ECAT Chemistry Chapter 19 Aliphatic Hydrocarbons Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The major reaction occurring in the engines of automobiles is	A. Oxidation B. Reducing C. Combustion D. Decomposition
2	Complete combustion of alkane yields	A. CO₂+ H₂O B. CO₂+ heat C. CO + H₂O heat D. CO₂+ H₂O + heat
3	the unreactivity of alkanes is based upon	A. Inertness of sigma bond B. Non-polarity of the bonds C. Both A and B D. None of above
4	Physical properties of alkanes increase with increase of all physical constants except	A. Boiling points B. Melting points C. Density D. Solubility
5	Alkanes are soluble in all except	A. Benzene B. Ether C. Water D. Carbon tetra chloride
6	Alkanes containing carbon C_{18}ownwards are	A. Gases B. Liquids C. Waxy solids D. Solids
7	The method used only for the production of symmetrical alkanes	A. Kolb's method B. Clemmenen C. Cannizzaro D. Wolf kishner
8	The reaction in which ketone is reduced to the alkane is called	A. Kolb B. Clemmensen C. Cannizzaro D. None
9	Kolb's method has limited synthetic applications due to	A. Expensive catalysis B. Slow reaction C. Number of side products produced D. Salts used are very expensive
10	Kolb's method is not useful for the production of	A. Methane B. Ethane C. Propane D. Butane
11	Kolb's method of alkanes production, is actually	A. Hydrolysis B. Catalysis C. Electrolysis D. Hydrogenation
12	The method in which alkanes prepared by alkyle halides in the presence of palladium - charcoal is	A. Hydrolysis B. Electrolysis C. Hydrogenation D. Hydrogenolysis
13	An alkane is produced when an alkyle halide reacts with zinc in the presence of	A. HCl B. CH₃COOH C. Both a & b D. None
14	During the preparation of alkanes the hydrogenation of alkenes or alkynes the catalyst may be	A. H₂SO₄ B. Ni C. Fe₂O₃ D. Al₂O₃
15	$C_nH_{2n}$is the general formula of	A. Alkanes B. Alkanes C. alkynes

		D. None of above
16	Write the name of following alkene CH_2= CH - CH = CH_2	A. 1,3 butadiene B. Butra -1, 3-diene C. Both a & b D. None
17	Write the name of following compound	A. 5 - methyle - 2- hexene B. 2 - methyle hexene C. 4 - ethyle - 2 - methyle hexene D. 3 - ethyle - 3 - methyl hexene
18	If we remove one hydrogen atom from an alkane we obtain a group called	A. Acetyle group B. Formyle group C. Alkyle group D. Ketyle group
19	"Each different compound should have a different name" was published by IUPAC system of nomenclature in	A. 1892 B. 1830 C. 1947 D. 1979
20	Marsh gas was the name given to	A. Methane B. Ethane C. Propane D. Butane
21	A salt producing hydrocarbon among these compounds is	A. Ehyne B. Ethene C. Methane D. Ethane
22	An organic compound, on treatment with Br2 in CC14 gives bromoderivative of an alkene. The compound will be	A. CH3 - CH = Ch2 B. CH3CH = CHCH3 C. HC = CH D. H2C = CH2
23	Hydrocarbon which is liquid at room temperature is	A. Pentane B. Butane C. Propane D. Ethane
24	A fuel has the same knocking property as a mixture of 70 isooctane (2, 2, 4- trimethyl pentane) and 30% n-heptane by volume the octane number of the fuel is	A. 100 B. 70 C. 50 D. 40
25	The reaction-method that does not give an alkane is	A. Catalytic hydrogenation of alkanes B. Wurtz reaction C. Hydrolysis of alkyl magnesium bromide D. Dehydrohalogenation of an alkyl halide
26	Which of the following method is most appropriate for the manufacture of methane?	A. By reduction of CH2CL2 B. Wurtz reaction C. Liquification of natural gas D. None of these
27	The addition of HBr is easiest with	A. CH2 = CHCl B. ClCH = CHCl C. CH3 - CH = CH2 D. (CH3)2 C = CH2
28	In Friedal-Craft's alkylation besides AlCl3 the other reactants are	A. C6H6 + NH3 B. C6H6 + NH4 C. C6H6 + CH3Cl D. C6H6 + CH3COCl
29	For preparing an alkane, a concentrated aqueous solution of sodium or potassium salt of saturated carboxylic acid is subjected to	A. Hydrolysis B. Oxidation C. Hydrogenation D. Electrolysis
30	Octane number is zero for	A. n-Heptane B. Isooctane C. n-Hexane D. Isoheptane