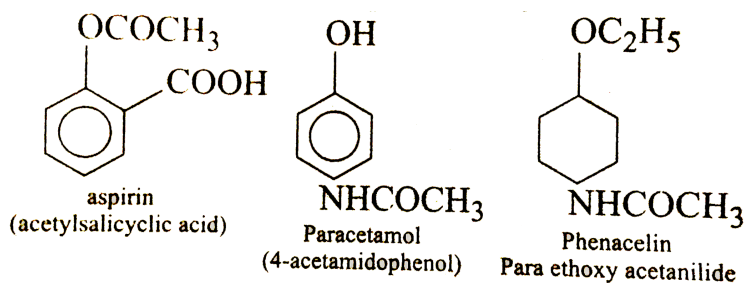
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Antiseptic action of dettol is due to :

- A. Cyclohexanol
- B. Chloroxylenol
- C. Chloramhenicol
- D. None of these

Answer: B



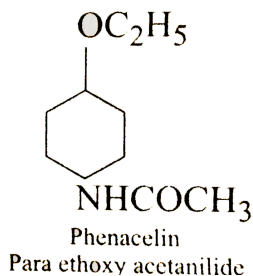
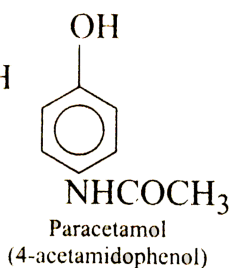
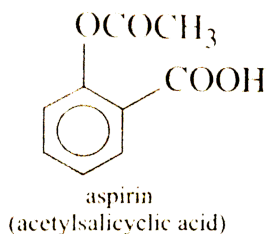
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typhoid, acute fever, urinary infection.

The drug methedrine belongs to the class of :

- A. antipyretic
- B. antidepressant
- C. sedative
- D. hypnotic

Answer: B

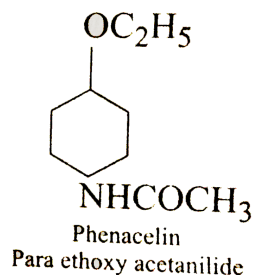
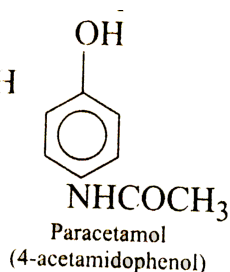
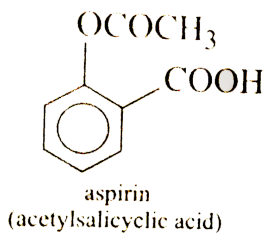


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Which of the following is antipyretic?

A. Phenacetin

B. Luminal

C. Seconal

D. Euanil

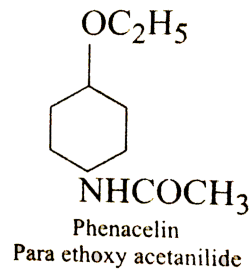
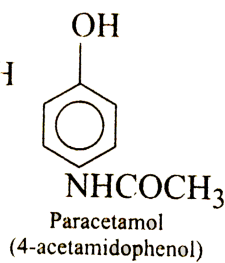
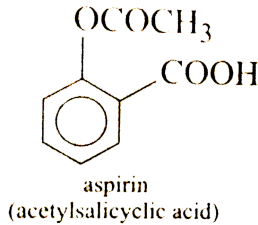
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Which of the following statements is false ?

- A. Some disinfectants can be used as antiseptics in lower concentrations
- B. Sulphadiazine is a synthetic antibacterial

C. Ampicillin is a natural antibiotic

D. Aspirin is both analgesics and antipyretic

Answer: C



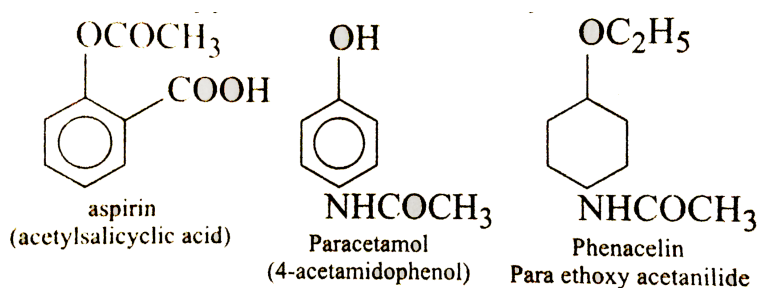
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Aspirin :

A. does not precipitate in stomach but precipitates in intestine

B. precipitates in stomach but not in intestine

C. does not precipitate in stomach and intestine

D. none of these

Answer: A



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8. Soaps are the detergents used since long. Soaps used for cleansing purpose are sodium or potassium salts of long chain fatty acids such as stearic acid, palmitic acid. These cannot be used with hard water. Synthetic detergents are cleansing agents which have all the properties of soap but which actually do not contain any soap. These can be used both in soft water and hard water as they give foam even in hard water.

