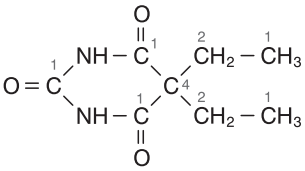
Química D – Intensivo – V. 1

Exercícios

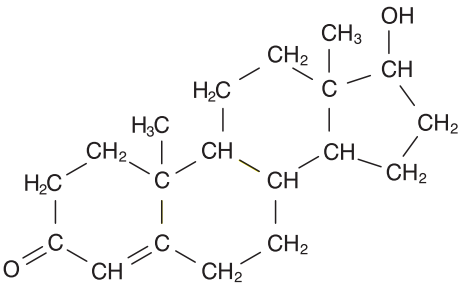
01) D

02) C
Átomo de carbono insaturado faz dupla ou tripla ligação.

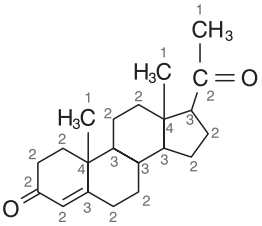
03) B



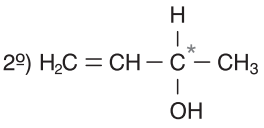
04) Existem 28 hidrogênios.

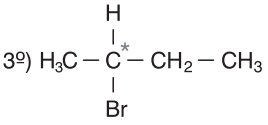


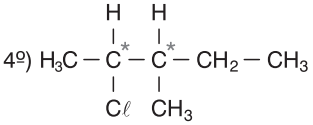
05) Existem 11 átomos de carbonos secundários.



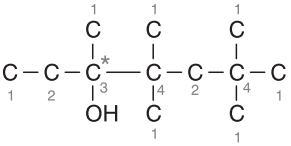
06) 2ª, 3ª e 4ª cadeias



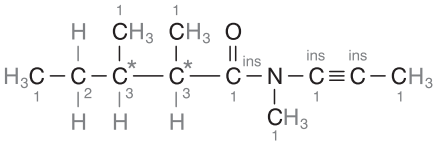




07) 43

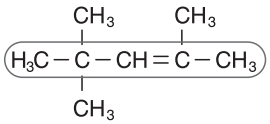


08) a) 19
b) 03
c) 07
d) 02



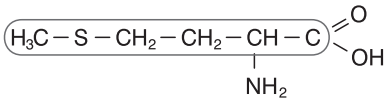
09) D
C, H, O, N

10) D

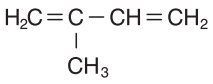


aberta, ramificada, homogênea, insaturada

11) E

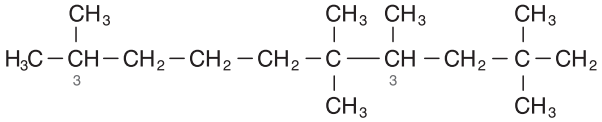


12) E

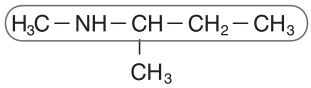


fórmula molecular ⇒ C_5H_8
cadeia insaturada

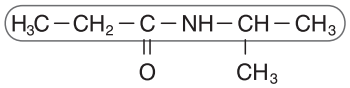
13) 2 carbonos terciários



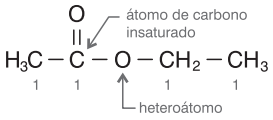
14) C



15) A



16) 28

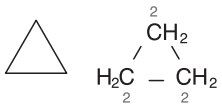


Composto ternário formado por C, H, O.
elementos organógenos ⇒ C, H, O

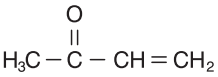
17) B

$H_3C - CH_2 - CH_2 - O - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH = NH$

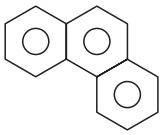
18) D



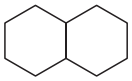
19) 58

I. 

aberta, normal, insaturada, homogênea

II. 

fechada, aromática, polinuclear, núcleo condensado

III. 

fechada, alicíclica, policíclica, condensada, homogênea, saturada

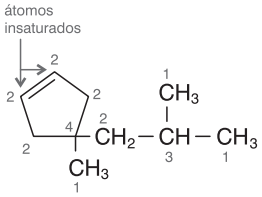
IV. $H_3C - NH - CH_3$

aberta (acíclica), heterogênea, normal

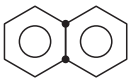
V. 

fechada, alicíclica, saturada, heterocíclica

20) 28



cadeia mista

21) I. 

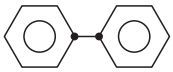
aromática, polinuclear, núcleo condensado (C)

II. 

Esta formação não é possível.

III. 

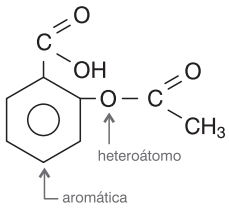
mononuclear (A)

IV. 

polinuclear, núcleo isolado (B)

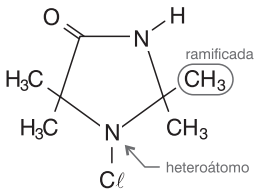
22) C
Esta alternativa afirma que a cadeia é alicíclica e aromática, o que não é possível. A cadeia fechada pode ser alicíclica ou aromática.

