

## ECAT Chemistry MCQ's Test For Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Which of the following is not a property of cathode rays	A. They can produce x-rays when they strike a heavy metal anode B. They can cause reduction reaction C. They produce fluorescence in rare earth and minerals D. They comprise neutral particles
2	96500 C electricity is passed through $\text{CuSO}_4$ . The amount of copper precipitated is	A. 0.25 mole B. 0.5 mole C. 1.0 mole D. 2.00 mole
3	Metallic conduction is due to the	A. Movement of electrons B. Movement of ions C. Both a and b D. None of these
4	Amino acids are bifunctional organic compounds what are the two function groups	A. Carboxylic acid and alcohol B. Alcohol and aldehyde C. Carboxylic acids and ketone D. Amino group and carboxylic acid
5	What is the formula of asbestos?	A. $\text{CaMg}_3(\text{SiO}_3)_4$ B. $\text{CaSiO}_3$ C. $\text{Na}_2\text{SiO}_3$ D. $\text{Mg}_3\text{H}_2(\text{SiO}_3)_4$
6	Which fills the space between needles in cement setting?	A. $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ B. $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$ C. $\text{CaCO}_3$ D. $\text{MgSO}_4$
7	Polymer formation from monomers starts by	A. Condensation reaction between monomers B. Coordination reaction between monomers C. Conversion of monomer to monomer ions by protons D. Hydrolysis of monomers
8	Which one of the following is a water soluble vitamin	A. Niacin B. Riboflavin C. Tyrosine D. Ascorbic acid
9	Resonance energy of benzene is (in $\text{KJ mol}^{-1}$ ):	A. 120 B. 150 C. 170 D. 180
10	The quantum number which describes the shape of the orbital is	A. Principle quantum number B. Spin quantum number C. Azimuthal quantum number D. Magnetic quantum number
11	Gaseous HF exists in the form of	A. Monomers B. Cyclic hexamers C. As single entity D. Both (a) and (b)
12	$(\text{CH}_2\text{O})_n$ is general formula for	A. Monosaccharides B. Oligosaccharides C. Polysaccharides D. None of these
13	The alkaline earth elements have in their s-orbital	A. One electron B. Two electron C. No electron D. Three electron
14	Cement plaster is made by mixing plaster of paris with:	A. glue or oil B. gypsom C. glycol D. -

		D. alum or borax
15	The majority of reactions which give stable products are	<p>A. Exothermic</p> <p>B. Isothermal</p> <p>C. Endothermic</p> <p>D. Both a and c</p>
16	Covalent compounds mostly exist in the form of:	<p>A. <math>\text{Protons}</math></p> <p>B. <math>\text{Atoms}</math></p> <p>C. <math>\text{Neutrons}</math></p> <p>D. <math>\text{Molecules}</math></p>
17	What will happen if $\text{LiAlH}_4$ is added to an ester?	<p>A. Two units of alcohol are obtained</p> <p>B. One unit of alcohol and one unit of acid is obtained</p> <p>C. Two units of acids are obtained</p> <p>D. None of these</p>
18	Kolb's method of alkanes production, is actually	<p>A. Hydrolysis</p> <p>B. Catalysis</p> <p>C. Electrolysis</p> <p>D. Hydrogenation</p>
19	The number of neutrons in the element ${}^9_4\text{Be}$ is	<p>A. 4</p> <p>B. 5</p> <p>C. 9</p> <p>D. 13</p>
20	Mercury is the only metal which is liquid at $0^\circ\text{C}$ . this is due to its	<p>A. Very high ionization energy and weak metallic bond</p> <p>B. Low ionization potential</p> <p>C. High atomic weight</p> <p>D. High vapour pressure</p>