



CHEMISTRY

BOOKS - FULL MARKS CHEMISTRY (TAMIL ENGLISH)

CARBON AND ITS COMPOUNDS

I Textual Evaluation Solved Choose The Best Answer

1. The molecular formula of an open chain organic compound is C_3H_6 .

The class of the compound is.....

- A. alkane
- B. alkene
- C. alkyne
- D. alcohol

Answer: B



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2. The IUPAC name of an organic compound is 3-Methyl butan-1-ol. What type compound it is?

A. Aldehyde

B. Carboxylic acid

C. Ketone

D. Alcohol

Answer: D



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3. The secondary suffix used in IUPAC nomenclature of an aldehyde is.....

A. *-ol*

B. *-ioc* acid

C. *-al*

D. *-one*

Answer: C



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4. Which of the following pairs can be the successive members of a homologous series?

A. C_3H_8 and C_4H_{10}

B. C_2H_2 and C_2H_4

C. CH_4 and C_3H_6

D. C_2H_5OH and C_4H_8OH

Answer: A



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5. $C_2H_5OH + 3O_2 \rightarrow 2CO_2 + 3H_2O$ is a.....

- A. Reduction of ethanol
- B. Combustion of ethanol
- C. Oxidation of ethanoic acid
- D. Oxidation of ethanol

Answer: B



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6. Rectified spirit is an aqueous solution which contains about.....of ethanol.

- A. 0.955
- B. 0.755
- C. 0.555

D. 0.455

Answer: A



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7. Which of the following are used as anaesthetics?

A. Carboxylic acids

B. Ethers

C. Esters

D. Aldehydes

Answer: B



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8. TFM in soaps represents.....content in soap.





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9. Which of the following statements is wrong about detergents?

- A. It is a sodium salt of long chain fatty acids
- B. It is sodium salts of sulphonic acids
- C. The ionic part in a detergent is $-SO_3^- Na^+$
- D. It is effective even in hard water.

Answer: A



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ii Textual Evaluation Solved Fill In The Blanks

1. An atom or a group of atoms which is responsible for chemical characteristics of an organic compound is called.....



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2. The general molecular formula of alkynes is.....

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3. In IUPAC name, the carbon skeleton of a compound is represented by.....

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4.compounds decolourize bromine water.

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5. 100 % pure ethanol is called.....

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6. Ethanoic acid turns.....litmus to.....

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7. The alkaline hydrolysis of fatty acids is termed as.....

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8. Biodegradable detergents are made of.....chain hydrocarbons.

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iii Textual Evaluation Solved Match The Following

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| i. Functional group -OH | a. Benzene |
| ii. Heterocyclic | b. Potassium stearate |
| 1. iii. Unsaturated | c. Alcohol |
| iv. soap | d. furan |
| v. Carbocyclic | e. Ethene |



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iv Textual Evaluation Solved Assertion And Reason

1. Assertion: Detergents are more effective cleansing agents than soaps in hard water.

Reason: Calcium and magnesium salts of detergents are water soluble.

- A. A and R are correct, R explains the A.
- B. A is correct, R is wrong.
- C. A is wrong, R is correct.
- D. A and R are correct, R doesn't explain A.

Answer: ii



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2. Assertion: Alkanes are saturated hydrocarbons.

Reason: Hydrocarbons consist of covalent bonds.

- A. A and R are correct, R explains the A.
- B. A is correct, R is wrong.
- C. A is wrong, R is correct.
- D. A and R are correct, R doesn't explain A.

Answer: iv



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V Textual Evaluation Solved Short Answer Questions

1. Name the simplest ketone and give its structural formula.



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2. Classify the following compounds based on the pattern of carbon chain and give their structural formula: (i) Propane (ii) Benzene (iii) Cyclobutane (iv) Furan

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3. How is ethanoic acid prepared from ethanol? Give the chemical equation.

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4. How do detergents cause water pollution? Suggest remedial measures to prevent this pollution?

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5. Differentiate soaps and detergents.

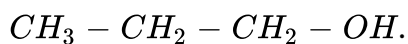
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Vi Textual Evaluation Solved Long Answer Questions

1. What is called homologous series? Give any three of its characteristics?

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2. Arrive at, systematically, the IUPAC name of the compound:



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3. How is ethanol manufactured from sugarcane?

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4. Give the balanced chemical equation of the following reactions:

(i) Neutralization of NaOH with ethanoic acid.

