

ECAT Chemistry MCQ's Test For Full Book

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Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	is called milk of magnesia	A. NaOH B. KOH C. LiOH D. None
2	The value of activation energy Ea of a reaction can be determined from the value of slope of the straight line obtained by plotting a graph between 1/T and log k. the value of Ea is equal to	A. Slope B. 1/Slope C. Slope x R D. Slope x 2.303 R
3	Zn does not displace Mg from MgSO ₄ solution because	A. Zn is more electropositive than Mg B. Zn is below Mg in electropositive series C. Zn is above Mg in electrochemical series D. Zn is trivalent Mg is divalent
4	The molal depression constant depends upon	A. Nature of solute B. Nature of solvent C. Δ H_{solution} D. Vapour pressure of solution
5	Charge to mass ratio (e/m) of the electron is determined by	A. R. A. Millikan B. J. J. Thompson C. G. J, Stoney D. None of these
6	What happens when CCl ₄ is treated with AgNO ₃ solution?	A. NO ₂ will be evolved B. A white ppt. of AgCl will form C. CCl ₄ will dissolve in AgNO ₃ solution D. Nothing will happen
7	If initial concentration of the reactants and half life period of the reaction is known, then we can determine	A. Average rate of reaction B. Order of reaction C. Rate constant k D. Instantaneous rate
8	Which of the hydrogen halides has the highest percentage of character?	A. HI B. HF C. HCI D. HBr
9	Heat,. work and internal energy of the system and surroundings are related into an equation which is called	A. First law of thermodynamics B. Hess's law C. Henry's law D. Born-haber cycle
10	In the presence of Aluminium ethoxide, aldehydes get converted into esters. The reaction is known as	A. Schmidt reaction B. Aldol condensation C. Beckmann's rearrangement reaction D. Tischenko reaction
11	NaHCO ₃ is prepared by	A. Down's process B. Solvay's process C. Nelson's process D. None of these
12	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
13	The basic difference between synthetic and natural fertilizer is in their	A. Rae material B. Crop application C. Usage D. Shapes

The standard e.m.f. of a galvanic cell involving cell reaction with $n=2$ is found to be 0.2965 V at 25°C. The equilibrium constant of the reaction would be	A. 1.0 x 10 ¹⁰ B. 2.0 x 10 ¹¹ C. 4.0 x 10 ¹² D. 1.0 x 10 ²
Chlorin heptoxide reacts with water to form:	A. Hypochlorous acid B. Chloric acid C. Perchloric acid D. Chlorine and oxygen
A compound is soluble in conc. H ₂ SO ₄ , it does not decolourise bromine in carbon tetrachloride but is oxidized by chromic anhydride in aqueous sulphuric acid within two seconds, turning orange solution to blue, green and then opaque. The original compound is	A. Primary alcohol B. Tertiary alcohol C. alkene D. ether
The Electro-negatively difference for ionic bond must be greater than	A. 1.6 B. 1.7 C. 1.8 D. 1.0
C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₆ and C ₁₂ H ₂₂ O ₁₁ are:	A. Mono-atomic molecules B. Diatomic molecules C. Poly-atomic molecules D. Heter o atomic molecules<0:p>
In thermal decomposition of N_2O the half life period for two different initial concentrations of N_2O are (i) 255 second for initial N_2O 290 mm Hg (ii) 212 second for initial N_2O 360 mm Hg then it is	A. Zero order B. First order C. Second order D. Third order
Red P can be obtained form white P by	A. Heating it with a catalyst in an inert atmosphere B. Distilling it in an inert atmosphere C. Dissolving it in CS ₂ and crysllizing D. Melting it ad pouring the liquid into water
	V at 25°C. The equilibrium constant of the reaction would be Chlorin heptoxide reacts with water to form: A compound is soluble in conc. H ₂ SO ₄ , it does not decolourise bromine in carbon tetrachloride but is oxidized by chromic anhydride in aqueous sulphuric acid within two seconds, turning orange solution to blue, green and then opaque. The original compound is The Electro-negatively difference for ionic bond must be greater than C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₆ and C ₁₂ H ₂₂ O ₁₁ are: In thermal decomposition of N ₂ O the half life period for two different initial concentrations of N ₂ O are (i) 255 second for initial N ₂ O 290 mm Hg (ii) 212 second for initial N ₂ O 360 mm Hg then it is