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Question Type	Question	A	B	C	D	Answer
FBQ	Mention any class of dienes	Conjugated dienes	Cumulated dienes			
FBQ	When alkynes undergo the process of ozonolysis are produced	carboxylic acids				
FBQ	is used to increase the branched chain content of lower alkanes produced by cracking.	isomerization				
FBQ	Separating the crude petroleum into useful components is called _.	Refining				
FBQ	In the IUPAC system of nomenclature ,aldehydes are also known as	alkanals				
FBQ	How many sp3 hybrid orbitals are present in a methane molecule?	four	4			
FBQ	The molecular rearrangement of one compound into another compound or into more than one compound is called __.	isomerization				
FBQ	In the IUPAC system, ethers are named as	alkoxyalkanes				
FBQ	The quality of a diesel fuel is expressed in terms of a number called number	octane				
FBQ	Aromatic compounds containing hetero atoms such as O, N or S in the aromatic ring are called compounds	heterocyclic				
FBQ	Another term for alicylic hydrocarbons is	cycloalkanes				
FBQ	Compounds having carbon-nitrogen single bond are called	Amines				
FBQ	Compounds having carbon-nitrogen triple bond are	nitriles				
FBQ	Alkanes undergo mainly reactions.	Substitution reaction				

FBQ	Alkanes with six or more carbon atoms when heated strongly under pressure in the presence of a catalyst give ____.	Aromatic hydrocarbons				
FBQ	The process of Aromatization involves three processes which include cyclisation, isomerization and ___.	Dehydrogenation				
FBQ	The reaction between an alkyl halide and sodium metal to form an alkane is called ____reaction.	Wurtz reaction				
FBQ	The compound is $$H_{2}C=C=CH_{2}$$ a ____diene.	Conjugated				
FBQ	Alkanes burn in excess of air or oxygen to give $$CO_{2}$$ and $$H_{2}O$$, the reaction is known as ____.	Combustion				
FBQ	The IUPAC name for the this compound $$ H_{2}N-CH_{2}-CH_{2}-CH_{2}-CH_{2}-NH_{2} $$ is	1 4-butanediamine	2-pentanamine			
FBQ	The IUPAC name for this compound $$CH_{3}CH_{2}OCH_{2}CH(CH_{3})CH_{3}$$	1-ethoxy-2-methylpropane				
FBQ	The IUPAC name for this structural compound $$ CH_{3}CH_{2}CH_{2}CH(CH_{3})-NH_{2}$$	1-methylbutylamine				
FBQ	Alkanes undergo mainly ____reactions.	Substitution reaction				
FBQ	The IUPAC name for this compound $$CH_{2} = CHCH_{2}CH_{2}OH$$ is ____.	pent-4-ene-1-ol				
FBQ	The number of hybrid orbitals generated is determined by ____ combined.	Number of atomic orbitals				
FBQ	The IUPAC nomeclature for the structural compound $$ (Cl)CH_{2}-CH(I)-CH_{2}- CH(CH_{3})-CH_{2}Br $$ is ____	5-bromo-1-chloro-2-iodo-4 methylpentane				
FBQ	Hydrogenation of an alkene can be carried out by using nickel catalyst but relatively higher temperature and pressure are required for this reaction called ____	Sabatier-Senderen's				
FBQ	In ____ _reactions of alkene, the p -bond is broken and the electron pair comprising it, is used in the formation of two new σ bonds.	Addition reactions				
FBQ	____ __can be measured by measuring dissociation constants and expressing the results as ____	Acid strength				
FBQ	____ _reaction is a reaction which yields predominantly one ____	Stereoselective				

