

Practice Tests Answer Keys, Organic Chemistry 2

Online Organic Chemistry 2, Chem 360, Dr. Craig P. Jasperse, Minnesota State University Moorhead

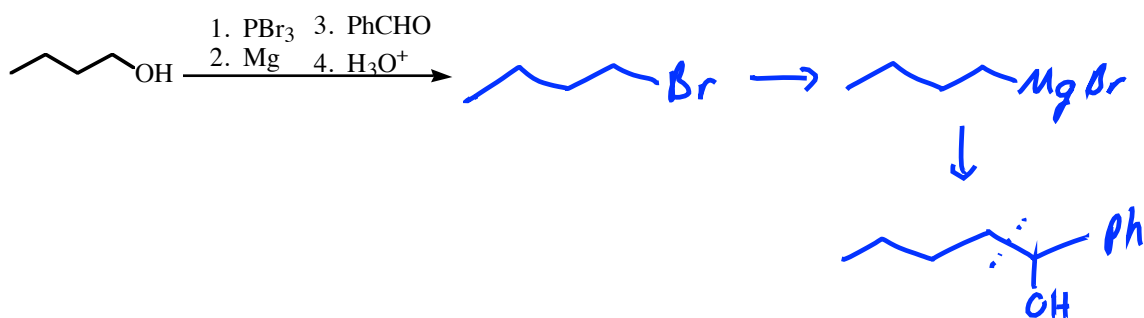
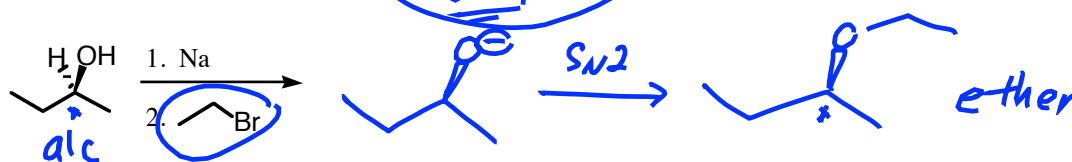
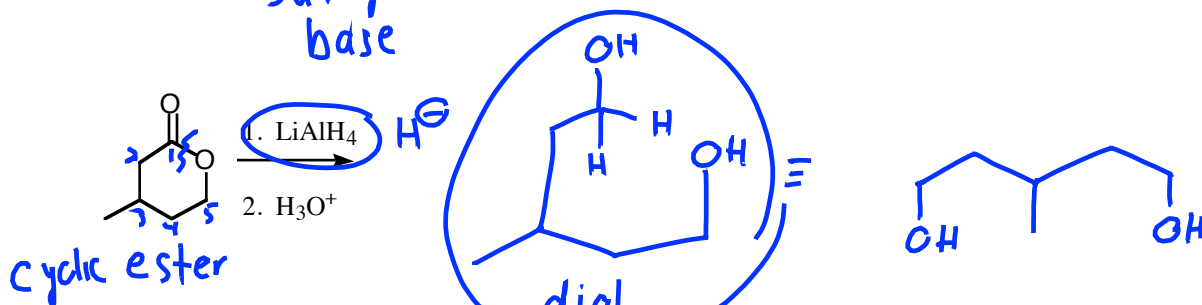
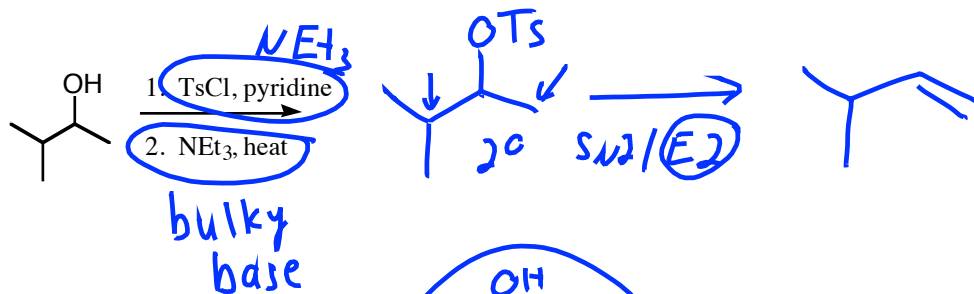
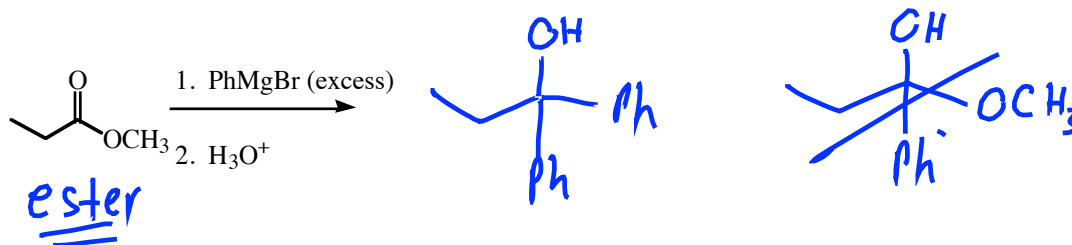
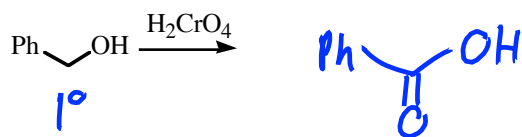
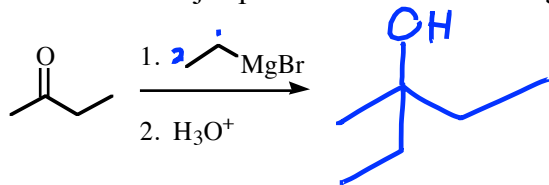
For full class website, see

<https://collaborate.mnstate.edu/public/blogs/jasperse/online-organic-chemistry-courses/online-organic-chemistry-ii-360-fall-spring/>

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Te

1. Give the major product for the following reactions. (3 points each)

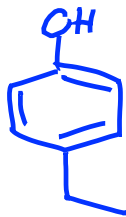


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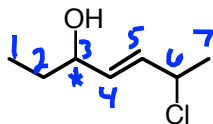
2. Give Names or structures for the following: (9 points)

Te

para-ethylphenol

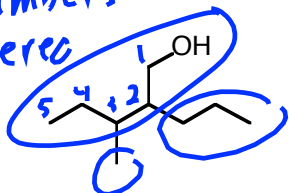


- ① main core
② subst
③ numbers
④ stereo



(E)-6-chlorohept-4-en-3-ol

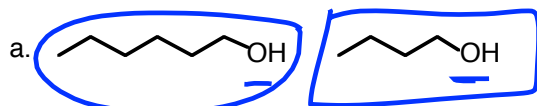
trans-



3-methyl-2-propyl-1-pentanol

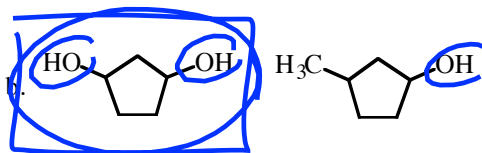
3-methyl-3-propylpentan-1-ol

3. For each of the following pairs, circle the one that is higher boiling and put a square around the one with the higher water solubility. (4 points)



more C ↑ bp
↓ H₂O sol

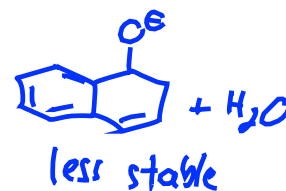
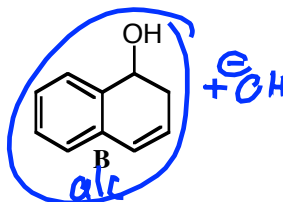
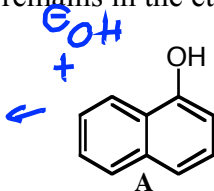
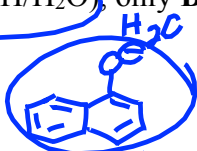
H-bonding



4. Which of the following statements is true? (4 points)

- a. When an ether solution of **A** and **B** in a separatory funnel is treated with neutral water, only **B** remains in the ether layer. A+B
- b. When an ether solution of **A** and **B** in a separatory funnel is treated with neutral water, neither **A** nor **B** remains in the ether layer. both A+B
- c. When an ether solution of **A** and **B** in a separatory funnel is treated with basic water (NaOH/H₂O), both **A** and **B** remain in the ether layer.
- d. When an ether solution of **A** and **B** in a separatory funnel is treated with basic water (NaOH/H₂O), only **B** remains in the ether layer.

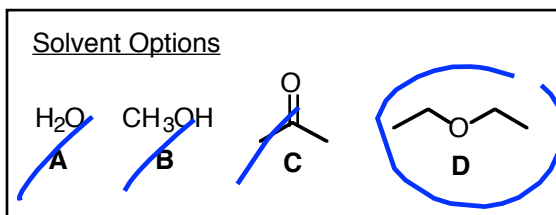
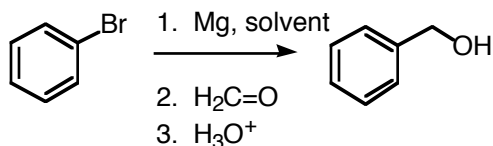
neutral-ether
ionized-water
Neutral: both neutral res



5. For the following transformation, which of the following statements is true? (4 points)

- a. **D** is the only acceptable solvent
- b. **C** is the only acceptable solvent
- c. **C** and **D** are both acceptable solvents
- d. **B**, **C**, and **D** are all acceptable solvents
- e. **A** and **B** are the only acceptable solvents

- ① OH
② C=O

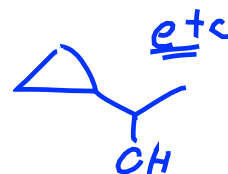
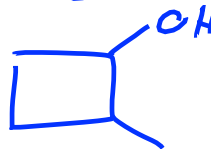
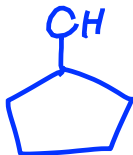


OH C=O

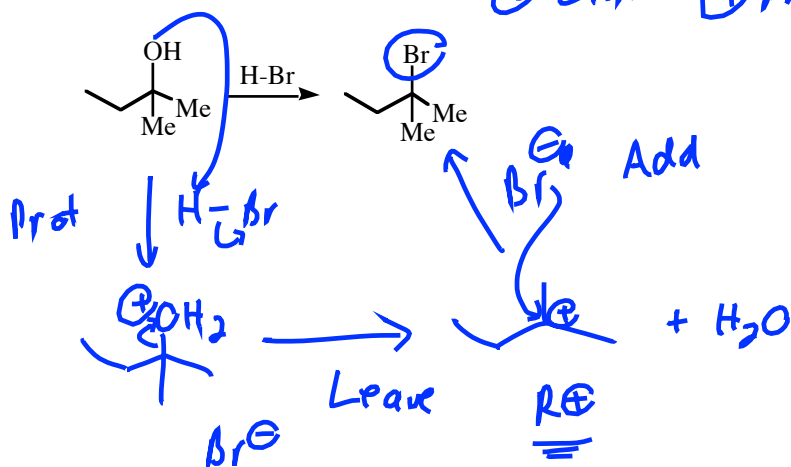
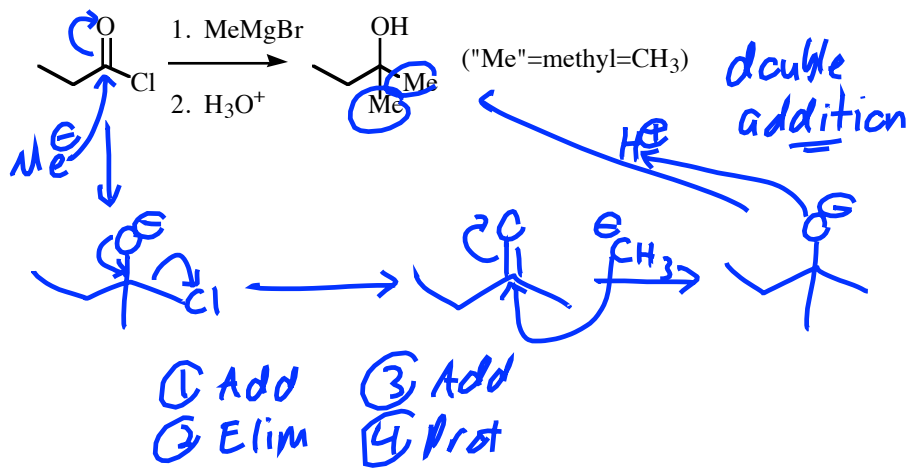
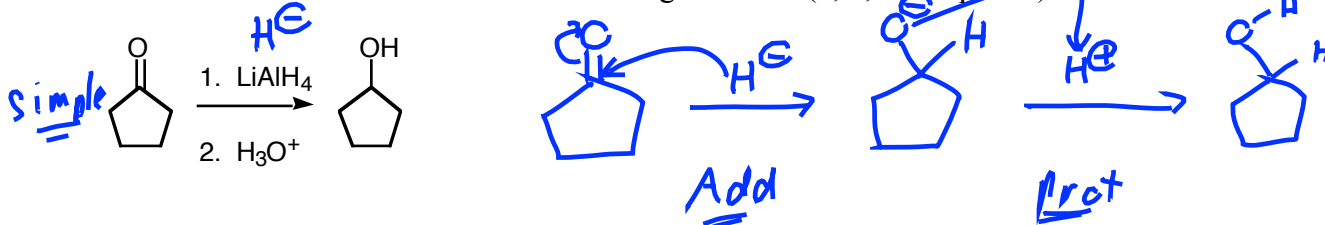
6. Suggest a possible structure for an unknown **A** whose formula is $C_5H_{10}O$ and gives the following chemical test results. (5 points)

Formula	$C_5H_{10}O$	$EU = 1$	$12 - 10 = 2H \div 2 = 1 EU$
Hydrogenation Test	H_2/Pt	No reaction	
Chromic Acid Test	H_2CrO_4	Turns Green	1° or 2°
Lucas Test	$HCl/ZnCl_2$	Reacts within 5 minutes	2° or 3°

2° alc
1 ring
1 EU
not $C=C$
 $C=O$



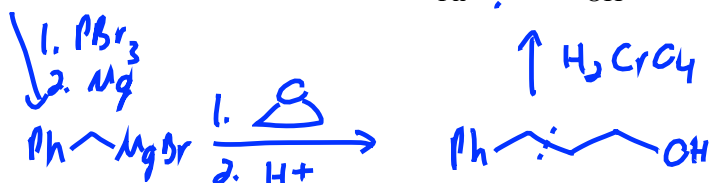
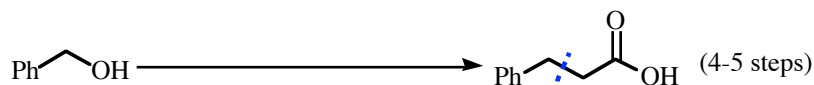
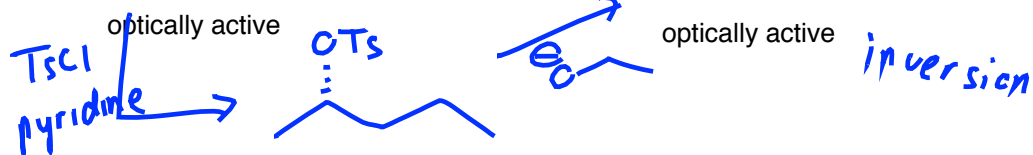
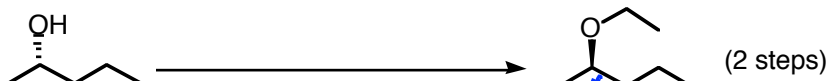
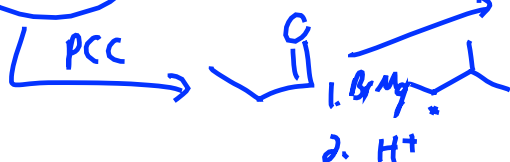
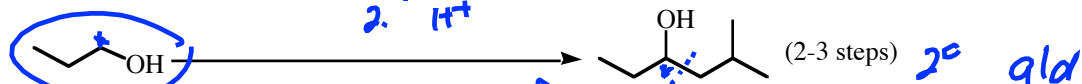
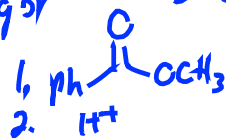
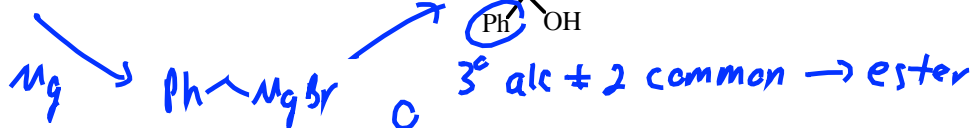
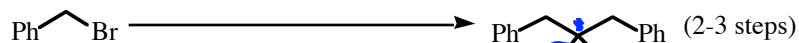
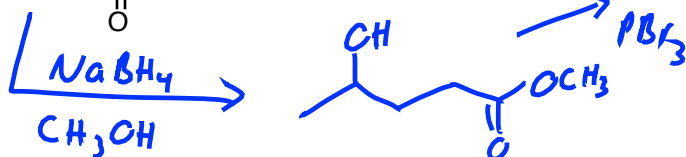
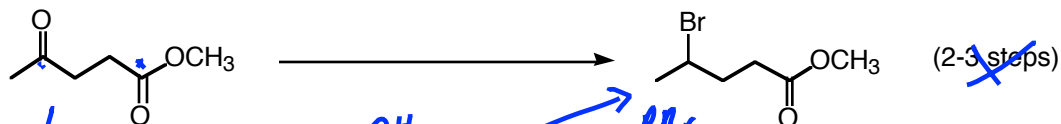
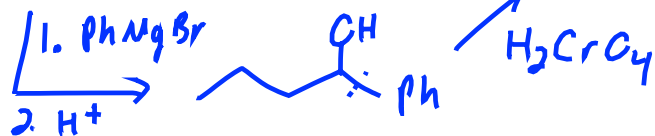
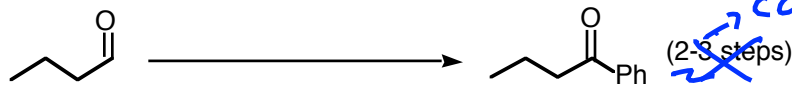
7. Provide the mechanisms for the following reactions (3, 5, and 5 points)



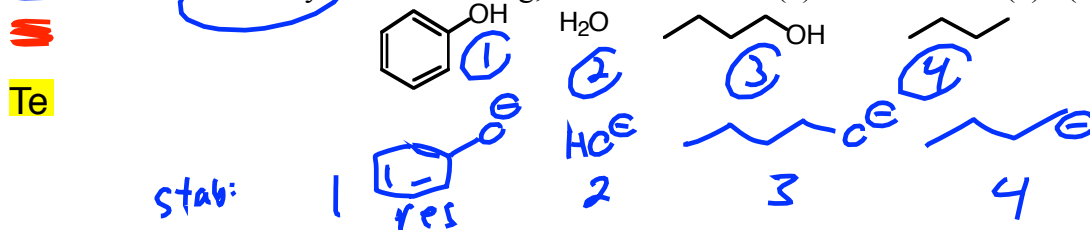
- ① Draw all intermediates
- ② Draw all formal charges
- ③ Draw all arrows
- ④ No backwards arrows

8. Provide the reagents necessary to accomplish the following transformations (4 points each)

Te

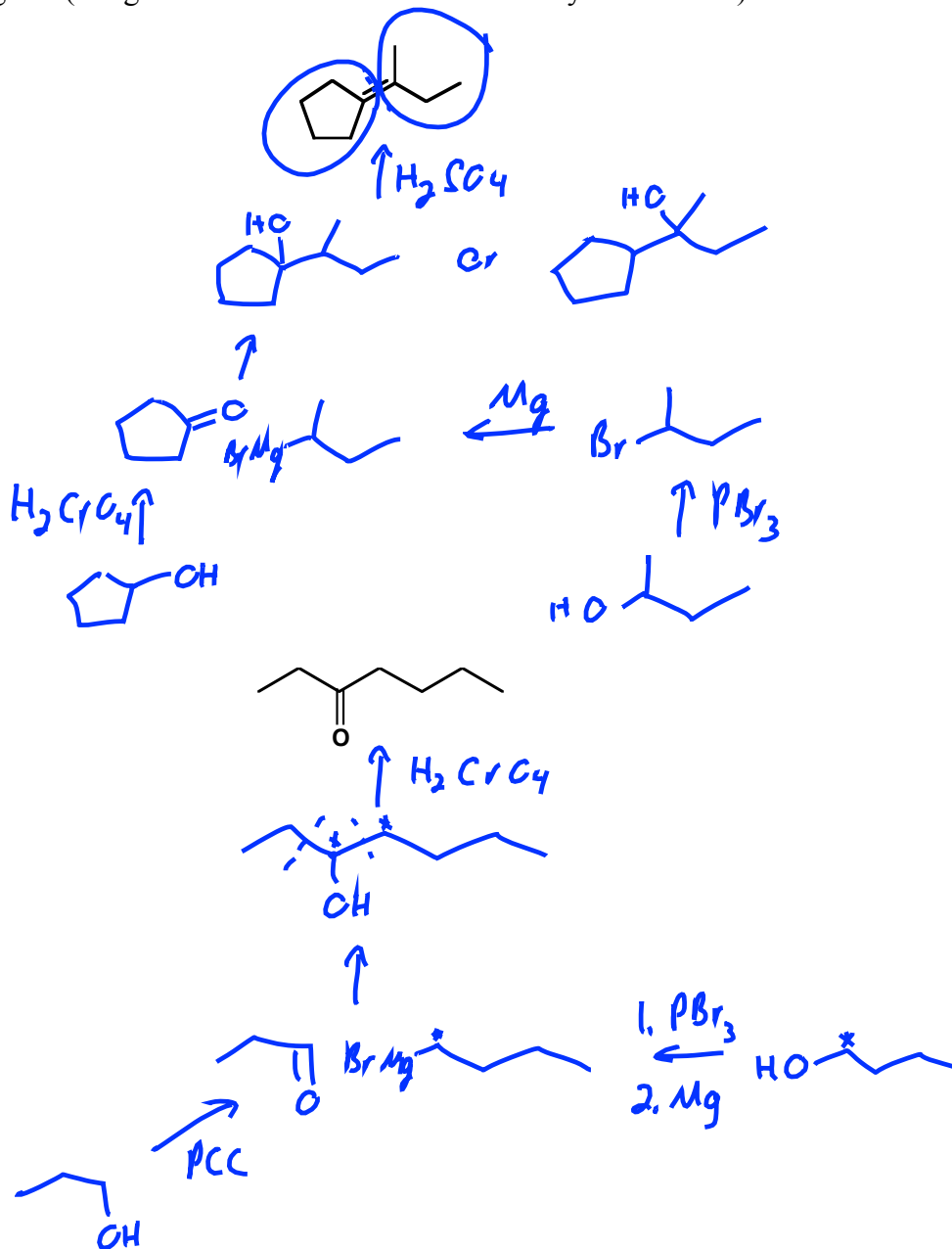


9. Rank the acidity of the following, from most acidic (1) to least acidic (4). (4 points)



10. Design syntheses of the following. (6 points each). Allowed starting materials (same as practice) include:

cyclopentanol any esters ethylene oxide formaldehyde iodomethane
 any acyclic alcohol or alkene with ≤ 4 carbons
 any "inorganic" agents (things that won't contribute carbons to your skeleton)

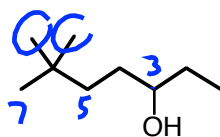
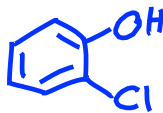


JASPERSE CHEM 360 TEST 1
Alcohols and Retrosynthesis

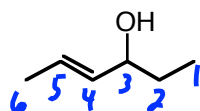
VERSION 2

1. Give Names or structures for the following: (9 points)

ortho-chlorophenol



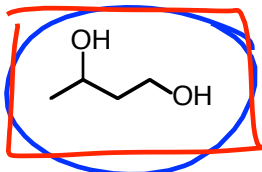
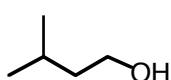
6,6-dimethylheptan-3-ol



E-hex-4-en-3-ol
trans-

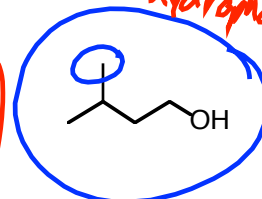
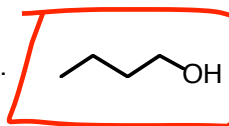
2. For each of the following pairs, circle the one that is higher boiling and put a square around the one with the higher water solubility. (4 points)

a.



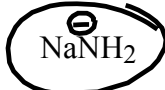
more H-bond

b.



