

ECAT Chemistry Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Phenol was discovered by:	A. Hofmann B. Runge C. Henderson D. Bakelite
2	Alcohol can be denaturated by adding:	A. Acetone B. Methanol C. Pyridine D. All
3	Concentration of rectified spirit is:	A. 12% B. 14% C. 90% D. 95%
4	Absolute alcohol is obtained by adding rectified apirit in alcohol:	A. Water B. Na ₂ CO ₃ C. NaOH D. CaO
5	denaturing of alcohol is done by adding methanol in ethanol:	A. 10% B. 20% C. 30% D. 40%
6	Which is possible in ethers?	A. Reactivity high B. Oxidation and reduction C. Reactivity towards bases D. Towards acids
7	General formula of alcohol is:	A. ROH B. Ar-OH C. R-O-R D. Ph-OH
8	Alcohols are named by replacing 'e' of alkane with:	A. al B. ene C. ol D. one
9	Ethanol is prepared in Pakistan form fermentation of:	A. Starch B. Sugar C. Glucose D. Molasses
10	Use of ethanol as:	A. Drink B. Solvent and fuel C. In beverage D. All of these
11	Ethyl alcohol prepared during fermentation is pure:	A. 20% B. 10% C. 11% D. 12%
12	Alcohals can be distinguished using test:	A. Lucas B. Tollen's C. Koib's D. William's
13	Oxidation of ter-alcohol gives:	A. Aldehyde B. Formaldehyde C. Ketone D. Alkens
14	Taste of lower alcohols is:	A. Sweet B. Bitter C. Our D. Salty
15	Methanol is prepared from CO and $H_{2 \text{ using catalyst:}}$	A. ZnO B. Cr ₂ O ₃ C. Pt D. Ni

D. CH ₃ OCH ₃ A. C ₂ H ₅ OH B. C ₅ H ₅ OH C. CH ₃ OH C. CH ₃ OH D. n-Hexanol A. CH ₃ OH C. CH ₃ OH D. n-Hexanol A. CH ₃ OH B. C ₂ H ₅ OH C. CH ₃ OH C. CH ₃ OH C. CH ₃ OH C. CH ₃ H ₅ OH C. CH ₃ OH C. CH _{OH C. CH_{OH C. CH_{OH}}}</sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub>	16	Which is not property in ether:	A. Very weak hydogen bonding B. High b.p C. Slightly soluble D. Inflammable
## Alcohols are derivatives of: B. Alkanes C. Alkens D. Alkynes D. Bersane D. Alcohol & D. Bersane D. Alcoholol & D. Bersane D. Alcoholol & D. Alcoholol & D. Bersane D. Alcoholololololololololololololololololol	17	Derivative of water is:	B. Phenols C. Either
Phenois are derivative of: B. Alkernes C. Alkynes D. Banzane	18	Alcohols are derivatives of:	B. Alkanes C. Alkens
20 According to Lewis concept ethers behave as: C. Acid as well as a base D. None of them 21 Rectified spirit contains alcohol about: 22 Methyl alcohol is not used: A. 8.0% D. 95%	19	Phenols are derivative of:	B. Alkenes C. Alkynes
21 Rectified spirit contains alcohol about: C. 90% D. 95% A As a substitution for petrol B. As an anti-freezing agent C. For denating of ethyle alcohal D. As a solvent 22 Which compound is called a universal solvent? A Hsub>2/stub>0 B. CH-sub>3/stub>0 B. CH-sub>3/stub>0 B. CH-sub-3/stub>0 D. CH-sub-3/stub-0 D. CH-sub-3/stub-5/stub-0 D. CH-sub-3/stub-5/stub-5/stub-0 D. CH-sub-3/stub-5/stub-5/stub-0 D. CH-sub-3/stub-5/stub-5/stub-0 D. C-sub-6/stub-3/stub-5/stub-3 D. C-sub-6/stub-3/stub-3/stub-3/stub-3 D. C-sub-6/stub-3/stub-3/stub-3/stub-3 D. C-sub-6/stub-3/s	20	According to Lewis concept ethers behave as:	B. Base C. Acid as well as a base
