Aliphatic Hydrocarbons

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Polymerization of ethane take place at pressure of 100 atm and a temperature of	A. 200°C B. 400°C C. 600°C D. 800°C
2	The compound prepared by a substitution reaction of benzene is	A. Acetophenone B. Glyoxal C. Cyclohexame D. Hexabromo cyclohexane
3	Alkynes are colourless & odouless except	A. Acetylene B. Propyne C. Butyne D. Pentyne
4	The electrophile in aromatic sulphonation is	A. H₂SO₄ B. HSO₄ C. SO₃ D. SO₃⁺
5	Formula of chloroform is:	A. CH₃Cl B. CCl₄ C. CH₂Cl₂ D. CHCl₃
6	"Each different compound should have a different name" was published by IUPAC system of nomenclature in	A. 1892 B. 1830 C. 1947 D. 1979
7	Write the name of following alkene CH_2= CH - CH = CH_2	A. 1,3 butadiene B. Butra -1, 3-diene C. Both a & b D. None
8	The next homologue of $C_{10}H_{22}$will be	A. C₉H₂₀ B. C₁₂H₂₆ C. C₁₁H₂₄ D. C₁₃H₂₈
9	Hybridization in alkanes is:	A. sp B. sp² C. sp³ D. dsp²
10	The term aromatic was derives from	A. Greek word B. Latin C. Russian D. English
11	Physical properties of alkanes increase with increase of all physical constants except	A. Boiling points B. Melting points C. Density D. Solubility
12	Alkanes containing carbon C_{18}ownwards are	A. Gases B. Liquids C. Waxy solids D. Solids
13	The empirical formula of benzene is determined by	A. IR spectra B. U.V C. Elemental analysis D. NMR spectra
14	How many molecules of chlorine adds in benzene in the presence of sunlight	A. One B. Two

	How many molecules of chlorine gas in benzene in the presence of sunlight	C. Three D. Four
15	The geometry of acetylene is	A. Angular B. Bent C. Trigonal D. Linear
16	A six membered ring containing one double bond called	A. Cyclohexene B. Cyclohexane C. Cyclohexadiene D. None
17	The addition of HBr is easiest with	A. CH2 = CHCl B. ClCH = CHCl C. CH3 - CH = CH2 D. (CH3)2 C = CH2
18	The order of dehydration of alcohol	A. 10> 20> 30 B. 10> 30> 20 C. 20> 30> 10 D. 30> 20> 10
19	Which reaction is too vigorous to control	A. Chlorination B. Bromination C. Iodination D. Fluorination
20	Benzene does not undergo	A. Substitution reaction B. Addition reaction C. Oxidation reaction D. Elimination reaction
21	Which of the following method is most appropriate for the manufacture of methane?	A. By reduction of CH2CL2 B. Wurtz reaction C. Liquification of natural gas D. None of these
22	Hydrocarbons are divided into aliphatic, alicyclic and aromatic which structure among the following show an alicyclic hydrocarbon	
23	Sp^3hybird orbitals are oriented at an angle of	A. 107.5° B. 108.5° C. 109.5° D. 103.5°
24	An alkane is produced when an alkyle halide reacts with zinc in the presence of	A. HCl B. CH₃COOH C. Both a & b D. None
25	Alkyl halides when reduced with nascent hydrogen in the presence of Zn + HCl, are converted to	A. Alkynes B. Alkenes C. Alkanes D. Alcohol
26	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
27	Benzene was discovered by Michael Faraday's in	A. 1824 B. 1825 C. 1826 D. 1827
28	The presence of a double bond in a compound is the sign of	A. Saturation B. Unsaturation C. Substitution D. None of above
29	Which one of the following gases is used for artificial ripening of fruits	A. Ethane B. Ethyne C. Methane D. Propane
30	Aromatic hydrocarbons are the derivatives of	A. Normal series of paraffins B. Alkene C. Benzene D. Cyclohexane
31	acetylene can be converted into-while passing through a Cu-tube at 300°C:	A. Glyoxal B. Vinyl acetylene C. Vinyl alcohol D. Benzene
32	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