Which is not true for a detergent molecule ?

- A. It has a non polar organic part and a polar group.
- B. It has a surface active reagent
- C. It is a sodium salt of a fatty acid
- D. It is not easily biodegraded.

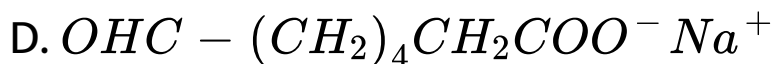
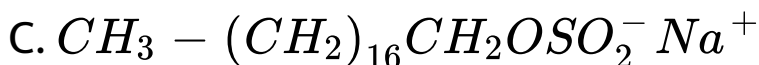
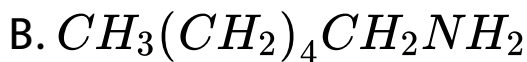
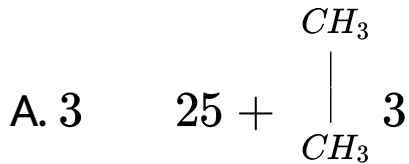
Answer: C



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9. Soaps are the detergents used since long. Soaps used for cleansing purpose are sodium or potassium salts of long chain fatty acids such as stearic acid, palmitic acid. These cannot be used with hard water. Synthetic detergents are cleansing agents which have all the properties of soap but which actually do not contain any soap. These can be used both in soft water and hard water as they give foam even in hard water.

Which one of the following is not a surfactant?



Answer: B



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Which of the following is called invert soap?

- A. Sodium stearate
- B. cetyl trimethyl ammonium bromide
- C. sodium lauryl sulphate

D. tetraethyl ammonium chloride.

Answer: B



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Matrix

	Column I		Column II
	(a) Pencillin	<i>p.</i>	Antiseptic
1.	(b) Chloramphenicol	<i>q.</i>	Antibiotic
	(c) Phenol	<i>r.</i>	Bactericidal
	(d) Chloroxylenol	<i>s.</i>	Disinfectant



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2. Match the following



Column-I

(A) Cetyltrimethyl
ammonium chloride

(B) Norepinephrine

(C) Acetyl choline

(D) Adrenaline

Column II

p. Hormone

q. Neurotransmitter

r. Germicide

s. Cationic detergent



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Integer

1. How many of the following are used as artificial sweeteners?

Sucrose, Sucrolose, D fructose, D glucose, Aspartame, Alitame



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2. How many of the following are used as antacids?

Valuin, meprobarimate, ranitidine, phenolzine,

cimetidine, omeprazole, pencilline,
chloroamphenicol, chloropheniramine.



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3. How many of the following are preservatives?

Sodium stearate, sodium benzoate, sodium sulphate, sodium thiosulphate.



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4. Amongst the following, the number of drugs used as tranquilizers are:

Brufern , diclofenac , sodium veronal , sertonin
, equanil , secronal , cispiren



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Assertion And Reason

1. Assertion : Aspirin can cause ulcer in stomach when taken empty stomach.

Reason : Aspirin gets hydrolysed to salicylic acid in stomach where pH is 2.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

B. Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A

C. A is true but R is false

D. A is false but R is true

Answer: A



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2. Assertion: Indigo is an indigoid dye.

Reason: Indigo contains an azo
($-N=N-$) group

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

B. Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A

C. A is true but R is false

D. A is false but R is true

Answer: C



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3. Assertion: Antioxidants inhibits free radical reactions.

Reason: Tertiary butyl hydroquinone is an antioxidant.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

B. Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A

C. A is true but R is false

D. A is false but R is true

Answer: A



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4. Assertion: Sodium lauryl sulphate is biodegradable detergent

Reason: It contains branched chain alkyl group.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

B. Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A

C. A is true but R is false

D. A is false but R is true

Answer: C



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5. Assertion: Sodium p-dodecyl benzene sulphonate is a surfactant

Reason: It contains water soluble SO_3^- group and water insoluble $-C_6H_4 - C_{12}H_{23}$ group.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

B. Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A

C. A is true but R is false

D. A is false but R is true

Answer: A



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6. Assertion(A): The micelle formed by sodiumm stearate in water has $-COO$ groups at the surface.

