

Isomers Quiz PDF

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Which of the following are examples of structural isomers? (Select all that apply)

- Ethanol and dimethyl ether
- Cis-2-butene and trans-2-butene
- Propanol and isopropanol
- Glucose and fructose

What factors can differ between isomers? (Select all that apply)

- Boiling point
- molecular formula
- Chemical reactivity
- Density

Which of the following is a characteristic of optical isomers?

- They can be separated by distillation.
- They rotate plane-polarized light.
- They have the same chemical reactivity.
- They are always superimposable.

Which statements are true about enantiomers? (Select all that apply)

- They have identical physical properties except for optical activity.
- They can be separated by ordinary physical methods.
- They rotate plane-polarized light in opposite directions.
- They have different molecular formulas.

Explain the difference between structural isomers and stereoisomers.

Which characteristics are associated with geometric isomers? (Select all that apply)

- They have different physical properties.
- They are non-superimposable mirror images.
- They differ in the arrangement around a double bond.
- They have the same connectivity of atoms.

Describe how chirality affects the properties of optical isomers.

Which property is most likely to differ between structural isomers?

- molecular formula
- Boiling point
- Atomic number
- molecular weight

Which of the following is a type of structural isomer?

- Geometric isomer
- Optical isomer
- Chain isomer
- Enantiomer

Which of the following is an example of a geometric isomer?

- Butane and isobutane
- Cis-2-butene and trans-2-butene
- Ethanol and dimethyl ether
- Lactic acid and pyruvic acid

Which type of isomerism is most relevant in the pharmaceutical industry due to different biological effects?

- Chain isomerism
- Geometric isomerism
- Optical isomerism
- Position isomerism

What type of isomerism involves different spatial arrangements around a double bond?

- Chain isomerism
- Functional group isomerism
- Geometric isomerism
- Optical isomerism

What is the main characteristic of enantiomers?

- They have different functional groups.
- They are non-superimposable mirror images.
- They have different connectivity of atoms.
- They differ in the position of a double bond.

Discuss the significance of isomerism in the pharmaceutical industry.

How can NMR spectroscopy be used to distinguish between different isomers?

Provide an example of a functional group isomer and explain how it differs from its counterpart.

What is the term for molecules with the same molecular formula but different connectivity of atoms?

- Stereoisomers
- Structural isomers
- Enantiomers
- Diastereomers

Describe a real-world application where geometric isomerism plays a crucial role.

Which of the following can be used to distinguish between isomers? (Select all that apply)

- NMR spectroscopy
- Mass spectrometry
- IR spectroscopy
- Melting point analysis

Which of the following are types of stereoisomers? (Select all that apply)

- Chain isomers
- Geometric isomers
- Optical isomers
- Position isomers