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CHM102
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1. Addition of ethyne to sodamide in ether yields sodium etynide and one of the following compounds

- >> ammonia
- water
- Hydrogen sulphide
- ethane

2. _____ can be defined as an atom or group of atoms in a molecule which exhibits characteristic chemical properties

- hybridization
- >> functional group
- covalent bond
- ionic bonding

3. In the _____ alkynes, the triple bond lies at the end of the carbon chain.

- Internal
- external
- >> terminal
- interim

4. A catalyst mixed with a selective inhibiting agent is called _____ catalyst.

- Basic
- Neutral
- >> Poisoned
- Acidic

5. One of these statements is not true

--->> Alkanes burn in excess of air or oxygen to give carbonmonoxide and water

- Combustion is highly exothermic
- the heat of combustion of pentane is 2549 KJmol⁻¹
- Combustion is the most important reaction of alkanes

6. _____ best describes the functional group of an alkene.

$\text{/(C}\equiv\text{C/)}$

--->> /(C=C/)

/(C=O?O)

$\text{/(C}\equiv\text{C/)}$

7. Hydrocarbon can be classified as _____

alkane, alkene, alkyne

amine, amide, imine

ester, ketone, aldehyde

--->> aliphatic, alicyclic, aromatic

8. One of the statements is not true of dienes.

They general formula $\text{C}_n \text{H}_{2n-2}$

They are called diolefins

They are isomeric with alkynes

--->> divided into two main classes depending on the relative positions of the two double bonds in the molecule:

9. Reactions that lead to the attachment of an alkyl group to a molecular fragment are called _____.

dealkylation

esterification

carboxylation

--->> alkylation

10. All but one of these is involved in alkylation

ethyne

sodium amide

Grignard reagent

--->> Diels-Alder reagent