

ECAT Chemistry Chapter 18 Fundamental Principles of Organic Chemistry

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	In ter-butyl alcohol, the tertiary carbon is bonded to	A. Two hydrogen atoms B. Three hydrogen atoms C. One hydrogen atoms D. No hydrogen atoms
2	Cracking products are :	A. Only alkanes B. Only alkenes C. Alkanes and alkenes D. Alkynes
3	Which is not the poplar reaction	
4	The distillation of coal at high temperature and in absence of air is called	A. Vacuum distillation B. Normal distillation C. Fractional distillation D. Destructive distillation
5	Which of the following is an electrophile	A. Bromine B. KBr C. NH ₃ D. Benzene
6	The general formula of saturated alicyclic hydrocarbons is:	A. C _n H _n B. C _n H _{2n} C. C _n H _{2n+2} D. C _n H _{2n-1}
7	Identify the hydrocarbon formed, when ethyl bromide reacts with, alcoholic KOH at 100°	A. Methane B. Ethane C. Ethene D. Ethyne
8	Question Image	A. 2, 2, 4-trimethylpentane B. 2, 4, 4-trimethylpentane C. 2, 4, 4-methyepentane D. 2, 2, 4-methylpentane
9	Wholer prepared urea from	A. Ammonia B. NH ₄ CNO C. NH ₃ D. Uric acid
10	Alkynes normally have _____ hybridization	A. Sp B. Sp ² C. SP ³ D. d sp ³
11	Cracking normally gives smaller _____	A. Alkanes B. Alkenes C. Alkynes D. Both a and b
12	1-butene an 2-butene are an example of	A. Chian isomerism B. Positional isomerism C. Metamerism D. Functional group isomerism
13	Coal is used to bake bricks in lime kiln:	A. 40% B. 60% C. 80% D. None of these
14	Question Image	A. 0 1 B. 0 2 C. 1 1 D. 1 2
15	In t-butyl alcohol, the tertiary carbon is bonded to:	A. Two hydrogen atom B. Three hydrogen atoms C. One hydrogen atoms D. No hydrogen atoms
16	Which of the following is an aromatic compound	A. Propanol B. Cyclohexane C. Acetone

17 The active part in a molecule is called

A. Hetroatom
B. Functional group
C. Chemical bond
D. Ion

18 The compounds which have any atom other than Carbon atom, in rings are called as

A. Monocyclic
B. Heterocyclic
C. Homocyclic
D. None of the above

19 Which statement is true about a free radical

A. An atom with a positive charge
B. An atom with a negative charge
C. An atom with a lone pair of electrons
D. An atom with unpaired electron

20 Number of isomers of butane are:

A. One
B. Two
C. Three
D. Four
