



الإجابة النموذجية لامتحان الكيمياء العضوية التطبيقية

185 ك  
(نصف ورقة امتحانية)

الفرقة : الاولى  
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قسم : الكيمياء  
كلية : العلوم

**I- Choose the correct answer:**

- 1) A zwitter ion is .....  
A. a positively charged ion without a metal atom in it  
B. a negatively charged ion without metal atom in it  
C. **an ion with positive and negative charges at a different point on it.**  
D. a heavy ion with a small charge on it.
- 2) Glucose can't be classified as .....  
A. hexose                      B. carbohydrate                      C. aldose                      **D. oligosaccharide**
- 3) On heating glucose with Fehling's solution we get a precipitate whose colour is  
A. Yellow                      **B. Red**                      C. Black                      D. White
- 4) Glucose and fructose can be distinguished by .....  
A. Molish test    B. acetyl chloride    C. phenylhydrazine    **D. cone. Solution of alkali**
- 5) The disaccharide present in milk .....  
A. Sucrose                      B. Maltose                      **C. Lactose**                      D. Cellobiose
- 6) The mixture formed on hydrolysis of sucrose is .....  
A. Dextrorotatory    **B. Laevorotatory**    C. Isorotatory                      D. None
- 7) The substance that forms the plant cells walls is .....  
A. **cellulose**                      B. sucrose                      C. glycogen                      D. starch
- 8) Which one of the following is the reagent used to identify glucose.....  
A. Neutral ferric chloride                      B. Chloroform and alcoholic KOH  
C. **Ammonical silver nitrate**                      D. Sodium ethoxide
- 9) On hydrolysis of starch, we finally get .....  
**A. Glucose**                      B. Fructose                      C. Both                      D. Sucrose
- 10) Proteins are hydrolysed by enzymes into..... acids.  
A. Dicarboxylic    B. Hydroxy                      C. Amino                      D. Aromatic
- 11) Nylon is .....  
A. Polyester                      **B. polyamide**                      C. polyethylene                      D. polypropylene
- 12) Dacron is .....  
**A. polyester**                      B. polyamide                      C. polyethylene                      D. polypropylene
- 13) Polyester is formed by polymerization of dicarboxylic acid with .....  
**A. Diol**                      B. methyl alcohol    C. Diamine                      D. none of them
- 14) Polyamide is formed by polymerization of dicarboxylic acid with.....  
A. Diol                      B. methyl alcohol    **C. Diamine**                      D. none of them
- 15) Polyethylene can be formed by polymerization of .....  
**A. ethylene**                      B. ethylene glycol    C. ethane                      D. ethyl chloride
- 16) Polyvinyl chloride is formed by polymerization of .....  
A. propylene                      B. ethylene                      C. butylene                      **D. vinyl chloride**
- 17) Nylon 6,6 is formed from adipic acid with.....  
A. **hexamethylene diamine**                      B. tetramethylene diamine  
C. pentamethylene diamine                      D. trimethylene diamine
- 18) Nylon 6, 10 is formed from hexamethylene diamine with.....  
A. 1, 3-propandioic    B. 1,5-pentandioic    C. 1,8-octandioic                      **D. 1,10-decandioic**
- 19) Polymer is .....molecules of monomers  
A. 3                      B.4                      C. 5                      **D. n**

- 20) Polymers classified in to .....polymers.  
 A. substitution    B. addition    C. condensation    **D. b and c**
- 21) Condensation polymers occurred with elimination of .....molecules  
**A. water**    B. acid    C. alkane    D. salt
- 22) Polymerization process can be stopped by stopping.....  
 A. temperature    B. pressure    C. catalyst    **D. all of them**
- 23) Synthetic polymer formed in .....  
 A. human    B. plant    C. animal    **D.in laboratory**
- 24) Nitrocellulose is ..... polymer  
 A. Natural    B. synthetic    **C. Semi-synthetic**    D. none of them
- 25) Proteins are ..... polymer  
**A. natural**    B. synthetic    C. Semi-synthetic polymer    D. none of them
- 26) From types of dyes are.....  
 A. Nitro dyes    B. Nitroso dyes    C. Azo dyes    **D. all of them**
- 27) .....can be used to prepare azodye.  
 A. Aromatic amine    B. Aliphatic amine    C. Aromatic acid    D. None of them
- 28) Cellulose acetate is ..... polymer  
 A. Natural    B. Synthetic    **C. Semi-synthetic**    D. none of them
- 29) Benzene diazonium chloride is formed by aromatic amine (aniline) with .....  
 A. Nitric acid    B. Hydrochloric acid    C. sulphuric acid    **D. Nitrous acid**
- 60) Benzene diazonium chloride can couple with aromatic compound contains .....  
 group to form azodye.  
 30) A. Nitro    B. Aldehyde    **C. Hydroxyl**    D. carboxylic