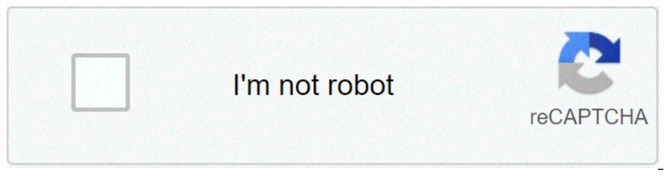

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Unit 4 chemistry test

Structure and nomenclature of organic compounds • carbon atom with reference to the amount of valence, bond strength, stability of carbon connections with other elements and formation of isomers (structural and stereomol) to explain the diversity of carbon compounds, including the identification of soaring centers in optical isomers of simple organic compounds and the difference between cis- and trans-isomers in simple geometric isomers • structures including molecular, structural and semi-structural formulas of alcans (including cycloxane) , alkens, alkina, benzene, haloalcans, primary amines, primary amen, alcohols (primary, secondary, tertiary), aldehydes, ketones, carboxylic acids and non-branched esters • systematic name of IUPAC organic compounds to C8 from no more than two functional groups for molecules confined to noncyclic hydrocarbons, haloalcans, primary amines, alcohols (primary, secondary, tertiary), carboxylic acids and non-branch esters. Lesson 1 Solution – Simple Naming of Hydrocarbons Lesson 1a Solution - simple naming of hydrocarbons by lesson 1b Solutions functional groups - writing compressed (semi-studio) lesson 2 Solutions formulas - naming hydrocarbons by more than one functional group lesson 3 Solutions - airs Lesson 4 Solutions -trans and cis isomers Lesson 4a - properties of cis and transisomeres. Lesson 5 Solution - identifying categories of shival molecules, properties and reactions of organic compounds • explanation of trends in physical properties (boiling point, viscosity) and flash point with reference to the structure and bonding lesson 6 Solutions - trends of organic molecules • organic reactions, including appropriate equations and reagents, for oxidation of primary and secondary alcohols, replacement reactions of halolics, additional reactions of alkens, hydrolysis reactions of esters, condensation reaction between amin and carboxyl acid , as well as the reaction to the esterification between alcohol and carboxylic acid Lesson 7 Solution Oxidation of primary and secondary alcohols • the ways used for the synthesis of primary haloalcans, primary alcohols, primary amines, carboxylic acids and esters, including calculations of the atomic economy and the percentage yield of single-eastern or general reactions of the way. Lesson 8 solution - Atomic economy and lesson 9 Solutions yield percentage - reactions of alkens, alcans and galloalcans. Lesson 10 Solutions - reactions of alcohols, amines, carbocylic acids and esters. Current task of revision 1 Solution - entalpia, galvanic and naming organic compounds Current task of revision 2 Solutions - equivalence, entalpia, organic current task of revision 3 Solutions - equilibrium, galvanic cells and organic pathways The current task of viewing 4 Solutions - trends in organic molecules and electrolysis Current modification of task 5 Solutions - pathways of reaction, enthal The current task of revision 6 Solution is electrolytic cells, electrolytic cells and reaction pathways. The current task of revision 7 Solution is entalpia, galvanic, edging reaction, Isomers and the atomic economy. Esthers Activity Organic Past Exam Questions 2019 VCE 2018 VCE 2018 NHT 2017 VCE 2016 VCE 2015 VCE 2014 VCE 2013 VCE 2012 VCE 2012 VCE 2012 2011 VCE 2010 VCE 2010 HSC 2009 VCE 2009 HSC 2008 VCE 2007 VCE 2006 VCE How are organic compounds classified, analyzed and used? The carbon atom has unique characteristics that explain the diversity and quantity of organic compounds that not only make up living tissue, but are also found in fuel, food, medicines and many of the materials we use in everyday life. In this unit, students explore the structural features, bindings, typical reactions and use of major families of organic compounds, including those found in food. Students study the ways in which organic structures are presented and named. They process data from instrumental analysis of organic compounds to confirm or output organic structures, and perform volumetric analysis to determine the concentrations of organic chemicals in mixtures. Students are considering the nature of the reactions involved to predict products of reaction pathways and develop ways to produce specific compounds from given initial materials. Students examine key food molecules by researching their chemical structures, the hydrolytic reactions in which they split, and the condensate reactions in which they are rebuilt to form new molecules. In this context, the role of enzymes and coenzymes in facilitating chemical reactions is studied. Students use calorium as an investigative tool to determine the energy released when burning food. A student's practical study related to energy and/or food is conducted on Unit 3 or in Unit 4, or in both blocks 3 and 4, and evaluated in Unit 4, result 3. The findings of the study are presented in the scientific poster format Result 1 organic_chemistry_topic_test.docxFile Size: 181 kbFile Type: docxDownload file organic_soln.docxFile Size: 256 kbFile Type: docxDownload file carbon_chemistry_test.. docxFile Size: 155 kbFile Type: docxDownload file carbon_test_solutions.docxFile Size: 222 kbFile Type: docxDownload file instrument_test.. docxFile Size: 129 kbFile Type: docxDownload File size instrument_test_solutions.docxFile: 82 kbFile Type: docxDownload file result 2 biomolecules.docxFile Size: 72 kbFile Type: docxDownload file biomolecules_solutions.docxFile Size: 78 kbFile Type: docxDownload file metabolism_topic_test.docxFile Size: 534 kbFile Type: docxDownload file metabolism_test soln.docxFile Size: 86 kbFile Type: docxDownload File installed, that atoms cannot created, destroyed, or split Make 4 payments from $1.49 with AfterpayQuick View Make 4 payments $1.49 with AfterpayQuick AfterpayQuick Make 4 Payments $1.49 with AfterpayQuick View Make 4 Payments $1.49 with AfterpayQuick View Make 4 Payments $1.49 with AfterpayQuick View Make 4 Payments $1.49 with AfterpayQuick View View