stion 1

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Not yet answered

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v6 (latest)

The hydrocarbon shown in the picture belongs to a homologous series with the general formula: 

a. C_nH_{2n-}

b. C_nH_{2n+2} ;

c. C_nH_{2n};

d. C_nH_{2n-2} ;

Question 2

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

v1 (latest)

How many hydrogen atoms are in the given saturated hydrocarbon (C – C – C – C)?

a. 2;

b. 4;

c. 8;

d. 10

Question 3

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

v2 (latest)

The general formula for alkynes is C_nH_{2n-2}. How many hydrogen atoms are in an alkyne molecule if it contains 3 carbon atoms?

- a. 8;
- b. 10
- c. 4;
- d. 2;

Question 4

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

v1 (latest)

The trimerization of acetylene produces:

- a. Hexane;
- b. Hexene;
- c. Benzene
- d. Hexyne;

Question 5

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

v2 (latest)

Which of the given hydrocarbons will decolorize bromine water? I. Ethane - $H_3C - CH_3$; II. Ethene - $H_2C = CH_2$; III. Ethyne - 

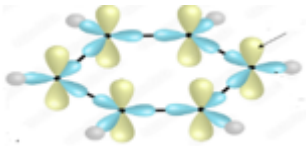
- a. I, II and III
- b. II and III;
- c. I and II;
- d. I and III;

Question 6

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

v2 (latest)

How many π (pi) bonds are in but-1-yne ($CH_3 - CH_2 - C{\equiv}CH$) molecule? 

- a. 1;
- b. 3;
- c. 2;
- d. 4

Question 7

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

v4 (latest)

Which of the four given hydrocarbons cannot add hydrogen?

- a. Benzene (C_6H_6)
- b. Ethyne (acetylene) HC≡CH
- c. Methane CH_4
- d. Ethene (ethylene) $HC=CH_2$

Question 8

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

v3 (latest)

Which of the following compounds are isomers:

I. CH_3-C≡C—CH_3;

II.CH_3—CH=CH—CH_3;

III.CH_3—CH_2—CH_2—CH_3;

IV.CH≡C—CH_2—CH_3

- a. I and II;
- b. II and IV
- c. II and III;
- d. I and IV;

Question 9

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

v3 (latest)

The formula of a saturated monohydric alcohol containing 10 carbon atoms is:

- a. $C_{10}H_{22}OH$;
- b. $C_{10}H_{24}OH$
- c. $C_{10}H_{20}OH$;
- d. $C_{10}H_{21}OH$;

Question 10

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

v3 (latest)

Which of the following substances does ethyl alcohol interact with?

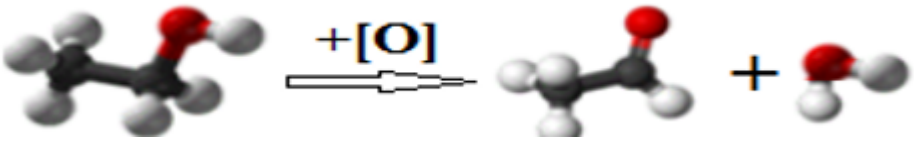
- a. Na_2CO_3
- b. Na;
- c. NaOH;
- d. Na_2O;

Question 11

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

v2 (latest)

The scheme depicts: 

- a. Oxidation ;
- b. Hydration;
- c. Polymerization
- d. Reduction;

Question 12

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

v1 (latest)

Which of the following alcohols is used in medicine?

- a. Propanol;
- b. Ethanol;
- c. Butanol
- d. Methanol;

Question 13

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

v4 (latest)

In most cases, the composition of carbohydrates is described by the general formula:

- a. $C_n(H_2O)_m$;
- b. C_nH_{2n-2}
- c. C_nH_{2n+2};
- d. C_nH_{2n};

Question 14

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

v2 (latest)

Which substance has the formula $C_6H_{12}O_6$?