(ii) Evolution of carbon dioxide by the action of ethanoic acid with the $NaHCO_3$.

(iii) Oxidation of ethanol by acidified potassium dichromate.

(iv) Combustion of ethanol.

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5. Explain the mechanism of cleansing action of soap.

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Vii Textual Evaluation Solved Hot Questions

1. The molecular formula of an alcohol is $C_4H_{10}O$. The locant number of its -OH group is 2.

(i) Draw its structural formula.

(ii) Give the IUPAC name.

(iii) Is it saturated or unsaturated?

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2. An organic compound 'A' is widely used as a preservative and has the molecular formula $C_2H_4O_2$. This compound reacts with ethanol to form a sweet smelling compound 'B'.

(i) Identify the compound 'A'.

(ii) Write the chemical equation for its reaction with ethanol to form compound 'B'.

(iii) Name the process.

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I Addition Question Solved Choose The Best Answer

1. Most of the organic compounds are insoluble in.....

A. Ether

B. CCl_4

C. Toluene

D. Water

Answer: D

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2. Organic compounds are.....in nature.

A. flammable

B. inflammable

C. heavy

D. light

Answer: B

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3. Pick out the saturated compound from the following.

A. propane

B. propene

C. propyne

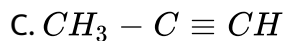
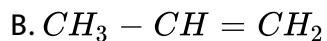
D. butene

Answer: A



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4. Pick out the unsaturated compound from the following.



D. both (b) and (c)

Answer: D

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5. Which one of the following is an example for carbocyclic compound?

A. Benzene

B. Tolquene

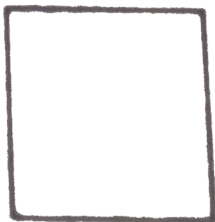
C. Propane

D. Furan

Answer: D

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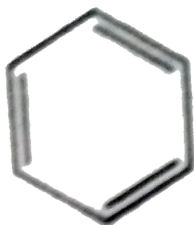
6. Structure of cyclobutane is.....



A.



B.



C.

D. 

Answer: A



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7. The simplest alkane is.....

A. Ethane

B. Ethyne

C. Propane

D. Methane

Answer: D

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8. General formula for alkane is.....

A. $C_n - H_{2n}$

B. $C_n H_{2n+2}$

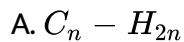
C. $C_n H_{2n-2}$

D. $C_n H_n$

Answer: B

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9. Which one of the following is a general formula for alkene?

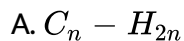


Answer: B



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10. Which one of the following is a general formula for alkyne?



D. C_nH_n

Answer: C

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11. Lower hydrocarbons are.....state at room temperature.

A. solid

B. liquid

C. gaseous

D. viscous

Answer: C

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12. Reagent which distinguish alkane and alkene is.....

A. Br_2 / H_2O

B. H_2O

C. C_2H_5OH

D. Ether

Answer: A



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13. Pick out the functional group for alcohol.

A. $-CHO$

B. $-COOH$

C. $-OH$

D. $-OR$

Answer: C



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14. – $COOH$ is a functional group of.....

A. Carboxylic acids

B. ester

C. ether

D. aldehyde

Answer: A



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15. Which one of the following is the correct sequence to get the IUPAC name of the compound?

A. Prefix + Root word + Suffix → IUPAC name

B. Prefix + Suffix + Root word → IUPAC name

C. Suffix + Root word + Prefix → IUPAC name

D. Root word + Prefix + Suffix → IUPAC name

Answer: A



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16. What is the root word, if the compound has nine number of carbon atoms?

A. Meth-

B. Oct-

C. Non-

D. Dec-

Answer: C



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17. IUPAC name of $CH_3 - \overset{CH_3}{\underset{|}{CH}} - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_3$ is.....

- A. pentane
- B. 2-methyl pentane
- C. 4-methyl pentane
- D. 1,1-dimethyl butane

Answer: B



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18. Dehydration of ethanol gives

- A. Ethane
- B. Ethene
- C. Ethyne
- D. no reaction

Answer: B



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19. Dehydration of ethanol gives.....

- A. Ethanol
- B. Ethanoic acid
- C. Ethyne
- D. Ethene

Answer: A



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20. Power alcohol is a mixture of.....

- A. Ethanol + Methane

B. Ethanol + water

C. Ethanol + Petrol

D. Ethanol + Pyridine

Answer: C

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21. Which one of the following has sour in taste?

