

ECAT Chemistry Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Aromatic hydrocarbons are the derivatives of	A. Normal series of paraffins B. Alkene C. Benzene D. Cyclohexane
2	The benzene molecule contains	A. Three double bonds B. Two double bonds C. One double bonds D. Delocalizedπ-electron charge
3	A single benzene ring can have ortho position maximally	A. One B. Two C. Three D. Four
4	Which of the following is not an ortho-para directing group	
5	Which of the following is an ortho-para directing group	
6	Which of the following is not an electrophitic substitution reaction of benzene	A. Nitration B. Sulphonation C. Fridel-Craft alkylation D. Free radical chlorination of benzene
7	Which of the following reaction is characteristic of benzene	A. Electrophilic substitution reaction B. Reduction C. Oxidation D. Ozonolysis
8	Preparation of ethylbenzene by the reaction of bromobenzene, ethylbromide and sodium is called	A. Wurtz reaction B. Fitting reaction C. Wurtz fitting reaction D. None of these
9	When sodium benzoate is treated with soda lime (NaOH) benzene is formed. What is the other product	A. Na ₂ CO ₃ B. NaHCO ₃ C. Ca(OH) ₂ D. CaCO ₃
10	The carbon, carbon bond length in benzene is	A. 1.54A° B. 1.34A° C. 1.20A° D. 1.39A°
11	Cyclohexane can be converted not benzene in the presence of	A. Pt at 100°C B. Pt at 250°C C. Pd at room temperature D. Pt at room temperature
12	Question Image	A. 2-bromonitrobenzene B. 2-nitrobromobenzene C. 1-bromonitrobenzene D. 1-nitrobromobenzene
13	Introduction of a second methyl group in methylbenzene will give how many isomeric dimethyllenzenes	A. 2 B. 1 C. 3 D. 4
14	Which of the following is not aromatic hydrogencarbon	A. Benzene B. Naphthalene C. Toluene D. Cyclohexene
15	The simplest and the parent members of aromatic hydrocarbon is	A. Benzene B. Toluene C. Biphenyis D. Naphthalene
16	The order of dehydration of alcohol	A. 10> 20> 30 B. 10> 30> 20 C. 20> 30> 10 D. 30> 20> 10

		A. 3
17	Question Image	B. 4
		C. 5 D. 2
		A Maya kanakina
		A. More knocking
18	The gasoline having octane No. 100 has	B. Less knocking
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	C. No knocking D. Only knocking
	Ougation Image	A. 1, 5-pentadiene B. Penta-1, 4-diene
9	Question Image	C. 1, 1-pentadiene
		D. 1, 4-pentene
20	Which structure shows a primary alcohol	
		A. 2, 2, 4-trimethylpentane
	Ougation Image	B. 2, 4, 4-trimethylpentane
21	Question Image	C. 2, 4, 4-methylepentane
		D. 2, 2, 4-methylpentane
		A. 0
		B. 1
22	Question Image	C. 2
		D. 3
		A. 1
		B. 2
23	Question Image	C. 3
		D. 4
		A. Condensation
		B. Dehydration
24	Question Image	C. Dehydrogenation
		D. Hydrogenation
		A. It attacks a double bond
_		B. It has a lone pair of electrons
25	Which of these always applies to a nucleophile	C. It is single atom
		D. It is single atom D. It is negatively charged
		A. Addition Elimination
		B. Addition Reduction
26	Question Image	C. Elimination Reduction
		D. Substitution Elimination
		A. 0 1
7	Question Image	B. 0 2
••	· V ·	C. 1 1
		D. 1 2
28		A. 3
	How many structural acid cis-trans isomers are there for dichloroprepe, C ₃ H ₄ Cl ₂	B. 5
		C. 6
		D. 7
		A. Thermal
9	Cracking done at low pressure and with a catalyst is called cracking	B. Catalytic
_•	5. 2. 2. 3. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2.	C. Steam D. None of them
		A. Be an atom B. A group of atoms
30	A nuclophile must	C. Have a lone pair
		o. Have a lone pall
		D. Be negatively charged