

## ECAT Chemistry Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Phenol is a weak acid. The correct order of acid strength of carboxylic acid, phenol and alcohol is	<p>A. Carboxylic acid &gt; phenol &gt; alcohol</p> <p>B. Carboxylic acid &gt; alcohol &gt; phenol</p> <p>C. Phenol &gt; carboxylic acid &gt; alcohol</p> <p>D. Alcohol &gt; phenol &gt; carboxylic acid</p>
2	In Dow's method, phenol can be made from	<p>A. Chlorobenzene</p> <p>B. Benzene</p> <p>C. Toluene</p> <p>D. Benzene sulphonic acid</p>
3	Methanol and ethanol can be distinguished by	<p>A. Iodoform test</p> <p>B. Lucas test</p> <p>C. Dichromate/H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> oxidation test</p> <p>D. Flame test</p>
4	The test used for the detection of ethanol in the mouth of a drunk driver is that the drunk driver is asked to blow air from mouth into a solution of K <sub>2</sub> Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub> and H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> . The colour changes, if the driver is drunk	<p>A. From orange to green</p> <p>B. From pink to green</p> <p>C. From orange to colorless</p> <p>D. From pink to colorless</p>
5	When sodium metal reacts with alcohols	<p>A. Hydrogen gas evolves</p> <p>B. Sodium hydroxide is obtained</p> <p>C. Alcohol is reduced</p> <p>D. Alcohol is polymerised</p>
6	The boiling points of alcohols are higher than the corresponding alkanes, This is because	<p>A. Of hydrogen bonding existing between molecules of alcohols</p> <p>B. Alkanes are dipolar compounds</p> <p>C. Alcohols are sweet in taste</p> <p>D. Alcohols are soluble in water</p>
7	Which is not the enzyme involved in the preparation of ethyl alcohol by fermentation of starch	<p>A. Diastase</p> <p>B. Maltase</p> <p>C. Zymase</p> <p>D. Invertase</p>
8	Which the increase in carbon number of solubility of an alcohol	<p>A. Increases</p> <p>B. Decreases</p> <p>C. Remains unaffected</p> <p>D. None of these</p>
9	Question Image	<p>A. A primary alcohol</p> <p>B. A secondary alcohol</p> <p>C. An ether</p> <p>D. A phenol</p>
10	Alcohols, phenols and ethers may be considered as derivative of	<p>A. Hydrocarbons</p> <p>B. Benzene</p> <p>C. Carboxylic acid</p> <p>D. Water</p>
11	The formula of secondary alcohol is	<p>A. R - OH</p> <p>B. R - CH<sub>2</sub>OH</p> <p>C. R<sub>2</sub>CHOH</p> <p>D. R<sub>3</sub>COH</p>
12	Which compound contains - OH in their molecule	<p>A. Alcohol</p> <p>B. Phenol</p> <p>C. Alcohol and phenol</p> <p>D. Ether</p>
13	The elimination of hydrogen halide from adjacent carbon atoms is called	<p>A. Dehydrogenation</p> <p>B. Hydrogenation</p> <p>C. Dehydrohalogenation</p> <p>D. Hydrohalogenation</p>
14	Ethyl bromide is formed by the reaction of HBr with	<p>A. Ethane</p> <p>B. Ethene</p> <p>C. Ethyne</p> <p>D. Propane</p>
15	A carbon atom carrying a positive charge and attached to three other atoms or groups is called	<p>A. Caronium ion</p> <p>B. Carbanion</p> <p>C. Oconium ion</p> <p>D. Carba ion</p>

16	Alkyl halides in which a halogen atom is bonded to that carbon atom which directly bonded with one hydrogen atom is called	A. Primary alkyl halides B. Secondary alkyl halides C. Tertiary alkyl halides D. Quaternary alkyl halides
17	Which of the following compounds will form a hydrocarbon on reaction with Grignard reagent	A. A ketone B. An aldehyde C. An ether D. Water
18	Which of the following is a nucleophile	A. OH B. $\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_3$ C. $\text{CH}_3^+$ D. $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$
19	Any other aldehyde except formaldehyde on reaction with Grignard's will produce	A. Secondary alcohol B. Primary alcohol C. Tertiary alcohol D. Aromatic alcohol
20	If ketone reacts with Grignard's reagent, it also produces alcohol, But it will be a	A. primary alcohol B. Secondary alcohol C. Tertiary alcohol D. Aromatic alcohol
21	Alcohol can be prepared from Grignard's reagent with an aldehyde: If we start with formaldehyde the product alcohol will be	A. Primary B. Secondary C. Tertiary D. Aromatic
22	If carbon dioxide is bubbled through solution of Grignard's reagent in ether and the resultant product is reacted with hydrochloric acid, it gives	A. An alkane B. Al alcohol C. A carboxylic acid D. An aldehyde
23	If Grignard reagent is allowed to react with another alkyl halide the main product is	A. An alkane B. Cyclo alkane C. Alkyne D. An alkene
24	Ammonia like water also reacts with Grignard's reagent to give	A. Alkane B. Alkene C. Alkyne D. Amide
25	By simply reacting Grignard's reagent with water we get	A. An alkane B. Higher alkane C. An alkene D. An alkyne
26	Which of the following compounds could be prepared by reacting bromoethane with KCN and then reducing the product	A. $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$ B. $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$ C. $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$ D. $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$
27	In which of the following reactions is the inorganic reagent acting as a nucleophile	
28		A. Electrophilic substitution B. Electrophilic addition C. Free radical substitution D. Nucleophilic substitution
29	Which of the following chloro compounds is heat easily hydrolysed by hydroxide ion to give the product indicated	
30	Dehydrohalogenation of alkyl halides produces	A. Alcohol B. Alkane C. Alkene D. Alkyne