



CHEMISTRY

BOOKS - MS CHOUHAN CHEMISTRY (HINGLISH)

PRACTICAL ORGANIC CHEMISTRY





Compounds (X) and (Y) can be differentiated by :

A. H_3O^\oplus , NaOI

1.

B. H_3O^{\oplus} , then Fehling test

C. H_3O^{\oplus} , then Na

D. Both (b) and (c)

Answer: D



differentiated by :

A. H_3O^{\oplus}, Na

B. H_3O^{\oplus} , Tollens' test

C. H_3O^{\oplus} , Fehling test

D. All of these

Answer: D

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be differentiated by :

A. Hinsberg test

B. Iso-cyanide test

C. $NaNO_2$, HCl, then β -Naphthol

D. NaOH

Answer: C



Above compounds can be differentiated by using the reagent :

A. NaOH, Tollen's reagent, $FeCl_3$

B. CrO_3 , Tollen's reagent, $FeCl_3$

C. Tollen's reagent, CrO_3 , $FeCl_3$

D. Na, Tollen's reagent, $FeCl_3$

Answer: B



Above compounds can be differentiated by the salicylate. Which of the following chemical test ? (used in decreasing order)

A. $NaOH, FeCl_3, NaHCO_3$

B. aq. $NaHCO_3, FeCl_3, NaOH$

C. NaOI, NaOH, $NaHCO_3$

D. NaOH, Na, $NaHCO_3$

Answer: B



Above compounds can be differentiated by which of the following chemical test? (used in decreasing order)

A. NaOH, $NaHCO_3$, HCl

B. HCl, NaOH, $NaHCO_3$

 $C. NaHCO_3, NaOH, HCl$

D. $NaOH, HCl, NaHCO_3$

Answer: C



Product (A) in the above reaction is:



B. (b) CH₂ - CH₃ (b) CH₂ - CH₃

 $\stackrel{OH}{\stackrel{|}{\leftarrow}}$ C. $Ph-CH_2-\stackrel{OH}{CH}-CH_3$



Answer: C





above compounds (P) & (Q) can be differentiated by :

A. amm. $AgNO_3$

 $\mathsf{B.}\, NaOH$

C. $FeCl_3$

D. Both (a) & (b)

Answer: D



Answer: D



10. Which of the following compounds give positive Tollen's test ?









Answer: C

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11. Give a simple test to differentiate

cyclohexane and cyclohexene

A. Br_2/H_2O

B. Bayer's test

C. Tollen's reagent

D. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: D

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12. Give test to differentiate (Bromobenzene) Ph-Br and benzyl bromide $(PhCH_2Br)$.

A. (i) aq. KOH (ii) Na

B. $AgNO_3$

 $\mathsf{C}.KMnO_4$

D. All of these

Answer: D

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13. Give test to differentiate 1,1-dichloroethane and 1,2-dichloroethane :

A. 2,4-DNP then aq. KOH

B. aq. KOH then 2, 4-DNP

 $C. NaHSO_3$

D. Lucas reagent

Answer: B

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14. Test to differentiate between (CH_3OH) (methanol)

and (Ph - OH) is/are : (Phenol)

A. Litmus test

B. $FeCl_3$

C. Br_2/H_2O

D. All of these

Answer: D

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15. Acetaldehyde and benzaldehyde can be differentiated by :

A. Fehling test

B. lodoform test

C. Tollen's reagent

D. both (a) and (b)

Answer: D

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16. Ethylamine and diethylamine cannot be differentiated by :

A. Hinsberg test

B. carbylamine test

C. lodoform test

D. both (a) and (b)

Answer: C

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17. Lassaigne's test for the detection of nitrogen will fail in the case of :

A. NH_2CONH_2

B. $NH_2CONHNH_2$. HCl

 $\mathsf{C.}\, NH_2NH_2.\ HCl$

$\mathsf{D.}\, C_6H_5NHNH_2.2HCl$

Answer: C

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18. Sodium nitroprusside when added to an alkaline solution ions produces a colouration which is :

A. red

B. blue

C. brown

D. purple

Answer: B



19. In Kjeldahl's method, nitrogen present is estimated as :

A. N_2

 $\mathsf{B.}\,NH_3$

$\mathsf{C}.NO_2$

D. none of these

Answer: B



20. In Kjeldahl's method of estimation of nitrogen, K_2SO_4 acts as:

A. an oxidising agent

B. catalytic agent

C. hydrolysing agent

D. boiling point elevator

Answer: D



21. The prussian blue colour obtained during the test of nitrogen by Lassaigne's test is due to the formation of:

A. $Fe[Fe(CN)_6]_3$

$\mathsf{B.} Na_3 \big[Fe(CN)_6 \big]$

$\mathsf{C.}\, Fe(CN)_3$

$\mathsf{D.}\, Na_4 \big[Fe(CN)_5 NOS\big]$

Answer: D

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22. A compound which does not give a positive

test in Lassaigne's test for nitrogen is :

A. urea

B. hydrazine

C. azobenzene

D. phenyl hydrazine

Answer: B

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23. p-nitrophenol and o-nitrophenol are separated by :

A. distillation

B. steam distillation

C. crystallization

D. fractional crystallization

Answer: A

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24. Which of the following reagent is used for

the separation of acetaldehyde from acetophenone ?

A. NH_2OH

$\mathsf{B.}\,NaOI$

C. Tollen's reagent

D. $C_6H_5NHNH_2$

Answer: C



25. A gas is found to have a formula $[CO]_x$. If

its vapour density is 70, then value of x is

A. 2.5

 $\mathsf{B.}\,3.0$

 $\mathsf{C.}\,5.0$

 $D.\,6.0$

Answer: C

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26. The structure of the monomer that would give the following polymer by an addition

mechanism is :











Answer: C



27. Identify the correct set of stereochemical relationships amongst the following monosaccharides I-IV $\int_{(I)}^{(I)} \int_{(I)}^{(I)} \int_{(I)$

A.I and II are anomers, III and IV are

epimers

B.I and II are epimers, III and IV are

anomers

C. I and III are anomers, I and II are epimers

D. I and III epimers, II and IV are anomers

Answer: C

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28. A dye, phenolphtnalein is prepared by reacting phenol with phthalic anhydride in acidic medium. It give pnik colour in alkaline medium due to extended conjugation in a new complex formed (phthalein-dye test) identify

the complex A:



 $\xrightarrow{\circ}_{OH} (A)$ Product ;





D. None



Level 2

1. Given are the isomers of $C_8H_8O_2$.



Which isomer gives positive iodoform test?

B.b

C. d

D. e

Answer: D

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2. Given are the isomers of $C_8H_8O_2$.



Which isomer gives +ve Tollen's test, also

reacts with $FeCl_3$?

A. b

B.f

C. c

D. d

Answer: B



3. Given are the isomers of $C_8H_8O_2$.



Which isomer reacts with $NaHCO_3$?

A. c

B. d

C. e

D. f

Answer: A



4. Given are the isomers of $C_8H_8O_2$.



Which isomer on hydrolysis gives 1,4-di

hydroxybenzen?

A. a

B.d

C.e

D. f

Answer: B



5.
$$Ph - \overset{O}{C} - OH \xrightarrow{NaHCO_3} (A)$$
 gas $Ph - OH \xrightarrow{Na} (B)$ gas

,

Sum of molecular mass of gas (A + B = ?)

