



# QUESTION BANK

## ORGANIC CHEMISTRY (3320501) / SEM-2

### OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

SR. NO.	QUESTION	BTL	CO
1	<p>Ethane is an example of</p> <p>A. Cyclic compound                      B. Heterocyclic compound</p> <p>C. Acyclic compound                      D. None of them</p> <p>ઇથેન એ _____ નું ઉદાહરણ છે.</p> <p>A. ચક્રિય સંયોજન                      B. વિષમચક્રિય સંયોજન</p> <p>C. અચક્રિય સંયોજન                      D. ઉપરમાંથી એકેય નહીં</p>		
2	<p>The general formula of alkane is</p> <p>A. <math>C_nH_{2n}</math>                      B. <math>C_nH_{2n+2}</math></p> <p>C. <math>C_nH_{2n-2}</math>                      D. None of them</p> <p>આલ્કેનનું સામાન્ય સુત્ર _____ છે.</p> <p>A. <math>C_nH_{2n}</math>                      B. <math>C_nH_{2n+2}</math></p> <p>C. <math>C_nH_{2n-2}</math>                      D. ઉપરમાંથી એકેય નહીં</p>		
3	<p>IUPAC name of <math>CH_2=CH-CH_2-CH_3</math> is</p> <p>A. 1-butene                      B. 2-butene</p> <p>C. 3-butene                      D. 4-butene</p> <p><math>CH_2=CH-CH_2-CH_3</math> નું IUPAC નામ _____ છે.</p> <p>A. ૧-બ્યુટીન                      B. ૨-બ્યુટીન</p> <p>C. ૩-બ્યુટીન                      D. ૪-બ્યુટીન</p>		
4	<p>1-pentanol and 2-pentanol are the examples of</p> <p>A. Metamerism                      B. Tautomerism</p> <p>C. Chain isomerism                      D. Position isomerism</p> <p>૧-પેન્ટેનોલ અને ૨-પેન્ટેનોલ કયા પ્રકારની સમઘટકતા દર્શાવે છે.</p> <p>A. મેટામેરીઝમ                      B. ચલરૂપકતા</p> <p>C. શૃંખલા સમઘટકતા                      D. સ્થાન સમઘટકતા</p>		
5	<p>Tartaric acid shows</p> <p>A. Optical isomerism                      B. Chain isomerism</p> <p>C. Geometrical isomerism                      D. Position isomerism</p> <p>ટાર્ટરિક એસિડ કયા પ્રકારની સમઘટકતા દર્શાવે છે.</p> <p>A. પ્રકાશીય સમઘટકતા                      B. શૃંખલા સમઘટકતા</p> <p>C. ભૌમિતિક સમઘટકતા                      D. સ્થાન સમઘટકતા</p>		
6	<p>Alkanes differ in composition from one another by</p> <p>A. <math>=CH</math>                      B. <math>-CH_2</math></p> <p>C. <math>-NH</math>                      D. <math>-CH_3</math></p> <p>આલ્કેન સંયોજનોના બંધારણમાં એકબીજા વચ્ચે _____ નો તફાવત છે.</p> <p>A. <math>=CH</math>                      B. <math>-CH_2</math></p> <p>C. <math>-NH</math>                      D. <math>-CH_3</math></p>		
7	<p>The structural formula of Ethene is</p> <p>A. <math>CH_3-CH_3</math>                      B. <math>CH_2=CH_2</math></p> <p>C. <math>CH=CH</math>                      D. None of them</p> <p>ઇથીનનું બંધારણીય સુત્ર _____ છે.</p> <p>A. <math>CH_3-CH_3</math>                      B. <math>CH_2=CH_2</math></p> <p>C. <math>CH=CH</math>                      D. ઉપરમાંથી એકેય નહીં</p>		

