Chemistry Fsc Part 2 Chapter 11 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Ethanol on oxidation in the presence of K2Cr2O7 and Conc. H2SO4 changes to.	A. Acetaldehyde B. Ethane C. Ethene D. CO2 and H2O
2	The correct name of CH3-CH= CH2-OH is	A. 2-buten -4 -ol B. 3-buten-l-ol C. 2-Buten -l-ol D. Ethylene glycol
3	Which condition are not suitable for the growth of enzymes.	A. Temperature between 25 ^oC to 37 ^oC B. Solution must be dilute C. Environment must be aerated D. Some preservative should be present in solution
4	Which compound shows maximum hydrogen bonding with water.	A. CH3OH B. C2H5OH C. CH3-O-CH3 D. C6H5OH
5	Absolute alcohol is that which is	A. 100% B. 95% C. Ethanol mixed with methanol D. Ethanol mixed with H2O
6	Ethanol on dehydration can be changed to	A. Ethene B. Diethyl ether C. Both 'a' and 'b' D. None of these
7	Phenol is the derivative of	A. Alkane B. Aromatic hydrocarbon C. Aliphatic hydrocarbon D. Alkene
8	When ethyl alcohol is heated, with NH3 in presence of ThO2 then	A. O-H bond is broken B. C-O bond is broken C. Ethene is formed D. Ethane is formed
9	Which enzyme is not involved in fermentation of starch	A. Zymase B. Urease C. Invertase D. Diastase
10	Phenol after reduction with hydrogen changes to	A. Picric acid B. Benzene C. Cyclohexane D. Cyclohexanol
11	Which compound is called universal solvent	A. CH₃OH B. C₂H₅OH C. CH₃O CH₃ D. H₂O
12	The IUPAC name of CH3OCH6H5 is	A. Methyl phenyl ether B. Methaoxy benzene C. Phenoxy methane D. methoxy phenyl
13	Which one is used as debydrating agent for alcohol.	A. H2SO4 B. Al2O3 C. H3PO4 D. All of these
14	Zymase can be used to convert glucose to	A. Carbon and steam B. CO2 and hydrogen C. CO2 and Ethanol D. Ethanol and water
		A. CH₃OH

15	Which compound shows maximum hydrogen bonding with water	B. C₂H₅OH C. CH₃- O - CH₃ D. C₆H₅OH
16	The most reactive alcohol when O-H bond breaks is	A. Tertiary alcohol B. Secondary alcohol C. Primary alcohol D. Methyl alcohol
17	Methyl alcohol can be distinguished from ethyl alcohol by	A. Action of Cl2 B. Action of NH3 C. Dissolving in H2O D. NaOH +I2
18	Which enzyme is not involved in fermentation of starch.	A. Diastase B. Zymase C. Urease D. Invertase
19	According to Lewis concept ethers behave as	A. Acid B. Base C. Acid as well as a base D. Noe of them
20	Which substance is used to convert ethanol to ethyl chloride	A. SOCl2 B. PCl3 C. PCl5 D. All of these
21	Ethanol can be converted into ethanoic acid by.	A. Hydrogenation B. Hydration C. Oxidation D. Fermentation
22	Which one of the following compounds is the isomer of ethyl alcohol.	A. CH3OH B. CH4OCH3 C. CH5-CH(OH)CH3 D. CH3OC2H5
23	Di ethyl ether can be converted to alcohol by heating with.	A. HI B. NaOH C. Water D. KMnO4
24	Which compound will have the maximum repulsion with water	A. C₆H₆ B. C₂H₅OH C. C₃H₇OH D. CH₃OCH₃
25	Bakelite is obtained from phenol by reacting with	A. Acetal B. Ethanal C. Formaldehyde D. Methanol
26	Which substance is used for denaturing of ethanol	A. Methanol B. Acetone C. Pyridine D. All
27	Which substance shows very weak hydrogen bonding with water.	A. Methanol B. Ethanol C. Diethyl ether D. Benzene
28	Primary, Secondary and tertiary alcohols can be distinguish by.	A. Iodoform test B. Lucas test C. Fehling solution D. Ammoniacal silver nitrates
29	Ethanol reacts with Na metal to form sodium ethoxide. What product will be formed when C2H5ONa reacts with methyl bromide.	A. C2H5OC2H5 B. C2H5OCH3 C. CH3COC2H5 D. C2H5Br and NaBr
30	Which ether is symmetrical in nature.	A. Methyl ethyl ether B. Diphenyl ether C. Methyl n propyl other D. Methoxy benzene
31	Conversion of phenol to benzene is known as.	A. Oxidation B. Reduction C. Hydrolysis D. Hydration
32	Methyl alcohol can be represented by all of the following words or symbols except.	A. CH3OH B. Wood spirit C. Methanol

