

## ECAT Chemistry Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	2-Bromopentane is heated with potassium ethoxide in ethanol . The major product obtained is	A. 2-Ethoxypentane B. Pent-1-ene C. cis-Pent-2-ene D. trans-Pent-2-ene
2	Chlorobenzene on heating with aqueous $\text{NH}_3$ under pressure in the presence of cuprous chloride gives	A. Benzamide B. Nitrobenzene C. Aniline D. Chloroaminobenzene
3	Ethyl alcohol gives ethyl chloride with the help of	A. $\text{SOCl}_2$ B. NaCl C. $\text{Cl}_2$ D. KCl
4	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_6\text{Cl}_6$ can be obtained from	A. HCl and Benzene B. $\text{Cl}_2$ and Benzene and $\text{AlCl}_3$ C. $\text{Cl}_2$ and Benzene in diffused light D. NaOCl and Benzene
5	1, 3-Dibromopropane reacts with metallic zinc to form	A. Propene B. Propane C. Cyclopropane D. Hexane
6	Replacement of Cl of Chlorobenzene to give phenol requires drastic conditions but chlorine of 2, 4-Dinitrochlorobenzene is readily replaced because	A. $\text{NO}_2$ makes the electron rich ring at ortho and para positions B. $\text{NO}_2$ withdraws electrons at metaposition C. $\text{NO}_2$ donate electrons at m-position D. $\text{NO}_2$ withdraws electrons at ortho and para position
7	Which of the following reacts with chloroform and base to form phenyl isocyanide?	A. Nitrobenzene B. Phenol C. Chlorobenzene D. Aniline
8	Iodoethane reacts with sodium in ether, the product formed is	A. Pentene B. Propyne C. Butene D. Butane
9	When ethyl iodide and n-propyl iodide are allowed to react with sodium metal in ether, the number of alkanes that could be produced is	A. Only one B. Two alkanes C. Three alkanes D. Four alkanes
10	The chloroform reacts with NaOH to give	A. $\text{CH}_3\text{COONa}$ B. Sodium oxalate C. $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$ D. $\text{HCOONa}$
11	Which of the following compounds on oxidation gives benzoic acid?	A. Chlorophenol B. Chlorotoluene C. Chlorobenzene D. Benzyl chloride
12	The alkyl halide is converted into an alcohol by	A. Addition B. Substitution C. Dehydrohalogenation D. Elimination
13	The final product formed by distilling ethyl alcohol with excess of $\text{Cl}_2$ and $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ is	A. $\text{CH}_3\text{CHO}$ B. $\text{CCl}_3\text{CHO}$ C. $\text{CHCl}_3$ D. $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CO}$
14	C- X bond is strong in	A. $\text{CH}_3\text{Cl}$ B. $\text{CH}_3\text{Br}$ C. $\text{CH}_3\text{F}$ D. $\text{CH}_3\text{I}$

		D. $\text{CH}_3$
15	The reaction of 4-bromobenzyl chloride with NaCN in ethanol leads to	A. 4-Bromobenzyl cyanide B. 4-Cyanobenzyl chloride C. 4-Cyanobenzyle cyanide D. 4-Bromo 2-cyanobenzyl chloride
16	Which of the following does not give iodoform test?	A. Ethanol B. Ethanal C. Acetophenone D. Benzophenone
17	$\text{Cl}_2$ reacts with $\text{CS}_2$ in presence of $\text{AlCl}_3$ to form	A. $\text{CHCl}_3$ B. $\text{CCl}_4$ C. $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{Cl}$ D. $\text{C}_2\text{H}_6$
18	Benzene hexachloride is used as	A. Dye B. Antimaterial drug C. Antibiotic D. Insecticide
19	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
20	For the carbylamine reaction we need hot alc. KOH and	A. Any amine and chloroform B. Chloroform and Ag powder C. A primary amine and chloroform D. A mono alkyl amine and trichloroethane
21	The most reactive compound for electrophilic nitration will be	A. Benzyl chloride B. Benzoic acid C. Nitrobenzene D. Chlorobenzene
22	What happens when $\text{CCl}_4$ is treated with $\text{AgNO}_3$ solution?	A. $\text{NO}_2$ will be evolved B. A white ppt. of AgCl will form C. $\text{CCl}_4$ will dissolve in $\text{AgNO}_3$ solution D. Nothing will happen
23	Reaction of ethylamine with chloroform in alcoholic KOH produces	A. $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$ B. $\text{CH}_3\text{NC}$ C. $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{NC}$ D. $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{CN}$
24	Ethyl chloride on treatment with aqueous alkali gives	A. Ethane B. Ethene C. Ethanal D. Ethanol
25	DDT is formed from	A. Benzene and Chlorobenzene B. Chloral and Chlorobenzene C. Chloral and Benzene D. Chlorobenzene and chlorine
26	Which of the following with aqueous KOH will give acetaldehyde?	A. 1, 2-Dichloroethane B. 1,1-Dichloroethane C. Chloroacetic acid D. Ethyl chloride
27	Aryl halides are less reactive towards nucleophilic substitution reactions as compared to alkyl halides due to	A. The formation of less stable carbonium ion B. Resonance stabilization C. Larger carbon-halogen bond D. The inductive effect
28	Carbon atom holding halogen in aryl halides is	A. $\text{sp}^2$ -hybridised B. $\text{sp}^3$ -hybridised C. $\text{sp}$ -hybridised D. $\text{sp}^3\text{d}$ -hybridised
29	Which of the following reagent cannot be used for preparing alkyl chloride from alcohol?	A. $\text{HCl} + \text{anhyd. ZnCl}_2$ B. $\text{NaCl}$ C. $\text{PCl}_5$ D. $\text{SOCl}_2$
30	Benzene is prepared from n-hexane in the presence of catalyst	A. $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$ B. $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ C. $\text{SiO}_2$ D. All above