

## Introduction to Organic Chemistry - Questions by Topic

Q1.

Heptane, C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>16</sub>, is one of the compounds present in crude oil.

(a) When heptane is reformed, the products include 2,2,3-trimethylbutane and cycloheptane.

(i) Give a reason why petrol should **not** contain a high proportion of heptane.

(1)

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(ii) Draw the **skeletal** formula of 2,2,3-trimethylbutane.

(1)

(iii) Write the equation for reforming heptane into cycloheptane.

Use **molecular** formulae.

State symbols are not required.

(1)

(iv) When petrol is burned in a car engine, oxides of nitrogen are formed.

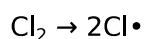
Explain how these compounds result in damage to trees.

(2)

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(b) Heptane reacts with chlorine in sunlight.

(i) Chlorine radicals are formed in the first step in the mechanism.



Name this step in the mechanism.

(1)

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(ii) Give the **two** propagation steps for the formation of chloroheptane.

Use molecular formulae. Curly arrows are **not** required.

(2)

(iii) Give the termination step which forms a hydrocarbon.

(1)

(iv) Explain how some dichloroheptane,  $C_7H_{14}Cl_2$ , also forms during this reaction.

You may include equation(s) in your answer.

(2)

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**(Total for question = 11 marks)**

Q2.

An electrophile

- A** accepts a pair of electrons
- B** always has a negative charge
- C** always has a positive charge
- D** donates a pair of electrons

**(Total for question = 1 mark)**

Q3.

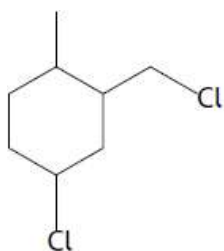
Members of the homologous series of alkanes have the same

- A** boiling temperature
- B** density
- C** empirical formula
- D** general formula

**(Total for question = 1 mark)**

Q4.

What is the empirical formula of the following molecule?



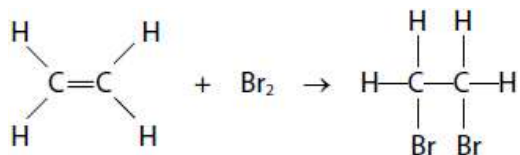
**(1)**

- A**  $C_4H_4Cl$
- B**  $C_4H_7Cl$
- C**  $C_8H_{11}Cl_2$
- D**  $C_8H_{14}Cl_2$

**(Total for question = 1 mark)**

Q5.

Ethene reacts with bromine to form 1,2-dibromoethane.



For the ethene molecule, what is the type of bond broken and the type of bond fission occurring in this reaction?

	Bond broken	Bond fission
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>A</b>	$\pi$	heterolytic
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>B</b>	$\pi$	homolytic
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>C</b>	$\sigma$	heterolytic
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>D</b>	$\sigma$	homolytic

**(Total for question = 1 mark)**

Q6.

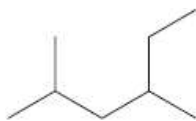
The alkanes are a homologous series of saturated hydrocarbons.

(a) Draw the displayed formulae of the three alkanes with molecular formula  $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{12}$ .

**(3)**

(b) Give the systematic name of compound **P**.

**(1)**



Compound **P**

Systematic name

.....

(c) The table shows the boiling temperatures of the first four straight-chain alkanes.

Molecular formula of alkane	Boiling temperature / °C
CH <sub>4</sub>	-164
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	-89
C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub>	-42
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub>	-0.5

Predict the molecular formula and boiling temperature of the straight-chain alkane that has five carbon atoms in its molecules.

(2)

Molecular formula .....

Boiling temperature .....

(d) Alkanes undergo incomplete combustion when they burn in a limited supply of air.

(i) Write the equation for the incomplete combustion of propane, C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>8</sub>, to form carbon, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and water.

State symbols are not required.

(1)

(ii) Explain the toxicity of carbon monoxide.

(2)

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(e) Propane reacts with chlorine in the presence of ultraviolet radiation. The reaction starts when some chlorine molecules are split into free radicals. A mixture of products is formed.

(i) Write the two propagating steps to show how C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>Cl is formed.

Curly arrows are not required.

(2)

(ii) Identify the different C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>Cl molecules that are produced in this reaction.

(1)

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(iii) Give a reason why a mixture of  $C_3H_7Cl$  molecules is formed.

(1)

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(iv) Give a reason why some hexane is formed in this reaction.

(1)

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(v) A small amount of a product with molar mass  $113 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$  is formed.

Deduce the structure and name of a possible product with this molar mass.

(2)

Structure

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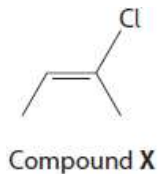
Name

.....

**(Total for question = 16 marks)**

Q7.

What is the systematic name of compound **X**?

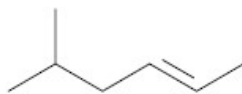


- A** E-2-chlorobut-2-ene
- B** Z-2-chlorobut-2-ene
- C** E-3-chlorobut-2-ene
- D** Z-3-chlorobut-2-ene

**(Total for question = 1 mark)**

Q8.

What is the systematic name for this compound?



(1)

- A *E*-5-methylhex-2-ene
- B *Z*-5-methylhex-2-ene
- C *E*-2-methylpent-4-ene
- D *Z*-2-methylpent-4-ene

**(Total for question = 1 mark)**