

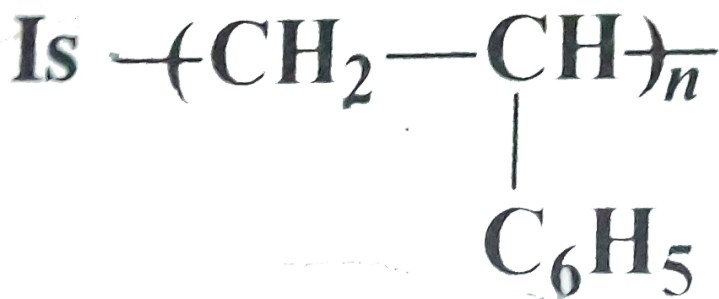


CHEMISTRY

BOOKS - CENGAGE CHEMISTRY (HINGLISH)

SYNTHETIC AND NATURAL POLYMERS

Illustration



1. Is a homopolymer or a copolymer? Is it an addition or a condensation polymer?



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2. How does the presence of benzoquinone inhibit the free radical polymerisation of a vinyl derivative?



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3. Calculate the average molecular mass of a polymer sample in which 30 % molecules have a molecular mass of 20,000, 40 % have 30,000, and the rest 30 % have 60,000



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4. A Polydisperse mixture of a polymer can be described by the following composition-molar mass data:

$N_i(\text{mol})$ 0.10 0.20 0.40 0.20 0.10

$M_i(\text{kgmol}^{-1})$ 1.00 1.20 1.40 1.60 1.80

Calculate the number -average, mass-average, and z-average molar masses.



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5. A Polydisperse mixture of a polymer can be describe by the following composition-molar mass data:

$(\text{Mass } \%), (25.0, 50.0, 25.0), (M_i(\text{kgmol}^{-1}), 1.00, 1.20, 1.40) : \}$

Calculate the number -average and the mass-average molar masses.



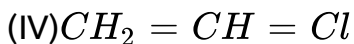
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6. Calculate the polydispersity index for the mixture described in the previous problem.

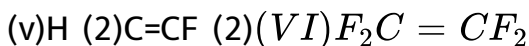
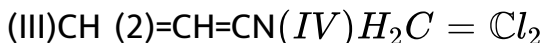


Solved Example

1. (a) Give the decreasing order of reactivities of the following monomers towards cationic addition polymerisation.



(b) Give the decreasing order of reactivities of the following monomers towards anionic addition polymerisation.





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2. Explain why propene polymerises in isotactic, syndiotactic and atactic forms, while vinylidene chloride ($CH_2 = CCl_2$) does not.

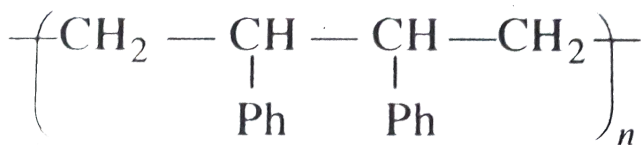
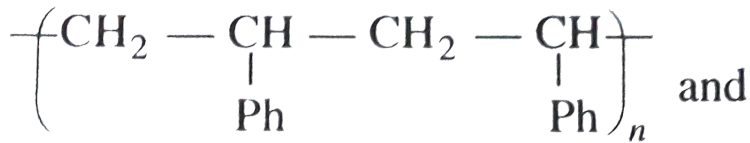
(b) Which form of polypropene (isotactic, syndiotactic, and atactic) would be optically active?



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3. (a) Explain the free radical polymerisation of styrene.

(b) The following two possible products can be formed in this



reaction:(I)

Which product is formed and why?

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4. Explain why polymerisation of acrylonitrile is preferred under anionic polymerisation, whereas polymerisation of vinylic monomers containing *EDG* is preferred under cation mechanism.

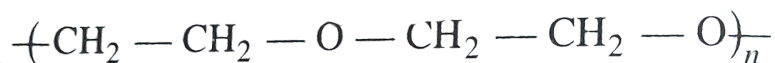
(b) Explain the polymerisation of buta-1,3-diene using different routes.

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5. (a) Why is the purest monomer used in free radical polymerisation?

(b) How does the presence of Cl_4 or CBr_4 influence the course of vinylic free radical polymerisation.

(c) What is the monomer of the polymer given below:



(d) Why does HCl develop a color in nylons \rightarrow when a drop of

HCl is added to it?



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6. A copolymer of ethene and vinyl chloride contains alternate monomers for each type. What is the mass percentage of vinyl chloride in this copolymer?



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Exercises Concept Application

1. Explain the terms polymer and monomer.

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2. What are natural and synthetic polymer? Give two examples of each.

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3. Distinguish between the terms homopolymer and copolymer and give an example of each.

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4. Explain the unctinality of a monomer?

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5. Define the term polymersation.

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6. Is $(NH - CHR - CO)_n$ a homopolymer or copolymer?

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7. How are polymers classified on the basis of molecular forces?

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8. How can you differentiate between addition and condensation polymerisations?



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9. Explain the term copolymerisation and give two examples.



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10. Write the free radical mechanism for the polymerisation of ethene.



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11. Define thermoplastics and thermosetting polymers and give examples of each.

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12. Write the monomers used for getting the following polymers.

(i) Polyvinyl chloride (ii) Teflon (iii) Bakelite

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13. Write the name and structure of one of the common initiators used in free radical addition polymerisations.

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14. How does the presence of double bonds in rubber molecules influence their structure and reactivity?

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15. Discuss the main purpose of vulcanisation of rubber.

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16. What are monomeric repeating units of nylon-6 and nylon-6.6?

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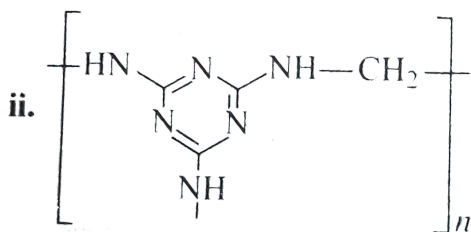
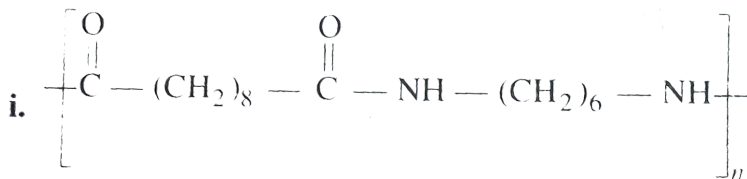
17. Write the names and structures of the monomers of the following polymers:

(i) Buna-S, (ii) Buna-N

(iii) Dacron, (iv) Neoprene

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18. Identify the monomer in the following polymeric structures.



(i)

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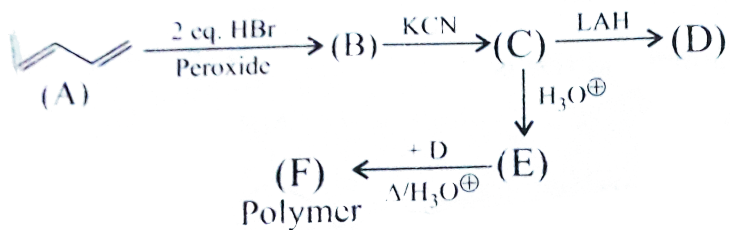
19. How is Dacron obtained from ethylene glycol and terephthalic acid?

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20. What is the biodegradable polymer? Give an example of a biodegradable aliphatic polyester.

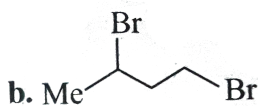
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[Exercises Linked Comprehension](#)

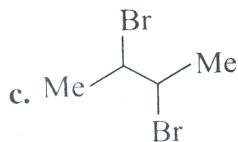


1.

Compound (B) is:



B.

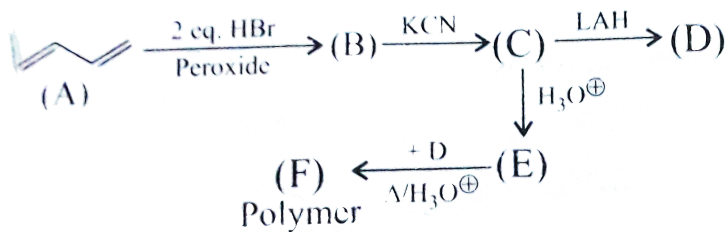


C.

D. All

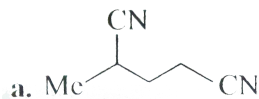
Answer: A

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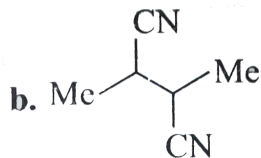


2.

Compound(C):



A.



B.

