

## ECAT Chemistry MCQ's Test For Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	In the reaction of oxalic acid with $\text{KMnO}_4$ and $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ is slow at the beginning but after sometimes the reaction becomes faster due to	<p>A. Formation of <math>\text{MnSO}_4</math> which acts as 'Auto catalyst</p> <p>B. Formation of <math>\text{CO}_2</math> which acts as 'Auto catalyst</p> <p>C. Formation of <math>\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4</math> which acts as 'Auto catalyst</p> <p>D. Evolution of <math>\text{O}_2</math> gas which acts as 'Auto catalyst</p>
2	Sodium phenoxide reacts with $\text{CO}_2$ at 400 K and 4.7 atm pressure to give	<p>A. Sodium salicylate</p> <p>B. Salicyl aldehyde</p> <p>C. Catechol</p> <p>D. Benzoic acid</p>
3	Hydrogen bonding is present between the molecules of	<p>A. <math>\text{NH}_3</math></p> <p>B. <math>\text{H}_2\text{O}</math></p> <p>C. HF</p> <p>D. All of above</p>
4	Cyanoform is _____ acid in nature than the chloroform. The missing word is	<p>A. Stronger</p> <p>B. Weaker</p> <p>C. Amphoteric</p> <p>D. Neutral</p>
5	Keeping the temperature constant, if the gas is expanded	<p>A. kinetic energy of molecules will increase</p> <p>B. Number of gas molecules increases</p> <p>C. Temperature will increases</p> <p>D. Pressure will decrease</p>
6	In sixth period 14 of its transition elements are called	<p>A. Lanthanides</p> <p>B. Actinides</p> <p>C. Radioactive elements</p> <p>D. None</p>
7	A catalyst is a substance which increase the rate of a chemical reaction, but remains unchanged at the end of reaction, nut remains unchanged at the end of reaction, because	<p>A. It increases the temperature</p> <p>B. It increase the surface area</p> <p>C. It increases the rate constant</p> <p>D. It decrease the energy energy of activation</p>
8	The equation of the rate of forward reaction is.	<p>A. Kf</p> <p>B. <math>\frac{k_f(C)(D)}{K_r(A)(B)}</math></p> <p>C. <math>\frac{K_r(A)(B)}{K_f(C)(D)}</math></p> <p>D. <math>\frac{K_r(A)(B)}{K_f(C)(D)}</math></p>
9	The electrode through which the electrons enter the electrolytic solution is electrolytic solution is	<p>A. Anode</p> <p>B. Cathode</p> <p>C. May be anode or cathode</p> <p>D. None of these</p>
10	The atomic mass is measured in atomic mass unit (a.m.u.) which is equal to	<p>A. <math>1.661 \times 10^{-27} \text{ Kg}</math></p> <p>B. <math>1.661 \times 10^{-24} \text{ Kg}</math></p> <p>C. <math>1.661 \times 10^{-27} \text{ g}</math></p> <p>D. <math>1.661 \times 10^{-24} \text{ mg}</math></p>
11	Question Image 	<p>A. The ionization energy of A is high and electron affinity of B is low</p> <p>B. The ionization energy of A is low and electron affinity of B is high</p> <p>C. Both the ionization energy of A and electron off affinity of B are high</p> <p>D. Both the ionization energy of A and electron affinity of B are low</p>
12	The diameter of atoms is of the order:	<p>A. <math>2 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}</math></p> <p>B. <math>2 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}</math></p> <p>C. <math>2 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}</math></p> <p>D. <math>2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}</math></p>

13	When chlorofluoro carbon are subjected to U.V. they form	A. Cations B. Anions C. Free radicals D. None of these
14	The reaction between primary amine-chloroform and alcoholic caustic potash is called	A. Wurtz reaction B. Frankland reaction C. Cannizzaro's reaction D. Carbylamine reaction
15	A graph b/w P and 1/V at constant temperature and number of moles is parallel to :	A. Y-axis B. Z-axis C. X-axis D. None of above
16	When ammonia is heated with cupric oxide, a molecule of ammonia will	A. Gain 3 electrons B. Lose 3 electrons C. Gain 2 electrons D. Lose 2 electrons
17	Maximum hydrogen bonds in water are	A. 4 B. 3 C. 2 D. 8
18	Which of the substances Na, Hg, S Pt and graphite can be used as electrodes in electrolytic cells having aqueous solution?	A. Na, Pt and graphite B. Na and Hg C. Pt and graphite only D. Na and S only
19	Which has soapy touch?	A. Na <sub>2</sub> B <sub>4</sub> O <sub>7</sub> B. H <sub>3</sub> BO <sub>3</sub> C. Ca <sub>2</sub> B <sub>6</sub> O <sub>11</sub> D. HBO <sub>2</sub>
20	Nylon, 6,6 is a condensation polymer of	A. Adipic acid and glycol B. Phthalic acid and glycol C. Adipic acid and hexaethylene diamine D. Phthalic acid and hexaethylene diamine