

## ECAT Chemistry Chapter 18 Fundamental Principles of Organic Chemistry Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	How many structural acid cis-trans isomers are there for dichloroprepe, C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>4</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>	A. 3 B. 5 C. 6 D. 7
2	Cracking done at low pressure and with a catalyst is called cracking	A. Thermal B. Catalytic C. Steam D. None of them
3	A nuclophile must	A. Be an atom B. A group of atoms C. Have a lone pair D. Be negatively charged
4	Which is not a nucleophile	A. Benzene B. Chlorine C. Ethene D. Ethanol
5	Which of the following is an electrophile	A. Bromine B. KBr C. NH <sub>3</sub> D. Benzene
6	Which is not the poplar reaction	
7	A free radical reaction takes place in three steps, initiation, propagation and terminations. Which of the following expression represents a propagation step	
8	In a heterollytic bond fission reaction	A. A molecule of H <sub>2</sub> O is formed B. A molecule of H <sub>2</sub> O is eliminated C. A free radical is formed D. A positive and a negative ion is formed
9	Which of the following expressions show a heterolytic bond fission	
10	Which reaction produces a free radical	A. SN reaction     B. Homelytic fission reaction     C. Heterolytic fission reaction     D. Addition reaction
11	Which statement is true about a free radical	A. An atom with a positive charge     B. An atom with a negative charge     C. An atom with a lone pair of electrons     D. An atom with unpaired electron
12	Identify the heterocyclic compound	A. Toluene B. Pyridine C. Butanoic acid D. Propenol
13	Which of the following is an aromatic compound	A. Propanol B. Cyclohexane C. Acetone D. Benezene
14	Which of the following is not a hydrocarbon	A. Butane B. Methyl benezene C. Acetylene D. Glucose
15	Which of the following pair contains isomers of each other	A. Propanoic acid and propanone     B. Acetone and acetaldehyde     C. Ethyl alcohol and diethyl ether     D. Methyl alcohol and dimethyl ether
16	Homologues differ from each other by an integral number of	A. CH <sub>2</sub> groups B. CH <sub>3</sub> groups C. CH groups

The catalyst, which is used as specialist for cracking, are  A Aluminates C. Aluminum slats D. Al can be used C. Aluminum slats D. Campounds containing benzene ring  The percentage of methane in natural gas is D. 90% D.			D. CH <sub>4</sub> groups
B. Branched chain hybrocarbons C. Cyclic compounds D. C	17	The catalyst,. which is used as specialist for cracking, are	B. Aluminosilicates C. Aluminium slats
The percentage of methane in natural gas is  C. 65% D. 90% D. 90%  The major components of coal gas are  20 The major components of coal gas are  Elhane and carbon monoxide C. Ntrogen and ethane D. Ethane and carbon monoxide C. Ntrogen and ethane D. Ethane and carbon monoxide C. Ntrogen and ethane D. Ethane and carbon monoxide C. Ntrogen and ethane D. Ethane and carbon monoxide C. Ntrogen and ethane D. Ethane and carbon monoxide C. Ntrogen and ethane D. Ethane and carbon monoxide C. Ntrogen and ethane D. Ethane and carbon monoxide C. Ntrogen and ethane D. Ethane and carbon monoxide C. Ntrogen and ethane D. 50% carbon D. 50% carbon D. 50% carbon D. 50% carbon D. No knocking	18	Quality of fuel is judged from its octane number. The best fuels are	B. Branched chain hydrocarbons     C. Cyclic compounds     D. Compounds containing benzene
The major components of coal gas are  C. Ntrogen and ethane D. Ethane and carbon monoxide C. Ntrogen and ethane D. Ethane and carbon dioxide  4. 60% carbon B. 80% carbon C. 78% carbon C. 78% carbon D. 50% carbon C. Too knocking D. Only knocking D. Showing isomerism  24 Due to the bacterial action on wood it is converted into  B. Hybridization C. Long chains or rings of carbon advantage D. Showing isomerism D. Showing isomerism  A Peat B. Lignite C. Bituminous coal D. Anthractie  25 Select from the following the one which alcohol  A Two sigma bonds D. One sigma and two Pri bonds C. One sigma and two Pri bonds D. 1 sprsup>3/sup> D. 6 sprsu	19	The percentage of methane in natural gas is	B. 60% C. 85%
21 Peat contains about	20	The major components of coal gas are	B. Ethane and carbon monoxide C. Nitrogen and ethane