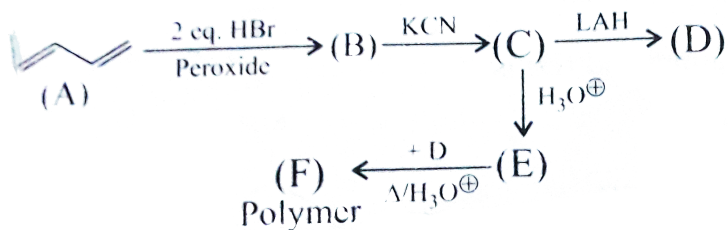


D. All

Answer: C



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3.

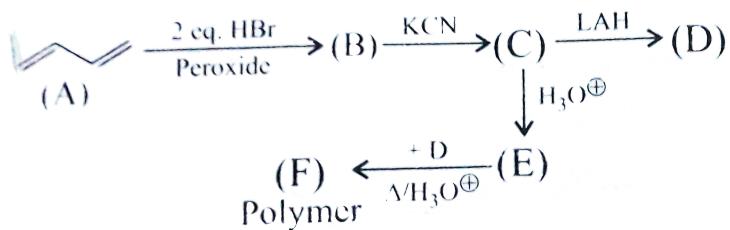
Compound (D) is:

- A. $\text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{NH}_2$
- B. $\text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_6\text{NH}_2$
- C. $\text{OHC}(\text{CH}_2)_6\text{CHO}$
- D. $\text{OHC}(\text{CH}_2)_6\text{NH}_2$

Answer: B



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4.

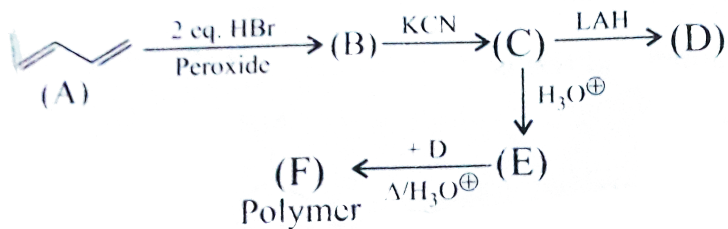
Compound (E) is:

- A. $\text{OHC}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHO}$
- B. $\text{OHC}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{COOH}$
- C. $\text{HOOC}(\text{CH}_2)_6\text{COOH}$
- D. $\text{HOOC}(\text{CH}_2)_6\text{COOH}$

Answer: D



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5.

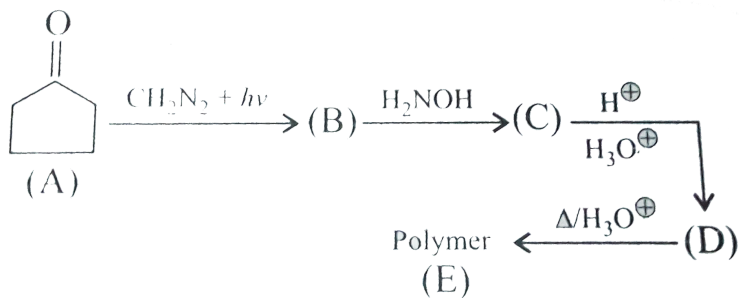
Compound (F) is:

- A. Nylon-6
- B. Dacron
- C. Nylon-6.6
- D. Nylon-6.10

Answer: C

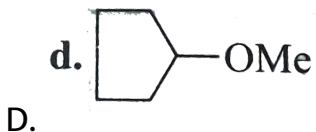
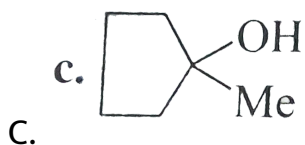
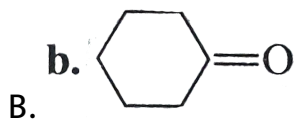
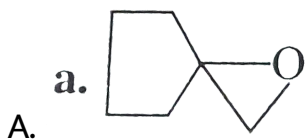


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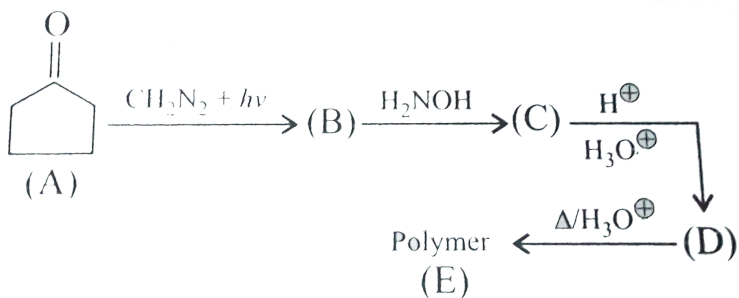
6.

Compound (B) is:



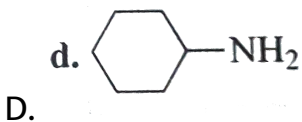
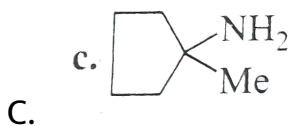
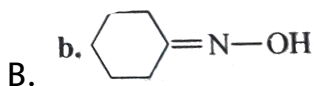
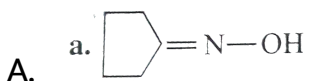
Answer: B





7.

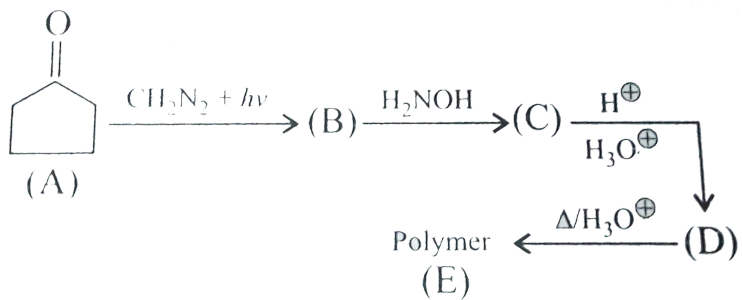
Compound(C):



Answer: B

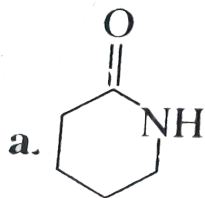


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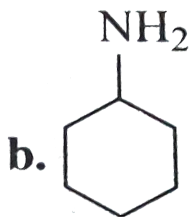


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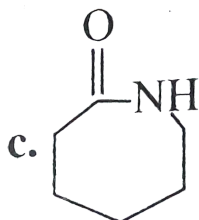
Compound (D) is:



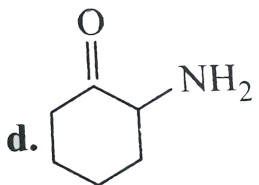
A.



B.



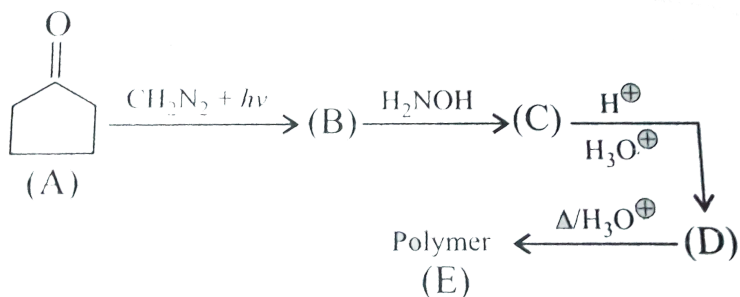
C.



D.

Answer: C

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9.

Compound (E) is:

A. Nylon-610

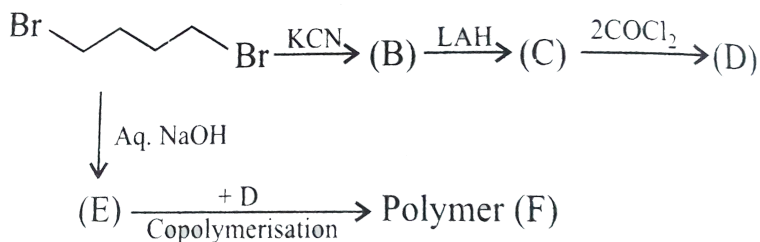
B. Nylon-5

C. Nylon-6

D. Perlon-L

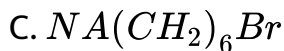
Answer: C::D

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10.

