

MDCAT Chemistry Chapter 12 Transition Elements Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Alkanes do not show geometrical isomerism due to	A. Hyperconjugation B. Resonance C. Rotation around single bond D. Restricted rotation around doubled bond
2	As the number of carbon atoms increases the number of isomers also increase. The 5 C compound pentane has as many as	A. 3 isomers B. 5 isomers C. 6 isomers D. 10 isomers
3	The aliphatic compounds are of two types	A. Straight chain and cyclic B. Branched chain and alicyclic C. Straight chain and branched D. Homocyclic and alicyclic
4	Butane molecule can have maximum no of isomers	A. 2 B. 5 C. 4 D. 3
5	Which of the compounds cannot show positional isomerism?	A. Alkanes B. Alkenes C. Alkynes D. Alcohols
6	Which of the following is not heterocyclic compound?	A. Naphthalene B. Furan C. Pyridine D. Pyrrole
7	Alicyclic compounds are the homocyclic compounds which contain a ring of	A. 5 or more carbon atoms B. 6 or more carbon atoms C. 3 or more carbon atoms D. 4 or more carbon atoms
8	Which one of the following does not show isomerism?	A. Propane B. Hexane C. Butane D. Pentane
9	Indicate the number of open chain isomers of C ₆ H ₁₄	A. 4 B. 5 C. 6 D. 7
10	Nitro alkanes exhibit the:	A. Chain isomerism B. Positional isomerism C. Functional group D. Metamerism
11	A doubly bonded carbon is	A. cannot be sp ² hybridized B. can be sp hybridized C. can attach with three carbons D. can attach with three hydrogens
12	Total number of possible chain and positional isomers of butyl alcohol among alcohols are	A. Four B. Five C. Two D. Six
13	Which one of the following is an aromatic compound?	A. Benzene B. Thiophene C. Furan D. All of them
14	How many esters are possible for C ₂ H ₈ O ₂	A. 3 B. 2 C. 4 D. 5
15	How many secondary carbon atoms are present in Methylcyclopropaned	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4

16	Which class of compound cannot show positional isomerism?	A. Alkanes B. Alkene C. Alkynes D. Alcohol
17	If similar groups are attached to the same side, of C=C of alkene then it is	A. Cis isomer B. Trans isomer C. Tautomer D. All
18	The structural isomerism arises due to the difference in the	A. Number of atoms in the molecule B. Arrangements of atoms in the molecule C. Number as well as arrangement of atoms in the molecule D. Spatial arrangement of atoms
19	2-propanol shows----isomerism with 1-propanol	A. Chain isomerism B. Positional isomerism C. Metamerism D. Geometrical isomerism
20	Ether show the phenomenon of	A. Positional isomerism B. Functional group isomeris C. Meta merism D. Cis trans isomerism
