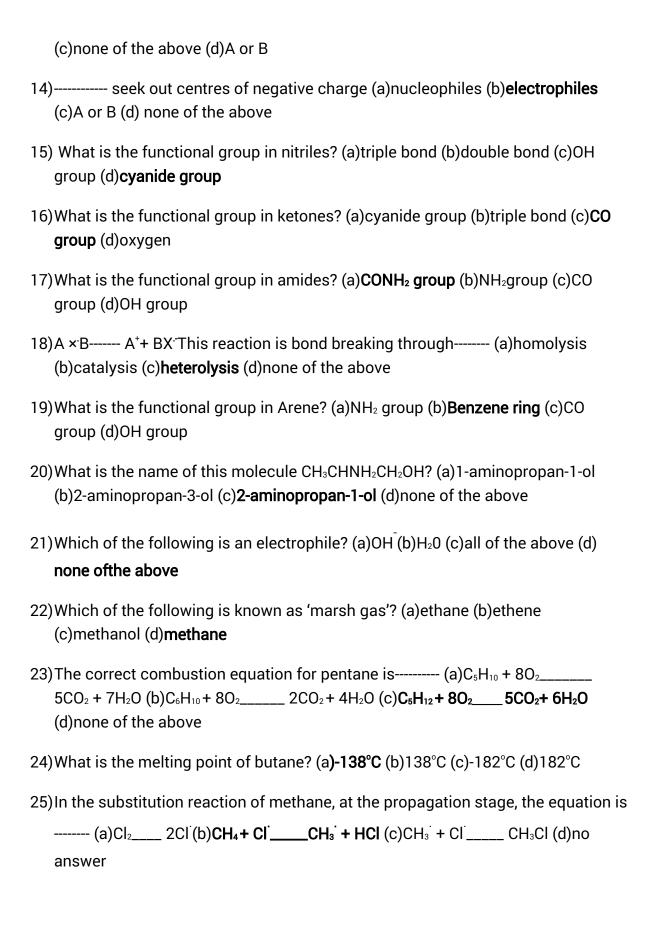
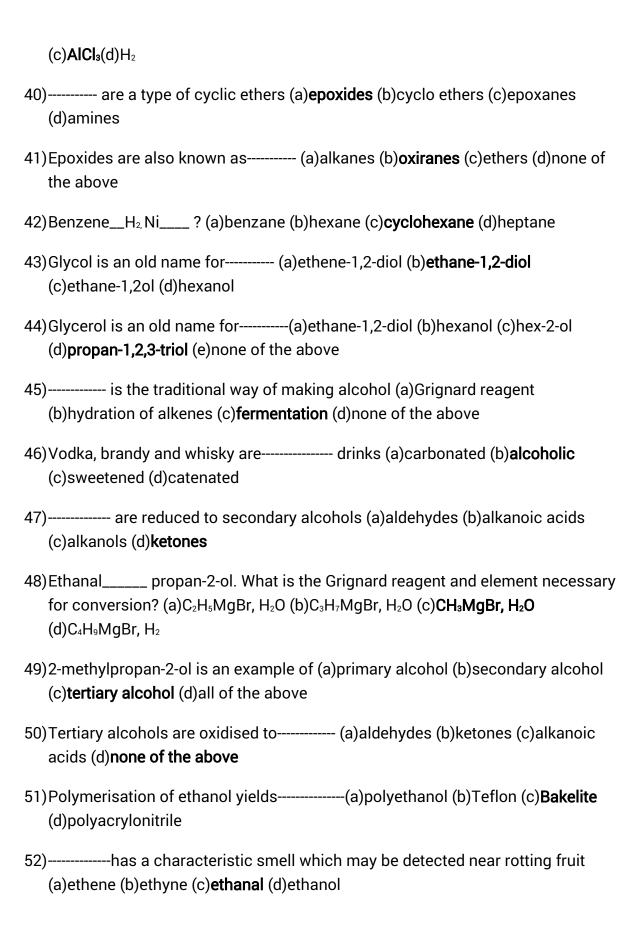
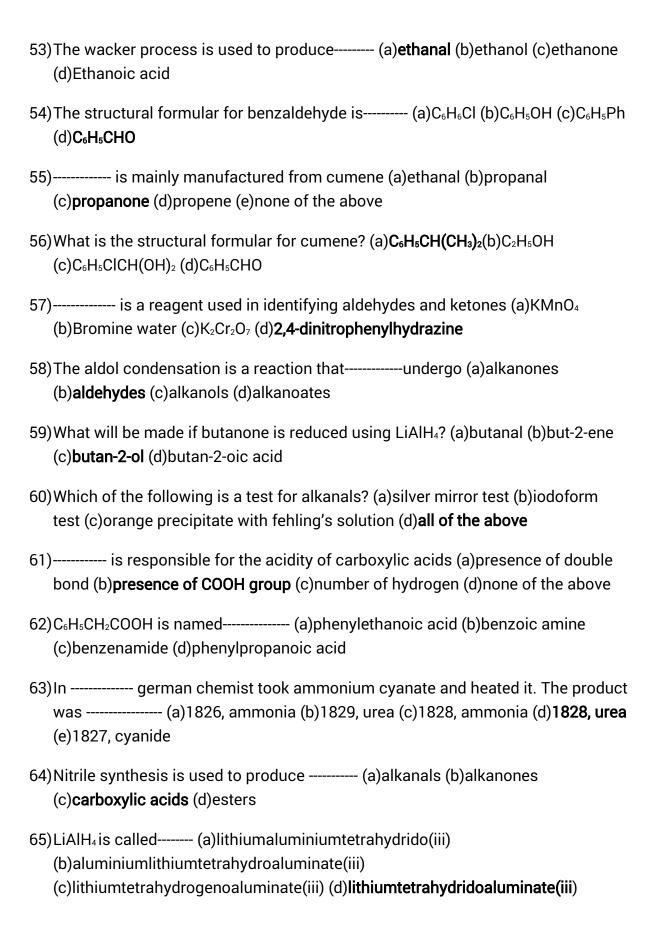
CHM 112 PRACTICE QUESTIONS

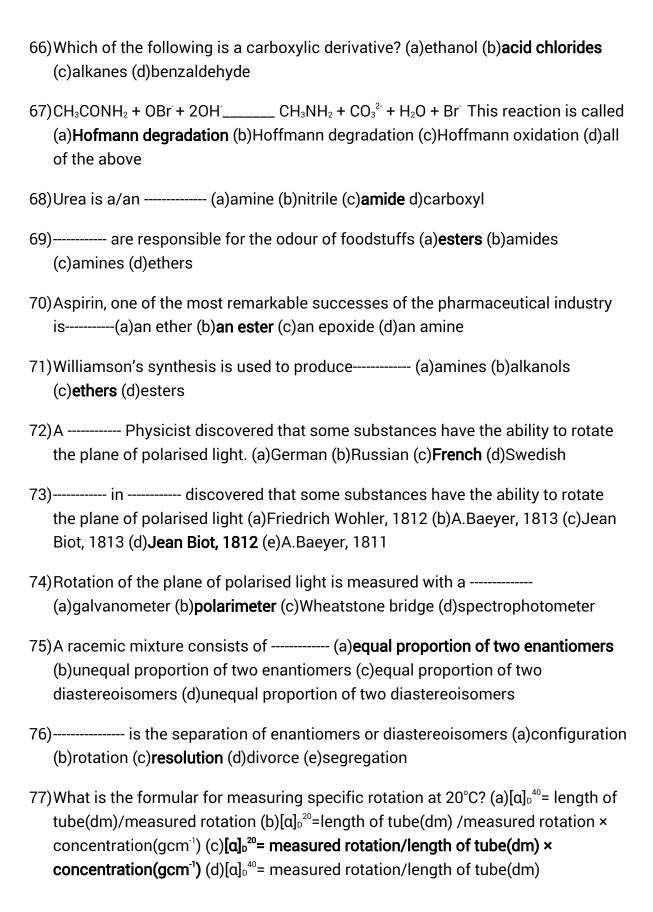
1)	The common feature of organic chemicals is that they contain (a)fluorine (b)carbon (c)lithium (d)vinyl group
2)	The ability of atoms to join together is termed (a) catenation (b)cracking (c)hydrogenation (d)catalysis
3)	Organic chemicals were thought to be found in only (a)non-living things (b)semi-living things (c) living things (d)none of the above
4)	Inorganic chemicals were thought to be found in (a)living things (b) non-livingthings (c)all of the above (d)none of the above
5)	Ethanoic acid is used in (a)sugar (b)petrol (c)clothing (d)vinegar
6)	Which of the following substance is contained in alcoholic drinks? (a)Ethanoic acid (b)glycine (c)ethanol (d)glucose
7)	Which of the following is not a property of homologous series? (a)they have the same functional group (b)they have similar physical properties (c)they have similar chemical properties (d)they have the same general formula
8)	Organic compounds are mainly (a)electrovalent (b)covalent (c)dative (d)ionic
9)	One of the following compounds is an exception to Baeyer's strain theory (a) benzene (b)methane (c)ethane (d)ethanol
