



11. Curdy white precipitate soluble in aqueous ammonia is:  
a) AgCl                      b) AgBr                      c) AgI                      d) None
12. Apple green flame is typical for:  
a) Ba<sup>2+</sup>                      b) Cu<sup>2+</sup>                      c) Sr<sup>2+</sup>                      d) Ca<sup>2+</sup>
13. Coloured borax beads formed by metal ions are:  
a) metal metaborates                      b) metal and boric acid                      c) sodium borohydride                      d) mixture of all
14. Which salt is insoluble in water?  
a) barium sulfate                      b) potassium sulfate                      c) sodium sulfate                      d) potassium chloride
15. Nessler's reagent is used to detect:  
a) ammonium                      b) fluoride                      c) chloride                      d) iodide
16. Why do we boil the extract with conc. HNO<sub>3</sub> in Lassaigne's test for halogens?  
(a) to increase the concentration of NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> ions  
(b) to increase the solubility product of AgCl  
(c) it increases the precipitation of AgCl  
(d) for the decomposition of Na<sub>2</sub>S and NaCN formed
17. Lassaigne's test is not used for the detection of:  
(a) N                      (b) S                      (c) Cl                      (d) O
18. In Lassaigne's test for nitrogen, the blue colour is due to the formation of:  
(a) Potassium ferricyanide (b) Sodium cyanide (c) Sodium ferrocyanide (d) Ferric-ferrocyanide.
19. Generally which metal is use for Lassaigne's test  
(a) Li                      (b) Ca                      (c) Na                      (d) Ba
20. Which reagent is use for detection of Sulfide ion  
(a) Sodium cyanide (b) Ferrous Sulphate (c) Sodium Nitroprusside (d) Potassium ferricyanide
21. If a compound soluble in NaOH but not soluble in NaHCO<sub>3</sub> then nature of compound is :  
(a) Basic                      (b) Neutral                      (c) strong acidic                      (d) weak acidic
22. Which functional group produced effervescence of CO<sub>2</sub> with NaHCO<sub>3</sub>  
(a) Carboxylic Acid                      (b) Nitro                      (c) Ketone                      (d) none of these.
23. Tollens' reagent is  
(a) AgNO<sub>3</sub> solution (b) Ag(NH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>OH (c) solution of NaOH and AgNO<sub>3</sub> (d) None of these.
24. Brady's reagent is used to detect which functional group:

(a) Carboxylic acid      (b) Phenolic OH      (c) Carbonyl      (d) None of these.

25. Which reagent is use to detect phenolic OH group:

(a) Neutral  $\text{FeSO}_4$       (b) Beta-naphthol      (c) Neutral  $\text{FeCl}_3$       (d) None of these.