



الإجابة النموذجية لامتحان الكيمياء العضوية التطبيقية

185 ك  
(نصف ورقة امتحانية)

الفرقة : الاولى  
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الممتحن : د/ محمد عبد الرحمن موسى ابو ريا  
قسم : الكيمياء  
كلية : العلوم

**I- Choose the correct answer:**

- 1) Lanolin is a nature product extracted from.....  
**A. Animal.**            B. Plants.            C. vegetables.            D. seeds.
- 2) The most important composition of perfumes is .....  
**A. odoriferous.**    B. vehicle.            C. fixtive.            D. resins.
- 3) A .....is a substance added to food, and many other products to prevent decomposition by microbial growth.  
**A. preservative.**    B. food coloring.    C. fats.            D. antioxidant.
- 4) Sulphadrugs are synthetic antimicrobial agents that contain ..... group.  
**A. sulfonamide.**    B. ester.            C. alcoholic.            D. carboxylic
- 5) Paracetamol is a common drug used to decrease the body.....  
A. infection.            **B. temperature.**    C. toxicity.            D. oxidation.
- 6) .....a substance used in perfumes to reduce the evaporation rate and improve stability.  
A. Preservative.    B. Odoriferous.    C. Vehicle.            **D. Fixative.**
- 7) .....is a chemical reaction that can produce free radicals, leading to chain reactions that may damage cells.  
A. Reduction.    B. Addition.            **C. Oxidation.**            D. Substitution.
- 8) .....is a sugar substitute is a food additive that provides a sweet taste like that of sugar.  
A. Sodium benzoat.    **B. Saccharine.**    C. Glycerol.            D. Sulphadiazine.
- 9) The surfactants molecules classified according to.....  
**A. charges of head group.**    B. tail length.    C. type of chain.    D. its uses.
- 10) The composition of triglyceride is glycerol and.....  
A. Acetic acids.    **B. Fatty acids.**    C. unsaturated acids.    D. polycarboxylic acids.
- 11) Paracetamol can be prepared from .....  
A. benzaldehyde.    B. Acetone.            **C. p-amino phenol.**            D. p-methoxy phenol.
- 12) Aspirin a medication, often used to treat pain, fever, and inflammation which is.....  
**A. acetylsalicylic acid.**    B. methylsalicylate.    C. phenol.            D. methylbenzoate.
- 13) Soap usually used for washing, bathing, and cleaning, it is .....  
A. triglyceride.            **B. salt of fatty acids.**    C. fatty acids.            D. fatty alcohol.
- 14) Soaps are less effective in .....  
A. water.            B. washing.            **C. hard water.**            D. A & B.
- 15) The hydrophobic groups in the surfactants molecule are usually .....  
A. heads.            B. spacers.            C. connecting groups.    **D. tails.**
- 16) DDT was used as .....  
A. an insect repellent.    B. a treat pain.            **C. an insecticide.**            D. a detergent.
- 17) Dibutylhydroxytoluene (BHT) can be used as .....  
A. food coloring.            **B. antioxidant.**            C. preservation.            D. sweeteners.
- 18) The hydrophilic groups in the surfactants molecule are usually .....  
**A. heads.**            B. spacers.            C. connecting groups.    D. tails.
- 19) The alkali hydrolysis of triglycerides gives .....  
A. glycerol.            B. salt of fatty acids.    C. fatty alcohols.            **D. A & B.**

- 20) DDT can be prepared from chlorobenzene and.....  
**A. chloral.**                      B. phenol.                      C. formaldehyde.                      D. Iodal.
- 21) General formula for carbohydrates is .....  
 A.  $C_nH_{2n}O_{2n+2}$                       B.  $C_x(H_2O)_2x$                       **C.  $C_x(H_2O)_y$**                       D. None
- 22) Which is aldohexose.....  
**A. Glucose**                      B. Fructose                      C. Sucrose                      D. Cellulose
- 23) Glucose is .....  
**A. monosaccharide**                      B. disaccharide                      C. trisaccharide                      D. polysaccharide
- 24) Sucrose is a .....  
 A. monosaccharide                      **B. disaccharide**                      C. polysaccharide                      D. dipeptide
- 25) Lactose on hydrolysis gives ..... molecules.  
 A. two glucose                      B. two galactose                      C. a galactose                      **D. a galactose and glucose**
- 26) Glycogen is .....  
**A. a polysaccharides found in animals**                      B. a disaccharide found in plants  
 C. a monosaccharide found in honey                      D. an enzyme found in yeast
- 27) Starch can be used as an indicator for the detection of traces of.....  
 A. Glucose in aqueous solution                      B. proteins in blood  
**C. Iodine in aqueous solution**                      D. Urea in blood
- 28) Vitamin A is also known as .....  
**A. Axerophytol**                      B. Thiamine                      C. Riboflavin                      D. None
- 29) Which one of the following contains cobalt.....  
 A. Chlorophyll                      B. Hemoglobin                      **C. Vitamin B12**                      D. Vitamin C
- 30) Which of the following is a peptide linkage .....  
 A. -CO                      **B. -CO-NH-**                      C. -CO-NH<sub>2</sub>                      D. -CO-OR