## Chem.G11-Q3W6-Organic chemistry-Test

## **Multiple Choice**

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. The correct structural formula of 1,2-diethyl-2,3-dimethyl-6-propylcyclooctane is \_\_\_\_\_.

a.  $CH_3$   $CH_2$   $CH_2$   $CH_2$   $CH_3$   $CH_2$   $CH_3$   $CH_3$ 

b. CH<sub>3</sub> CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>
CH<sub>3</sub> CH<sub>2</sub>
CH<sub>3</sub> CH<sub>3</sub>
CH<sub>3</sub> CH<sub>3</sub>

C. CH<sub>3</sub> CH<sub>2</sub>—CH<sub>3</sub>

CH<sub>3</sub>—CH<sub>2</sub>

CH<sub>2</sub>

CH<sub>3</sub>

CH<sub>2</sub>

CH<sub>3</sub>

d.  $CH_3-CH_2$   $CH_3-CH_2$   $CH_3$   $CH_3$   $CH_3$ 

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. A monomer can take part in an addition reaction if it contains \_\_\_\_\_\_

a. glucose

c. a pair of single bonds

b. a double or triple bond

d. two functional groups

3. The term *cis* or *trans* in the name of a compound shows that the compound is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

a. alkane

c. alkyne

b. geometric isomer

d. polymer

4. A process that typically yields alcohols is \_\_\_\_\_.

a. polymerization

c. cracking

b. distillation

d. fermentation

 5.	Name the cycloalkane given below.		
	CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>		
			1,3,5-trimethylcyclopentane
	b. 1,2,4-trimethylcyclopentane d		1,2,4-dimethylcyclopentane
 6.	$\mathcal{C}$		
			Polyethylene
	•		Propanoic acid
 7.	r	ar	
			an amine and a carboxylic acid
8.	<ul> <li>The six extra electrons in a benzene molecule are</li> <li>a. shared equally by all six carbon atoms</li> <li>b. arranged in double bonds</li> <li>c. shared equally by all six hydrogen atoms</li> <li>d. arranged in alternate single and double bonds</li> </ul>		
9.	Which polymer is a condensation polymer?		
	a. PET c		Teflon
	b. Orlon d		Nylon-6,6
 10.	Isomers have a. different chemical and physical properties		
	b. the same chemical properties, but different pl	•	* *
	c. different chemical properties, but the same pl	ıy	sical properties
	d. the same chemical and physical properties		
 11.		n i	bonded to a hydrogen atom and double-bonded to an
	oxygen atom is an		at .
			ether
	b. aldehyde d		alkene
 12.			0
	a. $CH_3 - O - CH_2CH_3$ c	•	O    CH <sub>3</sub> — C — CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>
	b. <b>CH<sub>3</sub> — OH</b> d		O    CH <sub>3</sub> —C — O — CH <sub>3</sub>

\_\_\_\_ 13. The correct IUPAC name of the compound CH<sub>3</sub>CH CH CH CH<sub>3</sub> is \_\_\_\_.

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- a. 2,3-dimethylbutane
- b. 2,2,3-dimethylbutane

- c. 3,4-dimethylpentane
- d. 2,3-dimethylpentane

14. The structure of 3-ethyl-5,7-dimethyl-5-propylnonane is \_\_\_\_\_.

\_ 15. The correct condensed structure of a compound having the IUPAC name 6-ethyl-6,7-dimethyl-2,4-dioctyne is

$$\begin{array}{c} {\sf CH_3CH_3} \\ | & | \\ {\sf CH_3-C} \equiv {\sf C-C} \equiv {\sf C-CH-CH_2-CH_3} \\ | & {\sf CH_2} \\ | & {\sf CH_3} \\ \end{array}$$

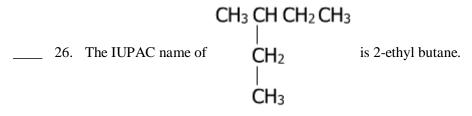
b. 
$$\begin{array}{c|c} CH_3 CH_3 \\ CH_3-C \equiv C-C \equiv C-C-CH-CH_3 \\ CH_3 \end{array}$$

## Matching

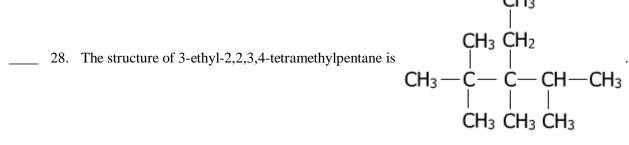
	Match each item with the correct statement below.			
	a. addition reaction	g.	polymer	
	b. aromatic hydrocarbons	h.	$\epsilon$	
	c. cross-linking	i.	saturated hydrocarbon	
	d. fractional distillation	j.	substituted hydrocarbon	
	e. functional group	k.	thermosetting	
	f. isomers			
10	Hydrocarbons that contain a benzene-like structure are classified as			
17	Polymers are made when monomers containing double bonds combine with each other in a reaction			
	known as a(n)			
18	is a process by which adjacent chains in a polymer join together and strengthen the polymer.			
19	A(n) plastic is one that remains hard and rigid once it has been formed.			
20	are compounds that have the same molecular formula, but different structural formulas.			
21	A(n) is a compound that contains only carbon and hydrogen atoms joined to each other by			
	single bonds.			
22	The portion of an organic molecule that is responsible for the properties of that molecule is known as			
	a(n)			
23	is the process by which complex organic mixtures can be separated into their constituents.			
24	4. A(n) is a large molecule that is ma	A(n) is a large molecule that is made up of many smaller repeating units.		
25	-	lrocai	rbons can be converted to other compounds, such as	
	aromatic hydrocarbons.			

## True/False

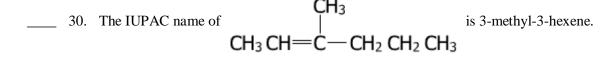
Indicate whether the statement is true or false.



\_\_\_\_ 27. Aldehydes cannot form hydrogen bonds.



29. Cyclohexane is a cyclic hydrocarbon having six carbon atoms in a straight chain.



\_\_\_\_\_