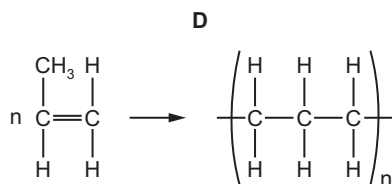
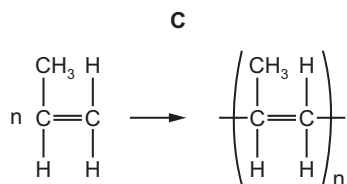
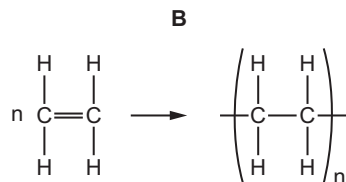
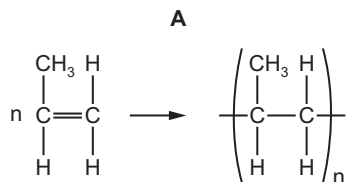


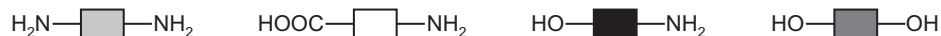
35 Which equation represents the formation of poly(propene) from propene?



38 Which statement about addition polymers or condensation polymers is correct?

- A** Addition polymers only contain carbon and hydrogen atoms.
B One of the monomers used to make a polyester is a diamine.
C Addition polymers contain carbon-carbon double bonds in the main chain.
D Water is an additional product in the formation of a protein from amino acids.

35 The diagrams represent four monomers.



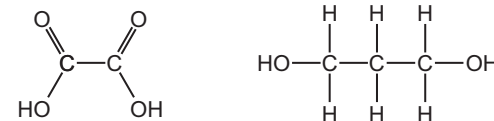
The monomers each react in a 1 : 1 ratio with the dicarboxylic acid shown.



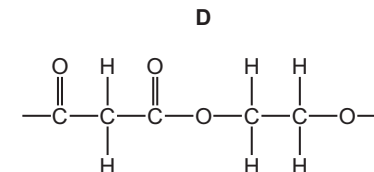
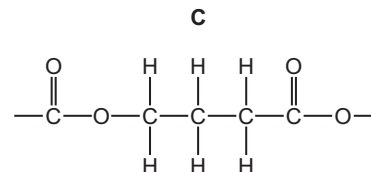
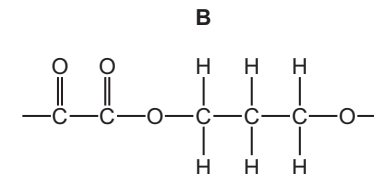
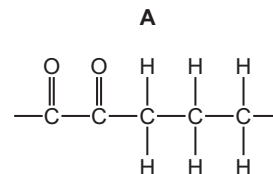
How many of the four monomers shown can react with the dicarboxylic acid to form a polymer?

- A** 1 **B** 2 **C** 3 **D** 4

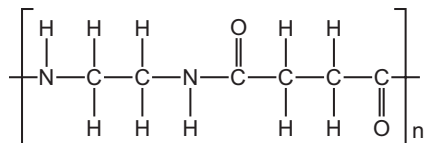
37 The structures of two monomers that are used to make a condensation polymer are shown.



Which structure represents one repeat unit of the condensation polymer formed?



37 The structure of a polymer repeat unit is shown.



Which pair of monomers is used to make this polymer?

	monomer 1	monomer 2
A		
B		
C		
D		

37 Which statement about polymers is correct?

- A** Nylon contains the linkage.
- B** Nylon is a polyester.
- C** Propane can be polymerised by addition polymerisation.
- D** The linkage in PET contains a carbon-carbon double bond.

38 Nylon is made in a polymerisation reaction.

Which row describes the type of polymerisation and identifies the other product of the reaction?

	type of polymerisation	other product
A	addition	water
B	addition	none
C	condensation	water
D	condensation	none