☐						
☐FBQ	Additions of borane to alkynes gives alkenyl boranes, which can be oxidised by basic hydrogen peroxide to [ ] via their enol	ketones				
☐FBQ	Addition of a water molecule to an alkyne gives an [ ] which has the OH group attached to a double-bonded	enol				
☐FBQ	The number of hybrid orbitals generated is determined by [ ] combined.	Number of atomic orbitals				
☐FBQ	[ ]_reaction is a reaction which yields predominantly one	Stereoselective				
☐FBQ	Additions of borane to alkynes gives alkenyl boranes, which can be oxidised by basic hydrogen peroxide to [ ] via their enol	ketones				
☐FBQ	Addition of a water molecule to an alkyne gives an [ ] which has the OH group attached to a double-bonded	enol				
☐FBQ	Alkyne can also be prepared by dehalogenation of [ ].	tetrahalides				
☐FBQ	When an alkene reacts with borane, addition to the carbon-carbon double bond takes place to yield an organoborane a compound with a carbon-boron bond. The reaction is known as [ ]	Hydroboration				
☐FBQ	The direct decarboxylation of carboxylic acid can be carried out by heating it with an organic base, such as pyridine using [ ] as catalyst.	copper chromite				
☐FBQ	The IUPAC nomeclature for this structure $$ CH_{3} - CH_{2} - CH(CH_{3}) - CH(CH_{2}) (CH_{3}) - CH_{2} - CH_{2} - CH_{3} $$ is [ ]	4-ethyl-3-methyloctane				
☐FBQ	Hydrogenation of an alkene can be carried out by using nickel catalyst but relatively higher temperature and pressure are required for this reaction,this reaction is called [ ] reaction	Sabatier Senderen's				
☐FBQ	Alkanes or cycloalknes can be prepared by [ ] of unsaturated hydrocarbons using platinum or palladium as a catalysts.	Hydrogenation				
☐FBQ	When a concentrated solution of sodium or potassium salt of a carboxylic acid is electrolysed, an alkane is formed,the method is known as [ ] method	Kolbe's electrolytic				
☐FBQ	[ ] reaction is suitable for the preparation of only those alkanes which contain an even number of	Wurtz				

☐FBQ	Alkanes are soluble in [ ] solvents	Nonpolar				
☐FBQ	Boiling point of a covalent substance depends [upon the] forces.	Intermolecular				
☐FBQ	In [ ] process, finely powdered coal is hydrogenated in presence of catalysts, such as tin and lead to give a mixture of liquid hydrocarbons	Bergius				
☐FBQ	In the allene molecule, the central carbon atom is sp hybridized while the terminal carbon atoms are [ ] hybridised.	\[Sp^{2}\]				
☐FBQ	Synthetically, alkenes are prepared by introducing a double bond in saturated hydrocarbons through [ ] _of atoms or groups from two adjacent carbon	elimination				
☐FBQ	When an alkene reacts with borane, addition to the carbon-carbon double bond takes place to yield an [ ].	organoborane				
☐FBQ	Treatment of organoboranes with a carboxylic acid leads to [ ].	Alkane				
☐FBQ	[ ] is a cleavage reaction, i.e a reaction in which the double bond is completely broken and alkene molecule is	Ozonolysis				
☐FBQ	Alkenes are readily hydroxylated (addition of hydroxyl groups) to form a dihydroxy compound (diol) known as [ ].	glycols				
☐FBQ	The most popular reagent used to convert an alkene to diol is cold alkaline aqueous of [ ] __or osmium tetroxide	potassium permangana te				
☐FBQ	The [ ] provide a backbone to which various functional groups may be attached to yield an enormous variety of organic compounds	Hydrocarbons				
☐FBQ	The saturated hydrocarbons contain the carbon and hydrogen atoms linked to each other by single bonds and are called [ ]__.	Alkanes				
☐FBQ	In the [ ] __hydrocarbons, the carbon atoms are linked to each other to form chains (straight or branched).	Aliphatic				
☐FBQ	A [ ] can be defined as an atom or a group of atoms in a molecule which exhibits characteristic chemical properties.	Functional group				
☐FBQ	When two such \[Sp^{2}\] hybridised carbon atoms form a bond, the C – C bond formed is a [ ] bond	sigma bond				