The gasoline with high octane No. has C. No knocking C. No knocking D. Only knocking D. Showing isomerism D. Showing isomerism D. Showing isomerism D. Showing isomerism D. A Peat B. Lignite C. Bituminous coal D. Anthracite  25 Select from the following the one which alcohol  26 A double bond consists of D. Two sigma bonds D. Two Sigma and two Pi bonds D. Sposup>3  27 Alkanes normally have hybridization A. Sp B. Sposup>3  28 Which of the following is a product of destructive distillation of coal D. Kerosene  29 The distillation of coal at high temperature and in absence of air is called D. Destructive distillation D. Destructive	21	Peat contains about	B. 80% carbon C. 78% carbon
Catenation is a process in which carbon shows the properties of making  C. Long chains or rings of carbon atom D. Showing isomerism  A. Peat B. Lignite C. Bituminous coal D. Anthracite  Select from the following the one which alcohol  A double bond consists of  A double bond consists of  A was igma bonds B. One sigma and one Pi bond C. One sigma and two Pi bonds D. Two Pi bonds D. Two Pi bonds  A Sp B. Sp <sup>2</sup> C. Sp <sup>3</sup> D. d sp <sup>3</sup> D. d sp <sup>3</sup> D. Kerosene  A Ammonia B. Coke C. Cyanides D. Kerosene  A Vacuum distillation B. Normal distillation D. Destructive distillation D. Destructive distillation D. Destructive distillation D. Destructive distillation	22	The gasoline with high octane No. has	B. Less knocking C. No knocking
Due to the bacterial action on wood it is converted into  Select from the following the one which alcohol  A double bond consists of  A Sp B Sp <sup>2</sup> C Sp <sup>3</sup> D d sp <sup>3</sup> D d sp <sup>3</sup> A Ammonia B Coke C Cyanides D Kerosene  The distillation of coal at high temperature and in absence of air is called  A Vacuum distillation C Fractional distillation D Destructive distillation	23	Catenation is a process in which carbon shows the properties of making	B. Hybridization     C. Long chains or rings of carbon atom
A. Two sigma bonds B. One sigma and one Pi bond C. One sigma and two Pi bonds D. Sp <sup>2</sup> D. d sp <sup>3</sup> D. d sp <sup>3</sup> D. d sp <sup>3</sup> D. Kerosene D. Kerosene D. Kerosene D. Kerosene D. Kerosene D. Kerosene D. Kormal distillation D. Destructive distillation D. Destructive distillation D. Destructive distillation	24	Due to the bacterial action on wood it is converted into	B. Lignite C. Bituminous coal
A double bond consists of  B. One sigma and one Pi bond C. One sigma and two Pi bonds D. Two Pi bonds  A. Sp B. Sp <sup>2</sup> C. Sp <sup>3</sup> D. d sp <sup>3</sup> A. Ammonia B. Coke C. Cyanides D. Kerosene  The distillation of coal at high temperature and in absence of air is called  B. One sigma and one Pi bond C. One sigma and two Pi bonds  A. Sp B. Sp <sup>2</sup> C. Sp <sup>3</sup> A. Ammonia B. Coke C. Cyanides D. Kerosene  A. Vacuum distillation B. Normal distillation C. Fractional distillation D. Destructive distillation D. Destructive distillation	25	Select from the following the one which alcohol	
Alkanes normally havehybridization  B. Sp <sup>2</sup> C. Sp <sup>3</sup> D. d sp <sup>3</sup> A. Ammonia B. Coke C. Cyanides D. Kerosene  The distillation of coal at high temperature and in absence of air is called  A. Vacuum distillation B. Normal distillation C. Fractional distillation D. Destructive distillation	26	A double bond consists of	B. One sigma and one Pi bond C. One sigma and two Pi bonds
Which of the following is a product of destructive distillation of coal  B. Coke C. Cyanides D. Kerosene  A. Vacuum distillation B. Normal distillation C. Fractional distillation D. Destructive distillation	27	Alkanes normally have hybridization	B. Sp <sup>2</sup> C. Sp <sup>3</sup>
The distillation of coal at high temperature and in absence of air is called  B. Normal distillation C. Fractional distillation D. Destructive distillation	28	Which of the following is a product of destructive distillation of coal	B. Coke C. Cyanides
The formula of ketone is D. None of these	29	The distillation of coal at high temperature and in absence of air is called	<ul><li>B. Normal distillation</li><li>C. Fractional distillation</li></ul>
	30	The formula of ketone is	D. None of these