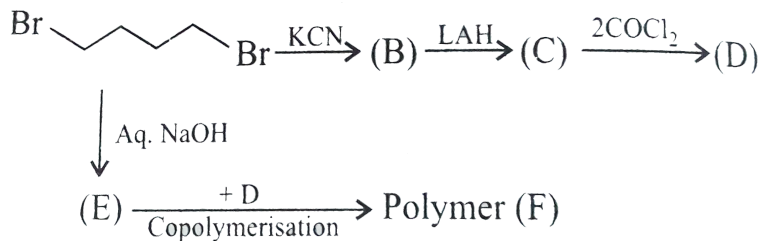
Compound (B) is:



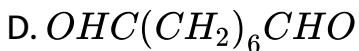


Answer: B

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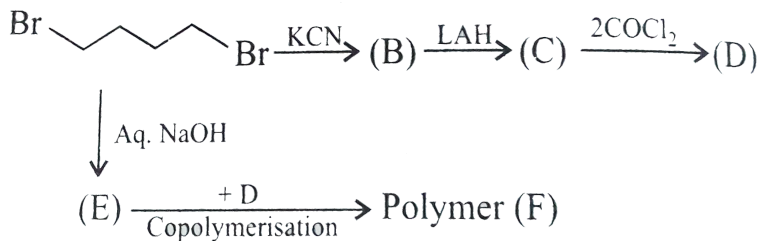


Compound(C):



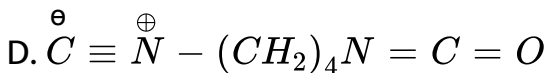
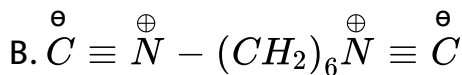
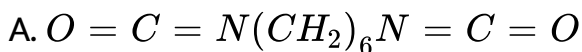
Answer: B

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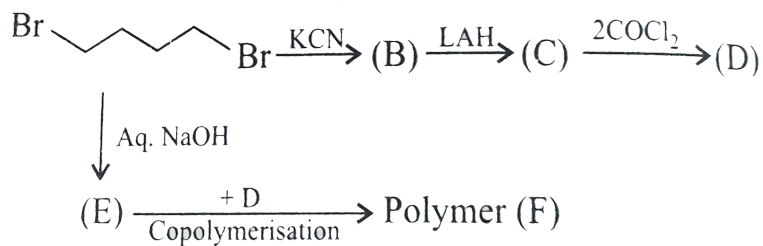
12.

Compound (D) is:



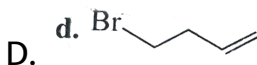
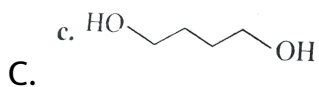
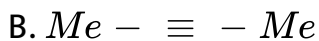
Answer: A



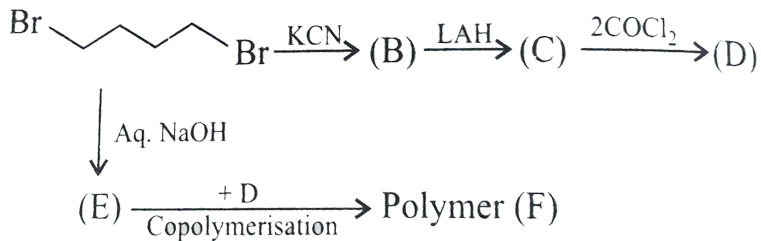


13.

Compound (E) is:



Answer: C



14.

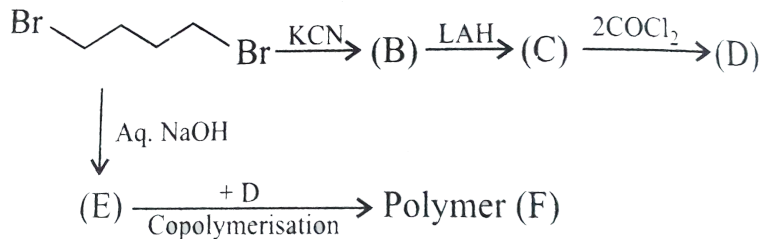
Compound (F) is:

- A. Polyurethane
- B. Perlon-*U*
- C. Perlon-*L*
- D. Nylon-6

Answer: A::B



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15.

Which of

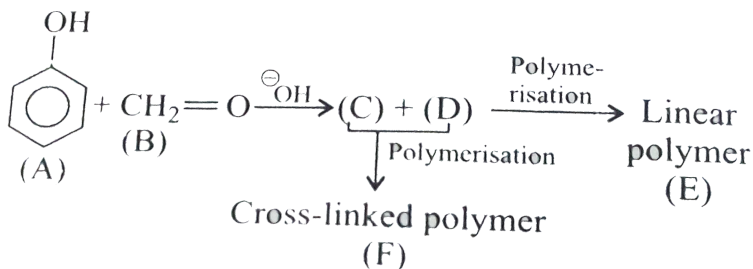
the following group does polymer(F) contains?

- A. Polyamide
- B. Polyurethane
- C. Polycarbamate ester
- D. Polyester

Answer: B::C

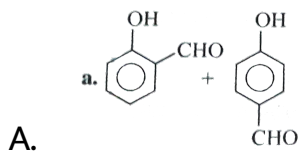


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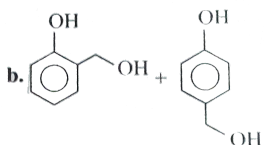


16.

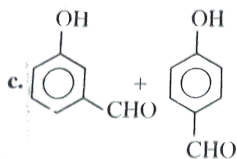
Compound (C) and (D) are:



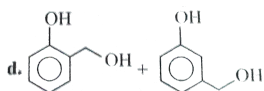
A.



B.

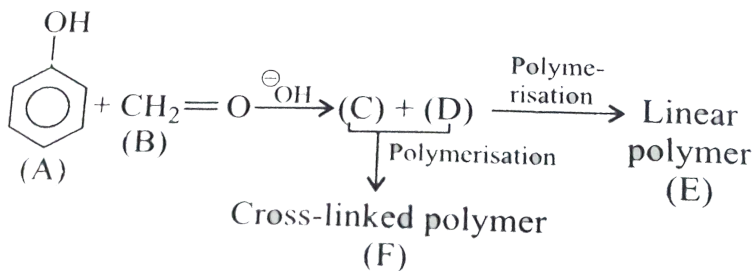


C.



D.

Answer: B

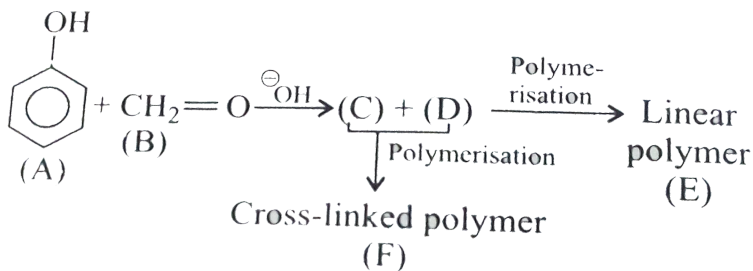


17.

The linear polymer (*E*) is:

- A. Resol
- B. Novolac
- C. Bakelite
- D. Decron

Answer: A::B



18.

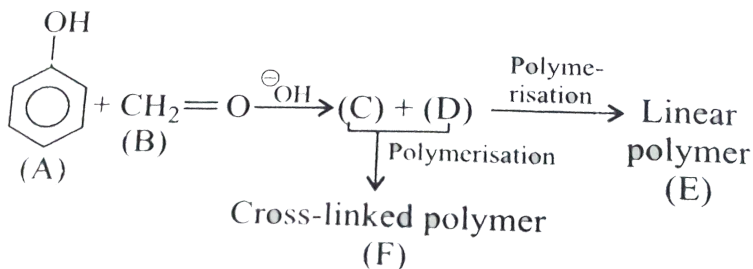
The cross-linked polymer (*F*) is:

- A. Resol
- B. Novolac
- C. Bakelite
- D. Decron

Answer: C



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19.

