

eExam Question Bank

Coursecode:

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Show entriesSearch:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type ↓↑	Question ↑↓	A ↑↓	B ↑↓	C ↑↓	D ↑↓	Answer ↑↓	Remark ↑↓
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	which of these in not a likely source of glucose for the production of alkanols <input type="text"/>	beans					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Fermentation is the decomposition of complex organic compounds e.g. carbohydrates, into simpler compounds through the action of enzymes <input type="text"/>	fermentation					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Genrally, tertiary alcohols are characterised by the group <input type="text"/>	COH					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Genrally, secondary alcohols are characterised by the group <input type="text"/>	CHOH					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Genrally, primary alcohols are characterised by the group <input type="text"/>	CH ₂ OH					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Alkanols are classified as primary, secondary or tertiary depending on <input type="text"/>	the carbon atom to which the -OH group is attached					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The general formula C _n H _{2n+1} OH represents <input type="text"/>	Alkanols					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The term petrochemicals is used to describe <input type="text"/>	chemicals obtained from petroleum					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The conversion of straight-chain alkanes into aromatic hydrocarbon is also known as <input type="text"/>	Reforming						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Octane number of oils refers to <input type="text"/>	knocking tendency of an engine as qualified by the quality						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Which of these gives a more holistic picture of the molecules in an atom <input type="text"/>	structural formula						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> of an organic compound gives information on the kind, number, arrangement and the nature of bonds of the atoms in the molecule	structural formula						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> of a compound gives the exact number of moles of atoms of the component elements in one mole of the compound	molecular formula						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The tenable source of information about the simplest ratio of the different atoms in a molecule in a compound is from its <input type="text"/>	empirical formula						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	An appropriate method for separating plant and animal extracts is <input type="text"/>	chromatography						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	What system would you adopt, if you are saddled with the task of manufacturing salt of sugar <input type="text"/>	cristallisation						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	What method would you adopt to separate two or more solids <input type="text"/>	cristallisation						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	What method would you adopt to separate two or more volatile, miscible liquids with boiling points close to each other <input type="text"/>	fractional distillation						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	What method would you adopt to separate two or more volatile, miscible liquids with different boiling points <input type="text"/>	simple distillation						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	There are <input type="text"/> Types of distillation	2	two					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	When all the bonds between the carbon atoms are double, the compound is said to be <input type="text"/>	unsaturated						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Compounds that contain chains of interlinked carbon atoms are referred to as <input type="text"/>	aliphatic compounds						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	When a set of organic compounds show structural, physical and chemical similarities they are referred to as <input type="text"/>	homologues						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Which of these does not refer to classification in organic compounds <input type="text"/>	covalent compounds	ionic compounds					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Organic compounds with rings of carbon are generally referred to as <input type="text"/>	aromatic compounds						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	When all the bonds between the carbon atoms are single, the compound is said to be <input type="text"/>	saturated						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Compounds that contain chains of interlinked carbon atoms are referred to as <input type="text"/>	aliphatic compounds						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The process whereby Carbon completes its valence-shell octet by sharing electrons is known as <input type="text"/>	covalency						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	When long chains or rings of carbon atoms bonded to one another, it is called <input type="text"/>	catenation						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Carbon is so unique amongst the elements because <input type="text"/>	it is abundantly present in many compounds						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The general formula C_nH_{2n-2} represents organic compounds in the homologous series <input type="text"/>	alkyne						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The general formula C_nH_{2n-6} represents organic compounds of the homologous series <input type="text"/>	aromatic hydrocarbons						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The general formula C_nH_{2n} represents organic compounds in the homologous series <input type="text"/>	alkenes						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Alkenes and alkynes can undergo addition reaction because they are <input type="text"/> compounds	unsaturated						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the process by which many simple molecules join together to form very giant molecules	polymerisation						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	An important industrial process used for breaking large hydrocarbon molecules to smaller ones is known as <input type="text"/>	cracking						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The type of reaction in which one or more of the hydrogen atoms in an alkane can be replaced by the halogens (Cl, Br or I) is known as <input type="text"/>	substitution reaction						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The process whereby alkanes burn in an adequate supply of oxygen to form carbon (1V) oxide and water is known as <input type="text"/>	combustion						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The general formula C_nH_{2n+2} represents organic compounds in the homologous series <input type="text"/>	alkanes						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Which of these mediums will be the best source of information, if transgressing from molecular to structural formular of a compound <input type="text"/>	all of the aforementioned						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> process used in separating two or more volatile, miscible liquids with different boiling points	distillation						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Investigation of any compound must be preceded by <input type="text"/> to separate the pure substance from the impurities	purification of the compound						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	alkanes, alkenes and alkynes belong to a series known as <input type="text"/>	homologous series						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Organic compounds consisting of carbon and hydrogen atoms only are refered to as <input type="text"/>	hydrocarbons						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Identify the odd form of isomerism amondst these <input type="text"/>	structural isomerism						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Compounds containing double bonds are known as <input type="text"/>	geometrical isomers						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Petroleum is extracted from the earth crust essentially through <input type="text"/>	drilling						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Petroleum is an extremely important raw material. It is required <input type="text"/>	inorganic chemicals						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The knocking tendency of an engine as qualified by the quality of oil is referred to as <input type="text"/>	Octane number of oils						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	which of these is not a likely source of glucose for the production of alkanols <input type="text"/>	beans						
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Fermentation is the decomposition of complex organic compounds e.g. carbohydrates, into simpler compounds through the action of enzymes <input type="text"/>	fermentation						
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Generally, tertiary alcohols are characterised by the group <input type="text"/>	COH						
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Generally, secondary alcohols are characterised by the group <input type="text"/>	CHOH						
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<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The term petrochemicals is used to describe <input type="text"/>	chemicals obtained from petroleum						

