MCQ1: What do you understand by Octane number of oils?

Answer: knocking tendency of an engine as qualified by the quality

MCQ2: What is the conversion of straight-chain alkanes into aromatic hydrocarbon is also known as?

Answer: Reforming

MCQ3: The term petrochemicals are used to describe?

Answer: chemicals obtained from petroleum

MCQ4: What homologues does the general formula CnH2n+1 OH represents?

Answer: Alkanols

MCQ5: On what basis are Alkanols classified as primary, secondary or tertiary?

Answer: the carbon atom to which the -OH group is attached

MCQ6: Which group generally characterise primary alcohols?

Answer: CH2OH

MCQ7: Which group generally characterize secondary alcohols?

Answer: CHOH

MCQ8: Which group generally characterise tertiary alcohols?

Answer: COH

MCQ9: What process does the decomposition of complex organic compounds e.g. carbohydrates, into simpler compounds through the action of enzymes stand for?

Answer: Organic degradation

MCQ10: Which of these in not a likely source of glucose for the production of alkanols?

Answer: beans

MCQ11: How many types of distillation are you conversant with?

Answer: 2

MCQ12: What method would you adopt to separate two or more volatile, miscible liquids with different boiling points?

Answer: simple distillation

MCQ13: What method would you adopt to separate two or more volatile, miscible liquids with boiling points close to each other?

Answer: fractional distillation

MCQ14: What method would you adopt to separate two or more solids?

Answer: crystallisation

MCQ15: What system would you adopt, if you are saddled with the task of manufacturing salt of sugar?

Answer: cystallisation

MCQ16: Identify the appropriate method for separating plant and animal extracts.

Answer: chromatography

MCQ17: What is the tenable source of information about the simplest ratio of the different atoms in a molecule in a compound?

Answer: empirical formula

MCQ18: Which of the listed informs about the exact number of moles of atoms of the component elements in one mole of the compound?

Answer: molecular formular

MCQ19: Which of the listed gives information on the kind, number, arrangement and the nature of bonds of the atoms in the molecule of an organic compound?

Answer: structural formula

MCQ20: Which of these gives a more holistic picture of the molecules in an atom?

Answer: structural formula

MCQ21: Name the enzyme present in the malt, that catalyses the conversion of starch into maltose?

Answer: diastase

MCQ22: Which enzyme, if added at room temperature causes fermentation?

Answer: yeast

MCQ23: Which enzyme converts the maltose to glucose?

Answer: maltase

MCQ24: Which enzyme decomposes the glucose into ethanol and carbon (iv) oxide?

Answer: Zymase

MCQ25: Name the process whereby alkanols react with alkanoic acid.

Answer: esterification

MCQ26: Name the process where vegetable oils can be changed to fats

Answer: catalytic hydrogenation

MCQ27: What is the alkaline hydrolysis of alkanoates?

Answer: saponification

MCQ28: How many Classes of detergents do you know?

Answer: 2

MCQ29: What do sodium or potasium salts of fatty acids result into?

Answer: soapy detergents

MCQ30: What is Alkyl benzene sulphonates used to produce ?

Answer: soapless detergent

MCQ31: Which of these mediums will be the best source of information, if transgressing from molecular to structural formular of a compound?

Answer: all of the aforementioned

MCQ32: Which homologues does the general formula CnH2n+2 represent?

Answer: alkanes

MCQ33: The process whereby alkanes burn in an adequate supply of oxygen to form carbon (1V) oxide and water is known as ……….

Answer: combustion

MCQ34: Name the type of reaction in which one or more of the hydrogen atoms in an alkane can be replaced by the halogens (CI, Br or I)?

Answer: substitution reaction

MCQ35: What industrial process would you use to breaking large hydrocarbon molecules to smaller ones?

Answer: cracking

FBQ1: Octane number of oils refers to ………….

Answer: knocking tendency of an engiene as qualified by the quality

FBQ2: The conversion of straight-chain alkanes into aromatic hydrocarbon is also known as............

Answer: Reforming

FBQ3: The term petrochemicals is used to describe

Answer: chemicals obtained from petroleum

FBQ4: The general formula CnH2n+1 OH represents .............

Answer: Alkanols

FBQ5: Alkanols are classified as primary, secondary or tertiary depending on the carbon atom to which the ……… group is attached

Answer: OH

FBQ6: Generally, primary alcohols are characterised by the group ......

Answer: CH2OH

FBQ7: Generally, secondary alcohols are characterised by the group ......

Answer: CHOH

FBQ8: Generally, tertiary alcohols are characterised by the group ......

Answer: COH

FBQ9: Fermentation is the decomposition of complex organic compounds e.g. carbohydrates, into simpler compounds through the action of enzymes

Answer: Fermentation

FBQ10: Beans is not a likely source of ……… for the production of alkanols

Answer: Glucose

FBQ11: There are ………. types of distillation

Answer: 2

FBQ12: ………… is the method adopted to separate two or more volatile, miscible liquids with different boiling points

Answer: simple distillation

FBQ13: ………. method is used to separate two or more volatile, miscible liquids with boiling points close to each other

Answer: fractional distillation

FBQ14: ………is adopted to separate two or more solids

Answer: Crystallisation

FBQ15: Saddled with the task of manufacturing salt of sugar, ……..method is relevant.

Answer: Cystallisation

FBQ16: An appropriate method for separating plant and animal extracts is ……….

Answer: Chromatography

FBQ17: The tenable source of information about the simplest ratio of the different atoms in a molecule in a compound is from its ……….

Answer: empirical formula

FBQ18: The ……………. of a compound gives the exact number of moles of atoms of the component elements in one mole of the compound

Answer: molecular formular

FBQ19: The ………. of an organic compound gives information on the kind, number, arrangement and the nature of bonds of the atoms in the molecule

Answer: structural formula

FBQ20: The ………. gives a more holistic picture of the molecules in an atom

Answer: structural formula

FBQ21: ………. is so unique amongst the elements because it is abundantly present in many compounds

Answer: Carbon

FBQ22: When long chains or rings of carbon atoms bonded to one another, it is called...........

Answer: Catenation

FBQ23: The process whereby Carbon completes its valence-shell octet by sharing electrons is known as ……..

Answer: Covalency

FBQ24: Compounds that contain chains of interlinked carbon atoms are referred to as ……….

Answer: aliphatic compounds

FBQ25: When all the bonds between the carbon atoms are single, the compound is said to be ……….

Answer: Saturated

FBQ26: Organic compounds with rings of carbon are generally referred to as-----

Answer: aromatic compounds

FBQ27: ………. compounds do not refer to classification in organic compounds

Answer: Covalent

FBQ28: When a set of organic compounds show structural, physical and chemical similarities they are referred to as ……….

Answer: Homologues

FBQ29: Compounds containing Carbon atoms are referred to as ……….. compounds

Answer: Organic

FBQ30: When all the bonds between the carbon atoms are double, the compound is said to be ……….

Answer: Unsaturated

FBQ31: The fourth in the series of Alkenes is called ………

Answer: Butene

FBQ32: The general formula CnH2n+2 represents organic compounds in the homologous series ………..

Answer: Alkanes

FBQ33: The process whereby alkanes burn in an adequate supply of oxygen to form carbon (1V) oxide and water is known as ……….

Answer: Combustion

FBQ34: The type of reaction in which one or more of the hydrogen atoms in an alkane can be replaced by the halogens (CI, Br or I) is known as …………..

Answer: substitution reaction

FBQ35: An important industrial process used for breaking large hydrocarbon molecules to smaller ones is known as ………

Answer: Cracking