

Chemistry - 10th Class Chemistry English Medium Chapter 11 Preparation

Q1. Differentiate open chain & closed chain compounds.

Ans 1: Open Chain compounds: Open chain compounds are those in which the end carbon are not joined with each other in this way they form a long chain of carbon atom. $\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3$

Ans 2: Closed chain compounds: Closed chain or cycle compounds are those in which the carbon atom at the end of chain are not free. they are linked to form a ring.

Q2. Define organic chemistry .

Ans 1: Organic chemistry is the branch of chemistry which we study about macromolecules in living organisms like carbohydrates , proteins , lipids etc

Q3. Why the melting and boiling points of organic compounds are low?

Ans 1: Organic compounds have low melting or boiling points due to presence of covalent bond which is weaker than ionic bond.

Q4. Which ability of carbon is responsible for diversity and magnitude of organic compounds ?

Ans 1: There are four main reasons of existence of large number

- 1: Catenation
- 2: Isomerism
- 3: Strength of covalent bond
- 4: Multiple bonding

Q5. What are organic compounds?

Ans 1: Organic chemistry are hydrocarbon and their derivatives in which covalently bonded carbon is an essential constituent.

Q6. Give use of organic compounds in medicine

Ans 1: A large number of organic compounds are used as medicines by us . Most life saving medicines are synthesized in laboratories

Q7. What is ammonical liquor ?

Ans 1: It is a solution of ammonia gas in water . It is used to prepare nitrogenous fertilizer

Q8. Define structural formula.

Ans 1: Structural formula of a compound represents the exact arrangement of the different atoms of various elements present in a molecule of a substance. Example: Iso butane

Q9. What is coal gas?

Ans 1: It is a mixture of hydrogen, methane and carbon monoxide.

Q10. Define functional group .

Ans 1: An atom or group of atoms or presence of double or triple bond which determines the characteristic properties of an organic compound known as functional group