A. Ethanol

B. Ethanoic acid

C. Ethanal

D. Ethyne

Answer: B

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22. Decarboxylation of ethanoic acid is.....

- A. Ethane
- B. Methane
- C. Propane
- D. Ethanol

Answer: B



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23.compounds hold the key to plant and animal life on the earth.

- A. Sulphur
- B. Carbon
- C. Nitrogen
- D. Boron

Answer: B



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24. All living organisms are made of.....atoms.

A. phosphorous

B. sodium

C. carbon

D. sulphur

Answer: C



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25. Which of the following is not the characteristic of carbon?

A. carbon form allotropes

- B. carbon is a tetravalent atom
- C. carbon is a metal
- D. catenation is possible in carbon

Answer: C

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26. Which one is the characteristic of carbon compounds?

- A. Carbon compounds have high melting and boiling point
- B. Carbon compounds show isomerism
- C. Carbon compounds are electrovalent compounds
- D. Carbon compounds are not combustible

Answer: B

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27. The hydrocarbons containing atleast one carbon to carbon double bond are called.....

A. paraffins

B. alkyne

C. alkene

D. alkane

Answer: C



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28. Decolourisation of bromine take place in.....

A. $CH_2 = CH_2$

B. CH_4

C. $CH_3 - CH_3$

D. $CH_3 - CH_2OH$

Answer: A



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29. The hydrocarbons containing carbon to carbon triple bond are called.....

A. Alkane

B. Alkyne

C. Paraffin

D. Alkene

Answer: B



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30. The IUPAC name of $H_3C - CH_2 - C \equiv CH$ is.....

A. 1- butyne

B. But- 2 - ene

C. 1 - butyne

D. But-1-ene

Answer: C

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31. The common name of methanoic acid is.....

A. Acetic acid

B. Formic acid

C. Propionic acid

D. Butyric acid

Answer: B

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32. Molasses contains.....

- A. 50% glucose
- B. 90% sucrose
- C. 30% sucrose
- D. 50% fructose

Answer: C



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33.acts as food for yeast during the fermentation of molasses.

- A. Ammonium sulphate
- B. Dilute H_2SO_4
- C. Ammonium nitrate

D. Quick lime

Answer: A



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34. The rectified spirit contains.....

A. 100% ethanol

B. 50% ethanol +50% water

C. 95.5% ethanol and 4.5% water

D. Ethanol + Pyridine

Answer: C



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35. The enzyme used in the conversion of glucose into ethanol is.....

A. invertase

B. maltase

C. diastase

D. zymase

Answer: D



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36. 100% pure ethanol is known as.....

A. power alcohol

B. rectified spirit

C. absolute alcohol

D. denatured spirit

Answer: C



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37. Denatured spirit is obtained by mixing ethanol with.....

- A. pyridine
- B. petrol
- C. methanol
- D. quicklime

Answer: A



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38. The reaction taken place when ethanol is heated with Conc. H_2SO_4 of 443K is.....

- A. oxidation
- B. reduction
- C. intermolecular dehydration

D. intramolecular dehydration

Answer: D

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39. The reaction taken place when ethanol is heated with Conc. H_2SO_4 at 413K is.....

A. intermolecular dehydration

B. hydrogenation

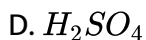
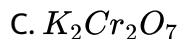
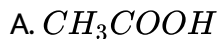
C. oxidation

D. intramolecular dehydration

Answer: A

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40. Which reagent is used to identify alcohol consumed persons?



Answer: C



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41. The reaction of ethanol with ethanoic acid in the presence of Conc.

H_2SO_4 is known as.....

A. etherification

B. esterification

C. dehydrogenation

D. dehydration

Answer: B



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42. Which reagent is used to convert ethanol to acetaldehyde?

A. Conc. H_2SO_4

B. Acidified $K_2Cr_2O_7$

C. Alkaline $KMnO_4$

D. Copper

Answer: D



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43. Which compound is used as an anti-freezer in automobile radiators?

A. Acetic acid

B. Ethyl ethanoate

C. Ethanol

D. Acetaldehyde

Answer: C

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44. The organic compound used in cough syrups and in digestive syrups is.....

A. ethanoic acid

B. Ethyl ethanoate

C. methanol

D. ethanol

Answer: D

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45. The organic compound that depresses the central nervous system after consumption is.....

- A. ethanol
- B. methanol
- C. acetic acid
- D. ethyl ethanoate

Answer: B



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46. The organic compound used for coagulating rubber from latex is.....

