

Chemistry Fsc Part 2 Chapter 7 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Geometrical isomerism in alkene is due to.	A. C = C free rotation of bond B. No C = C free rotation of bond C. Presence of multiple bond only D. Opticla rotation due to multiple bond
2	Which isomerism is not found in alkenes.	A. Chain isomerism B. Positional isomerism C. Geometrical isomerism D. Metamerism
3	The isomers always have same	A. Chemical properties B. Structural formula C. Molecular formula D. Physical properties as well as chemical properties
4	Which one of the following compounds show geometrical isomerism in it.	A. 1- pentene B. 1,1 dichloro ethane C. all of these D. 2- Pentene
5	Which class of compounds can not show positional isomerism.	A. Alkanes B. Alkene C. Alkynes D. Alcohol
6	Which one of the following compounds is a heterocyclic.	A. Anthracene B. Phenol C. Pyridine D. Aniline
7	The isomers having same functional group but different alkyl group on either side of functional group are called.	A. Metamers B. Polymers C. Monomers D. Homologous series
8	Boiling point range of petroleum ether.	A. 5- 20 ^o C B. 10- 30 ^o C C. 20- 60 ^o C D. 30- 90 ^o C
9	In ethene molecule how many carbon orbitals are equivalent and degenerate in nature.	A. 3 B. 4 C. 5 D. 6
10	In which hybridization bond angle is maximum	A. sp3 B. sp2 C. sp D. sp3 and sp have same angles
11	An sp3- hybrid orbital contains.	A. 25% s- characters B. 50% s- characters C. 75% s- characters D. 100% s - characters
12	In ethene molecule, the number of atoms which are present in the same plane are.	A. 2 B. 6 C. 3 D. 4
13	Which compound is alicyclic in nature.	A. Cyclobatane B. Iso batane C. n butane D. Toluene
14	Catalyst used in thermal cracking	A. Platinum B. Nichel C. Al2O3 and SiO2 D. Fe2O3 and CuO
15	Which is an aromatic compound	A. Anthracene B. Naphthalene C. Toluene

		D. All of the these
16	Which one of the following is not a heterocyclic compound.	A. Furan B. Thiophene C. Pyridine D. Aniline
17	An atom or group of atoms, which confers characteristic properties to organic compounds, are called.	A. Isomerism B. Metamerism C. Ligands D. Functional groups