

ECAT Chemistry Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The boiling point of glycerol is more than propanal because of	A. Hybridisation B. H-bonding C. Resonance D. All these factors
2	Which of the following process is employed to convert alkyl halide into alcohol?	A. Addition B. Substitution C. Dehydrohalogenation D. Molecular rearrangement
3	Which statement is not correct about alcohol?	A. Ethyl alcohol is heavier than water B. Ethyl alcohol evaporates more quickly C. Alcohol with less number of carbon atoms is more soluble in water than alcohol with more number of carbon atoms D. Alcohol produces H_2 by reaction with sodium metal
4	Isopropyl alcohol on oxidation gives	A. Acetone B. Ether C. Ethylene D. Acetaldehyde
5	Which of the following statements is correct?	A. Phenol is less acidic than ethyl alcohol B. Phenol is more acidic than ethanol C. Phenol is more acidic than carbonic acid D. Phenol is more acidic than CH_3COOH
6	The order of reactivity of halogen acids for reaction with C_2H_5OH is	A. $HCl > HBr > HI$ B. $HI > HBr > HCl$ C. $HBr > HI > HCl$ D. $HBr > HCl > HI$
7	Sodium phenoxide reacts with CO_2 at 400 K and 4.7 atm pressure to give	A. Sodium salicylate B. Salicyl aldehyde C. Catechol D. Benzoic acid
8	Grignard reagent on reaction with a ketone forms	A. Tertiary alcohol B. Secondary alcohol C. Primary alcohol D. Carboxylic acid
9	On heating glycerol with conc. Sulphuric acid a compound with unpleasant odour is obtained. The compound is	A. Methyl alcohol B. Formic acid C. Prop-2-enal D. Glycerol sulphate
10	Phenol is more readily soluble in	A. Dil. HCl B. Both $NaOH$ and HCl C. $NaOH$ sol D. Sodium bicarbonate solution
11	Scientific study of fermentation was first made by	A. Buchner B. Liebig C. Biot D. Pasteur
12	C_2H_5OH can be differentiated from CH_3OH by	A. Reaction with HCl B. Reaction with NH_3 C. Iodoform test D. Solubility in water
13	Which is used as an antifreeze?	A. Glycol B. Ethyl alcohol C. Water D. Methanol
14	Which of the following groups will increase the acidity of phenol?	A. $-NO_2$ B. $-CN$ C. $-X$ (halogens) D. $-R$

D. All

15	The strongest acid among the following aromatic compound is	A. Ortho-nitrophenol B. Para-chlorophenol C. Para-nitrophenol D. Meta-nitrophenol
16	Ethyl alcohol on oxidation with $K_2Cr_2O_7$ gives	A. Acetic acid B. Acetaldehyde C. Formaldehyde D. Formic acid
17	Primary and secondary alcohols on action of red hot copper give	A. Aldehydes and ketones respectively B. ketones and aldehydes respectively C. Only aldehydes D. Only ketones
18	Alcohol fermentation is brought about by the action of	A. CO_2 B. O_2 C. Invertase D. Yeast
19	Alcohols reacts with Grignard reagent to form	A. Alkanes B. Alkenes C. Alkynes D. All
20	Alcohols of low molecular weight are	A. Soluble in water B. Soluble in water on heating C. Insoluble in water D. Insoluble in all solvents
21	Hydrolytic conversion of sucrose into glucose and fructose is known as	A. Induction B. Inversion C. Insertion D. Inhibition
22	Mild oxidation of glycerol with $H_2O_2/FeSO_4$ gives	A. Glyceraldehyde B. Dihydroxy acetone C. Glycerose D. None
23	Ethanol containing some methanol is called	A. Absolute spirit B. Rectified spirit C. Power alcohol D. Methylated spirit
24	Phenol is heated with CCl_4 and alkaline KOH when salicylic acid is produced. The reaction is known as	A. Friedel-Craft reaction B. Reimer-Tiemann's reaction C. Rosenmund's reaction D. Sommelet reaction
25	Salol is prepared from	A. Salicylic acid and phenol B. Salicylic acid and methyl alcohol C. Both D. None
26	Maximum number of active hydrogens are present in	A. Acetic acid B. Glycerol C. Methane D. Methanol
27	Dehydration of glycerol give	A. Propane B. Propene C. Acrolein D. Benzene
28	Which of the following cannot be produced by acidic dehydration of alcohols?	A. Ethers B. Aldehyde C. Alkyl Hydrogen sulphate D. Alkene
29	Ethyl alcohol is industrially prepared from ethylene by	A. permanganate oxidation B. Catalytic reduction C. Absorbing in H_2SO_4 followed by hydrolysis D. Fermentation
30	Which one is primary alcohol?	A. Buten-2-ol B. Propan-2-ol C. Butan-1-ol D. 2,3-Dimethylhexane-4-ol