8	<p>Propanal &amp; Propanone are the example of</p> <p>A. Metamerism B. Functional group isomerism</p> <p>C. Position isomerism D. Chain isomerism</p> <p>પ્રોપેનાલ અને પ્રોપેનોન શાના ઉદાહરણ છે.</p> <p>A. મેટામેરીઝમ B. ક્રિયાશીલ- સમુહ સમઘટકતા</p> <p>C. સ્થાન સમઘટકતા D. શૃંખલા સમઘટકતા</p>		
9	<p>The unsaturated hydrocarbon contains</p> <p>A. Single bond B. Double bond</p> <p>C. Triple bond D. Double bond &amp; triple bond</p> <p>અસંતૃપ્ત હાઇડ્રોકાર્બન શું ધરાવે છે.</p> <p>A. એક બંધ B. બે બંધ</p> <p>C. ત્રણ બંધ D. બે બંધ અને ત્રણ બંધ</p>		
10	<p>The saturated hydrocarbon is also called</p> <p>A. Alkyne B. Alkene</p> <p>C. Alkane D. None of them</p> <p>સંતૃપ્ત હાઇડ્રોકાર્બનને _____ પણ કહેવાય છે.</p> <p>A. આલ્કાઇન B. આલ્કીન</p> <p>C. આલ્કેન D. ઉપરમાંથી એકેય નહીં</p>		
11	<p>The another name of dimethyl ketone is</p> <p>A. Acetone B. Butanone</p> <p>C. Methyl ethyl ketone D. None of them</p> <p>ડાઇ મિથાઇલ કિટોનનું બીજું નામ _____ છે.</p> <p>A. એસિટોન B. બ્યુટેનોન</p> <p>C. મિથાઇલ ઇથાઇલ કિટોન D. ઉપરમાંથી એકેય નહીં</p>		
12	<p>n-pentane &amp; iso-pentane are example of</p> <p>A. Chain isomerism B. Position isomerism</p> <p>C. Metamerism D. Tautomerism</p> <p>n-પેન્ટેન અને આઇસો પેન્ટેન શાના ઉદાહરણ છે.</p> <p>A. શૃંખલા સમઘટકતા B. સ્થાન સમઘટકતા</p> <p>C. મેટામેરીઝમ D. ચલરૂપકતા</p>		
13	<p>Ethanal &amp; vinyl alcohol are example of</p> <p>A. Chain isomerism B. Position isomerism</p> <p>C. Metamerism D. Tautomerism</p> <p>ઇથેનાલ અને વિનાઇલ આલ્કોહોલ શાના ઉદાહરણ છે.</p> <p>A. શૃંખલા સમઘટકતા B. સ્થાન સમઘટકતા</p> <p>C. મેટામેરીઝમ D. ચલરૂપકતા</p>		
14	<p>Cis -2-butene and trans-2-butene are example of which type of isomerism</p> <p>A. Chain isomerism B. Geometrical isomerism</p> <p>C. Optical isomerism D. None of them</p> <p>સીસ-2-બ્યુટીન અને ટ્રાન્સ-2-બ્યુટીન કઈ સમઘટકતાના ઉદાહરણ છે.</p> <p>A. શૃંખલા સમઘટકતા B. ભૌમિતિક સમઘટકતા</p> <p>C. પ્રકાશ ક્રિયાશીલ સમઘટકતા D. ઉપરમાંથી એકેય નહીં</p>		
15	<p>IUPAC name of <math>\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_3</math> is _____</p> <p>A. Pent-1-ene B. But-1-ene</p> <p>C. Prop-1-ene D. But-2-ene</p> <p><math>\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_3</math> નું IUPAC નામ _____ છે.</p> <p>A. પેન્ટ-1-ઇન B. બ્યુટ-1-ઇન</p> <p>C. પ્રોપ-1-ઇન D. બ્યુટ-2-ઇન</p>		
16	<p><math>-\text{CONH}_2</math> functional group indicate</p> <p>A. Amide B. Amine</p> <p>C. Nitro D. Cyanide</p> <p><math>-\text{CONH}_2</math> ક્રિયાશીલ સમુહ શું દર્શાવે છે.</p> <p>A. એમાઇડ B. એમાઇન</p> <p>C. નાઇટ્રો D. સાયનાઇડ</p>		

17	<p>Which of the following is an example of sublimate substance</p> <p>A. Naphthalene B. Benzene</p> <p>C. Anthracene D. All of these</p> <p>નીચેનામાંથી કયું ઉધ્વૃપાતી પદાર્થનું ઉદાહરણ છે.</p> <p>A. નેપ્થેલીન B. બેન્ઝીન</p> <p>C. એન્થ્રાસીન D. આપેલા બધાં જ</p>		
18	<p>Aniline is purified by</p> <p>A. Simple distillation B. Fractional distillation</p> <p>C. Steam distillation D. Vaccum distillation</p> <p>એનિલીનના શુદ્ધીકરણ માટે નીચેના પૈકી કઈ પદ્ધતિ વપરાય છે.</p> <p>A. સાંદ્ર નિસ્કંદન B. વિભાગીય નિસ્કંદન</p> <p>C. વરાળ નિસ્કંદન D. વેક્યુમ નિસ્કંદન</p>		
19	<p>A solid substance on heating is directly converted into vapour without passing through the liquid state, this process is called _____</p> <p>A. Distillation B. Sublimation</p> <p>C. Crystallization D. None of them</p> <p>કાઢનીક પદાર્થને ગરમ કરતા તે પ્રવાહીને બદલે સીધો વાયુ સ્વરૂપમાં ફેરવાય છે. આ પ્રક્રિયાને _____ કહેવાય છે.</p> <p>A. નિસ્કંદન B. ઉધ્વૃપાતન</p> <p>C. સ્ફટિકીકરણ D. ઉપરમાંથી એકેય નહીં</p>		
20	<p>The mixture of acetone &amp; ethanol is separated by</p> <p>A. Simple distillation B. Fractional distillation</p> <p>C. Sublimation D. Crystallization</p> <p>એસિટોન અને ઇથેનોલના મિશ્રણને _____ પદ્ધતિથી અલગ કરી શકાય છે.</p> <p>A. સાંદ્ર નિસ્કંદન B. વિભાગીય નિસ્કંદન</p> <p>C. ઉધ્વૃપાતન D. સ્ફટિકીકરણ</p>		
21	<p>_____ metal is used in the preparation of Lassaigne's solution</p> <p>A. Na B. K</p> <p>C. Al D. B</p> <p>લેસાઈન દ્રાવણ બનાવવા માટે કઈ ધાતુ વપરાય છે.</p> <p>A. Na B. K</p> <p>C. Al D. B</p>		
22	<p>In the estimation of Carbon &amp; Hydrogen <math>\text{CO}_2</math> is absorbed in _____</p> <p>A. <math>\text{CuSO}_4</math> B. <math>\text{CaCl}_2</math></p> <p>C. 50 % KOH D. None of them</p> <p>કાર્બન અને હાઇડ્રોજનના પરિમાપન દરમિયાન <math>\text{CO}_2</math> _____ માં શોષવામાં આવે છે.</p> <p>A. <math>\text{CuSO}_4</math> B. <math>\text{CaCl}_2</math></p> <p>C. 50 % KOH D. ઉપરમાંથી એકેય નહીં</p>		
23	<p>Duma's method is used for the estimation of</p> <p>A. Halogen B. S</p> <p>C. P D. N</p> <p>ડ્યુમા પદ્ધતિ _____ ના પરિમાપન માટે વપરાય છે.</p> <p>A. હેલોજન B. S</p> <p>C. P D. N</p>		
24	<p>In kjeldahl's method evolved nitrogen is converted into</p> <p>A. Sodium sulphate B. Ammonium sulphate</p> <p>C. Ferrous sulphate D. Copper sulphate</p> <p>જેલ્ડાહની પદ્ધતિ દરમિયાન ઉત્પન્ન થતો નાઇટ્રોજન _____ માં ફેરવાય છે.</p> <p>A. સોડિયમ સલ્ફેટ B. એમોનિયમ સલ્ફેટ</p> <p>C. ફેરસ સલ્ફેટ D. કોપર સલ્ફેટ</p>		
25	<p>In the estimation of sulphur _____ is added in mother liquid</p> <p>A. <math>\text{BaSO}_4</math> B. <math>\text{Ba}(\text{NO}_3)_2</math></p> <p>C. <math>\text{BaCl}_2</math> D. Both B &amp; C</p> <p>સલ્ફરના પરિમાપનમાં મુળ દ્રાવણમાં _____ ઉમેરવામાં આવે છે.</p> <p>A. <math>\text{BaSO}_4</math> B. <math>\text{Ba}(\text{NO}_3)_2</math></p> <p>C. <math>\text{BaCl}_2</math> D. B તથા C બંને</p>		