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<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The conversion of straight-chain alkanes into aromatic hydrocarbon is also known as <input type="text"/>	Reforming					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Octane number of oils refers to <input type="text"/>	knocking tendency of an engine as qualified by the quality					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Which of these gives a more holistic picture of the molecules in an atom <input type="text"/>	structural formula					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> of an organic compound gives information on the kind, number, arrangement and the nature of bonds of the atoms in the molecule	structural formula					
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<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	What system would you adopt, if you are saddled with the task of manufacturing salt of sugar <input type="text"/>	crystallisation					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	What method would you adopt to separate two or more solids <input type="text"/>	crystallisation					

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<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	What method would you adopt to separate two or more volatile, miscible liquids with boiling points close to each other <input type="text"/>	fractional distillation					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	What method would you adopt to separate two or more volatile, miscible liquids with different boiling points <input type="text"/>	simple distillation					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	There are <input type="text"/> Types of distillation	2	two				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	When all the bonds between the carbon atoms are double, the compound is said to be <input type="text"/>	unsaturated					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Compounds that contain chains of interlinked carbon atoms are referred to as <input type="text"/>	aliphatic compounds					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	When a set of organic compounds show structural, physical and chemical similarities they are referred to as <input type="text"/>	homologues					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Which of these does not refer to classification in organic compounds <input type="text"/>	covalent compounds	ionic compounds				
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<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Carbon is so unique amongst the elements because <input type="text"/>	it is abundantly present in many compounds					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The general formula C_nH_{2n-2} represents organic compounds in the homologous series <input type="text"/>	alkyne					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The general formula C_nH_{2n-6} represents organic compounds of the homologous series <input type="text"/>	aromatic hydrocarbons					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The general formula C_nH_{2n} represents organic compounds in the homologous series <input type="text"/>	alkenes					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Alkenes and alkynes can undergo addition reaction because they are <input type="text"/> compounds	unsaturated					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the process by which many simple molecules join together to form very giant molecules	polymerisation					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	An important industrial process used for breaking large hydrocarbon molecules to smaller ones is known as <input type="text"/>	cracking					

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<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The type of reaction in which one or more of the hydrogen atoms in an alkane can be replaced by the halogens (Cl, Br or I) is known as <input type="text"/>	substitution reaction					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The process whereby alkanes burn in an adequate supply of oxygen to form carbon (IV) oxide and water is known as <input type="text"/>	combustion					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The general formula C_nH_{2n+2} represents organic compounds in the homologous series <input type="text"/>	alkanes					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Which of these mediums will be the best source of information, if transgressing from molecular to structural formula of a compound <input type="text"/>	all of the aforementioned					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> process used in separating two or more volatile, miscible liquids with different boiling points	distillation					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Investigation of any compound must be preceded by <input type="text"/> to separate the pure substance from the impurities	purification of the compound					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	alkanes, alkenes and alkynes belong to a series known as <input type="text"/>	homologous series					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Organic compounds consisting of carbon and hydrogen atoms only are referred to as <input type="text"/>	hydrocarbons					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Identify the odd form of isomerism amongst these <input type="text"/>	structural isomerism					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Compounds containing double bonds are known as <input type="text"/>	geometrical isomers					

