

ECAT Chemistry Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	When n-hexane is heated in the presence of Pt at 500°C, it cyclists to give	A. Benzene B. Cyclohexene C. Benzene D. Toluene
2	The geometry of acetylene is	A. Angular B. Bent C. Trigonal D. Linear
3	The sp^2 hybird orbitals are oriented in space at one angle	A. 180° B. 109.5° C. 100° D. 120°
4	The molecule of ethane possess which hybridization	A. $sp^{³}$ B. $sp^{²}$ C. sp D. $sp^{²}$ d
5	Acetylene is used in the manufacture of	A. Rubber B. Plastic C. Ethyle alcohol D. All of these
6	Acetylene when treated with 10% H_2SO_4 in the presence of $HgSO_4$ adds one molecule of water to form	A. Aldehydes B. Esters C. Alcohols D. Acids
7	Which gas is used for welding purposes	A. Butane B. Nitrogen C. Methane D. Acetylene
8	Which gas is produced by treating CaC_2 with water	A. Methane B. Ethane C. Acetylene D. HCl
9	Which of the following decolorized Br_2 -water	A. Methane B. Ethane C. Ethene D. Propane
10	Ethylene decolorizes cold dilute solution of $KMnO_4$. This test is known as	A. Colouration test B. Baeyer's test C. Silver mirror test D. Ring test
11	Ethylene polymerizes at 100 atm pressure and 400°C to give	A. Polybenzene B. Polyalcohol C. Polypropylene D. Polyethylene
12	C_{18} and onward hydrocarbons are normally	A. Gases B. Liquids C. Solids D. Plasma
13	Ethylene combines with water in the presence of $H_2SO_4 + HgSO_4$ and forms	A. Ethyle chloride B. Ethyle alcohol C. Carboxylic acid D. None of these
14	Alkenes combine readily with electrophillic reagents such as halogens giving	A. Haloalkanes B. Gem-dihalides C. Vicinal dihalides D. Vinyl halides
15	The elimination of HX from adjacent carbon atoms is called	A. Halogenations B. Hydrohalogenation C. Dehydrohalogenation D. Hydration

16	Ethylene can be prepared in the laboratory by heating together ethyl alcohol and	A. HCl B. Phenol C. HF D. H_2SO_4
17	When an aqueous solution of potassium salt of monocarboxylic acid is subjected to electrolysis, corresponding alkane is formed. This reaction is known as	A. Cannizzaro reaction B. Sabatier-senderens reaction C. Alkylation D. Kolbe's reaction
18	Alkyl halides when reduced with nascent hydrogen in the presence of Zn + HCl, are converted to	A. Alkynes B. Alkenes C. Alkanes D. Alcohol
19	Zn + HCl are used in	A. Clemenson reduction B. Wof kishner reduction C. Kolb's electrolysis D. Wutruz reaction
20	In CH_4 , all the H-C-H bond angles are	A. 120° B. 107° C. 109° D. 109.5°
21	Alkenes normally have _____ geometry	A. Tetrachedral B. Linear C. Planer D. None
22	The general formula of alkane is	A. $\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n+2}$ B. C_nH_n C. C_nH_{2n} D. $\text{C}_2\text{H}_{2n-1}$
23	Hydrogenation of alkenes/alkynes in the presence of Ni as catalyst at 3000°C result in the formation of corresponding alkanes. This reaction is known as	A. Sabatier-senderens reaction B. kolbes reaction C. Cannizzaro's reaction D. Haloform reaction
24	Sp^3 hybird orbitals are oriented at an angle of	A. 107.5° B. 108.5° C. 109.5° D. 103.5°
25	When acetylene is passed through a copper tube at 300°C , it polymerizes to	A. Polyacetylene B. polyethylene C. Benzene D. None of these
26	Nitroalkane are used in	A. Fuel B. Solvents C. Organic synthesis D. All of them
27	The process in which orbitals of different energies and shapes mix with each other to give equivalent hybrid orbitals is called	A. Isomerization B. polymerization C. Hybridization D. Resonance
28	Replacement of hydrogen by NO_2 group is called	A. Sulphonatioin B. Hydration C. Nitration D. Cracking
29	Paraffins are also called	A. Alkanes B. Alkynes C. Alkenes D. None of these
30	To differentiate isomers we use	A. n- B. iso- C. neo D. All of them