Reason(R): Surface tension of water is reduced by addition of stearate.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

B. Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A

C. A is true but R is false

D. A is false but R is true

Answer: A



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Brain Test 14

1. A protein molecule is formed of

- A. Chain of amino acids
- B. Chain of fatty acids
- C. Chain of polysacchrides
- D. Chain of oligosaccharides

Answer: A



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2. A molecule of cellulose is made of about

A. 100,000 glucose molecules

B. 200,000 glucose molecules

C. 400,000 glucose molecules

D. 6,000 glucose molecules

Answer: D



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3. The most abundant chemical in living organisms could be

A. Protein

B. Nucleic acids

C. Carbohydrates

D. Water

Answer: D



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4. The most common carbohydrate monomer is

A. Maltose

B. Lactose

C. Glucose

D. Galactose.

Answer: C



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5. Which one is a polysaccharide?

A. Starch

B. Cellulose

C. Glycogen

D. All of the above

Answer: D



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6. Each molecule of fat has

A. One glycerol molecule and one fatty acid

B. One glycerol molecule and three fatty acid molecule

C. Three glycerol molecules and one fatty acid molecule

D. Three glycerol molecules and three fatty acid molecule

Answer: B



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7. Simplest form of carbohydrate is

A. Carbon

B. Strach

C. Monosaccharide

D. Cane sugar

Answer: C



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8. Proteins can be denatured by

A. Carbon dioxide

B. Carbon monoxide

C. Heat

D. Oxygen

Answer: C



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9. Joining of repeating units to form a macromolecule is called

A. Polymerisation

B. Polymorphism

C. Aggregation

D. Entropy

Answer: A



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10. Monosaccharides have carbons

A. 20

B. 10 – 15

C. 20 – 15

D. 3 – 7

Answer: D



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11. Phosphate bonds present in ATP are

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: C



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12. Protein is a

A. Macro - molecule

B. Steroid

C. Fat

D. Micromolecule

Answer: A



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13. $C_nH_{2n}O_2$ is the formula of

A. Carbohydrate

B. Fatty acid

C. Fat

D. Nucleic acid

Answer: B



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14. $C_nH_{2n}O_n$ is the formula of

A. Fatty acid

B. Fat

C. Glycerol

D. Carbohydrate

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

15. A monosaccharide is

A. Lactose

B. Sucrose

C. Ribose

D. Maltose

Answer: C



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16. Which of the following is the sweetest sugar?

A. Fructose

B. Glucose

C. Sucrose

D. Maltose

Answer: A



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17. A non-reducing sugar is

A. α - D glucose

B. Sucrose

C. β -D glucose

D. Collagen

Answer: B



[Watch Video Solution](#)

18. A fibrous protein is

A. Glycogen

B. Starch

C. Cellulose

D. Collagen

Answer: D



[Watch Video Solution](#)

19. A disaccharide that gives two molecules of glucose on hydrolysis is

A. Sucrose

B. Mltose

C. Galactose

D. Both B and C

Answer: B



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20. Basic unit of protein is

A. Peptone

B. Peptide

C. Amino acid

D. Amide

Answer: C



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21. Relation between amino acid and protein is similar to the one between

A. Glucose and fructose

B. Glucose and starch

C. Nucleosides and nucleic acid

D. Nucleotides and nucleic acid

Answer: B



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22. A source of maximum energy is

A. Carbohydrates

B. Fats

C. Proteins

D. Vitamins

Answer: B



View Text Solution

23. Starch is a polymer of

A. Fructose

B. Glucose

C. Sucrose

D. Maltose

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

24. Which one is a carbohydrate

A. Glucose

B. Maltose

C. Sucrose

D. All the above

Answer: D



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25. β -carotene is a provitamin of

A. Vitamin A

B. Vitamin B

C. Vitamin C

D. None of these

Answer: A



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26. Cellulose eaten by grazing animals is

A. Passed out undigested

B. Digested by digestive enzymes

C. Digested by intestinal bacteria

D. Digested by digestive enzymes produced
by intestinal bacteria

Answer: D



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27. The amino acids are the end-products of
the digestion of

A. Starch

B. Fats

C. Minerals

D. Proteins

Answer: D



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28. The term 'Protein' was given by

A. Brezelius

B. Sanger

C. Flemimg

D. Dujardin

Answer: A



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29. Protein specificity is due to

- A. Types of amino acids
- B. Sequence of amino acids
- C. Time of synthesis
- D. Quantity ,

Answer: B



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30. Nucleic acids were first discovered by

A. Altman

B. Fleming

C. Meischer

D. Koch

Answer: C



[View Text Solution](#)

31. Bakelite is a product of the reaction between:

A. Formaldehyde and NaOH

B. Aniline and urea

C. Phenol and methanal

D. Phenol and mehtanol

Answer: C



32. Which of the following is a polyamide?

A. Rayon

B. Nylon

C. Terylene

D. Orlon

Answer: B



33. Terylene is

A. polyamide

B. Polyester

C. Polyethylene

D. Polypropylen

Answer: B



View Text Solution

34. Which of the following fibres are made of polyamides?

A. Dacron

B. Orlon

C. Nylon

D. Rayon

Answer: C



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35. The fibre obtained by the condensation of hexamethylenediamine and adipic acid is

