

Chemistry Fsc Part 2 Chapter 14 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Which of these polymers is a synthetic polymer	A. Animal fat B. Starch C. Cellulose D. Polyester
2	Which one of the following is a condensation polymer	A. Polystyrene B. Polyester C. Polyethene D. Nylon 6,6
3	Which of the following is an addition polymer	A. Polyester B. Polystyrene C. Nylon 6,6 D. Terylene
4	The fiber which is made from acrylonitrile as monomer	A. PVC B. Polyester fiber C. Rayon fiber D. Acrylic fiber
5	Nylon 6,6 is obtained by the reaction of hexamethylene diamine with	A. Acetic acid B. Adipic acid C. Vinyl chloride D. Acetyl chloride
6	Starch is	A. Monosaccharide B. Disaccharide C. Polysaccharide D. Oligosaccharide
7	Which one is a disaccharide	A. Glucose B. Sucrose C. Fructose D. Cellulose
8	Which of the following are mono-saccharides	A. Fructose B. Sucrose C. Starch D. Cellulose
9	Which of the following element is not present in all proteins	A. Carbon B. hydrogen C. Nitrogen D. Sulphur
10	Vegetable oils are	A. Polyesters B. Glycerides of unsaturated fatty acids C. Essential oils D. Fatty acids
11	The reaction between fat and NaOH is	A. Esterification B. Hydrogenolysis C. Fermentation D. Saponification
12	Which of the following enzymes brings about the hydrolysis of fats	A. Urease B. Maltase C. Zymase D. Lipase
13	In which of following processes are small organic molecules made into macromolecules	A. the cracking of petroleum fractions B. the fractional distillation of crude oil C. the polymerization of ethene D. the hydrolysis of proteins
14	Which of these polymers is an addition polymer	A. Nylon 6, 6 B. polystyrene C. Terylene D. epoxy resin
15	Which of these polymers is a synthetic polymer	A. Animal fat B. Starch C. Cellulose D. Polyester

		D. polyester
16	Plastics are pollution problem because many plastics	A. are made from petroleum B. are very inflammable C. burn to produce toxic fumes D. decompose to produce toxic products
17	A polymeric substance that is formed in the liquid state and then hardened to a rigid solid is called a	A. fibre B. plastic C. varnish D. polyamide resin
18	Fats are	A. Saturated glycerides B. Unsaturated glycerides C. Polyhydroxy ketose D. Polyhydroxy aldose
19	Which process is used to convert vegetable oil to vegetable ghee.	A. Hydrolysis B. Oxidation C. Esterification D. Hydrogenation
20	Which property of triglycerides is used to determine its molecular mass.	A. acid number B. Saponification number C. Iodine number D. gold number
21	In which these process are small organic molecules made into macromolecules.	A. The cracking of petroleum fractions B. The fractional distillation of crude oil C. The polymerization of ethene D. The hydrolysis of proteins
22	Plastics are a pollution problem because many plastics	A. Are made from petroleum B. Are very inflammable C. Burn to produce toxic fumes D. Decompose to produce toxic products
23	A polymeric substance that is formed in the liquid state and then hardened to a right solid is called a	A. Fiber B. Plastic C. Varnish D. Polyamid resin
24	Which one of the following polymers is called a polyamide	A. Nylon B. Rayon C. Terylene D. Orlon
25	Which one of the following macromolecules contains carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen and oxygen in it.	A. Nylon-6,6 B. Terylene C. Starch D. Bakelite
26	Which one of the following compound is not of a polymer.	A. Starch B. Glucose C. Protein D. Nylon -6, 6
27	The Plastic which become soft and melt on heating and can be molded and remolded are called.	A. Thermoplastic B. Thermosetting plastic C. Resin D. Melamine
28	Which one of the following plastic is a thermosetting plastic.	A. PVC B. Polystyrene C. Polyethene D. Bakelite
29	The fiber in which monomer is $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{Cl}$ is known as	A. Saran fiber B. PVC C. Rayon fiber D. Arcylic fiber
30	Which one of the following polymers has no peptide linkage in it.	A. Terlene B. Nylon -6,6 C. Protein D. None of these
31	Which of the following is an ester.	A. Soap B. Starch C. PVC D. Dacron
32	Which one of the following is inorganic polymer	A. Graphite B. Rubber C. DNA

