



CHEMISTRY

BOOKS - SAI CHEMISTRY (TELUGU ENGLISH)

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY-II

Mcq

1. Phenol on oxidation in air gives

- A. Quinone
- B. Catechol
- C. Resorcinol
- D. o-cresol

Answer: a

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2. Identify the reagents A and B respectively in the following reactions.



A. $SOCl_2, H_2 / Pd - BaSO_4, SOCl_2$

B. $H_2 / Pd - BaSO_4, SOCl_2$,

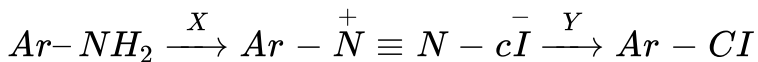
C. $SOCl_2, H_2O_2$

D. $SOCl_2, OsO_4$

Answer: a

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3. Predict respectively 'X' and 'Y' in the following reactions.



A. $NaNO_3$ and Cl_2

B.) $NaNO_3 - HCl$ and HCl

C. $NaNO_2 - HCl$ and $Cu//HCl$

D. $NaNO_2 - HCl$ and $NaNH_2$

Answer: c



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4. Identify Z in the following reaction



A.

B.

C. 

D. 

Answer: c

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5. Which intermediate is formed in the Reimer-Tiemann reaction?

A. Aldehyde

B. Carbanion

C. Substituted benzal chloride

D. Carbanion

Answer:

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6. Which one of the following is an acetal?

A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 

Answer: a

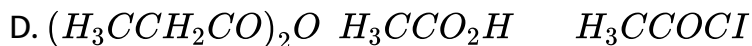
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7. $H_3CCH_2CO_2 \xrightarrow[\Delta]{P_2O_5} X \xrightarrow{H_2O} Y \xrightarrow{SOCl_2} Z$ Identify X, Y and Z.

A. $H_2C = CHCO_2H$ $HOH_2CCHOHCO_2H$

$HOH_2CCHOHCOCI$

B. $(H_3CCH_2CO)_2O$ $H_3CCH_2CO_2H$ H_3CCH_2COCI

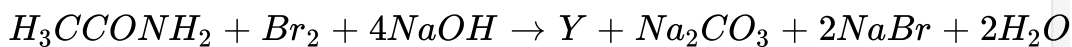


Answer: b

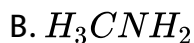


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8.




. What is Y in the reaction?

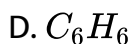
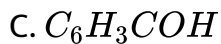
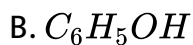
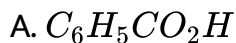


Answer: b



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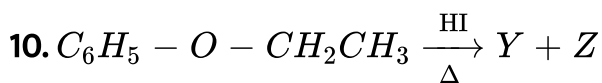
9. What is Z in the following reaction sequence?



Answer: c



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identify Y and Z in the above reaction.



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11. $X \xrightarrow{Y}$ Benzoquinone

A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 

Answer: c

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12. $CH_2MgBr + CO_2 \xrightarrow{\text{Dry ether}} Y \xrightarrow{H_3O} Z$

A. Ethyl acetate

B. Acetic acid

C. Propanoic acid

D. Methyl acetate

Answer: b

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13. Assertion (A) NH_2 group of aniline is ortho, para directing in electrophilic substitutions.

Reason (R) NH_2 group stabilises the arenium ion formed by the ortho, para attack of the electrophile.

The correct answer is

A. Both (A) and (R) are correct, (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

B. Both (A) and (R) are correct, (R) is the not correct explanation of (A)

C. (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect

D. (A) is not correct, but (R) is correct

Answer: a



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14. Heating chloroform with aqueous sodium hydroxide solution forms

A. Sodium acetate

B. Sodium Oxalate

C. Sodium formate

D. Chloral

Answer: c



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15. The products formed in the reaction of phenol with Br, dissolved in CS_2 at $0^\circ C$ are

- A. o-bromo, m-bromo and p-bromophenols
- B. o-bromo and p-bromophenols
- C. 2,4,6-tribromo and 2,3,6-tribromophenols
- D. 2,4-dibromo and 2,6-dibromophenols

Answer: b

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16. The structure of PCC is

- A. $C_6H_5NHCrO_2Cl^\ominus$
- B. $C_6H_5NHCrO_3Cl^\ominus$



Answer: d

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17. Identify X and Y in the following reaction



A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 

Answer: c

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18. 