The linear polymer (*E*) is formed is:

A. $\frac{P}{F} \left(\frac{\text{Phenol}}{F \text{ or maldehyde}} \right) = 1$

B. $\frac{P}{F} > 1$

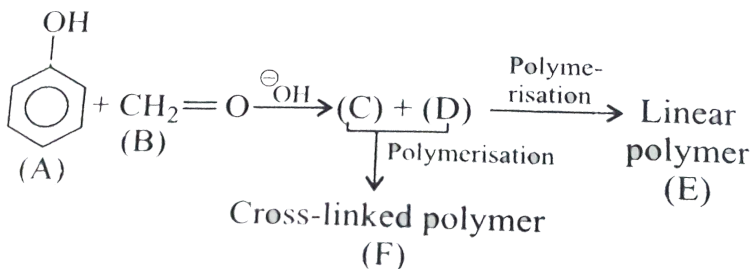
C. $\frac{P}{F} < 1$

D. None

Answer: B



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20. Which of

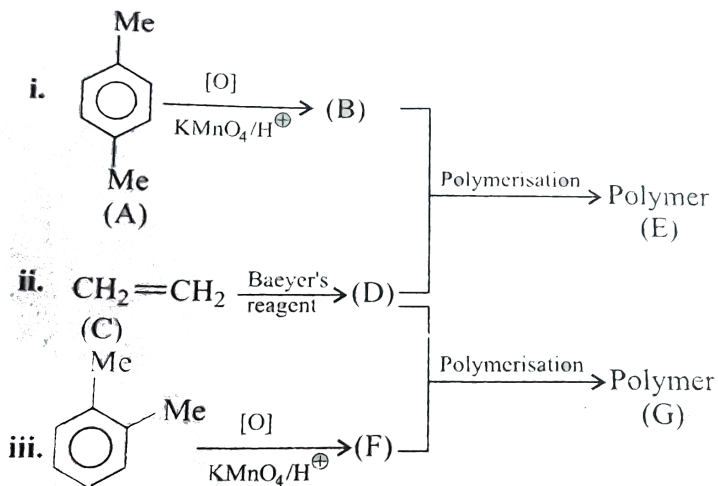
the following statement is/are correct about the polymer (E)?

- A. It is thermoplastic polymer
- B. It is thermosetting polymer.
- C. It is used in the manufacture of adhesive
- D. It is used in the manufacture of switches and plugs.

Answer: A::C



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21.

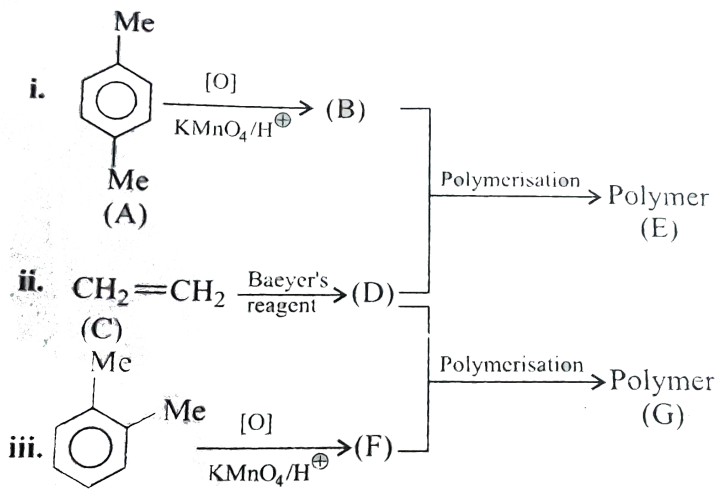
Polymer (*E*) is:

- A. Dacron
- B. Terylene
- C. Myler
- D. All

Answer: D



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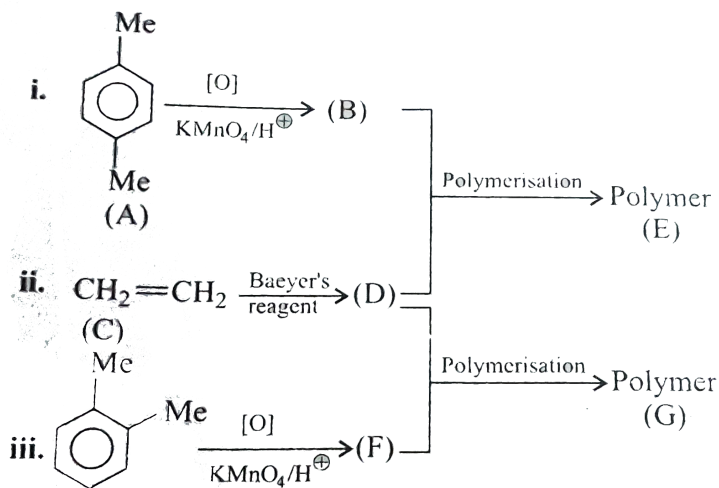
22.

It brgt

Polymer(G) is:

- A. Dacron
- B. Terylene
- C. Glyptal resins
- D. All

Answer: C



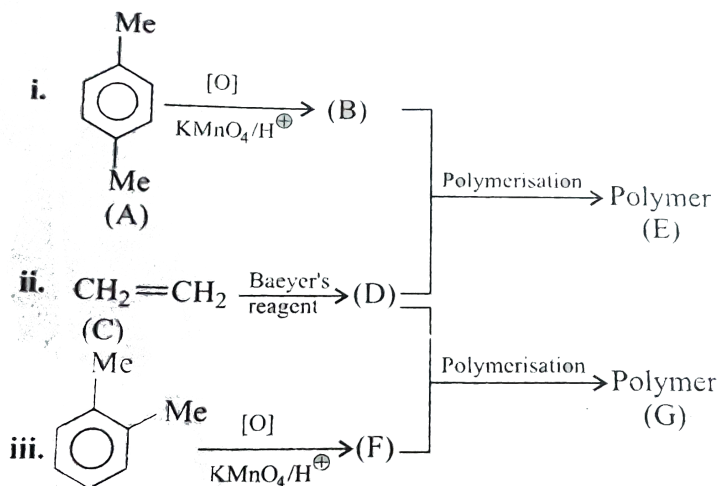
23.

Which of the following groups does polymer (*E*) contain?

- A. Polyamide
- B. Polyester
- C. Polyurethane
- D. Polycarbamate ester

Answer: B

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24.

Which of the following groups polymer (G) contain?

A. Polyamide

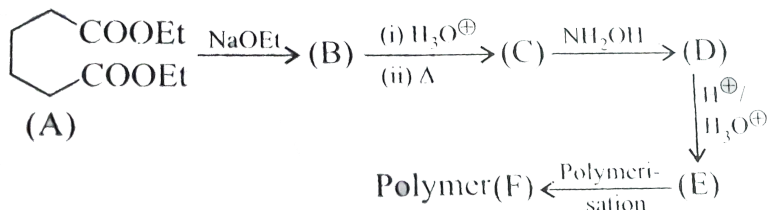
B. Polyester

C. Polyurethane

D. Polycarbamate ester

Answer: B

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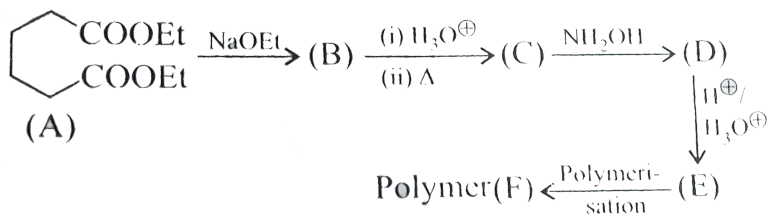
25.

The conversion (A)(B) is called?

- A. Claisen ester condensation
- B. Dieckmann reaction
- C. Inramolecular Claisen ester Condensation
- D. Claisen-Schmidt reaction

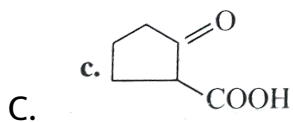
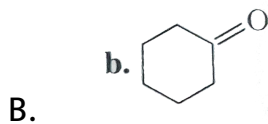
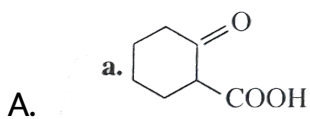
Answer: B::C

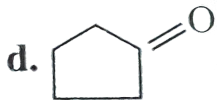
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26.

Compound (C) is:

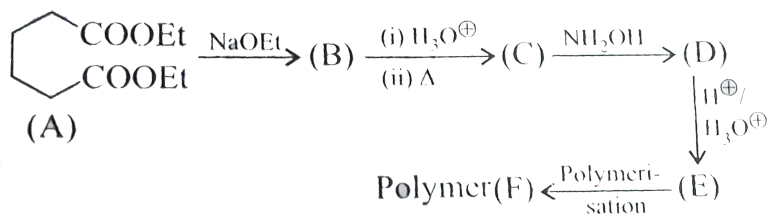




D.

Answer: D

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27.

