



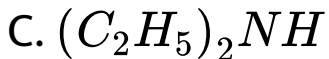
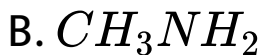
# CHEMISTRY

## BOOKS - MODERN PUBLICATION CHEMISTRY (KANNADA ENGLISH)

### UNIT TEST -08

#### Questions

1. Which of the following does not react with acetyl chloride ?



**Answer: A**



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2. Which of the following is less basic than methylamine ?

A. Dimethylamine

B. Benzylamine

C. Ethylamine

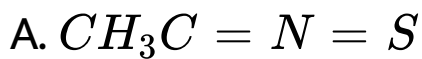
D. Trimethylamine

**Answer: B**



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3. Which of the following represents the poisonous gas which caused tragedy in Bhopal in 1984 ?



**Answer: D**



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**4. Which of the following is vitamin ?**

A. Pepsin

B. Riboflavin

C. Keratin

D. Insulin

**Answer: B**



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5. Dehydration of primary amides with  $SOCl_2$

gives :

A. Nitriles

B. Isocyanides

C. Amines

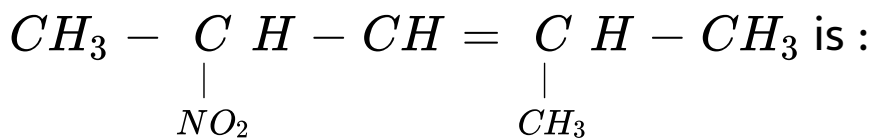
D. Nitro compounds

**Answer: A**



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6. The IUPAC name of the compound,



A. 4-Nitro-2-methyl-2-pentene

B. 4-Nitro-2, 4-dimethyl-2-butene

C. 2-Nitro-4-methyl-3-pentene

D. 1-Nitro-1, 3-dimethyl-2-butene.

**Answer: C**



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7. Aromatic primary amines can be distinguished from aliphatic primary amines by:

A. Tollen's test

B. Carbylamine test

C. Azo dye test

D. Action on red litmus paper.

**Answer: C**



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**8.** The action of aniline with benzoyl chloride in the presence of aqueous NaOH gives :



A. Benzamide

B. N-Phenylbenzamide

C. p-Aminobenzophenone

D. N-Phenylacetamide.

**Answer: B**



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9. Benzene diazonium chloride on treatment with KCN in the presence of copper powder gives :

A. Benzanilide

B. Benzotrile

C. Benzene

D. Benzoic acid.

**Answer: B**



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**10. Cellulose is a:**

A. Carbohydrate

B. Protein

C. Nucleotide

D. Polypeptide.

**Answer: A**



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**11. Isoleucine is :**

A. Protein

B. Nucleic acid

C. Phospholipid

D. Carbohydrate.

**Answer: A**



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**12.** Give an example for globular proteins.

A. Collagen

B. Fibroin

C. Myoglobin

D. Keratin.

**Answer: C**



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**13.** The disease phenyl ketone urea is caused by the deficiency of:

A. Vitamin A

B. Lysine

C. Phenylalanine hydroxylase

D. Vitamin  $B_{12}$

**Answer: C**



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**14.** The non-protein component in enzymes which is necessary for its biological activity is :

A. Lipids

B. Coenzymes

C. Hormones

D. Phosphoric acid.

**Answer: B**



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**15. The best source of vitamin A is :**

A. Wheat

B. Carrots

C. Beans

D. Oranges.

**Answer: B**



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**16.** The segment of a DNA molecule which codes for a specific protein is called :

A. Genetic code

B. Hormone

C. A gene

D. Muta rotation.



**Answer: C**



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**17. Which of the following is not a pyrimidine:**

A. Guanine

B. Uracil

C. Cytosine

D. Thymine.

**Answer: A**



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**18.** Name the energy currency of the cell ?

A. ADP

B. AMP

C. ATP

D. none of these

**Answer: C**



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**19.** Which of the following is not an essential amino acid ?

A. Valine

B. Phenylalanine

C. Serine

D. Leucine.

**Answer: C**



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20. The pyrimidine bases present in DNA are :

A. Cytocine and adenine

B. Cytocine and thymine

C. Cytocine and guanine

D. Cytocine and uracil.

**Answer: B**



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21. Commonly used antiseptic 'Dettol' is a mixture of:

A. Chloroxylenol and phenylsalicylate

B. Boric acid and chloroxylenol

C. Chloroxylenol and terpineol

D. Bithuonal and iodoform.

**Answer: C**



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22. The chemical name of vitamin  $B_1$  is :

A. Riboflavin

B. Pyridoxine

C. Thiamine

D. Ascorbic acid.

**Answer: C**



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23. The compound which acts both as antipyretic as well as analgesic is

A. Aspirin

B. Chloromycetin

C. Seconal

D. Bithional.

**Answer: A**



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24. Which of the following is not an artificial sweetening agent ?

A. Alitame

B. p-Hydroxybenzoate

C. Aspartame

D. Sucralose.

**Answer: B**



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25. The antiseptic action of dettol is due to

A. Chloroquine

B. Chloramphenicol

C. Chloroxylenol

D. Phenacetin.

**Answer: C**



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26. Which of the following is an antihistamine drug?