- A. methanoic acid
- B. Ethanoic acid

C. ethanol

D. methanol

Answer: B



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47. The alcohol that is poisonous in nature is.....

A. methanol

B. Ethanol + water

C. benzyl alcohol

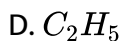
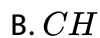
D. phenol

Answer: A



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48. In a homologous series, the successive compounds differ by a.....group.



Answer: A



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49. The fermented liquid wash contains.....% alcohol.

A. 90

B. 8 – 25

C. 15 – 18

D. 40 – 60

Answer: C



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50. Carbon has the ability to form.....bonds.

- A. ionic
- B. covalent
- C. electrovalent
- D. dative

Answer: B



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51. Decarboxylation is removal of.....

- A. CO

B. CO_2

C. H_2

D. CO_3^-

Answer: B



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52. The enzyme used in the conversion of molasses into glucose and fructose is.....

A. zymase

B. diastase

C. invertase

D. maltase

Answer: C



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li Addition Question Solved Fill In The Blanks

1. Organic compounds form.....bonds in nature.

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2. If organic compounds contains carbon and other atoms like O, N, S etc., these compounds are called.....

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3. The organic compounds that are composed of only carbon and hydrogen atoms are called.....

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4. Alkynes are the most reactive due to presence of the.....

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5. A series of compounds containing the same functional group is called.....

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6.is used as an anti-freeze in automobile radiators.

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7. Vanilla beans solution is made up of.....and.....

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8. Soda lime is a mixture of.....



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9.is used as a flavouring agent and preservative.



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10. Formaldehyde is used as a.....



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11. The most commonly used alkali for preparation of soap is.....



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12.are salts of sulphonic acids.



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13. When a soap or detergent is dissolved in water, the molecules join together as clusters called.....



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14.is present in many fruits.



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15. Unsaturated carbon compounds undergo.....reactions whereas saturated carbon compounds undergo.....reaction.



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16. Each member of the homologous series differ from the succeeding member by a common difference of.....and by a molecular mass of.....

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17. Saturated hydrocarbons were earlier named as.....and by IUPAC system they are named as.....

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18. Alkenes have the general formula.....and they were previously called.....

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19. The slow chemical change that takes place in complex organic compounds by the action of.....leading to the formation of simple molecules is called.....

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20. A mixture contains 95.5% ethanol and 4.5% water is called.....and 100% pure ethanol is called.....

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21. Ethanol when heated with Conc. H_2SO_4 at 443K gives.....and at 413K gives.....as products.

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22. During the oxidation of ethanol with acidified $K_2Cr_2O_7$ the.....colour changes to.....colour.

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23. The compound formed by the reaction of an alcohol with carboxylic acid is known as.....and the reaction is called.....

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24.is used as a preservative for biological specimens and.....is used as a presentative in food and fruit juices.

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liii Addition Question Solved Match The Following

1. C_nH_{2n+2} (a) Alkene
2. C_nH_{2n} (b) Alcohol
3. C_nH_{2n-2} (c) Alkane
4. ROH (d) Alkyne

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1. $CH_3 - CH_2OH$ (a) Ethanal
2. $CH_3 - COOH$ (b) Ethanol
3. $CH_3 - CHO$ (c) Propanone
4. $CH_3 - \underset{\begin{array}{c} || \\ O \end{array}}{C} - CH_3$ (d) Ethanoic acid

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1. Methylated spirit (a) Ethanal + water
2. Power alcohol (b) Ethanol + pyridine
3. Denatured spirit (c) Ethanol + petrol
4. Rectified spirit (d) Ethanol + methanol

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4.

Compound	Common Name	IUPAC Name
1. $CH_2 = CH_2$	Acetylene	Butane
2. $CH_3 - C \equiv C - CH_3$	n - butane	Ethene
3. $CH_3 - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_3$	Dimethyl acetylene	Ethyne
4. $CH \equiv CH$	Ethylene	2 - butyne

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- 5.
1. Alcohol (a) ($##FM_SCI_X - C11_E02_{088} - Q01##$)
 2. Aldehyde (b) $-COOH$
 3. Ketone (c) $-CHO$
 4. Carboxylic acid (d) $-HO$

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- 6.
1. Ethene (a) C_3H_4
 2. Ethane (b) C_3H_6
 3. Propyne (c) C_2H_4
 4. Propene (d) C_2H_6

