

History of Organic Chemistry

Organic Chemistry · Practice Test · 10 Questions

1. Which scientist is credited with synthesizing urea in 1828, effectively challenging the theory of vitalism?

- A) Friedrich Wöhler
- B) Antoine Lavoisier
- C) Dmitri Mendeleev
- D) John Dalton

2. In 1856, William Henry Perkin accidentally discovered the first synthetic organic dye, known as what?

- A) Indigo
- B) Mauveine
- C) Alizarin
- D) Congo Red

3. August Kekulé proposed the cyclic structure of which organic molecule in 1865?

- A) Methane
- B) Ethane
- C) Benzene
- D) Propane

4. Who is considered the 'father of modern chemistry' and authored the first textbook of chemistry in 1789?

- A) Robert Boyle
- B) Joseph Priestley
- C) Antoine Lavoisier
- D) Jöns Jacob Berzelius

5. The term 'organic chemistry' was first coined in 1807 by which Swedish chemist?

- A) Jöns Jacob Berzelius
- B) Carl Wilhelm Scheele
- C) Svante Arrhenius
- D) Alfred Nobel

6. In 1874, Jacobus Henricus van 't Hoff and Joseph Le Bel independently proposed that carbon atoms have what geometry?

- A) Linear
- B) Planar
- C) Tetrahedral
- D) Octahedral

7. Who developed the process for the industrial synthesis of ammonia, which is crucial for modern organic fertilizer production?

- A) Fritz Haber
- B) Linus Pauling
- C) Louis Pasteur
- D) Marie Curie

8. The first synthetic plastic, Celluloid, was developed in 1869 by whom?

- A) John Wesley Hyatt
- B) Leo Baekeland
- C) Wallace Carothers
- D) Charles Goodyear

9. What is the name of the theory, later disproven by Wöhler's synthesis of urea, that claimed organic compounds could only be produced by living organisms?

- A) Atomic theory
- B) Vitalism
- C) Phlogiston theory
- D) Molecular theory

10. In 1907, Leo Baekeland created the first fully synthetic plastic, which was named what?

- A) Nylon
- B) Teflon
- C) Bakelite
- D) Polyester