

# A-Level Chemistry Introduction to Organic Chemistry (Multiple Choice) <br> Question Paper 

Time available: 27 minutes Marks available: 25 marks

1. Which compound has $E-Z$ isomers?

A $\mathrm{CH}_{2}=\mathrm{CHBr}$ $\square$
B $\mathrm{CH}_{2}=\mathrm{CBr}_{2}$ 0

C $\mathrm{CHBr}=\mathrm{CHBr}$ $\square$
D $\mathrm{CBr}_{2}=\mathrm{CHBr}$ 0
(Total 1 mark)
2. Which compound has a molecular formula that is different from the others?



B



C



D
 $\bigcirc$
(Total 1 mark)
3. Which is the correct general formula for non-cyclic compounds in the homologous series?
A alcohols
$\mathrm{C}_{n} \mathrm{H}_{2 n+2} \mathrm{O}$
0
B aldehydes
$\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{n}} \mathrm{H}_{2 \mathrm{n}+1} \mathrm{O}$
$\bigcirc$
C esters
$\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{n}} \mathrm{H}_{2 \mathrm{n}+1} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ $\square$
D primary amines
$\mathrm{C}_{n} \mathrm{H}_{2 \mathrm{n}+2} \mathrm{~N}$
$\bigcirc$
4. What is the IUPAC name for this compound?


A 2-dimethyl-3-fluoropentane $\square$
B 2,2-dimethyl-3-fluoropentane $\square$
C 3-fluoro-2,2-dimethylpentane $\square$

D 3-fluoro-2-dimethylpentane

(Total 1 mark)
5. Which compound has the lowest relative molecular mass?
A ethanoic acid


B 1-fluoropropane


C propanenitrile


D propylamine

(Total 1 mark)
6. Which has $E-Z$ isomers?
A $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{Br}_{2}$
0
B $\quad \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{Br}$
0
C $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{Br}_{2}$

D $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{Br}$

7. Which is the mechanism for this conversion?


A Addition-elimination $\square$
B Electrophilic substitution $\square$
C Free-radical substitution


D Nucleophilic substitution

(Total 1 mark)
8. Which compound is not an isomer of the following compound?


A $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{COCH}_{3}$

B $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CHCH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}$


C $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{CHCHO}$


D $\mathrm{CH}_{2}=\mathrm{CHCH}_{2} \mathrm{CHO}$ $\square$
9. How many isomers are there of $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{9} \mathrm{~N}$ ?
A 2
$\bigcirc$
B 3 $\square$
C 4 $\square$
D 5

10.

Methylbenzene reacts with a mixture of concentrated nitric acid and concentrated sulfuric acid. What is the name of the mechanism for this reaction?

A Electrophilic addition $\square$

B Electrophilic substitution


C Nucleophilic addition $\bigcirc$

D Nucleophilic substitution $\circ$
(Total 1 mark)
11. How many structural isomers with an unbranched carbon chain have the molecular formula $\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{8} \mathrm{Br}_{2}$ ?

A 4


B 5


C 6


D 7

(Total 1 mark)
12. Which can be both an empirical and molecular formula of a stable compound?
A $\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ $\square$
B $\mathrm{P}_{4} \mathrm{O}_{10}$

C $\mathrm{NH}_{2}$

D $\mathrm{CH}_{3}$

(Total 1 mark)
13. Which compound is a structural isomer of Z-but-2-ene?

A butane


B E-but-2-ene


C cyclobutane


D methylbut-2-ene

(Total 1 mark)
14. Which equation is a propagation step in the conversion of trichloromethane into tetrachloromethane by reaction with chlorine in the presence of ultraviolet light?

A $\quad \mathrm{CHCl}_{3}+\mathrm{Cl}_{2} \rightarrow \mathrm{CCl}_{4}+\mathrm{HCl}$


B $\quad \bullet \mathrm{CCl}_{3}+\bullet \mathrm{Cl} \longrightarrow \mathrm{CCl}_{4}$

c $\quad \mathrm{CHCl}_{3}+\bullet \mathrm{Cl} \longrightarrow \mathrm{CCl}_{4}+\bullet \mathrm{H}$ 0

D $\quad \bullet \mathrm{CCl}_{3}+\mathrm{Cl}_{2} \rightarrow \mathrm{CCl}_{4}+\bullet \mathrm{Cl}$ $\square$
(Total 1 mark)
15. What is the total number of structural isomers with the molecular formula $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{HBrClF}_{3}$ ?
A 2
0
B $\quad 3$

C $\quad 4$

D 5

(Total 1 mark)
16. Which compound does not show stereoisomerism?

A 1,2-dichloropropene


B 1,2-dichloropropane 0

C 1,3-dichloropropene 0

D 1,3-dichloropropane 0
17. Which is a pair of functional group isomers?

笛


0

Cos

$\square$

C


$\square$

D



(Total 1 mark)
18. How many isomers have the molecular formula $\mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{H}_{12}$ ?

A 2 $\square$

B 3 $\square$

C 4


D 5
0
19. How many structural isomers have the molecular formula $\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{9} \mathrm{Br}$ ?

A 2


B 3 $\square$
C $\quad 4$


D 5 0
(Total 1 mark)
20.

The correct systematic name for $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2}$ C Che $_{\mathrm{C}}^{\mathrm{CCH}}$
A 2,3-diethylbut-2-ene
B 2-ethyl-3-methylpent-2-ene
C 4-ethyl-3-methylpent-3-ene
D 3,4-dimethylhex-3-ene
(Total 1 mark)
21. How many structural isomers, which are aldehydes, have the molecular formula $\mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{H}_{10} \mathrm{O}$ ?

A 2
B 3
C 4
D 5
(Total 1 mark)
22.

The correct systematic name for $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{CHC} \stackrel{\stackrel{\mathrm{CH}}{2}}{\stackrel{\mathrm{CH}_{2}}{\mathrm{~L}} \mathrm{CH}_{3}}$
A 2-ethyl-3,4-dimethylpent-2-ene
B 4-ethyl-2,3-dimethylpent-3-ene
C 2,3,4-trirnethylhex-3-ene
D 3,4,5-trimethylhex-3-ene
23. This question concerns the preparation of the plastic poly(methyl 2-methylpropenoate) (Perspex), starting from propanone.


Which one of the following is not a structural isomer of Compound $\mathbf{M}$ ?

A


B


C


D

24. Which one of the following is a pair of functional group isomers?

A $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COOCH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{3}$ and $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{COOCH}_{3}$
B $\quad\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{CHCH}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2}$ and $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{3} \mathrm{CCH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{3}$
C $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OCH}_{3}$ and $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{CHOH}$
D $\mathrm{ClCH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CHCH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}$
25. Which one of the following can exhibit both geometrical and optical isomerism?

A $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{CHCH}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right) \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{3}$
B $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CHCH}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right) \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{3}$
C $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{C}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2}$
D $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right) \mathrm{CH}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right) \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{CH}_{2}$