		C. Methanol D. Grain alcohol
33	Methyl alcohol is not used	A. As a solvent B. As an anti freezing agent C. As a substitute for petrol D. For denaturing of ethyl alcohol
34	How much does of methanol can cause death	A. 10-15 ml B. 15-20 ml C. 100- 250 ml D. has no effect
35	The conversion of ethanol to ethene is an example of.	A. Dehydration B. Hydration C. Hydrogenation D. Fermentation
36	Absolute alcohol can be obtained from rectified spirit by	A. By adding sodium metal B. By extraction C. By predistillation in the presence of CaO D. Not possible because of azeotropic mixture
37	When ethyl bromide is heated with Ag2O the product formed is.	A. Ethanol B. Ethene C. Ethanol D. Di ethyl ether
38	Alcohol obtained by fermentation is only upto	A. 10% B. 12% C. 20% D. 95%
39	Rectified spirit contains alcohol about	A. 80% B. 85% C. 90% D. 95%
40	According to Lewis concept, ethers behave as	A. Acid B. Base C. Nucleophile D. Solvent
41	The conversion of ethene to ethanol is an example of.	A. Hydration B. Dehydration C. Neutralization D. Esterification
42	Phenol can be prepared from chlorobenzene by	A. Williamson synthesis B. Down's process C. Kolbe reaction D. Cannizzaro reaction
43	Phenol is also known as	A. Citric acid B. Carbonic acid C. Carbolic acid D. Maleic acid
44	Ethanol can be converted into ethanoic acid by	A. Hydrogenation B. Hydration C. Oxidation D. Fermentation
45	Which compound is called a universal solvent.	A. H2O B. CH2OH C. C2H5OH D. CH5-O-CH3
46	---------- compound shows extensive hydrogen bonding with water	A. C₂H₆ B. H₂S C. C₂H₅OH D. CH₃Cl
47	Which compound show hydrogen bonding	A. C₂H₆ B. C₂H₅Cl C. CH₃OCH₃ D. C₂H₅OH
48	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
49	Which one the following a dihydric alcohol	A. Ethanol B. Cyclo hexanol C. Glycerol D. Phenol

		D. Glycol
50	Isopropyl alcohol on oxidation gives	A. Acetaldehyde B. Acetone C. Ether D. Propene
51	Which compound is more soluble in water	A. C₂H₅OH B. C₆H₅OH C. CH₃COCH₃ D. n - hexanol
52	Which compound is more soluble of water	A. C2H5OH B. C6H5OH C. CH3OCH3 D. n- Hexanol
53	Which compound shows hydrogen bonding.	A. C2H6 B. C2H5Cl C. CH3-O-CH3 D. C2H5OH
54	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
55	Which compound will have maximum repulsion with H2O	A. C6H6 B. C2H5OH C. CH2CH2CH2OH D. CH5-O-OH3
56	Phenol on heating with concentrated nitric acid forms	A. o-nitrophenol B. T.N.T C. Na2CO3 D. Cyclohexanol
57	The product of fermentation of sucrose is	A. Ethanol and H2O B. Ethanol and CO C. Ethanol and CO2 D. Glucose and CO2