

# Answers to Q 1-8

## Organic Lesson 1

### Section 11.1 Questions

#### Understanding Concepts

1. Classify each of the following compounds as inorganic or organic:

- (a)  $\text{CaCO}_3(\text{s})$  inorganic
- (b)  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6(\text{l})$  organic
- (c)  $\text{CO}_2(\text{g})$  inorganic
- (d)  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}(\text{g})$  organic
- (e)  $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_6\text{CH}_3(\text{l})$  organic

"fossil" fuels → animal + plant material that have been subjected to "heat & pressure"

2. What is believed to be the origin of most hydrocarbons on Earth?

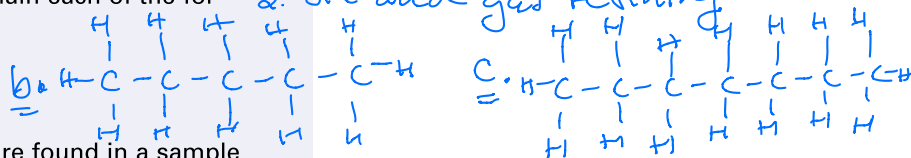
3. Identify the sources of most organic compounds.

→ 1. physical separation from petroleum + natural gas  
2. oil and gas refining

4. List three common fuels that are hydrocarbon compounds.

5. Draw a complete structural diagram to explain each of the following empirical formulas:

- (a)  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_8(\text{g})$
- (b)  $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{12}(\text{l})$
- (c)  $\text{C}_7\text{H}_{16}(\text{l})$



6. Name the following hydrocarbons, which are found in a sample of crude oil:

- (a)  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_6(\text{g})$  ethane
- (b)  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}(\text{g})$  butane
- (c)  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{14}(\text{l})$  hexane
- (d)  $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{20}(\text{l})$  nonane

$\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n+2}$  ← generic formula for an ALKANE

7. Can the hydrocarbon  $\text{C}_{45}\text{H}_{92}(\text{s})$  be classified as an alkane? Justify your answer.

$n = 45$   
 $2n + 2 = 92$   
 $\therefore \text{C}_{45}\text{H}_{92}$  is an alkane

#### Applying Inquiry Skills

8. Complete the Analysis section of the following lab report.

##### Question

What is the chemical formula, molecular structure, and name of an unknown gas?

##### Experimental Design

A sample of a gas is analyzed with a combustion analyzer and a mass spectrometer.

##### Evidence

- percent by mass of carbon = 81.68%
- percent by mass of hydrogen = 18.32%
- molar mass by analysis = 44.01 g/mol

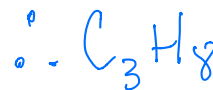
##### Analysis

(a) Determine the empirical molecular formula of the hydrocarbon, name it, and draw a structural diagram.

$81.68 \text{ g C} \left( \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{12.0 \text{ g}} \right) = 6.81 \text{ mol C} \div 6.81 = 1 \cdot 3 = 3$

$18.32 \text{ g H} \left( \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{1.0 \text{ g}} \right) = 18.3 \text{ mol H} \div 6.81 = 2.69 \cdot 3 = 8$

$= \frac{2}{3} = 0.\bar{6}$



E.F. =  $\frac{3 \text{C} = 36.0}{8 \text{H} = 8.0} = \frac{36.0}{44.0 \text{ g}}$

$\therefore \text{E.F.} = \text{M.F.} = \boxed{\text{C}_3\text{H}_8}$

#### Making Connections

9. Are fossil fuels a finite source of hydrocarbons? Provide your reasoning.

#### Reflecting

10. What will we use for an energy source and raw material for making plastics, fabric, detergents, and so on if sources of fossil fuels are depleted?