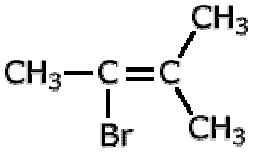
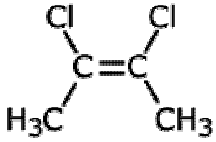
Exercise 9.18 – Geometric isomerism HL

Q918-01 Does the following molecule exhibit geometric isomerism?



Q918-02 The following compound is best named as:



A. trans-2-chloro-3-chlorobut-2-ene
B. cis-2,3-dichlorobut-2-ene.
C. trans-2,3-dichlorobut-2-ene.
D. 1-chloro-1-methyl-2-chloro-propene.

Q918-03 Which of the following is different for the two isomers cis-1,2-dibromoethene and trans-1,2-dibromoethene?

A. Relative molecular mass
B. Boiling point
C. Molecular formula
D. Molar mass

Q918-04 Which of the following is the same for two geometric isomers?

A. Viscocity
B. Density
C. Boiling point
D. Molecular formula

Q918-05 How many different isomers are possible for dibromocyclobutane?

Q918-06 For which of the following compounds are cis-trans isomers possible?

I. $CH_3CH=CH_2$
II. $CH_3CH=CHCl$
III. CHCl=CHBr

A. I only
B. I and II only
C. I, II and III
D. II and III only

Q918-07 Which one of the following molecules can exist as cis-trans isomers?

A. $(CH_3)_2C=CHCH_3$
B. $CH_3CH_2CH=CHCH_3$
C. $H2C=CHCH_2CH_2CH_3$
D. $CH_3CH(CH_3)CH=CH_2$

Exercise 9.18 – Geometric isomerism HL

Q918-08 Which of the following compounds exhibit geometric isomerism:

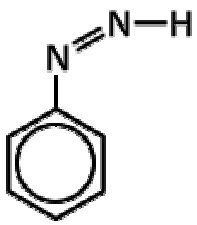
A. $CH_2=NH$
B. $CH_3N=NH$
C. $(CH_3)_2C\text{-}NH_2$
D. $(CH_3)_3C\text{-}NHCH_3$

Q918-09 Which of the following compounds do not exhibit geometric isomerism:

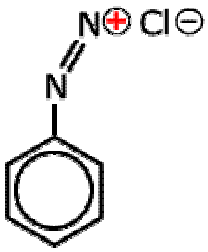
A. HN=NCH3
B. $H_2NCH=CHNH_2$
C. $H_2N\text{-}N=NH_2$
D. $H_2N\text{-}N=CHNH_2$

Q918-10 Which of the following compounds can exhibit geometric isomerism?

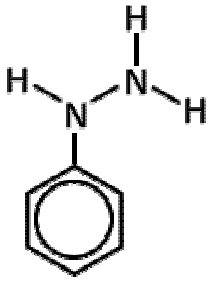
A



B



C



D