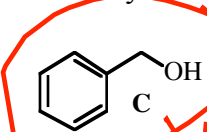
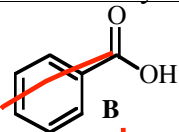
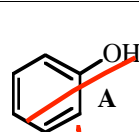
London hydrophobic

3. Of the listed four chemicals, circle those which would ionize methanol (convert it to sodium or magnesium methoxide)? (4 points)



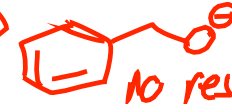
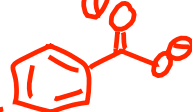
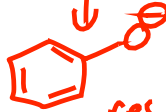
4. If an ether solution of the following three compounds was washed with NaOH/H₂O, which (if any) of the compounds would remain in the ether layer? Circle any that would. (3 points)

H⁺

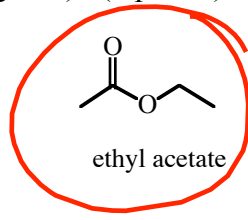


neutral ⇒ ether

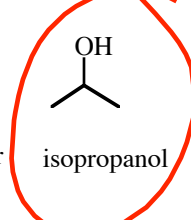
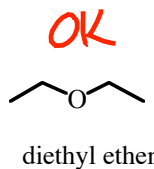
ionized ⇒ water



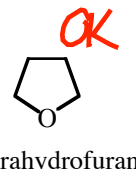
5. Of the following common solvents, circle those that are unsuitable as solvents for the preparation and reactions of Grignard reagents (assuming you want the Grignard reagent to react with something else). (3 points)



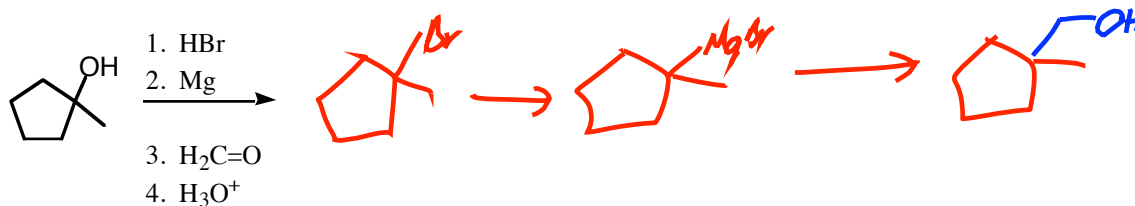
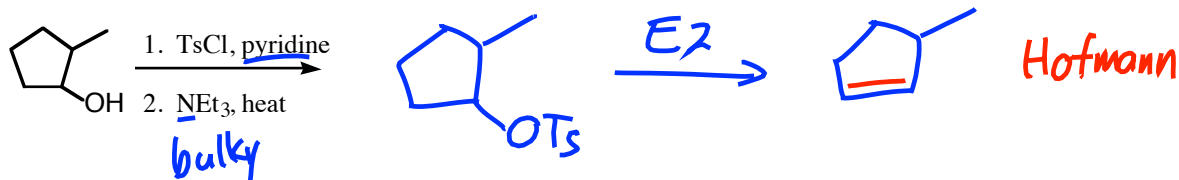
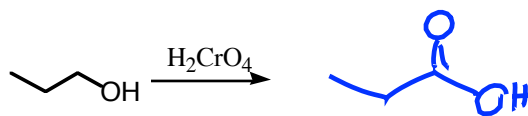
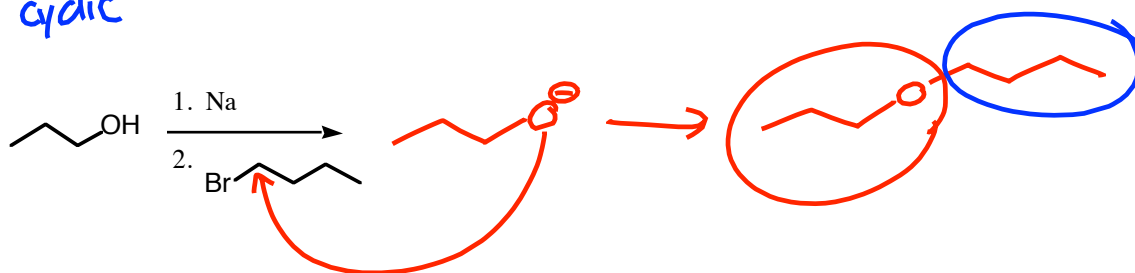
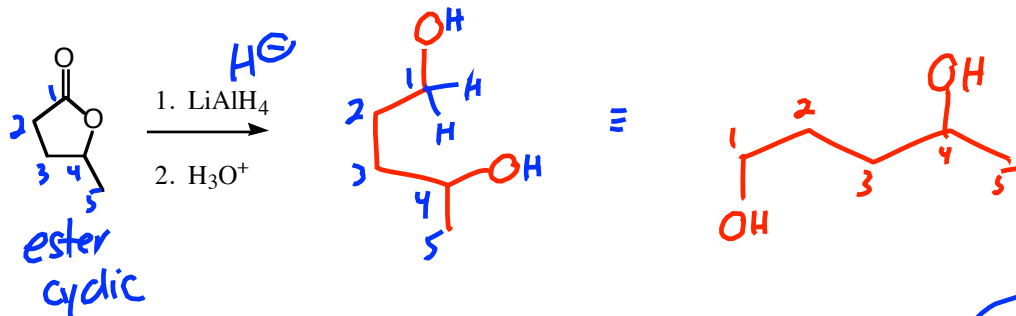
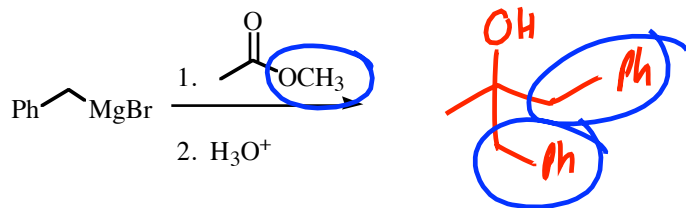
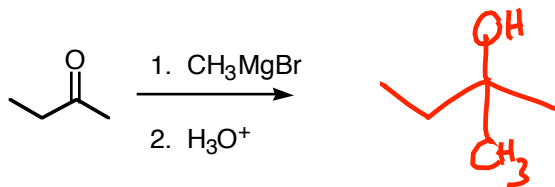
C=O



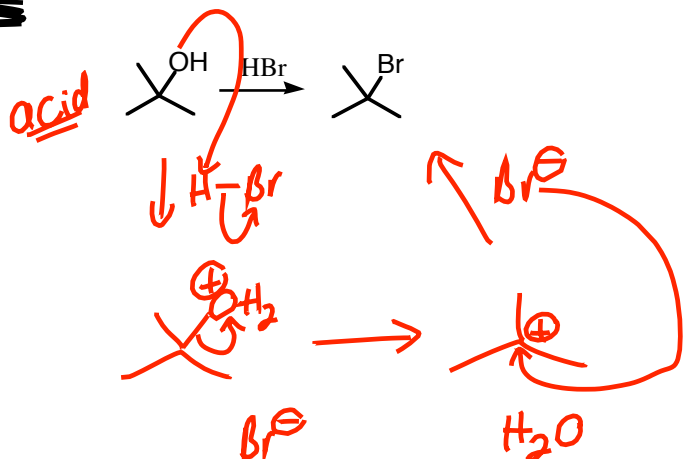
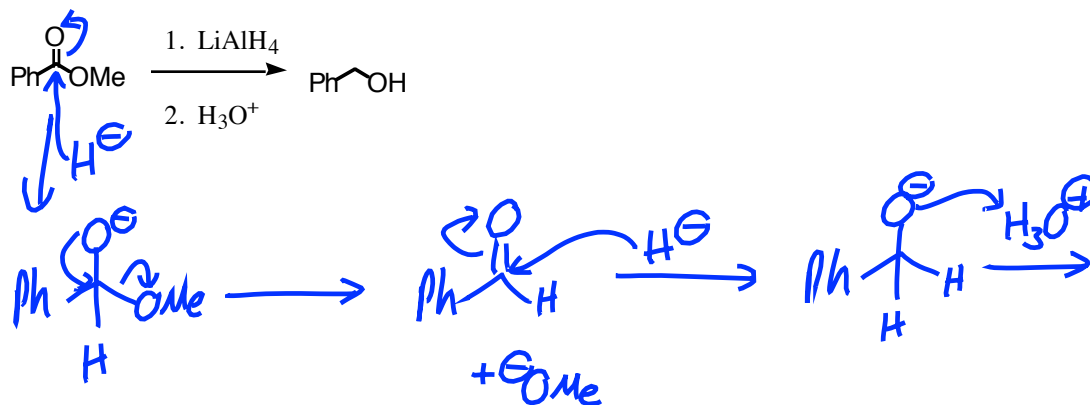
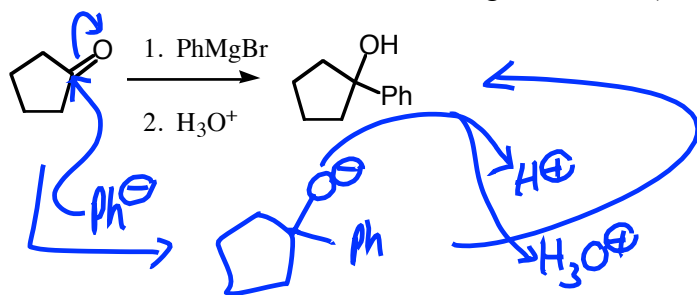
OH NH



6. Give the major product of the following reactions. (3 points each)



7. Draw mechanisms for the following reactions. (3, 5, and 5 points)



8. Suggest a possible structure for an unknown A whose formula is C₆H₁₂O, and gives the following chemical test results: (Double check that your answer is consistent with all the data) 5 pt

Formula:

C₆H₁₂O

Hydrogenation Test

H₂/Pt

No reaction

Chromic Acid Test

H₂CrO₄

Turns green

1° or 2° alc

Lucas Test

HCl/ZnCl₂

No reaction

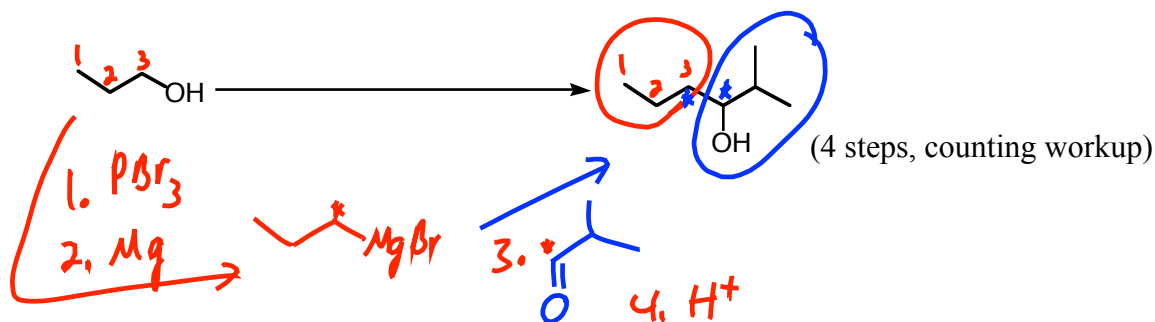
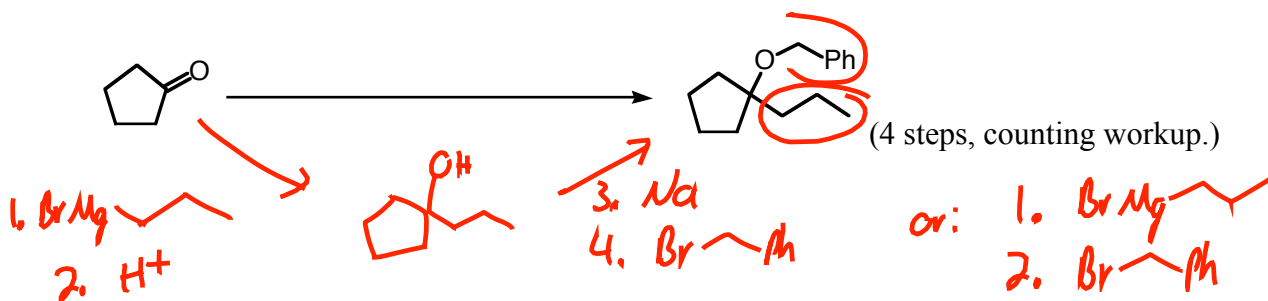
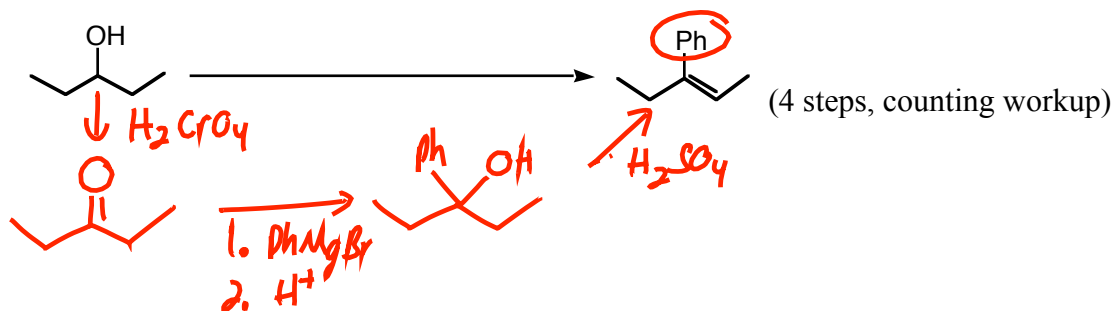
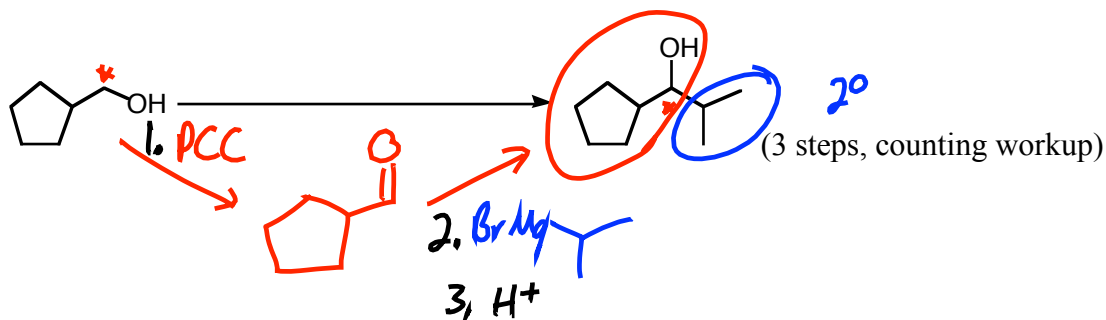
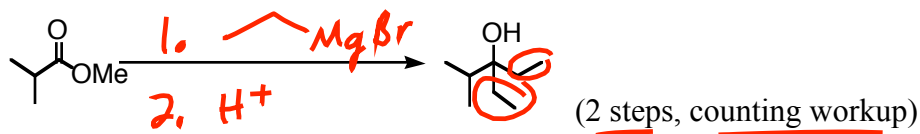
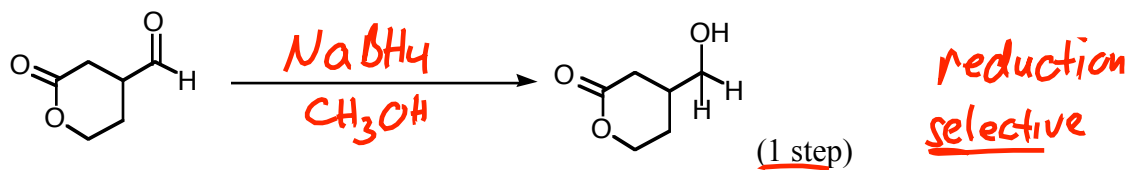
Not 3° or 2°

1 EU ~~aldehyde?~~ ~~alcohol?~~ ring?

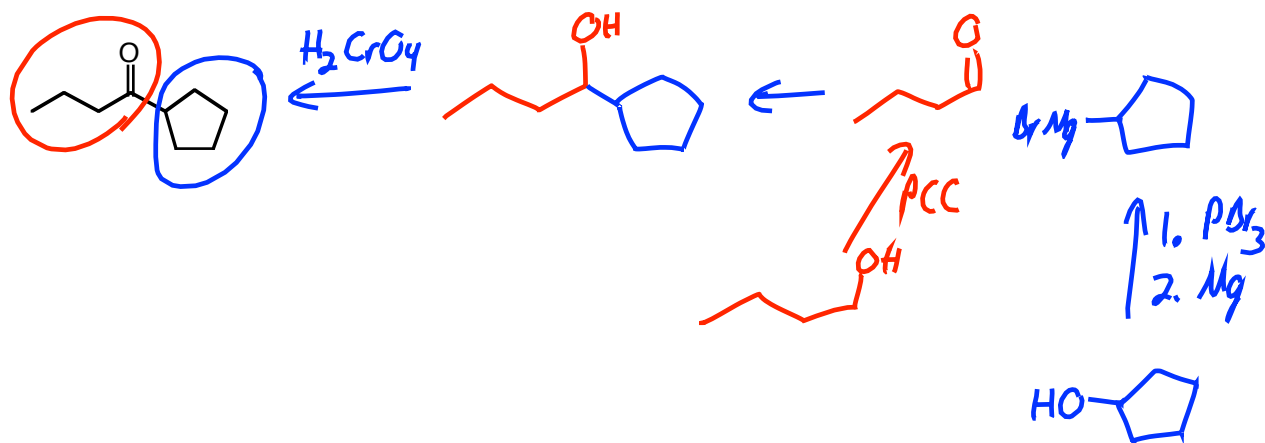
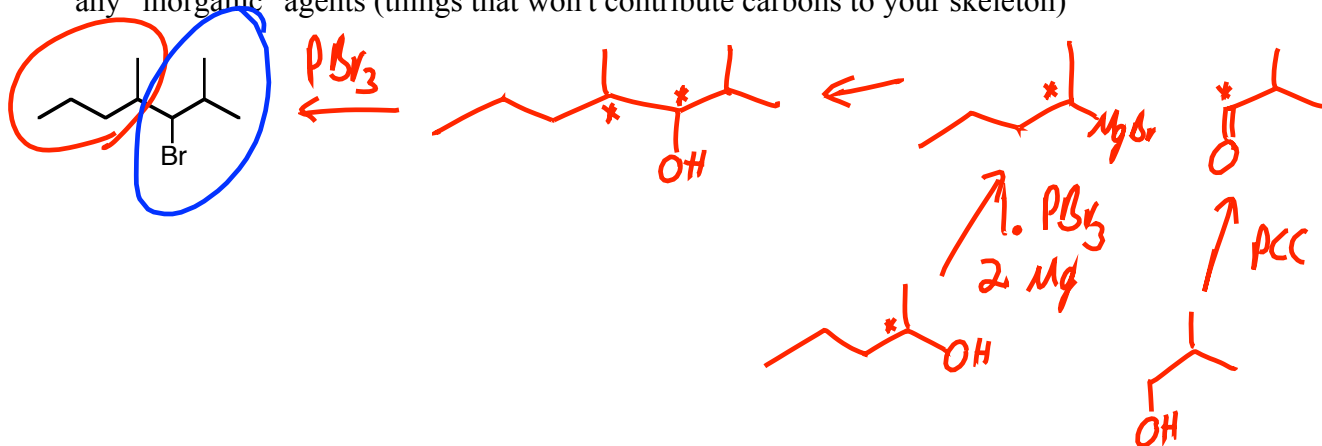
1° alcohol



9. Provide reagents for the following transformations. ("workup" means H_3O^+ or H_2O steps)
 (First two are 3 points each; last four are 5 points each)



10. Design syntheses for the following. Allowed starting materials (same as practice) include:
 bromobenzene
 cyclopentanol
 any acyclic alcohol or alkene with ~~4~~⁵ carbons
 any esters
 ethylene oxide
 formaldehyde (CH₂O)
 iodomethane
 any "inorganic" agents (things that won't contribute carbons to your skeleton)



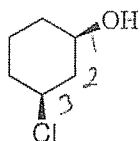
11

Reactions of Alcohols

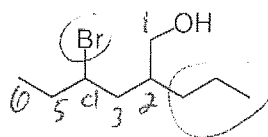
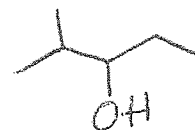
1. 2-Methyl-3-pentanol is classified as: (3 points)

- a. a primary alcohol **(b.) a secondary alcohol** c. a tertiary alcohol d. none of the above

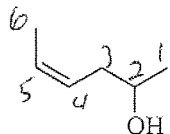
2. Provide acceptable names for the following: (10 points total)



cis-3-chlorocyclohexanol

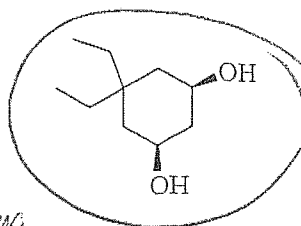
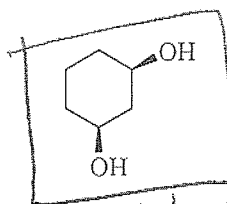
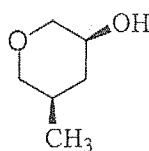


4-bromo-2-propylhexan-1-ol



Z-hex-4-en-2-ol or cis-hex-4-en-2-ol

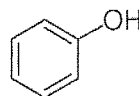
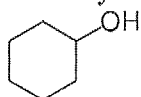
3. Circle the molecule with the highest boiling point. Put a square around the molecule with the highest water solubility. (4 points)



extra C's raises bp

*max H-bonding
min C's ideal for water*

4. Rank the acidity of the following molecules, from 1 (strongest) to 4 (weakest). Explain very briefly why **A** and **B** have very different acidities.



A

B

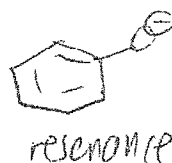
(3)

(2)

(1)

(4)

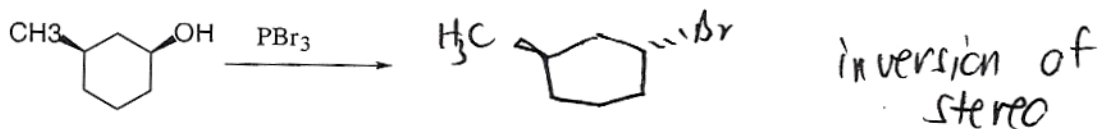
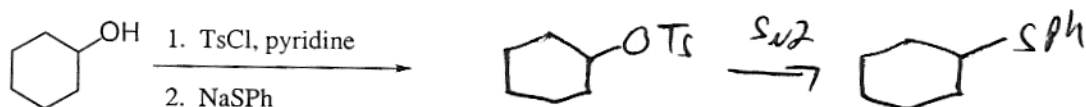
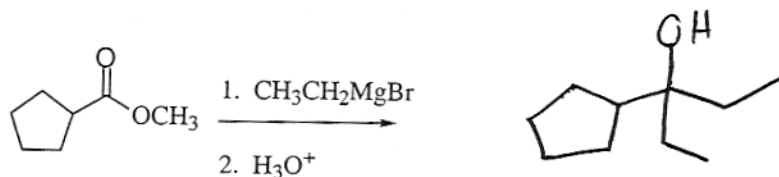
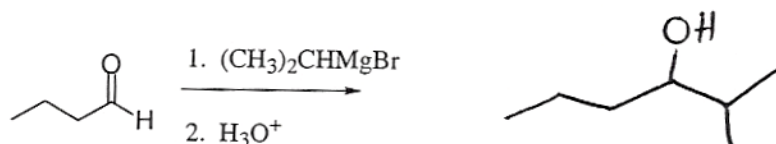
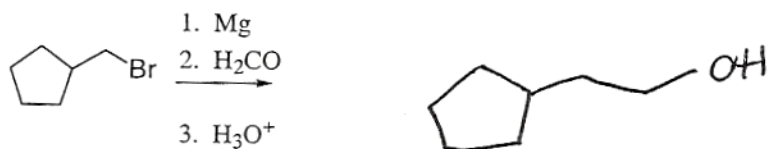
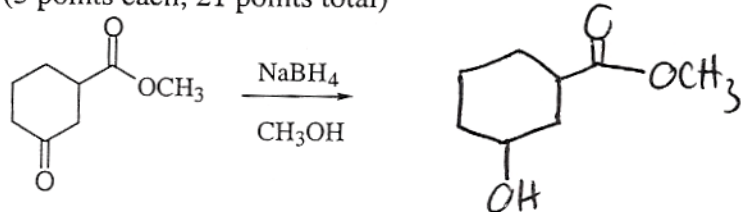
*regular alcohol
less acidic
than water*



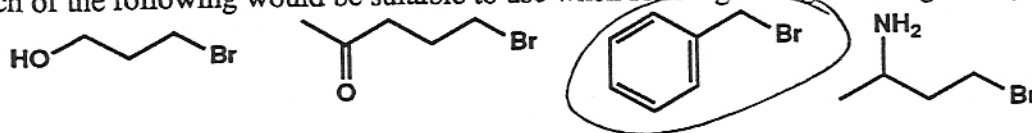
resonance

*e-CH₃ way worse
than O⁻*

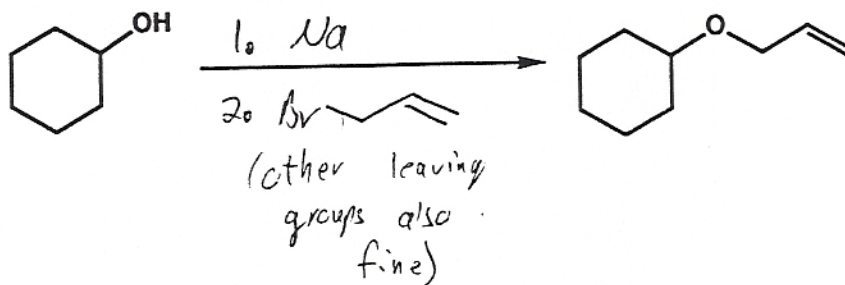
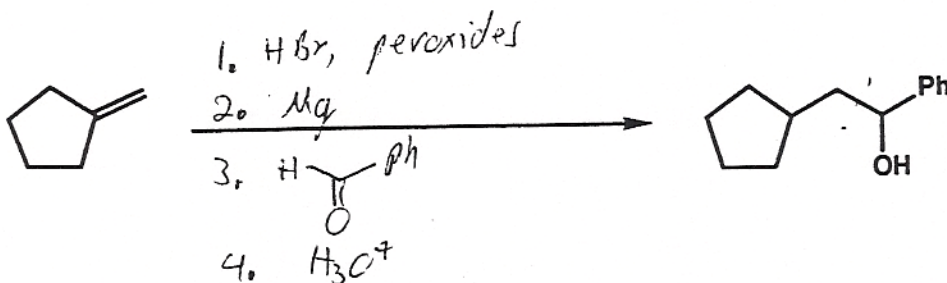
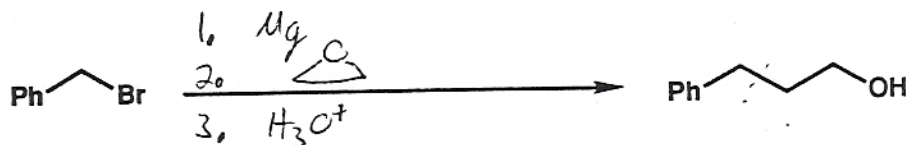
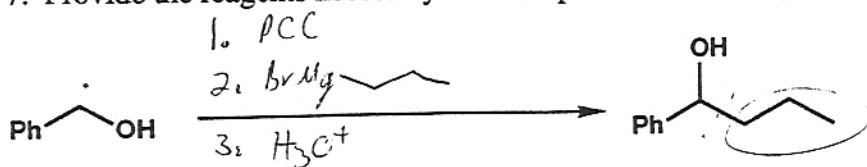
5. Draw the major products for the following reactions. (Assume excess quantities of reagents.)
(3 points each, 21 points total)



6. Which of the following would be suitable to use when forming a Grignard reagent? (3 points)

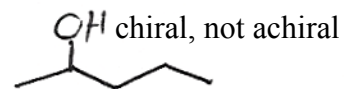
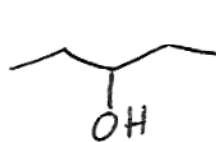


