



CHEMISTRY

BOOKS - MODERN PUBLICATION

POLYMERS

Exercise

1. Which of the following fibers are made of polyamides?

A. (a) Dacron

B. (b) Orlon

C. (c) Nylon

D. (d) Rayon

Answer: C



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

A. (a) Bakelite

B. (b) Nylon

C. (c) Dacron

D. (d) Teflon

Answer: D



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3. Which of the following is not a synthetic rubber?

A. (a) Neoprene

B. (b) SBR

C. (c) Thiokol

D. (d) orlon

Answer: D



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4. Neoprene is a polymer of

A. (a) Chloroprene

B. (b) Chloroquine

C. (c) Propylene

D. (d) Isoprene

Answer: A



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5. Natural rubber is a polymer of:

A. (a) isoprene

B. (b) neoprene

C. (c) chloroprene

D. (d) butadiene

Answer: A



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6. Which of the following is not an example of addition polymer:

A. (a) polystyrene

B. (b) polyethylene

C. (c) polypropylene

D. (d) Terylene

Answer: D



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7. Teflon is a type of

A. (a) Addition polymer

B. (b) synthetic rubber

C. (c) polystyrene

D. (d) Nylon

Answer: A



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8. Which one is protein fibre:

A. (a) Rayon

B. (b) Polyester

C. (c) silk

D. (d) Cotton

Answer: C



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9. Orlon is a polymer of

A. (a) Styrene

B. (b) Vinyl chloride

C. (c) Acrylonitrile

D. (d) Butadiene and adipic acid

Answer: A



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10. Nylon-6,6 is obtained from

- A. (a) Hexamethylenediamine and adipic acid
- B. (b) Phenol and formaldehyde
- C. (c) propylene and adipic
- D. (d) adipic acid and phthalic acid

Answer: A



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11. Chloroprene is used as

A. (a)detergent

B. (b)monomer

C. (c)medicene

D. (d)pesticide

Answer: D



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12. Bakelite is obtained by

- A. (a) substitution reaction
- B. (b) Polymerisation reaction
- C. (c) Addition reaction
- D. (d) elimination reaction

Answer: D



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

A. (a) Bakelite

B. (b) Nylon

C. (c) Dacron

D. (d) Teflon

Answer: D



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14. Which of the following is not a synthetic polymer:

A. (a) Buna-S

B. (b) Isoprene

C. (c) Both

D. (d) None

Answer: A



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15. A raw material used in making nylon is

A. (a) adipic acid

B. (b)butadine

C. (c) ethylene

D. (d) methyl methacrylate

Answer: D



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16. Which is naturally occurring polymer?

A. (a) Polythene

B. (b) PVC

C. (c) Acetic Acid

D. (d) Protein

Answer: B



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17. Which of the following is called a polyamide?

A. (a) Rayon

B. (b) Nylon

C. (c) Terylene

D. (d) Orlon

Answer: D



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18. Teflon is a polymer of

A. (a) monofluoroethene

B. (b) difluoroethene

C. (c) trifluoroethene

D. (d) tetrefluroethene

Answer: B



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19. Which of the following is a polyamide ?

A. (a) Teflon

B. (b) Nylon -66

C. (c) Terylene

D. (d) Bakelite

Answer: C



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20. Which polymer is generally used in carrybags:

A. (a) polyester

B. (b) Bakelite

C. (c) polypropylene

D. (d) Alkyl resin

Answer: B



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21. Caprolactum can be obtained from:

A. (a) Benzldehyde

B. (b) Cyclohexane

C. (c) Benzophenone

D. (d) Adipic acid

Answer: A



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22. Vulcanized rubber resists:

A. (a) Wear and tear due to friction

B. (b) Cryogenic temperature

C. (c) High temperature

D. (d) Action of acids

Answer: C



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23. The monomer units of silicone, a water repellent, acid resistant and heat resistant polymer is:

A. (a) Si

B. (b) SiO_2

C. (c) R_2SiO

D. (d) None of the these

Answer: C



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24. Which of the following does not cause pollution:

A. (a) Burnig of rubber

B. (b) Burning of petrol

C. (c) Use of solar energy

D. (d) Coal

Answer: B



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25. A polymer of prop-2-ene nitrile is called:

