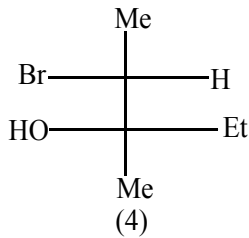
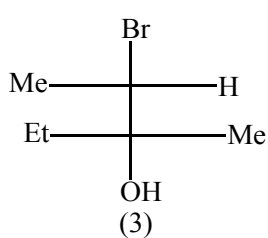
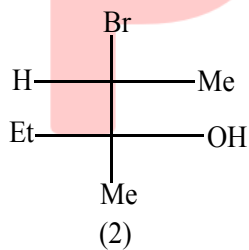
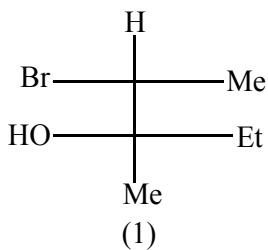


## Topic :-ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - SOME BASIC PRINCIPLES AND TECHNIQUES

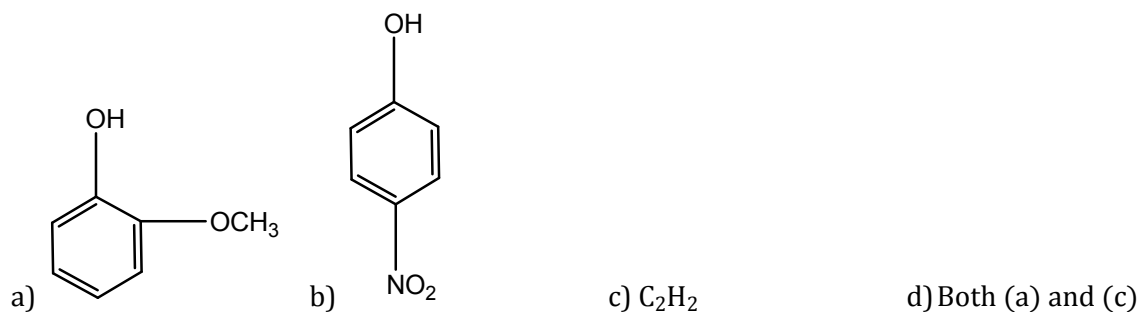
- A student named the compound as 1,4-butadiene :
  - The name is correct
  - He committed an error in the selection of carbon chain
  - He committed an error in position of double bond
  - Unpredictable
- The correct IUPAC name of  $(C_2H_5)_4C$  is :
  - Tetraethyl methane
  - 2-ethylpentane
  - 3,3-diethylpentane
  - None of these
- The number of different substitution products possible when ethane is allowed to react with bromine is sunlight are :
  - 9
  - 6
  - 8
  - 5

4. Which of the following structures are superimposable?



- 1 and 2
- 2 and 3
- 1 and 4
- 1 and 3

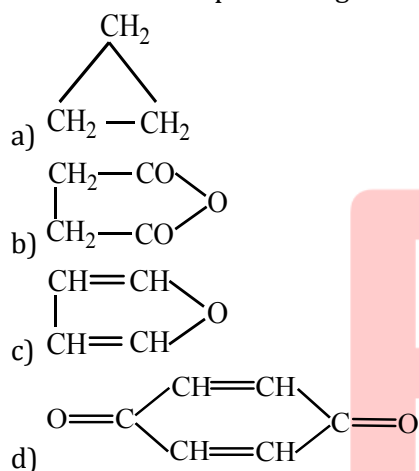
5. Phenol is more acidic than



6. During the fusion of an organic compound with sodium metal, nitrogen of the compound is converted into

- a)  $NaNO_2$  b)  $NaNH_2$  c)  $NaCN$  d)  $NaNC$

7. The structure representing a heterocyclic compound is :



8. Following reaction is,



9. Which of the following reactions is an example of nucleophilic substitution reaction?

- a)  $RX + Mg \rightarrow RMgX$   
b)  $RX + KOH \rightarrow ROH + KX$   
c)  $2RX + 2Na \rightarrow R-R + 2NaX$   
d)  $RX + H_2 \rightarrow RH + HX$

10. How many structural isomers are possible for  $C_4H_9Cl$ ?

- a) 2 b) 4 c) 8 d) 10

11. In which of the following species the central carbon atom is negatively charged?  
 a) Carbonium ion      b) Carbanion      c) Carbocation      d) Free radicals
12. Select the molecule having only one  $\pi$ -bond :  
 a)  $\text{CH} \equiv \text{CH}$       b)  $\text{CH}_2 = \text{CH} - \text{CHO}$       c)  $\text{CH}_3 - \text{CH} = \text{CH}_2$       d)  $\text{CH}_3 - \text{CH} = \text{CHCOOH}$
13. Optically active compound among the following is :  
 a) 2-ethylbutanol-1      b) *n*-butanol      c) 2,2-dimethylbutanol      d) 2-methylbutanol-1
14. Which of the following compounds will be most reactive towards nucleophilic addition reaction?  
 a)  $\text{CH}_3\text{COCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$   
 b)  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{COCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$   
 c)  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CHO}$   
 d)  $\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CO} - \text{CH} - \text{CH}_3 \\ | \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$
15. Lactic acid,  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{COOH}$  molecule shows :  
 a) Geometrical isomerism  
 b) Metamerism  
 c) Optical isomerism  
 d) Tautomerism
16. *n*-pentane and neopentane are :  
 a) Functional isomers      b) Geometrical isomers      c) Chain isomers      d) Position isomers
17. The IUPAC name of acryldehyde is  
 a) Prop-2-en-1-al      b) Propenylaldehyde      c) But-2-en-1-al      d) Propenal
18. Due to presence of an unpaired electron, free radicals are  
 a) Cations      b) Anions      c) Chemically inactive      d) Chemically reactive
19. 2-methylpent-3-ene is a chiral because it has :  
 a) A centre of symmetry  
 b) A plane of symmetry  
 c) Symmetry at  $\text{C}_2$  carbon  
 d) Both centre and a plane of symmetry
20. Which of the following molecules contain asymmetric carbon atom?  
 a)  $\text{CH}_3\text{CHClCOOH}$       b)  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{COOH}$       c)  $\text{ClCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COOH}$       d)  $\text{Cl}_2\text{CHCOOH}$