7. Provide the reagents necessary to accomplish the following transformations (5 each, 20 total)



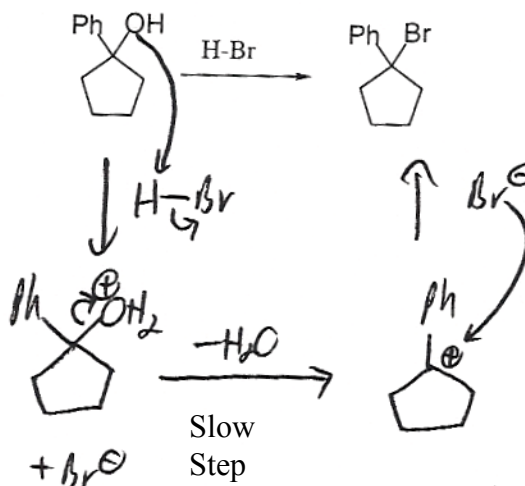
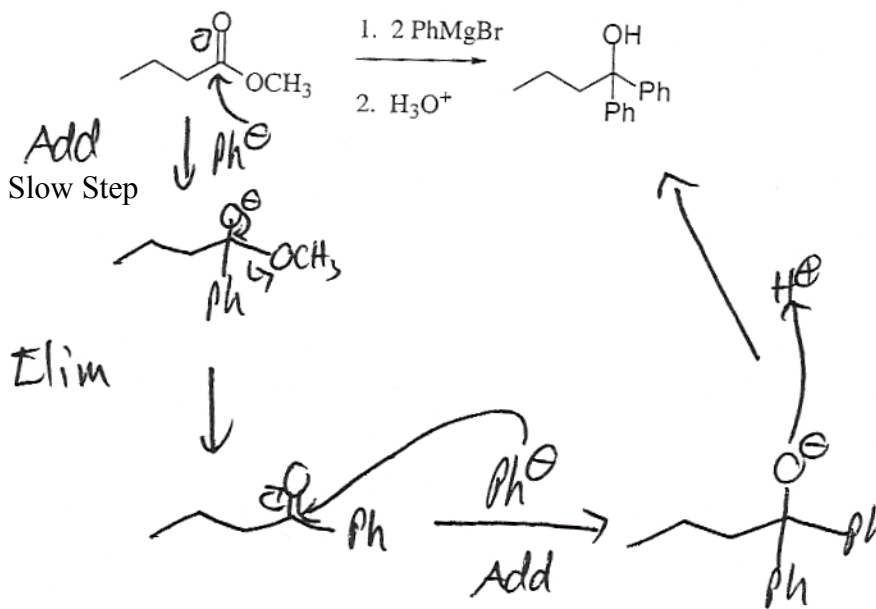
8. Draw a possible structure for an achiral molecule A with formula $C_5H_{12}O$, given that when H_2CrO_4 is added to A the solution turns green, and that the Lucas test with A takes about 3-4 minutes. (5 points)

H_2CrO_4 1° or 2°
 Lucas 2°

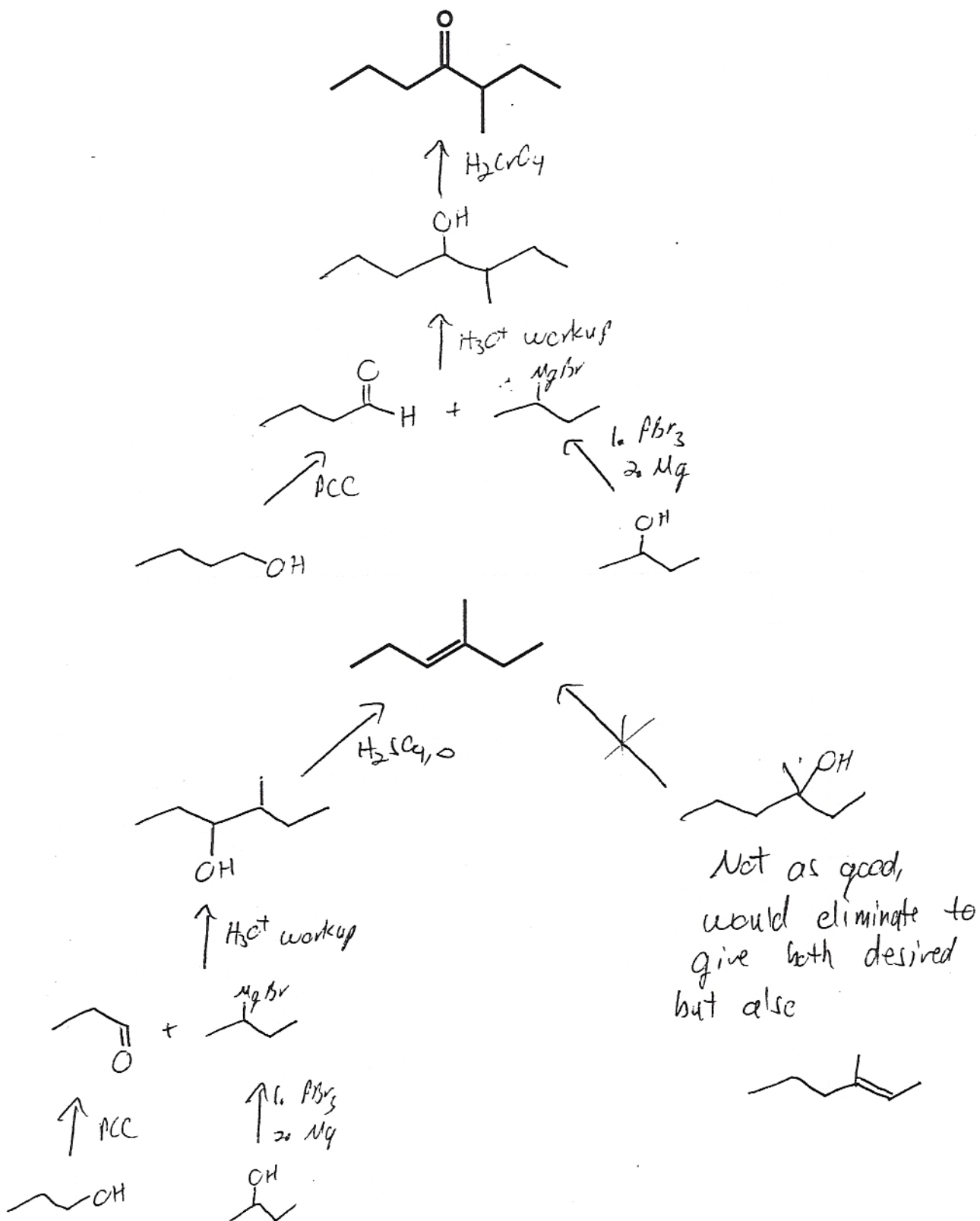


2°, acyclic

9. Draw the mechanisms for the following transformations. Identify the slow step in each mechanism. (6 points each)



10. Design syntheses of the following, starting from alcohols of ≤ 4 carbons. (7 points each)

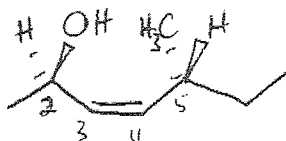


1

Reactions of Alcohols

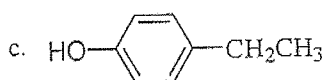
1. Provide Names or Structures for the Following. (10 points total)

a. (2R,5R)-cis-5-methyl-3-hepten-2-ol



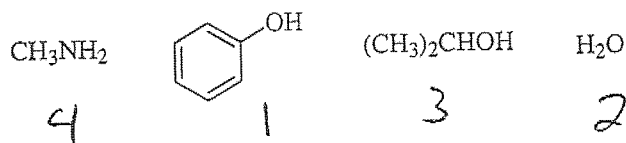
1,5-pentanediol

pentane-1,5-diol

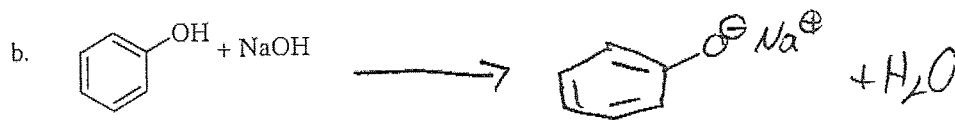


4-ethyl phenol
or p-

2. Rank the acidity of the following molecules, 1 being most and 4 being least acidic. (3 points)

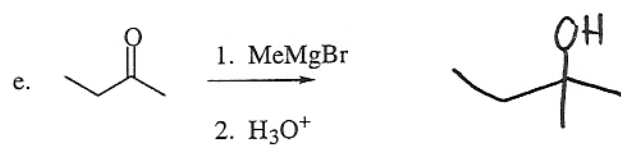
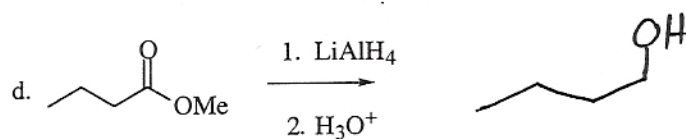
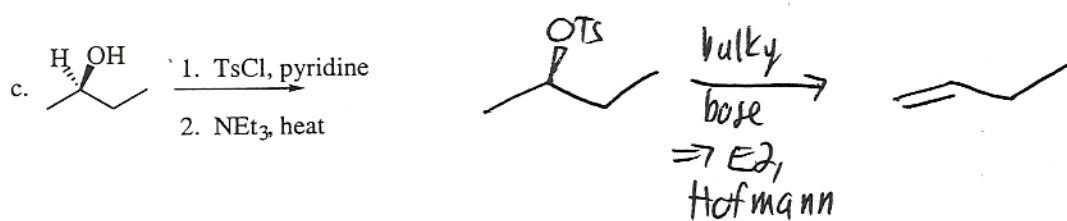
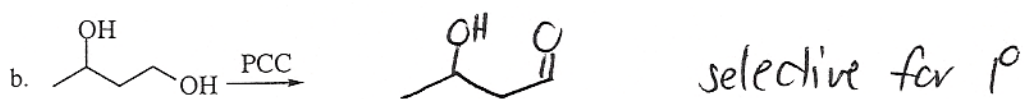
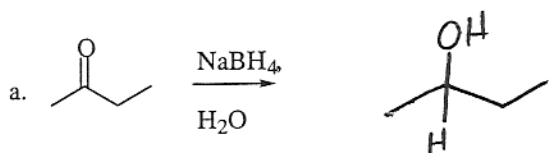


3. Complete the following acid-base reactions, and indicate whether the equilibrium favors the reactants or the products. (3 points each)

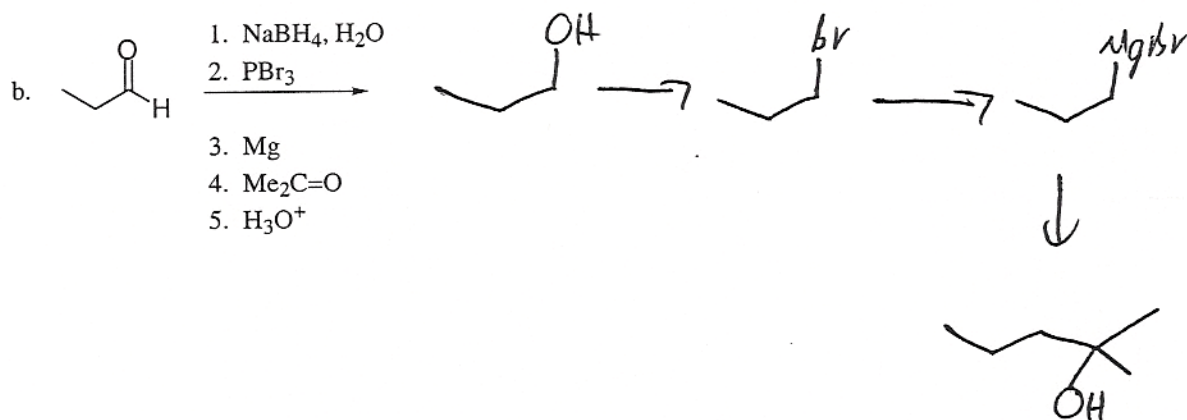
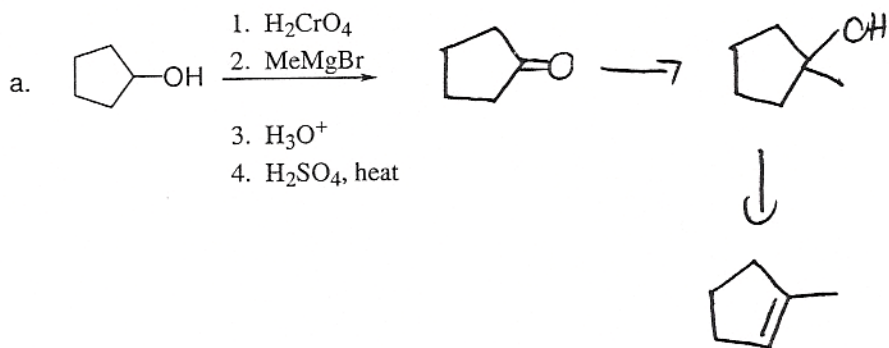


resonance
stabilized,
so better
than OH

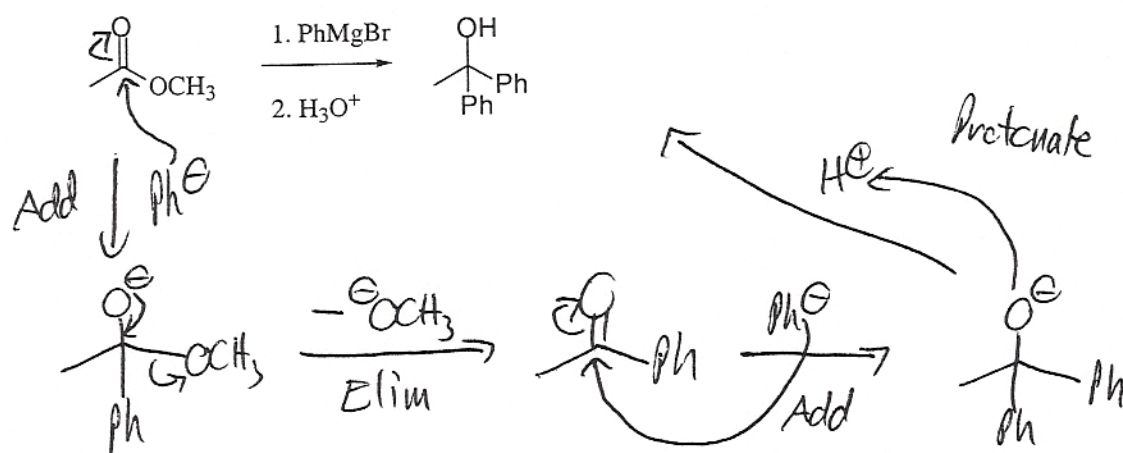
4. Draw the products of the following reactions. (3 points each)



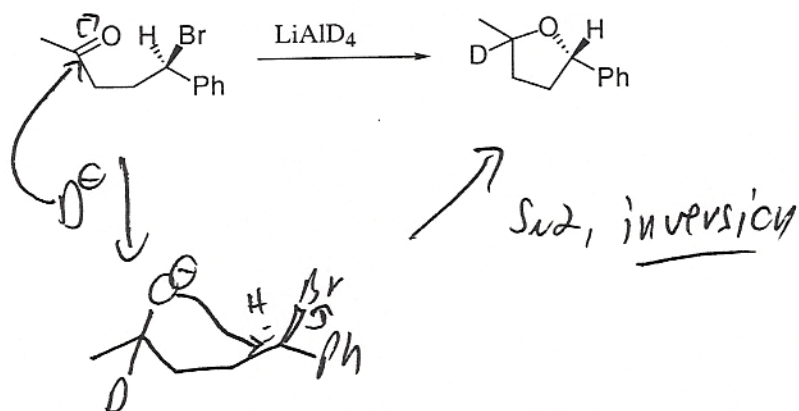
5. Draw the products for the following multistep syntheses. (5 points each)



6. Draw the mechanism for the following reaction. (6 points)

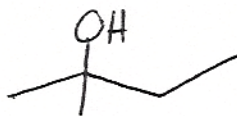


7. Draw the mechanism for the following reaction. Note: This is a slight twist on familiar stuff. The overall transformation appears unfamiliar, but the individual steps are actually familiar. (6 pts)

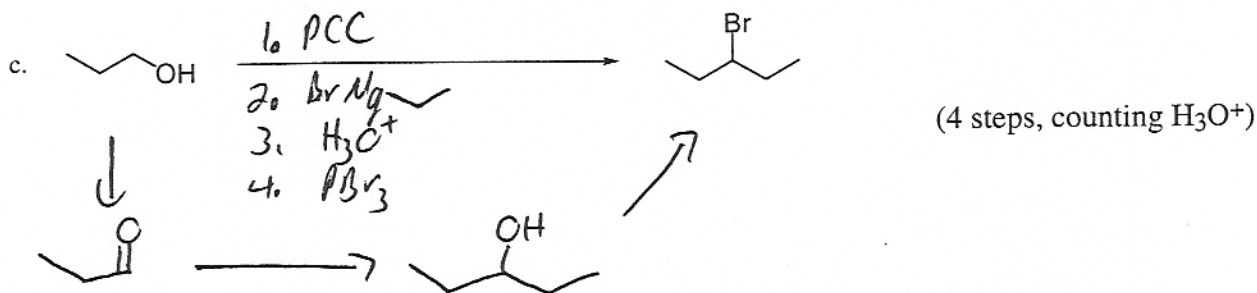
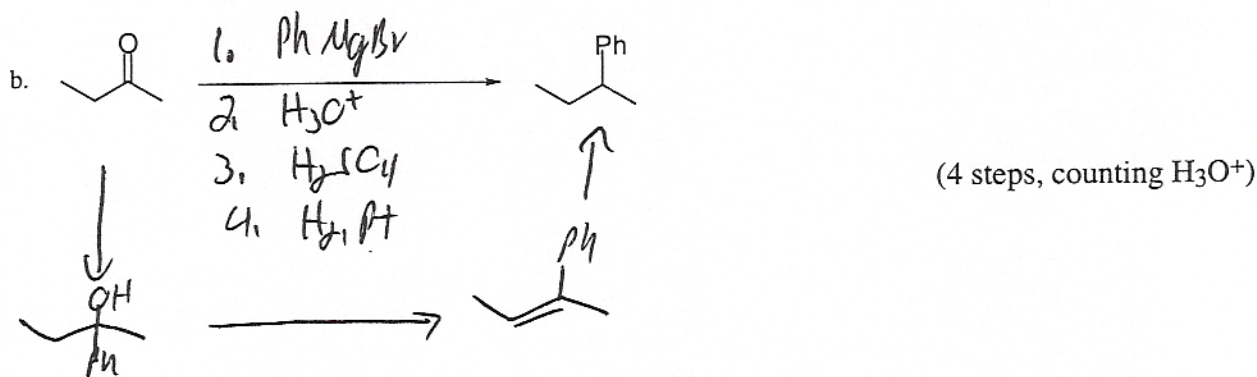
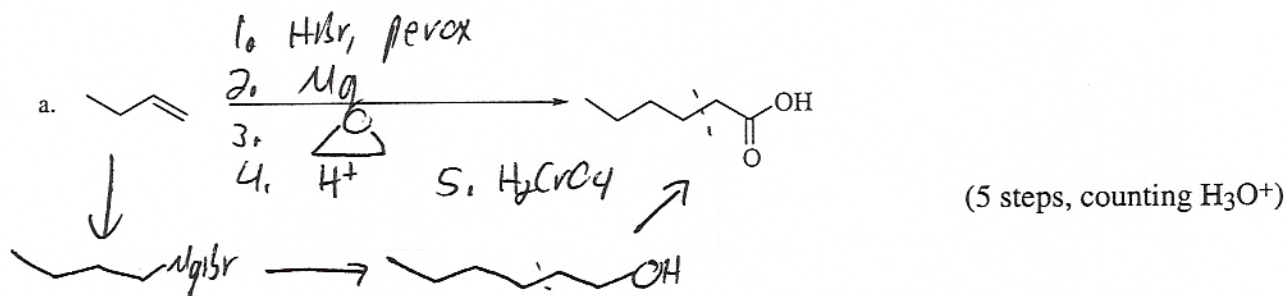


8. Suggest a structure for a compound "A" whose formula is $C_5H_{12}O$, that reacts instantly with the Lucas reagent ($ZnCl_2/HCl$), but does not cause an orange \rightarrow green color change upon mixing with chromic acid. (4 points)

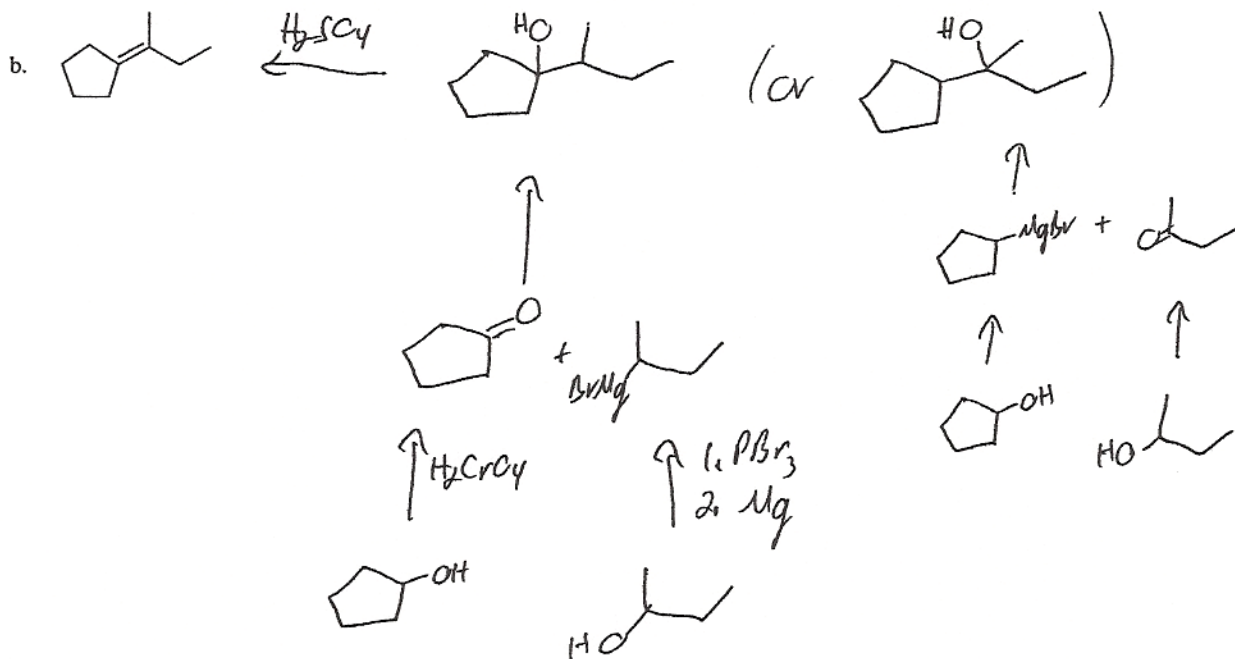
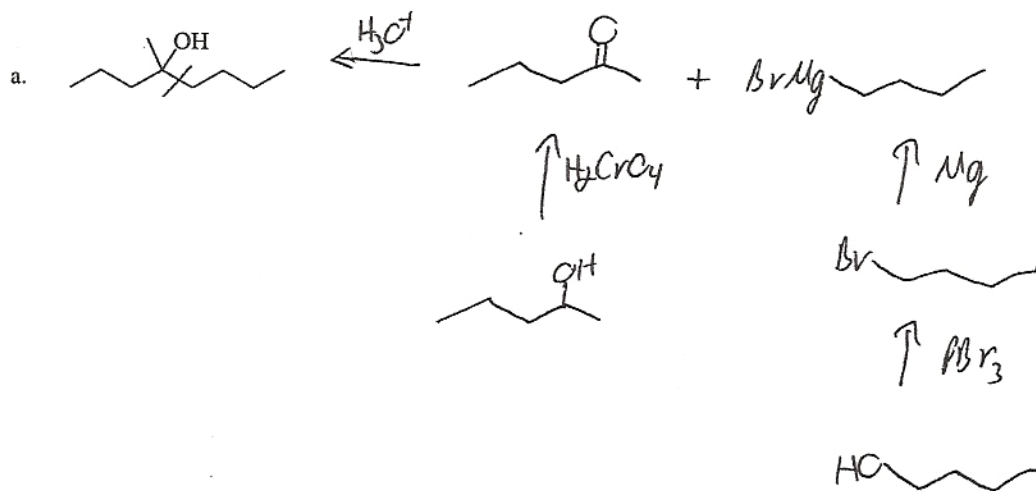
$EU=0$ 3° alcohol



9. Provide reagents for the following transformations. For this problem, you may use absolutely any reactant you please, including carbonyl compounds or organometallics (so long as it does not include more than one functional group). I have indicated the number of steps I envision, to give you an idea if your route is longer or shorter than necessary. (You may design alternate routes longer, or perhaps even shorter, than the ones I have in mind.) (6 points each)



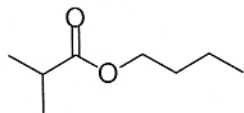
10. Provide a synthesis for the following molecules. Permissible starting materials include alcohols or alkenes of (≤ 5 carbons), formaldehyde, ethylene oxide, and any other support reagents you like. (7 points each) (In none of these examples should it take more than 5 steps to get from any starting material to the products.)



JASPERSE CHEM 360 TEST 2
Ch. 12-13 NMR, IR

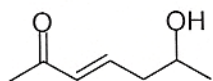
VERSION 1

1. Predict the ^1H NMR spectrum. Include the approximate chemical shifts (1's, 2's, etc.), the integration, and the splitting (can use "s" for singlet; "d" for doublet; "t" for triplet; "q" for quartet; and "m" for multiplet, anything more complex than a quartet). Note: for signals that are symmetry equivalent, do not list them twice.



1's 6H d
2's 1H m (septet)
3's 2H t
1's 2H pentet
1's 2H sextet
1's 3H t

2. Predict the ^{13}C NMR spectrum. Include the approximate chemical shifts (220-160, 160-100, 100-50, or 50-0) and the splitting if a couple carbon was taken (q, t, d, s).