The conversion of (D) to (E) is called:

A. Benzil-Benzilic acid rearrangement reaction

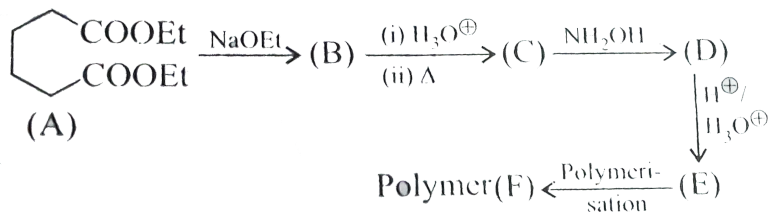
B. Benzoin condensation

C. Beckmann reaction

D. Beckmann rearrangement reaction

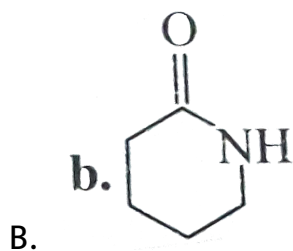
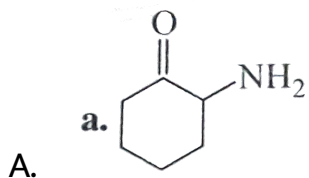
Answer: D

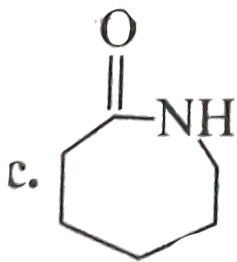
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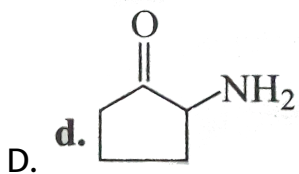
28.

Product (*E*) is:





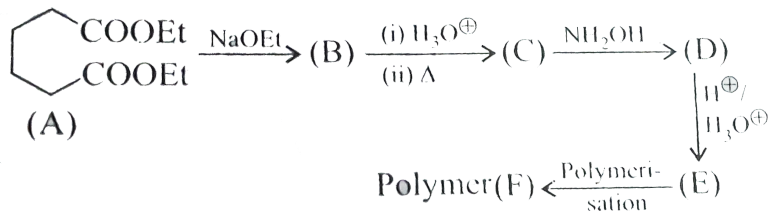
C.



D.

Answer: B

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29.

Polymer(*F*) is:

A. Nylon-6

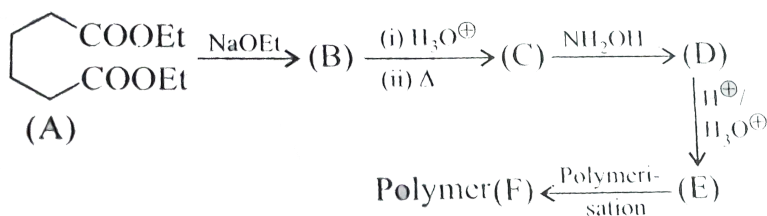
B. Nylon-5

C. Nylon-6.6

D. Nylon-5.5

Answer: B

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30.

Which of the following groups does the polymer (*F*) contain?

A. Polyester

B. Polyamide

C. Polyurethane

D. Polycarbamate ester

Answer: B



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Exercises Multiple Correct

1. Which of the following polymers can be made by cationic addition polymerisation mechanism?

A. *PVC*

B. *PP*

C. *HDPE*

D. *LDPE*

Answer: B



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2. Which of the following polymers can be made by anionic addition polymerisation mechanism?

A. *PVC*

B. *PAN*

C. Teflon

D. *PP*

Answer: A::B::C



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3. Which of the following polymers can be made by free radical addition polymerisation mechanism?

A. *PE*

B. *HDPE*

C. *LDPE*

D. Teflon

Answer: A::B::C



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4. Which of the following polymers can be made by additional polymerisation reaction?

A. Nylon-6

B. Perlon-*U*

C. *HDPE*

D. *LDPE*

Answer: C::D



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5. Which of the following polymers can be made by condensation polymerisation reaction?

A. Dacron

B. Nylon-6.6

C. Bakelite

D. *PE*

Answer: A::B::C



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6. Which of the following are plasticisers?

A. *DOP*

B. *DBP*

C. Cryesyl phosphate

D. Sodium adipate

Answer: A::B::C



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7. Which of the following are polyester polymers?

A. Bakelite

B. Dacron

C. Glyptal resins

D. Nylon5

Answer: B::C



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8. Which of the following are polyamide polymers?

A. Nylon— 6, 10

B. Nylon— 6, 6

C. Nylon— 5

D. Perlon— U

Answer: A::B::C



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9. Which of the following are polycarbamate ester polymers?

A. Polyurethane

B. Perlon- U

C. Melmac

D. Saran

Answer: A::B



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10. Which of the following statements are correct about Nylon-6, 6?

A. Nylon fibers have higher tensile strength than terylene fibers.

B. Nylon fibers have lower tensile strength than terylene fibers.

C. In nylon, there is strong intermolecular H -bonding, while in terylene there is weak dipole-dipole interaction

D. In nylon, there is weak intermolecular H -bonding, while in terylene there is strong dipole-dipole interaction

Answer: A::C



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11. Which of the following statements are correct about phenol-formaldehyde resin?

A. Novolac or resol is a linear polymer and is used in the manufacture of adhesive.

B. Bakelite is a cross-linked polymer and is used in making switches and plugs.

C. Novolac is prepared when (P/F) (phenol/formaldehyde) ratio is greater than 1, Whereas bakelite is prepared when (P/F) ratio is less than 1.

D. Novolac is prepared when $P/F < 1$, and bakelite is prepared when $P/F > 1$.

Answer: A::B::C



12. Which of the following are biodegradable polymers?

A. *PHBV*

B. Nylon-2, 6

C. Polyglycolic and polylactic acids

D. Perlon-U

Answer: A::B::C



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13. Which of the following are used as free radical chain initiators?

A. Benzoyl preoxide

B. *t*-Butyl peroxide

C. Cl_4

D. Benzoyl peroxide

Answer: A::B



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14. Which of the following are used as chain transfer agents?

A. Cl_4

B. CBr_4

C. Benzoquinone

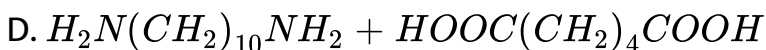
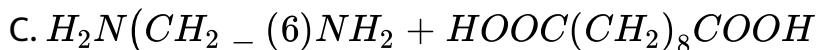
D. Benzoyl peroxide

Answer: A::B



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15. Nylon-5 – 10 can be prepared by:

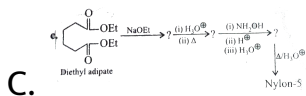
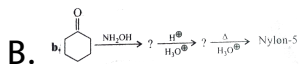
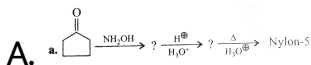


Answer: A



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16. By which of the following reaction sequence can nylon-5 be prepared?



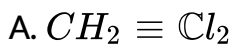
D. All

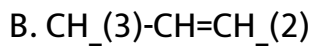
Answer: A::C



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17. Which monomer would polymerise in isotactic syndiotactic and atactic forms?





D. All

Answer: B::C



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18. Polymerisation of buta-1,3-diene by free radical mechanism gives:

A. trans-1,4-polybutadiene

B. cis-1,4-polybutadiene

C. polyvinyl polyethene

D. polyallyl polyethene

Answer: A::B::C



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19. Which of the following are biopolymers?

- A. Nucleic acids
- B. Leather
- C. Bakelite
- D. Orlon

Answer: A::B



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20. Which of the following are condensation copolymers?

A. Nylon— 6

B. Nylon-6,6`

C. Dacron

D. Glyptal

Answer: A::B::C::D



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21. Which of the following are additional homopolymers?

A. Teflon

B. *SBR*

C. *PVC*

D. Natural rubber

Answer: A::C::D



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22. Which of the following fibres are made of polyamides?

A. Wool

B. Natural silk

C. *ABS* plastic

D. *SBR*

Answer: A::b



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23. Which of the following polymers contain 1,3, - butadiene as one of the monomers?

A. Nylon-6,6`

B. *PHBV*

C. Nylon-2 - Nylon-6

D. Polychloroprene

Answer: A::B::C::D



[View Text Solution](#)

24. Which of the following are biodegradable polymers?

A. Nylon-6.6,

B. *PHBV*

C. *Nylon - 2 - Nylon - 6*

D. Polychloroprene

Answer: B::C



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25. Polymersation may occur through intermediate formation of:

A. Carbocations

B. Carbanions

C. Free radicals

D. Carbenes

Answer: A::B::C



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26. Which of the following processes can be used to prepare polystyrene?

- A. Anionic
- B. Cationic
- C. Free radicals
- D. Zigler-Natta

Answer: A::B::C::D



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27. Which of the following are not thermosetting polymers?

A. Bakelite

B. Polystyrene

C. PVC

D. Melmac

Answer: B::C



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28. Which of the following can not be used as plasticisers?

A. Sodium hexametaphosphate

B. Di-n-butylphthalate

C. Tricresyl phosphate

D. Diethyl-phthalate

Answer: B::C



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Exercises Single Correct

1. Natural rubber is:

- A. All-trans polyisoprene
- B. Chloroprene
- C. Buna-*S*
- D. All-cis polyisoprene

Answer: D



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2. Which of the following is a step-growth polymer?