26	<p>In caris' method the temperature is maintain at about</p> <p>A. 130-180° C B. 100-150° C</p> <p>C. 180-200° C D. 200-250° C</p> <p>કેરીયસ પધ્ધતિમાં તાપમાન _____ જાળવવામાં આવે છે</p> <p>A. 130-180° C B. 100-150° C</p> <p>C. 180-200° C D. 200-250° C</p>		
27	<p>The boiling point of ethanol is</p> <p>A. 75° C B. 155° C</p> <p>C. 120° C D. 78° C</p> <p>ઇથેનોલનું ઉત્કલનબિંદુ _____ છે.</p> <p>A. 75° C B. 155° C</p> <p>C. 120° C D. 78° C</p>		
28	<p>Acetic acid react with sodium metal gives</p> <p>A. Sodium styarate B. Sodium tartarate</p> <p>C. Sodium acetate D. None of them</p> <p>એસિટિક એસિડની સોડિયમ ધાતુ સાથે પ્રક્રિયા થવાથી _____ બને છે.</p> <p>A. સોડિયમ સ્ટીયરેટ B. સોડિયમ ટાર્ટરેટ</p> <p>C. સોડિયમ એસિટેટ D. ઉપરમાંથી એકેય નહી</p>		
29	<p>The general formula of Grignard reagent is</p> <p>A. R(Mg)Br B. R(Mn)Br</p> <p>C. R(Na)Br D. R(Fe)Br</p> <p>ગ્રિગ્નાર્ડ પ્રક્રિયકનું સામાન્ય સુત્ર _____ છે.</p> <p>A. R(Mg)Br B. R(Mn)Br</p> <p>C. R(Na)Br D. R(Fe)Br</p>		
30	<p>The formula of Oxalic acid is</p> <p>A. (COOH)<sub>2</sub> B. RCOOH</p> <p>C. (CHO)<sub>2</sub> D. None of them</p> <p>ઓક્ઝેલિક એસિડનું સુત્ર _____ છે.</p> <p>A. (COOH)<sub>2</sub> B. RCOOH</p> <p>C. (CHO)<sub>2</sub> D. ઉપરમાંથી એકેય નહી</p>		
31	<p>The first member of aliphatic compound is</p> <p>A. Fatty acid B. Acetic acid</p> <p>C. Formic acid D. Amino acid</p> <p>એલીફેટિક સંયોજનોનો પ્રથમ સભ્ય _____ છે.</p> <p>A. ફેટી એસિડ B. એસિટિક એસિડ</p> <p>C. ફોર્મિક એસિડ D. એમિનો એસિડ</p>		
32	<p>Acetylene reacts with H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> giving _____</p> <p>A. Ethanol B. Acetaldehyde</p> <p>C. Acetone D. None of them</p> <p>એસીટીલીનની H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> સાથેની પ્રક્રિયાથી _____ નીપજ મળે છે.</p> <p>A. ઇથેનોલ B. એસિટાલ્ડીહાઇડ</p> <p>C. એસિટોન D. ઉપરમાંથી એકેય નહી</p>		
33	<p>Ethyl amine reacts with nitrous acid forming</p> <p>A. Ethyl cyanide B. Ethanol</p> <p>C. Nitro ethane D. Nitro methane</p> <p>ઇથાઇલ એમાઇનની નાઇટ્રસ એસિડ સાથેની પ્રક્રિયાથી _____ નીપજ મળે છે.</p> <p>A. ઇથાઇલ સાયનાઇડ B. ઇથેનોલ</p> <p>C. નાઇટ્રો ઇથેન D. નાઇટ્રો મિથેન</p>		
34	<p>40% of formaldehyde in water is known as _____</p> <p>A. Formic acid B. Formalin</p> <p>C. Format D. None of them</p> <p>40% ફોર્માલ્ડીહાઇડના દ્રાવણને _____ કહેવાય છે.</p> <p>A. ફોર્મિક એસિડ B. ફોર્મલિન</p> <p>C. ફોર્મેટ D. ઉપરમાંથી એકેય નહી</p>		