50-0 q
220-160 s
160-100 d
160-100 d
50-0 t
100-50 d
50-0 q

3. Match the following structures with the listed feature IR signals:

1) 3300-3200

(D)

2) 3300-2500, 1680

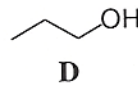
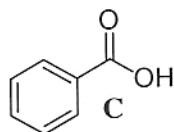
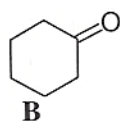
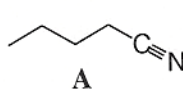
(C)

3) 2200

(A)

4) 1720

(B)

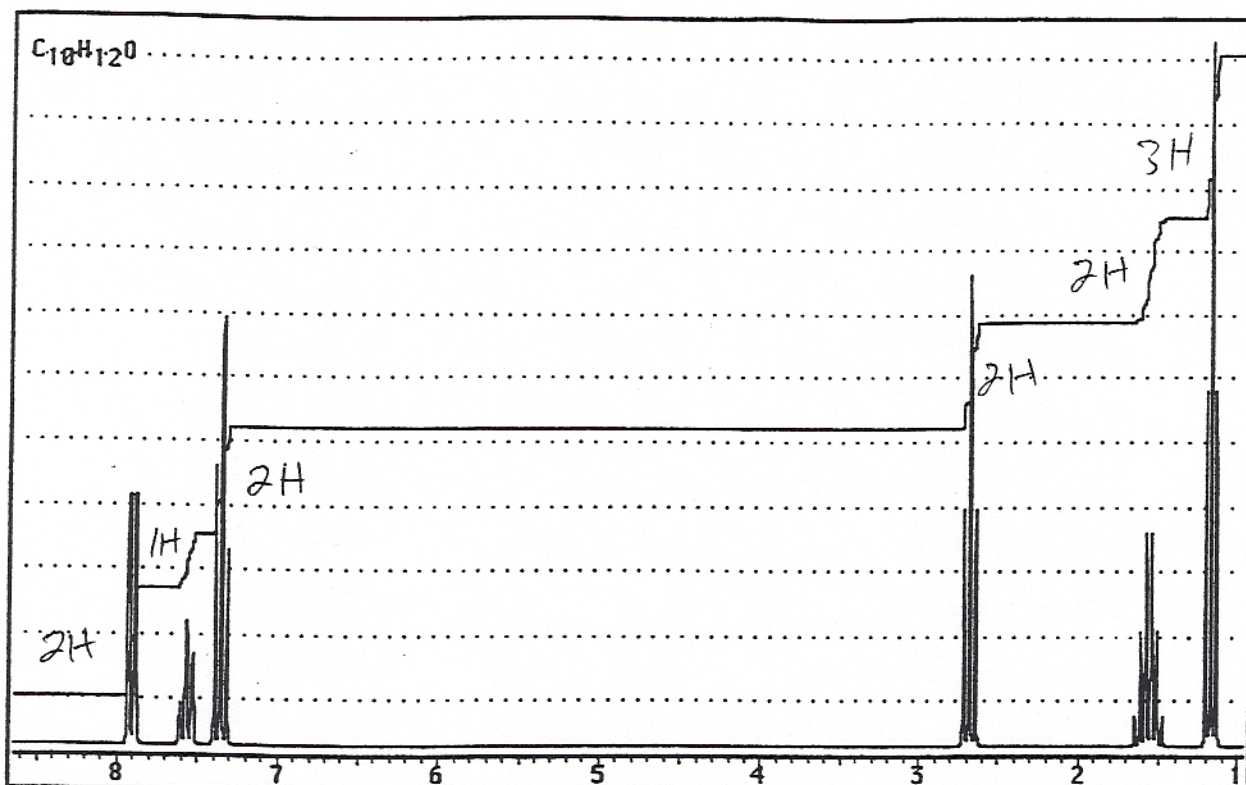


Solve the structures for the following. If you get a structure perfect, you will get full credit. If you do not get a structure perfect, you may still get some partial credit. Thus, it is in your interest to show some of your work, make a structure guess, or tell me what you do know for sure.

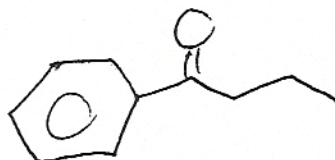
4. $C_{10}H_{12}O$

IR: 1670

^{13}C NMR: 210 (s, short), 150 (s, short), 130 (d, tall) 124 (d, tall), 120 (d),
33 (t), 26 (t), 20 (q)

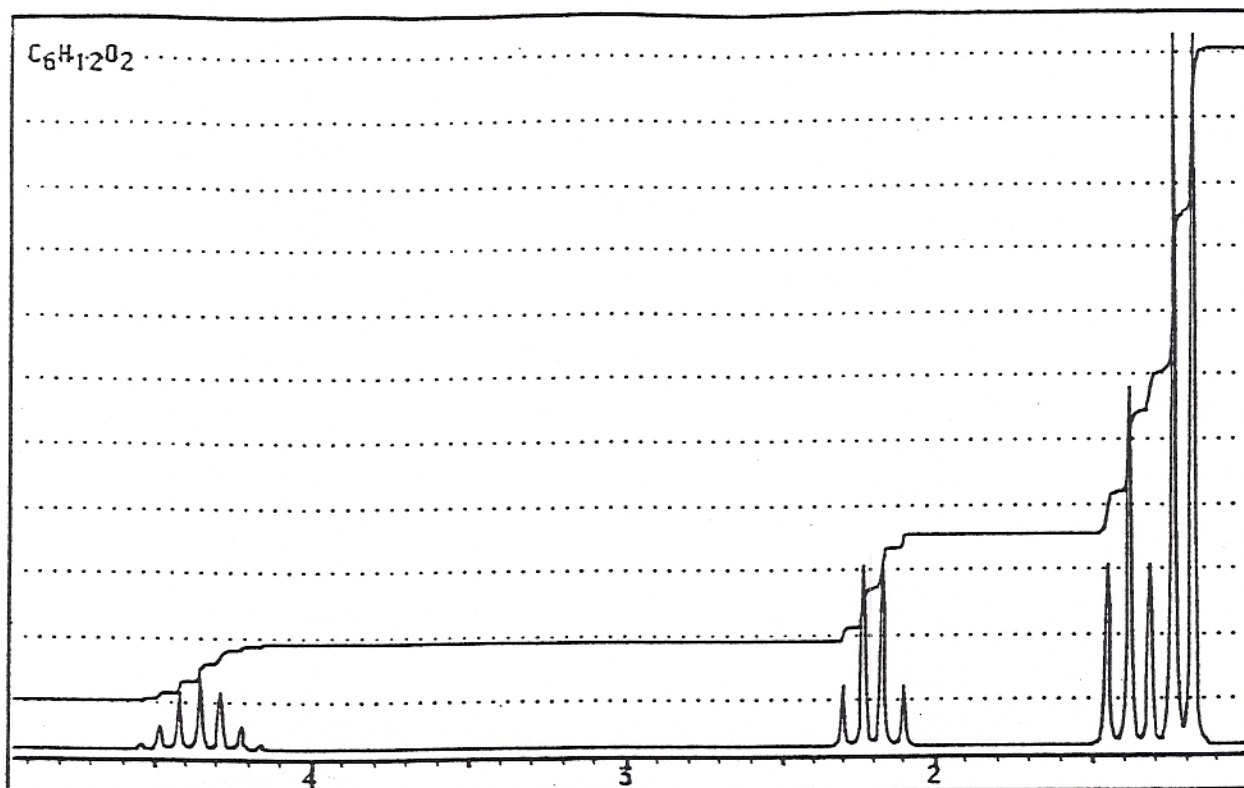


$EU=5 \Rightarrow$ aromatic + $C=O$
 $C=C$ conjugated (IR)

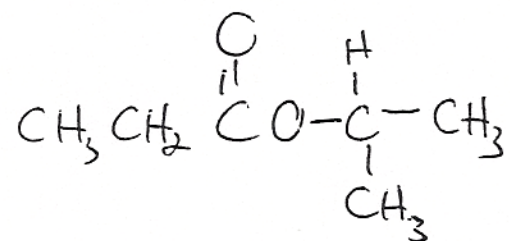


5. $C_6H_{12}O_2$

IR: 1750

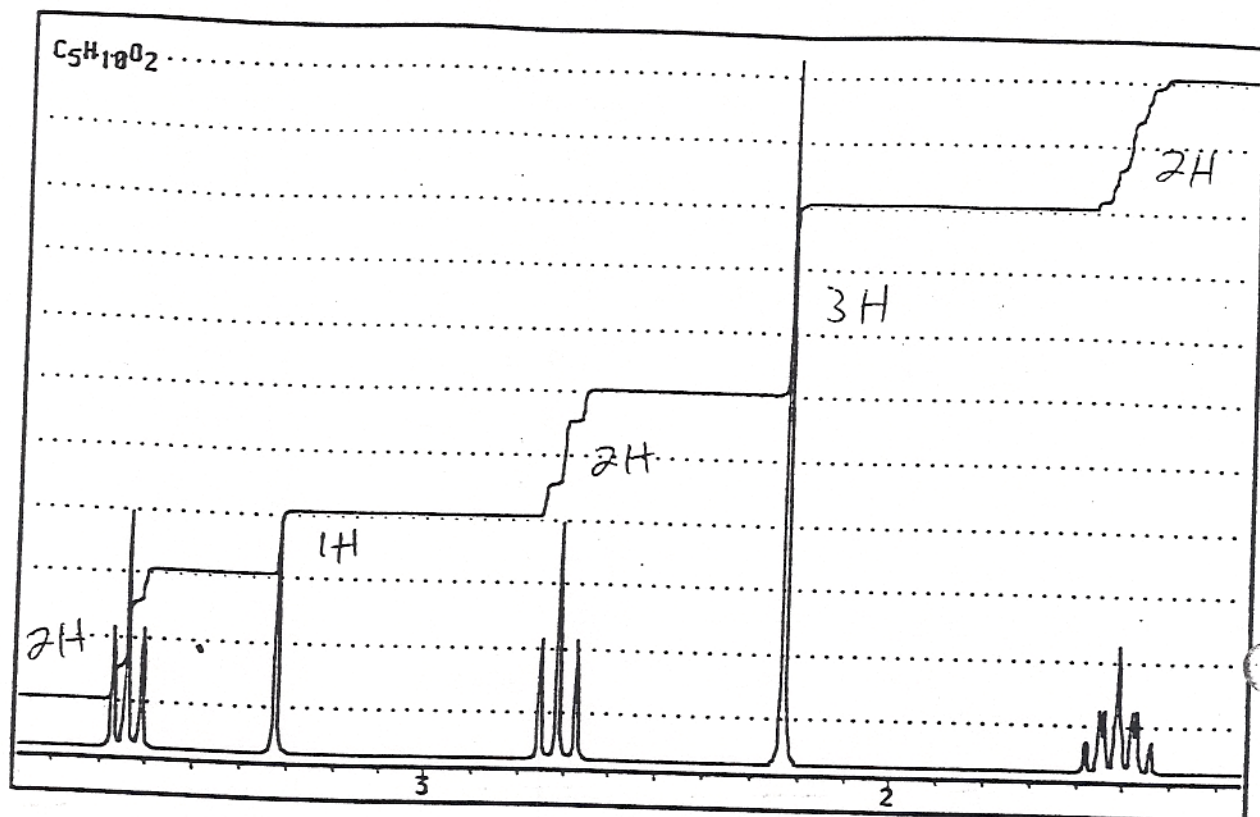
 ^{13}C NMR: 180 (s, short), 70 (d), 36 (t), 30 (q), 20 (q, extra tall)

EU=1 ester

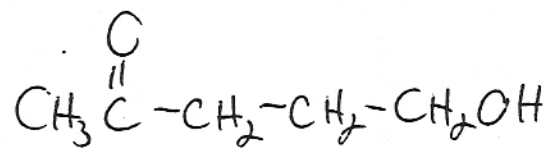


6. $C_5H_{10}O_2$

IR: 3300-3200, 1710

 ^{13}C NMR: 210 (s), 65 (t), 38 (t), 35 (t), 28 (q)

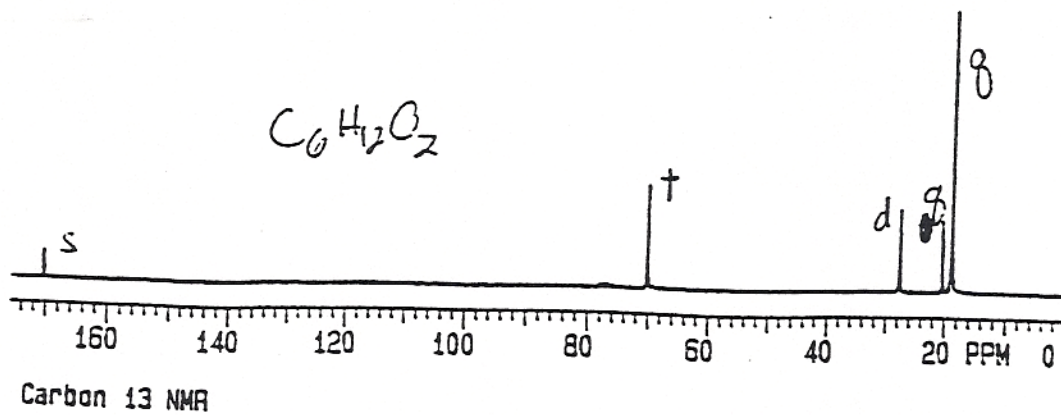
$EU=1$ $C=O$, OH



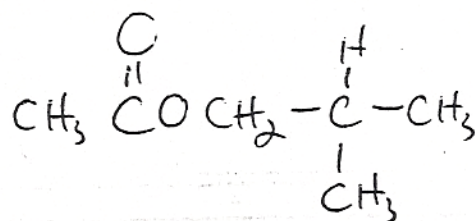
7. $C_6H_{12}O_2$

IR: 1745

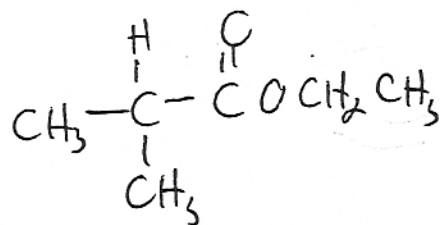
(Note: There are two plausible solutions to this problem.)



EU=1 ester

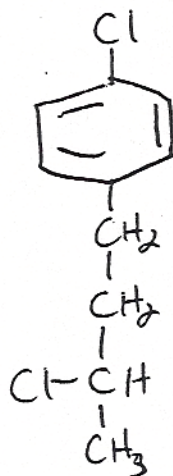
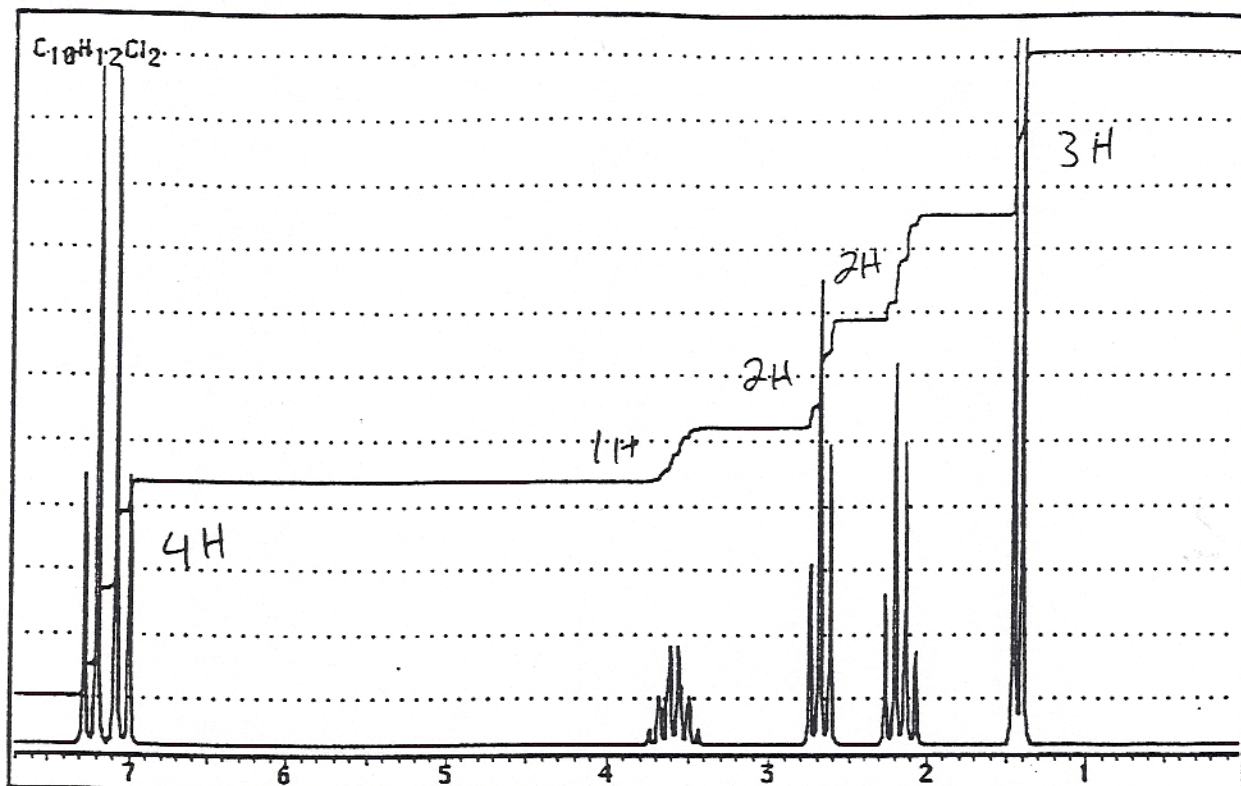


or



8. $C_{10}H_{12}Cl_2$ ^{13}C NMR 150 (s), 144 (s), 133 (d), 126 (d), 58 (d), 37 (t), 32 (t), 22 (q)

EU=4



9. C₆H₁₄O

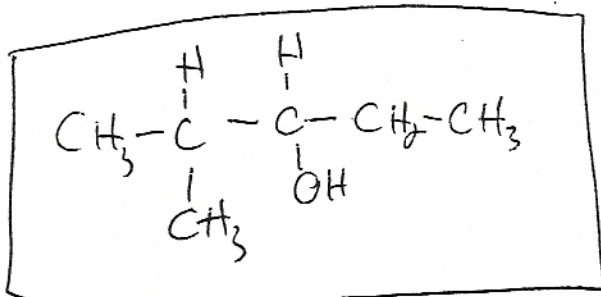
IR 3300-3200

¹³C NMR 78 (d), 40 (d), 36 (t), 25 (q), 20 (q, extra tall)

6H, d, 1.0
 3H, t, 1.2
 2H, pentet, 1.4
 1H, octet, 1.8
 1H, broad s, 3.0
 1H, q, 3.8

EU=0

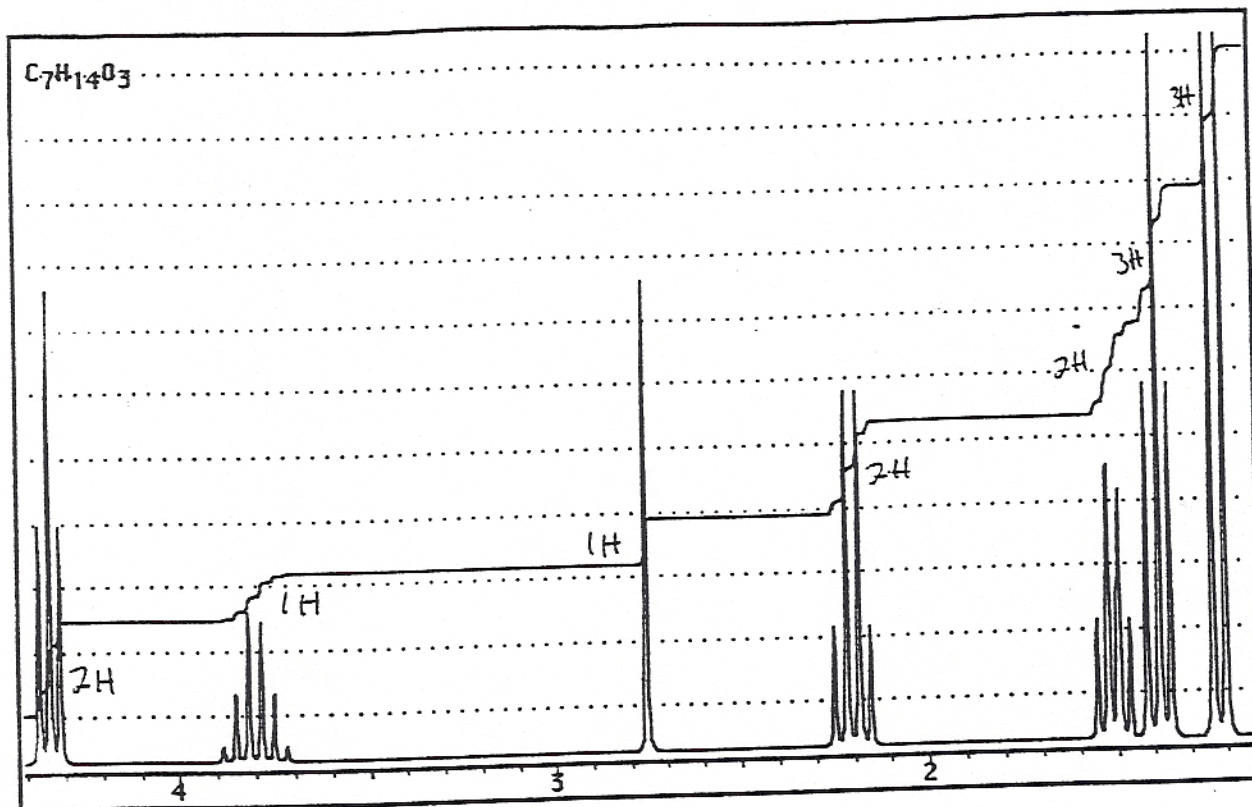
OH



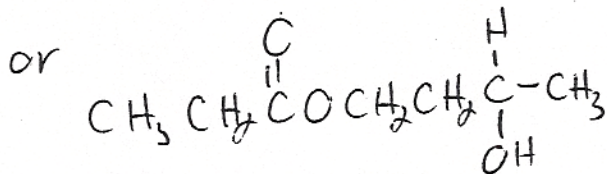
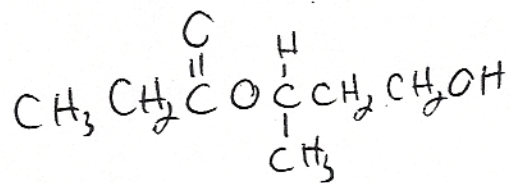
(2 acceptable answers)

10. $C_7H_{14}O_3$

IR: 3300-3200, 1745

 ^{13}C NMR 180 (s), 75 (d), 65 (t), 38 (t), 30 (t), 25 (q), 20 (q)

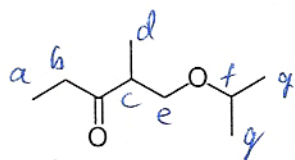
EU=1 alcohol, ester



JASPERSE CHEM 360 TEST 2
Ch 12-13 NMR, IR

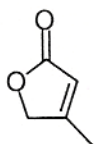
VERSION 2

1. Predict the ^1H NMR spectrum. Include approximate chemical shifts (1's, 2's, etc.), the integration, and the splitting (can use "s" for singlet; "d" for doublet; "t" for triplet; "q" for quartet, and "m" for multiplet, anything more complex than a quartet). Note: for signals that are symmetry equivalent, do not list them twice.



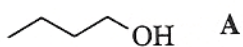
a	1's	3H	t	e	3's	2H	d
b	2's	2H	q	f	3's	1H	m
c	2's	1H	m	g	1's	6H	d
d	1's	3H	d				

2. Predict the ^{13}C NMR spectrum. Include the approximate chemical shifts (220-160, 160-100, 100-50, or 50-0) and the splitting (q, t, d, s).



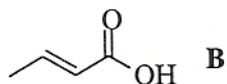
220-160	s	100-50	t
160-100	d	50-0	q
160-100	s		

3. Match the following structures with the listed feature IR signals.



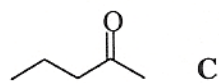
1710

C



3300-3400

A



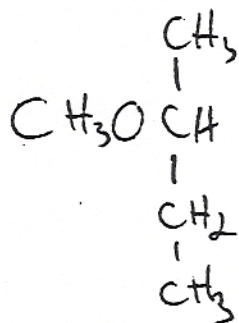
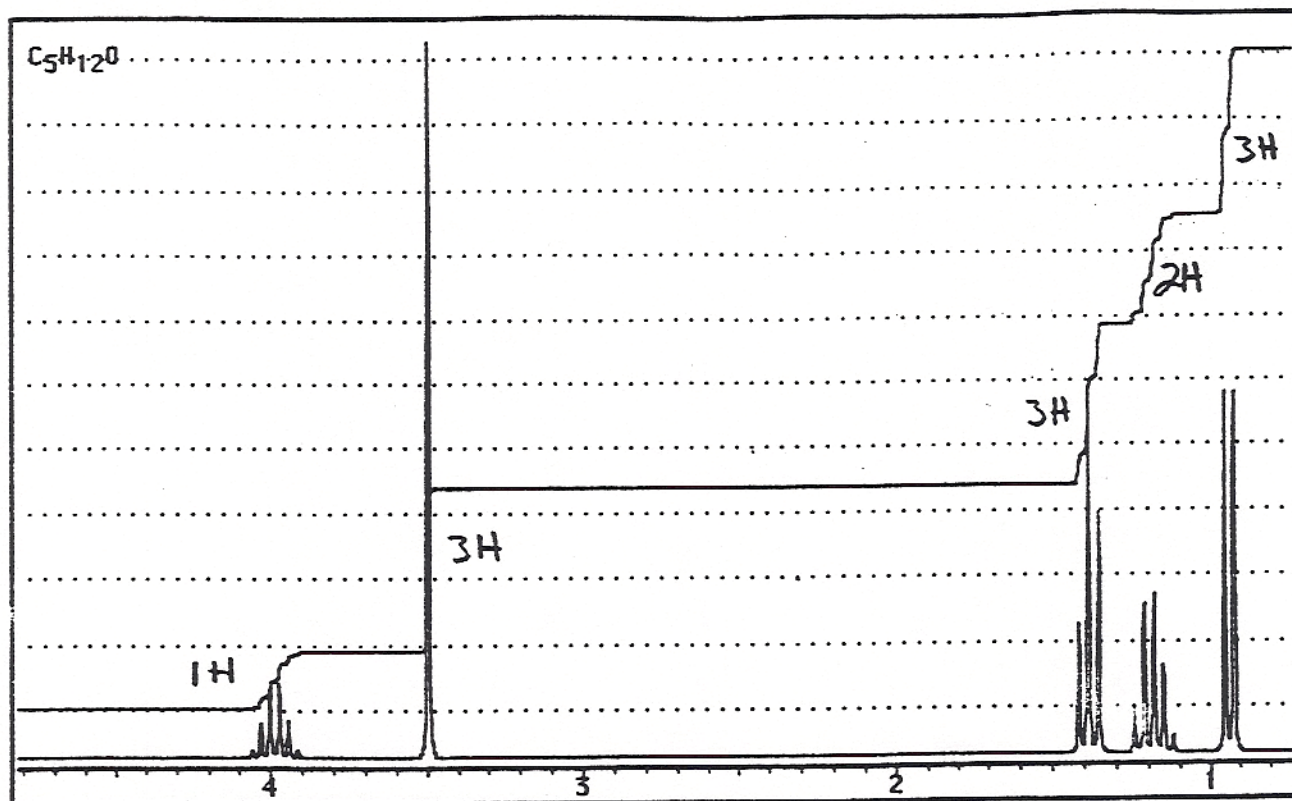
1680, 3300-2500

B

Solve the Structures for the Following. If you get a structure perfect, you will get full credit. If you do not get a structure perfect, you may still get some partial credit. Thus, it is in your interest to show some of your work, make a structure, or tell me what you know for sure.