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Molecules containing the same number of each kind of atom but differ with regards to which atom is linked to which is referred to as <input type="text"/>	structural isomers					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Geometrical and structural isomers are a form of the broader concept of <input type="text"/>	isomerism					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Compounds having the same number and kind of atoms but the atoms are arranged differently are called <input type="text"/>	isomers					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The existence of two or more organic compounds with the same molecular formula but different structural formula is known as <input type="text"/>	isomerism					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Which Nigerian city in the northern Nigeria has a refinery <input type="text"/>	Kaduna					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Nigeria has <input type="text"/> Refineries	3	three				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Fractional distillation occurs in an equipment named as the <input type="text"/>	fractionating column					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The major process in refining crude oil is <input type="text"/> __, and <input type="text"/>	desalting, distillation					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Nigerian crude oil reserve was discovered at <input type="text"/>	Oloibiri					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> has the worlds largest crude oil reserve	Russia					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Tthe individual components are seperated through <input type="text"/>	refining					

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Petroleum is extracted from the earth crust essentially through <input type="text"/>	drilling					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Petroleum is an extremely important raw material. It is required <input type="text"/>	inorganic chemicals					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The knocking tendency of an engine as qualified by the quality of oil is referred to as <input type="text"/>	Octane number of oils					
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	which of these is not a likely source of glucose for the production of alkanols	rice	cassava	beans	maize	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What process does the decomposition of complex organic compounds e.g. carbohydrates, into simpler compounds through the action of enzymes stand for?	Organic degradation	fermentation	Enzymatic degradation	organic decomposition	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which group generally characterise tertiary alcohols?	CH ₂ OH	C _n H _{2n+1} OH	CHOH	COH	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which group generally characterises secondary alcohols?	CH ₂ OH	C _n H _{2n+1} OH	CHOH	COH	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which group generally characterise primary alcohols?	CH ₂ OH	C _n H _{2n+1} OH	CHOH	COH	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	On what basis are Alkanols classified as primary, secondary or tertiary?	the strength of the alcohol	the numbers of the -OH groups present	the basis of rigours of the production process	the carbon atom to which the -OH group is attached	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What homologues does the general formula C _n H _{2n+1} OH represents?	Alkanes	Alkenes	Alkanols	Alkynes	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What is the term petrochemicals is used to describe	refineries	motor fuel	allied petroleum industries	chemicals obtained from petroleum	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What is the conversion of straight-chain alkanes into aromatic hydrocarbon is also known as?	Transformation	Reforming	conversion	not applicable	B	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What do you understand by Octane number of oils?	knocking tendency of an engine as qualified by the quality	quantity of oil drilled	quality of oil drilled	identification of the fractionating column units	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these gives a more holistic picture of the molecules in an atom?	empirical formula	structural formula	molecular formula	chemical properties	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	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	empirical formula	molecular formula	structural formula	chemical properties	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the listed informs about the exact number of moles of atoms of the component elements in one mole of the compound	chemical properties	stoichiometric equation	empirical formula	molecular formula	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What is the tenable source of information about the simplest ratio of the different atoms in a molecule in a compound?	empirical formula	molecular formula	physical properties	chemical properties	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Identify the appropriate method for separating plant and animal extracts	chromatography	filtration	crystallisation	distillation	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What system would you adopt, if you are saddled with the task of manufacturing salt of sugar	chromatography	crystallisation	filtration	saponification	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What method would you adopt to separate two or more solids	catalytic distillation	fractional distillation	simple distillation	crystallisation	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What method would you adopt to separate two or more volatile, miscible liquids with boiling points close to each other	catalytic distillation	fractional distillation	simple distillation	crystallisation	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What method would you adopt to separate two or more volatile, miscible liquids with different boiling points	catalytic distillation	fractional distillation	simple distillation	crystallisation	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	How many types of distillation are you conversant with?	1	2	3	4	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What is Alkyl benzene sulphonates used to produce ?	soaps	detergents	soapless detergent	soapy detergents	C	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What do sodium or potassium salts of fatty acids result into	soaps	detergents	soapless detergent	soapy detergents	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	How many Classes of detergents do you know	4	3	2	1	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What is the alkaline hydrolysis of alkanoates	saponification	fermentation	esterification	polymerisation	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Name the process where vegetable oils can be changed to fats	enzymatic actions	esterification	freezing	catalytic hydrogenation	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Name the process whereby alkanols react with alkanic acid	saponification	fermentation	esterification	polymerisation	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which enzyme decomposes the glucose into ethanol and carbon (iv) oxide	Zymase	maltase	diastase	yeast	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which enzyme converts the maltose to glucose	Zymase	maltase	diastase	yeast	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which enzyme, if added at room temperature causes fermentation	Zymase	maltase	diastase	yeast	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Name the enzyme present in the malt, that catalyses the conversion of starch into maltose	Zymase	maltase	diastase	yeast	C	eExam

Showing 1 to 150 of 240 entries

[Previous](#)
[1](#)
[2](#)
[Next](#)