Organic Chemistry

- 1. ALL organic compounds contain the element *carbon*.
- 2. Carbon ALWAYS makes four bonds in molecules.
- 3. **Saturated** hydrocarbons have all *single* bonds within them (alkanes).
- 4. *Unsaturated* hydrocarbons have *double* or *triple* bonds in them (alkenes & alkynes).
- 5. *Hydrocarbons* contain ONLY the elements hydrogen and carbon.
- 6. The *homologous series* of hydrocarbons' formulas are on *Reference Table Q*.
- 7. The *functional groups* on organic molecules are listed on *Reference Table R*.
- 8. **Structural isomers** of organic compounds have *different* structural formulas but the *same* molecular formula.
- 9. Number the parent carbon chain in an organic molecule from the end closest to the alkyl group(s).
- 10. *Combustion reactions* occur when a hydrocarbon reacts with oxygen to make CO₂ and H₂O.
- 11. *Organic substitution reactions* occur when an alkane and a halogen (Group 17) reacts so that one or more hydrogen atoms on the alkane are replaced with oxygen.
- 12. *Organic addition reactions* occur when an alkene or alkyne combine with a halogen to make one product (halide).
- 13. **Esterification** occurs when an organic acid and an alcohol react to make water and an **ester**.
- 14. **Saponification** occurs when an ester reacts with a base to make alcohol and a **soap**.
- 15. *Fermentation* reactions occur when yeast catalyze a sugar (C₆H₁₂O₆) to make carbon dioxide and ethanol.
- 16. *Polymers* are long chains of repeating units called *monomers*.
- 17. Polymers form by *polymerization* reactions.
- 18. *Addition polymerization* occurs when unsaturated monomers join in a long polymer chain.

$$nC_2H_2 \rightarrow (C_2H_2)_n$$

- 19. *Condensation polymerization* occurs when monomers join to form a polymer *by removing water.* Water is a product!
- 20. Natural polymers include starch, cellulose, and proteins.
- 21. *Synthetic polymers* include plastics such as nylon, rayon, and polyester.

USE THE REFERENCE TABLES!!!