	equivalent hybrid orbitals is called	C. Hybridization D. Resonance
33	The C-C bond angles in benzene ring are	A. 119° B. 120° C. 121° D. None
34	Which gas is used for welding purposes	A. Butane B. Nitrogen C. Methane D. Acetylene
35	The method involved for electrolysis of Na or K salts of carboxylic acids	A. Sabatier's sendrens reaction B. Kolbe's method C. Clemmensen D. Wolf kishner reduction
36	C_nH_{2n} is the general formula of	A. Alkanes B. Alkanes C. alkynes D. None of above
37	The Total coal resources of Pakistan are estimated to be	A. 184 billion B. 184 million tones C. 1.84 billion tounes D. 1.84 million tonnes
38	Octane number is zero for	A. n-Heptane B. Isooctane C. n-Hexane D. Isoheptane
39	Alkanes are least reactive towards:	A. Acids and bases B. Reducing agents C. Oxidizing agents D. All of these
40	Synthesis rubber is made by polymerization :	A. Chloroform B. Acetylene C. Divinyl acetylene D. Butene
41	The order of reactivity of halogen acids towards alkenes	A. HCl > HBr > HI B. HBr > HCl > HI C. HCl > HBr D. HI > HBr > HCl
42	An alkynes having Carbon count of 20 is	A. gas B. liquid C. Solid D. None
43	Which one of following is not monocyclic aromatic hydrocarbon	A. Benzaldehyde B. Benzoic acid C. Benzene sulfonic acid D. Biphenyl
44	Alkene general formula :	A. C_nH_{2n+2} B. C_nH_{2n} C. C_nH_{2n-2} D. C_nH_{2n+1}
45	When alkyl is treated with chlorine in the presence of sunlight	A. 1,3 dichloroproduct is formed B. 1,4 dichloro product is formed C. 1,3,5 trichloro product is formed D. Only alkyl group is substituted
46	A single benzene ring can have _____ ortho position maximally	A. One B. Two C. Three D. Four
47	Reaction of ethanes with $KMnO_4$ gives:	A. Ozonide B. Glyoxal C. Glycol D. Oxalic acid
48	Which of the following is not aromatic hydrogencarbon	A. Benzene B. Naphthalene C. Toluene D. Cyclohexene

49	The addition of unsymmetrical reagent to an unsymmetrical alkene is in accordance with the rule	A. Hund's rule B. Markowvikov's rule C. Pauli's exclusion principle D. Auf ban principle
50	Question Image	A. 2, 3-dimethylbutane B. 2, 3-methylbutane C. 2-dimethylbutane D. Dimethylbutane
51	When methane reacts with Cl_2 in the presence of diffused light the products obtained are?	A. Chloroform only B. Carbon tetrachloride only C. Chloromethane and dichloromethane D. Mixture of a,b,c
52	Amongst the following the compound that can be most readily sulphonated is	A. Toluene B. Benzene C. Nitrobenzene D. Chlorobenzene
53	When benzene is burnt in free supply of air, it is completely oxidized to	A. CO B. CO₂₊H₂O C. H₂CO₃ D. None
54	What is not a common use of methane	A. As a fuel B. For the preparation of haloaklanes C. For the preparation of methyl alcohol D. For the preparation of sulphuric acid
55	The simplest and the parent members of aromatic hydrocarbon is	A. Benzene B. Toluene C. Biphenyis D. Naphthalene
56	The stability of acromatic compounds decreases with ------- in the no. of its resonance structure	A. Decrease B. Increase C. Remain constant D. Partially decreases
57	Paraffins are also called	A. Alkanes B. Alkynes C. Alkenes D. None of these
58	Benzene has a -------- structure	A. Pentagonal B. Hexagonal C. Heptagonal D. Tetragonal
59	Substitution of halogen in the benzene ring requires catalyst	A. AlCl₃ B. FeCl₃ C. SiO₂ D. Organo - nickel
60	Write the name of following compound	A. 5 - methyle - 2- hexene B. 2 - methyle hexene C. 4 - ethyle - 2 - methyle hexene D. 3 - ethyle - 3 - methyl hexene
61	Complete combustion of alkane yields	A. CO₂+ H₂O B. CO₂+ heat C. CO + H₂O heat D. CO₂+ H₂O + heat
62	Which one of the following gases is used for artificial ripening of fruits ?	A. Ethane B. Ethyne C. Methane D. Propane
63	Th IUPAC name of the compound having formula (CH3) 3 C - CH = CH2 is	A. 1, 1-Dimethyl-3-butene B. 1,1,1-Trimethyl-3-propene C. 3,3,-Dimenthyl-1-butene D. 3,3,3,-Trimethyl-1-propene
64	Synthetic rubber is made by polymerization of	A. Chloroform B. Acetylene C. Divinlacetylene D. Butene
		A. CH₃----C<span style="color: rgb(84, 84, 84); font-family: arial, sans-serif; font-size:

