

## ECAT Chemistry Chapter 18 Fundamental Principles of Organic Chemistry

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Fossil fuels consist of :	A. Coal B. Natural gas C. Petroleum D. All of these
2	The active part in a molecule is called	A. Homologous series B. Functional group C. Chemical bonding D. lonic complex
3	Closed chain compound can be classified into	A. Homocyclic B. Hetrocyclic C. Aliphatic D. Both a and b
4	Which structure shows a primary alcohol	
5	The percentage of methane in natural gas is	A. 50% B. 60% C. 85% D. 90%
6	The isomers due to the unequal distribution of carbon atoms on either side of the functional group belonging to the same homologous series are called	A. Functional isomers B. Position isomers C. Chain isomers D. Metamers
7	Sp <sup>3</sup> hybridization occurs when carbon is bound to	A. Four other atoms B. Three other atoms C. Two other atoms D. One other atoms
8	Cracking done at low pressure and with a catalyst is called cracking	A. Thermal B. Catalytic C. Steam D. None of them
9	Which of the following pair contains isomers of each other	A. Propanoic acid and propanone B. Acetone and acetaldehyde C. Ethyl alcohol and diethyl ether D. Methyl alcohol and dimethyl ether
10	Which of the following is not a hydrocarbon	A. Butane B. Methyl benezene C. Acetylene D. Glucose
11	Coal is used to bake bricks in lime kiln:	A. 40% B. 60% C. 80% D. None of these
12	The functional group of acid amide is	
13	Acetylene had a characteristic ethereal smell resembling that of	A. Ginger B. Vinegar C. Garlic D. Onion
14	The general formula of saturated alicyclic hydrocarbons is:	A. C <sub>n</sub> H <sub>n</sub> B. C <sub>n</sub> H <sub>2n</sub> C. C <sub>n</sub> H <sub>2n+2</sub> D. C <sub>n</sub> H <sub>2n+1</sub>
15	Ether shows the phenomenon of	A. position isomerism     B. Chain isomerism     C. Metamerism     D. Cir-trans isomerism
16	Similarity in properties of different organic compounds give rise to the under standing of	A. Polymerization B. Non-polar nature C. Homologous series D. Isomerism

17	Question Image	A. Condensation B. Dehydration C. Dehydrogenation D. Hydrogenation
18	The process in which orbitals of different energies and shapes mix up with each other to give equivalent is called,	A. Hybridization B. Polymerization C. Isomerisation D. Carbonization
19	The active part in a molecule is called	A. Hetroatom B. Functional group C. Chemical bond D. lon
20	The atom other than C in a hetrocyclic compound is called as	A. Hetroatom B. Hetroion C. Hetromolecule D. Hetroelement