A. Dacron

B. Nylon - 66

C. Rayon

D. Teflon

Answer: B



View Text Solution

36. Buna-S is a polymer of :

A. Butadiene and styrene

B. Butaiene

C. Styrene

D. Butadiene and chlorprene

Answer: A



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37. Polymer of chloroprene is

A. Isoprene

B. Neoprene

C. Both

D. None

Answer: B



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38. Teflon is a polymer of the monomer

A. Monfluorethene

B. Difluoroethene

C. Trifluorethene

D. Equimer

Answer: D



View Text Solution

39. $CH_2 = CH_2$ is a

A. Monomer

B. Polymer

C. Isomer

D. Equimer

Answer: A



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40. The raw material to form nylon is:

A. Adipic acid

B. Butadiene

C. Ethylene

D. Methyl methacrylate

Answer: A



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41. The chemical part of the dye that absorbs light and produces colour is called

- A. Photochrome
- B. Chromophore
- C. Auxochrome
- D. Photosensitizer

Answer: B



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42. BHC is

A. Synthetic polymer

B. Insecticide

C. Fertilizer

D. Detergent

Answer: B



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43. A synthetic detergent is a

A. Cleansing agent

B. Drug

C. Cataclyst

D. Soap

Answer: A



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44. Indigo belongs to :

A. Vat dyes

B. Mordant dyes

C. Direct dyes

D. Ingrain dyes

Answer: A



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45. Synthetic human hair wigs are made from a copolymer of vinyl chloride and acrylonitrile, and is called:

A. PVC

B. Polymerlonitrile

C. Cellulose

D. Dynel

Answer: D



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46. Which of the following is not a natural dye of either vegetable or animal origin?

A. Indigo

B. Azo dye

C. Saffron

D. Tyrain purale

Answer: D



View Text Solution

47. Which of the following disease is caused by virus?

A. Small pox

B. Typhoid

C. Sleeping sickness

D. Diphtheria

Answer: A



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48. An azo dye is

A. Congo red

B. Malachite green

C. Martius yellow

D. Indigo

Answer: A



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49. Which of the following is basic dye?

A. Alizarine

B. Aniline yellow

C. Orange - 1

D. Martius yellow

Answer: B



View Text Solution

50. How many molecules of phenyl hydrazine are used up per molecule of glucose?

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 6

Answer: C



View Text Solution

Evalute Yourself

1. Which of the following give alcohol on reduction?

A. Alkylcyanide

B. Nitroalkane

C. Alkyl nitrite

D. Amides

Answer: C



View Text Solution

2. Proportions because

A. of its acidic nature

B. it is neutral

C. it reacts with water

D. it forms H - bonds

Answer: D



View Text Solution

3. Cyclohexane floats on water because

A. it has low density

B. it has boat conformation

C. it has cyclic structure

D. it has planar structure

Answer: A



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4. Iodoform test is not shown by

A. 2 - Butanone

B. Sec. amylalchol

C. Ethyl phenyl ketone

D. Acetophenone

Answer: C



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5. Certain organic compound dissolves readily in H_2SO_4 and also gives violet colour with $FeCl_3$ (aq). The compound is most likely

A. Isopropyl alcohol

B. Vinyl alcohol

C. Allyl alcohol

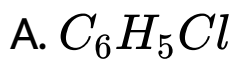
D. Benzyl alcohol

Answer: B



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6. An organic compound X is boiled with KOH when it evolves a gas which gives white precipitate with $MgSO_4$ solution. The compound X also gives salicylic acid on warming with phenol. X is likely to be:

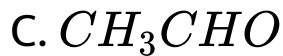
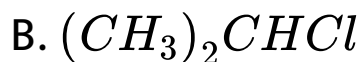


Answer: B



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7. Which of the following can be used to prepare propene and also propane in single step?



Answer: B



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8. $KMnO_4$ oxidation of which of the following will produce terephthalic acid?

A. o-xylene

B. m-Diemethyl benzene

C. p-Diethyl benzene

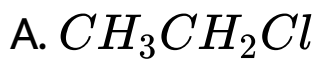
D. m-xylene

Answer: C



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9. In which of the following Cl – is not easily replaced?



B. Picryl chloride

C. Vinyl chloride

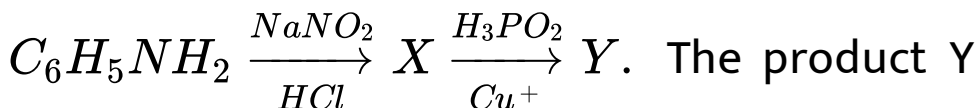
D. Allyl chloride

Answer: C

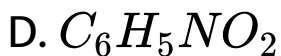
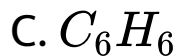
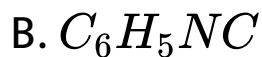
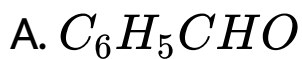


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10. In the sequence of reaction:



is:



Answer: C



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11. Which fo the following would undergo dehydration most readily?