65	Which one gives acidic reactions?	small;">≡C-------CH₃ B. CH₃-----CH₂-----HC=CH----CH₂ C. CH₃----CH=CH₂ D. CH₃-----C≡CH
66	A fuel has the same knocking property as a mixture of 70 isooctane (2, 2, 4- trimethyl pentane) and 30% n-heptane by volume the octane number of the fuel is	A. 100 B. 70 C. 50 D. 40
67	Question Image	A. Pent -1-ene-3-yne B. 2-pentyne-4-ene C. 1-pentene-3-yne D. Pent-2-yen-4-ene
68	Which one of the following gases is used for artificial ripening of fruits	A. Ethene B. Ethane C. Methane D. Propane
69	Which is symmetric alkene?	A. CH=C-CH₂ B. CH≡CH C. CH₃-C≡C - CH₃ D. B and C
70	Kolb's method has limited synthetic applications due to	A. Expensive catalysis B. Slow reaction C. Number of side products produced D. Salts used are very expensive
71	Which one of the following is (m-xylene)	A. 1,2 dimethyl benzene B. 1,3 dimethyl benzene C. 1,5 dimethyl benzene D. 1,4 dimethyl benzene
72	The hydrocarbons having double bonds normally end with suffix	A. Ane B. Ene C. Yne D. Oic
73	The saturated hydrocarbons usually end with suffix _____	A. Ane B. Ene C. Yne D. Oic
74	Hydrocarbons are organic compounds which contain elements such as	A. Hydrogen B. Carbon C. Hydrogen and carbon D. Halogens
75	All C - H bond lengths of benzene ring is	A. 1.07A° B. 1.09A° C. 1.08A° D. None
76	Nitroalkane are used in	A. Fuel B. Solvents C. Organic synthesis D. All of them
77	The addition of unsymmetrical reagent to an unsymmetrical alkene is in accordance with	A. Hund's rule B. Markownikov's rule C. Pauli's Exclusion principle D. Auf ban principle
78	Which of the following possesses the highest melting point?	A. Chlorobenzene B. 0-Dichlorobenzene C. m-Dichlorobenzene D. p-Dichlorobenzene
		A. Halogenations