4. $C_5H_{12}O$

IR: Nothing Interesting \Rightarrow ether

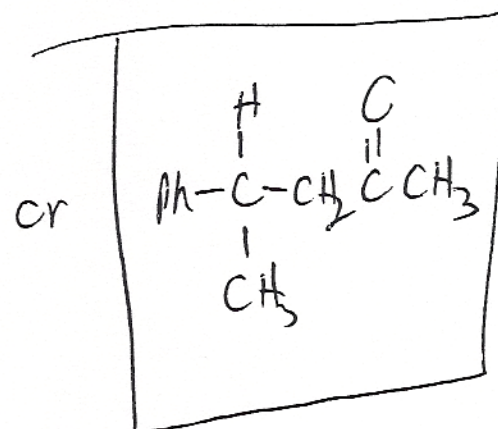
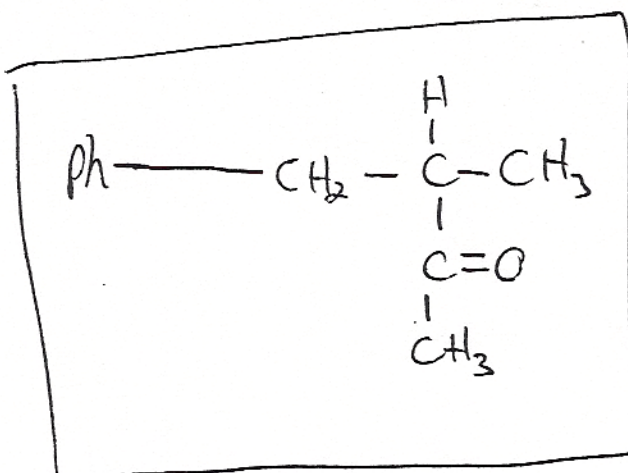
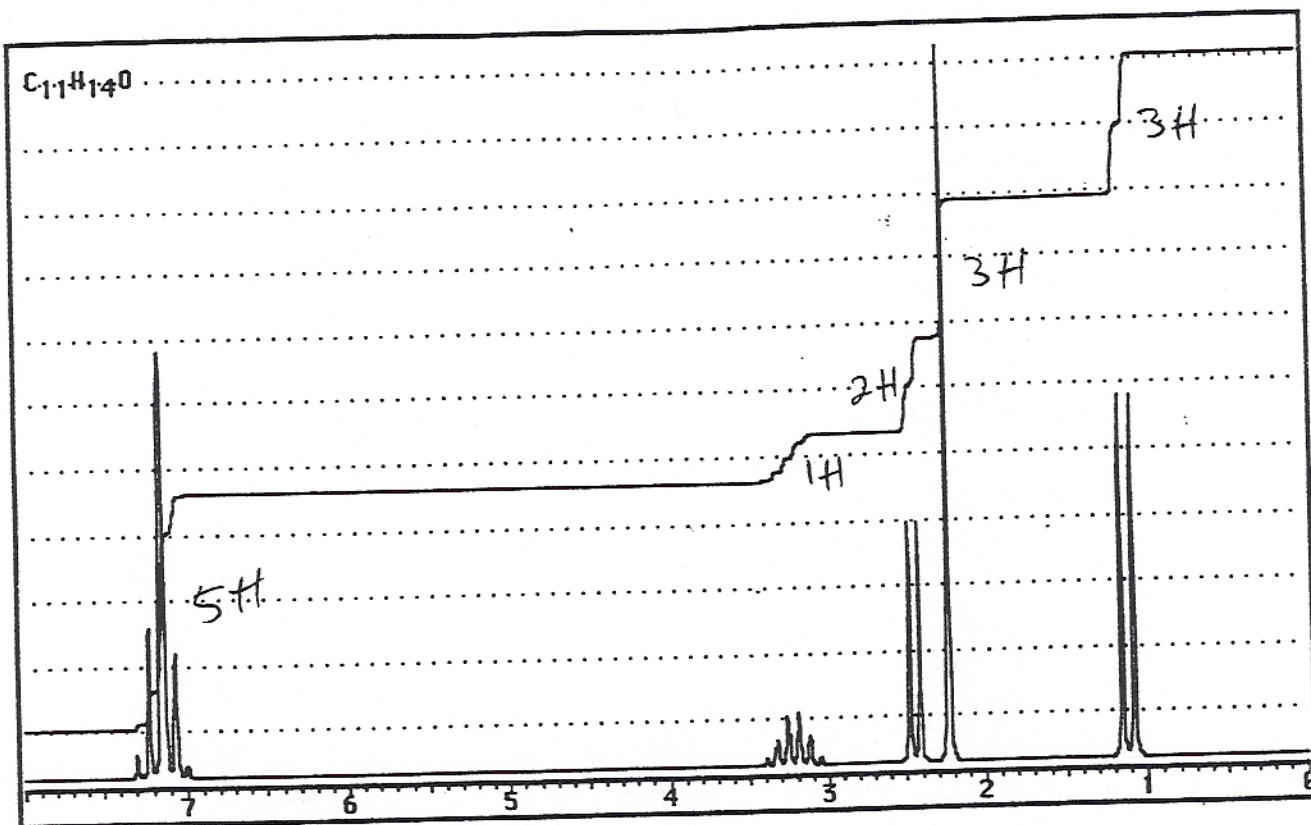


5. $C_{11}H_{14}O$

IR: 1710

 $C=O$, not conjugatederror (+)
↓ ^{13}C NMR: 202 (s), 152 (s), 134 (d), 127 (d), 122 (d), 42 (d), 35 (q), 20 (q)

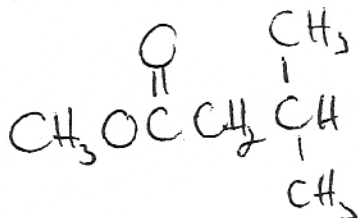
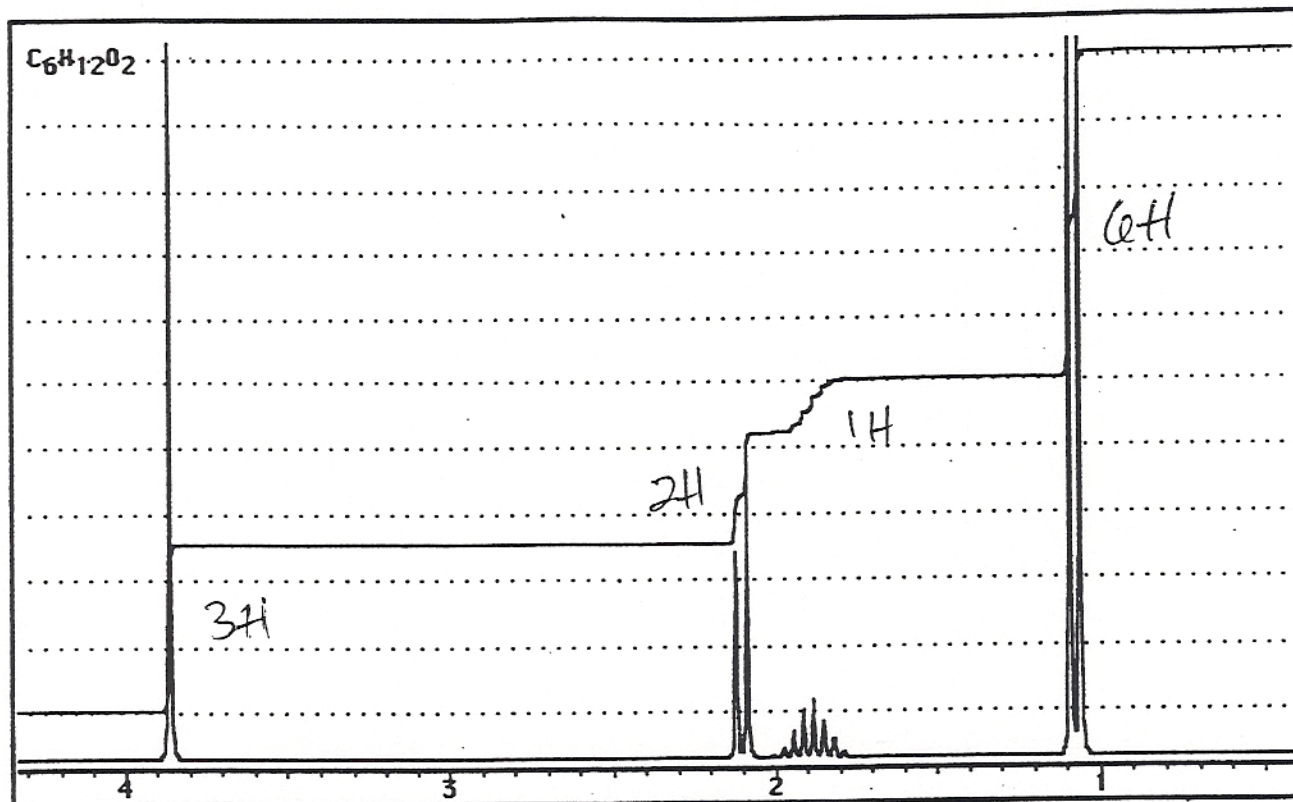
EU-5



6. $C_6H_{12}O_2$

IR: 1740

ester

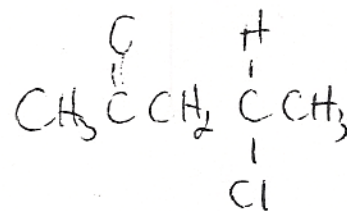
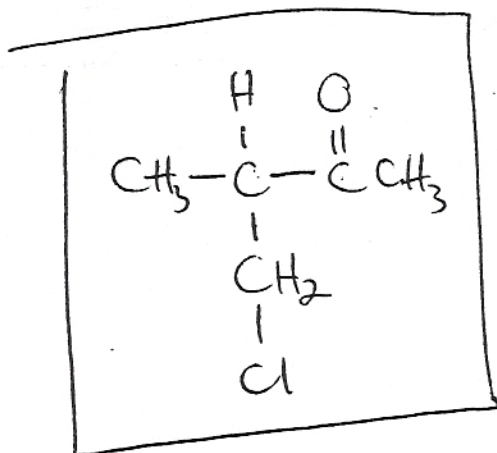
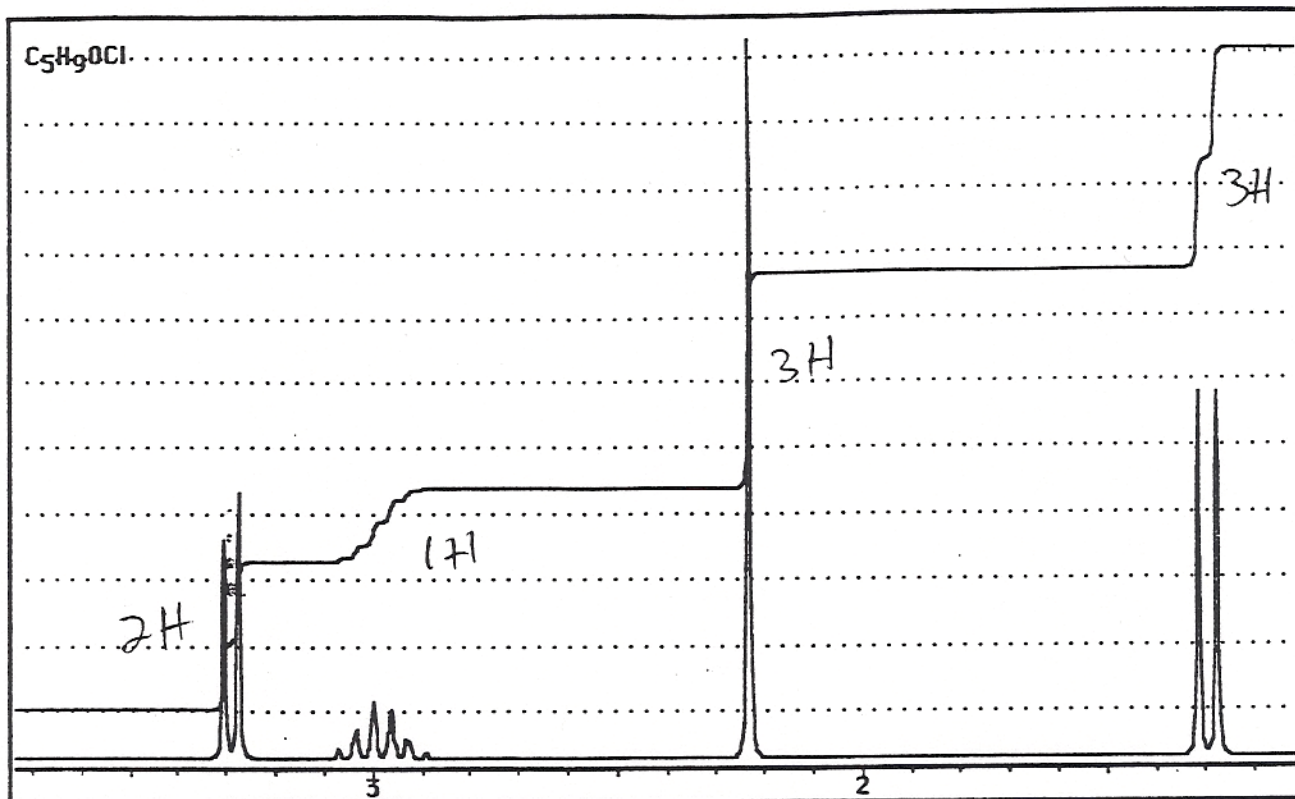
 ^{13}C NMR: 175 (s), 65 (q), 42 (t), 37 (d), 18 (q)

7. C_5H_9OCl

IR: 1710

EUC=1

C=O



close, but poorer
for chemical shift.
partial credit.

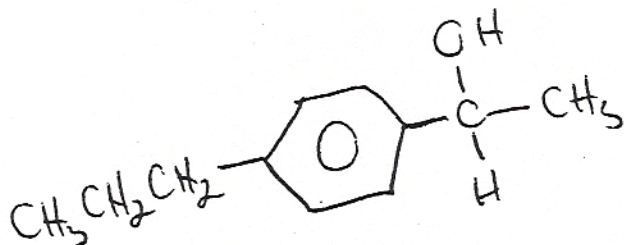
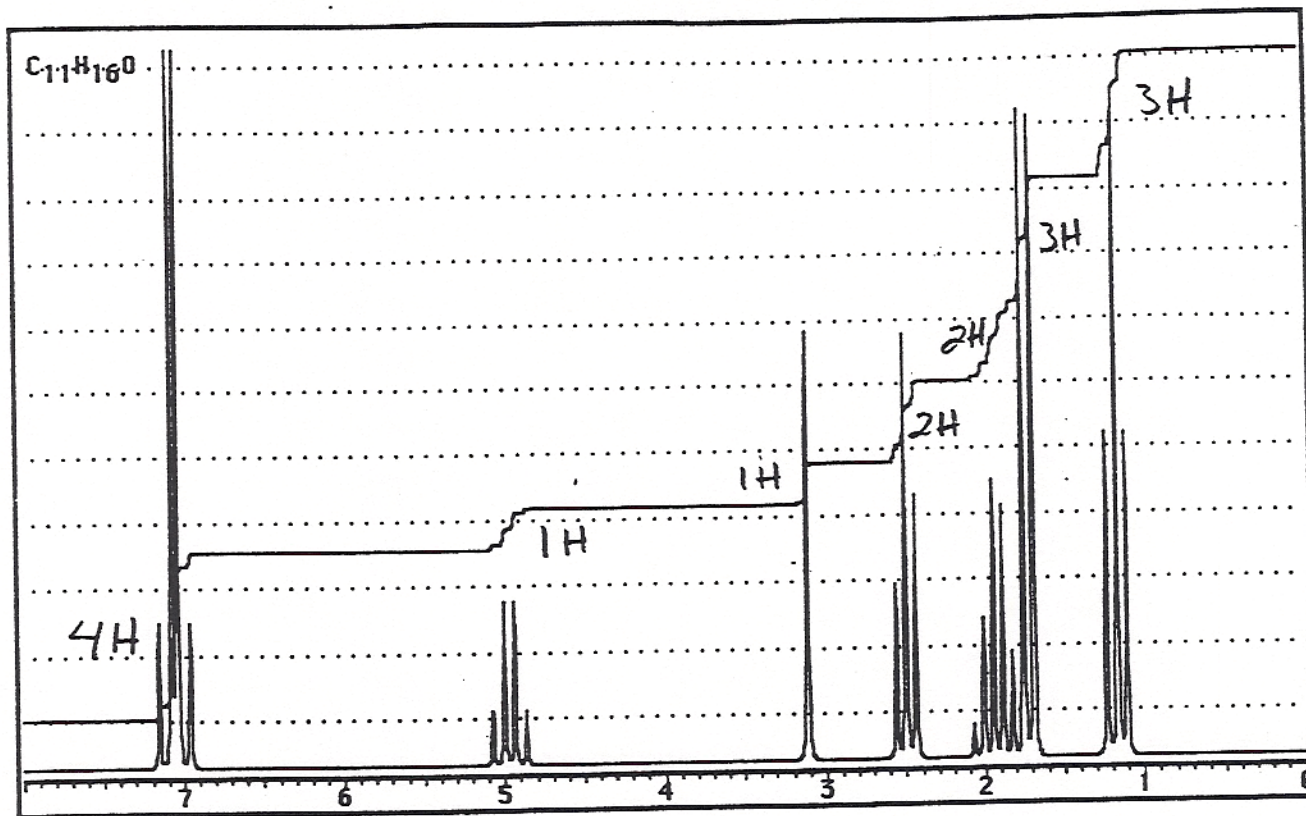
8. $C_{11}H_{16}O$

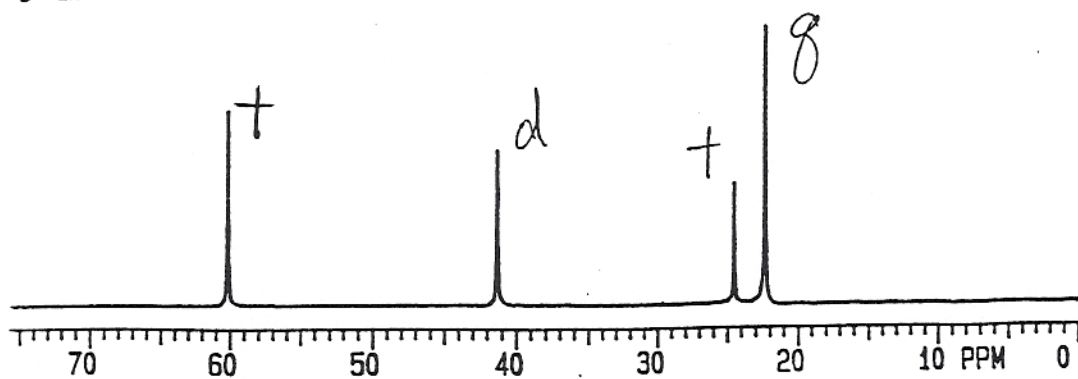
IR: 3300-3200

04

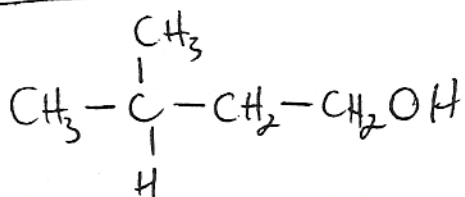
 ^{13}C NMR: 148 (s), 144 (s), 133 (d), 124 (d), 80 (d), 42 (t), 35 (t), 30 (q), 20 (q)

EU-4



9. C₅H₁₂O

Carbon 13 NMR



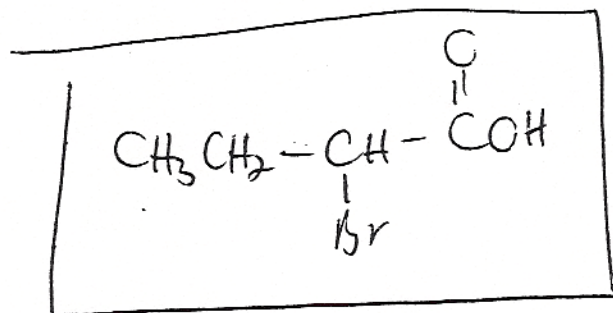
10. $C_4H_7BrO_2$ IR: 3300-2500, 1710

3H, t, 1.08

2H, multiplet, 1.89

1H, t, 4.23

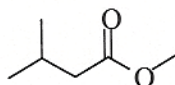
1H, s (broad), 10.97



1. Predict the:

- ^1H NMR spectrum [include approximate chemical shifts (1's, 2's, 3's, 4's, 5's, etc.), integration, and splitting]
- ^{13}C NMR spectrum [include approximate chemical shifts (0-50, 50-100, 100-150, or 150-220) and splitting]
- identify any distinctive signals in the IR spectrum

Example:	^1H NMR	^{13}C NMR	IR
<chem>CH3CH2OCH3</chem>	1's 3H t	0-50, q	none
	3's 2H q	50-100, t	
	3's 3H s	50-100, q	

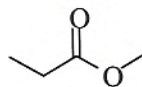


	^1H NMR	^{13}C NMR	IR
	1's 6H d	0-50 q	1700's
	1's 1H m	0-50 d	(~1745)
	2's 2H d	0-50 +	
	3's 3H s	20-150 s	
		50-100 q	

2. For the following molecule,

- Write how many "types" of H's there would be in the ^1H NMR spectrum (these are H's which might coincidentally overlap, but can't be assumed to be chemical shift equivalent)
- Write how many different ^{13}C NMR absorptions you would expect, and
- Write what the ^{13}C NMR splitting would be, i.e. singlet, doublet, triplet, or quartet for the ^{13}C NMR absorptions.

Example:

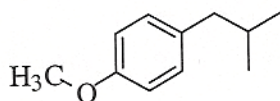


Number of Nonequivalent H's in H-NMR	Number of ^{13}C Absorptions in ^{13}C NMR	Expected Splittings in ^{13}C NMR
--------------------------------------	--	--

3 4 q, t, s, q

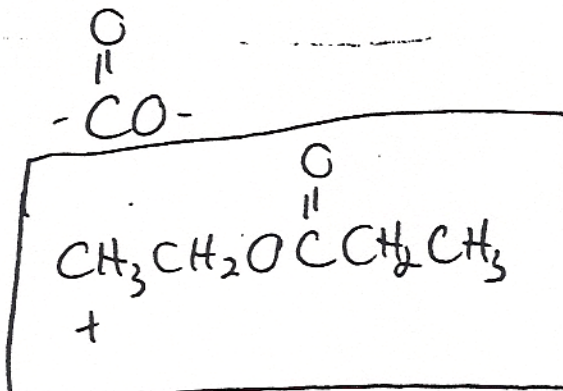
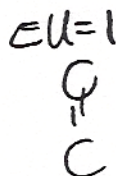
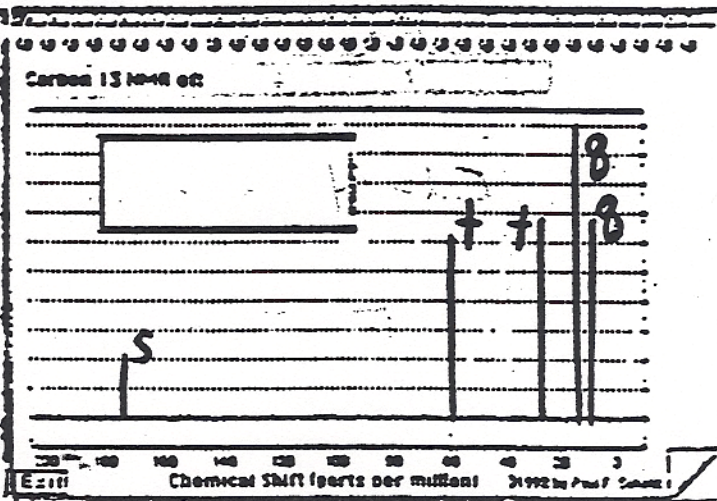
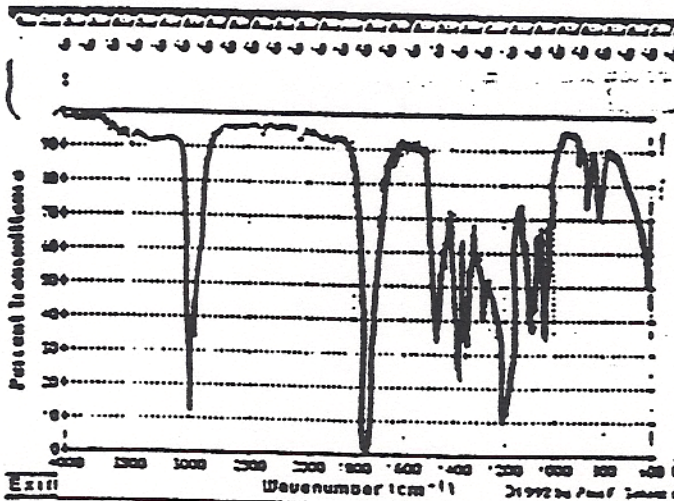
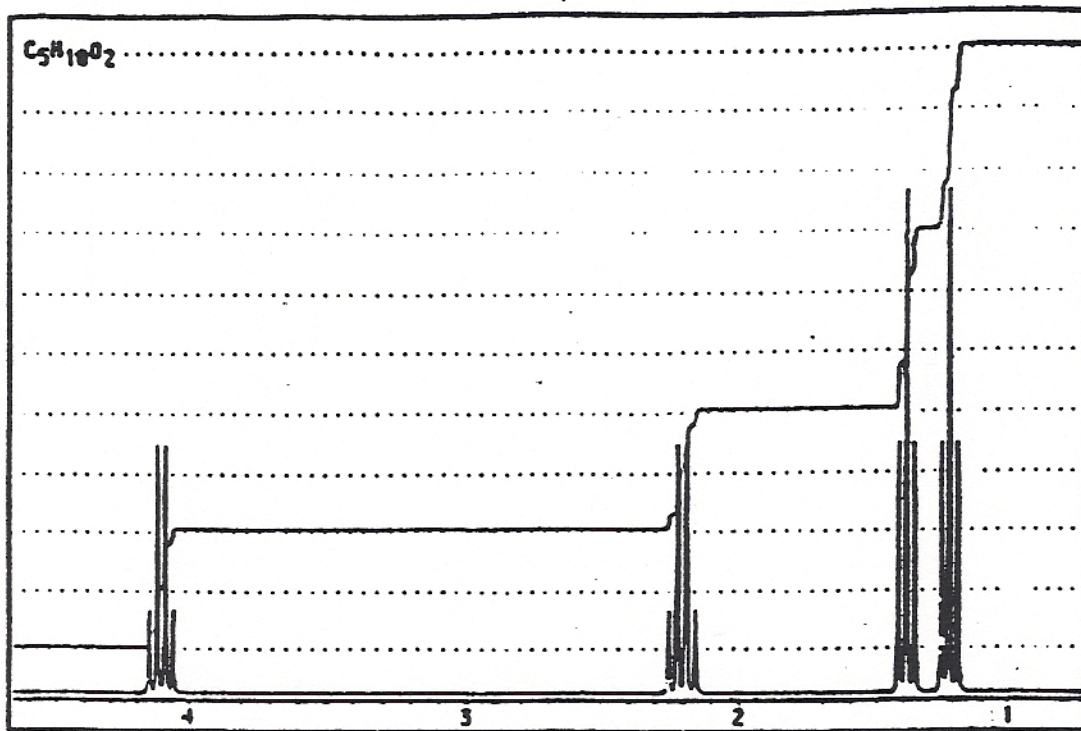
Number of Nonequivalent H's in H-NMR	Number of ^{13}C Absorptions in ^{13}C NMR	Expected Splittings in ^{13}C NMR
--------------------------------------	--	--

