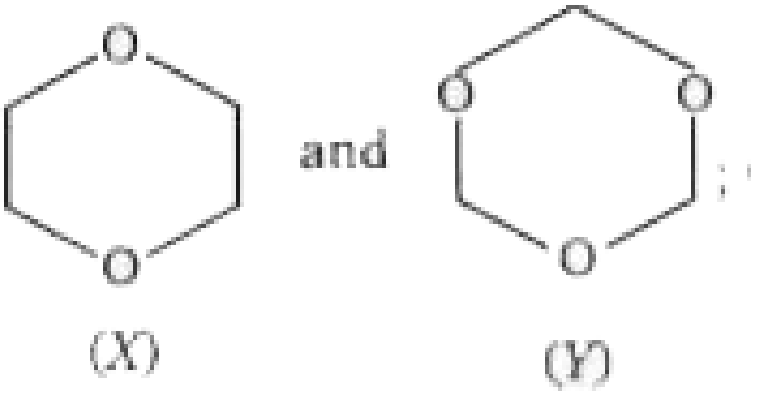
CHEMISTRY

BOOKS - MS CHOUHAN

PRACTICAL ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Level 1

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

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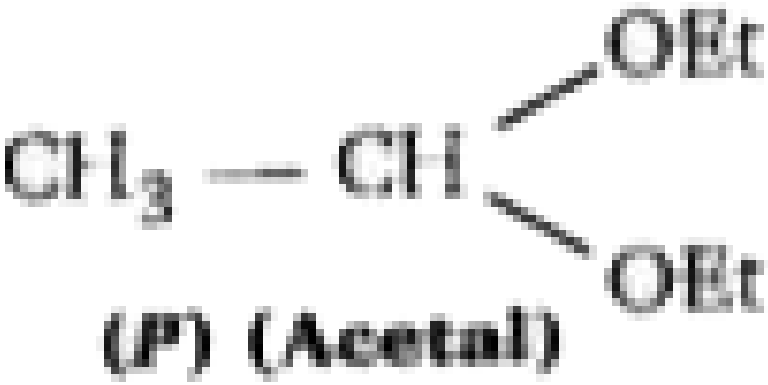
2. Compound



(P) (Acetal)

and $CH_3 - CH_2 - \underset{(Q)}{O} - CH_2 - CH_3$ 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

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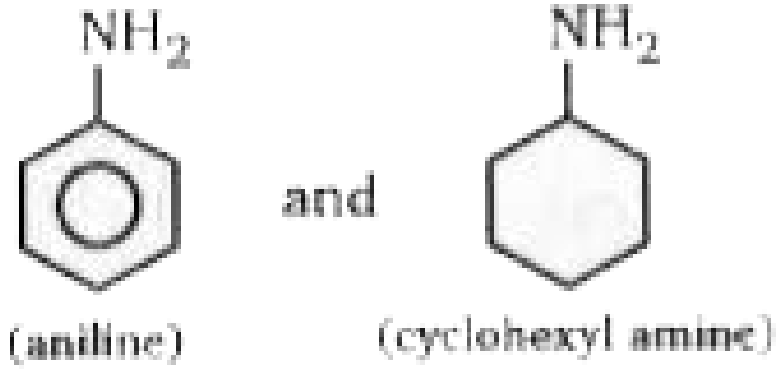
3. 

canbe differntiated by

A. Hinsberg test

B. Iso-cyanide test

C. $NaNO_2$, HCl, then β- Naphthol

D. NaOH

Answer: C

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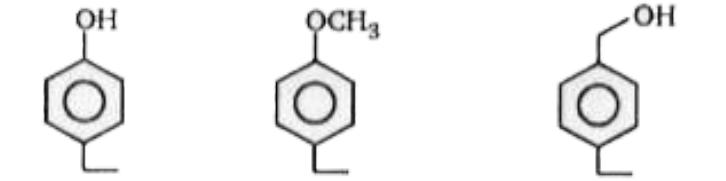
4.



(p-ethyl phenol) (p-methyl anisole) (p-ethyl benzyl alcohol)

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

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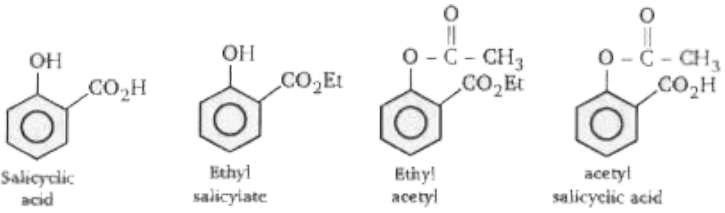
5.



Above compounds can be differentiated by the salicylate. Which of the following chemical test? (used to 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

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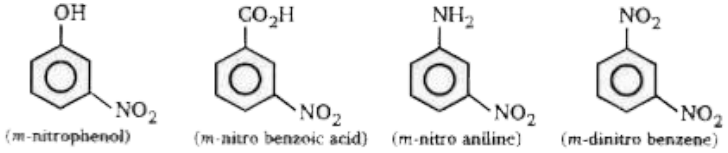
6. 

