

AQA, OCR, Edexcel

GCSE Science

GCSE Chemistry

Synthetic and Naturally
Occurring Polymers
Questions

M M E

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Total Marks: /26

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Q1: Give an example of an alkene polymer.

(1 mark)

Q2: How are polymers made?

(2 marks)

Q3: Fill in the gaps in the following sentence.

In these types of reactions, many _____ molecules (_____) join together to form large molecules (_____).

Small	Large	Polymers	Monomers
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(4 marks)

Q4: Are these statements true or false?

- a) In addition polymers the repeating unit has more atoms than the monomer.
- b) Only one molecule is formed in a polymerisation reaction

(2 marks)

Q5: Draw a diagram to represent the polymer for the monomer, ethene.

(3 marks)

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Condensation polymerisation

Q6: Define condensation polymerisation.

(3 marks)

Q7: What must the two monomers have in common for the condensation polymerisation reaction to occur?

(1 mark)

Q8: What do they polymerise to produce?

(1 mark)

Amino acids

Q9: How many functional groups do amino acids have?

(1 mark)

Q10: Complete the following sentences.

Amino acids react by _____ to produce _____. Different amino acids can be combined in the same chain to produce _____.

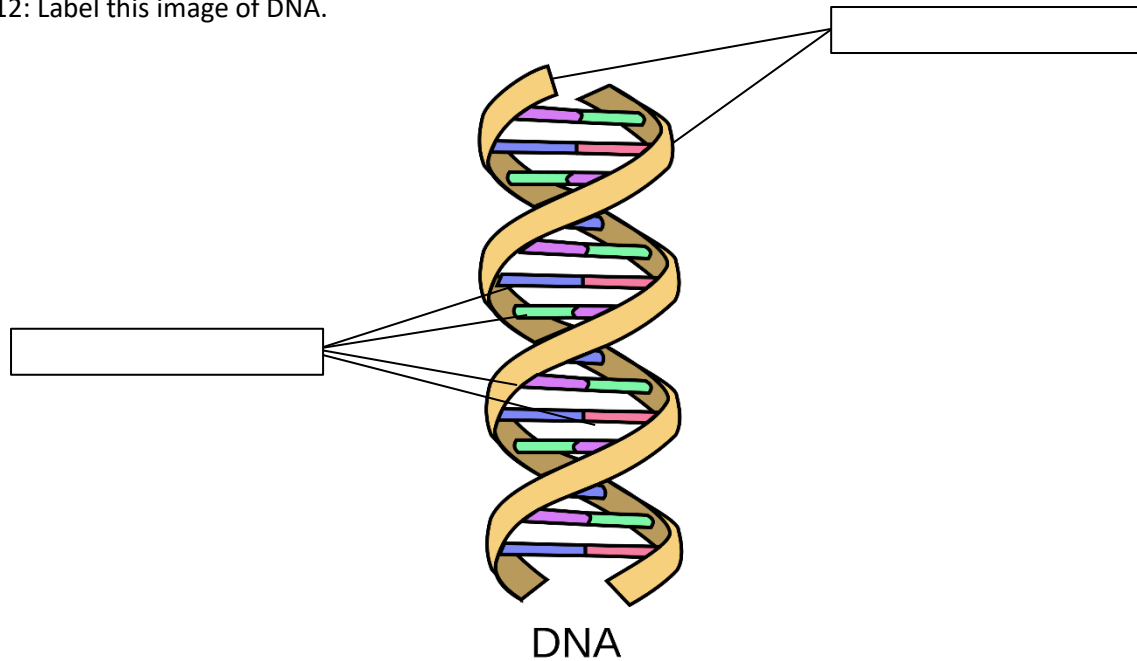
(2 marks)

DNA and other naturally occurring polymers

Q11: What does DNA stand for?

(1 mark)

Q12: Label this image of DNA.



(2 marks)

Q13: What is the name for the structure of DNA?

(1 mark)

Q14: Give two examples of naturally occurring polymers that are important for life?

(2 marks)