ECAT Chemistry Chapter 19 Aliphatic Hydrocarbons Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Complete combustion of alkane yields	A. CO₂+ H₂O B. CO₂+ heat C. CO + H₂O heat D. CO₂+ H₂O + heat
2	Benzene reacts with ozone and gives	A. Glycerin B. Glyoxal C. Maleic anhydride D. Benzoic acid
3	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
4	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
5	Alkanes are gases :	A. C₁-C₄ B. C₅-C₁₀ C. C₁₁-C₁₅ D. C₁₀-C₂₀
6	The elimination of HX from adjacent carbon atoms is called	A. Halogenations B. Hydrohalogenation C. Dehydrohalogenation D. Hydration
7	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
8	Introduction of a second methyl group in methylbenzene will give how many isomeric dimethyllenzenes	A. 2 B. 1 C. 3 D. 4
9	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
10	Benzene is obtained by fractional distillation of	A. Heavy oil B. Anthracene oil C. Middle oil D. Light oil
11	Which compound was recognized the parent member of aromatic compounds	A. Aniline B. Phenol C. Benzene D. Toluene
12	Acetylene is used in the manufacture of	A. Rubber B. Plastic C. Ethyle alcohol D. All of these
13	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
14	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
		A. Expensive catalysis

15	Kolb's method has limited synthetic applications due to	B. Slow reaction C. Number of side products produced D. Salts used are very expensive
16	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
17	In Friedal-Craft's alkylation besides AlCl3 the other reactants are	A. C6H6 + NH3 B. C6H6 + NH4 C. C6H6 + CH3Cl D. C6H6 + CH3COCl
18	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
19	Benzene was discovered by Michael Faraday's in	A. 1824 B. 1825 C. 1826 D. 1827
20	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
21	B-B'-dichloroethyl sulphide is commonly known as	A. Mustard gas B. Laughing gas C. Phosgene gas D. Bio gas
22	Mustard gas is a	A. Gas B. High boiling speed C. High melting liquid D. Steam
23	Amongst the following the compound that can be most readily sulphonated is	A. Toluene B. Benzene C. Nitrobenzene D. Chlorobenzene
24	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
25	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
26	$CnH_{2n}$is the general formula of	A. Alkanes B. Alkanes C. alkynes D. None of above
27	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
28	How many molecules of chlorine adds in benzene in the presence of sunlight	A. One B. Two C. Three D. Four
29	Which is more active ?	A. Alkanes B. Alkenes C. Alkynes D. Benzene
30	Sulphuric acid generates nitronium ion by reacting with	A. Nitric acid B. Nitrogen gas C. Nitrous acid D. Potassium nitrate
31	The sp^2hybird orbitals are oriented in space at one angle	A. 180° B. 109.5° C. 100° D. 120°
32	Synthesis rubber is made by polymerization :	A. Chloroform B. Acetylene C. Divinyl acetylene

		C. Divinyl acetylene D. Butene
33	The carbon, carbon bond length in benzene is	A. 1.54A° B. 1.34A° C. 1.20A° D. 1.39A°
34	The general formula of alkane is	A. C_nH_{2n+2} B. C_nH_n C. C_nH_{2n} D. C₂H_{2n-1}
35	Which one of the following gases is used for artificial ripening of fruits ?	A. Ethane B. Ethyne C. Methane D. Propane
36	Benzene is prepared from n-hexane in the presence of catalyst	A. Cr₂O₃ B. Al₂O₃ C. SiO₂ D. All above
37	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
38	Which is liquid among the following alkenes?	A. Ethane B. Propene C. Butene D. Pentene
39	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
40	Hydrocarbons are divided into aliphatic, alicyclic and aromatic which structure among the following show an alicyclic hydrocarbon	
41	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
42	The term aromatic was derives from	A. Greek word B. Latin C. Russian D. English
43	Hydrocarbons contain :	A. Carbon only carbon B. Hydrogen only C. Carbon & hydrogen D. Carbon , hydrogen & halogen
44	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
45	Alkanes are least reactive towards:	A. Acids and bases B. Reducing agents C. Oxidizing agents D. All of these
46	acetylene can be converted into-while passing through a Cu-tube at 300°C:	A. Glyoxal B. Vinyl acetylene C. Vinyl alcohol D. Benzene
47	Raney - nickel is the alloy of Ni with	A. Pt B. Al C. Cu D. Pd
48	Question Image	A. Pent -1-ene-3-yne B. 2-pentyne-4-ene C. 1-pentene-3-yne D. Pent-2-yen-4-ene
49	During reaction of O_2 and alkenes, a product:	A. Glycol B. Epxide C. Halohydrin D. Ethylene glycol
50	Octane number is zero for	A. n-Heptane B. Isooctane C. n-Hexane

