

India's Number 1 Education App

CHEMISTRY

BOOKS - MS CHOUHAN

PRACTICAL ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Level 1



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

A. H_3O^\oplus , NaOI

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

C. H_3O^{\oplus} , then Na

D. Both b and c

Answer: D



and $CH_3-CH_2-\mathop{O}\limits_{(Q)}-CH_2-CH_3$ can

be differntiated by:

A.
$$H_3O^{\oplus}, Na$$

B. H_3O^{\oplus} , tollen's test

C. H_3O^{\oplus} , Fehling test

D. All of these

Answer: D



differntiated 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 to decreasing order)

A. NaOH, FeCl₃, NaHCO₃

B. aq. NaHCO₃. FeCl₃, NaOH

C. NaOI, NaOH, $NaHCO_3$

D. NaOH, Na, $NaHCO_3$

Answer: B



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 :



СН₂ – СН₃ в. 🙆





Answer: A





Above compounds (P) & (Q) canbe differentiated by:

A. amm. $AgNO_3$

B. NaOH

C. $FeCl_3$

D. Both a and b

Answer: D



9. Which of the following compounds give positive Tollen's tests?

A.
$$(CH_2)_2 < CO_2H \\ CO_2H \\ CO_2H$$







Answer: D



10. Which of the following compounds give

positive Tollen's tests?









D.

Answer: C



11. Give a simple test to differentiate cyclohexane and cyclohexene

A. Br_2/H_2O

B. Bayer's reagent

C. Tollen's reagent

D. Both a and b

Answer: D

12. Give test to differentiate (Bromobenzene)

Ph-Br and benzyl bromide $(PhCH_2Br)$.

A. (i) aq KOH(ii) Na

 $\mathsf{B.}\,AgNO_3$

 $\mathsf{C}.KMnO_4$

D. All these

Answer: D

13. Give test to differentiate 1,1-dichloroethane

and 1,2-dicholoroethane:

A. 2,4-DNP then aq. KOH

B. aq. KOH then 2,4-DNP

 $C. NaHSO_3$

D. Lucal reagent

Answer: B

14. Test to differentiate between (CH_3OH)

 (M_3OH)

and Ph - OH is /are: (Phenol)

A. Litmus test

B. $FeCl_3$

C. Br_2/H_2O

D. All of these

Answer: D

15. Acetaldeyde and benzaldehyde can be differentiated by

A. Fehling test

B. lodoform test

C. Tollen's reagent

D. Both a and b

Answer: D

16. Ethylamine and diethylamine cannot be

differentiated by

A. Hinsberg test

B. Carbylamine test

C. lodoform test

D. Both a and b

Answer: C

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

18. Sodium nitroprusside when added to an alkaline solution of sulphide ions produces

A. red

B. blue

C. brown

D. purple

Answer: B

19. In Kjeldahl's method, the nitrogen presence

is estimated as

A. N_2

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 oxidisin agent

B. catalytic agent

C. hydrolysing agent

D. boiling point elevator

Answer: D

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

A. $Fe[Fe(CN)_{6}]_{3}$ B. $Na_{3}[Fe(CN)_{6}]$ C. $Fe(CN)_{3}$

D. $Na_4 [Fe(CN)_6 NOS]$

Answer: D



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

23. p-nitrophenol and o-nitrophenol are

separated by:

A. distillation

B. steam distillation

C. crystallization

D. fractional crystallization

Answer: A

24. Which of the following reagent is used for

the separation of acetaldehyde from accetophenone?

A. NH_2OH

 $\mathsf{B.}\,NaOI$

C. Tollen's reagent

D. $C_6H_5NHNH_2$

Answer: C

25. The formula of gas is $[CO]_x$. If its vapour

density is 70, the value of x will be:

A. 2.5

B. 3

C. 5

D. 6

Answer: C

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











Answer: C



monosaccharides I-IV.



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

epimers

B.I andII are epimers, III and IV are

anomers

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

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

anomers.

Answer: C

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







Β.



D. None

Answer: B







Which isomer gives positive iodoform test?

A. a

B.b

С. с

D. e

Answer: D





Which isomer gives +ive Tollen's test, also reacts with $FeCl_3$?

A. b

B.f

С. с

D. d

Answer: B



Which isomer reacts with $NaHCO_3$?

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A. c

B.d

C. e

D. f

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

Which isomer on hydrolysis gives 1,4-di

hydroxybenzene?

A. a

B.d

C. e

D. f

Answer: B



$${f 5.}\,Ph- \stackrel{O}{C}-OH \stackrel{NaHCO_3}{\longrightarrow} (A) {
m gas}$$

$$Ph - OH \stackrel{Na}{\longrightarrow} (B)gas$$

- -

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