

General Organic Chemistry

Set – 1

Table 12.1 Common or Trivial Names of Some Organic Compounds

Compound	Common name
CH_4	Methane
$\text{H}_3\text{CCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$	<i>n</i> -Butane
$(\text{H}_3\text{C})_2\text{CHCH}_3$	Isobutane
$(\text{H}_3\text{C})_4\text{C}$	Neopentane
$\text{H}_3\text{CCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$	<i>n</i> -Propyl alcohol
HCHO	Formaldehyde
$(\text{H}_3\text{C})_2\text{CO}$	Acetone
CHCl_3	Chloroform
CH_3COOH	Acetic acid
C_6H_6	Benzene
$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OCH}_3$	Anisole
$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2$	Aniline
$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{COCH}_3$	Acetophenone
$\text{CH}_3\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_3$	Ethyl methyl ether

Q1. Which of the following represents '2,2-dimethylpropane'?

- A. Isobutane
- B. Neobutane
- C. Neopentane
- D. isopentane

Ans. (D)

Q2. Which of the following is known as 'acetone'?

- A. HCHO
- B. CHCl_3
- C. $(\text{H}_3\text{C})_2\text{CO}$
- D. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OCH}_3$



Ans. (C)

Q3. Which of the following is the common name for CHCl_3 ?

- A. Chloroform
- B. Chloramphenicol
- C. Chloral
- D. Mustard Gas

Ans. (A)

Q4. Which of the following is the common name for $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OCH}_3$?

- A. Anisole
- B. Aniline
- C. Phenol
- D. Acetophenone

Ans. (A)

Q5. Which of the following is the common name for $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2$?

- A. Aniline
- B. Anisole
- C. Phenol
- D. Acetophenone

Ans. (A)

Q6. Which of the following compounds is known as Acetophenone?

- A. 1-phenylbutanone
- B. 1-phenylethanone
- C. 1-phenylbutan-2-one
- D. 1-phenylpropanone

Ans. (B)



Set – 2

Table 12.2 IUPAC Names of Some Unbranched Saturated Hydrocarbons

Name	Molecular formula	Name	Molecular formula
Methane	CH_4	Heptane	C_7H_{16}
Ethane	C_2H_6	Octane	C_8H_{18}
Propane	C_3H_8	Nonane	C_9H_{20}
Butane	C_4H_{10}	Decane	$\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{22}$
Pentane	C_5H_{12}	Icosane	$\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{42}$
Hexane	C_6H_{14}	triacontane	$\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{62}$

Q1. What is the IUPAC name given to $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{42}$?

- A. Icosane
- B. Dodecane
- C. Twenane
- D. None of the above

Ans. (A)

Q2. What is the IUPAC name given to $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{62}$?

- A. triacontane
- B. Tricosane
- C. Thirtane
- D. None of the above

Ans. (B)


Q3. What is the general formula that alkanes follow?

- A. $\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n+1}$
- B. $\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n+2}$
- C. C_nH_{2n}
- D. $\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n+4}$

Ans. (C)



Set – 3

Class of compounds	Functional group structure	IUPAC group prefix	IUPAC group suffix	Example
Alkanes	-	-	-ane	Butane, $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CH}_3$
Alkenes	$>\text{C}=\text{C}<$	-	-ene	But-1-ene, $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHCH}_2\text{CH}_3$
Alkynes	$-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-$	-	-yne	But-1-yne, $\text{CH}\equiv\text{CCH}_2\text{CH}_3$
Arenes	-	-	-	Benzene, 
Halides	-X (X=F, Cl, Br, I)	halo-	-	1-Bromobutane, $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CH}_2\text{Br}$
Alcohols	-OH	hydroxy-	-ol	Butan-2-ol, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CHOHCH}_3$
Aldehydes	-CHO	formyl, or oxo	-al	Butanal, $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CHO}$
Ketones	$>\text{C}=\text{O}$	oxo-	-one	Butan-2-one, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{COCH}_3$
Nitriles	$-\text{C}\equiv\text{N}$	cyano	nitrile	Pentanenitrile, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CN}$
Ethers	-R-O-R-	alkoxy-	-	Ethoxyethane, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_3$
Carboxylic acids	-COOH	carboxy	-oic acid	Butanoic acid, $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CO}_2\text{H}$
Carboxylate ions	$-\text{COO}^-$	-	-oate	Sodium butanoate, $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CO}_2^- \text{Na}^+$
Esters	-COOR	alkoxycarbonyl	-oate	Methyl propanoate, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{COOCH}_3$
Acyl halides	-COX (X=F, Cl, Br, I)	halocarbonyl	-oyl halide	Butanoyl chloride, $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{COCl}$
Amines	$-\text{NH}_2$, $>\text{NH}$, $>\text{N}-$	amino-	-amine	Butan-2-amine, $\text{CH}_3\text{CHNH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$
Amides	$-\text{CONH}_2$, $-\text{CONHR}$, $-\text{CONR}_2$	-carbamoyl	-amide	Butanamide, $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CONH}_2$
Nitro compounds	$-\text{NO}_2$	nitro	-	1-Nitrobutane, $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{NO}_2$
Sulphonic acids	$-\text{SO}_3\text{H}$	sulpho	sulphonic acid	Methylsulphonic acid $\text{CH}_3\text{SO}_3\text{H}$



Q1. Which of the following can be used as a prefix for the aldehyde group?

- A. Formyl
- B. Oxo
- C. Alkoxy
- D. Both A and B

Ans. (D)

Q2. Which of the following can be used as a suffix for the -CN group?

- A. Cyano
- B. Nitrile
- C. Carbonitrogen
- D. None of these

Ans. (B)

Q3. Which of the following can be used as a prefix for the -COOH group?

- A. Carboxy
- B. Carbamoyl
- C. Carboxylic acid
- D. Oic acid

Ans. (A)

Q4. Which of the following is the correct IUPAC name for the given compound?

- A. Butanoic acid
- B. Sodium butanoate
- C. Sodium pentanoate
- D. None of these

Ans. (B)

Q5. Which of the following is the correct IUPAC name for the given compound?

- A. Methyl propanoate
- B. Propyl methanoate
- C. Butanoate
- D. None of the above



Ans. (A)

Q6. Which of the following can be used as a prefix for the $-\text{CONH}_2$ group?

- A. Carbamoyl
- B. Amide
- C. Carboamine
- D. None of these

Ans. (B)

Q7. Which of the following is the correct IUPAC name for the given compound?

- A. Methylsoic acid
- B. Methylsulphonic acid
- C. Methylthioic acid
- D. methylthiol

Ans. (C)

Q8. The correct decreasing order of priority for the functional groups of organic compound in the IUPAC system nomenclature is:

- A. $-\text{CHO}$, $-\text{COOH}$, $-\text{SO}_3\text{H}$, $-\text{CONH}_2$
- B. $-\text{CONH}_2$, $-\text{CHO}$, $-\text{SO}_3\text{H}$, $-\text{COOH}$
- C. $-\text{COOH}$, $-\text{SO}_3\text{H}$, $-\text{CONH}_2$, $-\text{CHO}$
- D. $-\text{SO}_3\text{H}$, $-\text{COOH}$, $-\text{CONH}_2$, $-\text{CHO}$

Ans. (C)

