CHEMISTRY	104-4
Prof. Treichel	
Feb. 14, 2006	

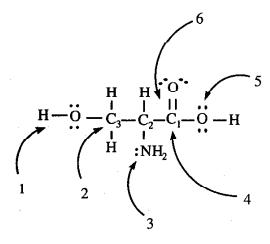
NAME		
Section	T.A.	

EXAM 1

- 1 This exam has 7 pages counting the cover page. If a page is missing, take the exam to a proctor immediately.
- 2. PRINT your name now at the top of this page, and your name or initials at the top of the remaining pages.
- 3. Points for each question are indicated for a total of 100 points.
- 4. The exam should be completed in 75 minutes. Budget your time for each question. Check your work after completing the exam.

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Total	/100

1. (16 points) The Lewis structure of serine, one of the naturally occurring amino acids, is drawn below. The questions that follow are about this compound. The carbon atoms are labeled with subscripts for the purpose of this question. The first 6 questions refer to the numbers accompanying the arrows in the figure.



- 1. Name the functional group labeled 1
- 2. What is the hybridization of C₃?
- 3. What is the H-N-H bond angle (approx.)?
- 4. What is themolecular geometry around C₁?
- 5. What is the electron pair geometry at this oxygen?
- 6. What orbitals overlap to form the π bond between C_1 and O?
- 7. Is this molecule chiral; and if it is chiral, with which atom is chirality of this molecule associated?

answer'

- 8. Which H in this compound is acidic?
 - a) this molecule is not an acid
- answer _____

- b) H bonded to O
- c) H bonded to N
- d) H bonded to C₂
- e) H bonded to C₃

2. (16 pts) a) Draw structures for the compoun each).	ds named in the boxes below (3 pts
a) 1-chloro-3-methylbenzene	
b) 1,4-dichloro-cis-2-butene	
c) 3-methylpentanoic acid	
d) 3,4-dimethyl-2-hexanone	
e) A 10 g sample of ethanol is divided into two acidic Cr ₂ O ₇ ² to form an acid. Then, the acid an form an ester. What is name and formula of the	d the remaining alcohol are combined to
Name	

Name or initials ____

	Name or initials
3. (4 pts) Multiple choice	
1. Which of the following is NOT a	a property of hexane?
a) liquid at 25 °C b) colorless c) l	ess dense than water d) soluble in water
2. Which term describes the reaction	on of an alkene and water?
a) addition reactionb) substitutiond) esterification reaction	reaction c) polymerization reaction
4. (16 pts) Match the description on the left column. Place the letter for your answer in correct answer, and each answer can be used second column will not be used.	the blank at the left. There is only one
A chiral compound (can have	A) CH ₃ CH ₂ OH
optical isomers)	B) Sodium ethanoate
A structural isomer of	C) CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ CONH ₂
	D) 2-methyl-1-pentene
2-propanone	B) 2 methy 1 pentene
2-propanone a compound with cis and trans	E) C ₆ H ₅ CH ₃
	• •
a compound with cis and trans	E) $C_6H_5CH_3$
a compound with cis and trans isomers	E) $C_6H_5CH_3$ F) $C_6H_5NO_2$
a compound with cis and trans isomers Compound formed by anaerobic	E) C ₆ H ₅ CH ₃ F) C ₆ H ₅ NO ₂ G) 4-methylpentanal
a compound with cis and trans isomers Compound formed by anaerobic fermentation of grapes	 E) C₆H₅CH₃ F) C₆H₅NO₂ G) 4-methylpentanal H) 3-methyl-2-butanone
a compound with cis and trans isomers Compound formed by anaerobic fermentation of grapes a compound that can be reduced	 E) C₆H₅CH₃ F) C₆H₅NO₂ G) 4-methylpentanal H) 3-methyl-2-butanone I) CH₃CH₂CHO
a compound with cis and trans isomersCompound formed by anaerobic fermentation of grapesa compound that can be reduced to a secondary alcohol	 E) C₆H₅CH₃ F) C₆H₅NO₂ G) 4-methylpentanal H) 3-methyl-2-butanone I) CH₃CH₂CHO J) 2-methylpentane
a compound with cis and trans isomersCompound formed by anaerobic fermentation of grapesa compound that can be reduced to a secondary alcohol	 E) C₆H₅CH₃ F) C₆H₅NO₂ G) 4-methylpentanal H) 3-methyl-2-butanone I) CH₃CH₂CHO J) 2-methylpentane K) 2-butyne
a compound with cis and trans isomers Compound formed by anaerobic fermentation of grapes a compound that can be reduced to a secondary alcohol another name for sodium acetate	 E) C₆H₅CH₃ F) C₆H₅NO₂ G) 4-methylpentanal H) 3-methyl-2-butanone I) CH₃CH₂CHO J) 2-methylpentane K) 2-butyne L) CH₃CH = CHCH₂CH₃
a compound with cis and trans isomers Compound formed by anaerobic fermentation of grapes a compound that can be reduced to a secondary alcohol another name for sodium acetate formed when benzene is treated	E) C ₆ H ₅ CH ₃ F) C ₆ H ₅ NO ₂ G) 4-methylpentanal H) 3-methyl-2-butanone I) CH ₃ CH ₂ CHO J) 2-methylpentane K) 2-butyne L) CH ₃ CH = CHCH ₂ CH ₃ M) H ₂ O
a compound with cis and trans isomers Compound formed by anaerobic fermentation of grapes a compound that can be reduced to a secondary alcohol another name for sodium acetate formed when benzene is treated with nitric and sulfuric acids	E) C ₆ H ₅ CH ₃ F) C ₆ H ₅ NO ₂ G) 4-methylpentanal H) 3-methyl-2-butanone I) CH ₃ CH ₂ CHO J) 2-methylpentane K) 2-butyne L) CH ₃ CH = CHCH ₂ CH ₃ M) H ₂ O N) salicylic acid

