
WS13:1 Organic Chemistry – 1 *rft

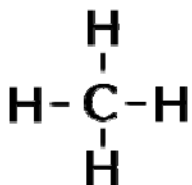
1. The chemistry of _____ compounds is known as Organic Chemistry.
2. Millions of organic compounds exist, with thousands upon thousands of additional carbon based compounds discovered each year. List approximately ten examples of important organic compounds: _____

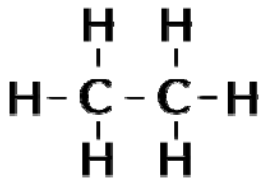
3. If an organic material AB reacts with other AB units to form long chains of AB-AB-AB-AB-AB-AB-etc., the product is known as a _____. What name do we give to reactions that produce such long chains of repeating units? _____

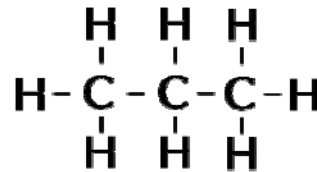
4. Cite an example of a polymer that would form from long chains composed of each of the following monomers:
Amino acids → _____
Glucose → _____
Vinyl chlorides → _____
Nucleotides → _____
5. When we draw a **structural** formula for an organic compound, how many bonds should be shown for each of the following types of atoms?
Carbon _____
Oxygen _____
Hydrogen _____
6. Compounds composed exclusively of carbon and hydrogen atoms are referred to as _____. (Chemistry is so logical!)

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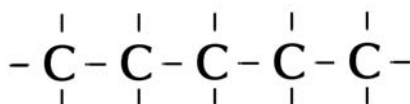
7. Name each of the hydrocarbons shown below and write the molecular formula for each:





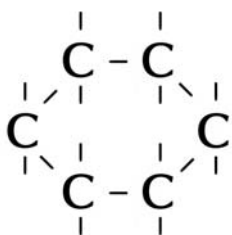


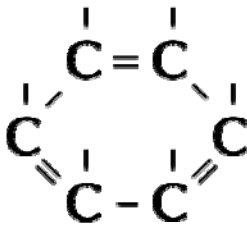
8. Which atoms are present in the molecule below, but are not specifically shown? _____
Name this hydrocarbon, write its molecular formula, and write in each atom that is missing from the drawing:

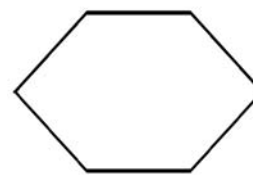


9. What distinctive shape is typical of AROMATIC carbon compounds? _____

10. Write the name and molecular formula for the three hydrocarbons shown below:







Print Name _____ Period _____ Date _____

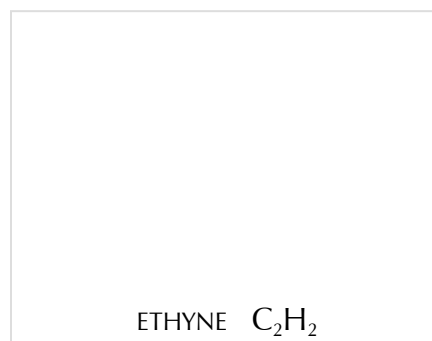
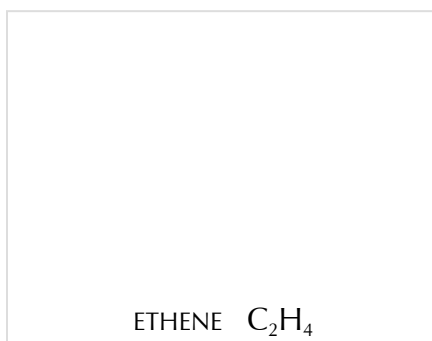
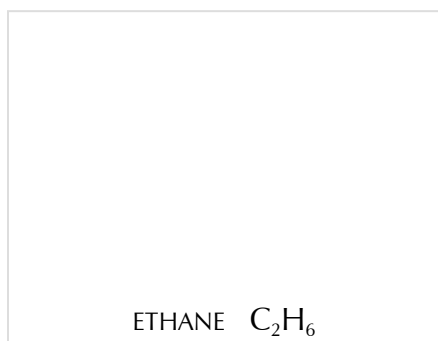
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11. In some hydrocarbons, all of the carbon atoms are joined to one another by single covalent bonds. Such compounds are assigned to the _____ family.

12. When two or more of the carbon atoms in a hydrocarbon are joined to one another by a double bond, the compound is assigned to the **family** known as the _____.

13. Which **family** represents those carbon compounds in which two or more of the carbon atoms are joined to each other by a triple bond? _____

14. Draw each of the following:



15. What are the NAMES of the first six ALKANES? _____

16. What are the NAMES of the first five ALKENES? _____

17. What are the NAMES of the first five ALKYNES? _____