		D. Isoheptane
51	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
52	The hydrocarbon which is used as an illuminating agent	A. Methane B. Methene C. Methyne D. B & C
53	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
54	Which of the following is an ortho-para directing group	
55	Alkanes have functional group :	A. ----X B. --OH C. ----COH D. No functional group
56	Synthetic rubber is made by polymerization of	A. Chloroform B. Acetylene C. Divinlacetylene D. Butene
57	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
58	Preparation of vegetable ghee involves:	A. Halogenation B. Hydrogenation C. Hydroxylation D. Dehydrogenation
59	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
60	The molecule of ethane possess which hybrization	A. sp³ B. sp² C. sp D. sp²d
61	Toluene is also called	A. Hydroxyl benzene B. Methyl benzene C. ethyl benzene D. None
62	Which of the following substances is used as an antiknock compound?	A. Tetraethyl lead B. Lead tetrachloride C. Lead acetate D. Ethyle acetate
63	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
64	Benzene does not undergo	A. Substitution reaction B. Addition reaction C. Oxidation reaction D. Elimination reaction
65	Which class of compound is more reactive	A. Alkane B. Alkene C. Alkyne D. None
66	The method in which alkanes prepared by alkyle halides in the presence of palladium - charcoal is	A. Hydrolysis B. Electrolysis C. Hydrogenation D. Hydrogenolysis
67	Substituted phenyl groups are called	A. acyl groups B. phenyl groups

	Substituted phenyl groups are called	C. Aryl groups D. Alkyle groups
68	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
69	Substitution of halogen in the benzene ring requires catalyst	A. AlCl₃ B. FeCl₃ C. SiO₂ D. Organo - nickel
70	Which is symmetric alkene?	A. CH=C-CH₂ B. CH≡CH C. CH₃-C≡C - CH₃ D. B and C
71	Free radical mechanism of halogenation of alkanes follow step:	A. Initiation B. Propagation C. Termination D. All of these
72	Which reaction is too vigorous to control	A. Chlorination B. Bromination C. Iodination D. Fluorination
73	Benzene is not prepared from	A. Acetylene B. Phenol C. Benzoic acid D. Bromo benzene
74	Which of the following is not aromatic hydrogencarbon	A. Benzene B. Naphthalene C. Toluene D. Cyclohexene
75	During nitration of benzene, the active nitrating agent is	A. NO3 B. NO2+ C. NO2- D. HNO3
76	β-β- dichloroethyle sulphide is commonly known as:	A. Mustared gas B. Laughing gas C. Phosgene gas D. Bio gas
77	Which of the following acid can be used as a catalyst in Friedal Craft's reactions	A. AlCl₃ B. HNO₃ C. BeCl₂ D. NaCl
78	The benzene molecule contains	A. Three double bonds B. Two double bonds C. One double bonds D. Delocalizedπ-electron charge
79	Vinyl acetylene combines with HCl to form	A. Poly acetylene B. Benzene C. Chloroprene D. Divinylacetylene
80	Alkanes are soluble in all except	A. Benzene B. Ether C. Water D. Carbon tetra chloride
81	Alkenes combine readily with electrophillic reagents such as halogens giving	A. Haloalkanes B. Gem-dihalides C. Vicinal dihalides D. Vinyl halides
82	Hydrocarbon which is liquid at room temperature is	A. Pentane B. Butane C. Propane D. Ethane
83	Vinyl acetylene combines with HCl to form:	A. Polyacetylene B. Benzene C. Chloroprene D. Divinyl acetylene