- a. Glucose only
- b. Sucrose;
- c. Fructose only;
- d. Glucose and fructose

Question 15

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

v1 (latest)

The final product of cellulose hydrolysis is:

- a. β-Glucose;
- b. α-Glucose;
- c. Glucose and fructose
- d. Starch;

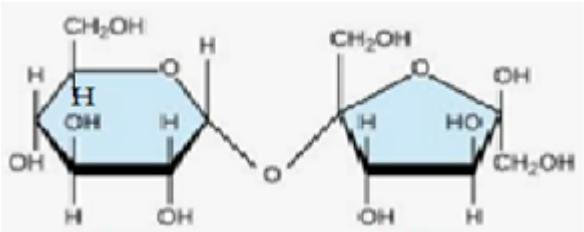
Question 16

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

v2 (latest)

The substance given in the picture is:



- a. Sucrose
- b. Cellulose;
- c. β-Glucose;
- d. α-Glucose;

Question 17

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

v2 (latest)

Which substance contains the amine functional group -NH_2?

- a. Methylamine
- b. Acetic acid
- c. Methanol
- d. Ethanal

Question 18

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

v1 (latest)

The basicity of methylamine compared to ammonia is:

- a. More pronounced;
- b. Unchanged
- c. Less pronounced;

Question 19

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

v3 (latest)

Which sequence lists amines in order of increasing basicity?

- a. $(CH_3)_2NH$, $(CH_3)NH_2$, $(CH_3)_3N$,NH_3;
- b. $(C_6H_5)_2NH$, $(C_6H_5)NH_2$, $(CH_3)_2NH$, NH_3;
- c. $(C_6H_5)_2NH$, NH_3, CH_3NH_2, $(CH_3)_2N$;
- d. $(CH_3)_2NH$, $(CH_3)_3N$, $(C_6H_5)_2NH$,NH_3

Question 20

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

v2 (latest)

Which of the following substances reacts with HCl?

I. $C_6H_5NH_2$;

II. CH_3NH_2;

III. CH_3COOH;

IV. $C_6H_{12}O_6$

- a. II, III;
- b. II, IV
- c. I, II;
- d. I, III

Question 21

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

v2 (latest)

The formation of polypeptides from amino acids is:

- a. Hydration reaction
- b. Polycondensation reaction;
- c. Esterification reaction;
- d. Polymerization reaction;

Question 22

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

v1 (latest)

The bond that forms between carbon and nitrogen when amino acids are linked together is called:

- a. Peptide bond
- b. Covalent bond;
- c. Hydrogen bond;
- d. Metallic bond;

Question 23

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

v2 (latest)

Which of the following reacts with Na?

I. $C_6H_5NH_2$;

II. NH_2CH_2COOH;

III. CH_3COOH;

IV. CH_3 COH

- a. 1,2;
- b. 2,4
- c. 1,3;
- d. 2,3;

Question 24

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

v2 (latest)

How many isomers can aminopropanoic acid exist as – NH_2-CH_2-CH_2-COOH?

- a. 1;
- b. 4
- c. 3;
- d. 2;

Question 25

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

v1 (latest)

The joining of amino acid residues in the polypeptide chain of a protein is called:

- a. Protein quaternary structure
- b. Protein primary structure;
- c. Protein tertiary structure;
- d. Protein secondary structure

Question 26

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

v1 (latest)

The spatial configuration that a spiral polypeptide chain adopts through various types of bridges is called:

- a. Protein quaternary structure
- b. Protein tertiary structure;
- c. Protein secondary structure;
- d. Protein primary structure;

Question 27

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

v1 (latest)

Which function is being described? - Substance transport is carried out.

- a. Transport function;
- b. Protective function;
- c. Catalytic function;
- d. Ensures coordinated organ function

Question 28

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

v1 (latest)

Complete hydrolysis of a protein results in:

- a. Breakdown of the protein's primary structure;
- b. Breakdown of the protein's secondary structure;
- c. Breakdown of the protein's primary and secondary structures;
- d. Obtaining individual amino acids