

## ECAT Chemistry MCQ's Test For Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Solvay process is used in the manufacture of	A. $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ B. $\text{NaHCO}_3$ C. $\text{CaCl}_2$ D. All
2	Coagulant used in water treatment	A. Gypsum B. Dolomite C. Asbestos D. Alum
3	Kolb's method is not useful for the production of	A. Methane B. Ethane C. Propane D. Butane
4	Phosphorus helps the growth of	A. Root B. Leave C. Stem D. Seed
5	Which catalyst is used in contact process?	A. $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ B. $\text{V}_2\text{O}_5$ C. $\text{SO}_3$ D. $\text{Ag}_2\text{O}$
6	Question Image	
7	The process in which the solvent molecules are surrounded and interact with solute ions or molecules is called	A. Solvation B. Hydration C. Hydrogenation D. None
8	Oxidation state of boron, aluminium and gallium is:	A. +1 B. +2 C. +3 D. +5
9	Aromatic aldehydes undergo disproportionation in presence of sodium or potassium hydroxide to give corresponding alcohol and acid. The reaction is known as	A. Wurtz reaction B. Cannizzaro reaction C. Friedel Craft reaction D. Claisen reaction
10	Which of the following geometry is associated with the compound in which the central atom assumes $sp^3d$ hybridization?	A. Planar B. Pyramidal C. Angular D. Trigonal bipyramidal
11	The 95.5% mass of Lithosphone is made of 11 elements i.e. $\text{O}_2$ , Si, Al, Fe, Ca, Na, K, Mg, Ti, $\text{H}_2$ and P. which element is present in trace amount	A. Iodine B. Bromine C. Lead D. Carbon
12	The coinage metals are	A. Ni, Pd, Pt B. Cu, Ag, Au C. Zn, Al, Pb D. Fe, Si, Sn
13	Which of the following compound is industrially prepared by the electrolysis of solution of NaCl	A. $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ B. $\text{NaHCO}_3$ C. NaOH D. NaOCl
14	Nitrogen is present in atmosphere by weight:	A. 75% B. 76% C. 77% D. 78%
15	Which gasoline is better?	A. Of low boiling point B. Of low molecular mass C. Of high octane D. All of these
16	Which is not a bidentate ligand	A. $\text{F}^-$ B. $\text{F}^-$

A.  $\text{Na}^+$   $\text{F}^-$

17	The positive ion is always smaller than the neutral atom while the negative ion is always bigger than the neutral atom. The atomic and ionic radii of Na, F, Na <sup>+</sup> , F <sup>-</sup> are in ppm	<p style="color: green;">157 72 95 136</p> <p>B. Na F Na<sup>+</sup> F<sup>-</sup></p> <p>157 95 172 136</p> <p>C. Na F Na<sup>+</sup> F<sup>-</sup></p> <p>72 95 136 157</p> <p>D. Na F Na<sup>+</sup> F<sup>-</sup></p> <p>157 136 95 72</p>
18	Replacement of hydrogen atom by - SO <sub>3</sub> H group in benzene is called	<p>A. Nitration</p> <p>B. Alkylation</p> <p style="color: green;">C. Sulphonation</p> <p>D. Acylation</p>
19	The equation of the rate of forward reaction is.	<p>A. K<sub>f</sub></p> <p style="color: green;">B. K<sub>f</sub>(C)(D)</p> <p>C. K<sub>r</sub>(A)(B)</p> <p>D. K<sub>r</sub>(A)(B) / K<sub>f</sub>(C)(D)</p>
20	Colligative properties are the properties of	<p style="color: green;">A. Dilute solution which behave as nearly ideal solutions</p> <p>B. Concentrated solutions which behave as nearly non-ideal solution</p> <p>C. Both (i) and (ii)</p> <p>D. Neither (i) and (ii)</p>