A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 

Answer: c



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19. What is the product obtained in the reaction of acetaldehyde with semicarbazide?

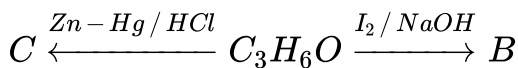
A. 



Answer: a

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20. Compound $A(C_3H_6O)$ undergoes following reaction to forms B and C. identify A,B nad C



Answer: a

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21. Identify the product in the following reaction.



A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 

Answer: b

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22. The order of reactivity of phenol(I), nitrobenzene(II) and benzene (III) towards nitration is

- A. (III) > (I) > (II)
- B. (II) > (III) > (I)
- C. (I) > (III) > (II)
- D. (I) > (II) > (III)

Answer: c



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23. The reagent used in the Wolff-Kishner reduction is

- A. $H_2 - NH_2 / KOH$
- B. H_2 / Ni

C. Sn / HCl

D. LiAlH_4

Answer: a



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24. The pK_a values of four carboxylic acids are 4.76, 4.19, 0.23 and 3.41 respectively. The pK_a value of strongest carboxylic acids among them is

A. 4.19

B. 3.41

C. 0.23

D. 4.76

Answer: c



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25. Nitrobenzene on reduction using zinc in alkaline medium results in X. The number of sigma (σ) and pi (π) bonds in X is

A. $24\sigma, 7\pi$

B. $24\sigma, 6\pi$

C. $28\sigma, 7\pi$

D. $27\sigma, 6\pi$

Answer: d



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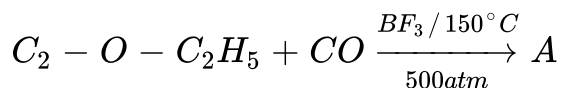
26. The conversion of O-acylated phenol in presence of $AlCl_3$ to C-acylated phenol is an example for this type of organic reaction .

- A. Addition reaction
- B. Substitution reaction
- C. Molecular rearrangement
- D. Elimination reaction

Answer: c

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27. Identify the product (A) of the following reaction.

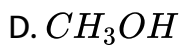
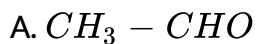


- A. Ethyl alcohol
- B. Ethyl propionate
- C. Ethanoic acid
- D. Ethyl acetate

Answer: b

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28. Which one of the following gives yellow precipitate with iodine and NaOH solution?



Answer: a

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29. Reduction of nitrobenzene with Zn and alcoholic KOH solution results in the formation of the following compound

- A. Hydrazobenzene
- B. Azobenzene
- C. Aniline
- D. Phenyl hydroxyl amine

Answer: a



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30. In Gattermann reaction, a diazonium group is replaced by X using Y. X and Y are

- A. 

B. 

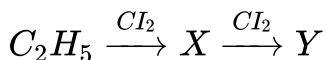
C. 

D. 

Answer: a

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31. What are X and Y in the following reaction sequence ?



A. C_2H_5Cl, CH_3CHO

B. CH_3CHO, CH_3CO_2H

C. CH_3CHO, CCl_3CHO

D. C_2H_5Cl, CCl_3CHO

Answer: c



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32. What are A,B,C in the following reaction?



A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: c



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33. Parkinson's disease is linked to abnormalities in the levels of dopamine in the body. The structure of dopamine is

A. 

B. 

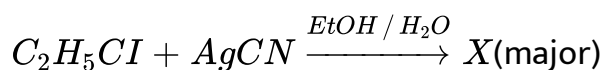
C. 

D. 

Answer: c

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34. Consider the following reaction,



which one of the following statements is true for X ?

- I . It gives propionic acid on hydrolysis
- II . It has an ester functional group
- III . It has a nitrogen linked to ethyl carbon
- IV. It has a cyanide group

A. IV

B. III

C. II

D. I

Answer: b



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35. The synthesis of crotonaldehyde from acetaldehyde is an example of.... Reaction.