79	The elimination of HX from adjacent carbon atoms is called	B. Hydrohalogenation C. Dehydrohalogenation D. Hydration
80	Which of the following species participate in sulphonation of benzene ring?	A. H2SO4 B. HSO4 C. SO3 D. SO⁻₂
81	Which of the following is an ortho-para directing group	
82	The electron releasing effect of methyl group is significant and it makes ring a good	A. Electrophilic B. Nucleophilic C. Nucleophobic D. Hydrophobic
83	Alkanes have functional group :	A. ----X B. --OH C. ----COH D. No functional group
84	Which is the used as test for the presence of alkenes	A. Reaction of cold dilute alkaline KMnO₄ B. Combustion C. Polymerization D. Catalytic hydrogenation
85	A salt producing hydrocarbon among these compounds is	A. Ehyne B. Ethene C. Methane D. Ethane
86	The order of reactivity of halogens in aliphatic substitution reactions is	A. Br2 > C12 > F2 B. C12 > Br2 > F2 C. C12 C12 > Br2 D. F2 > Br2 > C12
87	Benzene is obtained from benzene sulphonic acid by treating with	A. HCl B. NaOH C. H₂O D. NaHCO₃
88	Kolb's method of alkanes production, is actually	A. Hydrolysis B. Catalysis C. Electrolysis D. Hydrogenation
89	In which one of the following compound rings are not fused together at ortho positions	A. Phenanthrene B. Naphthalene C. Diphenyemethane D. Anthracene
90	The three alternate single and double bonds in the benzene ring are called	A. Conjugate bonds B. Resonating bonds C. Both A and B D. None of above
91	Benzene can be obtained by heating either benzoic acid with X or phenol with Y. X and Y are respectively	A. Zinc dust and soda lime B. Soda time and zinc dust C. Zinc dust and sodium hydroxide D. Soda lime and copper
92	Ethylene can be prepared in the laboratory by heating together ethyl alcohol and	A. HCl B. Phenol C. HF D. H₂SO₄
93	Hydrogenation of alkenes/alkynes inthe 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. Cannizaro's reaction D. Haloform reaction
94	Mustard gas is a :	A. Gas B. Liquid C. Solid D. High boiling point
95	Which class of compound is more reactive	A. Alkane B. Alkene C. Alkyne D. None
96	If we remove one hydrogen atom from an alkane we obtain a group called	A. Acetyle group B. Formyle group C. Alkyle group D. Ketyle group
97	The reaction in which ketone is reduced to the alkane is called	A. Kolb B. Clemmensen

97	The reaction in which ketone is reduced to the alkane is called	C. Cannizzaro D. None
98	Hydrocarbons contain :	A. Carbon only carbon B. Hydrogen only C. Carbon & hydrogen D. Carbon , hydrogen & halogen
99	Most common reactions of benzene and its derivatives are	A. electrophilic addition reactions B. electrophilic substitution reactions C. Nucleophilic addition reactions D. Nucleophilic subtitution reactions
100	Meta directing group decreased the ---------- of benzene ring	A. Physical activity B. Chemical reactivity C. Density D. None
101	Benzene reacts with ozone and gives	A. Glycerin B. Glyoxal C. Maleic anhydride D. Benzoic acid
102	Replacement of hydrogen by NO_2group is called	A. Sulphonatioin B. Hydration C. Nitration D. Cracking
103	Eletronegativity difference in C-C bond in alkanes is:	A. Zero B. Double C. Half D. 4.0
104	Zn + HCl are used in	A. Clemenson reduction B. Wof kishner reduction C. Kolb's electrolysis D. Wutruz reaction
105	Introduction of a second methyl group in methylbenzene will give how many isomeric dimethyllenzenes	A. 2 B. 1 C. 3 D. 4
106	Sulphuric acid generates nitronium ion by reacting with	A. Nitric acid B. Nitrogen gas C. Nitrous acid D. Potassium nitrate
107	Marsh gas was the name given to	A. Methane B. Ethane C. Propane D. Butane
108	Which reaction sequence would be best to prepare 3-chloro-aniline from benzene?	A. Chlorination, nitration, reducing B. Nitration, chlorination, reducition C. Nitration, reduction,chlorination D. Nitration, reduction, acylation, chlorination, hydrolysis
109	Which compound was recognized the parent member of aromatic compounds	A. Aniline B. Phenol C. Benzene D. Toluene
110	Hybridization of each carbon atom in benzene ring is	A. sp hybridized B. sp²hybridized C. sp³ D. dsp²
111	Hydrocarbon which is liquid at room temperature is	A. Pentane B. Butane C. Propane D. Ethane
112	Octane number can be changed by	A. Isomerisation B. Alkylation C. Cyclisation D. All of these
113	When methane reacts with Cl_2in the presence of diffused light the products obtained are	A. Chloroform only B. Carbon tetrachloride only C. Chloromethane and dichloromethane D. Mixture of a, b, c
114	When acetylene is passed through a copper tube at 300°C, it polymerizes to	A. Polyacetylene B. polyethylene C. Benzene D. None of these