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1. CH_3OH (a) Dimethyl Ketone
2. CH_3CHO (b) Acetic acid
7. 3. CH_3COCH_3 (c) Acetaldehyde
4. CH_3COOH (d) Methyl alcohol

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- | | Common Name | Formula |
|-------|-------------|------------------------|
| 1. | Methane | (a) $CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_3$ |
| 8. 2. | Ethane | (b) $CH_3CH_2CH_3$ |
| 3. | Propane | (c) CH_4 |
| 4. | n-Butane | (d) CH_3CH_3 |

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1. Acyclic compounds (a) Cyclobutene
2. Alicyclic compounds (b) Ethene
9. 3. Homocyclic aromatic compounds (c) Pyridine
4. Heterocyclic compounds (d) Benzene

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10.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. Sodium silicate | (a) glow to the clothes |
| 2. Fluorescent whitening agent | (b) removal of certain stains |
| 3. Sodium perborate | (c) prevent the caking of the detergent |
| 4. Sodium sulphate | (d) prevents corrosion |



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Iv Addition Question Solved State True For False If False Give The Correct Statement

1. Carbon circulates through air, plants, animals and soil by means of complex reactions is called kreb cycle.



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2. Carbon atoms form the building blocks of living organisms.



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3. The characteristics of carbon atom by virtue of which it forms four covalent bonds is referred to as catenation.

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4. Carbon compounds show isomerism and possess the characteristic property catenation.

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5. Carbon compounds have high melting and boiling points because of their electrovalent nature.

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6. Alcohols react with sodium metal to liberate hydrogen gas.

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7. All members of each homologous series contain different elements and different functional groups.

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8. The chemical properties of the members of each homologous series are similar.

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9. Decolourisation of bromine takes place in saturated compounds.

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10. Molasses is a dark coloured syrupy liquid left after the crystallization of sugar from sugarcane juice.

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11. Rectified spirit on heating with Conc. H_2SO_4 for about 5 to 6 hours and allowed to stand for 12 hours to get absolute alcohol.

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12. Ethanol is a clear liquid with burning taste whereas ethanoic acid is a colourless liquid with sour taste.

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13. Ethanol affects the optic nerve causing blindness.

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14. Consumption of ethanol slow down the metabolism of our body and depresses the central nervous system.

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15. On cooling, pure ethanol is frozen to form ice like flakes.

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16. Methanol is oxidised to methanal in the liver and reacts with components of cells.

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17. Removal of carbon dioxide is known as dehydrogenation.

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18. Organic compounds have a high molecular weight and a simple structure.

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[View Text Solution](#)

19. Organic compound are less reactive than inorganic compounds.

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20. Organic compounds are have high melting and boiling points.

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21. Furan is a carbocyclic compound.

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22. The boiling point of hydrocarbons increases with increases in the number of carbon atoms.

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23. Saturated compounds, decolourise the bromine water.

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24. Chemical properties of the members of a homologous series are similar.

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25. IUPAC stand for International Union of Pure and Analytical Chemistry.

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26. Hard soaps are used for cleaning the body.

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27. Hard water limits the cleaning action of soap.



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28. Soap forms a scum in hard water.



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29. Soap has greater foaming capacity.



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30. Most of the detergents are biodegradable



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1. Assertion (A): Carbon compounds hold the key to plant and animal life on the earth.

Reason (R): Carbon circulates through air, plants, animals and soil by means of complex reactions.

- A. Both (A) and (R) are correct
- B. Both (A) and (R) are wrong
- C. (A) is correct but (R) is wrong
- D. (A) is wrong but (R) is correct

Answer: A



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2. Assertion (A): Carbon chemistry is called as living chemistry.

Reason (R): The carbon atoms form the building blocks of living organisms and carbon combined with other atoms decide life on earth.

- A. Both (A) and (R) are wrong
- B. Both (A) and (R) are correct
- C. (A) is correct but (R) is wrong
- D. (A) is wrong but (R) is correct

Answer: B

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3. Assertion (A): C^{4+} cation formation is easy.

Reason (R): Carbon can lose four electrons to form C^{4+} cation require less amount of energy.

- A. Both (A) and (R) are correct
- B. (A) is wrong but (R) is correct
- C. (A) is correct but (R) is wrong
- D. Both (A) and (R) are wrong

Answer: D



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4. Assertion (A): Methane is formed when four electrons of carbon are shared with four hydrogen atoms.

Reason (R): This characteristic of carbon atom by virtue of which it forms four covalent bonds is referred to as tetra valency of carbon.

