AFNS Chemistry MCQS WITH ADDITIONAL MCQS

Alcohol on oxidation gives:

a) Acid
b) Aldehyde - Ketone
c) Ester
d) Amine

FSc Chemistry Part-II (Class XII)
Chapter 14: Alcohols, Phenols & Ethers
Topic: Oxidation of Alcohols

More Expected MCQs from This Topic

Primary alcohol on oxidation gives:
a) Ketone
b) Aldehyde
c) Ester
d) Amine

Secondary alcohol on oxidation gives:
a) Ketone
b) Aldehyde
c) Acid
d) Ester

Tertiary alcohol on oxidation gives:
a) Ketone
b) Aldehyde
c) No reaction (under normal conditions)
d) Ester

Ethanol on oxidation produces:
a) Ethanoic acid (via aldehyde stage)
b) Ethanal
c) Acetone
d) Methanol

Oxidation of methanol produces:
a) Formaldehyde
b) Acetic acid
c) Acetone
d) Propanol

Which reagent is used to oxidize alcohols in lab?
a) H_2SO_4
b) $KMnO_4$
c) NaCl
d) HCl

During oxidation of alcohols, oxygen is added and hydrogen is:
a) Added
b) Removed
c) Not changed
d) None

Which test distinguishes primary and secondary alcohols?
a) Benedict's test
b) Oxidation test

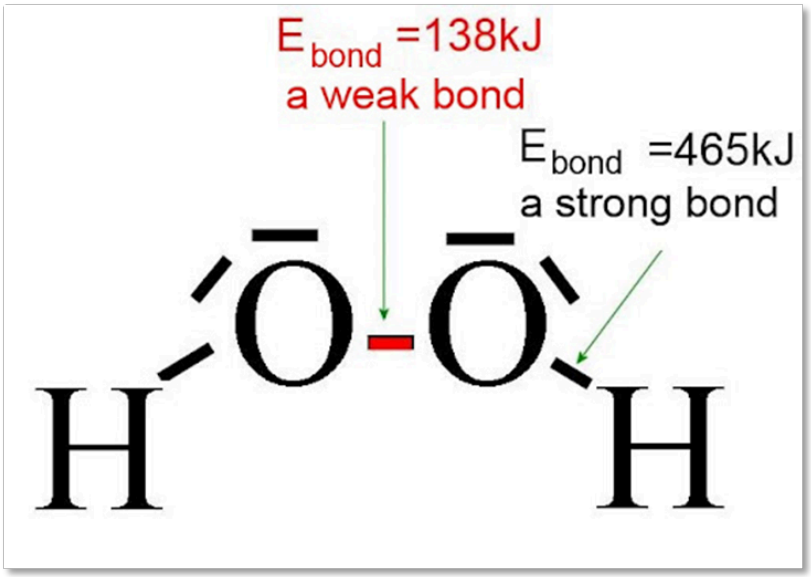
c) Barfoed's test
d) Iodine test

The enzyme that oxidizes alcohol in human liver is:
a) Catalase
b) Alcohol dehydrogenase
c) Lipase
d) Maltase

Bond energy of H–H bond is approximately:

a) 300 kJ/mol
b) 436 kJ/mol
c) 200 kJ/mol
d) 500 kJ/mol

FSc Chemistry Part-I (Class XI)
Chapter 6: Thermochemistry
Topic: Bond Energy (H–H, O=O, N≡N, C–H, etc.)