115	The major reaction occurring in the engines of automobiles is	A. Oxidation B. Reducing C. Combustion D. Decomposition
116	Which decolourizes the colour of Br_3	A. CH₄ B. CH₃₋CH₃₋CH₃ C. CH₂₌CH₂ D. CH₃₋CH₃
117	Benzene does not undergo polymerization and it is also resistant to	A. Reduction B. Oxidation C. Alkylation D. Ozonolysis
118	In CH_4, all the H-C-H bond angles are	A. 120° B. 107° C. 109° D. 109.5°
119	Alkyne is :	A. CH₃₋CH₃ B. CH₄ C. CH₂₌CH₂ D. C₂H₂
120	Alkanes are soluble in all except	A. Benzene B. Ether C. Water D. Carbon tetra chloride
121	The treatment of benzene with isobutene in the presence of sulphuric acid give	A. isobutyl benzene B. tert-Butyl benzene C. n- Butyl benzene D. no reaction
122	How many isomeric disubtituted products are obtained by the introducing of second group in the ring	A. Two B. Three C. Four D. None
123	Raney - nickel is the alloy of Ni with	A. Pt B. Al C. Cu D. Pd
124	When an aqueous solution of potassium salt of monocarboxylic acid is subjected to electrolysis, corresponding alkane is formed. This reation is known as	A. Cannizaro reaction B. Sabatier-secderens reaction C. Alkylation D. Kolbe's reaction
125	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
126	Formula of chloroform is	A. CH₃Cl B. CCl₄ C. CH₂Cl₂ D. CHCl₃
127	the unreactivity of alkanes is based upon	A. Inertness of sigma bond B. Non-polarity of the bonds C. Both A and B D. None of above
128	Acetylene when treated with 10% H_2SO_4in the presence of $HgSO_4$adds one molecule of water to form	A. Aldehydes B. Esters C. Alcohols D. Acids
129	The reaction-method that does not give an alkane is	A. Catalytic hydrogenation of alkanes B. Wurtz reaction C. Hydrolysis of alkyl magnesium bromide D. Dehydrohalogenation of an alkyl halide
130	The benzene molecule contains	A. Three double bonds B. Two double bonds C. One double bonds D. Delocalizedπ-electron charge
131	Mustard gas is a	A. Gas B. High boiling speed C. High melting liquid D. Steam

132	Which of the following reaction is characteristic of benzene	A. Electrophilic substitution reaction B. Reduction C. Oxidation D. Ozonolysis
133	$C_{18}$and onward hydrocarbons are normally	A. Gases B. Liquids C. Solids D. Plasma
134	Benzene is obtained by fractional distillation of	A. Heavy oil B. Anthracene oil C. Middle oil D. Light oil
135	The presence of a double bond in a compound in the sign of:	A. Saturation B. Unsaturation C. Subsitution D. None
136	Which one does not declourized $KMnO_4$	A. Alkenes B. Alkynes C. Bezene D. All above
137	Preparation of vegetable ghee involves	A. Halogenations B. Hydrogenations C. Hydroxylation D. Dehydrogenations
138	During nitration of benzene, the active nitrating agent is	A. NO3 B. NO2+ C. NO2- D. HNO3
139	Odour of alkene is:	A. Fruity B. Odourless C. Zarlic like D. Irritating
140	Free radical mechanism of halogenation of alkanes follow step:	A. Initiation B. Propagation C. Termination D. All of these
141	The general formula of alkane is	A. C_nH_{2n+2} B. C_nH_n C. C_nH_{2n} D. C₂H_{2n-1}
142	Synthesis of rubber is made by polymerization of	A. Chloroform B. Acetylene C. Divinylacetylene D. Butene
143	Preparation of vegetable ghee involves	A. Halogenations B. Hydrogenation C. Hydroxylation D. Dehydrogenation
144	β-β- dichloroethyle sulphide is commonly known as:	A. Mustared gas B. Laughing gas C. Phosgene gas D. Bio gas
145	Preparation of vegetable ghee involves:	A. Halogenation B. Hydrogenation C. Hydroxylation D. Dehydrogenation
146	For preparing an alkane, a concentrated aqueous solution of sodium or potassium salt of saturated carboxylic acid is subjected to	A. Hydrolysis B. Oxidation C. Hydrogenation D. Electrolysis
147	When sodium benzoate is treated with soda lime (NaOH) benzene is formed. What is the other product	A. Na₂CO₃ B. NaHCO₃ C. Ca(OH)₂ D. CaCO₃
148	Toluene is also called	A. Hydroxyl benzene B. Methyl benzene C. ethyl benzene D. None
149	The hydrocarbon which is used as an illuminating agent	A. Methane B. Methene C. Methyne