35	<p>The boiling point of ethyl acetate is _____</p> <p>A. 87° C B. 83° C</p> <p>C. 77° C D. 98° C</p> <p>ઇથાઇલ એસિટેટનું ઉત્કલનબિંદુ _____ છે.</p> <p>A. 87° C B. 83° C</p> <p>C. 77° C D. 98° C</p>		
36	<p>The general formula of carboxylic acid is</p> <p>A. <math>C_nH_{2n+1}CONH_2</math> B. <math>C_nH_{2n+1}COO</math></p> <p>C. <math>C_nH_{2n+1}COOH</math> D. None of them</p> <p>કાર્બોક્સીલીક એસિડનું સામાન્ય સુત્ર _____ છે.</p> <p>A. <math>C_nH_{2n+1}CONH_2</math> B. <math>C_nH_{2n+1}COO</math></p> <p>C. <math>C_nH_{2n+1}COOH</math> D. ઉપરમાંથી એકેય નહીં</p>		
37	<p>Cyano group is also called</p> <p>A. Amide B. Amino</p> <p>C. Amine D. Nitrile</p> <p>સાયનો ક્રિયાશીલ સમૂહ બીજા _____ નામે ઓળખાય છે.</p> <p>A. એમાઇડ B. એમિનો</p> <p>C. એમાઇન D. નાઇટ્રાઇલ</p>		
38	<p>The melting point of benzoic acid is</p> <p>A. 121° C B. 199° C</p> <p>C. 150° C D. 144° C</p> <p>બેન્ઝોઇક એસિડનું ગલનબિંદુ _____ છે.</p> <p>A. 121° C B. 199° C</p> <p>C. 150° C D. 144° C</p>		
39	<p>On alkylation process, benzene gives toluene. This process is known as</p> <p>A. Halogenation B. Colbe reaction</p> <p>C. Friedel-craft reaction D. None of them</p> <p>આલ્કાઇલેશન પ્રક્રિયા દ્વારા બેન્ઝીનમાંથી ટોલ્યુઇન બને છે. આ પ્રક્રિયા _____ તરીકે ઓળખાય છે.</p> <p>A. હેલોજેનેશન B. કોલ્બે પ્રક્રિયા</p> <p>C. ફ્રીડલ- ક્રાફ્ટ પ્રક્રિયા D. ઉપરમાંથી એકેય નહીં</p>		
40	<p>Which compound gives Diazotisation reaction</p> <p>A. Aniline B. Benzene</p> <p>C. Nitrobenzene D. Phenol</p> <p>ડાયેઝોટાઇઝેશન પ્રક્રિયા નીચેનામાંથી કયો પદાર્થ આપે છે.</p> <p>A. એનીલીન B. બેન્ઝીન</p> <p>C. નાઇટ્રોબેન્ઝીન D. ફિનોલ</p>		
41	<p>The boiling point of Benzaldehyde is</p> <p>A. 179° C B. 198° C</p> <p>C. 150° C D. 144° C</p> <p>બેન્ઝાલ્ડીહાઇડનું ઉત્કલનબિંદુ _____ છે.</p> <p>A. 179° C B. 198° C</p> <p>C. 150° C D. 144° C</p>		
42	<p>Which catalyst use in friedel craft reaction</p> <p>A. <math>CH_3Cl</math> B. Anhy. <math>AlCl_3</math></p> <p>C. Both A &amp; B D. None of them</p> <p>ફ્રીડલ- ક્રાફ્ટ પ્રક્રિયામાં કયો ઉદ્દીપક વપરાય છે.</p> <p>A. <math>CH_3Cl</math> B. નિજાં <math>AlCl_3</math></p> <p>C. A &amp; B બંને D. ઉપરમાંથી એકેય નહીં</p>		
43	<p>The formula of styrene is</p> <p>A. <math>C_6H_5-CH=CH_2</math> B. <math>C_6H_5-CH_3</math></p> <p>C. <math>C_6H_5-CH_2CH_3</math> D. <math>C_6H_5-OH</math></p> <p>સ્ટાયરીનનું સુત્ર _____ છે.</p> <p>A. <math>C_6H_5-CH=CH_2</math> B. <math>C_6H_5-CH_3</math></p> <p>C. <math>C_6H_5-CH_2CH_3</math> D. <math>C_6H_5-OH</math></p>		

