

## ECAT Chemistry Chapter 19 Aliphatic Hydrocarbons

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Odour of alkene is:	A. Fruity B. Odourless C. <b>Zarlic like</b> D. Irritating
2	Hybridization of each carbon atom in benzene ring is	A. sp hybridized B. <b>sp<sup>2</sup> hybridized</b> C. sp <sup>3</sup> D. dsp <sup>2</sup>
3	The addition of unsymmetrical reagent to an unsymmetrical alkene is in accordance with	A. Hund's rule B. <b>Markownikov's rule</b> C. Pauli's Exclusion principle D. Auf ban principle
4	Hydrogenation of alkenes/alkynes in the presence of Ni as catalyst at 3000°C result in the formation of corresponding alkanes. This reaction is known as	A. <b>Sabatier-senderens reaction</b> B. kolbes reaction C. Cannizaro's reaction D. Haloform reaction
5	The electrophile in aromatic sulphonation is	A. H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> B. HSO <sub>4</sub> C. <b>SO<sub>3</sub></b> D. SO <sub>3</sub> +<sup>+</sup>
6	Which one of the following gases is used for artificial ripening of fruits	A. <b>Ethane</b> B. Ethyne C. Methane D. Propane
7	Octane number can be changed by	A. Isomerisation B. Alkylation C. Cyclisation D. <b>All of these</b>
8	Preparation of vegetable ghee involves	A. Halogenations B. <b>Hydrogenation</b> C. Hydroxylation D. Dehydrogenation
9	In which one of the following compound rings are not fused together at ortho positions	A. Phenanthrene B. Naphthalene C. <b>Diphenyemethane</b> D. Anthracene
10	the unreactivity of alkanes is based upon	A. Inertness of sigma bond B. Non-polarity of the bonds C. <b>Both A and B</b> D. None of above
11	The geometry of acetylene is	A. Angular B. Bent C. Trigonal D. <b>Linear</b>
12	Toluene is also called	A. Hydroxyl benzene B. <b>Methyl benzene</b> C. ethyl benzene D. None
13	Acetylene when treated with 10% H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> in the presence of HgSO <sub>4</sub> adds one molecule of water to form	A. <b>Aldehydes</b> B. Esters C. Alcohols D. Acids
14	Alkanes have functional group :	A. ----X B. --OH C. ----COH D. <b>No functional group</b>
15	Free radical mechanism of halogenation of alkanes follow step:	A. Initiation B. Propagation C. Termination D. <b>All of these</b>

16	Boiling point of n-butane is:	<p>A. <math>-102^{\circ}\text{C}</math></p> <p>B. <math>-75^{\circ}\text{C}</math></p> <p>C. <math>-55^{\circ}\text{C}</math></p> <p>D. <math>55^{\circ}\text{C}</math></p>
17	Acetylene is used in the manufacture of	<p>A. Rubber</p> <p>B. Plastic</p> <p>C. Ethyle alcohol</p> <p>D. All of these</p>
18	In $\text{CH}_4$ , all the H-C-H bond angles are	<p>A. <math>120^{\circ}</math></p> <p>B. <math>107^{\circ}</math></p> <p>C. <math>109^{\circ}</math></p> <p>D. <math>109.5^{\circ}</math></p>
19	Mustard gas is a	<p>A. Gas</p> <p>B. High boiling speed</p> <p>C. High melting liquid</p> <p>D. Steam</p>
20	Which decolourizes the colour of $\text{Br}_3$	<p>A. <math>\text{CH}_4</math></p> <p>B. <math>\text{CH}_3\text{-CH}_3</math></p> <p>C. <math>\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}_2</math></p> <p>D. <math>\text{CH}_3\text{-CH}_3</math></p>