

ECAT Chemistry Chapter 1 Basic Concepts Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The volume occupied by 1.4 g of N ₂ at S.T.P is	A. 2.24 dm ³ B. 22.4 dm ³ C. 1.12 dm³ D. 112 cm ³
2	0.5 mole of CH ₄ and 0.5 mole of SO ₂ gases have equal	A. Volume B. Mass is gram C. Total number of atoms D. Number of molecules
3	What is the volume in cm ³ of 3.01×10^{23} molecules of O ₂ gas at S.T.P	A. 1000 cm ³ B. 11000 cm ³ C. 1120 cm³ D. 11200 cm ³
4	The mass of one mole of proton is	A. 1.008 g B. 0.184 g C. 1.673 g D. 1.008 mg
5	The largest number of molecules are present in	A. 3.6 g of H₂O B. 4.8 g of C ₂ H ₅ OH C. 2.8 g of CO D. 5.4 g of N ₂ O ₅
6	One mole of SO ₂ contains	A. 6.02 x 10²³ atoms of oxygen B. 18.1 x 10 ²³ , molecules of SO ₂ C. 6.02 x 10²³ atoms of sulphur D. 4 gram atoms of SO ₂
7	3.01×10^{22} Ag ⁺ ions is present in	A. 85 grams AgNO₃ B. 0.85 g AgNO ₃ C. 8.5 g AgNO₃ D. 18.5 g AgNO ₃
8	When nitrogen is 5.6 grams in NO ₂ , then number of moles of NO ₂ is	A. 0.5 B. 0.4 C. 0.04 D. 0.05
9	A ring contains 3 gram diamond. The number of C-atoms which a ring contains is	A. 3.01 x 10²³ B. 1.5 x 10²³ C. 6.02 x 10 ²⁴ D. 3.01 x 10 ²⁴
10	One mole of C ₂ H ₅ OH contains the number of H-atoms	A. 6.02 x 10²³ B. 3.61 x 10²⁴ C. 1.81 x 10 ²⁴ D. 6.02 x 10 ²⁴
11	A balloon contains 0.02 gram of H ₂ gas, it contains H ₂ molecules	A. 6.02 x 10²³ B. 3.01 x 10²² C. 6.02 x 10²¹ D. 3.01 x 10 ²¹
12	How many moles of hydrogen atoms does 3.2 g of methane, CH ₄ , contain?	A. 0.02 B. 0.2 C. 0.4 D. 0.8
13	A compound contains 75% carbon and 25% hydrogen, by mass. What is the molecular formula of the compound?	A. C₃H₈ B. CH₄ C. C ₂ H ₄ D. C ₂ H ₆
14	Two different hydrocarbon each contain the same percentage by mass of hydrogen. It follows that they have the same	A. Empirical formula B. Number of atoms in a molecules C. Number of isomers D. Relative molecular mass
15	A compound X contains 50% sulphur and 50% oxygen by mass. What is the empirical formula of compound X?	A. SO B. SO₂ C. SO ₃

16	One mole of ethanol and one mole of ethane have an equal	A. Mass B. Number of atoms C. Number of electrons D. Number of molecules
17	Which has greater number of moles	A. 0.1 g sodium B. 6.02×10^{20} atoms of magnesium C. 20 cm^3 of 0.1 M mole per dm ³ of NaOH D. 12.2 dm^3 of nitrogen at standard [A<sub>r</sub> = 23, Mg = 24, O = 16]
18	A compound having empirical formula $\text{C}_3\text{H}_3\text{O}$ and its molecular mass is 110.02. Its molecular formula is	A. $\text{C}_3\text{H}_3\text{O}$ B. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6\text{O}_2$ C. $\text{C}_9\text{H}_9\text{O}_3$ D. $\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{O}_2$
19	A compound contains one atom of oxygen and % of O 34.78, then molecular mass of compound is	A. 46 B. 78 C. 110 D. 180
20	The percentage of which element in the organic compound is determined by the difference method	A. Carbon B. Hydrogen C. Nitrogen D. Oxygen
21	The value of R(General Gas Constant) is	A. $8.3134 \text{ JK}^{-1}\text{mol}^{-1}$ B. $1.987 \text{ Cal K}^{-1}\text{mol}^{-1}$ C. Both a and b D. $1.987 \text{ JK}^{-1}\text{mol}^{-1}$
22	The empirical formula of a liquid compound is known to be $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}$. What other information is needed to work out its molecular formula?	A. The percentage composition of the compound B. The relative molecular mass of the compound C. The density of the compound D. The volume occupied by one mole of the

		compound
23	Which one of the following compounds does not have the empirical formula CH ₂ O?	<p>A. Ethanoic acid, CH<sub>3</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H</p> <p>B. Ethanol, CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OH</p> <p>C. Glucose, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>6</sub></p> <p>D. Methanal, HCHO</p>
24	Which of the following compounds contains the highest percentage by mass of nitrogen?	<p>A. Ammonia, NH<sub>3</sub></p> <p>B. Ammonium carbamate, NH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>4</sub></p> <p>C. Ammonium carbonate, (NH<sub>4</sub>)₂CO<sub>3</sub></p> <p>D. Hydrazine, N<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub></p>
25	Which of the following statements is not true?	<p>A. Isotopes with even atomic masses are comparatively abundant</p> <p>B. Isotopes with even atomic masses are comparatively abundant</p> <p>C. Isotopes with even atomic masses and even atomic numbers are comparatively abundant</p> <p>D. Isotopes with even atomic masses and odd atomic number are comparatively abundant</p>
26	Isotopes differ in the	<p>A. Number of neutrons</p> <p>B. Number of protons</p> <p>C. Number of electrons</p> <p>D. Number of atoms</p>
27	The relative abundance of the ions with a definite m/e value is measured by	<p>A. High pressure of vapours</p> <p>B. Strength of electric current measured</p> <p>C. Quantity of fast moving electrons</p> <p>D. Electron gas</p>
28	The pressure of vapours when sent to the ionization chamber in mass spectrometer is	<p>A. 10<sup>-5</sup> to 10<sup>-6</sup>torr</p> <p>B. 10<sup>-6</sup> to 10<sup>-7</sup>torr</p> <p>C. 10<sup>-7</sup> to 10<sup>-8</sup>torr</p> <p>D. 10<sup>-3</sup> to 10<sup>-4</sup>torr</p>
29	The relative abundance of Pb isotopes is 1.5% Pb ²⁰⁴ , 23.6% Pb ²⁰⁶ , 22.6% Pb ²⁰⁷ , 52.3% Pb ²⁰⁸ . The relative atomic mass of Pb is	<p>A. 207.94</p> <p>B. 208.24</p> <p>C. 206.94</p> <p>D. 207.24</p>
30	The empirical formula of a compound is CH ₂ O. What may be the compound	<p>A. C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH</p> <p>B. C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH</p> <p>C. HCOOH</p>