A. 1 - Pheny 1-1-butanol

B. 2- phenyl 1-2 butanol

C. 1- Phenyl 1-2 -butanol

D. 2 - Phenyl -1- butanol

Answer: B



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12. The main products of the reaction between

C_6H_5CHO and formaldehyde in 50% NaOH

are

A. Benzyl alcohol and sodium formate

B. Benzene and HCOONa

C. CH₃OH and sodium benzoate

D. Benzoin

Answer: A



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13. Williamson's synthesis is an example of

A. Electrophilic addition

B. Elimination

C. Nucleophilic substitution

D. Electrophilic substitution

Answer: C



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14. Amongst the following compounds which is most acidic?

A. Ethanol

B. p -Nitrophenol

C. Picric acid

D. Phenol

Answer: C



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15. Among phenol (I), o-nitrophenol (II), p-nitrophenol (III), m-nitrophenol (IV), the correct order of decreasing acid strength is

A. IIIgtIIgtIVgtI

B. IgtIIgtIIIgtIV

C. IIIgtIVgtIgtII

D. IVgtIIIgtIIgtI

Answer: A



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16. Ethylene glycol on oxidation with periodic acid gives

A. formaldehyde

B. oxalic acid

C. glyoxal

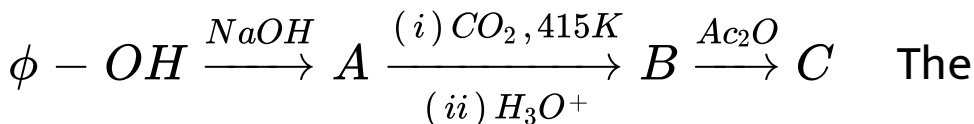
D. glycolic acid

Answer: A



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17. In the sequence of reaction:



Product C is

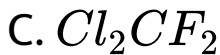
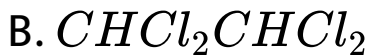
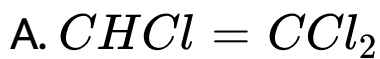
- A. Salicyclic acid
- B. Salicylaldehyde
- C. Salol
- D. Aspirin

Answer: D



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18. Westrosol has the following formula



Answer: A



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19. Acetanilide is subjected to nitration and the product formed is subjected to hydrolysis.

The resulting final product is mainly

A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 

Answer: B



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20. Ethyl iodide and silver nitrite react to form mainly

A. nitroethane

B. ethlnitrite

C. ethylnitrile

D. ethanol

Answer: B



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21. 

In the above sequence Y is:

A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 

Answer: D



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22. Amides can be converted into amines by

A. Hoffmann bromamide reaction

B. Perkin's reaction

C. Claisen Schmidt condensation

D. All the above methods

Answer: A



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23. Benzoylation of aniline gives benzanilide product. Which name is associated with the following reaction?

A. Kakule

B. Schotten Bauman

C. Gattermann

D. Hinsberg

Answer: B



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24. The aldehyde which will not reduce Fehling solution readily is

A. Ethanal

B. Benzaldehyde

C. Phenylacetaldehyde

D. Formaldehyde

Answer: B



View Text Solution

25. Which reagent can convert $CH \equiv CH$ to

$CIC \equiv CI$

A. Cl_2

B. HCl

C. NaOCl

D. Cl_2O_7

Answer: C



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26. $MeMgX$ react with D_2O to produce

A. CD_2

B. CH_3D

C. CH_3OMgX

D. CH_3OD

Answer: B



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27. In order to convert R-X to R-R prime, which reaction is most suitable?

A. Corey Honse reaction

B. Kolbe's reaction

C. Williamson's synthesis

D. Wurtz reaction

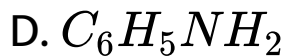
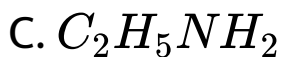
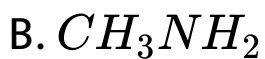
Answer: A



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28. Which of the following compounds is least basic?

