

## 26 Multiple choice questions

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- carbohydrates that cannot be hydrolysed into two or more simpler sugars, and are known as single sugar units
  - monomer
  - electrode
  - homologous series
  - monosaccharides
- atoms or molecules that are reactive as they have unpaired electrons
  - feedstock
  - fuel cell
  - free radicals
  - fermentation
- the amount of heat generated when one mole of a substance is completely combusted
  - fractional distillation
  - fraction
  - fermentation
  - molar heat of combustion
- the decomposition of carbohydrates by micro-organisms in the absence of air
  - feedstock
  - fermenting
  - fermentation
  - fraction
- atoms of the same element that have the same atomic number but different mass number i.e. they have the same number of protons, but a different number of neutrons
  - enzymes
  - isomer
  - monomer
  - isotopes
- a reaction that proceeds by absorbing heat
  - electrode
  - isomer
  - monomer
  - endothermic

7. the number of protons and neutrons in the nucleus of an atom
  - a. isomer
  - b. fissionable
  - c. mass number
  - d. monomer
  
8. protein molecules that act as catalysts; found in all organisms
  - a. isomer
  - b. monomer
  - c. enzymes
  - d. isotopes
  
9. a compound that contains the same numbers and kinds of atoms as another, but has a different structure
  - a. isotopes
  - b. enzymes
  - c. isomer
  - d. monomer
  
10. a carbon compound, also known as an organic compound, which is composed of only carbon and hydrogen atoms
  - a. isomer
  - b. hydrocarbon
  - c. fraction
  - d. endothermic
  
11. a process by which substances are vaporised and then condensed by cooling
  - a. fraction
  - b. functional group
  - c. fractional distillation
  - d. fermentation
  
12. a family of similar carbon compounds with differing number of CH<sub>2</sub> groups and containing the same functioning group
  - a. mass number
  - b. monosaccharides
  - c. homologous series
  - d. monomer

13. a number of connected atoms whose presence in a molecule gives rise to characteristic chemical properties
- fraction
  - electrolyte
  - fissionable
  - functional group
14. (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>6</sub>) a naturally occurring six-carbon sugar
- electrode
  - glucose
  - isotopes
  - isomer
15. a reactant used in an industrial process that is made from raw materials
- fuel cell
  - electrode
  - feedstock
  - fermenting
16. a nucleus that is able to be split
- isotopes
  - fissionable
  - mass number
  - fossil fuel
17. the small chained chemical unit that must be linked over and over to form a larger chain
- isomer
  - monomer
  - isotopes
  - enzymes
18. an aqueous solution or molten substance that contains ions that are free to move and allows charges to move between electrodes
- glucose
  - electrode
  - fraction
  - electrolyte

19. the breaking down of complex molecules brought about by some state of activity, such as when grape sugar is changed into ethanol by yeast enzymes
  - a. feedstock
  - b. fraction
  - c. fermenting
  - d. fermentation
  
20. an electrochemical cell in which the spontaneous occurrence of electrode reactions produces electrical energy
  - a. mass number
  - b. glucose
  - c. fuel cell
  - d. galvanic cell
  
21. the system provided by the IUPAC for clearly naming chemicals with an explicit or implied relationship to the structure of compounds
  - a. fermentation
  - b. isomer
  - c. monomer
  - d. IUPAC nomenclature
  
22. a naturally occurring energy source formed within the Earth's crust from decomposing plant and animal matter
  - a. fissionable
  - b. fossil fuel
  - c. mass number
  - d. fuel cell
  
23. an electric cell that converts the chemical energy of a fuel, such as hydrogen, directly into electrical energy without the need to burn the fuel
  - a. fuel cell
  - b. feedstock
  - c. fossil fuel
  - d. glucose
  
24. a chemical compound separated from a large number of compounds within a mixture
  - a. fraction
  - b. fermentation
  - c. electrode
  - d. fermenting

25. the potential voltage difference difference across the electrodes of a galvanic cell when a negligibly small current is being drawn
- endothermic
  - electromotive force (emf)
  - electrolyte
  - electrode
26. a conductor, usually a metal or graphite, through which an electrical current can enter or leave a medium, such as a solution
- fraction
  - electrode
  - electrolyte
  - glucose