10)	"Rings that have bond angles different to the tetrahedral angle will suffer from strain, if the strain is too great the ring may break" who said this statement? (a)Friedrich Wohler (b)A.Baeyer (c)A.Kekule (d)Heisenberg
11)	Organic compounds with the same molecular formula and functional group but a different arrangement of the atoms in space are called (a)geometric isomers (b)functional group isomers (c)metamers (d)chain isomers
12)	Isomerism which occurs owing to the lack of free rotation about double bonds is (a)functional (b)chain (c)stereo (d) geometric
13)) seek out centres of positive charge (a)nucleophiles (b)electrophiles

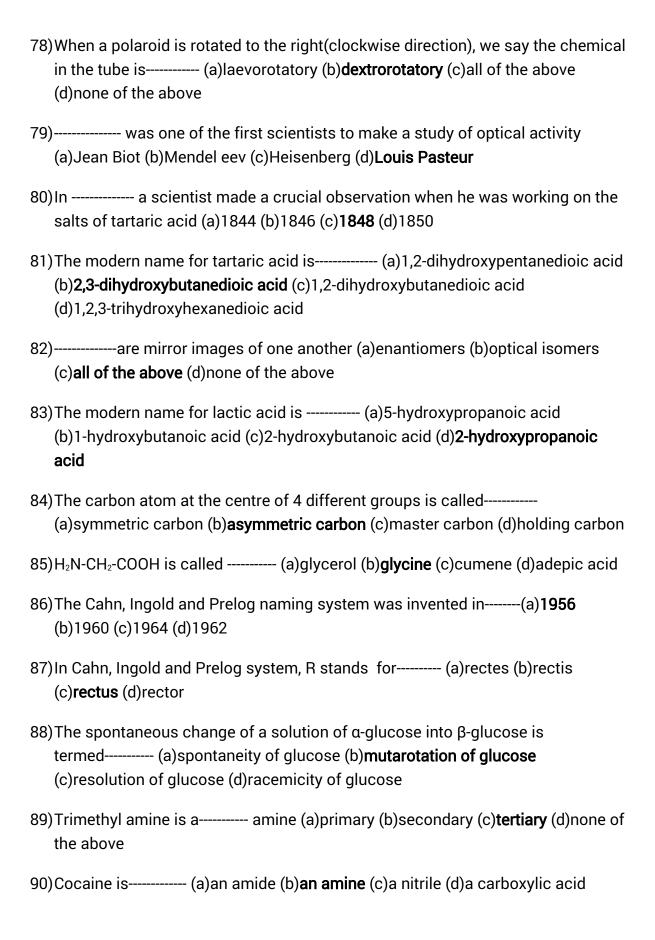


- 26) Decarboxylation of a salt of an organic acid by heating with soda lime yields (a)alkane (b)alkene (c)alkyne (d)alkanoic acid
- 27)RM_gX is the general formulae for a Grignard reagent, what does R and X represent? (a)metal and halogen (b)alkoxy and metal (c)alkoxy and halogen (d)**alkyl and halogen** (e)none of the above
- 28) Which of the following is an example of free radical reaction? (a) **substitution** reaction (b) elimination reaction (c) esterification (d) polymerisation
- 29) What is the boiling point of but-1-ene? (a)-18°C (b)-10°C (c)-6°C (d)-8°C