A. NH_3



Answer: D



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29. The electrolytic reduction of aniline in strongly acidic medium produces

A. Phenol

B. p- Aminophenol

C. Hydroazbenze

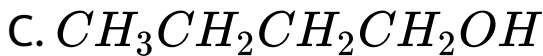
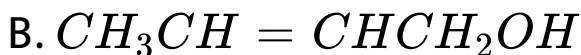
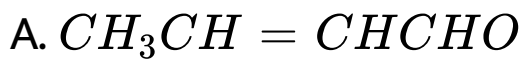
D. Azobenzene

Answer: B



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30. 2 moles of acetaldehyde are warmed in the presence of 10% $Ba(OH)_2$ to give a product which dehydrates to a compound X. The compound on reduction with $NaBH_4$ will give

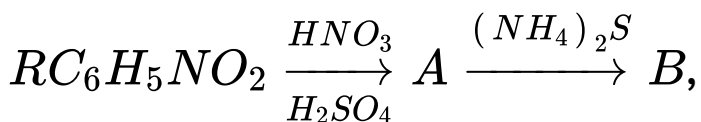


Answer: B



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31. For the sequence of reactions,



the

compound Bis

A. Aniline

B. m- dinitrobenzene

C. m- Nitroaniline

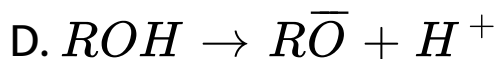
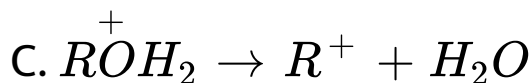
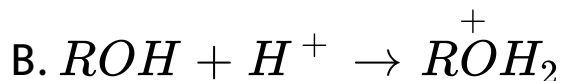
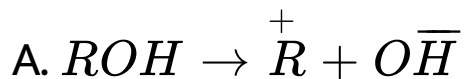
D. m- diaminobenzene

Answer: C



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32. Of the following reactions, which will be most inappropriate?



Answer: A



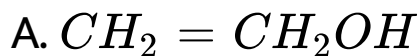
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33.

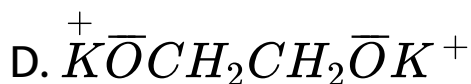
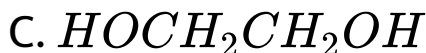
The

reaction

$2ClCH_2CH_2OH \xrightarrow[\text{(ii) Conc. } H_2SO_4]{\text{(i) } KOH}$ will produce



B. dioxane

**Answer: B****View Text Solution**

34. Oppanauer oxidation is the reverse process of

- A. Wolff Kisner reduction
- B. Rosenmund's reduction
- C. Clemmensen reduction
- D. Meerwein - Ponndorf reduction

Answer: D



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The probable structure of A is

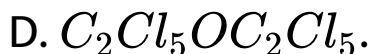
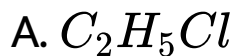


Answer: D



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36. Diethyl ether when treated with Cl_2 in dark gives mostly



Answer: B



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37. The reduction of $>C=O$ to $-CH_2$ using hydrazine and NaOEt is known as

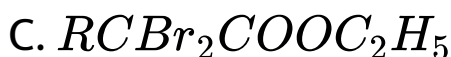
- A. Clemmensen reduction
- B. Rosenmund reduction
- C. Wolff Kishner reduction
- D. M.P. reduction

Answer: C



View Text Solution

38. Reformatsky reaction involves a carbonyl compound and



Answer: D



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39. The keto form of ethyl aceto acetate is indicated by

A. Sodium

B. $NaHSO_3$

C. $FeCl_3$

D. Br_2

Answer: B



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40. Benzaldehyde reacts with ethanolic KCN to give

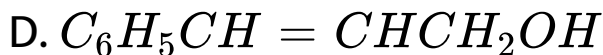
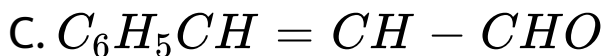
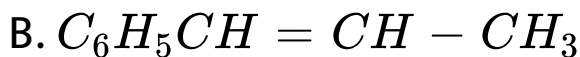
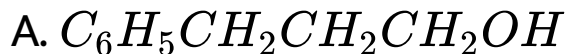


Answer: C



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41. Cinnamaldehyde on reduction with NaBH_4 gives



Answer: D



View Text Solution

42. Butan-2-one will not react with

- A. Semicarbazide
- B. Acetaldehyde
- C. Schiff ' s reagent
- D. Thioalcohol

Answer: C



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43. Which reagents are used in Balz Schieman reaction?

A. $\phi - OH$ and CO_2

B. Benzene diazonium salt and H_3PO_2

C. Benzene diazonium salt and HBF_3

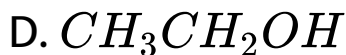
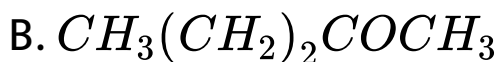
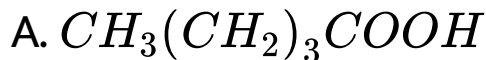
D. Chlorobenzene and chloral.

Answer: C



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44. Among the following which is the most soluble in cold 5% aq NaOH?