		C. DNA D. Protein
33	The length of the polymer chain is specified by the number of repeating units which is called.	A. Condensation B. Co-polymerization C. Iodine number D. Degree of polymerization
34	Which one of the following is co polymer	A. PVC B. Polyvinyl acetate C. Nylon -6,6 D. Polyethene
35	Which is not polymer	A. Diamond B. Starch C. Sand D. Nucleotide
36	Starch is polymer is	A. Fructose B. α -d Glucose C. Sucrose D. B-D-Glucose
37	Which one of the following carbohydrates give blue colour with iodine.	A. Glucose B. fructose C. Sucrose D. Starch
38	A carbohydrate that cannot be acid hydrolysed is called.	A. Monosaccharides B. Di saccharides C. Poly saccharides D. Starch
39	Mono saccharides contain carbon atoms.	A. 3 to 6 B. 3 to 7 C. 3 to 9 D. only six
40	The oligosaccharides contain number of hexose unit.	A. 2 to 7 B. 2 to 8 C. 2 to 9 D. 2 to 100
41	Which sugar is called milk sugar	A. Glucose B. Fructose C. Lactose D. Maltose
42	Which carbohydrate can be used for silvering of mirror.	A. Glucose B. Fructose C. Maltose D. All
43	Which one of the following compounds is most abundant in nature.	A. glucose B. Starch C. Cellulose D. Fructose
44	Glycoside linkage is present in	A. Proteins B. Nylon -6,6 C. Starch D. DNA
45	Lactose has same molecular formula as	A. Glucose B. Fructose C. Ribose D. Maltose
46	In which form, glucose is stored in the liver	A. Lactic acid B. Maltose C. Ribose D. Glycogen
47	Which carbohydrate is called animal starch	A. Glucose B. Fructose C. Glycogen D. Starch
48	When hydrolyzed, protein yields.	A. Fatty acid B. Glycerol C. Amino acid D. Nucleosides
49	Which one of the following proteins transports oxygen in blood stream.	A. Insulin B. Albumin C. Hemoglobin D. Globulin
		A. Legumin

50	Which one of the following is a compound protein or conjugate protein.	B. Albumin C. Collagen D. Phosphoprotein
51	Denaturing of protein is	A. Hydrolysis of protein B. Unfolding of protein C. Three dimensional twisting and folding of peptide chain D. Developing hydrogen bonding in peptide chain
52	Some non protein portion attached to the protein is called.	A. Prosthetic group B. Secondary protein C. Transport protein D. All of these
53	To which class of organic compounds soap belongs.	A. Ether B. Ketones C. Aldehyde D. Salt of an organic acid
54	The degree of unsaturation of fat is measured by	A. Iodine number B. Oxidation number C. Reduction number D. Saponification value
55	Cholesterol is an important precursor in the biosynthesis of	A. Sex hormones B. Adrenal hormones C. Vitamin D D. All of these
56	The amount of free fatty acid in fats and oil is determined by	A. Iodine number B. Acid number C. Saponification number D. Gold number
57	Which one of the following Lipids does not have glycerol backbone.	A. Cholesterol B. Oil C. glycogen D. Vitamin D
58	Which of the following lipids does not have glycerol backbone.	A. Fat B. Oil C. Cholesterol D. Phospholipid
59	Which one of the following is not steroid	A. Cholesterol B. Ergosterol C. Female sex Hormones D. Globulin
60	The substance that retard the activity of enzyme is called.	A. Co enzyme B. Inhibitor C. Activity D. Substrate
61	The enzyme which bring about exchange of functional group between two compounds is called.	A. Hydrolases B. Transferase C. Lyases D. Ligases
62	Which one of the following enzyme is used for the treatment of blood cancer in children.	A. Thrombin B. Asparaginase C. Glucokinase D. Fumarase
63	Cholesterol is a	A. Glyceride B. Wax C. Steroid D. Fat
64	Starch mixture of	A. Amylose and xylose B. Amylopectin and lactose C. Lactose and sucrose D. amylose and amylopectin