44	<p>On oxidation , toluene gives</p> <p>A. Benzaldehyde B. Benzoic acid</p> <p>C. Benzene D. Aniline</p> <p>ટોલ્યુઇનના ઓક્સીડેશનથી શું બને છે.</p> <p>A. બેન્ઝાલ્ડીહાઇડ B. બેન્ઝોઇક એસિડ</p> <p>C. બેન્ઝીન D. એનીલીન</p>		
45	<p>On reduction , nitrobenzene gives</p> <p>A. Benzoic acid B. Aniline</p> <p>C. Benzene D. None of them</p> <p>નાઇટ્રોબેન્ઝીનના રીડક્શનથી શું બને છે.</p> <p>A. બેન્ઝોઇક એસિડ B. એનીલીન</p> <p>C. બેન્ઝીન D. ઉપરમાંથી એકેય નહીં</p>		
46	<p>Process in which <math>-CH_3</math> group is introduced in the molecule of organic compound</p> <p>A. Nitration B. Alkylation</p> <p>C. Sulphonation D. Halogenation</p> <p>કઈ પદ્ધતિથી કાર્બોનિક સંયોજનના અણુમાં <math>-CH_3</math> સમૂહ દાખલ કરવામાં આવે છે.</p> <p>A. નાઇટ્રેશન B. આલ્કાઇલેશન</p> <p>C. સલ્ફોનેશન D. હેલોજીનેશન</p>		
47	<p>State of pure phenol is</p> <p>A. Solid B. Liquid</p> <p>C. Gas D. None of them</p> <p>શુદ્ધ ફિનોલ _____ અવસ્થામાં હોય છે.</p> <p>A. ધન B. પ્રવાહી</p> <p>C. વાયુ D. ઉપરમાંથી એકેય નહીં</p>		
48	<p>In Dow process, chlorobenzene is converted into</p> <p>A. Aniline B. Phenol</p> <p>ડાઉ પ્રક્રિયામાં ક્લોરોબેન્ઝીનનું _____ માં રૂપાંતર થાય છે.</p> <p>A. એનીલીન B. ફિનોલ</p> <p>C. બેન્ઝોઇક એસિડ D. બેન્ઝીન</p>		
49	<p>On Cyclization , n-hexane gives</p> <p>A. Cyclohexane B. Benzene</p> <p>C. Both A &amp; B D. Benzoic acid</p> <p>n-હેક્ઝેનની ચક્રીયકરણની પ્રક્રિયાથી _____ નીપજ મળે છે.</p> <p>A. સાયક્લોહેક્ઝેન B. બેન્ઝીન</p> <p>C. A તથા B બંને D. બેન્ઝોઇક એસિડ</p>		
50	<p>Phenol reacts with <math>PCl_5</math> gives _____ product</p> <p>A. Iodobenzene B. Nitrobenzene</p> <p>C. Bromobenzene D. chlorobenzene</p> <p>ફિનોલની <math>PCl_5</math> સાથેની પ્રક્રિયાથી _____ નીપજ મળે છે.</p> <p>A. આયોડોબેન્ઝીન B. નાઇટ્રોબેન્ઝીન</p> <p>C. બ્રોમોબેન્ઝીન D. ક્લોરોબેન્ઝીન</p>		
51	<p>Trinitro Toluene is used as</p> <p>A. Drugs B. Explosives</p> <p>C. Perfume D. All of the above</p> <p>ટ્રાઇનાઇટ્રો ટોલ્યુઇન એ _____ માં વપરાય છે.</p> <p>A. દવાઓ B. વિસ્ફોટકો</p> <p>C. પરફ્યુમ D. આપેલા બધાં જ</p>		
52	<p>Oluem is</p> <p>A. <math>SO_3</math> B. <math>H_2SO_4</math></p> <p>C. <math>SO_3+H_2SO_4</math> D. None of them</p> <p>ઓલિયમ એ _____ છે.</p> <p>A. <math>SO_3</math> B. <math>H_2SO_4</math></p> <p>C. <math>SO_3+H_2SO_4</math> D. ઉપરમાંથી એકેય નહીં</p>		
53	<p>Nitration is _____</p> <p>A. Exothermic reaction B. Endothermic reaction</p> <p>C. Both A &amp; B D. None of them</p> <p>નાઇટ્રેશન _____ પ્રક્રિયા છે.</p> <p>A. ઉષ્માશોષક B. ઉષ્માક્ષેપક</p> <p>C. A તથા B બંને D. ઉપરમાંથી એકેય નહીં</p>		



54	<p>On nitration of nitrobenzene gives</p> <p>A. Benzoic acid B. Aniline</p> <p>C. m-dinitrobenzene D. None of them</p> <p>નાઇટ્રોબેન્ઝીનનું નાઇટ્રેશન કરતા _____ મળે છે.</p> <p>A. બેન્ઝોઇક એસિડ B. એનીલીન</p> <p>C. m-ડાયનાઇટ્રોબેન્ઝીન D. ઉપરમાંથી એકેય નહીં</p>		
55	<p>Process in which <math>-NO_2</math> group is introduced in the molecule of organic compound</p> <p>A. Nitration B. Alkylation</p> <p>C. Sulphonation D. Halogenation</p> <p>કઇ પદ્ધતિથી કાર્બોનિક સંયોજનના અણુમાં <math>-NO_2</math> સમૂહ દાખલ કરવામાં આવે છે.</p> <p>A. નાઇટ્રેશન B. આલ્કાઇલેશન</p> <p>C. સલ્ફોનેશન D. હેલોજીનેશન</p>		
56	<p>Nitration of phenol in presence of fuming <math>HNO_3</math> gives _____</p> <p>A. TNT B. Picric acid</p> <p>C. p-nitro phenol D. None of them</p> <p>ફિનોલના ક્યુમીંગ <math>HNO_3</math> ની હાજરીમાં નાઇટ્રેશનથી શું મળે છે.</p> <p>A. TNT B. પિક્રિક એસિડ</p> <p>C. p-નાઇટ્રોફિનોલ D. ઉપરમાંથી એકેય નહીં</p>		
57	<p>_____ unit process in which <math>H_2SO_4</math> working as a catalyst</p> <p>A. Sulphonation B. Nitration</p> <p>C. Halogenation D. Alkylation</p> <p>_____ એકમ પદ્ધતિમાં <math>H_2SO_4</math> ઉદ્દીપક તરીકે કાર્ય કરે છે.</p> <p>A. સલ્ફોનેશન B. નાઇટ્રેશન</p> <p>C. હેલોજીનેશન D. આલ્કાઇલેશન</p>		
58	<p>_____ is not a unit process</p> <p>A. Nitration B. Sulphonation</p> <p>C. Reduction D. Halogenation</p> <p>નીચેનામાંથી _____ એકમ પદ્ધતિ નથી.</p> <p>A. નાઇટ્રેશન B. સલ્ફોનેશન</p> <p>C. રીડક્શન D. હેલોજીનેશન</p>		
59	<p>ABS is</p> <p>A. Anionic detergent B. Cationic detergent</p> <p>C. Non-ionic detergent D. Biosoft detergent</p> <p>ABS એ _____ નું ઉદાહરણ છે.</p> <p>A. એનાયોનિક ડિટર્જન્ટ B. કેટાયોનિક ડિટર્જન્ટ</p> <p>C. બિન-આયોનિક ડિટર્જન્ટ D. બાયોસોફ્ટ ડિટર્જન્ટ</p>		
60	<p>Trisaccharides contain three molecules of</p> <p>A. Disaccharides B. Polysaccharides</p> <p>C. Monosaccharides D. Tetrasaccharides</p> <p>ટ્રાયસેકેરાઇડ _____ ના ત્રણ અણુઓ ધરાવે છે.</p> <p>A. ડાયસેકેરાઇડ B. પોલીસેકેરાઇડ</p> <p>C. મોનોસેકેરાઇડ D. ટ્રેટ્રાસેકેરાઇડ</p>		
61	<p>Cellulose is an example of</p> <p>A. Non-sugar B. Sugar</p> <p>C. Oligosaccharides D. Polysaccharides</p> <p>સેલ્યુલોઝ એ _____ નું ઉદાહરણ છે.</p> <p>A. બીન-શર્કરા B. શર્કરા</p> <p>C. ઓલિગોસેકેરાઇડ D. પોલીસેકેરાઇડ</p>		
62	<p>The general formula of carbohydrates is</p> <p>A. <math>C_x(H_2O)_y</math> B. <math>C_x(H_2O)_{y+1}</math></p> <p>C. <math>C_x(H_2O)_{y-1}</math> D. None of them</p> <p>કાર્બોહાઇડ્રેટ્સનું સામાન્ય સુત્ર _____ છે.</p> <p>A. <math>C_x(H_2O)_y</math> B. <math>C_x(H_2O)_{y+1}</math></p> <p>C. <math>C_x(H_2O)_{y-1}</math> D. ઉપરમાંથી એકેય નહીં</p>		
63	<p>Sucrose is the example of</p> <p>A. Trisaccharide B. Tetrasaccharide</p> <p>C. Disaccharide D. Monosaccharide</p> <p>સુક્રોઝ _____ નું ઉદાહરણ છે.</p> <p>A. ટ્રાયસેકેરાઇડ B. ટ્રેટ્રાસેકેરાઇડ</p> <p>C. ડાયસેકેરાઇડ D. મોનોસેકેરાઇડ</p>		