A. Polyacrylonitrile

B. polyisoprene

C. Nylon

D. Polythene

Answer: C



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3. Which of the following is a chain-growth polymer?

A. Nylon

B. Dacron

C. Glyptal

D. Polypropylene

Answer: D



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4. Terylene (Dacron) is the polyeter of:

A. Hexamethylenediamine and adipic acid

B. Vinyl chloride and formaldehyde

C. Melamine and formaldehyde

D. Ethylene glycol and terephthalic acid

Answer: D



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5. The method of choice for determining the molecular weight of polymer is:

- A. Osmotic pressure
- B. Gas density
- C. Lowering of freezing point
- D. Direct weighing of a single molecule

Answer: A



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6. All terpenes have carbon skeletons made up of:

- A. Isoprenes units

B. Vinyl units

C. Alkenes

D. Ethylene units

Answer: A



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7. Isoprene, $CH_2 = C - \underset{\substack{| \\ CH_3}}{CH} = CH_2$, is the repeating unit in:

A. Vitamin A

B. Terpenes

C. Rubber (natural)

D. All the above

Answer: D



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8. Gutta percha is:

A. trans-Polyisoprene

B. Non-elastic and softens to a plastic-like material on heating.

C. Used in underwater cables and golf balls.

D. All the above

Answer: D



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9. SBR (GRS, Buna-S, Cold Rubber) is obtained by free radical initiator. The most commonly used free radical initiator is:

- A. Buta-1, 3-diene (70%) and 30% phenyl ethene (styrene)
- B. Chloroprene and styrene
- C. Vinyl acetylene and styrene
- D. Isoprene and 1, 3-butadiene

Answer: A



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10. Free radical polymerisation requires a free radical initiator. The most commonly used free radical initiator is:

A. $Ph - CO - O - O - CPh$, benzoylperoxide

B. $(CH_3)_3C - O - O - C(CH_3)_3$, tert-butyl peroxide

C. $C_6H_5 - \begin{array}{c} N \\ || \\ C_6H_5 - N \end{array} \rightarrow O$, azoxybenzene

D. CH_2N_2 , diazomethane

Answer: A



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11. The fields of polymer chemistry was revolutionised by:

A. Kharasch in *USA*

B. Karl Ziegler in Germany

C. Giulio Natta in Italy

D. Barton in England

Answer: B::C



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12. One would come across the terms isotactic, syndiotactic, and atactic in connection with the chemistry of:

A. Polymers

B. Dyes

C. Crystals

D. Textiles

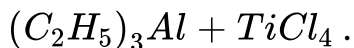
Answer: A



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13. Ziegler -Natta catalysts

A. Are triethyl aluminium titanium tetrachloride complex



B. Are used to prepare stereospecific addition polymers.

C. Are employed to have stereochemical

D. All the above.

Answer: A



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14. Saran is a copolymer of:

A. Vinyl chloride and vinyl acetate

B. Vinylidene chloride (1,1-dichloroethene) and vinyl chloride

C. Ethylene chloride and vinyl chloride

D. Vinyl acetate and methyl acetate

Answer: B

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15. Polyurethanes:

A. Have structure features of both an ester and an amide.

B. Have a formula $H_2N - \underset{\begin{array}{c} || \\ O \end{array}}{C} - O - CH_2 - CH_3$.

C. Are obtained from *p*-phenylene diisocyanate and ethylene glycol.

D. Are used as foam rubber in upholstery.

Answer: C



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16. A Copolymer is :

A. Styrene butadiene rubber

B. Polythene

C. Terylene

D. Nylon

Answer: A



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17. Which one is not the chain-growth polymer?

A. Natural rubber

B. Polythene

C. Polypropylene

D. Terylene

Answer: D



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18. Which one is not a step polymer?

A. Nylon6, 6

B. Nylon-6

C. Glyptal

D. *PMMA*

Answer: D



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19. The basic unit of neoperene is:

A. Chloroprene

B. Isoprene

C. Styrene

D. Butadiene

Answer: A



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20. Nylon-6is prepared from:

A. Adipic acid and hexaamethylene diamine caprolactum

B.

C. Urea of formaldehyde

D. Noen of these

Answer: B



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21. Bakelite is :

A. Chain-growth polymer

B. Step-growth polymer

C. Both (a)and(b)

D. Elastomer

Answer: B



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22. Molecular weight of macromolecules are determined by:

- A. Elevation of boiling point
- B. Depression in freezing point
- C. Osmotic pressure
- D. None of these

Answer: C



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23. If N_1, N_2, N_3, \dots are the number of molecules with molecular masses $M_1, M_2, (M_3, \dots$ respectively, then mass average molar mass is expressed as:

A. $\frac{\sum N_i M_i^2}{\sum N_i M_i}$

B. $\frac{\sum N_i M_i}{\sum N_i}$

C. $\frac{\sum M_i^2}{\sum N_i}$

D. $\frac{\sum N_i M_i}{\sum M_i}$

Answer: A



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24. Glyptal is the polymer of:

A. Ethylene glycol

B. Ethylene glycol and phthalic acid

C. Ethylene glycol and phthalic acid

D. Ethylene glycol and adipic acid

Answer: B



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25. Which of the following is a natural polymer?

A. Bakelite

B. Cellulose

C. *PVC*

D. Neoprene

Answer: B



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26. Which one is a synthetic polymer?

A. Starch

B. Silk

C. Protein

D. Neoprene

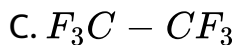
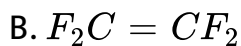
Answer: D



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27. The repeating units of *PTFE* are:

A. $Cl_2CH - CH_3$



Answer: B



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28. The interparticle forces between linear chains in Nylon-6,6 are:

A. H-bonds

B. Covalent bond

C. Ionic-bonds

D. Coordinate bonds

Answer: A



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29. Which of the following is not a condensation polymer?

A. Nylon-6, 6

B. *PTFE*

C. Dacron

D. Glyptal

Answer: B



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30. Which of the following can be remelted time and again without producing any change?

- A. Thermosetting polymers
- B. Thermoplastic polymers
- C. Bakelite
- D. Melamine

Answer: B



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31. Which of the following is a common example of fibres?

- A. Bakelite
- B. Buna-S

C. Nylon-6, 6

D. Nylon-6

Answer: C



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32. In the vulcanisation of rubber:

A. Sulphur reacts to form a new compound.

B. Sulphur cross-linked are introduced

C. Sulphur forms a very thin protective layer over rubber.

D. All the statements are correct.

Answer: B



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33. The weakest interparticle forces are present in:

- A. Thermosetting polymers
- B. Thermoplastic polymers
- C. Fibers
- D. Elastomers

Answer: D



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34. Which of the following is an example of copolymer?

- A. Buna-*S*
- B. *PAN*

C. polythene

D. *PTFE*

Answer: A



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35. Which of the following represent the example of a homopolymer?

A. *PMMA*

B. Bakelite

C. Glyptal

D. *PTFE*

Answer: D



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36. The starting material of *PCTFE* is:

- A. Monochlorotrifluoro ethylene
- B. Tetrafluoroethylene
- C. Vinyl chloride
- D. Styrene

Answer: A



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37. Cellulose is a condensation polymer is:

- A. Maltose

B. β -Glucose

C. α -Glucose

D. β -Fructose

Answer: B



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38. The chemical name of melamine is:S

A. 2, 4-Diamino-1, 3, 5-triazine

B. 2-Amino-1, 3, 5-triazine

C. 2, 4, 6-Triamino-1, 3, 5-Triazine

D. 1, 3, 5-Triamino-2, 4, 6-triazine

Answer: C



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39. Which of the following is coated as a thin layer on the inner side of non stick pans?

A. Bakelite

B. *PVC*

C. teflon

D. PMMA

Answer: C



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40. The abbreviation *PDI* refers to:

- A. dacron
- B. Teflon
- C. Polypropylene
- D. none of these

Answer: B



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41. Which polymer is generally used in carry bag?

