

## MDCAT Chemistry Chapter 22 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The catalyst used for the manufacture of H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> by contact process is with bromine?	A. SO <sub>3</sub> B. Pt/pd C. V <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> D. Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
2	Percentage of nitrogen by volume in air is	A. 20% B. 78% C. 98% D. 50%
3	The standard electrode potential of hydrogen is arbitrarily taken at 298 K is	A. 1.00 volt B. 0.00 volt C. 10.0 volt D. 0.10 volt
4	Which product is formed by the reaction of carboxylic acid with alcohol?	A. Aldehyde B. Ether C. Alkane D. Ester
5	Which option shows all the molecule with bond angle 109.5°.	A. CH <sub>4</sub> , CCl <sub>4</sub> , NH <sub>3</sub> B. CH <sub>4</sub> , NH <sub>4</sub> , PH <sub>3</sub> C. SiCl <sub>4</sub> , H <sub>2</sub> O, BeCl <sub>2</sub> D. SiCl <sub>4</sub> , NH <sub>4</sub> , CH <sub>4</sub>
6	Gas is enclosed in a container of 20 cm <sup>3</sup> 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 °C in 100 °C?	A. Volume will be increased B. Decrease rate of a reaction C. Decrease yield of a reaction D. Increase yield of product
7	The essential property of a fertilizer is that it should be.	A. Partially soluble B. Highly soluble C. In soluble D. Immiscible
8	Alcohol in which carbon atom bonded to OH group is further attached with three alkyl group is .	A. Aromatic alcohol B. Tertiary alcohol C. Primary Alcohol D. Secondary Alcohol
9	Reaction mechanism of alkanes with halogens is known as	A. Propagation B. Additon C. Elimination D. Free radical substitution
10	Which compound is obtained by the elimination of bromopropane?	A. Propene B. Ethene C. Propane D. Butane
11	Butane molecule can have max no of isomers.	A. 4 B. 5 C. 3 D. 2
12	Halogen is a halo derivative of	A. Ethanol B. Methane C. Methanol D. Ethane
13	Alcohol in which carbon atom bonded to OH group is further attached with three alkyl group is	A. Aromatic alcohol B. Tertiary alcohol C. Primary alcohol D. Secondary alcohol
14	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 electrtonic 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

15	Which of the following acts as a nucleophile in the reaction of alkyl halide with alcoholic aqueous ammonia?	A. $\text{NH}_3$ B. $\text{H}^+$ C. $\text{Br}^-$ D. $\text{NO}_2^-$
16	What is the order of increasing reactivity of alkyl halides?	A. Iodoalkane &lt; bromoalkane &lt; chloroalkane &lt; fluoroalkane B. Fluoroalkane &lt; chloroalkane &lt; bromoalkane &lt; iodoalkane C. Iodoalkane &lt; bromoalkane &lt; chloroalkane &lt; fluoroalkane D. Fluoroalkane &lt; chloroalkane &lt; bromoalkane &lt; iodoalkane
17	Which of these pollutants is produced by burning of coal and causes acid rain?	A. $\text{SO}_2$ B. $\text{CO}_2$ C. $\text{CO}$ D. $\text{NO}$
18	The species which are produced by electrolytic bond breaking and can act as electron pair donors are known as.	A. Cations B. Anions C. Nucleophiles D. Free radical
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	The potential difference of an electrochemical cell is measured by	A. Calorimeter B. Voltmeter C. Galvanometer D. Ammeter