

Chemistry Fsc Part 2 Chapter 11 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The product of fermentation of sucrose is	A. Ethanol and H2O B. Ethanol and CO C. Ethanol and CO2 D. Glucose and CO2
2	Conversion of phenol to benzene is known as.	A. Oxidation B. Reduction C. Hydrolysis D. Hydration
3	Which compound shows maximum hydrogen bonding with water.	A. CH3OH B. C2H5OH C. CH3-O-CH3 D. C6H5OH
4	According to Lewis concept, ethers behave as	A. Acid B. Base C. Nucleophile D. Solvent
5	According to Lewis concept ethers behave as	A. Acid B. Base C. Acid as well as a base D. Noe of them
6	Ethanol on dehydration can be changed to	A. Ethene B. Diethyl ether C. Both 'a' and 'b' D. None of these
7	The conversion of ethene to ethanol is an example of.	A. Hydration B. Dehydration C. Neutralization D. Esterification
8	Which substance is used to convert ethanol to ethyl chloride	A. SOCI2 B. PCI3 C. PCI5 D. All of these
9	Which enzyme is not involved in fermentation of starch	A. Zymase B. Urease C. Invertase D. Diastase
10	Which compound will have maximum repulsion with H2O	A. C6H6 B. C2H5OH C. CH2CH2CH2OH D. CH5-O-OH3
11	Phenol after reduction with hydrogen changes to	A. Picric acid B. Benzene C. Cyclohexane D. Cyclohexanol
12	Which compound is more soluble of water	A. C2H5OH B. C6H5OH C. CH3OCH3 D. n- Hexanol
13	How much does of methanol can cause death	A. 10-15 ml B. 15-20 ml C. 100- 250 ml D. has no effect
14	Which one of the following methods is used for the preparation of ether.	A. Kolbe's reaction B. Frankland reaction C. Williamson synthesis D. Down's process
15	Ethanol can be converted into ethanoic acid by.	A. Hydrogenation B. Hydration C. Oxidation D. Fermentation

16	Which compound will have the maximum repulsion with water	A. C ₆ H ₆ B. C ₂ H ₅ Ol C. C ₃ H ₇ Ol D.
17	Methyl alcohol can be represented by all of the following words or symbols except.	CH ₃ OCH ₃ A. CH3OH B. Wood spirit C. Methanol D. Grain alcohol
18	The correct name of CH3-CH= CH2-OH is	A. 2-buten -4 -ol B. 3-buten-I-ol C. 2-Buten -I-ol D. Ethylene glycol
19	Primary, Secondary and tertiary alcohols can be distinguish by.	A. lodoform test B. Lucas test C. Fehling solution D. Ammoniacal silver nitrates
20	In t-butyl alcohol, the tertiary carbon is bonded	A. Three hydrogen atoms B. Two hydrogen atoms C. One hydrogen atom D. No hydrogen atom