## Methyl alcohol is not used: ## B. As an anti-freezing agent C. For denting of ethyle alcohal D. As a solvent ### A House Properties B. House Properties C. For denting of ethyle alcohal D. As a solvent ### A House Properties B. House Properties B. House Properties C. For denting of ethyle alcohal D. As a solvent #### A House Properties B. House Properties B. House Properties C. Cosub Properties B. House Properties B. Denties B. Denties B. Denties B. Denties B. Denties B. Hydration C. Oxidation D. Fermentation D. Fermentation D. Fermentation D. Fermentation D. House Properties B. Cosub Properti	21	Rectified spirit contains alcohol about:	B. 85% C. 90%
### Part	22	Methyl alcohol is not used:	B. As an anti-freezing agent C. For denating of ethyle alcohal
24 which enzyme is not involved in the fermentation of starch? 25 Ethanol can be converted into ethanoic acid: 26 Which compound has the maximum repulsion with water? 27 Which compound is more soluble in water? 28 Which bond shows maximum hydrogen bonding with water? 29 Which compound shows more hydrogen bonding? 29 Which compound shows more hydrogen bonding? 20 Which is a good nucleophile? 21 B. Zymase C. Urease D. Invertase A. Hydrogenation B. Hydration C. Oxidation D. Fermentation A. C ₆ Hsub>6 C. CHssub>6 CHsub>6 CHsub>6CHsub>6 CHsub>3 CHs	23	Which compound is called a universal solvent?	B. CH ₃ OH C. C ₂ H ₅ OH
Ethanol can be converted into ethanoic acid: B. Hydration C. Oxidation D. Fermentation A. C ₆ H\sub>6 B. C\sub>1 B. C\sub>6H\sub>6 B. C\sub>2 C. C. C. H\sub>3 C. C. C. H\sub>3 C. C. H\sub>3C. C. C. H\sub>3 C. C. C. H\sub>3 C. C. C. H\sub>3 C. C. C. H\sub>3 D. D. C.	24	which enzyme is not involved in the fermentation of starch?	B. Zymase C. Urease
B. C ₂ H ₅ OH C. CH ₃ CH ₅ OH C. CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₃ CH ₅ CH3CH </td <td>25</td> <td>Ethanol can be converted into ethanoic acid :</td> <td>B. Hydration C. Oxidation</td>	25	Ethanol can be converted into ethanoic acid :	B. Hydration C. Oxidation
Which compound is more soluble in water? B. C ₅ H ₅ OH C. CH ₃ OCH ₃ OD n-Hexanol A. CH ₃ OH B. C ₂ H ₅ OH C. CH ₃ H ₅ OH C. CH ₃ H ₅ OH C. CH ₃ H ₅ OH D. C ₃ H ₅ OH D. C ₃ H ₅ OH D. C ₃ H ₅ OH A. C ₂ H ₅ OH D. C ₃ H ₅ OH A. C ₂ H ₅ OH A. C ₃ H ₅ OH A. C ₃ H ₅ OH A. F ₃ H ₅ OH A. F ₃ O	26	Which compound has the maximum repulsion with water?	B. C ₂ H ₅ OH C. CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ OH
Which bond shows maximum hydrogen bonding with water? B. C ₂ H ₅ OH C. CH ₃ H ₅ OH D. C ₆ H ₅ OH A. C ₂ H ₆ B. C ₂ H ₅ OH A. C ₂ H ₃ OH A. E ₁ OH A. E <sub>OH A. E<sub>OH A. E₁OH A. E<sub>OH A. E<sub a.="" e<sub="" oh="">OH A. E<sub>OH A. E<sub a.="" e<sub="" oh="">OH A. E<sub>OH A. E<sub a.="" e_{OH A. E_{OH A. E}}</sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub></sub>	27	Which compound is more soluble in water?	B. C ₅ H ₅ OH C. CH ₃ OCH ₃
Which compound shows more hydrogen bonding? B. C ₂ H ₅ Cl C. CH ₃ —-OCH ₃ D. C ₂ H ₅ OH A. F ⁻¹ B. Cl ⁻¹ C. Be ⁻¹ C. Be ⁻¹	28	Which bond shows maximum hydrogen bonding with water?	B. C ₂ H ₅ OH C. CH ₃ OCH ₃
30 Which is a good nucleophile? B. Cl ^{-1 C. Be⁻¹}	29	Which compound shows more hydrogen bonding?	B. C ₂ H ₅ Cl C. CH ₃ OCH ₃
D. I ⁻¹	30	Which is a good nucleophile?	B. Cl ⁻¹