FBQ	In [ ] hybridization, the 2s orbital of the carbon is hybridized with only two of the three available 2p orbitals.	\[Sp^{2}\]				
MCQ	What is the IUPAC name for Acetic Acid? _____	Methanoic acid	Ethanoic acid	Ethanedioic acid	Hexanedioic acid	B
MCQ	Hydroboration can be described as _____.	Hund's addition	Sayzeff addition	Anti markowniko ffs addition	Markowniko ffs addition	C
MCQ	Organic compounds are separated into groups called homologous series. Which one of the following is not a property of a homologous series?	All members have the same general formula.	They have similar physical properties.	Successive members differ by CH2.	They have similar chemical properties.	B
MCQ	What is the main component of natural gas?	ethane	propane	ethene	methane	D
MCQ	Wittig reaction is applicable to_____.	Benzene	Carbonyl compound	Alcohols	Alkyl halides	B
MCQ	Hydrocarbons which contains at least __ benzene ring in their structure is called an aromatic hydrocarbon	2	1	4	3	B
MCQ	_____are the compounds that have identical molecular formulas but differ in the ways in which the atoms are bonded to each other.	Alkenes	Alkanes	Isomers	Monomers	C
MCQ	The_____provide a backbone to which various functional groups may be attached to yield an enormous variety of organic compounds.	Isomers	Structural formula	Bonds	Hydrocarbons	D
MCQ	The saturated hydrocarbons contain the carbon and hydrogen atoms linked to each other by single bonds and are called	Alkanes	Alkenes	Alkynes	Aromatic	A
MCQ	In the_____hydrocarbons, the carbon atoms are linked to each other to form chains (straight of branched).	Alicyclic	Aliphatic	Aromatic	Unsaturated	B
MCQ	_____involves elimination of the halogen atom together with a hydrogen atom from an adjacent carbon atom.	Halogenation	Hydrohalogenation	Hydrogenation	Dehydrohalogenation	D
MCQ	The molecular rearrangement of one compound into another compound or into more than one compound is called_____.	halogenation	Nitration	Isomerisation	Esterification	C
MCQ	The direct decarboxylation of a carboxylic acid can be carried out by heating it with an organic base, such as pyridine using_____as catalyst	copperchromite	nickel	platinium	palladium	A
MCQ	Alkanes can also be prepared by the _____of alkyl halides	esterification	carboxylation	oxidation	reduction	D
MCQ	Hydrogenation of an alkene can be carried out by using nickel catalyst but relatively higher temperature and pressure are required for this reaction,this reaction is called _____ reaction	Catalytic	Fischer-Tropsch	Sabatier Senderen’s	Bergius	C
MCQ	Alkenes are readily hydroxylated (addition of hydroxyl groups) to form a dihydroxy compound (diol) known as___.	glycols	enols	phenol	ketone	A

MCQ	What is the composition of the hydrocarbons found in Kerosene got from the fractional distillation of petroleum?	Between 12-16 carbon atoms	Between 6-8 carbon atoms	20-22 carbon atoms	18-20 carbon atoms	A
MCQ	The double bond in alkene is converted into _____ by means of peracids	ethoxide	ethyne	ether	epoxide	D
MCQ	In the absence of a poison, catalytic hydrogenation of an alkyne gives the	alkene	benzene	haloalkane	alkane	D
MCQ	Alkynes react with chlorine and bromine to yield	trihaloalkanes	tetrahaloalkanes	dihydroalkanes	haloalkanes	B
MCQ	_____are the compounds that have identical molecular formulas but differ in the ways in which the atoms are bonded to each other.	Alkenes	Alkanes	Isomers	Monomers	C
MCQ	The_____provide a backbone to which various functional groups may be attached to yield an enormous variety of organic compounds.	Isomers	Structural formula	Bonds	Hydrocarbons	D
MCQ	The saturated hydrocarbons contain the carbon and hydrogen atoms linked to each other by single bonds and are called	Alkanes	Alkenes	Alkynes	Aromatic	A
MCQ	In the_____hydrocarbons, the carbon atoms are linked to each other to form chains (straight of branched).	Alicyclic	Aliphatic	Aromatic	Unsaturated	B
MCQ	When 1,5- dihalogen derivatives of alkanes are treated with sodium or zinc , the product formed is_____.	alkyne	alkyl halide	cycloalkane	alkene	C
MCQ	In IUPAC nomenchlature of alkenes, the _____group is given the lowest possible number.	functional	parent	methyl	leaving	A
MCQ	An alkyl group that has three carbon atoms bonded to the carbon atom taken as point of attachment is called_	Secondary	Tertiary	Quartenary	Primary	B
MCQ	What is the IUPAC name of tert-butyl?	1-methylpropyl	1,1-dimethylethyl	butyl	2-methylpropyl	B
MCQ	The amount of energy required to break a particular bond is called_____.	bond dissociation energy	bond energy	kinetic energy	potential energy	A
MCQ	_____is how a sigma (δ) bond is formed.	edge-on overlap of p orbitals	sideways overlap of p orbitals	edge-on overlap of pure s and p orbitals	sideways overlap of s and p orbitals	C
MCQ	Rapid decolourization of bromine solution serves as a test for the presence of the _____ in a compound	C-C	C=C	C≡C	C=O	B
MCQ	The decarboxylation of carboxylic acid yields which of the following compound	alkenes	alkanes	alkylhalides	alkynes	B
MCQ	A benzene ring with $$ OCH_{3}$$ at position one, F at position two and $ $CH_{3}CH_{2}$$ at position four is	4-ethyl-2-fluorotoluene	2-fluoro-4-ethyl toluene	2-fluoro-4-ethylanisole	4-ethyl-2-fluoroanisole	D
MCQ	All these are methods of preparation of alkenes EXCEPT___reaction method	Retro Diels-Alder	Dehydration of alcohols	Wittig	Cannizaro	D
MCQ	The hydrohalogenation of alkynes is in accordance with___.	Hund's rule	Sayzeff rule	Markowniko ffs rule	Anti markownikoffs rule	C

