The ending for a carbon-carbon double bond is: A) -ene B) -ane C) -yne D) -eth

If a molecule is not co-planer, and not cis, it is _____: A) In B) Out C) Trans D) Stretching

A polymer is made up of smaller groups called: A) -ane groups B) Monomers C) Carbon D) Smut

A homopolymer contains monomers with _____ functional groups A) Different B) Ossolating C) Random D) The same

Match the correct prefix with the related number of carbon

1	A) Pent
2	B) Hex
3	C) Non
4	D) Eth
5	AB) But
6	AC) Meth
7	AD) Hept
8	BC) Dec
9	BD) Prop
10	CD) Oct

Match the functional groups



Cracking is most associated with which industry?

- a) smelting
- b) petroleum
- c) education
- d) mining

Which chemical gives rotten butter its odor?

- a) Butanoic Acid
- b) Hexanoic Acid
- c) 2,2-dimethyl pentane
- d) 3,4,5-triethyl pentylamine

Aromatic compounds contain

- a) carbon
- b) hydrogen
- c) benzene
- d) all of the above

Benzene is unique because

- a) it is shiny
- b) of its delocalised electron structure
- c) it always contains an amine
- d) it is a halogenated alkyne ring

Alkenes are characterized by:

- a) the presence of halogens
- b) the presence of one or more -COOH groups
- c) the presence of one or more double bonds
- d) the presence of one or more ketone groups

The method by which molecular formula is determined using the Combined Gas Law and an empirical formula is known as the:

- a) Fourrier Method
- b) Dumas Method
- c) Boyle Method
- d) Sin-Tzu Method

A nucleophile has a _____ charge A) Neutral B) Positive C) Negative D) Opposite

Grignard reactions involve a Mg ion bonded to a(n) _____ A) Halogen B) Halohydrocarbon C) Acid D) Iron



The picture above is an example of a: A) Keytone B) Carboxylic acid C) Ester D) Hydrogen bonding



The name of this compound is? A) Hexanoic Acid B) Dimethyl Propanone C) Ethanoic Acid D) Pentanol



The name of this compound is? A) Fluroethane B) Dimethy Butane C) Carboxylic Acid D) 3-Dimethyl Butylamine

The name of a hydrocarbon that contains a double biund is? A) Alkane B) Alkyne C) Alkene D) Benzene

The process by which a large molecule is broken down into smaller molecules by breaking carbon-carbon is? A) Condensation B) Hydrogenation C) Cracking D) Polymerization



The name of this biological compound is? A)Adenesine- Diphosphate B) Adenesine- Triphosphate C) Dimethyl Butanoic Acid D) Isopropyl Alcohol



When a proton and a leaving group are simultaneously lost in a reaction, this type of reaction occurs? A) Substitution B) Combustion C) Bimolecular or E2 D) Ionic

The major frequencies that are typical of functional groups usually appear between? A) 600-10cm⁻¹ B) 4000- 1400cm⁻ C) 8000-4500cm⁻ D) 10-55m

are materials that recover their shape after a deforming force? A) Polymer B) Elastomer C) Poly Vinyl Chloride D) Polyethylene



A Lewis Acid is defined as a compound that? A) donates electrons B) accepts electrons C) forms esters in water D) produces water

A Bronsted-Lowry Acid is a? A) proton acceptor B) proton donor C) removes water D) has an ion



The name of this compund is? A) Phenol B) 2- methyl butane C) 2-Pentanone D) Dimethyl benzene

Polyethylene,PVC, Antifreeze, and Acetic Acid are all formed from? A) Benzene B) Propane C) Ethylene, D) Ethanoic Acid

The formation of covalent bonds between adjacent chanis in a polymer is called? A) Spindling B) Crosslinking C) Harding D) Vulcanization





A) 3-hexene B) 3-hexyne C) 3-heptene D) methylisopropylamine



A) benzene B) sec-butylcyclohexane C) 1-butylcyclohexane D) isopropanone



A) butanoic acid B) methylbutylamine C) 2-methyl isopropylamine D) sec-butanoic acid



A) 3-aminobutane B) 2-aminopentane C) 3-aminopentane D) 2-aminobutane

What is the suffix used when referring to a compound with a triple bond? A) -yn B) -en C) -an D) none of the above

"A large, usually chain like molecule built from many small molecules" describes what? A) polymer B) monomer C) chain-step polymerization D) none of the above



$$H_{3}C \xrightarrow{H_{2}} O \xrightarrow{H_{2}} O \xrightarrow{H_{3}} H = HCI \xrightarrow{H_{3}} H_{3}C \xrightarrow{H_{2}} O \xrightarrow{H_{2}} \xrightarrow{H_{2$$

The enlarged portion of this reaction contains which type of functional group? A) amine B) carboxilic acid C) alcohol D) ether



The above is an example of which type of reaction? A) addition B) substitution C) elimination D) grignard reagent



The enlarged portion of the above reaction contains what type of functional group? A) ether B) ester C) amine D) ketone

$$CH_3CONH_2 \xrightarrow{-H_2O} CH_3CN$$

Dehydration reactions, like the one above, involve the removal of what? A) a nitrogen B) a water molecule C) nothing is removed D) a methyl group

Condensation polymerization occurs when ttwo monomers bond together by creating and then releasing ?

A) diatomic hydrogen B) a smaller compound that contains a functional group C) water molecule D) answer not present.