Name	or	initials	

5. (6 pts) You are asked to identify a colorless liquid. Analysis has determined that the elemental composition is C_3H_8O and you recognize that this formula requires that this be either a primary or secondary alcohol or an ether.

a)	Working from the formula,	what type of alcohol can this b	e? Circle all correct
answers.			

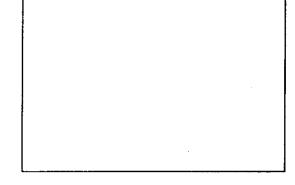
Primary	secondary	tertiary

What chemical test will determine the type of organic compound? What do you observe?

6. (8 pts) The molecule shown below is pentothenic acid, vitamin B_s.

a) Circle and name the functional groups in the structure on the left.

b) If pentothenic acid is hydrolyzed, what products would be formed? (Give formulas or structures in the box on the right)



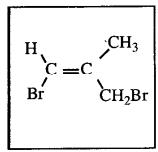
7. (4 pts) For the reaction of an alkane with a halogen (CH_4 with Cl_2 for example) a free radical reaction mechanism is proposed. Mechanisms of reactions are proposed in order to explain observations and facts about a reaction. List two observations about the CH_4 + Cl_2 reaction that are explained by a free radical mechanism.

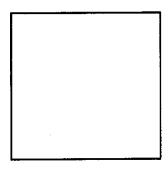
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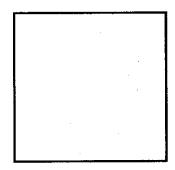
2.

Name or	initials	

8. (12 pts, divided as noted) One of two geometric isomers of 1,3-dibromo-2-methylpropene ($C_4H_6Br_2$) is drawn in box 1, below. a) (6 pts) In box 2 draw a structural isomer and in box 3 draw a geometrical isomer of this compound.







1,3-dibromo-2-methylpropene 2: a structural isomer

3: a geometric isomer

b) (1 pt) How many non-cyclic isomers with the formula C₄H₆Br₂ are possible? (Note, you have already identified 3 isomers of this formula in part a.)

Total no. of isomers of C₄H₆Br₂

c) (4 pts) Draw the **structure**, and give the **name** of, the compound formed in a reaction of 1,3-dibromo-2 methylpropene with bromine (Br_2) .

Name: ______



d. (1 pt) Does the molecule that you have shown in the box

in part c) have a chiral carbon?

Yes No

Name of	r initials
9. (4 pts) Often, the contents of an outdated aspirin be the aspirin should be thrown away.) What has happe (very short word answer).	
10. (6 pts) What reagents should be used to carry ou	t the reactions described below?
a) $-(-CH_2CH_{-})_n^- \rightarrow -(-CH_2CH_{-})_n^-$ $ Reagent_{-}$ $CO_2H CO_2^- Na^+$	t used:
b) Conversion of a polyunsaturated fat to a saturated Reagent	fat? t used?
11. (4 pts) What are the products of basic hydrolysis formulas)?	of a fat (names or structural
12. (4 pts) In lab, you accidentally spill a drop of dilupolyester shirt. A short time later you discover that the chemical reaction caused this hole? (short word answer)	here is a hole in the fabric. What
13. (4 pts) Recently, a new polyester was made. The whose structure is shown below. Complete the equat polymer	
n HO-CH-CO ₂ H CH ₃ lactic acid	