6 8 q, s, d d
s + d q



Provide Structures Based on the Following Spectroscopic Data (8 points each)

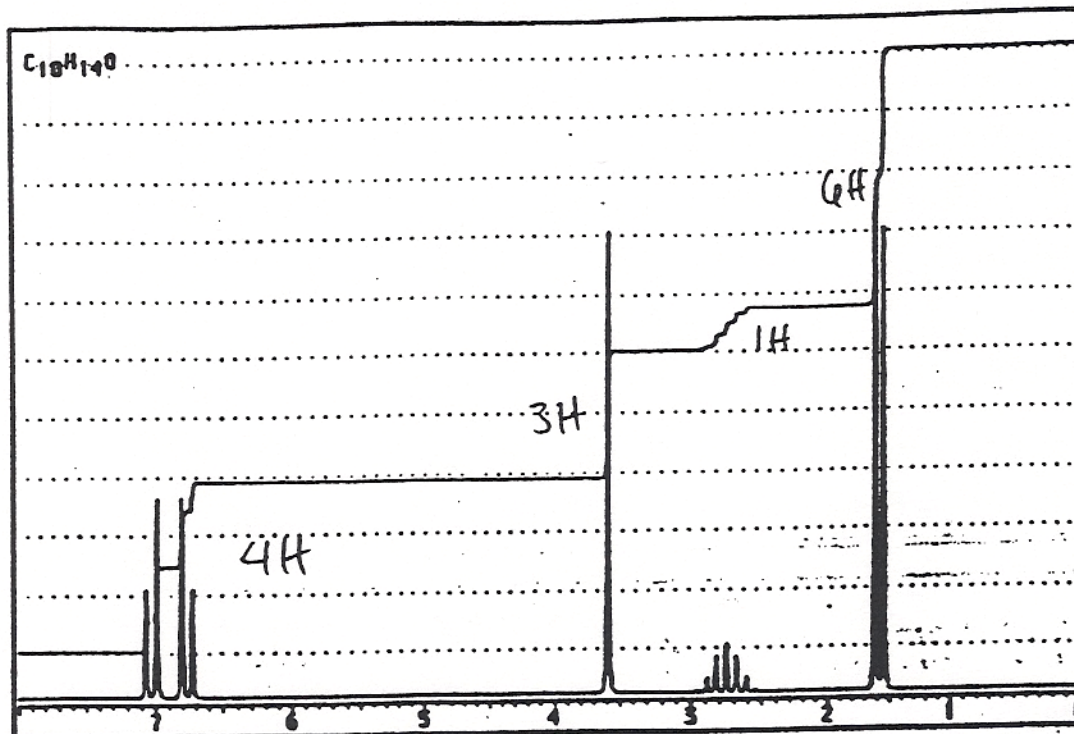
4. C₅H₁₀O₂



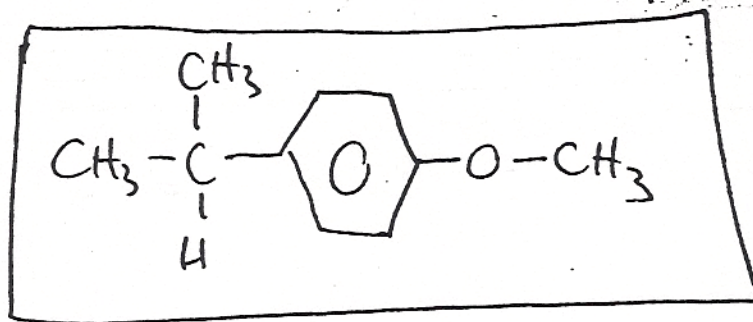
3

5. C₁₀H₁₄O¹³C NMR:

148	s	135	d	75	q	50	d
122	s	128	d			22	q

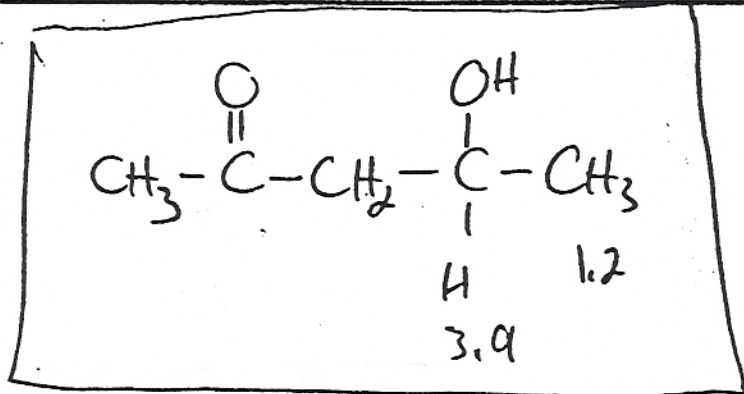
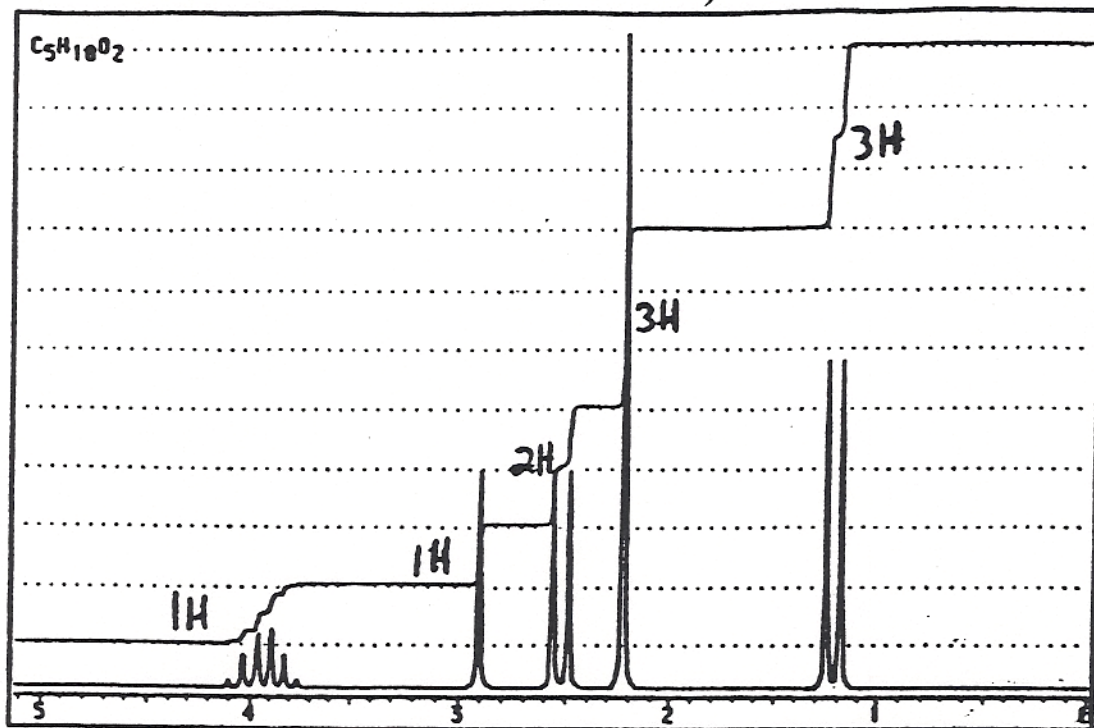


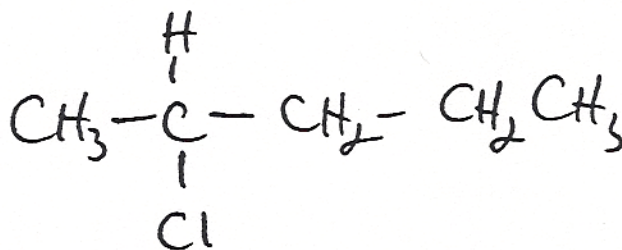
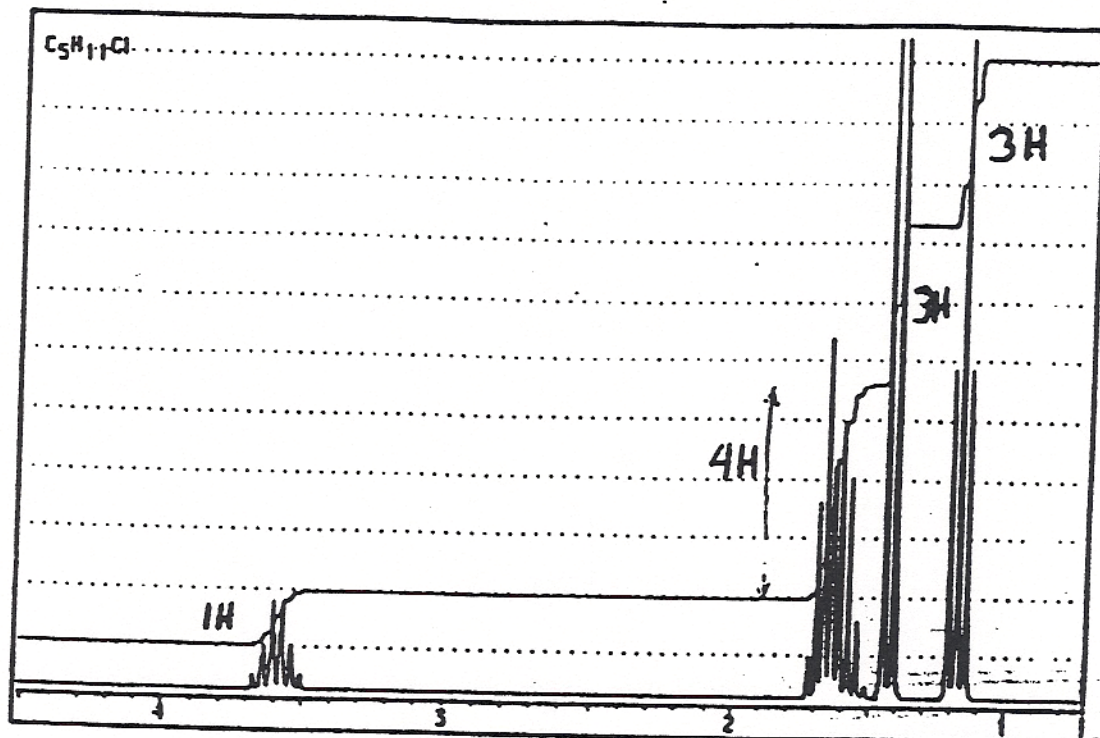
EU = 4 disubbed para, from ¹³C



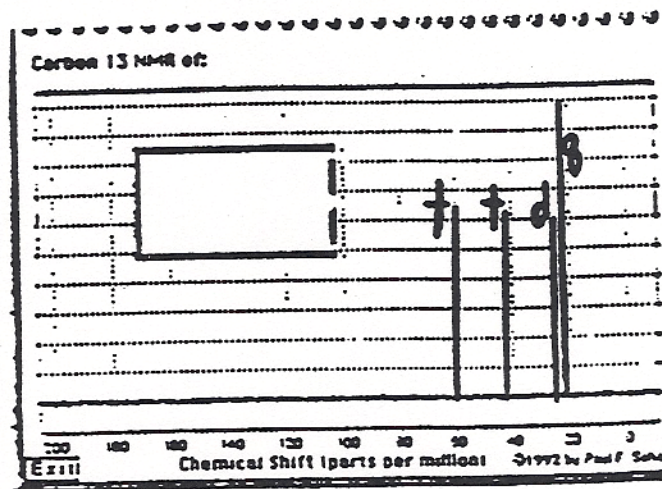
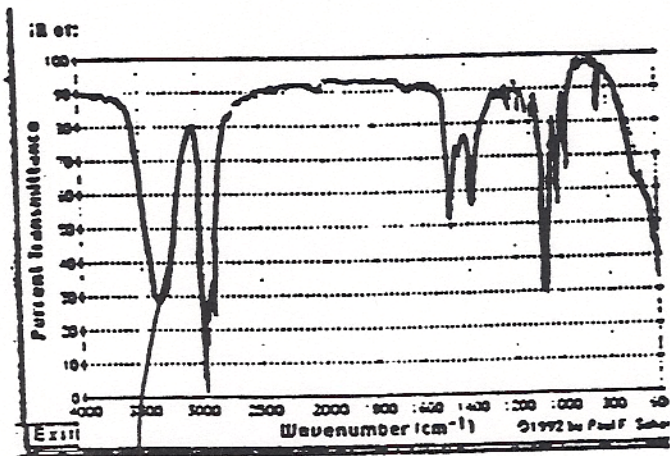
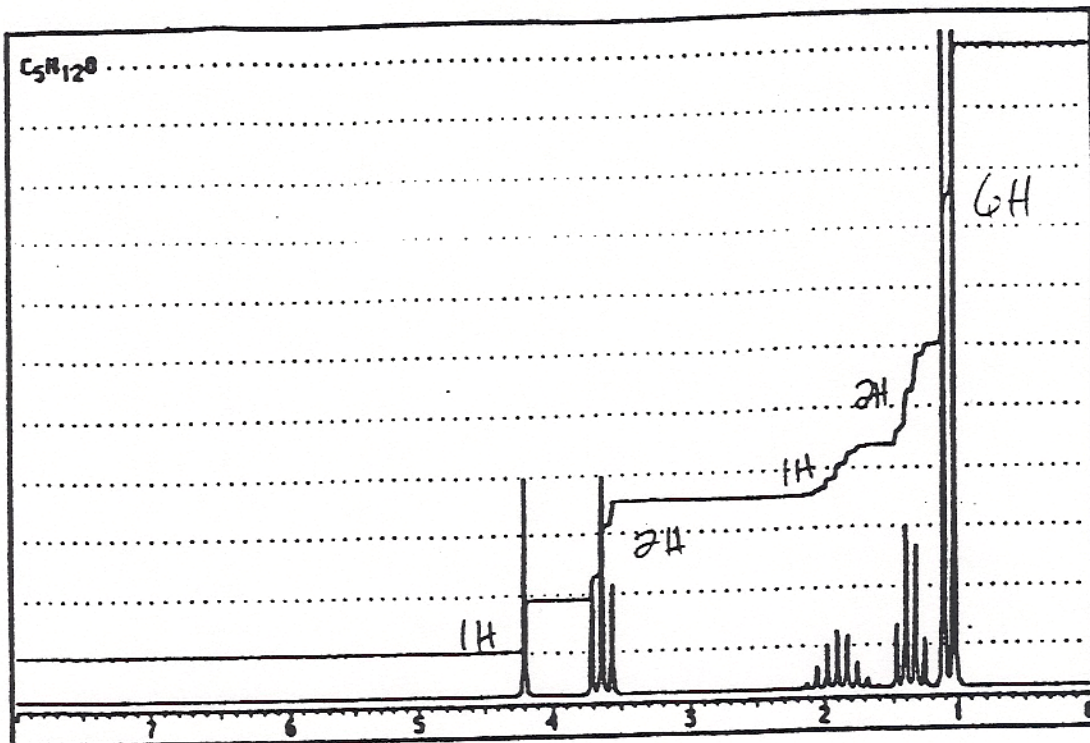
6. $C_5H_{10}O_2$

IR: 1710 (strong), 3300-3500 (broad, strong)

 $\hookrightarrow C=O$ $\hookrightarrow OH$ (not acid)

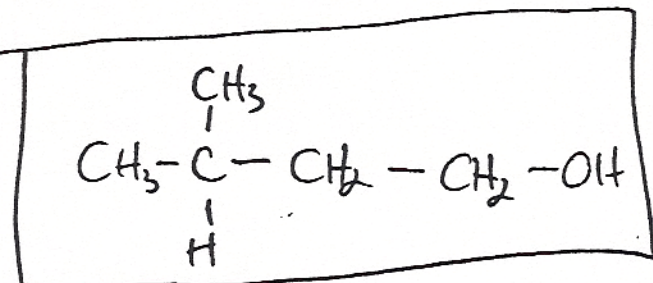
7. $C_5H_{11}Cl$ ^{13}C NMR: 60 (d), 40 (t), 37 (t), 33 (q), 20 (q) no symmetry

8. C₅H₁₂O



OH

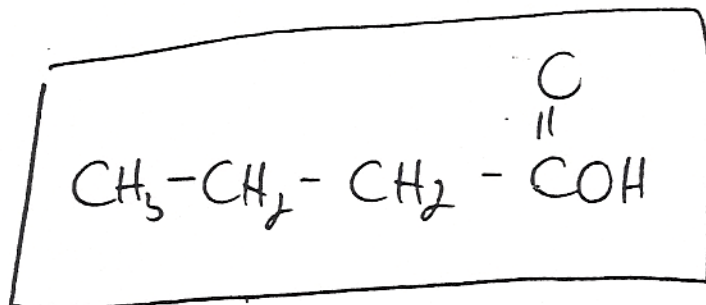
symmetry



no other
CH₃'s, 7
so other
end must be OH

9. $C_4H_8O_2$ $EU=1$
triplet, 1.02, 3H
sextet, 1.43, 2H
triplet, 2.35, 2H
singlet, 10.95, 1H

IR 1715 cm^{-1} and broad 2500-3000



NOTE: This Version is Longer than the Real Test Will Be

Jasperse
Chem 360
~~Version 4~~
Test 2
Version 4
Answers

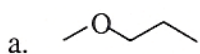
1. Predict the ¹H NMR spectra for the following molecules. Include predicted:

- chemical shifts
- integration
- splitting pattern (singlet, doublet, triplet, quartet, etc., multiplet)

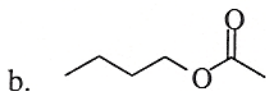
Example



3's, 2H, t
1's (or 2's), 2H, pentet (or multiplet)
3's, 2H, t



3's 3H s
3's 2H t
1's 2H m (or sextet)
1's 3H t



1's 3H t
1's 2H m (or sextet)
1's 2H p

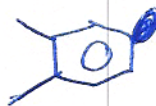
3's 2H t
2's 3H s

2. Assign the dimethylbenzene isomer for which the ¹³C NMR spectrum has:

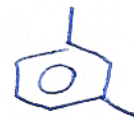
a. 3 signals (q, s, d)



b. 4 signals (q, s, d, d)



c. 5 signals (q, s, d, d, d)



3. Match the circled proton or protons in the following compounds with the correct chemical shift.

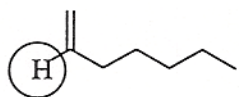
1.20

2.05

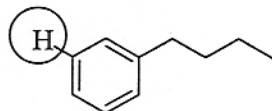
5.70

7.17

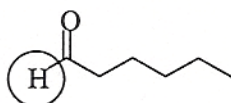
9.55



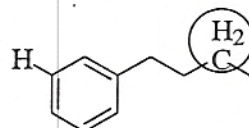
5.70



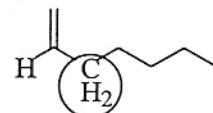
7.17



9.55



1.20



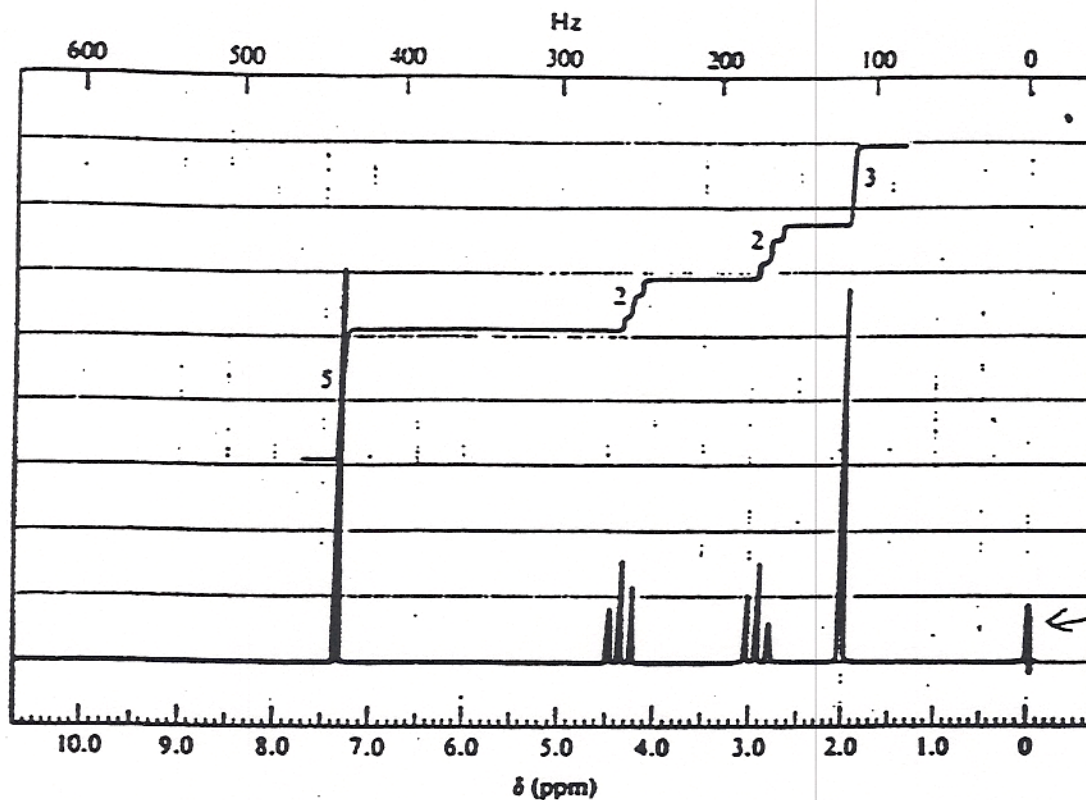
2.05

DRAW STRUCTURES FOR THE MOLECULES IN PROBLEMS 3-9



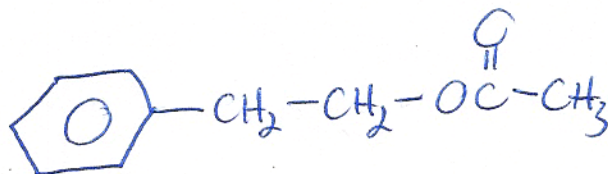
IR: 1740 (strong), 750 (strong), 700 (strong)

^{13}C NMR: 185 (s), 155 (s), 135 (d), 130 (d), 128 (d), 128 (d), ~~36~~⁶⁵ (t), 28 (t), 20 (q)



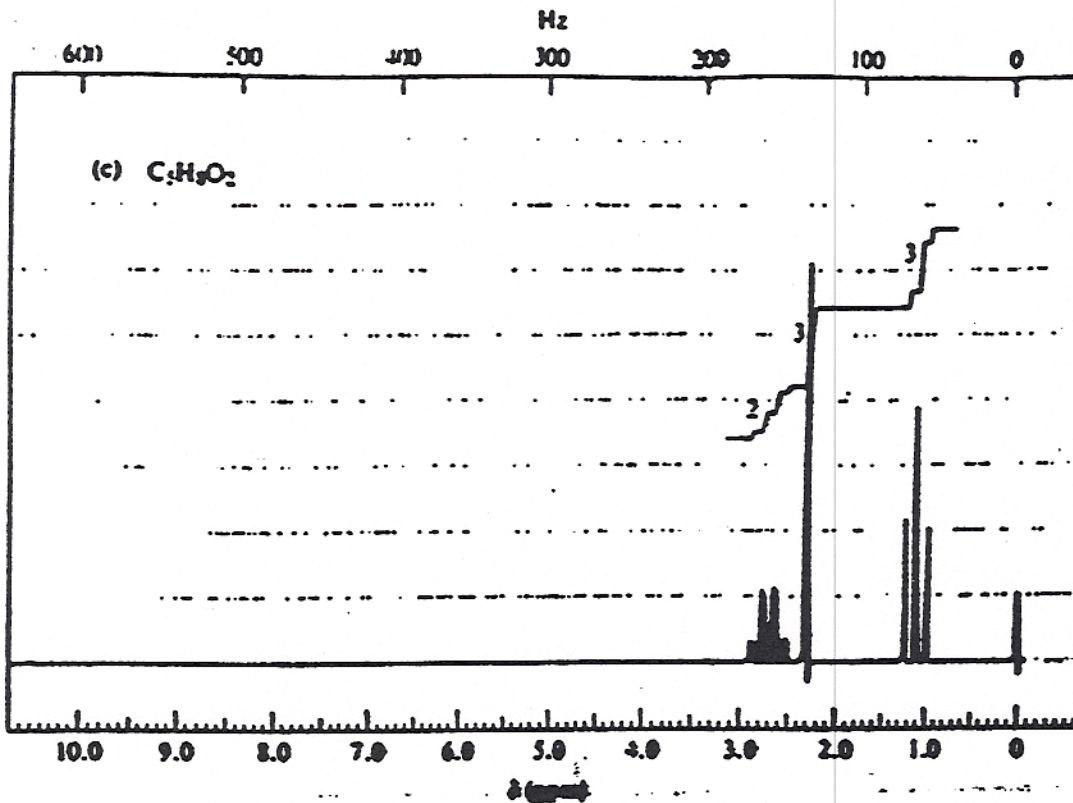
EU=5

IR \Rightarrow ester



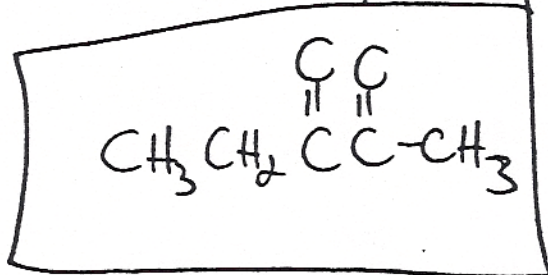


IR: 1720 (s), 1725 (s)