23) B



cadeia mista

24) C

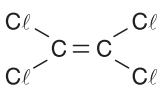


25) C
Hidrocarbonetos halogenados têm a presença de elementos da família 7A da tabela periódica.

26) D

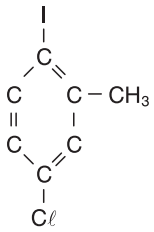
p-diclorobenzeno

27) B



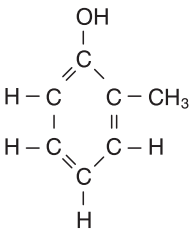
tetracloroeteno

28) B



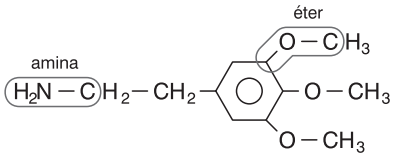
$C_7H_6C\ell I$

29) D

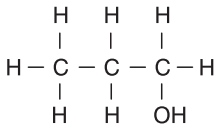


C_7H_8O

30) C



31) B

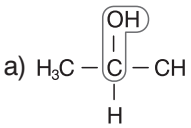


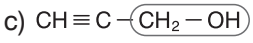
C_3H_7OH

álcool

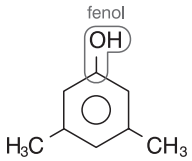
32) A e C

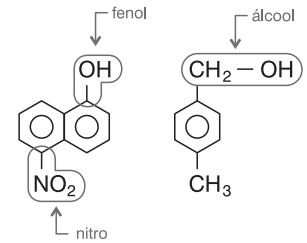
álcool OH em C saturado

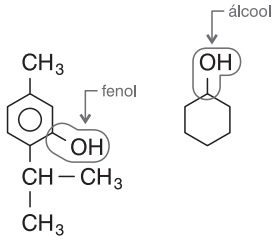
a) 

c) 

33) 20



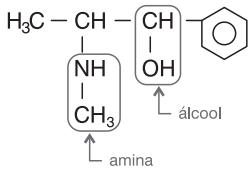




34) D

A função citada é chamada éter e usa *óxi* na sua nomenclatura.

35) álcool



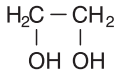
36) A

Álcoois são os compostos que apresentam o grupo OH preso diretamente a carbono saturado.

37) D

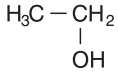
Fenóis são os compostos que apresentam o grupo OH preso a carbono do núcleo benzênico.

38) B



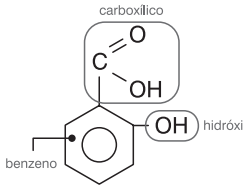
etanodiol

39) 63



etanol, álcool etílico comum, monoálcool, primário

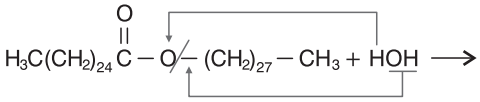
40) C

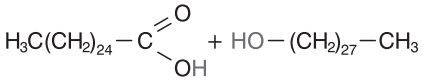


2-hidroxibenzeno carboxílico

41) E
Terminação lupac:
álcool – **ol**
aldeído – **al**
cetona – **ona**
ácido – **óico**
éster – **ato**

42) B

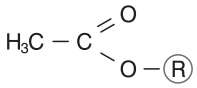




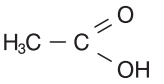
ácido álcool

43) B

44) 56

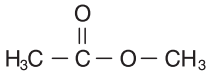


01. **Incorreta**.



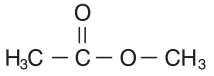
ácido

02. **Incorreta.**



éster

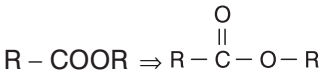
04. **Incorreta**.



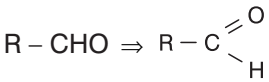
éster

08. **Correta**.
16. **Correta**.
32. **Correta**.

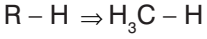
45) B



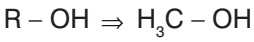
éster



aldeído

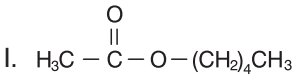


hidrocarboneto



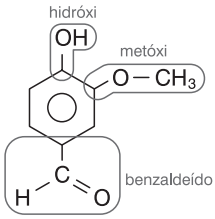
álcool

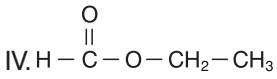
46) D



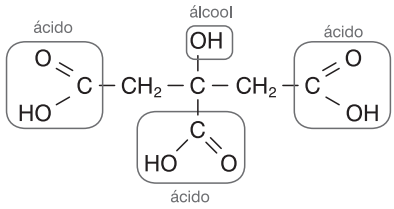
II. acetato de octila

III.

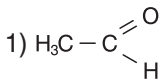




47) A



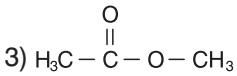
48) B

1) 

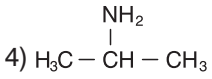
aldeído

2) $H_3C - O - CH_3$

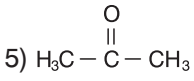
éter

3) 

éster

4) 

amina

5) 

cetona

49) A
Ácido acético em solução é conhecido como vinagre.

50) C