

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

| Sr | Questions   | Answers Choice  |
|----|---|---|
| 1  | The bond angle between hydrogen atoms and carbon in alkane is                 | A. 104.5 <span style="color: rgb(84, 84, 84); font-family: arial, sans-serif; font-size: small;">°</span> B. 107.5 <span style="color: rgb(84, 84, 84); font-family: arial, sans-serif; font-size: small;">°</span> C. 109.5 <span style="color: rgb(84, 84, 84); font-family: arial, sans-serif; font-size: small;">°</span> D. 120.5 <span style="color: rgb(84, 84, 84); font-family: arial, sans-serif; font-size: small;">°</span> |
| 2  | Which of the following posses linear geometry                                 | A. Alkane B. Alkene C. Alkyne D. Benzene  |
| 3  | Coal heated in the absence of air of about 500 - 1000°C is converted to       | A. Coke B. Coal gas C. Coal tar D. All above  |
| 4  | Peat before conversion to bituminous coal is converted to                     | A. Lignite B. Anthracite C. Asphalt D. None   |
| 5  | Coal is obtained from dead remains of   | A. Plants B. Animals C. Both a and b D. None  |
| 6  | Organic compounds are soluble in all except                                   | A. Benzene B. Petroleum C. Ether D. Water   |
| 7  | Rates of organic reactions are  | A. Fast B. Very fast C. Slow D. Non-reactive  |
| 8  | The self linking of carbon atoms is called                                    | A. Chelation B. Isomerism C. Catenation D. None of the above  |
| 9  | Organic compounds resemble to those of inorganic compounds having same        | A. lonic properties B. Carbon forming long chain or rings C. Chemical forces D. Isomerism   |
| 10 | The essential component of organic compound is                                | A. O<br>B. C<br>C. P<br>D. N  |
| 11 | Wholer prepared urea from   | A. Ammonia B. NH <sub>4</sub> CNO C. NH <sub>3</sub> D. Uric acid   |
| 12 | Vital force theory was rejected by  | A. Berzellius<br>B. Kolbe<br>C. Wholer<br>D. Lavoiser   |
| 13 | The rotation of two carbon atoms joined by double bond would happened only if | A. Pi bond is broken B. Sigma bond is broken C. Both bonds are broken D. None of above  |
| 14 | Which of the following has linear shape?                                      | A. SP<br>B. SP <sup>2</sup>   |

|    | ······· -· -· -·- ·-··················  | C. SP <sup>3</sup> D. None of the above  |
|----|---|--|
| 15 | Hybridzation explain the of orbitals  | A. Type of bonding B. Shapes C. Shape and type of bonding D. None of above   |
| 16 | I-Chloropropane has two isomers, it is an example of  | A. Chain isomerism     B. Position isomerism     C. Functional group isomerism     D. Metamerism                         |
| 17 | The isomers due to the unequal distribution of carbon atoms on either side of the functional group belonging to the same homologous series are called   | A. Functional isomers B. Position isomers C. Chain isomers D. Metamers   |
| 18 | In which molecule carbon atom is sp <sup>2</sup> hybridized   | A. CH <sub>4</sub> B. C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> C. C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub> D. None of the above                |
| 19 | When a carbon atom forms single bonds with other carbon atoms, these hybrid orbitals overlap with the orbitals of hydrogen to form four bonds which are | A. Three sigma and one P <sub>i</sub> B. Two sigma and two P <sub>i</sub> C. One sigma and three P <sub>i</sub> D. sigma |
| 20 | Question Image  | A. 3<br>B. 4<br>C. 5<br>D. 2   |
| 21 | The gasoline having octane No. 100 has  | A. More knocking B. Less knocking C. No knocking D. Only knocking  |
| 22 | Question Image  | A. 1, 5-pentadiene B. Penta-1, 4-diene C. 1, 1-pentadiene D. 1, 4-pentene  |
| 23 | Which structure shows a primary alcohol   |  |
| 24 | Question Image  | A. 2, 2, 4-trimethylpentane B. 2, 4, 4-trimethylpentane C. 2, 4, 4-methylpentane D. 2, 2, 4-methylpentane                |
| 25 | Question Image  | A. 0<br>B. 1<br>C. 2<br>D. 3   |
| 26 | Question Image  | A. 1<br>B. 2<br>C. 3<br>D. 4   |
| 27 | Question Image  | A. Condensation B. Dehydration C. Dehydrogenation D. Hydrogenation   |
| 28 | Which of these always applies to a nucleophile  | A. It attacks a double bond B. It has a lone pair of electrons C. It is single atom D. It is negatively charged          |
| 29 | Question Image  | A. Addition Elimination B. Addition Reduction C. Elimination Reduction D. Substitution Elimination                       |
| 30 | Question Image  | A. 0 1<br>B. 0 2<br>C. 1 1<br>D. 1 2   |