ECAT Chemistry Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Orlon is a polymer of	A. Tetrafluoroethylene B. Acrylonitrile C. Ethanoic acid D. Benzene
2	Peptide bond is a key feature in	A. Polysaccharide B. Proteins C. Nucleotide D. Vitamins
3	Which of the following is a polyamide?	A. Nylon B. Orlon C. Teflon D. Terylene
4	Synthetic polymer prepared from caprolactum is known is	A. Nylon 610 B. Teflon C. Terylene D. Nylon-6
5	Which of the following is obtained by condensation polymerization?	A. Polyethene B. Teflon C. Phenol formaldehyde resin D. Nitrile rubber
6	Enzymes, in the living systems	A. Provide energy B. Provide immunity C. Transport oxygen D. Catalyze biochemical processes
7	The monomeric units of starch is/are	A. Glucose B. Fructose C. Glucose and fructose D. Mannose
8	On hydrolysis of starch, we finally get	A. Glucose B. Fructose C. Both D. Sucrose
9	Hydrolysis of sucrose is called	A. Inhibition B. Saponification C. Inversion D. Hydration
10	The disaccharide present in milk is	A. Sucrose B. Maltose C. Lactose D. Cellobiose
11	Enzymes are	A. Proteins B. Minerals C. Oils D. Fatty acids
12	Which of the following is not present in RNA?	A. Uracil B. Thymine C. Ribose D. Phosphate
13	The main structure features of proteins is	A. An ester linkage B. An ether linkage C. The peptide linkage D. All
14	Vitamin A is present in	A. Liver B. Milk C. Green vegetables D. All
15	Which of the following is a molecular diseases?	A. Allergy B. Cancer C. German measles D. Sickle cell anemia

16	Which has maximum protein content?	A. Ground nut B. Cow milk C. Egg D. Wheat
17	Ascorbic acid is a chemical name of	A. Vitamin D B. Vitamin A C. Vitamin C D. Vitamin B₆
18	The digestion of fats in the intestines is aided by	A. Diffusion B. Protection C. Peptization D. Emulsification
19	The reagent which forms crystalline osazone derivative when treated with glucose is	A. Fehling solution B. Phenyl hydrazine C. Benedict solution D. Hydroxyl amine
20	Carboxylic acids are more acidic than pehnol and alcohol because of	A. Intermolecular hydrogen bonding B. Formation of dimmers C. Highly acidic hydrogen D. Resonance stabilization of their conjugate base
21	Ethyl acetate is obtained when methyl magnesium iodide reacts with	A. Ethyl formate B. Ethyl choroformate C. Acetyl chloride D. carbondioxide
22	Lactic acid on oxidation by alkaline potassium permanganate gives	A. Tartaric acid B. Pyruvic acid C. Cinnamic acid D. Propionic acid
23	Hydrolysis of an ester gives a carboxylic acid which on Kolbe's electrolysis yields ethane. the easter is	A. Ethyl methonoate B. Methyl ethanoate C. Propylamine D. Ethylamine
24	HCOOH reacts with conc. $H_2SO_4$to produce	A. CO B. CO₂ C. NO D. NO₂
25	When propanamide reacts with $Br_2$and NaOH then which of the following compounds is formed?	A. Ethyl alcohol B. Propyl alcohol C. Propyl amine D. Ethylamine
26	Hydrolytic reaction of fats by causic soda is known as	A. Acetylation B. Carboxylation C. Esterification D. Saponification
27	What will happen if $LiAlH_4$is added to an ester?	A. Two units of alcohol are obtained B. One unit of alcohol and one unit of acid is obtained C. Two units of acids are obtained D. None of these
28	Rearrangement of an oxime to an amide in the presence of strong acid is called	A. Curtius rearrangement B. Fries rearrangement C. Beckman rearrangement D. Aldol condensation
29	Which of the following reagents is used to distinguish between methanoic acid and ethanoic acid?	A. Amm. silver nitrate solution B. Neutral ferric chloride C. Sodium hydroxide solution D. Sodium carbonate solution
30	Rosenmund's reduction of an acyl chloride gives	A. An aldehydes B. An alcohol C. An ester D. A hydrocarbon