

Inorganic Vs. Organic A Worksheet

Standard: PS-3

Indicator: PS-3.2

Infer the practical applications of organic and inorganic substances on the basis of their chemical and physical properties.

Procedure:

Fill in the following table of organic and inorganic compounds and answer the questions that follow.

Substance	Formula	Organic or Inorganic	Use
Octane	$C_8 H_{18}$		
Starch	$(C_6 H_{10} O_5)_n$		
Steel	Fe		
Butane	$C_4 H_{10}$		
Baking Soda	$NaHCO_3$		
Olive Oil	$C_{18} H_{34} O_2$		
Methane	$C H_4$		
Vaseline	$C_{20} H_{42}$		
Neon	Ne		
Sodium	Na		
Lactose (milk)	$C_{12} H_{22} O_{11}$		
Ethyl alcohol	$C_2 H_5 OH$		
Steroid	$C_{27} H_{46}$		
Hydrogen peroxide	H_2O_2		
Propane	$C_3 H_8$		
Glycerin	$C_3H_8O_3$		
Fructose (fruit)	$C_6H_{12}O_6$		
Aluminum	Al		
Ammonia	NH_3		
Wax	$C_{25}H_{52}$		
Sodium Chloride	$NaCl$		
Isopropyl alcohol	C_3H_7OH		
Sand	SiO_2		
Sucrose	$C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$		
Water	H_2O		
Canola oil	$C_{18}H_{30}O_2$		
Cellulose (wood)	$(C_6H_{10}O_5)_n$		
Drano	KOH		
Glucose	$C_6H_{12}O_6$		

Questions:

1. What element all organic compounds have in common? (C)
2. What is the most common use for most of the lightweight organic compounds (fewer than 10 carbon atoms) ? (fuel)
3. Can you infer from their formulas which seem more complex, inorganic or organic compounds? Give some examples to defend your answer. (organic = many more elements, some with same formula)
4. How does the composition of organic foods compare to the composition of organic fuels? Explain. (Former tested foods contain C, H. and O; fuels only C and H).