$EU = 2$

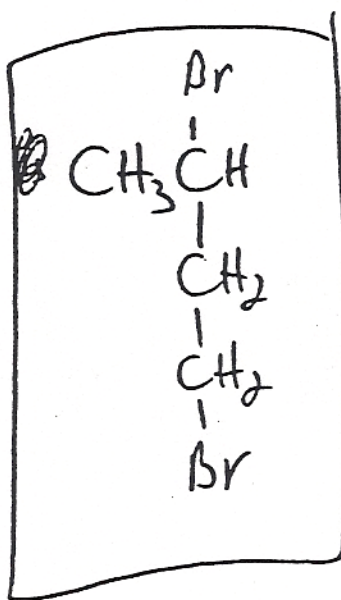
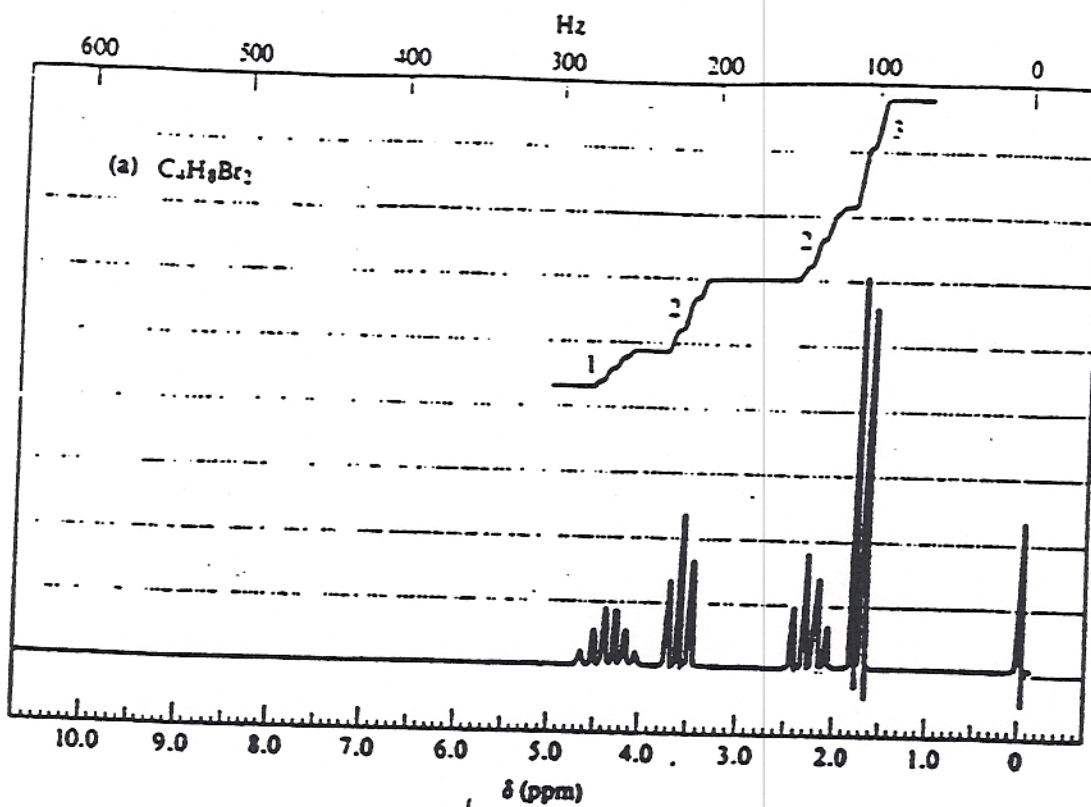
IR \Rightarrow 2 carbonyls



5. $C_4H_9Br_2$

IR: nothing interesting

^{13}C NMR: 45 (d), 37 (t), 24 (t), 18 (q)



6. $C_{11}H_{16}O$

disabled

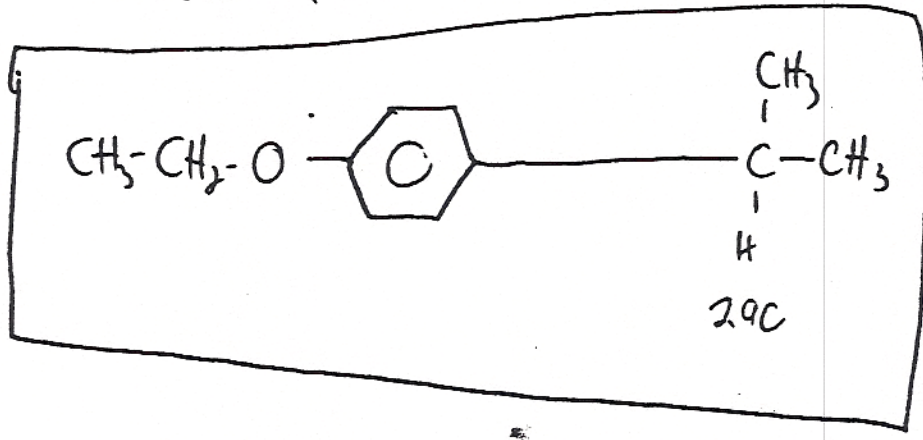
IR: 820 (strong)

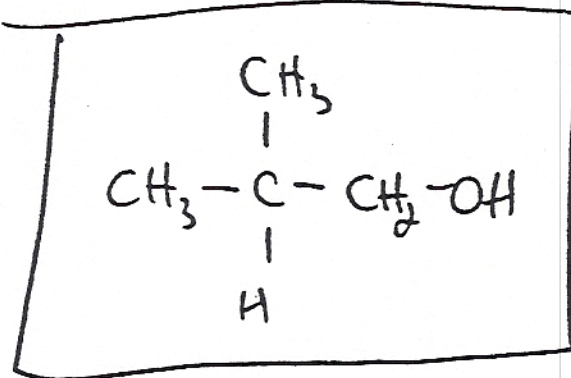
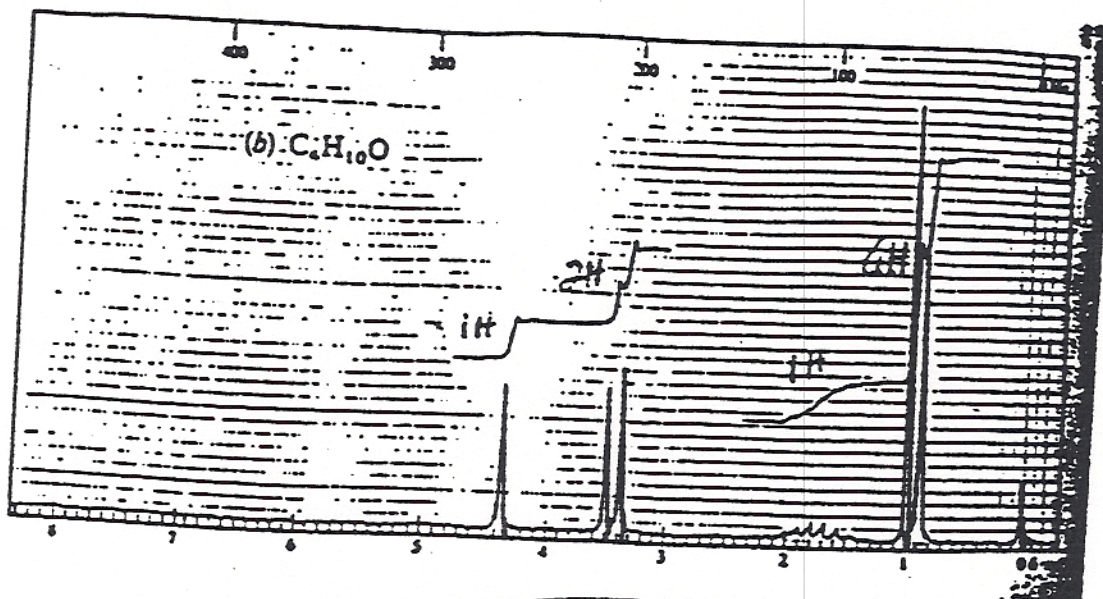
^{13}C : 145 (s), 132 (s), 128 (d), 120 (d), 75 (t), 35 (d), 20 (q), 18 (q)

1H NMR: 1.25 (6H, d), 1.30 (3H, t), 2.90 (m, 1H), 4.15 (2H, q), 6.66 (2H, d), ~~6.97 (2H, d)~~

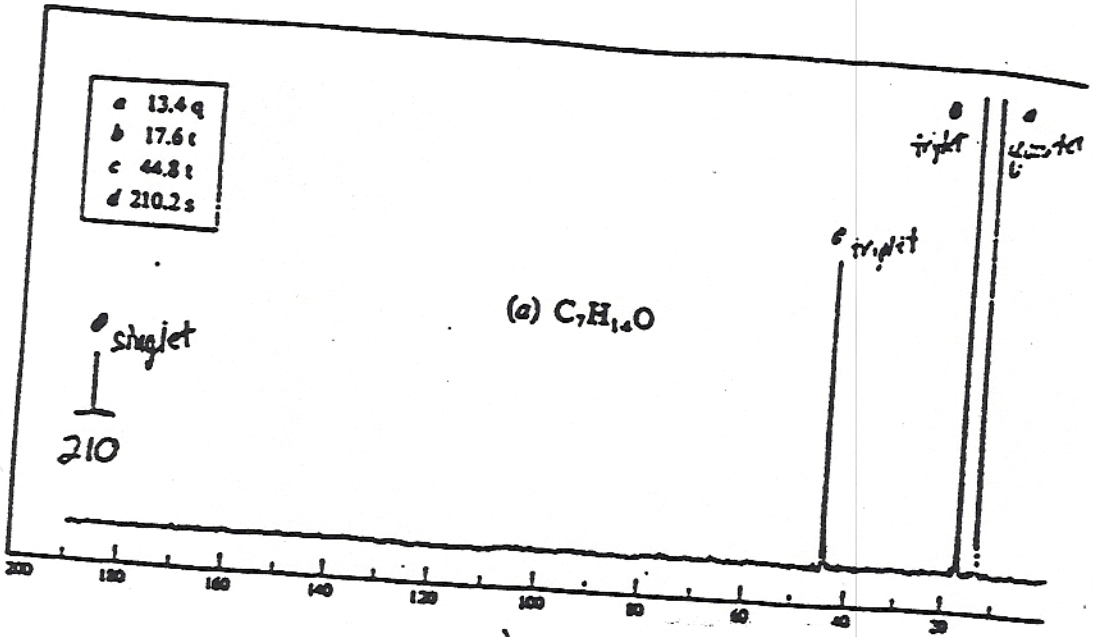
EU = 4

~~disabled~~





$C_7H_{14}O$
IR: 1710 (strong)



need symmetry!!

9. Show the structures for the following molecule, based on the spectroscopic information provided. (10 points)

$C_6H_{12}O_2$

IR: 1710; strong

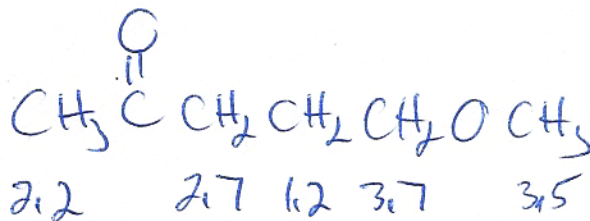
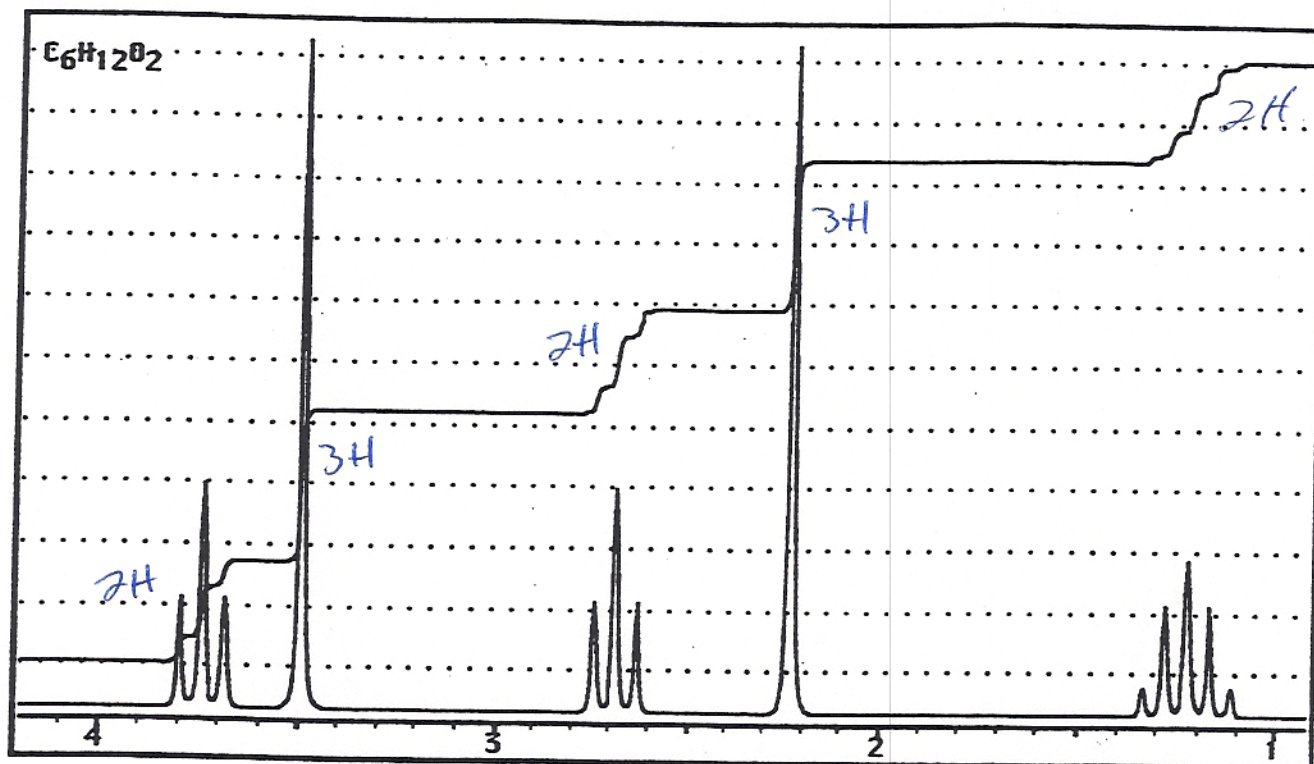
^{13}C NMR: 200 (s), 75 (t), 65 (q), 40 (t), 30 (t), 20 (q)

$EU=1$

$C=O$

no O-H

not ester



10

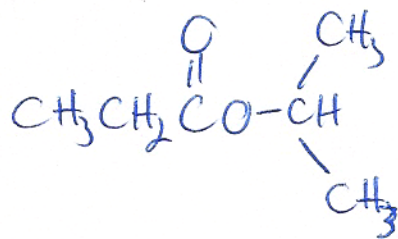
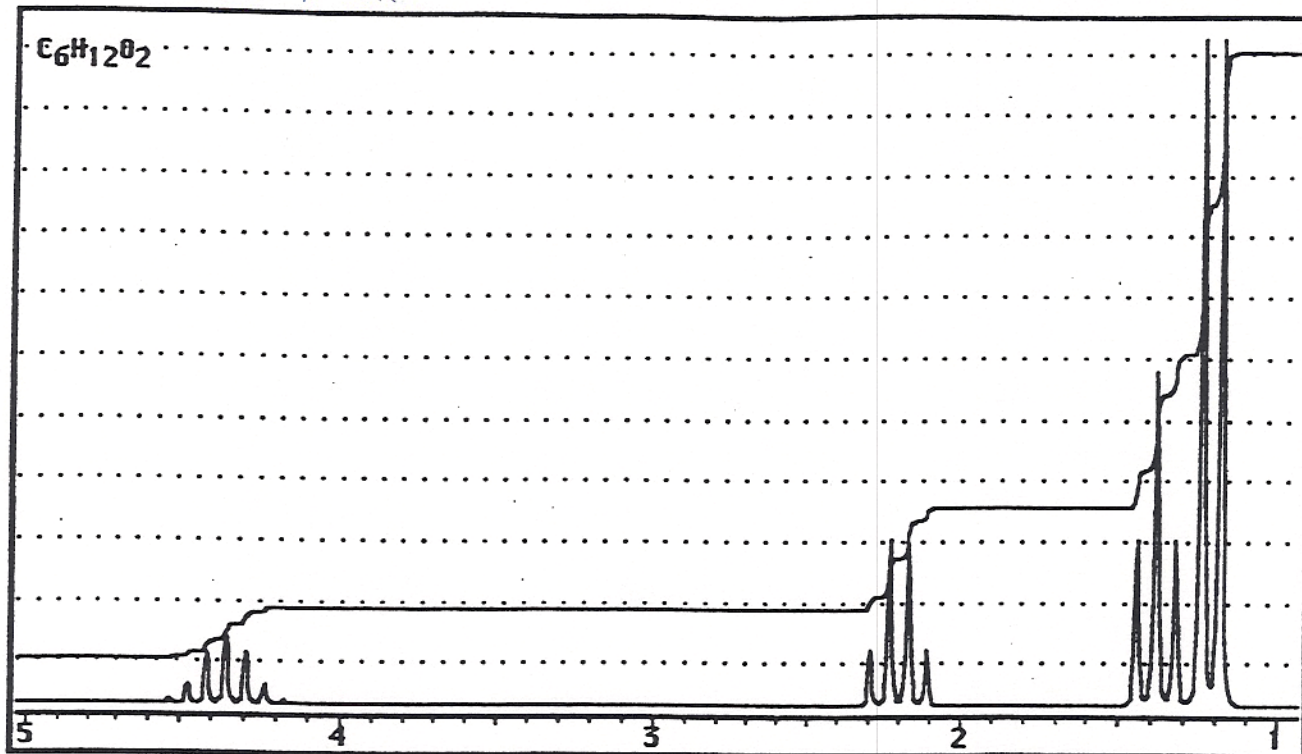
18. Show the structures for the following molecule, based on the spectroscopic information provided. (10 points)

$C_6H_{12}O_2$ IR: 1745, strong

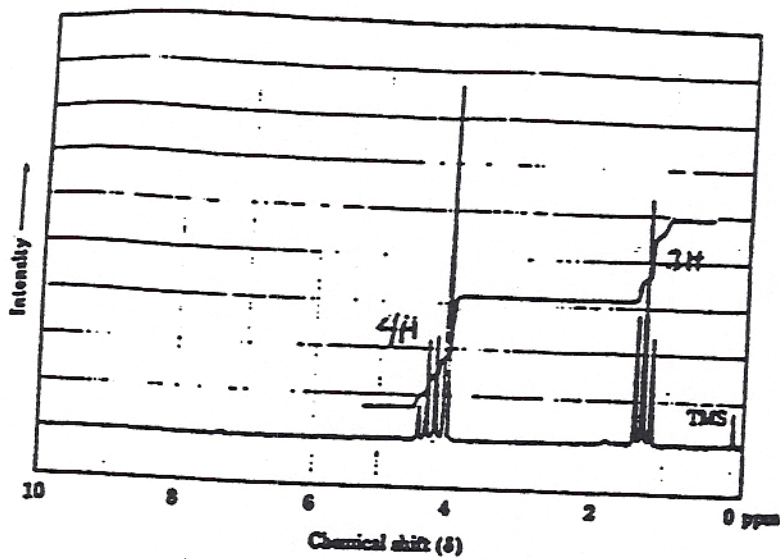
^{13}C NMR: 20 (q), 30 (q), 48 (t), 78 (d), 185 (s)

EU=1

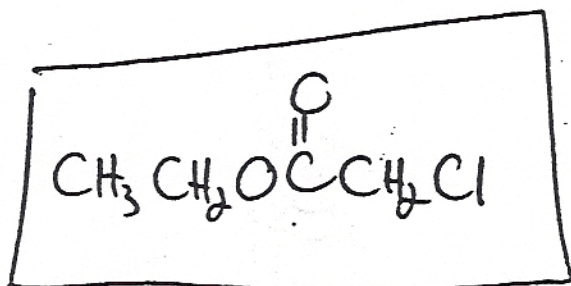
$C=O$,
no OH
1745 \rightarrow ester



9, $C_4H_7O_2Cl$
IR: 1740



EU = 1
IR \Rightarrow ester

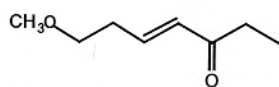


2011

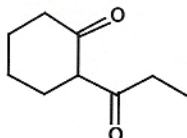
Jasperse⁶¹
 Chem 360
 Version 1
 Test 3
 Answers

JASPERSE CHEM 360 TEST 3 VERSION 1
 Ch 18 Ketones and Aldehydes
 Ch 22 Additions and Conensations of Enols and Enolate Ions

1. Provide the Name for the Following (6 points)



trans-7-methoxy-4-hepten-3-one
 (or E) (E)-7-methoxyhept-4-en-3-one



2-propanoylcyclohexanone

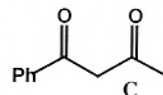
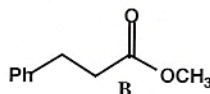
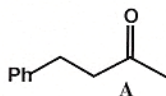
2. Of the following structures,

a. Which will be "completely" (>98%) deprotonated by LDA (LiN-iPr₂)? (2 points)

A, B, C

b. Which will be "completely" (>98%) deprotonated by NaOH? (2 points)

C only



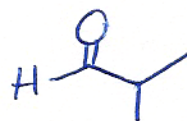
3. An unknown X has formula C₅H₈O. It gives 1) an orange precipitate upon treatment with 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine (2,4-DNP) and it gives 2) a silver mirror upon treatment with Tollen's reagent [Ag(NH₃)₂⁺OH⁻]. 3) It does not react with Br₂ in dichloromethane solvent. 4) Included in the ¹H NMR (incomplete) is a 6H doublet at 1.2 ppm. What is X? (4 points)

EU=1

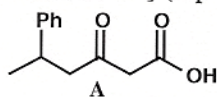
C=O

aldehyde

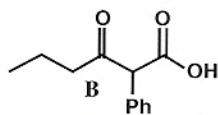
NMR ⇒ isopropyl



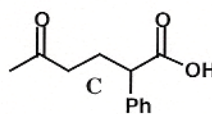
4. Rank the rate of decarboxylation (loss of CO₂) for the following molecules upon heating, with 1 being highest, 2 being next, and 3 being not at all. [Hint: Two out of the three will react, one will not, so you should be able to identify the unreactive isomer. To compare the reactivity of the two reactive isomers, the phenyl substituent impacts the relative stabilities in the key step of the mechanism.] (2 points)



2



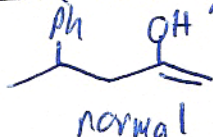
1



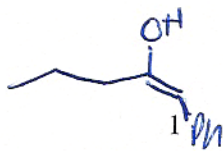
3

not 1,3 relationship

Enol stability:

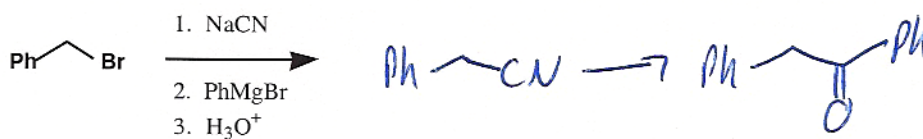
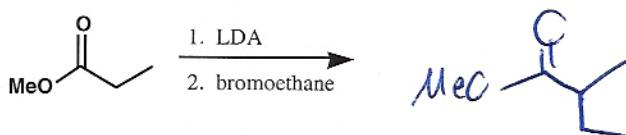
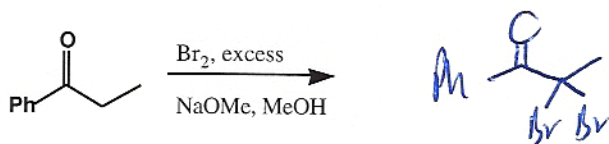
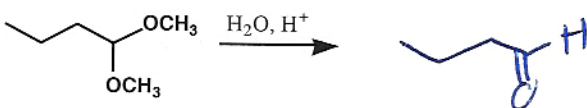
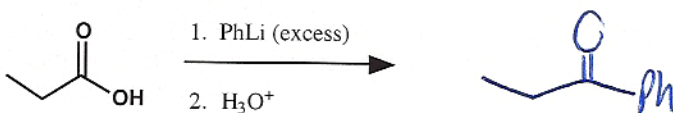
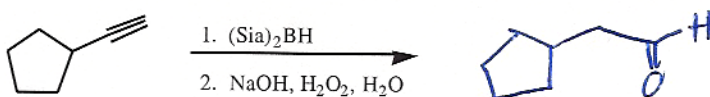
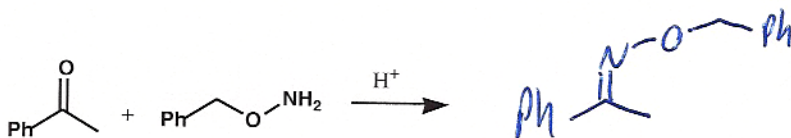
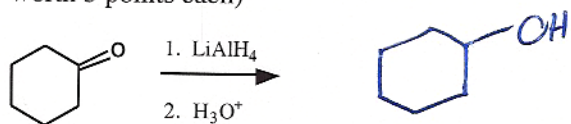