64	Fluorescein is an example of A. Phthalate dye B. Nitro dye C. Nitroso dye D. Azo dye ફ્લોરેસીન એ _____ નું ઉદાહરણ છે. A. થેલીન રંગક B. નાઇટ્રો રંગક C. નાઇટ્રોઝો રંગક D. એઝો રંગક
65	Naphthol -AS is an example of A. Azoic dyes B. Nitro dyes C. Acid dyes D. Vat dyes નેપ્થોલ- AS એ _____ નું ઉદાહરણ છે. A. એઝોઇક રંગક B. નાઇટ્રો રંગક C. એસિડ રંગક D. વેટ રંગક
66	Chromophore + Auxochrome = _____ A. Colour B. Dyes C. Pigment D. None of them ક્રોમોફોર + ઓક્સોક્રોમ = _____ A. રંગ B. રંગક C. વર્ણક D. ઉપરમાંથી એકેય નહીં
67	Which of the following is an example of auxochromic group A. -CHO B. -OH C. -NO D. -NO <sub>2</sub> નીચેના પૈકી કયો ઓક્સોક્રોમિક સમૂહ છે. ? A. -CHO B. -OH C. -NO D. -NO <sub>2</sub>
68	Which of the following is an example of chromophoric group A. -CO B. -SH C. -NH <sub>2</sub> D. -OH નીચેના પૈકી કયો ક્રોમોફોરિક સમૂહ છે. ? A. -CO B. -SH C. -NH <sub>2</sub> D. -OH
69	The unsaturated groups that are responsible for colour of organic compounds are called as _____ A. Chromophore B. Chromogen C. Auxochrome D. Dye કાર્બનિક સંયોજનોનાં રંગ માટે જવાબદાર અસંતૃપ્ત સમૂહ _____ તરીકે ઓળખાય છે. A. ક્રોમોફોર B. ક્રોમોજન C. ઓક્સોક્રોમ D. રંગક
70	The compound containing the chromophoric group is called A. Chromophores B. Auxochromes C. Chromogen D. None of them ક્રોમોફોરિક સમૂહ ધરાવતા સંયોજનને શું કહેવાય છે. A. ક્રોમોફોર B. ઓક્સોક્રોમ C. ક્રોમોજન D. ઉપરમાંથી એકેય નહીં
71	The compounds obtained from plants and animals,living organism,were called A. Saturated compounds B. Organic compounds C. Inorganic compounds D. unsaturated compounds
72	Methane is an example of A. Cyclic compound B. Heterocyclic compound C. Closed Chain compound D. Open chain compound
73	



	Alkanes differ in composition from one another by		
	A. $-\text{NH}_2$	B. $=\text{CH}$	
	C. $-\text{CH}_2$	D. None of them	
74	The structural formula of ethyne is		
	A. $\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_3$	B. $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}_2$	
	C. $\text{CH}\equiv\text{CH}$	D. None of them	
75	The isomers having the same molecular formula but differing in the functional group are called		
	A. Position isomerism	B. metamerism	
	C. Chain isomerism	D. Functional isomerism	
76	n-butane & iso- butane are the example of		
	A. metamerism	B. Functional isomerism	
	C. Position isomerism	D. Chain isomerism	
77	The isomers having the same molecular formula but differing in arrangement of atoms space are called		
	A. stereo isomerism	B. structural isomerism	
	C. Both of them	D. None of them	
78	Geometrical isomerism is also called		
	A. D-l isomerism	B. Dextro & leave isomerism	
	C. Cis-Trans isomerism	D. None of them	
79	In crystallization method,a hot water funnel is surrounded by_____containing hot water		
	A. Copper jacket	B. Dry filter paper	
	C. Both (A) &(B)	D. None of them	
80	After the purification crystals are dried over		

