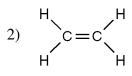
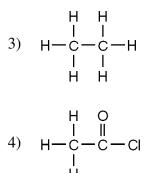


1) Which structural formula represents a saturated hydrocarbon?





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2) What is the general formula of the alkane series?

- 1)  $C_nH_{n+2}$
- 2)  $C_n H_{2n+2}$
- 3) C<sub>n</sub>H<sub>2n-2</sub>
- 4)  $C_nH_{n-2}$

\_\_\_\_\_3) The chaining together of small molecules to form a large molecule occurs during the process of

- 1) fermentation
- 2) substitution
- 3) saponification
- 4) polymerization
- 4) What is the original source of many textiles and *most* plastics?
  - 1) petroleum
  - 2) mineral ores
  - 3) wood
  - 4) coal

\_\_\_\_\_5) Which formula represents a tetrahedral molecule?

- 1) HBr 3) Br<sub>2</sub>
- 2) CH<sub>4</sub> 4) CaCh<sub>2</sub>

Which hydrocarbon contains a triple bond?

- 1) benzene
- 2) butane

6)

- 3) ethyne
- 4) ethene

\_ 7) Which compound is an isomer of CH<sub>3</sub>OCH<sub>3</sub>?

- 1) CH<sub>3</sub>CHO
- 2) C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH
- 3) CH<sub>3</sub>COOH
- 4) C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH

8) What process is used to separate the components of a mixture based on the differences in their boiling points?

- 1) fractional crystallization
- 2) cracking
- 3) fractional distillation
- 4) polymerization

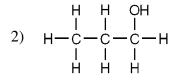
\_\_9)

What is the structural formula for 1-propanol?

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} H & H & H \\ I & I & I \\ - & C - & C - & C - & H \\ I & I & I \\ - & H & OH & OH \end{array}$$

2) 
$$H = C = C = C = C = OH$$
  
 $H = C = C = C = C = OH$   
 $H = H = H$ 

\_ 10) Which structural formula represents an aldehyde?



$$\begin{array}{c} H & O \\ I & \parallel \\ H - C - C - H \\ I \\ H \end{array}$$

Organic compounds differ from inorganic compounds in that organic compounds generally have

- 1) high melting points and are nonelectrolytes
- 2) high melting points and are electrolytes
- 3) low melting points and are nonelectrolytes
- 4) low melting points and are electrolytes

12) The isomers CH<sub>3</sub>OCH<sub>3</sub> and CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OH differ in

- 1) number of atoms
- 2) formula mass

\_ 11)

- 3) molecular structure
- 4) molecular formula

$$\begin{array}{cccc} H & CI & CI \\ I & I & I \\ 1) & H - C - C - C - H \\ I & I & I \\ H & H & H \end{array}$$

2) 
$$H = C = C = C = C = C = H$$

H CI H

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$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc}
H & CI & H \\
I & I & I \\
H & C & C & C & - H \\
I & I & I \\
H & CI & H \\
H & CI & CI & H \\
H & I & I & I \\
H & I & I &$$

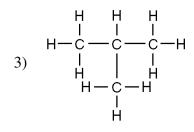
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14) When the name of an alcohol is derived from the corresponding alkane, the final "-e" of the name of the alkane should be replaced by the suffix

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15) Which compound belongs to the hydrocarbon series with the general formula  $C_nH_{2n}$ ?

2) H-C≡C-H



4) 
$$H - c - c = c - H$$
  
 $H - c - c = c - H$   
 $H - H - H$ 

\_\_\_\_16) What type of bond occurs in a saturated hydrocarbon molecule?

- 1) triple covalent bond
- 2) ionic bond
- 3) double covalent bond
- 4) single covalent bond
- \_\_\_\_\_17) When large hydrocarbon molecules are broken down into *smaller* hydrocarbon molecules, the reaction is known as
  - 1) cracking
  - 2) reduction
  - 3) distilling
  - 4) oxidation

 $18) \qquad \text{The functinal group} - C O is always OH$ 

found in an organic

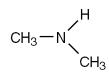
- 1) ester
- 2) ether
- 3) acid
- 4) aldehyde

(19) The molecule 
$$\begin{array}{c} CH_3 - C - CH_3 \\ \parallel \\ O \end{array}$$
 is a member

of a class of organic compounds called

- 1) ketones
- 2) ethers
- 3) aldehydes
- 4) alcohols

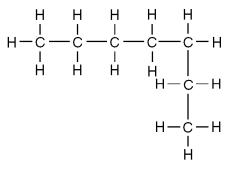
20) What type of compound is represented by the structural formula below?



- 1) an ester
- 2) an ether
- 3) an aldehyde
- 4) an amine

\_21)

What is the correct IUPAC name for the structure shown below?

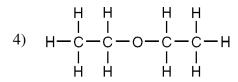


- 1) hexane
- 2) 5-ethyl pentane
- 3) 1-ethyl pentane
- 4) heptane



Which of the following is the structural formula for diethyl ether?

3) 
$$H \stackrel{H}{\xrightarrow{}} \begin{array}{c} H \\ I \\ C \\ - O \stackrel{H}{\xrightarrow{}} \begin{array}{c} I \\ I \\ H \\ H \end{array}$$



- 23) Which compound has the *greatest* possible number of isomers?
  - 1) pentane
  - 2) ethane
  - 3) propane
  - 4) butane

\_\_\_\_\_24) Petroleum is classified chemically as

- 1) a substance
- 2) an element
- 3) a compound
- 4) a mixture

\_\_\_\_25) What is the total number of hydroxyl groups contained in one molecule of 1,2-ethanediol?

- 1) 1 3) 3
- 2) 2 4) 4

26) Which formula represents a hydrocarbon with a double covalent bond?

- 1) C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>
- 2) CH<sub>3</sub>Cl
- 3) C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>
- 4) C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>Cl

27) Organic chemistry is the chemistry of compounds containing the element

- 1) carbon
- 2) hydrogen
- 3) oxygen
- 4) nitrogen

\_ 28) What is the structural formula for propene?

1) H−C≡C−H

2) 
$$H - C - C = C - H$$
  
 $H + H + H$   
3)  $H - C = C - H$   
 $H + H + H$ 

- 4) H-C=C-H
- \_ 29) The bonds between the atoms in an organic molecule are generally

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- 1) ionic
- 2) coordinate covalent
- 3) hydrogen
- 4) covalent

30) Which molecule contains a total of six carbon atoms?

- 1) 2-methyl butane
- 2) pentane
- 3) hexane
- 4) 2-methyl propane