eExam Question Bank

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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 $$CH_{3}CH_{2}OCH_{2}CH(CH_{3})CH_{3}$$ is [ ] .	1-ethoxy-2-methylpropane				
	FBQ	The IUPAC name for this structural compound $$ CH_{3}CH_{2}CH_{2}CH(CH_{3})-NH_{2}$$ is [ ] __.	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 [ ] reaction.	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 values.	Acid strength				
	FBQ	[ ] _reaction is a reaction which yields predominantly one isomer.	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 carbon atom.	enol				
☐	FBQ	The number of hybrid orbitals generated is determined by [ ] combined.	Number of atomic orbitals				
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☐	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 carbon atom.	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 carbon atoms	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 atoms.	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 converted into two smaller molecules.	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 permanganate				
	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 markownikoffs addition	Markownikoffs 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 compounds	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	Markownikoffs 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 structure	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 circumference	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 F-F bond is 140	bond length decreases with the decrease in multiplicity of the bond.	Bond dissociation energy is another term for bond energy	bond lengths increase with the increasing size of the bonded atoms,	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 ammonia and _____.	potassium ethynide	sodium ethynide.	ethynide	None of the above	B
☐	MCQ	1-hexyne can itself be converted into an alkynide anion, and can be alkylated a second time to yield an _____ alkyne.	interim	internal	terminal	external	B
☐	MCQ	Reactions that lead to the attachment of an alkyl group to a molecular fragment are called _____.	dealkylation	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 homogenous series of open chain unsaturated hydrocarbons that contain one or more carbon-carbon triple bond.	Alkynes	Alkenes	Benzene	Alkanes	A

Showing 1 to 120 of 120 entries

Previous 1 Next