1. What is the IUPAC name of the organic compound that has the formula shown below?

A) 1,1-dimethylbutane
B) 2-methylpentane
C) hexane
D) 4-methylpentane
2. Which compound is a saturated hydrocarbon?
A) propanal
B) propane
C) propene
D) propyne
3. Which compound is a member of the same homologous series as $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{8}$ ?
A) $\mathrm{CH}_{4}$
B) $\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{8}$
C) $\mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{H}_{8}$
D) $\mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{H}_{10}$
4. Hydrocarbons are compounds that contain
A) carbon, only
B) carbon and hydrogen, only
C) carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, only
D) carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen, only
5. A molecule of a compound contains a total of 10 hydrogen atoms and has the general formula $\mathrm{C}_{n} \mathrm{H}_{2 n+2}$. Which prefix is used in the name of this compound?
A) but-
B) dec-
C) oct-
D) pent-
6. Which formula represents an unsaturated hydrocarbon?
A)

B)

C)

D)

7. Which organic compound is a saturated hydrocarbon?
A) ethyne
B) ethene
C) ethanol
D) ethane
8. Which formula represents a hydrocarbon?
A) $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CHO}$
B) $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{3}$
C) $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{COOH}$
D) $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{COOCH}_{3}$
9. Which compound is a saturated hydrocarbon?
A) hexane
B) hexene
C) hexanol
D) hexanal
10. Which structural formula correctly represents a hydrocarbon molecule?
A)

B)

C)

D)

11. Which hydrocarbon is saturated?
A) propene
B) ethyne
C) butene
D) heptane
12. In saturated hydrocarbons, carbon atoms are bonded to each other by
A) single covalent bonds, only
B) double covalent bonds, only
C) alternating single and double covalent bonds
D) alternating double and triple covalent bonds
13. Which formula represents a molecule of a saturated hydrocarbon?
A) $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{2}$
B) $\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{10}$
C) $\mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{H}_{8}$
D) $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{6}$
14. Which formula represents a saturated hydrocarbon?
A) $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{2}$
B) $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{4}$
C) $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{4}$
D) $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{8}$
15. Which structural formula represents a saturated hydrocarbon?
A)

B)

C)

D)

16. Natural gas is mostly comprised of
A) butane
B) ethane
C) methane
D) propane
17. Which compound is a hydrocarbon?
A) $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{I}$
B) $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{OCH}_{3}$
C) $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COOH}$
D) $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{3}$

18 . What is the geometric shape of a methane molecule?
A) triangular
B) rectangular
C) octahedral
D) tetrahedral
19. As the number of carbon atoms in each successive member of a homologous hydrocarbon series increases, the number of possible isomers
A) decreases
B) increases
C) remains the same
20. A hydrocarbon molecule is considered to be saturated if the molecule contains
A) single covalent bonds, only
B) a double covalent bond, only
C) a triple covalent bond
D) single and double covalent bonds
21. Which formula represents butane?
A) $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{3}$
B) $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{3}$
C) $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{3}$
D) $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{3}$
22. Which of the following compounds has the greatest possible number of isomers?
A) butane
B) ethane
C) pentane
D) propane
23. Which compound is a member of the alkane series?
A) $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{6}$
B) $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{6}$
C) $\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{6}$
D) $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{6}$
24. What is the total number of carbon atoms contained in an ethyl group?
A) 1
B) 2
C) 3
D) 4
25. The compound $\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{10}$ belongs to the series of hydrocarbons with the general formula
A) $\mathrm{C}_{n} \mathrm{H}_{2 n}$
B) $\mathrm{C}_{n} \mathrm{H}_{2 n+2}$
C) $\mathrm{C}_{n} \mathrm{H}_{2 n-2}$
D) $\mathrm{C}_{n} \mathrm{H}_{2 n-6}$
26. Which compound is a saturated hydrocarbon?
A) methane
B) ethene
C) ethyne
D) ethanol
27. The total number of covalent bonds in a molecule of $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{8}$ is
A) 11
B) 10
C) 3
D) 8
28. All carbon-carbon bonds in a saturated hydrocarbon molecule are
A) single covalent
B) double covalent
C) triple covalent
D) coordinate covalent
29. Each member in the alkane series of hydrocarbons, when considered in successive order, has 1 more carbon atom and how many more hydrogen atoms?
A) 1
B) 2
C) 3
D) 4
30. Which alkane has isomers?
A) methane
B) ethane
C) propane
D) butane
31. Which is a saturated hydrocarbon?
A) ethene
B) ethyne
C) propene
D) propane
32. A carbon atom in an alkane has a total of
A) 2 covalent bonds
B) 2 ionic bonds
C) 4 covalent bonds
D) 4 ionic bonds
33. Which hydrocarbon is the most abundant component of natural gas?
A) butane
B) propane
C) ethane
D) methane
34. Which compound has the molecular formula $\mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{H}_{12}$ ?
A) butane
B) pentane
C) 2,2-dimethyl butane
D) 2,2-dimethyl pentane
35. The compound $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{3}$ belongs to the series that has the general formula
A) $\mathrm{C}_{n} \mathrm{H}_{2 n-2}$
B) $\mathrm{C}_{n} \mathrm{H}_{2 n+2}$
C) $\mathrm{C}_{n} \mathrm{H}_{n-6}$
D) $\mathrm{C}_{n} \mathrm{H}_{n+6}$