- A. Polyester
- B. Bakelite
- C. Polyethylen
- D. Alkyd resin

Answer: C



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42. The polymer obtained from condensation of sebacic acid and hexamethylene diammine is called:

A. Terylene

B. Nylon6

C. Nylon-6, 10

D. Dacron

Answer: C



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43. Vulcanised rubber resists:

- A. Wear and tear due to friction
- B. Cryogenic temperature
- C. High Temperature
- D. Action of acids

Answer: A::D



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44. The commercial name of polymethyl (methacrylate) is:

- A. Lucite
- B. Plexiglas

C. Perspex

D. All the above

Answer: D



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45. The monomer unit of silicon, a water repellent, acid resistance, and heat resistant polymer, is:

A. Si

B. SiO_2

C. R_2SiO

D. None of these

Answer: C



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46. A polymer of prop-2enenitrile is called:

- A. Saran
- B. Orlon
- C. Dacron
- D. Teflon

Answer: b



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47. The turbidity of a polymer solution measures:

- A. Light absorbed by the solution

B. Light transmitted by the solution

C. Light scattered by the solution

D. None of the above.

Answer: C



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48. Peptide bond is a key feature in:

A. Polysaccharide

B. Proteins

C. Nucleotide

D. Vitamins

Answer: B



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49. Synthetic human hair wigs are made from a copolymer of vinyl chloride and acrylonitrile, which is called:

A. *PVC*

B. Polyacrylonitrile

C. Cellulose

D. Dynel

Answer: D



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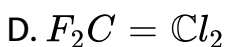
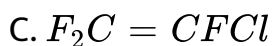
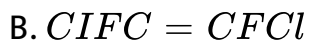
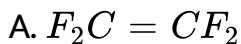
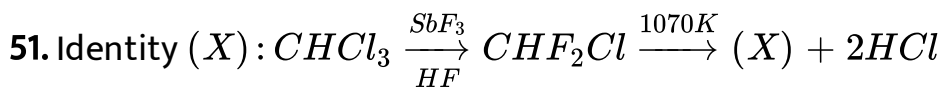
50. *GRA* is a copolymer of:

- A. Butadiene and acrylonitrile
- B. Butadiene and adipic acid
- C. Chloroprene and acrylonitrile
- D. Chloroprene and adipic acid

Answer: A



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Answer: A



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52. Isotactic polypropylene polymer is one in which:

A. All methyl groups are on one side of the extended chain. It

is a highly crystalline, has high melting point, and forms strong fibres.

B. The methyl groups present alternate regularly from one side to the other.

C. The methyl groups are distributed at random, it is a soft, elastic, and rubbery material

D. None of these

Answer: A

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53. If N_1, N_2, N_3, \dots are the number of molecules with molecular masses $M_1, M_2, (M_3, \dots)$ respectively, then mass average molar mass is expressed as:

A.
$$\frac{N_1 M_1^2 + N_2 M_2^2 + \dots}{N_1 M_1 + N_2 M_2 + \dots} = \frac{\sum N_i M_i^2}{\sum N_i M_i}$$

B.
$$\frac{N_1 M_1 + N_2 M_2 + \dots}{N_1 + N_2 + \dots} = \frac{\sum N_i M_i}{\sum N_i}$$

C.
$$\frac{\sum M_i^2}{\sum N_i}$$

D.
$$\frac{\sum N_i M_i}{\sum M_i}$$

Answer: a

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54. In Q.NO.53,Z-average molar mass($M\bar{z}$)is defined as:

A. $\frac{\sum NiMi^2}{\sum NiMi}$

B.

C. $\frac{\sum NiMi^3}{\sum NiMi^2}$

D. $\frac{\sum NiMi^3}{\sum NiMi}$

Answer: C



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55. Mass-average molecular mass of a polymer is determined

by:

A. Light scattering and ultracentrifuge method

B. Osmotic pressure

C. Depression of freezing point

D. Elevation in boiling point

Answer: A



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56. Number-average molecular mass of a polymer is determined by:

A. Light scattering and ultracentrifuge method

B. Osmotic pressure

C. Depression of freezing point

D. Elevation in boiling point

Answer: B

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57. A polymeric sample in which 30% molecules have a mass 20,000, 40% have 30,000 and the rest 30% have 60,000. The (\bar{M}_n) and (\bar{M}_w) of this sample was:

A. 36,000, 43,333

B. 43,333, 36000

C. 72,000, 86,666

D. 86,666, 72000

Answer: A

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58. The PDI (polydispersity index) is the ratio of weight to number-average molecular masses $(M_w) / (M_n)$. In natural polymers, which are generally monodispersed, PDI is and in synthetic polymers which are always polydispersed, PDI is because M_w is always than M_n .

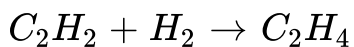
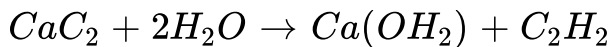
- A. Greater than 1, 1, higher
- B. 1, greater than 1, higher
- C. less than 1, 1, lower
- D. 1, less than 1, lower

Answer: B



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59. The formation of polyethylene from calcium carbide takes place as follows:



The amount of polyethylene obtained from 64 kg of CaC_2 is

A. 14 kg

B. 7 kg

C. 21 kg

D. 28 kg

Answer: D



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60. Which one of the following is used to make 'non-stick' cookware?

A. Polystyrene

B. *PVC*

C. Poly(ethylene terephthalate)

D. Polytetrafluoroethylene

Answer: D



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61. Which of the following statement is not true about polymers?

A. Polymer have high viscosity.

- B. Polymers do not carry any charge
- C. Polymers scatter light.
- D. Polymers have low molecular weight

Answer: D



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62. Natural rubber is a polymer of:

- A. Styrene
- B. Ethylene
- C. Butadiene
- D. Isoprene

Answer: D



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63. Interparticle forces present in Nylon-6, 6 are,

- A. Dipole-dipole interactions
- B. Hydrogen bonding
- C. van der Waals force
- D. None of these

Answer: B



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64. Terylene is a condensation polymer of ethylene glycol and

- A. Salicylic acid

B. Phthalic acid

C. Benzoic acid

D. Terephthalic acid

Answer: D



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65. Polymer used in bullet-proof glass is:

A. Neomex

B. Lexan

C. *PMMA*

D. Kevlar

Answer: B



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66. Nylon-6 is made from:

- A. Adipic acid
- B. Chloroprene
- C. 1, 3-Butadiene
- D. Phthalic acid

Answer: D



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67. Which of used for the formation of nylon-6, 6

- A. Sulphurous acid

B. Adipic acid

C. Sulphurous hexafluoride

D. Phthalic acid

Answer: B



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68. $F_2C = CF_2$ is a monomer of:

A. Teflon

B. Glyptal

C. Bunna-S

D. Nylon-6

Answer: A



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69. Soft drink and baby-feeding bottles are generally made of:

- A. Polyurea
- B. polyester
- C. polyimide
- D. Polystyrene

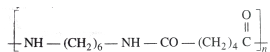
Answer: D



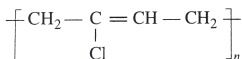
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70. Which of the following statement is not correctly matched?

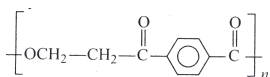
A. Nylon6, 6:



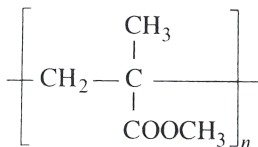
B. Neoprene6, 6:



C. Terylene6, 6:



D. PMMA6, 6:



Answer: C

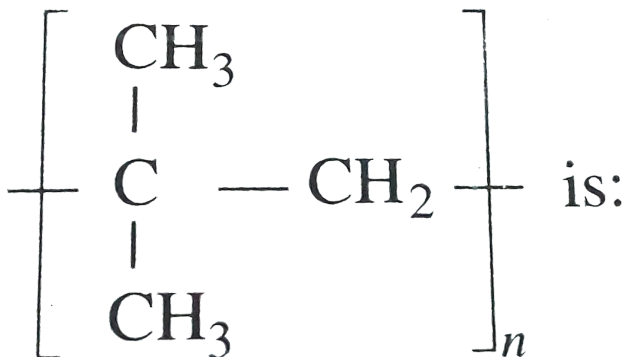


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71.

Monomer

of



is:

A. 2-Methylpropene

B. Ethene

C. Propylene

D. Styrene

Answer: A[View Text Solution](#)

72. Which of the following is used in paints?

- A. Terylene
- B. Chloroprene
- C. Glyptal
- D. Nylon

Answer: C



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73. Polymer formation from monomers starts by:

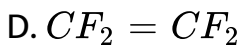
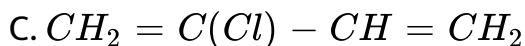
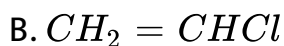
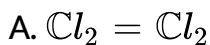
- A. Condensation reaction between monomers
- B. Conversion of monomer to monomer ions by protons
- C. Coordination reaction between monomers

D. Hydrolysis of monomers.

Answer: A

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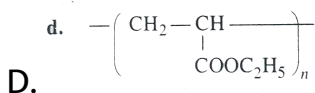
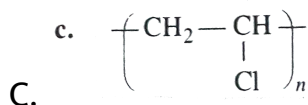
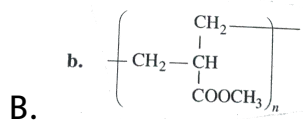
74. Which of the following monomer gives the polymer neoprene on polymerisation?



