

ECAT Chemistry Chapter 19 Aliphatic Hydrocarbons

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Meta directing group decreased the ----- of benzene ring	A. Physical activity B. Chemical reactivity C. Density D. None
2	Alkyl halides when reduced with nascent hydrogen in the presence of Zn + HCl, are converted to	A. Alkynes B. Alkenes C. Alkanes D. Alcohol
3	The stability of aromatic compounds decreases with ----- in the no. of its resonance structure	A. Decrease B. Increase C. Remain constant D. Partially decreases
4	The major reaction occurring in the engines of automobiles is	A. Oxidation B. Reducing C. Combustion D. Decomposition
5	Alkene general formula :	A. C_nH_{2n+2} B. C_nH_{2n} C. C_nH_{2n-2} D. C_nH_{2n+1}
6	Synthesis rubber is made by polymerization :	A. Chloroform B. Acetylene C. Divinyl acetylene D. Butene
7	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. Sabatier-senderens reaction B. Kolbe's reaction C. Cannizzaro's reaction D. Haloform reaction
8	Electronegativity difference in C-C bond in alkanes is:	A. Zero B. Double C. Half D. 4.0
9	Hybridization in alkanes is:	A. sp B. sp^2 C. sp^3 D. dsp^2
10	Aromatic hydrocarbons are the derivatives of	A. Normal series of paraffins B. Alkene C. Benzene D. Cyclohexane
11	Benzene was discovered by Michael Faraday's in	A. 1824 B. 1825 C. 1826 D. 1827
12	The four bonds of carbon in methane are directed towards the corners of	A. Cube B. Pentagon C. Hexagon D. Tetrahedron
13	Kolb's method of alkanes production, is actually	A. Hydrolysis B. Catalysis C. Electrolysis D. Hydrogenation
14	If we remove one hydrogen atom from an alkane we obtain a group called	A. Acetyl group B. Formyl group C. Alkyl group D. Ketone group
15	Complete combustion of alkane yields	A. $CO_2 + H_2O$ B. $CO_2 + \text{heat}$ C. $CO + H_2O + \text{heat}$ D. $CO_2 + H_2O + \text{heat}$

D. $\text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{heat}$

16	When methane reacts with Cl_2 in the presence of diffused light the products obtained are	A. Chloroform only B. Carbon tetrachloride only C. Chloromethane and dichloromethane D. Mixture of a, b, c
17	Which is symmetric alkene?	A. $\text{CH}=\text{C}-\text{CH}_2$ B. $\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$ C. $\text{CH}_3-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)=\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)-\text{CH}_3$ D. B and C
18	The simplest and the parent members of aromatic hydrocarbon is	A. Benzene B. Toluene C. Biphenyls D. Naphthalene
19	The presence of a double bond in a compound is the sign of	A. Saturation B. Unsaturation C. Substitution D. None of above
20	Hydrocarbons contain :	A. Carbon only B. Hydrogen only C. Carbon & hydrogen D. Carbon , hydrogen & halogen