Answer: A



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45. Phenol can be separated from Benzoic acid effectively by the use of

A. NaHCO_3

B. NaOH

C. aqNH_3

D. None of these

Answer: A



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46. Dehydrohalogenation will not occur in

A. 

B. 

C. 

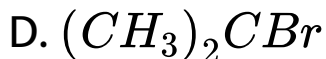
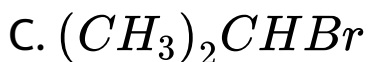
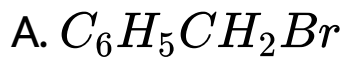
D. 

Answer: C



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47. The rate of S_N^1 reaction is fastest in the hydrolysis of which of the following halides?

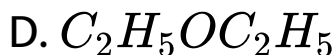


Answer: A



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48. Ethyl acetate treated with Na/EtOH gives



Answer: C



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49. Among



The correct order of increasing acid strength is:

A. II<III<I<IV

B. II<III<IV<I

C. III<II<IV<I

D. III<IV<II<I

Answer: B



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50. Among the following amines the correct order of decreasing basic strength is:



A. IV>III>II>I

B. II>III>I>IV

C. III>I>II>IV

D. III>II>I>IV

Answer: A



Unit Test 9

1. A copolymer of $CH_2 = CHCl$ and $CH_2 = CH(OCOCH_3)$ is called

A. Saran

B. Orlon

C. Dynal

D. Kinoyne

Answer: D



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2. Melamine plastic crockery is made of polymer material, the raw materials of which are

A. CH_3CHO and CH_2NH_2

B. 

C. 

D. 

Answer: C



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3. The polymer of 1,3-butadiene and acrylonitrile is called

A. Buna - s - rubber

B. Bruna - N rubber

C. Acrilan

D. None of these

Answer: B



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4. Which one of the following is a protein fibre

A. Polyester

B. Cotton

C. Silk

D. Rayon

Answer: C



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5. Which one of the following can be remelted time and again without producing any change

A. Bakelite

B. Melamine

C. Elastomers

D. Thermoplastic

Answer: D



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6. The polymerisation of ClC_2F_3 will produce

A. PCTFE

B. PTFE

C. PMMA

D. PAN

Answer: A



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7. Cellulose is a natural polymer of

A. α - D glucose

B. β -D glucose

C. α -D-fructofuranose

D. Maltose

Answer: B



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8. Chemical name of malamine is

A. 2,4-Dimino-1, 3- 5-trizine

B. 2,4,6-Triamino -1,3,5-triazine

C. 1,3,5-triamino benzene

D. 1,3,5- Triamino 2,5,6- treazine

Answer: B



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9. Which of the following element is present in natural silk but not in artificial silk ?

A. Sulphur

B. Chlorine

C. Nitrogen

D. Hydrogen

Answer: C



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10. The additive used to make PVC, a flexible plastic is called

A. Antioxidant

B. Plasticiser

C. Stabilizer

D. Synthesier

Answer: B



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11. Which of the following rubber is not a polydiene

A. Polyisoprene

B. Polychloroprene

C. Thiokol rubber

D. Synthesiezer

Answer: C



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12. Which of the following is not a cellulose product ?

A. Gun cotton

B. Rayon

C. Dacron

D. Celluloid

Answer: C



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13. Which of the following polymer has a monomer unit named prop-2-ene nitrile.

A. Orlon

B. Saran

C. Dacron

D. Tertron

Answer: A



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14. Which of the following is not a biopolymer

A. Starch

B. Proteins

C. Nucleic acids

D. Tetron

Answer: D



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15. Which of the following is non-biodegradable ?

A. Soap

B. Paper

C. Polyethene

D. wood

Answer: C



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16. Which of the following is used as antiseptic.

A. Dettol

B. Iodoform

C. Bithional

D. All of the above

Answer: D



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17. 10% solution of phenol is used as a

A. Antiseptic

B. Disinfectant

C. Both

D. None

Answer: B



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18. Brufen is used to relieve

A. Pain

B. constipation

C. Fungal infection

D. Bacterial infection

Answer: A



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19. Dettol consists of

- A. Xylenol+Terpeneol
- B. Chloroxylenol+terpeneol
- C. Cresol+ethanol
- D. None of these

Answer: B



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20. Which of the following is not a tranquilizer?

A. Barbituric acid

B. Seconal

C. Luminal

D. Phenacetin.

Answer: D



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21. Ibuprofen is a

- A. Propionic acid derivative
- B. benzoic acid derivative
- C. naphthanoic acid derivatives
- D. Sulphanilic acid derivative

Answer: A



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22. Antibiotic, penicillin G is

- A. An alkaloid
- B. an enzymes
- C. a heterocyclic
- D. A steroid.