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

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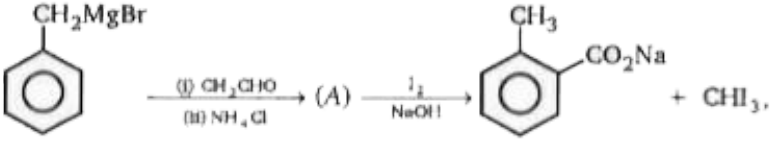
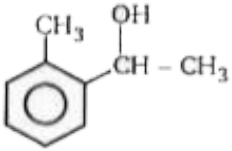
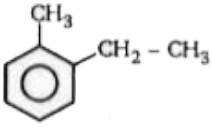
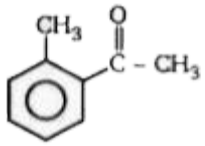
7. 

Product (A) in the above reaction is :

A. 

B. 

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

D. 

Answer: A

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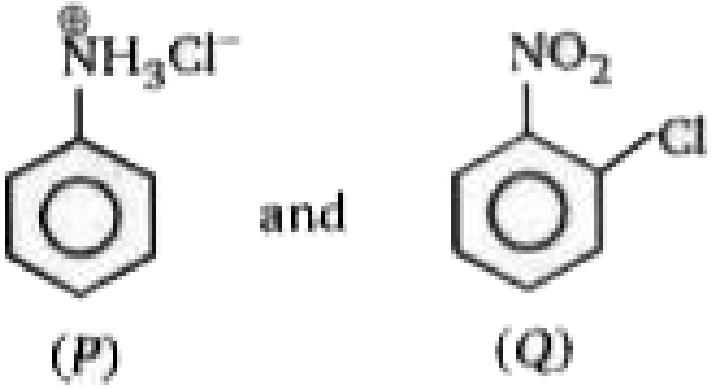
8. 

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

A. amm. $AgNO_3$

B. NaOH

C. $FeCl_3$

D. Both a and b

Answer: D

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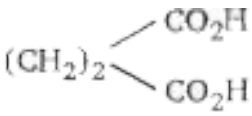
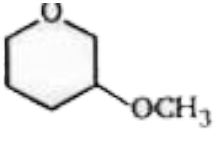
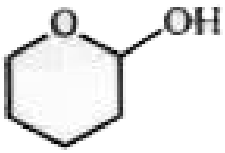
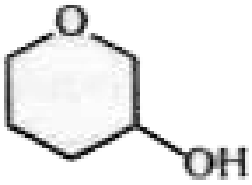
9. Which of the following acid give positive Tollen's reagent test.

A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 

Answer: D

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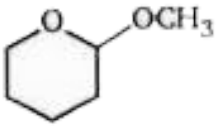
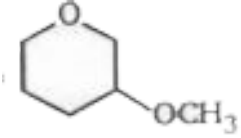
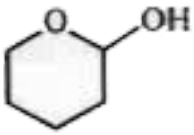
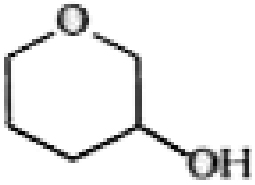
10. Which of the following compounds give positive Tollen's tests?

A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 

Answer: C

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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

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12. Give a test to differentiate chemically between butter and vegetable oil .

A. (i) aq KOH(ii) Na

B. $AgNO_3$

C. $KMnO_4$

D. All these

Answer: D

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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

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14. Test to differentiate between $\underset{(\text{methanol})}{(CH_3OH)}$ and $\underset{(\text{Phenol})}{Ph-OH}$ is /are:

A. Litmus test

B. $FeCl_3$

C. Br_2 / H_2O

D. All of these

Answer: D

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15. Acetaldeyde and benzaldehyde can be differentiated by

A. Fehling test

B. Iodoform 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. Iodoform 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. $NH_2CONHNH_2.HCl$

C. $NH_2NH_2.HCl$

D. $C_6H_5NHNH_2.2HCl$

Answer: C

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

A. red

B. blue

C. brown

D. purple

Answer: B

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

A. N_2

B. NH_3

C. NO_2

D. None of these

Answer: B

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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

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21. The prussian blue colour in the test of nitrogen by Lassagine's solution is due to :

A. $Fe\left[Fe(CN)_6\right]_3$

B. $Na_3\left[Fe(CN)_6\right]$

C. $Fe(CN)_3$

D. $Na_4\left[Fe(CN)_6NOS\right]$

Answer: D

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22. A compound which does not give a positive tests in lassaigne's test for nitrogen is

A. urea

B. hydrazine

C. azobenzene

D. phenyl hydrazine

Answer: B

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23. A mixture of o-nitrophenol and p-nitrophenol can be 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 accetophenone?