84	Catalytic oxidation of alkanes is used for the preparation of	A. Adehydes B. Ketones C. Fatty acid D. Carbonyylic acids
85	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
86	Which decolourizes the colour of Br_3	A. CH₄ B. CH₃₋CH₃₋CH₃ C. CH₂₌CH₂ D. CH₃₋CH₃
87	Which gas is produced by treating $CaC_2$with water	A. Methane B. Ethane C. Acetylene D. HCl
88	All C - H bond lengths of benzene ring is	A. 1.07A° B. 1.09A° C. 1.08A° D. None
89	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
90	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
91	The geometry of acetylene is	A. Angular B. Bent C. Trigonal D. Linear
92	Which one of the following gases is used for artificial ripening of fruits	A. Ethane B. Ethyne C. Methane D. Propane
93	Formula of chloroform is	A. CH₃Cl B. CCl₄ C. CH₂Cl₂ D. CHCl₃
94	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
95	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
96	Alkenes normally have _____ geometry	A. Tetrachedral B. Linear C. Planer D. None
97	Replacement of hydrogen by NO_2group is called	A. Sulphonatioin B. Hydration C. Nitration D. Cracking
98	Nitroalkane are used in	A. Fuel B. Solvents C. Organic synthesis D. All of them
99	Meta directing group decreased the ---------- of benzene ring	A. Physical activity B. Chemical reactivity C. Density D. None
		A. 119<span style="color: rgb(84, 84, 84); font-family: arial, sans-serif; font-

100	The C-C bond angles in benzene ring are	size: small;">° B. 120° C. 121° D. None
101	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
102	Mustard gas is a :	A. Gas B. Liquid C. Solid D. High boiling point
103	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
104	In which one of the following compound rings are not fused together at ortho positions	A. Phenanthrene B. Naphthalene C. Diphenyemethane D. Anthracene
105	Alkynes are colourless & odouless except	A. Acetylene B. Propyne C. Butyne D. Pentyne
106	Sp^3hybird orbitals are oriented at an angle of	A. 107.5° B. 108.5° C. 109.5° D. 103.5°
107	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
108	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
109	Which of the following decolorized Br_2-water	A. Methane B. Ethane C. Ethene D. Propane
110	The presence of a double bond in a compound is the sign of	A. Saturation B. Unsaturation C. Substitution D. None of above
111	Which of the following possesses the highest melting point?	A. Chlorobenzene B. 0-Dichlorobenzene C. m-Dichlorobenzene D. p-Dichlorobenzene
112	Benzene has a -------- structure	A. Pentagonal B. Hexagonal C. Heptagonal D. Tetragonal
113	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
114	Which of the following reaction is characteristic of benzene	A. Electrophilic substitution reaction B. Reduction C. Oxidation D. Ozonolysis
115	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
		A. Chloroform only

116	When methane reacts with Cl_2 in the presence of diffused light the products obtained are	B. Carbon tetrachloride only C. Chloromethane and dichloromethane D. Mixture of a, b, c
117	How many isomeric disubtituted products are obtained by the introducing of second group in the ring	A. Two B. Three C. Four D. None
118	The major reaction occurring in the engines of automobiles is	A. Oxidation B. Reducing C. Combustion D. Decomposition
119	Which can be used for dehydration of alcohol	A. P₄O₁₀ B. H₂SO₄ C. H₃PO₄ D. All of them
120	Zn + HCl are used in	A. Clemenson reduction B. Wof kishner reduction C. Kolb's electrolysis D. Wutruz reaction
121	Hydrocarbons are organic compounds which contain elements such as	A. Hydrogen B. Carbon C. Hydrogen and carbon D. Halogens
122	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
123	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
124	The hydrocarbons having double bonds normally end with suffix	A. Ane B. Ene C. Yne D. Oic
125	Eletronegativity difference in C-C bond in alkanes is:	A. Zero B. Double C. Half D. 4.0
126	Kolb's method of alkanes production, is actually	A. Hydrolysis B. Catalysis C. Electrolysis D. Hydrogenation
127	Boiling point of n-butane is:	A. -102°C B. -75°C C. -55°C D. 55°C
128	Question Image	A. 4-methyl pentene B. 2-methyle-1-butene C. 2-methyl propane D. None of the above
129	Preparation of vegetable ghee involves	A. Halogenations B. Hydrogenations C. Hydroxylation D. Dehydrogenations
130	Alkyne is :	A. CH₃₋CH₃ B. CH₄ C. CH₂₌CH₂ D. C₂H₂
131	The four bonds of carbon in methane are directed towards the corners of	A. Cube B. Pentagon C. Hexagon D. Tetrahedron

