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17/MH502/048

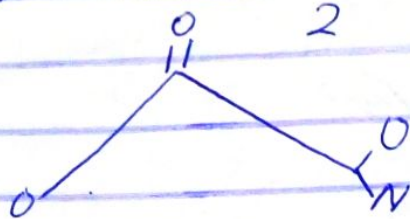
NURSING

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Step 1} &= 105 - (16 \times 3 + 14) \\ &= 105 - 62 \\ &= 43 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{43}{12} = 3 \text{ remains } 7$$



$$\text{IHD} = \frac{2 \times 3 + 2 - 7 + 1}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$

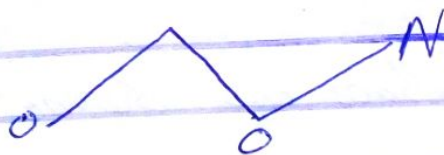


$$\begin{aligned} \text{ii) } 105 - (16 \times 2 + 14) \\ &= 105 - 46 \\ &= 59 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{59}{12} = 4 \text{ remains } 11$$



$$\text{IHD} = \frac{2 \times 4 + 2 - 11 + 1}{2} = 0$$



- b) Organic compounds are used in production of nucleic acid
- i) they are used or are constituents of carbohydrates
  - ii) They make up human diet
  - iii) They make up hydrocarbons
  - iv) They are the basis of food

Homocyclic	Heterocyclic
i) This compound has 100% carbon atom in their ring	This compound has carbon and other atoms like nitrogen, oxygen and sulphur in the ring
ii) This compound ring contains only one type of atom	This compound ring contains at least two different types of atoms including carbon

2a) R.F = Distance of the band

$$= \frac{\text{Distance moved by solvent front}}{\text{Distance of solvent front}}$$

$$= \frac{2.4}{12.2}, \frac{5.6}{12.2}, \frac{8.9}{12.2}$$

$$= 0.20 \text{ cm} \quad 0.50 \text{ cm} \quad 0.73 \text{ cm}$$

b) i) Aldehydes  
ii) Alkenes

c) 2,4-Dinitrophenylhydrazine - Aldehydes/Ketones

i) Alcohol (-OH) e.g. Methanol and Ethanol

ii) Alkane (C-H) e.g. Methane and Butane

iii) Alkanoic acid ( $-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}}-\text{OH}$ ) e.g. Propanoic acid and Butanoic acid

iv) Ketone ( $-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}}-\text{R}$ ) e.g. Acetone and Hexanone

v) Amine (-NH<sub>2</sub>) e.g. Diphenylamine and Methylamine

vi) Alkene (C=C) e.g. Ethene, and Butene

vii) Alkyne (C≡C) e.g. Ethyne and Propyne