A Grignard reagent is an organic magnesium halide which is highly reactive when placed with any electrophilic group. A) True B) False

Infrared spectroscopy works because each chemical bond emits an unique frequency that depends on the mass of the atoms on either end of the bond and the length of the bond itself. A) True B) False

What is the correct chemical formula for benzene? A) C_6H_6B C_8H_8C C_6H_8D none of the above

benzene is extremely stable because:

A) it contains double bonds B) it contains carbon atoms C) it has delocalized electrons D) none of the above

Geometric isomerism is a type of stereoisomerism that involves a molecule with no possible rotation about the Carbon to Carbon bond (i.e. double or triple bonds, or alkene groups) A)True B)False ¹. Name this compound:



- a) cis- 1,2-dibromoetheneb)trans- 1,2-dibromoethenec) cis-1,2- dibromoethaned) none of the above
- ^{2.} A Bronstead-Lowery is:
- A) A German pastry B) An electron pair donor

D) A H⁺ ion acceptor



Which of the following compounds is a structural isomer of the left compound?

C) A source of H+ ions





D) None of the above

4. A dimer is:

A) a repeating molecule composed of all the same compounds B) a repeating molecule composed of different compounds C) A compound composed of two monomers D) The common name for a Grignard reagent 5. The reactant in an electrophilic addition MUST contain: D) A hydroxyl group C) A benzene ring B) A water molecule A) a double or triple bond 6. A tertiary halogenoalkane: B) Favors neither substitution nor elimination C) Favors elimination A) Favors substitution D) is always toxic 7. Compounds that are optical isomers: C) Can not be superimposed D) Are made up of B) Can be superimposed A) Cannot react together monomers 8. To name cyclic alkanes:

A) The prefix bi- is added B) The prefix cyclo- is added C)The naming remains the same D) -ene is added to the root

- 9. The primary use of Grignard reagents in science is:
- A) Formation of nuclear compounds B) Cleanse water pollution C) Vulcanizing rubber compounds
- D) The formation of alcohols
- 10. The ability to create hydrogen bonds between hydroxyl groups make alcohols able to:
- A) break down substances B) burn through metal C) Form isomers D) Attach to aromatic compounds
- 11. Benzene rings are resistant to:
- A) Any reaction B) Any reaction which would break its delocalized orbit structure C) Addition Reactions
- D) Addition- Elimination Reactions

- 11. Polymers created from identical monomers are called:
- A) Homopolymers B) Copolymers C) homonyms D) dimers

12. An acid's strength is determined by:

A) how much it works out a week B) whether the acid eats its vegetables or not

C) how much it autoionizes in water D) the number of hydrogens bonded to it



- 14. A Carbocation is an ion with a negatively charged carbon atom A) True B) False
- 15.

Which reaction mechanism involves the breaking of a double or triple bond and the addition of an outside atom or group of atoms A) addition B) substitution C) elimination D)addition-elimination

16. An electrophile is a chemical compound or group that is attracted to electrons and tends to accept electrons A)True B)False

The most inportant factor in determining the probability of producing substitution or elimination products is:

- A) type of halogenoalkane
- B) Hydration
- C) Concentration Gradient
- D) gemetric shape of reactants

Esters, of having _____, are usually used in foods, perfumes, and others products.

- A) A fine gourmet texture
- B) pleasant smells
- C) Abundently natural occuring supply
- D) Highy Electrophilic centers

Which of the fallowing would be most soluable in wa-wa?



- A) their fish-like smell
- B) 2 step mechanism
- C) 1 step mechanism
- D) absence of hydrogen

Pi Bonds are more abundant in which molecule?



Grignard Reagents are usually generallized by the formula:

A) RWqToXB) LiOPDisC) RMgXD) GoBoX

Primary amines attached to an aromatic ring use the ending:

- A) -amide
- B) -aniline
- C) -amine
- D) -animine

On an infrared spectroscopy chart, a substance with a ketone may end up...

- A) at the lower end of the spectrum
- B) at the higher end of the spectrum
- C) right in the middle of the spectrum
- D) with your mom

Vulcanization is where one...

- A) adds heat and lithium
- B) adds heat and sulfure
- C) removes heat and oxygen
- D) Uses the supernatural forces of a volcanoe

A Macromolecule may include...

- A) amino acids
- B) lipids
- C) glucose
- D) banana

A tertiary molecule looks like ...



The kinetics for an acid-base reaction can be determined by which formula?

A)
$$K_e = [H_30+] [A-]$$

[HA]
B) $K_e = [H_20+] [A-]$
[HA
C) $K_e = [H_30 -] [A+]$
[HA]
D) $K_e = [OH-] [A-]$
[BA]

A primary halogenoalkane will produce a majority of

- A) Elimination product
- B) Substitution Product
- C) Elimination and Substitution Product
- D) a crazed clown high off of what ever product, cuz he dont care

What is considered the rate determining step for an Sn1 reaction?

- A) the step at which the leaving group is removed
- B) the second step
- C) the step at which the leaving group is reattached
- D) the step that comes before the step after the initial step

Equalibrium is defined by which principle?

- A) Le Chatelier's Principle
- B) Homer's Principle
- C) School's Principle
- D) Nonconvectiver Principle

Which would be an aromatic ring?

A) $C_{3}H_{8}$ B) $C_{5}H_{10}$ C) $C_{8}H_{18}$ D) $C_{2}H_{2}$

Which word is correctly spelled?

A) Discombobulationarily

- B) Convilution
- C) Twelve
- D) Electrion