MCQ	_____is the functional group in this compound $ $CH_{3}- CH- CHOH$$	alkyne	imine	alkene	aromatic	C
MCQ	The catalyst required for the hydrogenation of unsaturated hydrocarbons at moderate temperature and pressure is	Palladium	Nickel	Vanadium (v) Oxide	Iron	A
MCQ	The IUPAC name for the structure $ $CH_{3}- CH(CH_{3})-C≡C−CH_{3}$$ is	2-methylpent-3- yne	4-methylpent-2- yne	2-methylpent-4-yne	3-methylpent-4-yne	B
MCQ	Give the IUPAC nomenchlature for this structure $$ CH_{3} - CH_{2} - CH(CH_{3}) - CH(CH_{2}) (CH_{3}) - CH_{2} - CH_{2} - CH_{3} $$	4-ethyl-3-methyloctane	4-ethyl-5-methyl octane	4-ethyl-6-octane	3-ethyl-5-octane	A
MCQ	Alkenes are readily hydroxylated (addition of hydroxyl groups) to form a dihydroxy compound (diol) known as___.	glycols	enols	phenol	ketone	A
MCQ	A benzene ring with a methyl group at position one and nitro group at position three is___	p nitrotoluene	p nitroxylen	o nitrobenzene	o nitroaniline	A
MCQ	The reaction between an alkyl halide and sodium metal to form an alkane is called _____reaction	Wittig	Diels-Alder	Kolbe	Wurtz	D
MCQ	The addition of ozone to an alkyne produces	Ozonide	ozonede	Ozonade	None of the above	A
MCQ	Formic acid is now known as	Oxalic acid	Methanoic acid	Ethanoic acid	Propenoic acid	B
MCQ	All these are methods of preparation of alkenes EXCEPT___reaction method	Retro Diels-Alder	Dehydration of alcohols	Wittig	Cannizaro	D
MCQ	The_____of a compound is its Lewis structure, which shows how various atoms are connected to each other.	Iupac nomenchlature	Structural formula	Isomeric structur	Bond hybridization	B
MCQ	_____can be defined as the average distance between the nuclei of the atoms which are covalently bound together	Bond angle	Bond length	Bond strenght	Bond width	B
MCQ	There are two more parameters associated with a covalent bond which determine the shape of a molecule and are known as	Bond energy,Bond width	Bond diameter,Bond radius	Bond strenght,Bond circumferen	Bond length,Bond angle	D
MCQ	The amount of energy required to break a particular bond is called its bond	Dissociation energy	Association energy	Bond energy	Kinetic energy	A
MCQ	The sharing of electrons to form a covalent bond leads to an increase in electron density in between the___.	Atom	Electron	Nuclei	Orbital	C
MCQ	In_____process, finely powdered coal is hydrogenated in presence of catalysts, such as tin and lead to give a mixture of liquidhydrocarbons.	Fischer-Tropsch	Diels-Alder	Bergius	None of the above	C
MCQ	_____are saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons.	Alkanes	Alkenes	Alkynes	Benzene	A
MCQ	_____are the compounds having hydroxyl (-OH) group attached to the alkyl chain.	Esters	Alcohols	Ethers	Alkynes	B

☐							
☐	MCQ	One of these statements is true	The bond length for the E-F bond is 142	The E-F bond is the strongest	Bond dissociation energy is another term for bond energy	bond length increases with the decrease in the size of the bond	D
☐	MCQ	Aromatic compounds containing heteroatoms such as O, N or S in the aromatic ring are called compounds.	Homocyclic	Monocyclic	Unsaturated	Heterocyclic	D
☐	MCQ	Addition of ethyne to sodamide in ether yields	potassium ethynide	sodium ethynide.	ethynide	None of the above	B
☐	MCQ	1-hexyne can itself be converted into an alkynide ion, and can then be alkylated a second time to yield a disubstituted alkyne.	internal	terminal	external	B	
☐	MCQ	Reactions that lead to the attachment of an alkyl group to a molecular fragment are called .	alkylation	esterification	carboxylation	alkylation	D
☐	MCQ	In the alkynes, the triple bond lies at the end of the carbon chain.	internal	external	terminal	interim	C
☐	MCQ	, also known as acetylenes, constitute the homologous series of open chain unsaturated hydrocarbons that contain one or more carbon-c	Alkynes	Alkenes	Benzene	Alkanes	A

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