

ECAT Chemistry MCQ's Test For Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Ionization energy does not increase?	A. With small atomic radius of atom B. If increase in no of electronic shells C. By increase in proton no of atom D. None of these
2	Grignard's reagent on treatment with chloramine give	A. Acetamide B. Primary amice C. Secondary amice D. Urea
3	The oxidation number of each element of group II-A is	A. 0 B. +1 C. +2 D. -1
4	Elements combine together due to inherent tendency to stabilize themselves by:	A. Losing electron. B. Sharing electrons. C. Gain in electrons. D. All of above.
5	Which is symmetric alkene?	A. $\text{CH}=\text{C}-\text{CH}_2$ B. $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2$ C. $\text{CH}_3-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)=\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)-\text{CH}_3$ D. B and C
6	The experimental relationship between a reaction rate and the concentration of reactants is known as	A. Order B. Molecularity C. Rate constant D. Rate law
7	The only non-metal in liquid form is	A. S B. Cl C. Br D. P
8	How many zones through which the charge passes in a rotary kiln	A. 4 B. 3 C. 2 D. 5
9	The oxidation number of free element is always taken to be	A. 0 B. 1 C. 2 D. -1
10	Potassium superoxide has a use in breathing equipment in space crafts. The balanced equation for the reaction is	
11	Which statement is not correct	A. Enzymes catalyst a specific reaction B. Enzymes show catalytic activity at a specific temperature C. The catalytic activity of enzymes is stopped if optimum pH is changed D. The catalytic activity is poisoned by a co-enzymes
12	The most reactive compound for electrophilic nitration will be	A. Benzyl chloride B. Benzoic acid C. Nitrobenzene D. Chlorobenzene
13	The change in heat energy of a chemical reaction at constant temperature and pressure is called	A. entahlpy change B. heat of sublimation C. bond energy D. internal energy change
14	Which have better penetrating power	A. Alpha rays B. Beta rays C. Gamma rays D. X-rays

15	Which of the following is complex?	<p>A. $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 0.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$</p> <p>B. $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_5)_n$</p> <p>C. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$</p> <p>D. CH_4</p>
16	Benzene cannot undergo	<p>A. substitution reactions</p> <p>B. addition reactions</p> <p>C. oxidation reactions</p> <p>D. elimination reactions</p>
17	Absolute temperature of a gas is proportional to	<p>A. Rotational kinetic energy</p> <p>B. Translational kinetic energy</p> <p>C. Vibrational kinetic energy</p> <p>D. Potential energy</p>
18	HF has exceptionally low acidic strengths due to	<p>A. Smaller size of fluorine</p> <p>B. Strong polar bond between H and F</p> <p>C. Electronegativity of fluorine</p> <p>D. Strong hydrogen bonding</p>
19	To get DDT, chlorobenzene has to react with one of the following compound in the presence of conc. H_2SO_4	<p>A. Trichloroethane</p> <p>B. Dichloroacetone</p> <p>C. Dichloroacetaldehyde</p> <p>D. Trichloroacetaldehyde</p>
20	In CCL_4 solvent I3 shows:	<p>A. Blue Color</p> <p>B. Brown Color</p> <p>C. Purple Color</p> <p>D. Pink Color</p>