

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 $C_nH_{2n+1}OH$ 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: CH_2OH

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 is 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: crystallisation

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 formula

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 potassium 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 formula of a compound?

Answer: all of the aforementioned

MCQ32: Which homologues does the general formula C_nH_{2n+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 (Cl, Br or I)?

Answer: substitution reaction

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

Answer: cracking

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Answer: OH

FBQ6: Generally, primary alcohols are characterised by the group

Answer: CH_2OH

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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

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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 C_nH_{2n+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 (Cl, 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