		D. B & C
150	During the preparation of alkanes the hydrogenation of alkenes or alkynes the catalyst may be	A. H₂SO₄ B. Ni C. Fe₂O₃ D. Al₂O₃
151	The molecule of ethane possess which hybrization	A. sp³ B. sp² C. sp D. sp²d
152	The addition of unsymmetrical reagent to unsymmetrical alkene is in accordance with the rule:	A. Hund's rule B. Markownikov's rule C. Pauli's Exclusion Principle D. Auf bau Principle
153	Catalytic oxidation of alkanes is used for the preparation of	A. Adehydes B. Ketones C. Fatty acid D. Carbonyylic acids
154	During the preparation of alkynes the active metals that react with tetra halo-alkanes are	A. Zn B. Mg C. Both a and b D. None
155	During reaction of $O_2$and alkenes, a product:	A. Glycol B. Epxide C. Halohydrin D. Ethylene glycol
156	The correct order of reactivity of halogens with alkanes is	A. I₂> Br₂> Cl₂> F₂ B. I₂> Cl₂> F₂> Br₂ C. F₂> Cl₂> I₂> Br₂ D. F₂> Cl₂> Br₂> I₂
157	Acetylene is used in the manufacture of	A. Rubber B. Plastic C. Ethyle alcohol D. All of these
158	The method in which alkanes prepared by alkyle halides in the presence of palladium - charcoal is	A. Hydrolysis B. Electrolysis C. Hydrogenation D. Hydrogenolysis
159	Vinyl acetylene combines with HCl to form	A. Poly acetylene B. Benzene C. Chloroprene D. Divinylacetylene
160	The four bonds of carbon in methane are directed towards the corners of	A. Cube B. Pentagon C. Hexagon D. Tetrahedron
161	Which gas is produced by treating $CaC_2$with water	A. Methane B. Ethane C. Acetylene D. HCl
162	Preparation of ethylbenzene by the reaction of bromobenzene, ethylbromide and sodium is called	A. Wurtz reaction B. Fitting reaction C. Wurtz fitting reaction D. None of these
163	Ethylene polymerizes at 100 atm pressure and 400°C to give	A. Polybenzene B. Polyalcohol C. Polypropylene D. Polyethylene
164	Kolb's method is not useful for the production of	A. Methane B. Ethane C. Propane D. Butane
165	All are ortho & Para directing except	A. X B. OH C. NR₃ D. NH₂