Answer: C



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23. The central nervous system depressants that produce sleep are called

A. Sedatives

B. Hypnotics

C. Anaesthetics

D. Antibiotics

Answer: B



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24. The central nervous system depressants that reduce nervous tension and promote relaxation without producing sleep are called

A. Sedatives

B. Hypnotic

C. Anaesthetics

D. Antibacterial.

Answer: A



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25. Which of the following drugs combination is not correct

A. Biothional-Tranquilizer

B. Chloroamphenicol-Broad spectrum
antibiotics

C. Equanil-Sedative

D. Phenacetin-Antipyretic

Answer: A



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26. Which of the followings is used as a antipyretic drug ?

A. Aspirin

B. Paracetamol

C. Phenacetin

D. All of the above

Answer: D



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27. α -D glucose and β -D -glucose are

A. Enantiomers

B. Anomers

C. Epimers

D. Laevorotatory.

Answer: B



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28. Gums and pectins are example of

A. Proteins

B. Lipids

C. Enzymes

D. Polysaccharides.

Answer: C



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29. In nucleic acids, the sequence is

A. Phosphate-Base-sugar

B. Sugar-Phosphate-Base

C. Phosphate-sugar-Base

D. Base-Phosphate-Sugar.

Answer: C



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30. Which of the following bases is not present in DNA

A. Thymine

B. Uracil

C. Adenine

D. Guanine

Answer: B



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31. A nucleoside is made up of

A. A base and sugar

B. A base and phosphoric acid

C. A sugar and phosphoric acid

D. A sugar, a base and phosphoric acid

Answer: A



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32. The linkage which holds various amino acids units in primary structure of proteins is

A. Glycoside linkage

B. peptide linkage

C. ionic linkage

D. hydrogen bond.

Answer: B



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33. Which of the followings is an example of zwitter ion

A. Aniline

B. Alanine hydrochloride

C. Glycine

D. All of these

Answer: C



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34. Which of the following is an example of aldopentose

A. Glyceraldehyde

B. Ribose

C. Fructose

D. Erythrose.

Answer: B



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35. The number of bonds possible between a molecules of cytosine and a molecule of guanine in DNA molecule is

A. 1

B. 3

C. 2

D. 4

Answer: B



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36. Pyridioxine is the name given to vitamin

A. B_2

B. B_6

C. B_1

D. B_{12}

Answer: B



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37. In myoglobin the number of polypeptide chains associated with one heme unit is

A. Three

B. one

C. two

D. Four

Answer: B



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38. Which one of the following vitamins checks night blindness

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer: A



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39. Which one of the following is synthesised in our body by sun's rays

A. vitamin D

B. vitamin B

C. Vitamin K

D. Vitamin A

Answer: A



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40. With which of the following disease is vitamin K associated ?

A. Rickets

B. Coagulating property of blood

C. Scurvy

D. Sore throat

Answer: B



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41. Which name is associated with the chemical substances produced in the endocrine ductless glands ?

A. Vitamins

B. Antigens

C. Bile acids

D. Hormones

Answer: D



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42. Ergocalciferol is the name of vitamins

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer: D



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43. Insulin belongs to the category of

A. Peptide hormones

B. Vitamins

C. Amine hormones

D. Steroid hormone

Answer: A



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44. Peptide linkage is present in

A. Proteins

B. Polypeptides

C. Both

D. None

Answer: C



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45. Classification of proteins into fibrous and globular forms is on the basis of

- A. Primary structure
- B. Secodary structure
- C. Tertiary structure
- D. Quarternary structure

Answer: C



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46. Which one of the following statements about ozone and ozone layer is true.

A. Ozone layer is beneficial to us because ozone cuts out the ultraviolet radiation of the sun

B. The conversion of ozone to oxygen is an endothermic reaction

C. Ozone has a triatomic linear molecule

D. None of the above

Answer: A



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47. Which one of the following statements is false ?

A. Oil spill in sea water increases the DO value

B. The main reason for river water pollution is industrial and domestic sewage discharge

C. Surface water contains a lot of organic matter , mineral, mineral nutrients and radioactive materials

D. Oil Spill in sea water causes heavy damage of fishery

Answer: A



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48. Which of the following is not a consequence of green house effect

A. Climatic conditions will be changed

resulting in increase in temperature

B. Plants in warmer climates with adequate

rain fall would grow faster

C. The incidence of infectious disease is likely to increase

D. Malaria will be controlled as the mosquitoes will not survive

Answer: D



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49. Which of the following is not involved in the formation of photochemical smog

A. Hydrocarbon

B. NO

C. SO_2

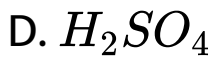
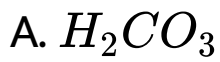
D. O_3

Answer: C



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50. The substances which have the largest concentration in acid rain.



Answer: D



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