

Name:	
Date:	

Addition polymers

1	а	What is meant by the term 'addition polymerisation'?
		[1]
	b	How does addition polymerisation differ from other types of polymerisation?

c How does ethene react to form the polymer poly(ethene)? Give an equation using structural formulae.[3]

2 The following equations, A, B and C, show the formation of three different addition polymers.

Α

$$\begin{pmatrix}
H & H & H \\
C & C & C \\
H & CH_3
\end{pmatrix}
\longrightarrow
\begin{pmatrix}
H & H & H \\
C & C & C \\
H & CH_3
\end{pmatrix}$$

В

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\mathbf{H} & \mathbf{C} \\
\mathbf{C} & \mathbf{C}
\end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix}
\mathbf{H} & \mathbf{H} \\
\mathbf{C} & \mathbf{C} \\
\mathbf{H} & \mathbf{C}
\end{pmatrix}$$



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C

$$a \begin{pmatrix} c \\ c \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} c \\ c \\ c \end{pmatrix}$$

а	What does the letter 'n' mean in the formula of the product?
	[1]

b Complete the following table by filling in the names of the monomer and polymer in each case, and give **one** use of each of the polymers.

	Name of monomer	Name of polymer	Use of polymer
A			
В			
С			

3 Draw the structure of the repeating unit in	the following polymers:
a) poly(propene)	b) poly(chloroethene) (PVC)

[2] 4 a What common bonding feature must all monomers, whether substituted or not, contain?

[3]

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b Draw the structure of the addition polymer made from styrene monomers (show at least three repeating units in your structure).

[2]

TOTAL:___/15