A. Nucleophilic addition

B. Elimination

C. Electrophilic addition

D. Nucleophilic addition-elimination

Answer: b



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36. The correct order of reactivity of hydrogen halides with ethyl alcohol is

A. HFgtHClgtHBrgtHI

B. HClgtHBrgtHFgtHI

C. HBrgtHClgtHF

D. HIgtHBrgtHClgtHF

Answer: d



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37. The IUPAC name of C_2H_5

- A. Ethoxypropane
- B. 1,1-dimethyl ether
- C. 2-ethoxy isopropane
- D. 2-ethoxy propane

Answer: d



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38. The function groups present in *salol* are

- A. $-NH_2$ and $-OR$
- B. OH and $-COOH$
- C. $-NH_2$ and $-COOH$

D. OH and $-COOR$

Answer:

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39. Hybridisation of oxygen in diethyl ether is

A. sp

B. sp^2

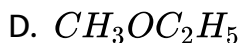
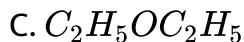
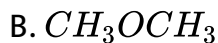
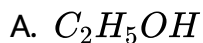
C. sp^2

D. sp^3d

Answer: c

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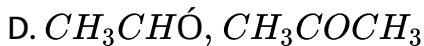
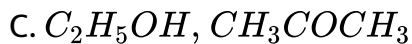
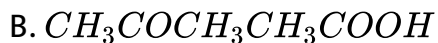
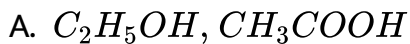
40. Which of the following compounds when heated with CO at 150°C and 500 atm pressure in presence of BF_3 forms ethyl propionate?



Answer: c

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41. When compound X is oxidised by acidified potassium dichromate, compound Y is formed. Compound Y on reduction with LiAlH_4 gives X. X and Y respectively are



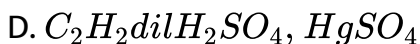
Answer: a



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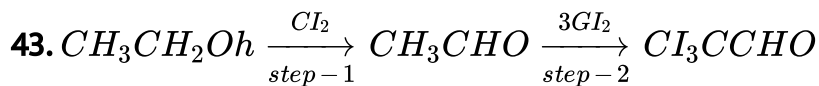
42. Ethyl chloride reacts with sodium ethoxide to form a compound

A. Which of the following reactions also yields A?



Answer: b

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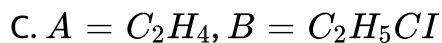
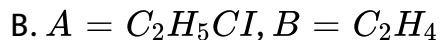
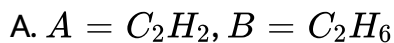
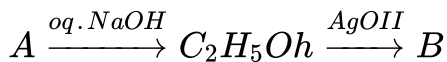
In above reactions the role of Cl_2 in step-1 and step-2 respectively is

- A. Oxidation, chlorination
- B. Reduction, chlorination
- C. Oxidation, addition
- D. Reduction, substitution

Answer: a

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44. Identify A and B in the following reactions:

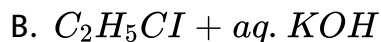


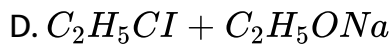
Answer: d



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45. In which of the following reactions the product is an ether?

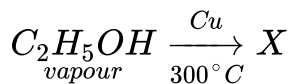




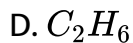
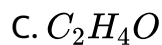
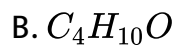
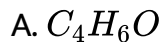
Answer: d

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46. In the reaction,



The molecular formula of X is



Answer: c

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47. Which one of the following is a secondary alcohol?

- A. 2-methyl - 1-propanol
- B. 2 - methly-2-propanol
- C. 2-butanol
- D. 1-butanol

Answer: c

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48. The IUPAC name of an unsymmetrical ether with the molecular formula, $C_4H_{10}O$ is

- A. Ethoxy propane
- B. Methoxyethane

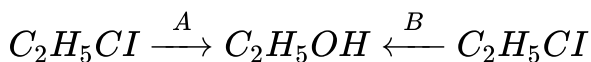
C. Ethoxyethane

D. Methoxy propane

Answer: d

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49. Identify A and B in the following reaction



A. A -aqueous KOH, B-AgOH

B. A = alcoholic KOH / Δ , B= aqueous NaOH

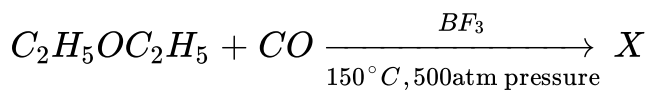
C. A = aqueous NaOH, B = $AgNO_2$

D. A- $AgNO_2$ B- KNO_2

Answer: a

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50. In the reaction,



What is X?