	<table> <tr> <td>A.</td><td>Filter paper</td><td>B.</td><td>Clay plate</td></tr> <tr> <td>C.</td><td>Porous plate</td><td>D.</td><td>None of them</td></tr> </table>	A.	Filter paper	B.	Clay plate	C.	Porous plate	D.	None of them		
A.	Filter paper	B.	Clay plate								
C.	Porous plate	D.	None of them								
81	<p>Some organic compounds are decomposed at their boiling point at atmospheric pressure, these types of substances are purified by</p> <table> <tr> <td>A.</td><td>Fractional distillation</td><td>B.</td><td>simple distillation</td></tr> <tr> <td>C.</td><td>sublimation</td><td>D.</td><td>vaccume distillation</td></tr> </table>	A.	Fractional distillation	B.	simple distillation	C.	sublimation	D.	vaccume distillation		
A.	Fractional distillation	B.	simple distillation								
C.	sublimation	D.	vaccume distillation								
82	<p>Liquids slightly immiscible with water, volatile in steam &amp; possess high vapour pressure are purified by</p> <table> <tr> <td>A.</td><td>steam distillation</td><td>B.</td><td>vaccume distillation</td></tr> <tr> <td>C.</td><td>simple distillation</td><td>D.</td><td>Fractional distillation</td></tr> </table>	A.	steam distillation	B.	vaccume distillation	C.	simple distillation	D.	Fractional distillation		
A.	steam distillation	B.	vaccume distillation								
C.	simple distillation	D.	Fractional distillation								
83	<p>Aniline is purified by</p> <table> <tr> <td>A.</td><td>Fractional distillation</td><td>B.</td><td>simple distillation</td></tr> <tr> <td>C.</td><td>steam distillation</td><td>D.</td><td>vaccume distillation</td></tr> </table>	A.	Fractional distillation	B.	simple distillation	C.	steam distillation	D.	vaccume distillation		
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84	<p>For the detection of N, S, P &amp; halogen, first of all prepare</p> <table> <tr> <td>A.</td><td>Lassaigne solution</td><td>B.</td><td>Cupric oxide solution</td></tr> <tr> <td>C.</td><td>Fresh <math>\text{FeSO}_4</math> solution</td><td>D.</td><td>Fresh <math>\text{FeCl}_3</math> solution</td></tr> </table>	A.	Lassaigne solution	B.	Cupric oxide solution	C.	Fresh $\text{FeSO}_4$ solution	D.	Fresh $\text{FeCl}_3$ solution		
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85	<p>Duma's method is used for the estimation of</p> <table> <tr> <td>A.</td><td>Nitrogen</td><td>B.</td><td>sulphur</td></tr> <tr> <td>C.</td><td>phosphorous</td><td>D.</td><td>halogen</td></tr> </table>	A.	Nitrogen	B.	sulphur	C.	phosphorous	D.	halogen		
A.	Nitrogen	B.	sulphur								
C.	phosphorous	D.	halogen								
86	<p>Kjeldahl's method used for the estimation of</p> <table> <tr> <td>A.</td><td>Carbon &amp; hydrogen</td><td>B.</td><td>halogen</td></tr> <tr> <td>C.</td><td>sulphur</td><td>D.</td><td>Nitrogen</td></tr> </table>	A.	Carbon & hydrogen	B.	halogen	C.	sulphur	D.	Nitrogen		
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C.	sulphur	D.	Nitrogen								
87	<p>In Kjeldahl's method nitrogen is converted into</p> <table> <tr> <td>A.</td><td><math>(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4</math></td><td>B.</td><td><math>\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4</math></td></tr> <tr> <td>C.</td><td><math>\text{FeSO}_4</math></td><td>D.</td><td><math>\text{Cu}_2\text{O}</math></td></tr> </table>	A.	$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$	B.	$\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$	C.	$\text{FeSO}_4$	D.	$\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$		
A.	$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$	B.	$\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$								
C.	$\text{FeSO}_4$	D.	$\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$								
88											

	Carius method is used for the estimation of					
	A.	nitrogen	B.	Carbon & hydrogen		
	C.	sulphur	D.	None of them		
89	In Carius method Carius tube is put in					
	A.	Copper furnace	B.	aluminium furnace		
	C.	Iron furnace	D.	None of them		
90	In the estimation of sulphur, _____ is added in mother liquid					
	A.	BaSO <sub>4</sub>	B.	Ba(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>		
	C.	BaCl <sub>2</sub>	D.	Both (a) & (b)		
91	In Carius method _____ nitric acid is used					
	A.	dilute	B.	cocentrated		
	C.	fuming	D.	oleum		
92	The saturated hydrocarbon contains					
	A.	Double bond	B.	single bond		
	C.	triple bond	D.	single bond & Double bond		
93	The unsaturated hydrocarbon contains					
	A.	Double bond	B.	single bond		
	C.	Double bond & triple bond	D.	single bond & Double bond		
94	The general formula of saturated hydrocarbon is					
	A.	C <sub>n</sub> H <sub>2n+2</sub>	B.	C <sub>n</sub> H <sub>2n-2</sub>		
	C.	C <sub>n</sub> H <sub>2n</sub>	D.	C <sub>n</sub> H <sub>2n-1</sub>		
95	The general formula of unsaturated hydrocarbon is					
	A.	C <sub>n</sub> H <sub>2n</sub>	B.	C <sub>n</sub> H <sub>2n-2</sub>		
	C.	Both (A) & (B)	D.	None of them		



