Department of Chemistry, GDC-peddapalli.
III-Sem: Chemistry MCQ BANK.

1. Based on nature, solvents are of ____ types. ( )
   a. 1 b. 2 c. 3 d. 4
2. Liq.HF is a strongly ____ solvent ( )
   a. acidic b. basic c. neutral d. ionisation
3. compounds which are formed by replacing one or more hydrogen atoms of alkanes by hydroxy group are ( )
   a. Ketone b. alcohols c. Ester d. Aldehydes.
4. Primary alcohols are obtained by reaction of Grignard reagent with ____ ( )
   a. Acetaldehyde b. Formaldehyde c. Ethyl alcohol d. iso propyl alcohol
5. In tertiary alcohol -OH group is attached to ___ carbon atom ( )
   a. 1° b. 2° c. 3° 4. None
6. Acidic hydrolysis of esters gives alcohols and ____ ( )
   a. Carboxylic acids b. aldehyde c. ketone d. Alkyls
7. Esterification process undergoes in presence of ( )
   a. Conc. H_2SO_4 b. dil. HCl c. Conc. HCl d. All the above
8. Mixture of Conc. HCl and anhydrous $ZnCl_2$ is known as ( )
   a. Grignard reagent b. Lucas reagent c. Fehling's reagent. d. None of these.
9. Pure phenols are ____ solids/liquids. ( )
   a. colourful b. colourless c. bright colour d. All the above
10. phenol reacts with HCl / HCN mixture in presence of $AlCl_3$ to give salicylaldehyde is called ___ reaction. ( )
    a. Riemer-Tiemann b. Schotten-Baumann c. Gattermann's
    d. Houben-Hoesch

12. Acetaldehyde $\xrightarrow{RMgX}$ ( )

a. Ethyl alcohol b. Iso propyl alcohol c. 3°-Butyl alcohol d. Formaldehyde

13. $RCOOR^1$ is called as ( )

a. Aldehyde b. Ester c. Ether d. Ketone

14. Mixture of conc. HCl and anhydrous $ZnCl_2$ is known as ( )

a. Fehling's reagent b. Tollens reagent c. Lucas reagent d. Grignard reagent

15. Boiling points of phenols are higher than those corresponding ____ ( )

a. Aldehydes b. benzene c. Ketones d. Alcohols

16. Phenol reacts with Alkyl halide to form ____ ( )

a. Aromatic ether b. Aromatic ester c. Benzene d. None of these

17. Phenol reacts with benzoyl chloride and NaOH to form ( )

a. Salicylic acid b. phenyl benzoate c. Salicylaldehyde d. Acetophenone

18. Alkyl halides react with _____ to form ethers. ( )

a. $NaOR^1$ b. R^1Na c. R^1ONa_2 d. None of these

19. Ketone + RMgX $\longrightarrow$ ( )

a. 3°-alcohol b. 2°- alcohol c. 1°- alcohol d. None of these

20. Zn-Hg + conc. HCl is called _____ reducing agent ( )

a. Tollens b. Fehling's c. clemenson d. Lucas

21. $>C=O$ + 2,4-DNP $\longrightarrow$ ____ ↓ ( )

a. White ppt b. orange ppt c. blue ppt d. green ppt

22. NH_2-NH_2 + NaOH (or) KOH is _____ reducing agent. ( )

a. clemenson b. Wolf-Kishner c. Grignard d. Fehling's

oral planar

Cooxylic acids react with PCl_5, $SOCl_2$ to form ( )

a. acid chlorides b. Acid Amides c. Acetic anhydride d. alkyl halides.

22. carboxylic acids react with hydrazoic acid in the presence of ( )
conc. H_2SO_4 to give 1° – Amines is known as.

a. Hunsdiecker reaction b. schmidt reaction c. Arndt – Eistert synthesis.

d. Reduction reaction.

23. Acetyl salicyclic acid is known as ( )

a. Acetanilide b. Acetophenone c. Aspirin d. benzaldehyde.

24. Benzene reacts with Acetyl chloride in the presence of Anhydrous $AlCl_3$ to give ( )

a. Acetophenone b. benzaldehyde c. Acetanilide d. carboxylic acid.

25. Hybridisation present in carbanion is ( )

a. sp^3 b. sp^2 c. sp^3d d. sp.

26. Hydrolysis of ethyl Aceto Acetate with dilute acid (or) bases gives ( )

a. ester b. ethers c. Ketones d. aldehydes.

27. sod. salts of nitrolic acid hydrolysed to aldehydes (or) Ketones in the presence of 50% H_2SO_4 is called ( )

a. Nef reaction b. Mannich reaction c. Michael addition d. Halogeration.

29. Which of the following is insulator ( )

a. graphite b. Rubber c. copper (Cu) d. iron (Fe)

30. Conductance α ( )

a. $\frac{1}{\text{Resistance}}$ b. Resistance c. $(\text{Resistance})^2$ d. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{\text{Resistance}}}$