- A. Diethyl carbonate
- B. Ethyl carbonate
- C. Diethyl peroxide
- D. Ethyl Propionate

Answer: d



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51. Which one of the following gases is liberated when ethyl alcohol is heated with methyl magnesium iodide?

A. Methane

B. Ethane

C. Carbon dioxide

D. Propane

Answer: a



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52. Which one of the following compounds gives aspirin on reacting with acetic anhydride in the presence of cone H_2SO_4 ?

A. 

B. 

C. 

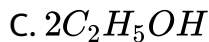
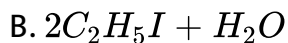
D. 

Answer: b



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53. The products formed when diethyl ether is reacted with cold HI are

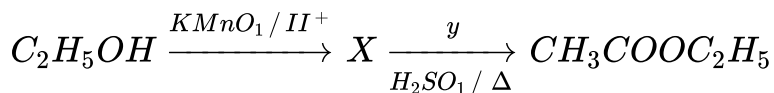


Answer: a



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54. In the following reaction, X and Y respectively are



- A. CH_3OH, C_2H_5OH
- B. CH_3CHO, CH_3OH
- C. $CH_2 = CH_2, CH_3COOH$
- D. CH_3COOH, C_2H_5OH

Answer: d



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55. Which one of the following is a secondary alcohol?

- A. 2-methyl-2-propanol
- B. 1-propanol

C. 1-butanol

D. 2-pentanol

Answer: d



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56. Which one of the following pairs of compounds are functional isomers?

A. $CH_3CH_2CH_2OH, (CH_3)_2CHCH_2OH$ $CH_3CH_2CH_2OH,$

$(CH_3)_2CHCH_2OH$

B. $CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2OH, (CH_3)_2CHCH_2OH$

C. $CH_3CH_2CH_2OH, CH_3CH_2CH_2Cl$

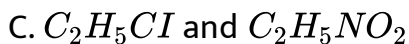
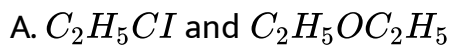
D. $CH_3CH_2CH_2OH, CH_3 - O - CH_2CH_3$

Answer: d



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57. Ethanol, when reacted with PCl_5 gave A, PCl_3 and HCl . A reacts with silver nitrite to form B (major product) and $AgCl$. A and B are respectively.



Answer: c



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58. Chloroethane reacts with X to form diethyl ether. What is X?

A. NaOH

B. H_2SO_4

C. C_2H_5ONa

D. $Na_2S_2O_3$

Answer: c



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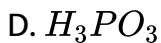
59. 3 moles of ethanol react with one mole of phosphorus tribromide to form 3 moles of bromoethane and one mole of X.

Which of the following is X?

A. H_3PO_4

B. H_3PO_2

C. HPO_3



Answer: d



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60. Absolute alcohol (100% alcohol) is prepared by distilling reactified spirit over

A. Na

B. $CaCl_2$

C. Mg

D. $Mg(OC_2H_5)_2$

Answer: d



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61. Which of the following is Lucas reagent?

A. Ammoniacal $AgNO_3$

B. Br_2 / CCl_4

C. $ZnCl_2$ conc. HCl

D. Cold alk. $KMnO_4$

Answer: c



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62. Which of the following is a tertiary alcohol?

A. 

B. $CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2OH$

C. 

D. 

Answer: d

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63. Absolute alcohol is prepared by distillation of rectified spirit in the presence of

A. Na

B. $CaCO_3$

C. CaO

D. $Ca(OH)_2$

Answer: c

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64. Ethyne is treated with 30% H_2SO_4 in the presence of 1% mercuric sulphate at $70^\circ C$. What is the product formed?

- A. Ethene
- B. Ethanol
- C. Ethanal
- D. Ethylene glycol

Answer: c

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65. Which one of the following reactions does not yield an alkyl halide?