96	The saturated hydrocarbon is also called			
	A.	alkane	B.	alkene
	C.	alkyne	D.	None of them
97	The another name of alkane is			
	A.	paraffins	B.	alkene
	C.	alkyne	D.	None of them
98	Ethanol on oxidation in presence of $\text{Na}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ & dilute $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ gives_____			
	A.	formaldehyde	B.	Ethyl acetate
	C.	acetaldehyde	D.	acetone
99	On oxidation of acetaldehyde gives _____			
	A.	Formic acid	B.	Acetic acid
	C.	Amino acid	D.	None of them
100	The another name of acetone is_____			
	A.	Methyl ethyl ketone	B.	ethyl Methyl ketone
	C.	Dimethyl ketone	D.	Diethyl ketone
101	On oxidation of acetone gives _____			
	A.	Acetic acid	B.	acetaldehyde
	C.	Both (A) &(B)	D.	None of them
102	Ethanol react with acetic acid in presence of cocentrated $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ forming _____			
	A.	Ethyl acetate	B.	Methyl acetate
	C.	Both (A) &(B)	D.	None of them
103	Acitic acid react with sodium metal gives			
	A.	Sodium styarate	B.	Sodium acetate
	C.	Sodium tartarate	D.	None of them

104	On hydrolysis of ethyl acetate gives _____					
	A.	Acetic acid	B.	Ethanol		
	C.	Both (A) &(B)	D.	None of them		
105	Ethanol reacts with NH <sub>3</sub> forming_____					
	A.	Ethyl amine	B.	Nitro ethane		
	C.	Ethyl nitrite	D.	None of them		
106	Ethyl iodide reacts with NH <sub>3</sub> forming_____					
	A.	Ethyl amine	B.	Ethyl nitrite		
	C.	Ethyl cyanide	D.	None of them		
107	Benzene gives					
	A.	Addition reaction	B.	substitution reaction		
	C.	Both (A) &(B)	D.	None of them		
108	On hydrogenation,benzenz reacts in the presence of Ni catalyst giving					
	A.	n-hexane	B.	n-heptane		
	C.	hexene	C.	Cyclo hexane		
109	Fridal craft reaction is carried out with					
	A.	CH <sub>3</sub> Cl	B.	Anhydrous AlCl <sub>3</sub>		
	C.	Both (A) &(B)	D.	None of them		
110	The formula of toluene is					
	A.	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> -OH	B.	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> -CH <sub>3</sub>		
	C.	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> -NH <sub>2</sub>	D.	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>6</sub>		
111	On oxidation, toluene gives					
	A.	Carbon dioxide	B.	benzaldehyde		

	C.	Benzoic acid	D.	None of them		
112	<div>On reduction,nitro benzene gives</div> <div> <div>A. Benzoic acid</div> <div>B. m-dinitro benzene</div> <div>C. aniline</div> <div>D. None of them</div> </div>					
113	<div>Phenol reacts with zinc dust forming</div> <div> <div>A. Cyclo hexane</div> <div>B. Chloro benzene</div> <div>C. toluene</div> <div>D. benzene</div> </div>					
114	<div>44. Phenol reacts with fuming HNO<sub>3</sub> giving</div> <div> <div>A. Acetic acid</div> <div>B. Picric acid</div> <div>C. Benzoic acid</div> <div>D. Amino acid</div> </div>					
115	<div>On oxidation,benzaldehyde converted into</div> <div> <div>A. Benzoic acid</div> <div>B. Picric acid</div> <div>C. toluene</div> <div>D. Acetic acid</div> </div>					
116	<div>Sugars which cannot be hydrolyzed into smaller molecules are called</div> <div> <div>A. monosaccharide</div> <div>B. disaccharide</div> <div>C. trisaccharide</div> <div>D. polysaccharide</div> </div>					
117	<div>The general formula of monosaccharide is</div> <div> <div>A. <math>C_nH_{2n}O_{n+1}</math></div> <div>B. <math>C_nH_{2n}O_n</math></div> <div>C. <math>C_nH_{2n-1}O_n</math></div> <div>D. <math>C_{n-1}H_{2n}O_n</math></div> </div>					
118	<div>Disaccharide contain two molecules of</div> <div> <div>A. monosaccharide</div> <div>B. disaccharide</div> <div>C. trisaccharide</div> <div>D. polysaccharide</div> </div>					
119	Oxidation of glucose in presence of bromine water gives					



	<table> <tr> <td>A.</td><td>fructose</td><td>B.</td><td>Acetic acid</td></tr> <tr> <td>C.</td><td>Gluconic acid</td><td>D.</td><td>None of them</td></tr> </table>	A.	fructose	B.	Acetic acid	C.	Gluconic acid	D.	None of them																		
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	<table> <tr> <td>A.</td><td>a mixture of salts of fatty acids</td><td>B.</td><td>A salt of glycerol</td></tr> <tr> <td>C.</td><td>A mixture of ethers</td><td>D.</td><td>A mixture of aromatic ethers</td></tr> </table>	A.	a mixture of salts of fatty acids	B.	A salt of glycerol	C.	A mixture of ethers	D.	A mixture of aromatic ethers						
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134	process in which $\text{-NO}_2$ group is introduced in the molecule of organic compound				
	A.	Nitration	B.	sulphonation	
	C.	Halogenation	D.	None of them	
135	process in which $\text{-SO}_3\text{H}$ group is introduced in the molecule of organic compound				
	A.	Nitration	B.	sulphonation	
	C.	Halogenation	D.	None of them	
136	process in which $\text{-NH}_2$ group is introduced in the molecule of organic compound				
	A.	sulphonation	B.	Amination	
	C.	Halogenation	D.	None of them	
137	process in which $\text{-Cl, -Br, -I, -F}$ groups can be introduced in the molecule of organic compound				
	A.	Halogenation	B.	Amination	
	C.	sulphonation	D.	None of them	
138	Nitration of toluene gives				
	A.	Trinitro toluene	B.	Nitrobenzene	
	C.	Both (A) & (B)	D.	None of them	
139	Nitration of phenol gives				
	A.	Trinitro toluene	B.	Nitrobenzene	
	C.	Picric acid	D.	None of them	
140	_____ is used as an Explosive.				
	Nitrobenzene		B.	Trinitro toluene	
	Both (A) & (B)		D.	None of them	
141					
142					