A. Ciprofloxacin

B. Chlorpheniramine maleate

C. Chloroquine

D. Chloramphenicol.

**Answer: B**



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27. The main function of haemoglobin is to :

A. help in muscular movement.

B. store oxygen until it is needed for reproduction.

C. catalyse biochemical processes.

D. transport oxygen from lungs to various tissues through blood stream.

**Answer: D**



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**28.** The disaccharide present in milk is :

A. Sucrose

B. Lactose

C. Maltose

D. Cellulose.

**Answer: B**



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29. The key structural feature of protein is:

A. Ether linkage

B. Peptide bond

C. Ester linkage

D. All the three.

**Answer: B**



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**30.** The most concentrated source of energy in the human body is :

A. Nucleic acids

B. Proteins

C. Fats

D. Sugar.

**Answer: C**



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31. Which of the following compounds gives a secondary amine on reduction ?

A. Nitromethane

B. Nitroethane

C. Methyl cyanide

D. Methyl isocyanide.

**Answer: D**



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32. The compound which on reacting with aqueous nitrous acid at low temperature produces an oily nitrosamine is

A. Methylamine

B. Ethylamine

C. Diethylamine

D. Triethylamine.

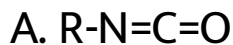
**Answer: C**



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33. Intermediates formed during the reaction of  $RCONH_2$  with  $Br_2$  and KOH are :



**Answer: A**



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**34.** Bromine water reacts with aniline to give :

A. o-Bromoaniline

B. m-Bromoaniline

C. 2, 4, 6-Tribromoaniline

D. o- and p-bromoaniline.

**Answer: C**



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**35.** Rice is deficient in :

A. Lysine

B. Leucine

C. Glycine

D. Alanine.

**Answer: A**



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**36.** Mutation in DNA occurs because of changes in the sequence of:

- A. phosphate units
- B. ribose units
- C. nitrogenous bases
- D. none of these.

**Answer: C**



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**37.** Which of the following is a step growth polymer?

A. Nylon

B. Polyisoprene

C. Polythene

D. Polyacrylonitrile.

**Answer: A**



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**38.** Terylene is a polymer of:

A. Hexamethylene diamine and adipic acid

B. Phenol and formaldehyde

C. Ethylene glycol and terephthalic acid

D. Butadiene + Styrene.

**Answer: C**



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**39.** Copolymerisation of 1,3-butadiene and acrylonitrile gives :

A. PHBV

B. Glyptal

C. Buna-N

D. Buna-S.

**Answer: C**



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**40.** Which of the following acts as an antiseptic as well as disinfectant ?

A. Equanil

B. Bithional

C. Phenol

D. Chlorine.

**Answer: C**



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**41.** Ascorbic acid is a chemical name of:

A. Vitamin  $B_{12}$

B. Vitamin D



C. Vitamin C

D. Vitamin K.

**Answer: C**



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**42.** Which of the following is not present in RNA?

A. Uracil

B. Ribose

C. Thyamine

D. Phosphate.

**Answer: C**



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**43.** Navolac on heating with HCHO gives :

A. Melamine formaldehyde polymer

B. Synthetic rubber

C. Teflon

D. Bakelite.

**Answer: D**



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**44.** Gastric juices contain:

A. HCl

B. Bile acids

C. Phosphoric acid

D. Dil. acetic acid.

**Answer: A**



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**45.** Acetone oxime on catalytic hydrogenation gives :

- A. Propanamine
- B. Isopropylamine
- C. Ethyl methyl amine
- D. Ethanamine and methane.

**Answer: B**



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**46.** The reduction of  $CH_3CN$  to  $CH_3CH_2NH_2$  is called :

- A. Rosenmund reduction
- B. Clemmensen's reduction
- C. Mendius reduction
- D. Hofmann reaction.

**Answer: C**



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47. In the reaction, Acetamide  $\xrightarrow{P_2O_5} X \xrightarrow{4H} Y$

the end product is :

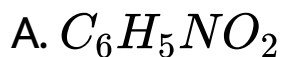
- A. Methylamine
- B. Methyl cyanide
- C. Ethylamine
- D. Ethane.

**Answer: C**



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**48.** Aniline on reaction with conc.  $HNO_3$  produces :



B. m nitro aniline

C. p-Benzoquinone



**Answer: D**



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**49.** Which of the following vitamins contains isoprene unit?

A. Vitamin A

B. Vitamin C

C. Vitamin  $B_2$

D. Vitamin E.



**Answer: A**



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**50. A biological catalyst is:**

- A. An amino acid
- B. A nitrogen molecule
- C. Urea
- D. An enzyme.

**Answer: D**



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51. Which of the following has lowest  $pK_b$  value ?

A. pyrrole

B. aniline

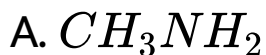
C. cyclohexylamine

D. diphenylamine

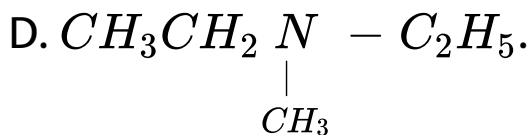
**Answer: C**



52. Which of the following amine is optically active ?



C. Sec-butylamine



Answer: C



53. Most dangerous metal pollutant of automobile exhausts is

A. mercury

B. lead

C. copper

D. cadmium.

**Answer: B**



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54. Which of the following has an ester linkage

?

A. Bakelite

B. Terylene

C. Nylon

D. Rubber.

**Answer: B**



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55. The structure of uracil is :



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56. The conversion of maltose to glucose is possible by the enzyme :

A. zymase

B. lactase

C. maltase

D. diastase.

**Answer: C**



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**57. 2-Acetoxy benzoic acid is :**

- A. Antiseptic
- B. Aspirin
- C. Antibiotic
- D. Mordant dye

**Answer: B**



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58. The RNAs which take part in the synthesis of proteins is/are :

A. m-RNA

B. t-RNA

C. r-RNA

D. all the above.

**Answer: D**





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