- A. *Diethylether* + Cl_2
- B. *Diethylether* + HI

C. Diethylether + PCl_5

D. Diethylether + $SOCl_2$

Answer: a

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66. The alcohol that produces turbidity immediately with $ZnCl_2 / conc. HCl$ at room temperature is

A. 1 - hydroxybutane

B. 2 - hydroxybutane

C. 2 - hydroxy - 2 - methylpropane

D. 1 - hydroxy - 2 - methylpropane

Answer: c

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67. An isomer of ethanol is

- A. Methanol
- B. Dimethyl ether
- C. Diethyl ether
- D. Ethylene glycol

Answer: b

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68. When an alkyl halide reacts with an alkoxide, the product is

- A. Hydrocarbon
- B. Unsaturated hydrocarbon

C. Ether

D. Alcohol

Answer: c



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69. Compound A reacts with PCl_5 to give B which on treatment with KCN followed by hydrolysis gave acid as the product. What is A?

A. Propane

B. Ethane

C. Ethyl chloride

D. Ethyl alcohol

Answer: d



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70. Diethylether is prepared by passing ethyl alcohol vapours over a catalyst under high pressure and temperature. The catalyst is

- A. SiO_2
- B. CuO
- C. Al_2O_3
- D. Ag_2O

Answer: c



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71. Alcohol manufactured from water gas is

- A. Ethanol

B. Butanol

C. Methanol

D. Iso - butanol

Answer: c



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72. Old bottles of ether are dangerous because they frequently contain high concentration of

A. Ether oxide

B. Peroxides

C. Phosgene

D. Ethyl carbonate

Answer: b



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73. The IUPAC name of



- is
- A. 2- methyl - 3 butanol
 - B. 3- methyl butanol
 - C. 3- methyl - 2 - butanol
 - D. 3,3 - dimethyl propanol - 2

Answer: c



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74. Ethyl alcohol when passed over copper at $300^{\circ}C$ is dehydrogenated to give....

- A. Acetic acid
- B. Acetaldehyde
- C. Propanaldehyde
- D. Methanal

Answer: b

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75. Acetone on addition to methyl magnesium bromide forms a complex, which on decomposition with acid gives X and Mg(OH)Br .

Which one of the following is X?

- A. CH_3OH
- B. $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{COH}$
- C. $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CHOH}$

D. CH_3CH_2OH

Answer: b

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76. Identify A and B in the following reaction



A. 

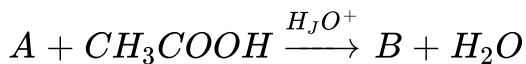
B. 

C. 

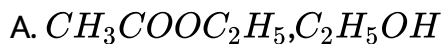
D. 

Answer: c

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In the above reactions 'A' and 'B' respectively, are



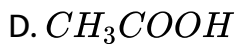
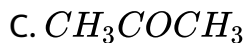
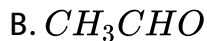
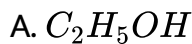
Answer: d

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78. An organic compound 'X' on treatment with pyridinium chloro chromate in dichloromethane gives compound 'Y'. Compound 'Y'

reacts with I_2 and alkali to form triiodomethane. The compound 'X'

is



Answer: a



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79. Which is the major product formed when acetone is heated with iodine and potassium hydroxide ?



C. 

D. 

Answer: a

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80. Which of the following reacts with benzene in presence of anhydrous aluminium chloride and forms acetophenone?

A. CH_3Cl

B. CH_3COOH

C. CH_3CHO

D. CH_3COCl

Answer: d

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81. When acetaldehyde is heated with Fehlin solution, a red precipitate is formed . Which of the following is that?



Answer: a

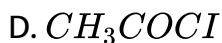
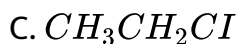
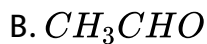
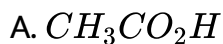
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82. Match the following columns.



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83. Which of the following compounds is the reactant in Rosenmund's reduction?

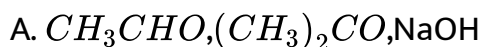


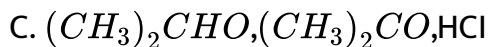
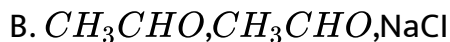
Answer: d



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84. 3 - hydroxybutanal is formed when (X) reacts with (Y) in dilute (Z) solution. What are X,Y, and Z? X Y Z



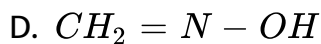
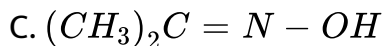
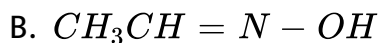
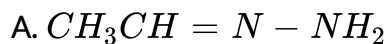


Answer: d



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85. Identify 'acetaldoxime'.