- 30) If you heat alcohol with concentrated sulphuric acid you get----- (a) alkane (b) alkene (c) alkyne (d) alkanol
- 31)Bromine is-----colour and changes to-----when added to an alkene (a)**red-brown, colourless** (b)orange, yellow (c)colourless, orange (d)purple, colourless
- 32) Alkenes undergo----- (a) condensation polymerisation (b) **addition polymerisation** (c) ionic polymerisation (d) atactic polymerisation
- 33) What is the monomer unit of Teflon? (a) vinyl chloride (b) styrene (c) ethene (d) tetrafluoroethene
- 34) Ethyne will polymerize at----- to give----- (a)38°C, polyethyne (b)400°C, styrene (c)400°C, benzene (d)48°C, polyethyne (e)480°C, benzene
- 35) Which of the following is an activating group in electrophilic substitution? (a)NO₂ (b)COOH (c)CHO (d)SO₃H (e)**none of the above**
- 36) Which of the following is a deactivating group? (a)NH₂(b)**COOH** (c)CH₃ (d)OCH₃ (e)none of the above
- 37) The methyl group directs where? (a) ortho (b) meta (c) ortho meta (d) ortho para
- 38) Wurtz's synthesis is used to produce----- (a) alkenes (b) alkynes (c) alkanoic acids (d) **alkanes** (e) alkanols
- 39)Benzene + Cl₂___?___benzoyl chloride + HCl. What is missing? (a)Cl₂(b)Ni









derivative