- A. (A) is correct and (R) explains (A)
- B. Both (A) and (R) are wrong
- C. (A) is correct but (R) does not explain (A)
- D. (A) is wrong but (R) is correct

Answer: A



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5. Assertion (A): Diamond is a rigid substance and it is very hard.

Reason (R): In diamond each carbon atom is bonded to three other carbon atoms in the same place giving hexagonal layers held together by weak vander waals forces.

- A. Both (A) and (R) are correct
- B. (A) is correct but (R) does not explain (A)
- C. Both (A) and (R) are wrong
- D. (A) is wrong but (R) is correct

Answer: B



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6. Assertion (A): Graphite is a good conductor of electricity unlike other non-metals.

Reason (R): Graphite has free electrons in it.

- A. Both (A) and (R) are correct
- B. (A) is correct but (R) does not explain (A)
- C. (A) is wrong but (R) is correct
- D. Both (A) and (R) are wrong

Answer: A

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7. Assertion (A): Carbon combines with many other elements to form various stable compounds.

Reason (R): The stability of carbon compounds is due to the small size of carbon which enables the nucleus to hold on to the shared pair of electrons strongly.

- A. Both (A) and (R) are wrong
- B. Both (A) and (R) are correct
- C. (A) is correct but (R) is wrong

D. (A) is wrong but (R) is correct

Answer: B

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8. Assertion (A): Carbon compounds have low melting and boiling points and they are easily combustible.

Reason (R): Carbon compounds are electrovalent compounds.

- A. Both (A) and (R) are correct
- B. (A) is correct but (R) is wrong
- C. Both (A) and (R) are wrong
- D. (A) is wrong but (R) is correct

Answer: B

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9. Assertion (A): Ethanol has much higher boiling point than ethane.

Reason (R): Presence of hydrogen bond in a molecule increase the boiling point.

- A. Both (A) and (R) are correct, (R) explains (A)
- B. (A) is correct but (R) is wrong
- C. (A) is wrong but (R) is correct
- D. Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) doesn't explain (A)

Answer: A

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10. Assertion A: Hard water limits the cleaning action of soap.

Reason (R): When combined with soap, hard water develops a thin layer.

- A. Both (A) and (R) are correct, (R) explains (A)
- B. (A) is correct but (R) is wrong

C. (A) is wrong but (R) is correct

D. Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) doesn't explain (A)

Answer: A

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Vi Addition Question Solved Short Answer Questions

1. How will you test to identify saturated and unsaturated compounds?

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2. What are root words?

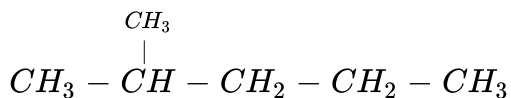
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3. What is locant number?



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4. Obtain the IUPAC name of the following compounds systematically.



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5. Mention the uses of ethanol?



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6. What is decarboxylation reaction?



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7. What is soap?



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8. What is hard soap?



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9. What is soft soap?



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10. What are the advantages of detergents over soaps?



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11. What are biodegradable and non-biodegradable detergents?



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12. Mention the disadvantages of detergents.

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13. What is catenation?

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14. Define isomerism. Give suitable example.

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15. How will you differentiate saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbon compounds?

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1. All living organisms are made of carbon atoms. This means that, carbon atoms form the building blocks of living organisms. Justify this statement by giving physical nature of carbon and its compounds.

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2. Write the characteristics of organic compounds.

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3. Explain the classification of organic compounds.

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4. Discuss the characteristics of hydrocarbons.

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5. Explain the manufacture of soap.

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Viii Addition Question Solved Hot Questions

1. An organic compound (A) of molecular formula C_2H_6O reacts with sodium metal and liberates H_2 gas. (A) on reaction with alkaline $KMnO_4$ gives (B) of formula $C_2H_6O_2$.

Sodium salt of (B) on reaction with soda lime gives (C) a first member of alkane homologous series. Identify A, B, and C.

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2. In what way yeast is important in the fermentation process?

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3. Write and explain the reaction that can be used for the identification of alcohols.

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4. How dirt is washed away with the soap?

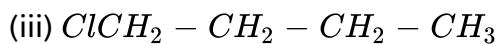
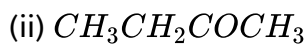
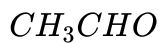
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5. Why ordinary soap is not suitable for using with hard water?

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Test Yourself

1. Obtain the IUPAC name of the following compound systematically.



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