Answer: d



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86. Which one of the following functional groups undergoes hydrolysis with alkali to yield an acid group?

A. - CN

B. - CHO

C. - $COCH_3$

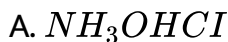
D. - Br

Answer: a



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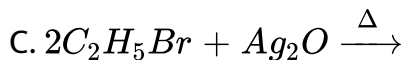
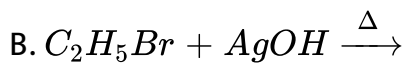
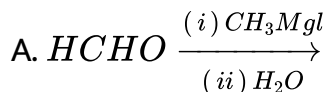
87. Which of the following reagents can form a hydrazone with alkanone?

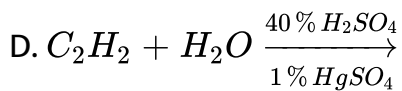


Answer: b

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88. An organic compound X gives a red precipitate on heating with Fehling's solution. Which one of the following reactions yields X as a major product?



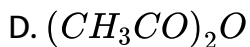
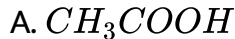


Answer: d

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89. Acid hydrolysis of X yields two different organic compounds.

Which one of the following is X?



Answer: c

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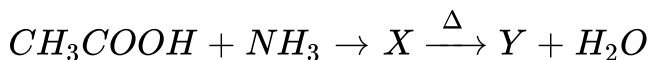
90. Acetaldehyde forms a white crystalline precipitate on mixing with a... solution of

- A. Acidic, Zn - Hg
- B. Alcoholic, Na_2SO_3
- C. saturated aqueous, $NaHSO_3$
- D. Aqueous, NaCl

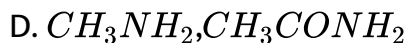
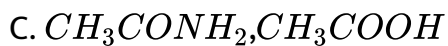
Answer: c

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91. In the following reaction, X and Y are respectively.



- A. CH_3CONH_2, CH_4
- B. CH_3COONH_4, CH_3CONH_2



Answer: b

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92. What is the catalyst used in the conversion of acetaldehyde to acetic acid?

A. Manganese acetate

B. $LiAlH_4$

C. H_2 / Ni

D. Na / NH_3

Answer: a

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93. What is X in the following reaction?



A. 

B. 

C. $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{COCH}_3$

D. 

Answer: a



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94. What is the gas liberated when alkaline formaldehyde solution is treated with H_2O_2 ?

A. CO_2

B. O_2

C. CH_4

D. H_2

Answer: d



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95. The chemicals used for preparing acetophenone are

(A) C_6H_6

(B) CH_3COCH_3

(C) CH_3COCl

(D) Anhydrous $AlCl_3$

A. A,B,C

B. B,C,D

C. A,C,D

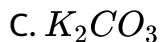
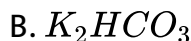
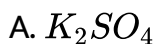
D. A,B,D

Answer: c



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96. Oxalic acid reacts with concentrated H_2SO_4 to give a mixture of two gases. When this mixture is passed through caustic potash, one of the gases is absorbed. What is the product formed by the absorbed gas with caustic potash?



Answer: c

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97. Dry distillation of calcium acetate and calcium formate forms

A. Methanol

B. Ethanal

C. Ethanol

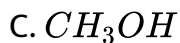
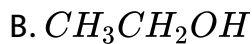
D. Acetone

Answer: b

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98. When acetaldehyde is reacted with $LiAlH_4$, what is the product formed?

A. CH_3COOH

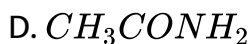
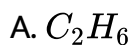


Answer: b



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99. Acetic acid is reacted with metallic sodium to form hydrogen and X. When X is heated with sodalime, Y and sodium carbonate are formed. Y is ...



Answer: b

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100. What is X in the following reaction?



A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 

Answer: c

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101. Which of the following converts acetic acid into acetyl chloride?