166	The sp^2hybird orbitals are oriented in space at one angle	A. 180° B. 109.5° C. 100° D. 120°
167	Benzene is prepared from n-hexane in the presence of catalyst	A. Cr₂O₃ B. Al₂O₃ C. SiO₂ D. All above
168	To differentiate isomers we use	A. n- B. iso- C. neo D. All of them
169	Alkyl benzenes are readily oxidized by axidfied	A. KMnO₄ B. K₂CO₃ C. MnO₄ D. H₂SO₄
170	Benzene is not prepared from	A. Acetylene B. Phenol C. Benzoic acid D. Bromo benzene
171	The alkynides are used for the ---------- of alkynes	A. Pxperation B. Purification C. Seperation D. All of above
172	Which of the following substances is used as an antiknock compound?	A. Tetraethyl lead B. Lead tetrachloride C. Lead acetate D. Ethyle acetate
173	Alkenes combine readily with electrophillic reagents such as halogens giving	A. Haloalkanes B. Gem-dihalides C. Vicinal dihalides D. Vinyl halides
174	Alkanes are generally not reactive towards acids, alkalis, oxidation or reuducing agents. They however undergo some reactions, which one is the reaction undergone by alkanes	A. Elemination B. Addition C. Free radical substitution D. Nucleophilic substation
175	Substituted phenyl groups are called	A. acyl groups B. phenyl groups C. Aryl groups D. Alkyle groups
176	B-B'-dichloroethyl sulphide is commonly known as	A. Mustard gas B. Laughing gas C. Phosgene gas D. Bio gas
177	Which of the following is not an electrophitic substitution reaction of benzene	A. Nitration B. Sulphonation C. Fridel-Craft alkylation D. Free radical chlorination of benzene
178	Incomplete oxidation of alkanes yields	A. CO₂& carbon black B. CO₂+ heat C. CO and carbon black D. CO + heat
179	An organic compound, on treatment with Br2 in CC14 gives bromoderivative of an alkene. The compound will be	A. CH3 - CH = Ch2 B. CH3CH = CHCH3 C. HC = CH D. H2C = CH2
180	Alkanes are gases :	A. C₁-C₄ B. C₅-C₁₀ C. C₁₁-C₁₅ D. C₁₀-C₂₀
181	The temp. used for the hydrogenation of alkenes using Ni is	A. 2000°C B. 400°C C. 200-- 300°C D. 1000°C
182	Cyclohexane can be converted not benzene in the presence of	A. Pt at 100°C B. Pt at 250°C C. Pd at room temperature D. Pt at room temperature
		A. Ethane

183	Which is liquid among the following alkenes?	B. Propene C. Butene D. Pentene
184	Question Image	A. 2-bromonitrobenzene B. 2-nitrobromobenzene C. 1-bromonitrobenzene D. 1-nitrobromobenzene
185	Which of the following acid can be used as a catalyst in Friedal Craft's reactions	A. AlCl₃ B. HNO₃ C. BeCl₂ D. NaCl
186	The difference between amount of heat actually released and that of calculated is called	A. Bonding energy B. Activation energy C. Resonance energy D. Transition energy
187	The hydrocarbon used for polymerization is	A. Alkanes B. Alkenes C. Alkynes D. All of above
188	Which of the following is not an ortho-para directing group	
189	Boiling point of n-butane is:	A. -102°C B. -75°C C. -55°C D. 55°C
190	The method used only for the production of symmetrical alkanes	A. Kolb's method B. Clemmenen C. Cannizzaro D. Wolf kishner
191	In Friedal-Craft's alkylation besides AlCl3 the other reactants are	A. C6H6 + NH3 B. C6H6 + NH4 C. C6H6 + CH3Cl D. C6H6 + CH3COCl
192	Question Image	A. 4-methyl pentene B. 2-methyle-1-butene C. 2-methyl propane D. None of the above
193	Alkenes normally have _____ geometry	A. Tetrachedral B. Linear C. Planer D. None
194	De halogenatiion of tetrahalides happens in the presence of active metal like	A. Zn B. Mg C. Both a and b D. None of them
195	Which of the following decolorized Br_2-water	A. Methane B. Ethane C. Ethene D. Propane
196	Which is more active ?	A. Alkanes B. Alkenes C. Alkynes D. Benzene
197	Vinyl acetylene combines with HCl to form:	A. Polyacetylene B. Benzene C. Chloroprene D. Divinyl acetylene
198	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
199	The carbon, carbon bond length in benzene is	A. 1.54A° B. 1.34A° C. 1.20A° D. 1.39A°

200	The nitration of benzene takes place when it is heated with a mixture of conc.$HNO_3$and conc. H_2SO_4at 50°C in ratio of	A. 1 : 2 B. 1 : 1 C. 1 : 3 D. 2 : 1
201	Acetylene gives	A. White ppt. with ammonical AgNO3 and red ppt. with ammonical Cu(NO3)2 B. White ppt. with ammonical AgNO3 and red ppt. with ammonical Cu2C12 C. White ppt. with both D. Red ppt. with both
202	Which can be used for dehydration of alcohol	A. P₄O₁₀ B. H₂SO₄ C. H₃PO₄ D. All of them