Question (1): Which of the following statements is not applicable to cabon compounds?

1. They have low melting and boiling points.
2. They are ionic in nature.
3. They form homologous series.
4. They are generally soluble in organic solvents.

Ans: 2

Question (2): Which of the following properties is not true regarding organic compounds.

1. They are generally covalent compounds.
2. Show isomerism.
3. Compounds have high melting and boiling points.
4. Generally insoluble in water.

Ans: 3

Question (3): The property of catenation is more marked in case of _____.

1. silicon
2. hydrogen
3. oxygen
4. carbon

Ans: 4

Question (4): The open chain aliphatic hydrocarbon with molecular formula C_9H_{16} is _____.

1. an alkane
2. an alkene
3. an alkyne
4. acyclic

Ans: 3

Question (5): The double bond between the two carbon atoms in the C_2H_4 molecule indicates

1. Two pairs of mobile electrons
2. Two pairs of shared electrons
3. Two pairs of unpaired electrons
4. Two pairs of lone electrons

Ans: 2

Question (6): Alkenes and alkynes are _____.

1. saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons
2. unsaturated aliphatic hydrocarbons
3. unsaturated aromatic hydrocarbons
4. cyclic hydrocarbons

Ans: 2

Question (7): Which of the following compounds have a ring-carbon chain structure?

1. Ethane
2. Ethene
3. Ethyne
4. Benzene

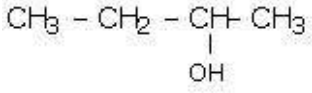
Ans: 4

Question (8): The structural formula of 2-butene is _____.

1. $CH_3 - CH = C = CH_2$
2. $CH_3 - C \equiv C - CH_3$
3. $CH_3 = CH - CH_2 - CH_3$
4. $CH_3 - CH = CH - CH_3$

Ans: 4

Question (9): IUPAC name of



is _____.

1. propanol
2. butanol
3. 2-butanol
4. isobutanol

Ans: 3

Question (10): Maximum number of bonds between two atoms of a covalent bond can be

1. Four
2. Two
3. Three
4. One

Ans: 3

Question (11): The correct formula of ethanol is _____.

1. C_2H_6OH
2. C_2H_5OH
3. CH_3OH
4. $CH_3CH_2CH_2OH$

Ans: 2

Question (12): The functional group of ketones is _____.

1. COOH
2. CH=O
3. >C=O
4. O

Ans: 3

Question (13): The IUPAC name of simplest alcohol is _____.

1. methanol
2. ethanol
3. ethyl alcohol
4. methyl alcohol

Ans: 1

Question (14): In ethane (C_2H_6) each carbon atom is bonded to

1. Six atoms
2. Three atoms
3. Two atoms
4. Four atoms

Ans: 2

Question (15): Which of the following does not contain carbonyl group?

1. Ethanal
2. Ethanol
3. Methanal
4. Propanone

Ans: 2

Question (16): The term 'Isomerism' applies to organic compounds with same

1. molecular formula but different structural formulae.
2. molecular formula but different empirical formulae.
3. empirical formula but different molecular formulae.
4. structural formulae but different molecular formula.

Ans: 2

Question (17): A hydrocarbon compound burns with a non-luminous flame. Which hydrocarbon type does it indicate?

1. Alicyclic hydrocarbon
2. Aromatic hydrocarbon
3. Unsaturated hydrocarbon
4. Acyclic hydrocarbon.

Ans: 2

Question (18): The chlorination of methane, is an example of _____.

1. addition reaction
2. reduction reaction
3. elimination reaction
4. substitution chain reaction

Ans: 4

Question (19): Organic compounds are generally soluble in

1. Polar solvents
2. Protic solvents
3. Immiscible solvents
4. Non-polar solvents

Ans: 4

Question (20): On heating ethyl alcohol with alumina at 350^{o}C we get _____.

1. ethene
2. diethyl ether
3. acetaldehyde
4. ethane

Ans: 1

Question (21): The polar end of the sodium stearate soap molecule $C_{17}H_{35}COONa$ contains_____.

1. $CH_3(CH_2)_{16}$- chain
2. Na
3. C_{17}
4. $-COO^-Na^+$ group

Ans: 4

Question (22): The non-polar hydrocarbon group of a soap molecule _____.

1. repels water but attracts oil and dirt particles
2. does not attract oil or dirt
3. faces outward towards the water
4. has a $-COO^-Na^+$ group

Ans: 1

Question (23): Micelles are_____ .

1. soap molecules in clean water
2. drops of oil or dirt that surrounds the molecule
3. a tadpole shaped fatty acid
4. cluster of soap molecules surrounding the dirt particle

Ans: 4

Question (24): 1-propanol and 2-propanol are

1. chain isomers
2. position isomers
3. functional isomers
4. homologues

Ans: 2

Question (25): Diamond is not conducting electricity because

1. Its structure is very compact.
2. There are only carbon atoms present.
3. There are no free electrons.
4. It is crystalline in nature.

Ans: 3