More Expected MCQs from This Topic

Bond energy is defined as the energy required to:
a) Form a bond
b) Break one mole of bonds in gaseous state
c) Excite an electron
d) Ionize an atom

Unit of bond energy is:
a) J/mol
b) kJ/mol
c) eV
d) Newton

Bond energy is always:
a) Positive (endothermic)
b) Negative
c) Zero

Bond energy of C–H bond is approximately:
a) 412 kJ/mol

b) 300 kJ/mol
c) 498 kJ/mol
d) 700 kJ/mol

The average bond energy of C–C single bond is:
a) 150 kJ/mol
b) 348 kJ/mol
c) 500 kJ/mol
d) 946 kJ/mol

Which bond has the highest bond energy?
a) H–H
b) O=O
c) N≡N
d) C–C

Reaction of an acid with metal carbonate produces:

a) Salt + Hydrogen
b) Salt + Water + CO_2
c) Salt + Oxygen
d) Salt only

FSc Chemistry Part-I (Class XI)
Chapter 10: The s-Block Elements (and General Chemistry reactions of Acids, Bases & Salts)

More Expected MCQs from This Topic

When HCl reacts with Na_2CO_3, the gas evolved is:
a) H_2
b) CO_2
c) O_2
d) Cl_2

Which gas turns lime water milky?
a) Hydrogen
b) Oxygen
c) Carbon dioxide
d) Ammonia

In the reaction of H_2SO_4 with $CaCO_3$, the salt formed is:
a) $CaSO_4$
b) $CaCl_2$
c) Na_2SO_4
d) $MgSO_4$

The reaction: $HCl + CaCO_3 \rightarrow CaCl_2 + H_2O + CO_2$ is:
a) Endothermic
b) Exothermic
c) Neutral only
d) Reversible

When CO_2 is passed through lime water, it first turns:
a) Colourless
b) Milky ($CaCO_3$ precipitate)
c) Blue
d) Green

On excess passing of CO_2 through lime water, the milkiness disappears due to formation of:
a) $CaCO_3$
b) $Ca(HCO_3)_2$
c) CaO
d) $CaCl_2$

The IUPAC name of Teflon is:

a)Polyvinyl chloride
b) Polytetrafluoroethene
c) Polyethene
d) Polystyrene

FSc Chemistry Part-II (Class XII)
Chapter 16: Macromolecules (Polymers)
More Expected MCQs from This Topic

The monomer of Teflon is:
a) Ethene
b) Tetrafluoroethene
c) Styrene
d) Vinyl chloride

The chemical formula of Teflon monomer is:
a) $CH_2=CH_2$
b) $CF_2=CF_2$

c) CH_2=CHCl
d) $C_6H_5CH=CH_2$

Teflon is formed by which type of polymerization?
a) Condensation
b) Addition
c) Elimination
d) Substitution

Teflon is resistant to:
a) Heat
b) Chemicals
c) Corrosion
d) All of these

Which polymer is used as a non-stick coating in cookware?
a) PVC
b) Teflon
c) Polythene
d) Bakelite

Teflon belongs to the class of:
a) Natural polymers
b) Synthetic polymers
c) Biopolymers
d) Copolymers

The primary bond present in proteins is:

a) Hydrogen bond
b) Peptide bond
c) Ionic bond
d) Disulfide bond

FSc Biology Part-I (Class XI)
Chapter 2: Biological Molecules
Topic: Proteins – Amino acids

More Expected MCQs from This Topic

A peptide bond is formed between:
a) –OH and –H of two amino acids
b) –COOH of one amino acid and –NH_2 of another
c) R-groups of amino acids
d) Carbon atoms of two amino acids

Peptide bond is a type of:
a) Ionic bond
b) Covalent bond
c) Metallic bond
d) Hydrogen bond

A dipeptide consists of:
a) 1 amino acid
b) 2 amino acids
c) 3 amino acids
d) Many amino acids

A polypeptide is made of:
a) 2 amino acids
b) 3 amino acids
c) 10 or more amino acids
d) Only one amino acid

Primary structure of protein is maintained by:
a) Peptide bonds
b) Hydrogen bonds
c) Disulfide bonds
d) Ionic bonds

Secondary structure of proteins is stabilized mainly by:
a) Peptide bonds
b) Hydrogen bonds
c) Ionic bonds
d) Metallic bonds