A. NaCl

B. HCl

C. Cl_2 / P

D. PCl_3

Answer: d

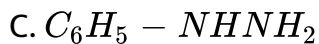


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102. Which of the following converts acetone to acetone oxime?

A. $H_2 - N - NH_2$

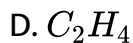
B. 2,4-DNP



Answer: d

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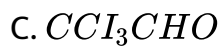
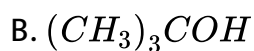
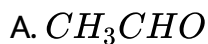
103. Oxalic acid is heated with conc. H_2SO_4 when the resultant gases are passed over red hot carbon, X is obtained. X



Answer: a

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104. Which of the following compounds undergo aldol condensation?

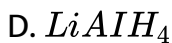
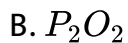


Answer: a

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105. Acetic acid gives acetic anhydride when treated with



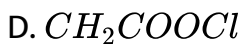
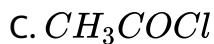
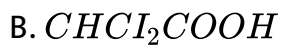
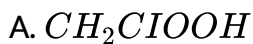


Answer: b



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106. Acetic acid reacts with PCl_5 to form



Answer: c



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107. Compound A reacts with PCl_5 , to give B which on treatment with KCN followed by hydrolysis gave propanoic acid. What is A and B respectively?

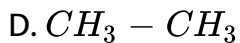
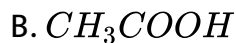
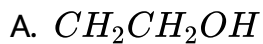
- A. C_2H_6 and $\text{C}_3\text{H}_2\text{Cl}$
- B. C_2H_6 and $\text{C}_2\text{H}_6\text{Cl}$
- C. $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{Cl}$ and $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{Cl}$
- D. $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ and $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{Cl}_2$

Answer: d



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108. Acetaldehyde when treated with dilute NaOH gives



Answer: c

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109. C_2H_5CHO and $(CH_3)_2CO$ can be distinguished by testing with

A. Phenyl hydrazine

B. Hydroxyl amine

C. Fehling's solution

D. Sodium bisulphite

Answer: c

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110. The strongest conjugate base results from

- A. Formic acid
- B. Benzoic acid
- C. Acetic acid
- D. Acetylene

Answer: d

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111. The reagent that gives an orange coloured precipitate with acetaldehyde is

A. NH_2OH

B. $NaHSO_3$

C. Iodine

D. 2,4-DNP

Answer: d



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112. Acetone on reaction with chlorine gives normally

A. Monochloro acetone

B. Dichloro acetone

C. Trichloro acetone

D. Hexachloroacetone

Answer: c

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113. The reagent used for converting ethanoic acid to ethanol is

A. $LiAlH_4$

B. BH_3

C. PCl_5

D. $K_2Cr_2O_7 / H^+$

Answer: a

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114. The reduction of acetaldehyde by ... leads to the formation of ethanol.

A. Tollen's reagent

B. H_2 / Ni

C. $LiAlH_4$

D. Both (b) and (c)

Answer: c



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115. Ammoniacal solution of $AgNO_3$ is called

A. Fehling's solution

B. Tollen's reagent

C. Schiff's reagent

D. None of the these

Answer: b

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116. Reduction of acetaldehyde in presence of $LiAlH_4$ gives

A. Acetic acid

B. Ethane

C. Methane

D. Ethanol

Answer: d

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117. A few drops of an organic compound (liquid) are added to Schiff's reagent. A pink colour is produced. The organic compound is...

- A. Aldehyde
- B. Alcoholic, Na_2SO_3
- C. Ketone
- D. Acid

Answer: a

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118. The structure of the compound formed, when nitrobenzene is reduced by lithium aluminium hydride ($LiAlH_4$) is

- A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 

Answer: c

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119. Nitrobenzene on reduction with zinc and NH_4Cl gives

A. Azobenzene

B. Aniline

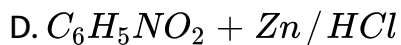
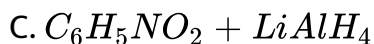
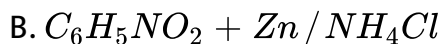
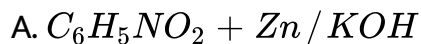
C. Hydrazobenzene

D. N - phenyl hydroxylamine

Answer: d

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120. Which of the following reactions can produce aniline as main product?