A. (a) Saran

B. (b) Orlon

C. (c) Dacron

D. (d) Tetron

Answer: D



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26. Synthetic rubber is:

A. (a) Polyester

B. (b) polyamide

C. (c) Polysaccharide

D. (d)poly(halodie

Answer: C



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27. The turbidity of a polymer solution measures:

A. (a) A light absorbed by solution

B. (b) light transmitted by the solution

C. (c) Light scattered by sloution

D. (d) None of the above

Answer: B



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28. Peptide bond is a key feature in:

A. (a) Polysaccharide

B. (b) proteins

C. (c) Nucleotid

D. (d) Vitamins

Answer: D



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29. Synthetic human hair wigs are made from a Co-polymer of vinyl chloride and acrylonitrile and is called:

- A. (a) PVC
- B. (b) Polyacrylonitrile
- C. (c) cellulose
- D. (d) Dynel

Answer: B



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30. Natural rubber is a polymer of:

- A. (a) Trans ionprene
- B. (b) Cis-isoprene
- C. (c) cis and trans isoprene
- D. (d) Non of these

Answer: A



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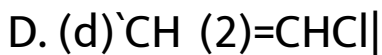
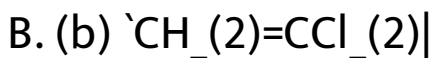
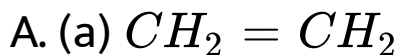
31. Synthetic rubber is a polymer which resembles natural rubber is:

- A. (a) Neoprene
- B. (b) chloroprene
- C. (c) Glyptal
- D. (d) Nylon

Answer: D



32. The widely used PVC is a polymerised product of:



Answer: B



33. Which one of the following pairs, is not correctly matched?

A. (a) Terylene-condensation polymer of terephthalic acid and ethylene glycol

B. (b) teflon-thermally stable cross linked polymer of phenol and formaldehyde

C. (c) perspex-A homopolymer of methyl methacrylate

D. (d) Synthetic rubber - A co-polymer of butadiene and styrene

Answer: D



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34. An example of natural biopolymer is :

A. (a) Teflon

B. (b) Nylon 6-6

C. (c) Rubber

D. (d) DNA

Answer: A



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35. Which of the following is a step growth polymer:

A. (a) Bakelite

B. (b) Polyethylene

C. (c) Teflon

D. (d) PVC

Answer: A



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36. Symbolic name for teflon is:

A. (a) PTFE

B. (b) PCTFE

C. (c) PVC

D. (d) Non of these

Answer: A



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37. The bakelite is made from phenol and formaldehyde. The initial reaction between the two compounds is an example of:

- A. (a) Aromatic electrophilic substitution
- B. (b) Aromatic nucleophilic substitution
- C. (c) Free radical reaction
- D. (d) Aldol reaction

Answer: A



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38. PMMA is the polymer of:

A. (a) Methyl methacrylate

B. (b) Methylacrylate

C. (c) Methacrylate

D. (d) Ethylacrylate

Answer: B



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39. Co-polymer is:

A. (a) Nylon-6

B. (b) Nylon 6-6

C. (c) Bakeite

D. (d) polyethene

Answer: A



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40. A raw material used in making nylon-6,6 is:

A. (a) adipic acid

B. (b) Butadiene

C. (c) ethylene

D. (d) methyl methacrylate

Answer: B



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41. Orlon is a polymer of

A. (a) Styrene

B. (b) Acrylonitrile

C. (c) Vinyl chloride

D. (d) Tetrafluoro ethylene

Answer: C



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42. The compound used in the manufacture of terylene is:

- A. (a) Phthalic acid
- B. (b) caprolactam
- C. (c) p-benzene dicarboxylic acid
- D. (d)m-phthalic acid

Answer: D



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43. Which of the following belong to the class of natural polymers:

A. (a) Proteins

B. (b) cellulose

C. (c) Rubber

D. (d) All of the above

Answer: D



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44. Toluene di-isocyanate is used to prepare:

- A. (a) Polyesters
- B. (b) polyamides
- C. (c) Polycarbonates
- D. (d) polyurethanes

Answer: B



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45. Polymerisation in which two or more chemically different monomers take part is called:

A. (a) Addition Polymerisation

B. (b) Copolymerisation

C. (c) chain polymerisation

D. (d) Homo Polymerisation

Answer: D



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46. Acetate rayon is prepared from:

A. (a) Acetic acid

B. (b) Glycerol

C. (c) Starch

D. (d) Cellulose

Answer: C



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47. Which one of the followings is employed in making explosives:

A. (a) Methanol

B. (b) Oxalic acid

C. (c) Glycerol

D. (d) Urea

Answer: B



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48. Polymers have:

A. (a) absolute mol. wt.

B. (b) Average mol.wt.

C. (c) Low mol.wt.

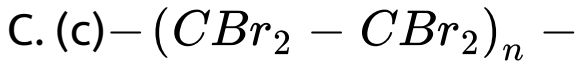
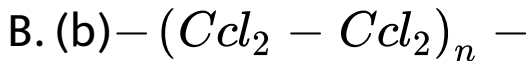
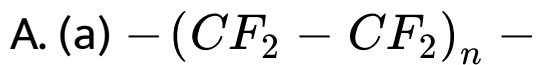
D. (d) Absolute m.pt

Answer: A



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49. Teflon is:



Answer: A



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50. The product of addition polymerisation reaction is:

A. (a) PVC

B. (b)Nylon

C. (c) Terylene

D. (d)Polyamide

Answer:



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51. Natural rubber is a polymer derived from:

A. (a) Propylene

B. (b) Ethylene

C. (c) Butadiene

D. (d) Isoprene

Answer:



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52. Which process involves the formation of polystyrene from styrene:

A. (a) Polymerisation

B. (b) Racemization

C. (c) Condensation

D. (d) Reversible reaction

Answer:



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53. Rubber is heated with sulphur and the process is known:

A. (a) Galvanization

B. (b) Vulcanization

C. (c) Bessemerization

D. (d) Sulphonation

Answer:



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54. Nylon-6,6 is an example of:

A. (a) polystyrene

B. (b) polyisopropene

C. (c) polypropylene

D. (d) polyaide

Answer:



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55. Teflon, styrene and neoprene are all

A. (a) Copolymers

B. (b) condensation polymer

C. (c) Homopolymers

D. (d) Monomers

Answer:



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56. The catalyst used in the manufacture of polythene by Zeigler method is:

A. (a) Titanium tetrachloride and triphenyl
aluminium

B. (b) Titanium tetrachloride and triethyl
aluminium

C. (c) Titanium dioxide

D. (d) Titanium isoperoxide

Answer:



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57. A homopolymer is obtained by
polymerisation of:

- A. (a) One type of monomer units
- B. (b) Two types of monomer units
- C. (c) Either of these
- D. (d) None of these

Answer:



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58. Which can be used as monomer in a polymerisation reaction:

A. (a) C_2H_6

B. (b) C_2H_5Cl

C. (c) C_2H_4

D. (d) CH_3Cl

Answer:



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59. A copolymer is obtained by polymerisation
of:

A. (a) One type of monomer units

B. (b) More than one type of monomers
units

C. (c) Either of these

D. (d) None of these

Answer:



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60. Thermoplastics are:

A. (a) Linear polymers

B. (b) Soften or melt on heating

C. (c) Molten polymer can be moulded in
desired shape

D. (d) All

Answer:



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61. Thermosets are:

A. (a) Cross -linked polymers

B. (b) Do not melt or soften on heating

C. (c) Cross-linking is usually developed at the time of moulding where they harden reversibly

D. (d) All

Answer:



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62. Buna-N is a polymer of:

A. (a) 1,3-butadiene and acrylonitrile

B. (b) Acrylonitrile

C. (c) Styrene

D. (d) None

Answer:



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63. Which are true for terpolymer:

A. (a) Contains three monomers

B. (b) ABS plastic

C. (c) A polymer of acrylonitrile, butadiene
and styrene

D. (d) All

Answer:



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64. Which are true for elastomers:

A. (a) These are synthetic polymers
possessing elasticity

B. (b) These are very weak intermolecular
forces of attraction between polymer
chains

C. (c) Vulcanised rubber is an example of
elastomer

D. (d) All

Answer:



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65. Prespex or plexiglass is a polymer of:

A. (a) Methyl methyl acrylate

B. (b) Methylacrylate

C. (c) Acrylonitrile

D. (d) None

Answer:



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66. Glyptal or alkyds is polymer of:

- A. (a) Ethylene glycol and phthalic
- B. (b) Ethylene and phthalic acid
- C. (c) Phthalic acid and acetylene
- D. (d) None

Answer:



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67. Nylon-6,6 is a polymer of :

- A. (a) Hexamethylene and adipic acid
- B. (b) Hexxamethylene and sebacic acid
- C. (c) Caprolactum
- D. (d) None

Answer:



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68. Which one is protein fibre:

A. (a) Cotton

B. (b) Rayon

C. (c) Silk

D. (d) Polyester

Answer:



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69. Which one is chain growth polymer:

A. (a) Polypropylene

B. (b) Glyptal

C. (c) Nylon -6,6

D. (d) Nylon -6

Answer:



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70. Polymer obtained by condensation polymerisation is :

A. (a) Polythene

B. (b) Teflan

C. (c) PVC

D. (d) Phenol formaldehyde resin

Answer:



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71. Monomers of terylene is ___ and ___



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72. Orlon is a polymer of ___



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73. The polymer used for making non-stick utensils is _____.



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74. Teflon is a type of _____.



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75. _____ is natural elastomer.



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76. Polymerisation of ethene is _____



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77. Natural rubber is a polymer of _____.



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78. Radio and TV bodies are made up of _____



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79. Super glue is a polymer of _____



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80. The name saran is given to copolymerisation of ___ with ___



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81. Nylon-6, 6 is _____ polymer.



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82. polymerisation of two or more different monomers gives _____.



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83. Nylon-6, 6 is a copolymer of _____ and _____



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84. Glyptal, an alkyd resin is a copolymer of ___
and _____.



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85. Terelyne or decron is copolymer of _____ and _____.



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86. Nylon-6, 6 is a copolymer of _____ and _____



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87. PCTFE is obtained from _____.



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88. Nylon 6-6 belongs to _____ class of polymer.



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89. Condensation of phenol with formaldehyde gives a polymer called _____.



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90. Monomer of Nylon-6 is _____.



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91. Polythene is an example of_____.



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92. Thermosetting plastic is__.



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93. Buna-S rubber is known as__



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94. Nylon, Dacron, Glyptal are ____.



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95. Polythene, PVC are ____.



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96. Polymer made up of identical repeat units are known as ___



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97. Carbohydrates and proteins are _____.



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98. Isoprene is a monomer of __



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99. Hexamethylenediamine is used in the manufacture of ___



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100. Formula of terephthalic acid is ___



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101. Electrical insulators are made up of ____.



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102. Bakelite is _____ polymer.



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103. Neoprene is used as __



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104. Bakelite is formed by the chemical combination of phenol and __



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105. Automobile tyres or shoes sole are made up of _____.



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106. Write two uses of bakelite?



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107. What is teflon? Write some of its uses



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108. What is Buna-S ?



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109. Write the structural formula of 1,3-butadiene?



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110. Write the principal of preparation of bakelite.



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111. How Buna-N is synthesized?



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112. Write the structural of monomers of the following polymers (a) Nylon-6,6,(b) Natural rubber



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113. Define elastomers.



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114. Define thermoplastic.



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115. Write one use of neoprene.



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116. What is neoprene?



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117. Write some uses of Buna -S



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118. How teflon is prepared ?



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119. Write monomer of teflon.



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120. Give some examples of natural polymers.



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121. What is the monomer of natural rubber ?



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122. Write name of synthetic polymers.



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123. Write uses of Dacron.



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124. What is orlon?



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125. Define the term 'homopolymerisation' giving an example.



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126. Write the name and structure of one of the common initiators used in free radical addition polymerisation.



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127. How is dacron obtained from ethylene glycol and terephthalic acid?



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128. Is natural rubber a homopolymer or a copolymer ?



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129. What is difference between copolymer and homopolymer?



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130. What are polyhalo olefins? Give one example.



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131. What is the monomer of Teflon ?



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132. Write the names and structure of Buna -S polymer.



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133. Is Polyvinyl chloride a homopolymer or a copolymer ?



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134. Give one example of condensation polymer.



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135. Why does cis-polyisoprene possess elastic property?



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136. Why should the monomer used in addition through free radical pathway, be very pure?



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137. Will you prefer to polymerize acrylonitrile under anionic or cationic conditions? Explain.