132	All are ortho & Para directing except	A. X B. OH C. NR₃ D. NH₂
133	The empirical formula of benzene is determined by	A. IR spectra B. U.V C. Elemental analysis D. NMR spectra
134	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
135	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
136	Ethylene polymerizes at 100 atm pressure and 400°C to give	A. Polybenzene B. Polyalcohol C. Polypropylene D. Polyethylene
137	Which one does not declourized $KMnO_4$	A. Alkenes B. Alkynes C. Bezene D. All above
138	$C_{18}$and onward hydrocarbons are normally	A. Gases B. Liquids C. Solids D. Plasma
139	In CH_4, all the H-C-H bond angles are	A. 120° B. 107° C. 109° D. 109.5°
140	The order of dehydration of alcohol	A. 10> 20> 30 B. 10> 30> 20 C. 20> 30> 10 D. 30> 20> 10
141	The addition of unsymmetrical reagent to an unsymmetrical alkene is in accordance with the rule	A. Hund's rule B. Markowwikov's rule C. Pauli's exclusion principle D. Auf ban principle
142	When benzene is burnt in free supply of air, it is completely oxidized to	A. CO B. CO₂₊H₂O C. H₂CO₃ D. None
143	To differentiate isomers we use	A. n- B. iso- C. neo D. All of them
144	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
145	The presence of a double bond in a compound in the sign of:	A. Saturation B. Unsaturation C. Subsitution D. None
146	Which one of the following gases is used for artificial ripening of fruits	A. Ethene B. Ethane C. Methane D. Propane
147	Which of the following species participate in sulphonation of benzene ring?	A. H2SO4 B. HSO4 C. SO3 D. SO⁻₂
148	Kolb's method is not useful for the production of	A. Methane B. Ethane C. Propane D. Butane
		A. Kolb's method B. Clemmenen

149	The method used only for the production of symmetrical alkanes	C. Cannizzaro D. Wolf kishner
150	The electrophile in aromatic sulphonation is	A. H₂SO₄ B. HSO₄ C. SO₃ D. SO₃⁺
151	"Each different compound should have a different name" was published by IUPAC system of nomenclature in	A. 1892 B. 1830 C. 1947 D. 1979
152	Question Image	A. 2-bromonitrobenzene B. 2-nitrobromobenzene C. 1-bromonitrobenzene D. 1-nitrobromobenzene
153	An alkynes having Carbon count of 20 is	A. gas B. liquid C. Solid D. None
154	Marsh gas was the name given to	A. Methane B. Ethane C. Propane D. Butane
155	Incomplete oxidation of alkanes yields	A. CO₂& carbon black B. CO₂+ heat C. CO and carbon black D. CO + heat
156	The order of reactivity of halogen acids towards alkenes	A. HCl > HBr > HI B. HBr > HCl > HI C. HCl > HBr D. HI > HBr > HCl
157	The stability of acromatic compounds decreases with ------- in the no. of its resonance structure	A. Decrease B. Increase C. Remain constant D. Partially decreases
158	Octane number can be changed by	A. Isomerisation B. Alkylation C. Cyclisation D. All of these
159	Alkanes containing carbon C_{18}ownwards are	A. Gases B. Liquids C. Waxy solids D. Solids
160	Synthesis of rubber is made by polymerization of	A. Chloroform B. Acetylene C. Divinylacetylene D. Butene
161	Hybridization of each carbon atom in benzene ring is	A. sp hybridized B. sp²hybridized C. sp³ D. dsp²
162	The temp. used for the hydrogenation of alkenes using Ni is	A. 2000°C B. 400°C C. 200-- 300°C D. 1000°C
163	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
164	Which one of following is not monocyclic aromatic hydrocarbon	A. Benzaldehyde B. Benzoic acid C. Benzene sulfonic acid D. Biphenyl
165	The hydrocarbon used for polymerization is	A. Alkanes B. Alkenes C. Alkynes D. All of above
166	Alkyl halides when reduced with nascent hydrogen in the presence of Zn + HCl, are converted to	A. Alkynes B. Alkenes C. Alkanes