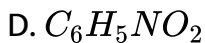
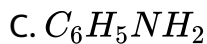
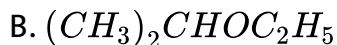
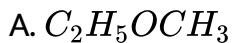


Answer: d



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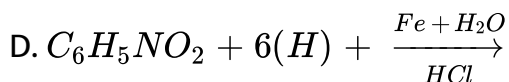
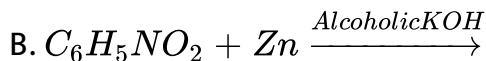
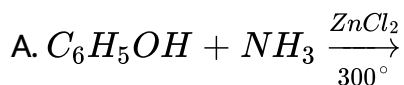
121. Which one of the following compounds forms a quaternary salt on reacting with excess methyl iodide?



Answer: c

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122. Aniline is not the major product in one of the following reactions, identify that reaction.

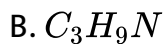
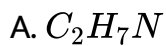


Answer: b



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123. Which one of the following is the molecular formula of a tertiary amine?

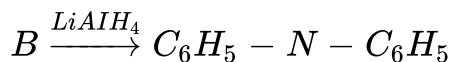
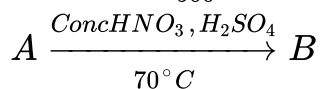
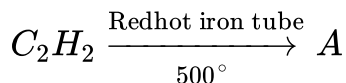


Answer: b

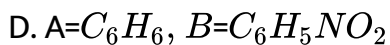
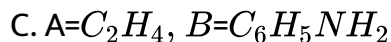
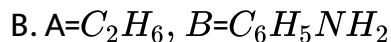
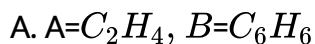


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124. Consider the following reactions



A and B are

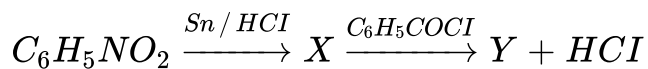


Answer: d



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125. Consider the following reaction,



What is Y?

- A. Acetanilide
- B. Benzanilide
- C. Azobenzene
- D. Hydrazobenzene

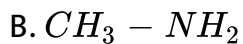
Answer: b



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126. What of the following is a secondary amine?

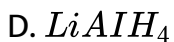
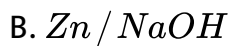
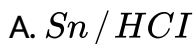
- A. $C_6H_5NH_2$



Answer: d

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127. Which of the following reagents converts nitrobenzene into N-phenyl hydroxylamine?



Answer: c



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128. By which of the following reactions can one get N-methyl aniline from aniline?

- A. Alkylation
- B. Acetylation
- C. Benzoylation
- D. Bromination

Answer: a



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129. Which one of the following is not a busc?

- A. N_2H_4

B. NH_2OH

C. $(CH_3)_3$

D. HN_3

Answer: d



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130. Aniline when heated with $NaNO_2$ and HCl at $0.5^\circ C$ produces

A. Chloro aniline

B. Benzene diazonium chloride

C. Chlorobenzene

D. Dichlorobenzene

Answer: b



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131. Oxidation of aniline with potassium dichromate and sulphuric acid gives

- A. o-nitroaniline
- B. n-nitrosoaniline
- C. p-benzoquinone
- D. -benzoquinone

Answer: c



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132. Which one of the following is a tertiary amine?

- A. t-butylamine

- B. Methyl ethylamine
- C. Dimethyl butyl amine
- D. N-methyl aniline

Answer: c

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133. Aniline on treatment with bromine water gives a white precipitate of

- A. Monobromo aniline
- B. Dibromo aniline
- C. Tribromo aniline
- D. Tetrabromo aniline

Answer: c



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134. When aniline is treated with $CHCl_3$ and KOH, the product is

- A. Benzene diazonium chloride
- B. Benzanilide
- C. A Schill's base
- D. Phenyl isocyanide

Answer: d



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135. $C_6H_5NO_2 \xrightarrow{Sn/HCl}$ A Product 'A' is

- A. Hydrazobenzene

B. Aniline

C. Azobenzene

D. Benzene diazonium chloride

Answer: b



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136. Aniline is treated with $NaNO_2$ and HCl at $0^\circ C$, the product formed is

A. Nitroaniline

B. Chloroaniline

C. Benzene diazonium salt

D. Amino phenol

Answer: c



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