Answer: C

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75. Acrilan is a hard material and has high melting point which of the following represent its structure?



Answer: A



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76. Nylon threads are made of:

- A. Polyvinyl polymer
- B. Polyethylene polymer
- C. Polyester polymer
- D. Polyamide polymer

Answer: D



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77. Which of the following is a chain-growth polymer?

- A. Nucleic acids
- B. Starch
- C. Polystyrene
- D. Proteins

Answer: C



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78. Which of the following is a biodegradable polymer?

A. Cellulose

B. Nylon—6

C. Polyvinyl chloride

D. Polythene

Answer: A



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79. Which of the following is not correct regarding terylene?

A. Condensation polymer

B. Synthetic fibre

C. Step growth polymer

D. Thermosetting plastic

Answer: D



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80. Orlon has a unit of:

A. Vinyl cyanide

B. Isoprene

C. Glycol

D. Acrolein

Answer: A



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81. Which of the following is a copolymer?

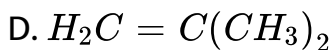
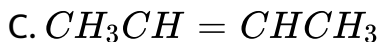
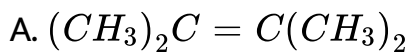
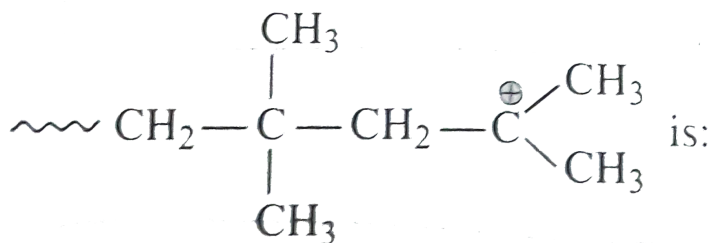
- A. Polytetrafluorethylene
- B. Polyvinyl chloride
- C. Polyethylene
- D. Nylon-6, 6

Answer: D



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82. The monomer of the polymer



Answer: D



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83. Which of the following is a fully fluorinated polymer?

A. Thiokol

B. Teflon

C. Neoprene

D. *PVC*

Answer: B



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84. Which of the following is not a polymer?

A. Sucrose

B. Teflon

C. Starch

D. Enzyme

Answer: A



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85. Which of the following is a polyimide?

A. Teflon

B. Nylon-6, 6

C. Bakelite

D. Terylene

Answer: B



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86. $\sim\left\{ \text{NH}(\text{CH}_2)_6\text{NHCO}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CO} \right\}_n\sim$ is:

- A. Additional polymer
- B. Copolymer
- C. Homopolymer
- D. Thermosetting polymer

Answer: B



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87. Which of the following polymer can be used for lubrication and as an insulator?

- A. *SBR*

B. *PAN*

C. *PTFE*

D. *PVC*

Answer: C



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88. Which of the following is the biodegradable polymer of polyimide class?

A. Nylon-6, 6

B. Nylon-2-nylon-6

C. Dextran

D. *PHBV*

Answer: B



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89. Which of the following is an additional polymer?

A. Nylon-6, 6

B. Dacron

C. High-density polythene

D. Nylon-6, 6

Answer: C



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90. Chloroprene is the repeating unit in:

A. *PVC*

B. Neoprene

C. Polystyrene

D. Polythene

Answer: B



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91. Which is not a macromolecules?

A. *DNA*

B. Insulin

C. Palmitate

D. Starch

Answer: C



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92. Teflon ,styron,and neoprene are all:

- A. Copolymers
- B. Monomers
- C. Homopolymers
- D. Condensation polymer

Answer: C



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93. Which of the following sets contains only thermoplastics ?

A. Glyptal, Melmac, *PAN*

B. Polythene, Bakelite, Nylon-6

C. *PVC*, *PMMA*, Polystyrene

D. Polypropylene, Urea-formaldehyde, Teflon

Answer: C



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94. Which of the following sets contains only copolymers?

A. *SBR*, Glyptal, Nylon-6, 6

B. Polythene, Polyester, *PVC*

C. Nylon-6, Butyl rubber, Neoprene

D. Melmac, Bakelite, Teflon

Answer: A



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Exercises Assertion Reasoning

1. Statement 1: PDI (polydispersity index) of natural polymer is unity, while that of synthetic polymer is greater than unity

Statement 2: Natural polymers are homogeneous.

- A. Statement 1 is true, statement 2 is true, statement 2 is the correct explanation of statement 1
- B. Statement 1 is true, statement 2 is true, statement 2 is not the correct explanation of statement 1
- C. Statement 1 is true, statement 2 is false

D. Statement 1 is false,statement 2is true

Answer: A

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2. Statement 1: M_n (number -average molecular mass) of a polymer is determined by osmotic pressure method, while M_w (weight -average molecular mass) is determined by ultracentrifuge method.

Statement 2: Osmotic pressure is a colligative property.

A. Statement 1 is true ,statement 2is true,statement 2is the correct explanation of statement 1

B. Statement 1 is true ,statement 2is true,statement 2is not the correct explanation of statement 1

C. Statement 1 is true ,statement 2is false

D. Statement 1 is false,statement 2is true

Answer: A



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3. Statement 1: *PUF* (polyurethane foam) is spongy.

Statement 2: During the preparation of *PUF*, CO_2 is evolved ,which forms bubbles that are trapped within the bulk of polymer. As it solidifies ,it gives spongy product.

A. Statement 1 is true ,statement 2is true,statement 2is the correct explanation of statement 1

B. Statement 1 is true ,statement 2is true,statement 2is not the correct explanation of statement 1

C. Statement 1 is true ,statement 2is false

D. Statement 1 is false,statement 2is true

Answer: A



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4. Statement 1:Buta-1, 3, -diene is the monomer of Gutta Percha.

Statement 2:Gutta Percha is formed through cationic addition polymerisation.

A. Statement 1 is true ,statement 2is true,statement2is the correct explanation of statement1

B. Statement 1 is true ,statement 2is true,statement2is not the correct explanation of statement1

C. Statement 1 is true ,statement 2is false

D. Statement 1 is false,statement 2is true

Answer: D



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5. Statement 1:Teflon has high thermal stability and chemical inertness.

Statement 2:It has strong ($C - F$)bonds.

A. Statement 1 is true ,statement 2is true,statement2is the correct explanation of statement1

B. Statement 1 is true ,statement 2is true,statement2is not the correct explanation of statement1

C. Statement 1 is true ,statement 2is false

D. Statement 1 is false,statement 2is true

Answer: A



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6. Statement 1:Plexiglas is the commerical name of *PMMA*

Statement 2:It is used in making contact lens.because it has an excellent lighr=transmission property.

A. Statement 1 is true ,statement 2is true,statement2is the correct explanation of statement1

B. Statement 1 is true ,statement 2is true,statement2is not the correct explanation of statement1

C. Statement 1 is true ,statement 2is false

D. Statement 1 is false,statement 2is true

Answer: A



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7. Statement 1: Novolac is soft and has a low melting point.

Statement 2: It is a highly cross-linked polymer.

- A. Statement 1 is true, statement 2 is true, statement 2 is the correct explanation of statement 1
- B. Statement 1 is true, statement 2 is true, statement 2 is not the correct explanation of statement 1
- C. Statement 1 is true, statement 2 is false
- D. Statement 1 is false, statement 2 is true

Answer: C



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8. Statement 1: Polybutadiene is an example of step-growth polymer.

Statement 2: Co[

- A. Statement 1 is true ,statement 2 is true,statement 2 is the correct explanation of statement 1
- B. Statement 1 is true ,statement 2 is true,statement 2 is not the correct explanation of statement 1
- C. Statement 1 is true ,statement 2 is false
- D. Statement 1 is false,statement 2 is true

Answer: D



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9. Statement 1: Bakelite is hard and has high melting point

Statement 2: Intermolecular forces of attractions in it are *H*-bonding.

A. Statement 1 is true, statement 2 is true, statement 2 is the correct explanation of statement 1.

B. Statement 1 is true, statement 2 is true, statement 2 is not the correct explanation of statement 1.

C. Statement 1 is true, statement 2 is false.

D. Statement 1 is false, statement 2 is true.

Answer: C



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10. Statement 1: Nylon fibres are stronger than terylene fibres.

Statement 2: Intermolecular forces of attraction in terylene are *H*-bonding.

- A. Statement 1 is true ,statement 2 is true,statement 2 is the correct explanation of statement 1
- B. Statement 1 is true ,statement 2 is true,statement 2 is not the correct explanation of statement 1
- C. Statement 1 is true ,statement 2 is false
- D. Statement 1 is false,statement 2 is true

Answer: C



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