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Chemistry grade 10 from page 1-60 prepared by QesemAcademy

1, The functional group can determine the _____Properties of compounds.
A, Chemical and some physical properties
B, Some Chemical and some physical properties
C, some Chemical and physical properties
D,both Chemical and physical properties

2, What is the name of the functional group of COO
A, Ketone
B, Ether
C, Ester
D, Carboxylic acid

3, Which one is false about alkanes
A, They have a weak intermolecular force
B, As the area increases their intermolecular Force will decrease
C,they are non-polar
D,none

4,when all carbons are bonded in straight chain Except for the one next to the last carbon it is called__
A, n
B, iso
C, Neo
D, Methylene group

5, An alkane compound X has 10 numbers of carbon atoms, So how many isomerism it will have?
A,33
B,65
C,129
D,128

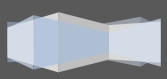
6, the major constitute of alkane is ____
A, petroleum
B, Coal
C, Natural gas
D, all E, A&B F,A&C G,B&C

7, Which one is true about Wurtz synthesis reaction
A, It is Endothermic process
B,prep method of alkenes
C, Use metals as catalyst
D, Rxn of halogeneted alkane with Na metal

8, Which one is the main constituen of natural gas
A, Carbon
B,methane
C, Coal
D, Higher alkanes

9, Which reaction is possible for alkanes under suitable conditions?
A, Combustion reaction

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B, Elimination reaction
C, Substitution reaction
D, All are possible

10, Which one is false about cycloalkanes
A, They are saturated
B, They have a general formula CnH2n. n>=3
C, They are isomeric with open Chain alkanes
D, None

11, What is the primary use of alkanes
A, As a solvent
B, As a fuel
C, As a row material for making soap and plastics
D, None of them

12,which process uses the markovnikovs rule
A, Halogenation
B, Hydrogenation
C, Hydration
D, Oxidation of alkenes E, None

13, Which one is called Baeyers regent
A, KMnO4
B, Br2 in CCl4
C,Br2 in CO2
D, Br2 in petroleum

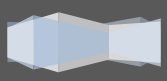
14, Which one is catalyst in polymerization of alkenes
A, Pt
B, KMnO4
C, O2
D, No use of catalyst

15, Generally Aromatic hydrocarbona are obtained from ____
A, Petroleum and natural gas
B, Petroleum
C, Petroleum and coal tar
D, Only natural gas

16, True about Aromatic hydrocarbonas
A, They are Polar
B, They can undergo substitution reaction
C, They can react with Br2 in CCl4 but not in KMNO4
D, They are less stable

17, Relatively the pure form of carbon is___
A, Coal
B, Coke
C, Crude oil
D, Coal tar

18,crude oil mainly contains
A, Alkane



B, Cucloalkanes
C, Aromatics
D, All

19, True about cracking
A, Use heat
B, decomposition of larger molecules in to smaller
C, Used to satisfy the demand for petrol or gasoline
D, All

20, For which substitution reactions of Aromatic hydrocarbons iron lll chloride Is used as a catalyst
A, Nitration
B, Salphonation
C, Halogenation
D, Addition reaction (under special Condition)

21, which compound is not an example of organic compound?
A, cyanide
B, cyanate
C, hydrogen carbonate
D, none

22, toluene is an example of
A, alkane
B, alkene
C, alkyne
D, none

23, _____ is a formula that shows all the bonds and atoms.
A, detailed structure
B, condensed structure

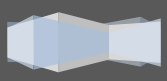
24, which one is not gas?
A, ethane
B, propane
C, butane
D, none

25, which prefix is used to show 7 carbon atoms?
A, pent
B, hept
C, non
D, oct

26, which iupac name shows 7 carbon atoms?
A, 2-methylbutane
B, 2-methylpentane
C, 2-methylhexane
D, 2-methylheptane

27,_____ are the major constituents of petroleum and natural gas.
A, alkane
B, alkene

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C, alkyne
D, none

28, what type of bonds can we get from benzene?
A, single bond
B, double bond
C, a and b
D, neither of them

29, which type of isomerism is as a result of the difference in the position of the double bond in the carbon chain?
A, chain isomerism
B, position isomerism
C, geometrical isomerism
D, none

30, what is the number of carbon atoms of alkane with 14 hydrogen atoms?
A, 6
B, 7
C, 8
D, 9

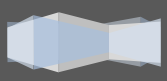
31, which of the following is the third alkene?
A, ethene
B, propene
C, butene
D, pentene

32, what is the common name for C2H4?
A, ethene
B, propene
C, ethylene
D, none

33, which one possess only geothermic isomerism?
A, alkene
B, alkane
C, alkyne
D, a and c

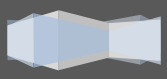
34,which of the following chemical reactions is a confirmatory test for unsaturation?
A, $C_2H_4+3O_2 \rightarrow 2CO_2+2H_2O$
B, $C_2H_4 +Br_2 \rightarrow CH_2Br\text{-}CH_2Br$
C, $C_2H_4 +H_2 \rightarrow C_2H_6$
D, $n(CH_2\text{-}CH_2) \rightarrow [\text{-}CH_2\text{-}CH_2\text{-}]n$

35, among the followin g, which one consumes higher amount of oxygen in combustion reaction to form carbondioxide and water with corresponding number of carbon atoms?
A, alkane
B, alkene
C, alkyne



D, none
36, lindlar's catalyst can be for the conversion of
A, alkene --> alkyne
B, alkyne --> alkane
C, alkyne --> alkene
D, b and c
37, which one is a non-polar inorganic compound?
A, alkane
B, alkene
C, alkyne
D, all
E, none
38, acetylene is an example of
A, alkane
B, alkene
C, alkyne
D, none
39,which one can be used for the production of pvc?
A, ethane
B, ethene
C, acetylene
D, b and c
40,which one decolorizes as it reacts with bromine water?
A, alkane
B, alkyne
C, benzene
D, none

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Answer for the above question

1,a	2,c	3,b	4,b	5,b	6,f	7,d	8,b	9,d	10,c
11,b	12,c	13,a	14,c	15,c	16,b	17,b	18,d	19,d	20,c
21,d	22,d	23,a	24,d	25,b	26,c	27,a	28,d	29,b	30,a
31,c	32,c	33,a	34,b	35,a	36,c	37,e	38,c	39,d	40,b