MDCAT Chemistry Chapter 22 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Butane molecule can have max no of isomers.	A. 4 B. 5 C. 3 D. 2
2	Which of the following would react with ozone in the atmosphere?	A. F B. Cl C. O2 D. O
3	Liquid in the container have temperature 70 C. What will be the temperature in Kelvin Scale?	A. 203 K B. 350 K C. 343 K D. 300 K
4	In period 1 and period 3 maximum melting point shown by elements.	A. Nitrogen and phosphorous B. Carbon and silicon C. Lithium and sodium D. Neon and argan
5	Percentage of nitrogen by volume in air is	A. 20% B. 78% C. 98% D. 50%
6	Which one of the following compounds is known as tertiary alcohol?	A. 1-Propanol B. 2-methyl-1 propanol C. 2-propanol D. 2-methyl-2-propanol
7	Which of the following acts as a nucleophile in the reaction of alkyl halide with alcoholic aqueous ammonia?	A. NH3 B. H+ C. Br- D. NO2-
8	Select one which is alcohol	A. CH3-CH2-OH B. CH3COOH C. CH3-O-CH3 D. CH3-CH2-Br
9	3.0 mole of calcium will contained_____ g of calcium.	A. 100 gm B. 105 gm C. 80 gm D. 120 gm
10	Nylon -6,6 also called	A. Polyvinyl alcohol B. Polystyren C. Polyamide D. Polyester
11	Relation of water with quick lime result in the rise in the temperature of the system using the concept of energy change, indicate the nature of the reaction?	A. Endothermic reaction B. Third order reaction C. Exothermic reaction D. Non spontaneous reaction
12	Nitrogen is present in air as a major constituent it is an inactive gas in comparison with oxygen which is the next major constituent of air Nonreactive nature of nitrogen is due to the reason.	A. There is one lone pair of electron on each nitrogen atom in its molecule B. Nitrogen have three unpaired electron i its 2p orbital which is comparatively stable elecrtonic configuration C. There is a triple covalent bond in nitrogen molecule which in very strong and molecule is polar D. There is a triple covalent bond in nitrogen molecule which is very strong and molecule is non polar
13	Halogen are being used as fire extinguisher, mild antiseptic, CFCs and many other organic chemicals. Which of the following halogen is used to kill the bacteria in drinking water.	A. Bromine B. Fluorine C. Chlorine D. Iodine
14	Electron affinity of the atom is the energy released when	A. electron is removed from gaseous atom B. Covalent bond of molecule is broken C. Electron is added to gaseous atom

		D. Covalent bond is formed between the atom
15	Reaction mechanism of alkanes with halogens is known as	A. Propagation B. Additon C. Elimination D. Free radical substitution
16	Gas is enclosed in a container of 20 cm3 with the moving piston. According to kinetic theory of gases, what will be the effect on freely moving molecules of the gas if temperature is increased from 20 ^{o}C in 100 ^{o}C?	A. Volume will be increased B. Decrease rate of a reaction C. Decrease yield of a reaction D. Increase yield of product
17	Which mechanism of reaction is shown by carbonyl compounds?	A. Nucleophilic addition B. Electrophilic substituion C. Free radical substitution D. Electrophilic addition
18	Which option shows all the molecule with bond angle 109.5^{o}.	A. CH_{4,}CCl₄,NH₃ B. CH₄,NH₄ PH₃ C. SiCl₄ H₂O BeCl₂ D. SiCl₄ Nh₄CH₄
19	Ligands having two lone pair of electrons for donation to the central transition metal ion are known as.	A. Bidentate ligands B. Hexadentate ligands C. Polydentate ligands D. Monodentate ligands
20	Why is it necessary to distill aldehyde formed from oxidation of primary alcohol through acidified potassium dichromate (VI) solution or acidified sodium dichromate (VI) solution.	A. Aldehyde formed may be oxidised further to carboxylic and concerned B. Aldehyde formed may react with primary alcohol the original reactant C. Aldehyde formed may be oxidised further to a ketone D. Aldehyde formed is unstable and decomposed back to original precuser, ie. primary alcohol