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138. Could a co-polymer be formed in both addition and condensation or not? Explain with examples.



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139. Draw the structure of the monomer of following polymers:

(a) PVC (b) Nylon-6



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140. Write the formula of the monomers of polythene and polyisoprene.



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141. Distinguish between addition polymer and condensation polymer.



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142. Write the monomer of PMMA.



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143. How does vulcanisation change the character of natural rubber?



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144. Why are the number 66 and 6 put in the names of naylor-66 and nylon-6?



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145. Write the monomer of Buna-N.



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146. What are biodegradable polymers ? Give some examples.



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147. Distinguish between thermosetting and thermoplastic polymers with examples.



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148. Could a co-polymer be formed in both addition and condensation or not? Explain with examples.



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149. Distinguish between the terms homopolymer and copolymer. Give one example of each.



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150. How is bakelite made and what is its major use?



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151. How are polymers classified on the basis of force operating between their molecules?



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152. Write the structural formula of natural rubber.



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153. What are different ways to initiating addition polymerisation?



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154. Write the structure of reagent used for initiating a free radical chain reaction. How does it act?



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155. Write equation for the synthesis of glyptal.



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156. What are elastomers? Write chemical equation to prepare Buna-N.



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157. Write equation for the synthesis of
i) terylene and ii) neoprene.



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158. Define the term 'homopolymerisation' giving an example.



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159. Write the name and structure of one of the common initiators used in free radical addition polymerisation.



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160. How is Buna-N obtained from 1,3-Butadiene and Acrylonitrile ?



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161. Is Neoprene a homopolymer or a copolymer ?



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162. What is difference between copolymer and homopolymer?



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163. What is the repeating unit in the condensation polymer obtained by combining $HO_2CCH_2CH_2CO_2H$ (succinic acid) and $H_2NCH_2CH_2NH_2$ (Ethylenediamine)?



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164. What does the designation '6,6' mean in the name of nylon-6,6



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165. What are polyhalo olefins? Give one example.



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166. What is the monomer of Teflon ?





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167. Write the names and structure of Buna -S polymer.



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168. Is teflon a homopolymer or a copolymer ?



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169. Give one example of condensation polymer.



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170. Why does cis-polyisoprene possess elastic property?



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171. (b) Write the names and structure of the monomers of the following polymers:

i) Polystyrene ii) Dacron ,iii) Teflon



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172. Why should the monomer used in addition through free radical pathway, be very pure?



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173. Write the name and structure of the monomers of the following polymers:

i) Bakelite ii) Nylon-6 ,iii) polythene



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174. Could a co-polymer be formed in both addition and condensation or not? Explain with examples.



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175. Write the names and structure of the monomers of the following polymers: i) Buna-S
ii) Neoprene, iii) Nylon-6,6



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176. Write the monomers used for getting the following polymers: i) Polyvinyl chloride
ii) Teflon, iii) Bakelite



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177. Define thermosetting and thermoplastic polymers with example.



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178. Will you prefer to polymerize acrylonitrile under anionic or cationic conditions? Explain.



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179. Write the names and structures of the monomers of the following: i) Buna-S
ii) Neoprene iii) Nylon-6



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



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181. What is difference between two notations:nylon-6 and nylon-6,6?



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182. How Buna-S is synthesized ?



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183. Write the name and structure of the monomers of the following polymers:

i) Bakelite ii) Nylon-6 ,iii) polythene



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184. a) list some important difference between natural rubber and vulcanized rubber.



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185. (b) Write the names and structure of the monomers of the following polymers:

i) Polystyrene ii) Dacron ,iii) Teflon



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186. How can you differentiate between addition and condensation polymerisation?



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187. Distinguish between the terms homopolymer and copolymer. Give one example of each.



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188. Define thermosetting and thermoplastic polymers with example.



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189. What is a biodegradable polymer? Give an example of a biodegradable aliphatic polymers.



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190. Write the names and structure of the monomers of the following polymers: i) Buna-S
ii) Neoprene, iii) Nylon-6,6



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191. (a) What is high density and low density polythene



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192. Write the names and structures of the monomers of the following: i) Buna-S
ii) Neoprene iii) Nylon-6



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193. What is a biodegradable polymer? Give an example of a biodegradable aliphatic polymers.



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