		D. Alcohol
167	Alkene general formula :	A. C_nH_{2n+2} B. C_nH_{2n} C. C_nH_{2n-2} D. C_nH_{2n+1}
168	The reaction in which ketone is reduced to the alkane is called	A. Kolb B. Clemmensen C. Cannizzaro D. None
169	Aromatic hydrocarbons are the derivatives of	A. Normal series of paraffins B. Alkene C. Benzene D. Cyclohexane
170	When acetylene is passed through a copper tube at 300°C, it polymerizes to	A. Polyacetylene B. polyethylene C. Benzene D. None of these
171	Which of the following is not an ortho-para directing group	
172	Reaction of ethanes with $KMnO_4$ gives:	A. Ozonide B. Glyoxal C. Glycol D. Oxalic acid
173	A salt producing hydrocarbon among these compounds is	A. Ehyne B. Ethene C. Methane D. Ethane
174	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
175	During the preparation of alkanes the hydrogenation of alkenes or alkynes the catalyst may be	A. H₂SO₄ B. Ni C. Fe₂O₃ D. Al₂O₃
176	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
177	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
178	The alkynides are used for the ---------- of alkynes	A. Pxperation B. Purification C. Seperation D. All of above
179	Hybridization in alkanes is:	A. sp B. sp² C. sp³ D. dsp²
180	Odour of alkene is:	A. Fruity B. Odourless C. Zarlic like D. Irritating
181	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
182	Benzene does not undergo polymerization and it is also resistant to	A. Reduction B. Oxidation C. Alkylation D. Ozonolysis
		A. Electrophilic B. Nucleophilic

183	The electron releasing effect of methyl group is significant and it makes ring a good	B. Nucleophilic C. Nucleophobic D. Hydrophobic
184	Which one gives acidic reactions?	A. CH₃----C≡C-------CH₃ B. CH₃-----CH₂-----HC=CH----CH₂ C. CH₃----CH=CH₂ D. CH₃-----C≡CH
185	A single benzene ring can have _____ ortho position maximally	A. One B. Two C. Three D. Four
186	Formula of chloroform is:	A. CH₃Cl B. CCl₄ C. CH₂Cl₂ D. CHCl₃
187	Benzene is obtained from benzene sulphonic acid by treating with	A. HCl B. NaOH C. H₂O D. NaHCO₃
188	A six membered ring containing one double bond called	A. Cyclohexene B. Cyclohexane C. Cyclohexadiene D. None
189	Which gas is used for welding purposes	A. Butane B. Nitrogen C. Methane D. Acetylene
190	Preparation of vegetable ghee involves	A. Halogenations B. Hydrogenation C. Hydroxylation D. Dehydrogenation
191	Paraffins are also called	A. Alkanes B. Alkynes C. Alkenes D. None of these
192	The next homologue of $C_{10}H_{22}$will be	A. C₉H₂₀ B. C₁₂H₂₆ C. C₁₁H₂₄ D. C₁₃H₂₈
193	The compound prepared by a substitution reaction of benzene is	A. Acetophenone B. Glyoxal C. Cyclohexame D. Hexabromo cyclohexane
194	The simplest and the parent members of aromatic hydrocarbon is	A. Benzene B. Toluene C. Biphenyis D. Naphthalene
195	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
196	Alkyl benzenes are readily oxidized by axidfied	A. KMnO₄ B. K₂CO₃ C. MnO₄ D. H₂SO₄
197	The saturated hydrocarbons usually end with suffix _____	A. Ane B. Ene C. Yne D. Oic
198	Ethylene can be prepared in the laboratory by heating together ethyl alcohol and	A. HCl B. Phenol C. HF D. H₂SO₄

199	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
200	Physical properties of alkanes increase with increase of all physical constants except	A. Boiling points B. Melting points C. Density D. Solubility
201	The addition of HBr is easiest with	A. $CH_2 = CHCl$ B. $ClCH = CHCl$ C. $CH_3 - CH = CH_2$ D. $(CH_3)_2 C = CH_2$
202	Question Image	A. 2, 3-dimethylbutane B. 2, 3-methylbutane C. 2-dimethylbutane D. Dimethylbutane