A. NH_2OH

B. $NaOI$

C. Tollen's reagent

D. $C_6H_5NHNH_2$

Answer: C

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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

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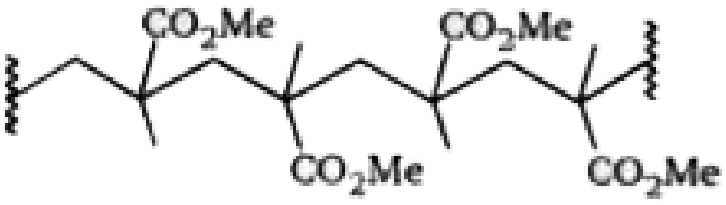
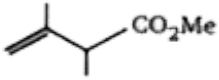
26. The structure of the monomer that would give the following polymer by an addition mechanism is :



A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 

Answer: C

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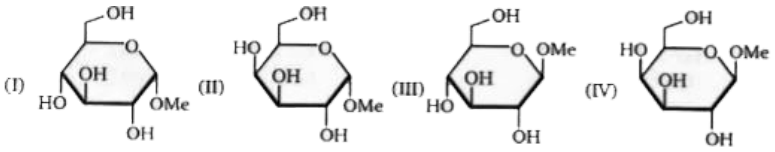
27. Identify the correct set of stereochemical relationships amongst the following monosaccharides I-IV



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

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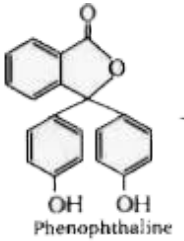
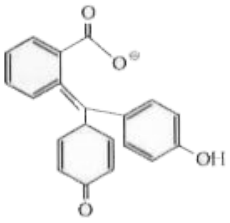
28. A dye, phenolphtnalein is prepared by reacting phenol with phthalic anhydride in acidic medium. It give pink colour in alkaline medium due to extended conjugation I a new complex formed (phthalein- dye test) identify the compled A:



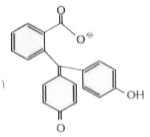
Phenophthaline

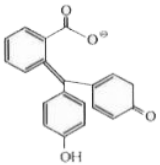
$\xrightarrow{\ominus OH}$ (A) Product ; The structure of (A) is:

A.



B.





C. _____

D. None

Answer: B

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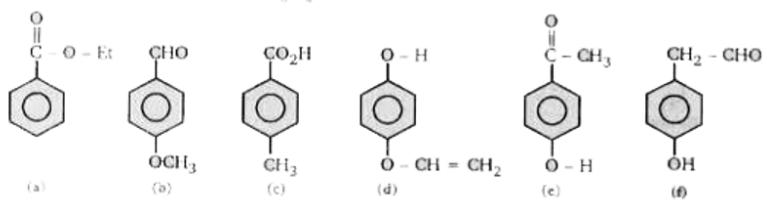
Level 2



1.

Which isomer gives positive iodoform test?

A. a

B. b

C. c

D. e

Answer: D

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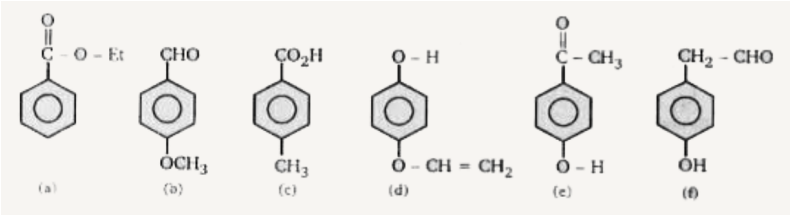
2. 

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

A. b

B. f

C. c

D. d

Answer: B

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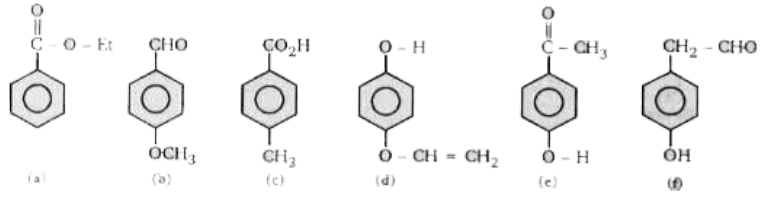
3. 

Which isomer reacts with $NaHCO_3$?

A. c

B. d

C. e

D. f

Answer: A

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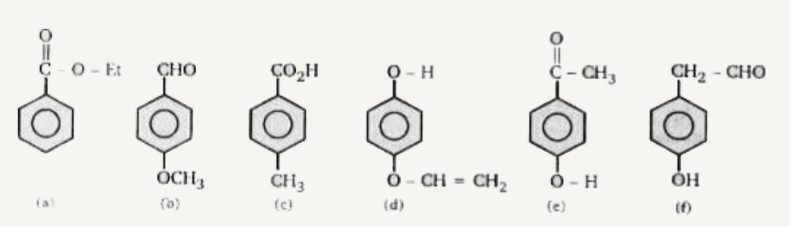
4. 

Which isomer on hydrolysis gives 1,4-di hydroxybenzene?

A. a

B. d

C. e

D. f

Answer: B

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5.

$$Ph - \overset{\overset{O}{||}}{C} - Oh \xrightarrow[NaHCO_3]{14} (A)\text{gas}, Ph - Oh \xrightarrow{Na} (B)gas$$

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

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