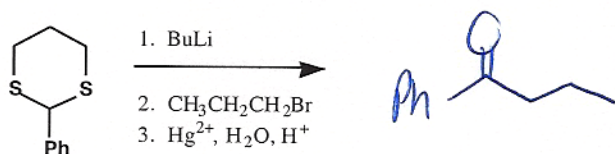
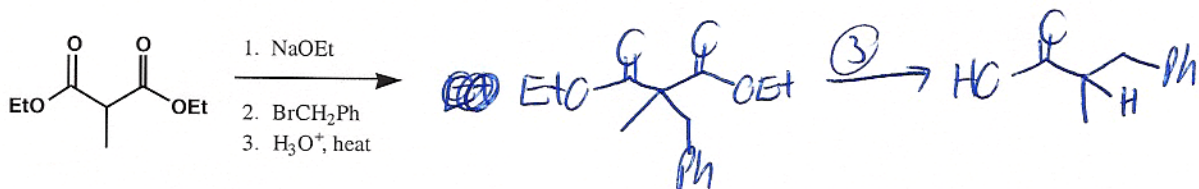
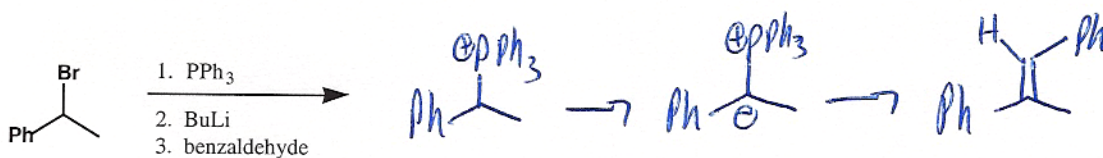
normal



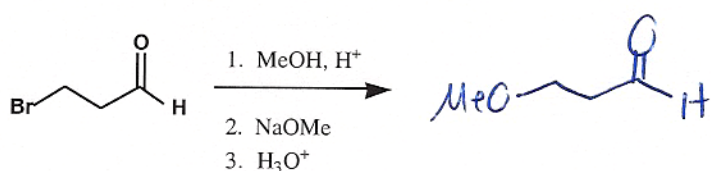
stabilized
by conjugation

5. Synthesis Reactions. Draw the feature product of the following reactions (need not show any byproducts). NOTE: In every case, the product should be a stable, isolable **product**; an "intermediate" structure will not receive full credit. (2 or 3 points each; 1st 7 worth 2 points; last 5 worth 3 points each)



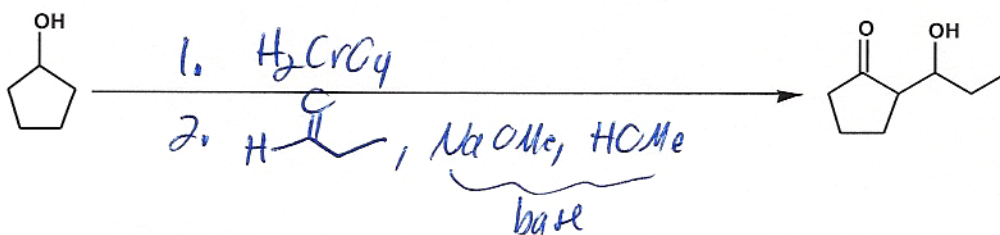
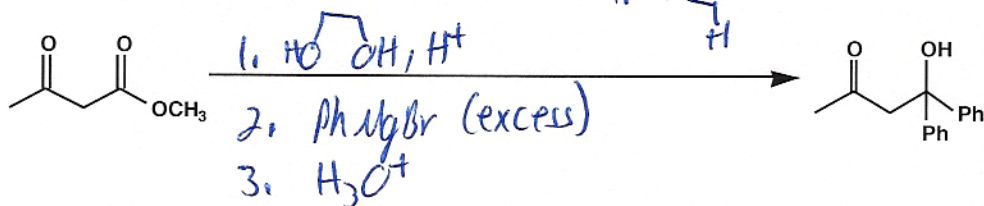
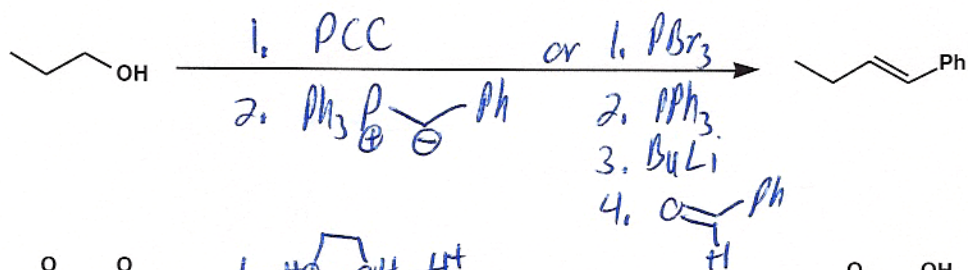


Not responsible for this pro

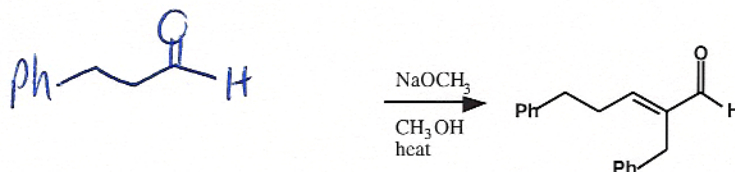
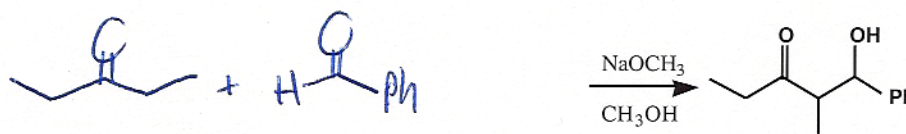
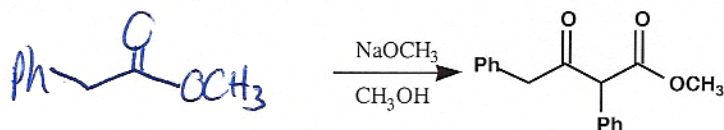
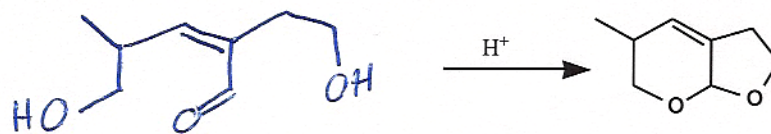


Protect-S_N2-deprotect

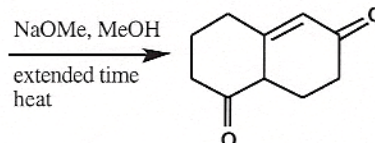
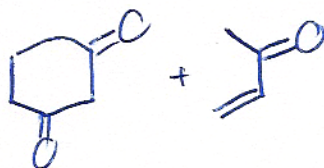
6. Provide Reagents for the Following Transformations: (4 points each)



7. Put in the starting materials from which the following structures would be produced. Depending on the product, the appropriate starting material may be either a single molecule, two of the same molecule, or two different molecules. For the last problem, you are required to start from two separate molecules. (2 points each)

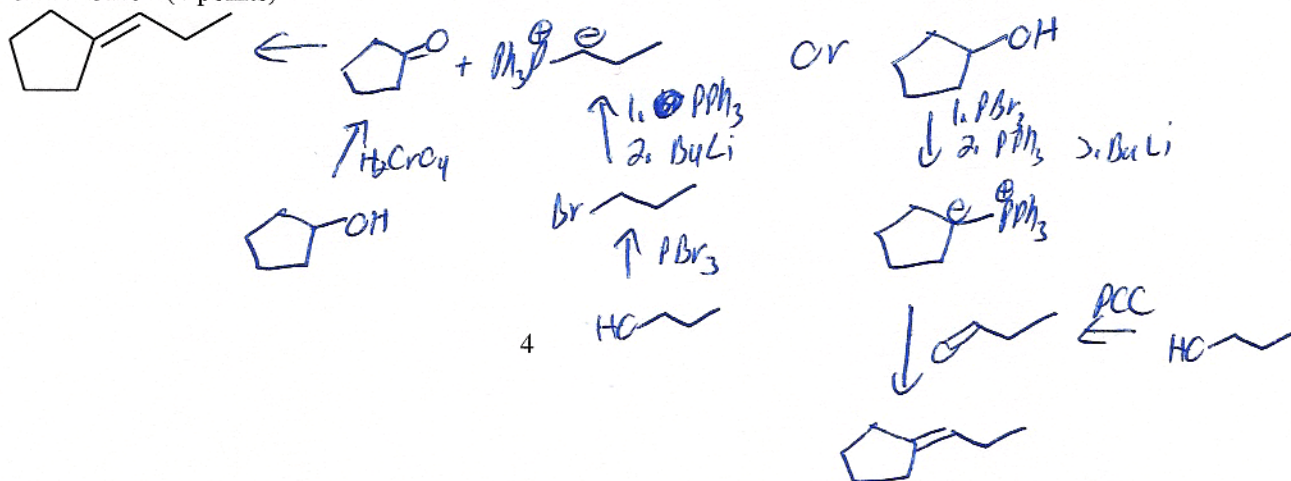


Note: The Starting Materials are two Separate Molecules

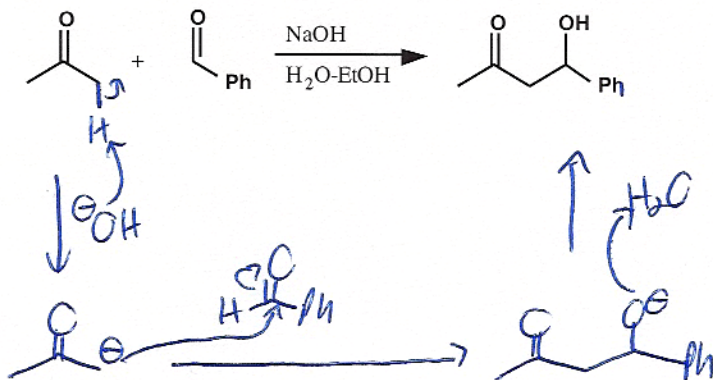
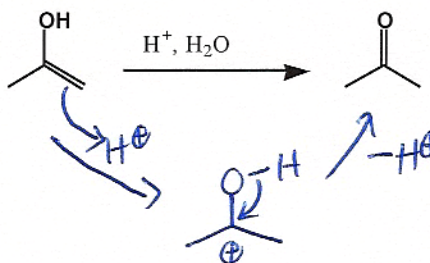
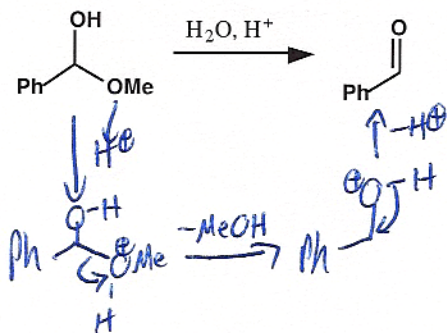
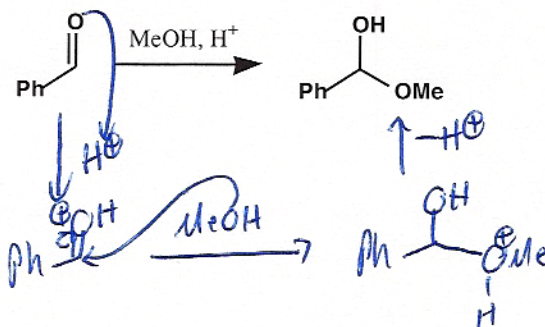
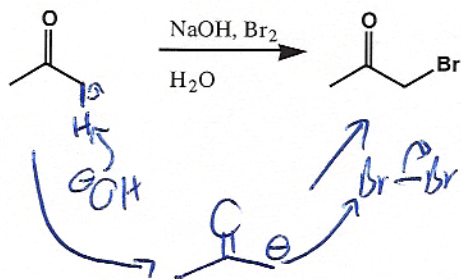


Not responsible, I

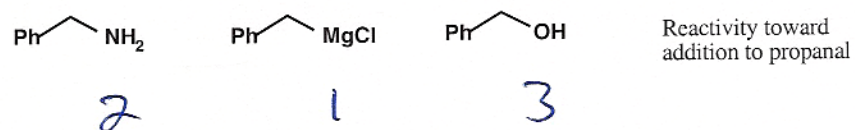
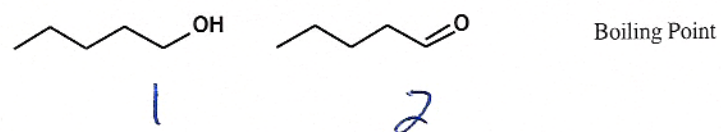
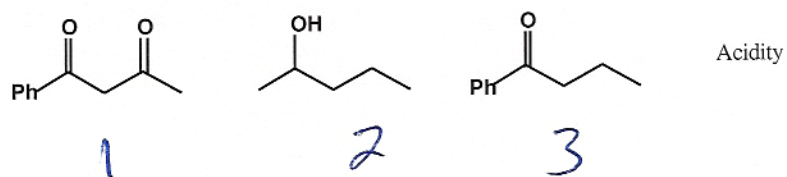
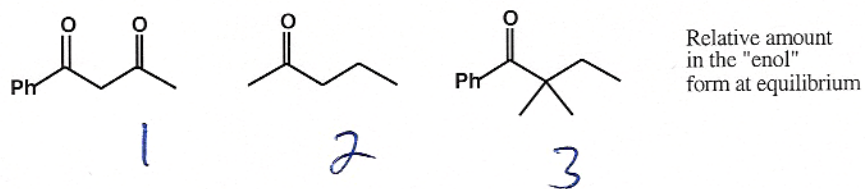
8. Design a synthesis for the following alkene, FROM ALCOHOLS WITH NO MORE THAN 5 CARBONS. (4 points)



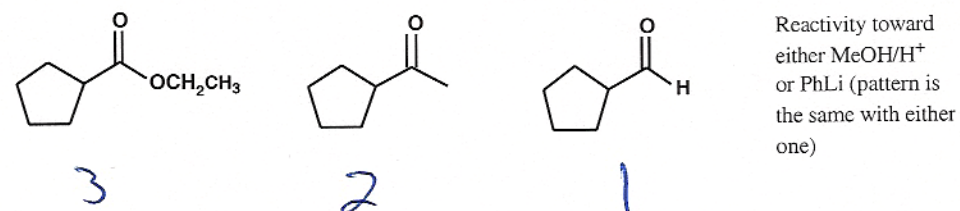
9. Provide Mechanisms for the Following Transformations. [Note: Some of these do not represent "clean" reactions; the product shown might go on to further reactions, or the reaction might be reversible, or the product might not be isolable. But that shouldn't prevent you from drawing the mechanism for the transformation indicated!] (3 points each)



10. Rank the following, with 1 being highest, or most. (2 points each)

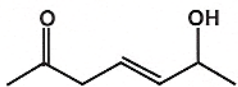


Not responsible for 2 vs 3, w



Jasper⁶⁷
 Chem 360
 Test 3
 Version 2
 Answers

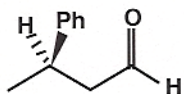
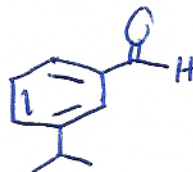
1. Nomenclature. Provide the structure or the name for the following. If stereochemistry is a factor, do not neglect it. (6 pt)



trans-6-hydroxy-4-hepten-2-one

(E)-6-hydroxyhept-4-en-2-one

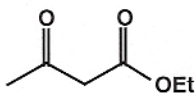
3-isopropylbenzaldehyde



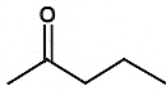
optically active

(R)-3-phenylbutanal

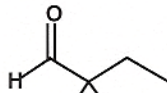
2. Rank the following, with 1 being highest, or most. (6 pt)



1

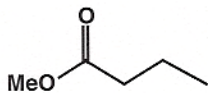


2

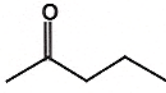


3

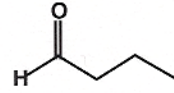
Equilibrium concentration of enol



3

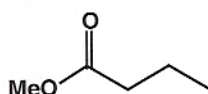


2

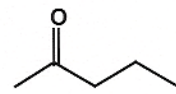


1

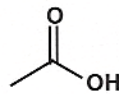
Reactivity toward MeMgBr



3



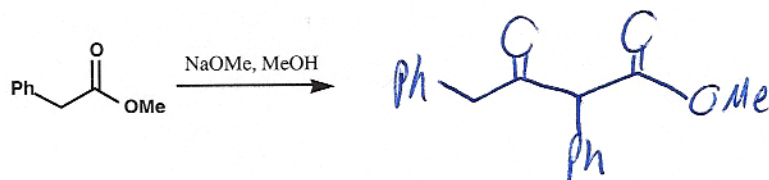
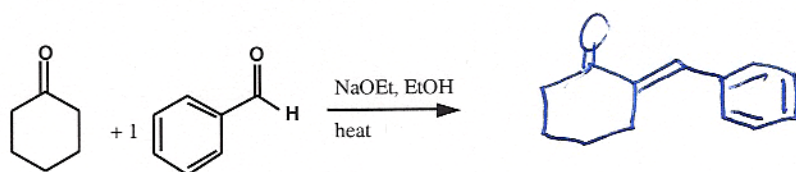
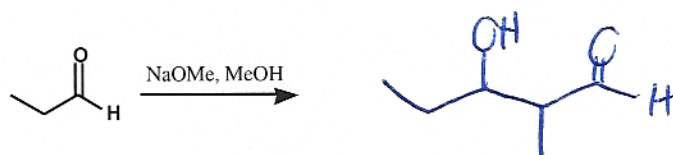
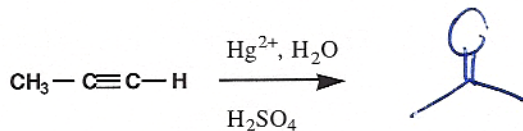
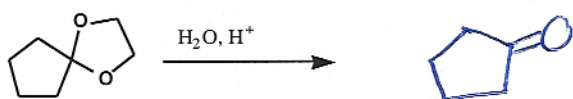
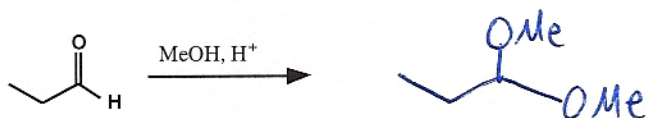
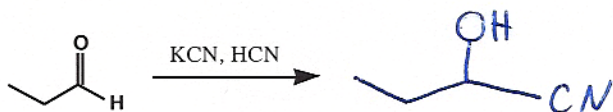
2



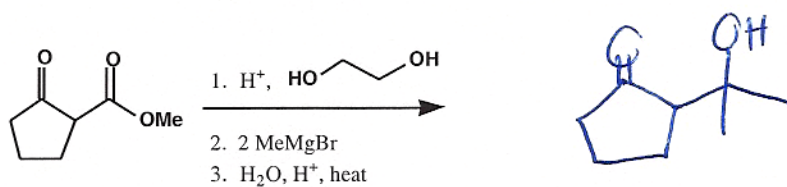
1

Acidity

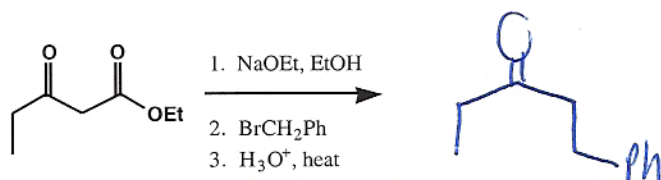
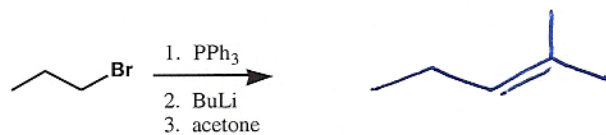
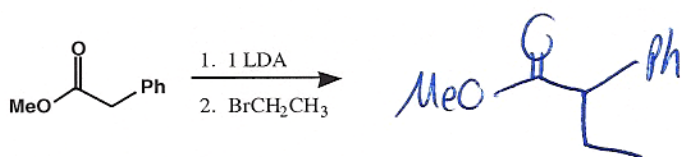
3. Draw the products for the following reactions (3 pt each)



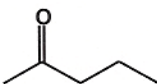
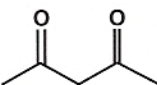
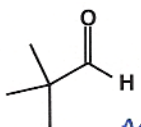
4. Draw the products for the following multistep reactions. (3 pt each)



Protection
Chemistry

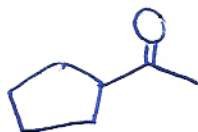


5. For the following chemicals, describe the extent to which each would be deprotonated by LDA (LiN-iPr_2) or by NaOH at equilibrium. Fill in all 6 boxes. Options are complete deprotonation (A), a little deprotonation (B), and no deprotonation (C). (6 pt)

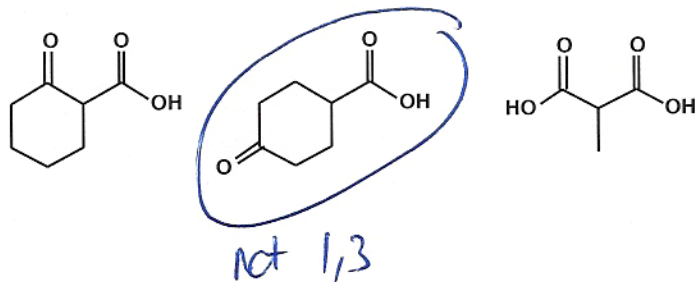
	LDA	NaOH	
	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">A</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">B</div>	Options: A = completely (~100%) B = a little, but not much (< 10% but not 0%) C = none at all (0%)
	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">A</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">A</div>	
 <i>no α-H's to take off!</i>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">C</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">C</div>	

6. Suggest a plausible structure consistent with the following information. (5 pt)

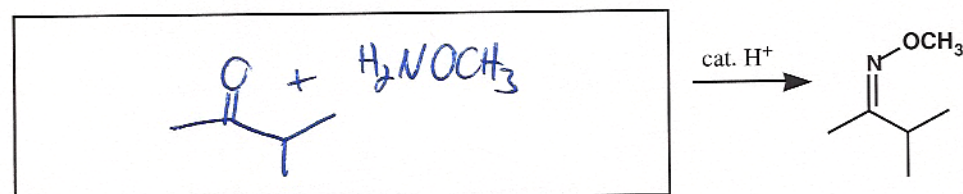
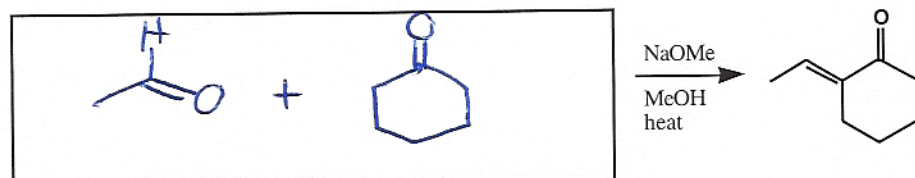
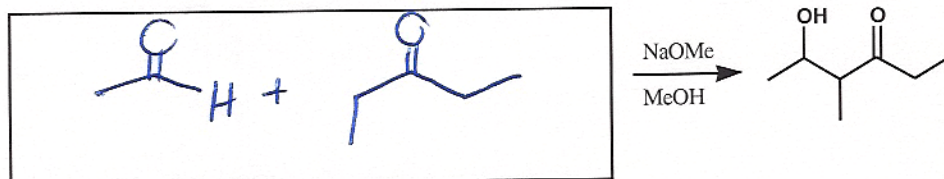
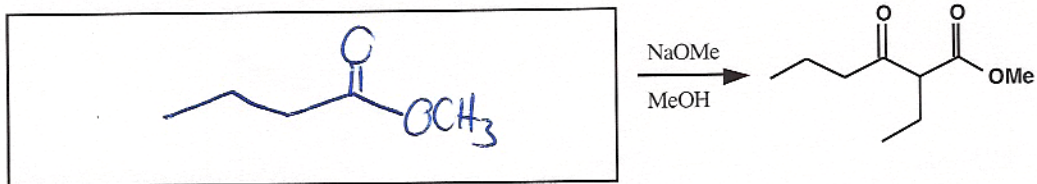
- It reacts positively with 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine.
- It reacts positively with NaOH/I₂, the iodoform test
- It does not react with Tollen's reagent [$\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2^+\text{OH}^-$].
- It does not react with Br₂ in dichloromethane solvent.
- Chemical formula is **C₇H₁₂O**
- It's ¹³C spectrum shows 5 carbons (1 singlet, 1 doublet, 2 triplets, and 1 quartet)



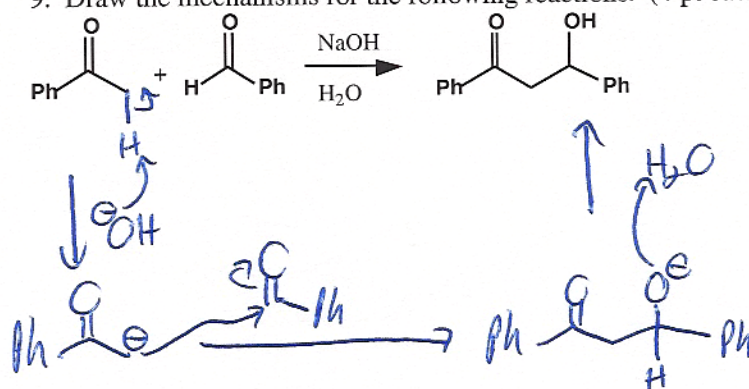
7. Which of the following would not undergo decarboxylation (loss of CO₂) upon heating? (2 pt)



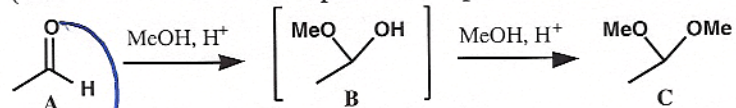
8. Put in the starting materials from which the following would be made. (3 each)



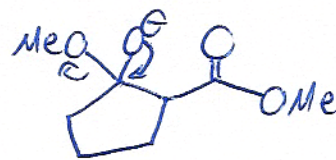
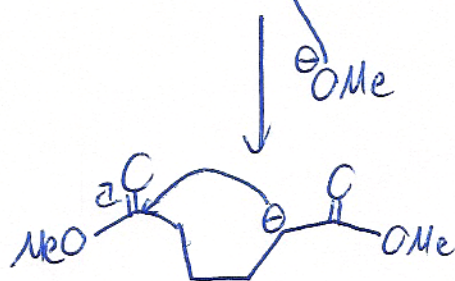
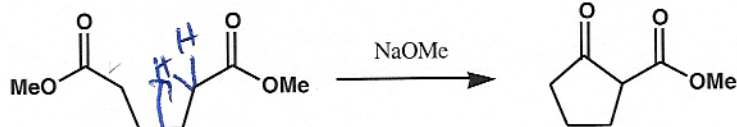
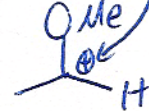
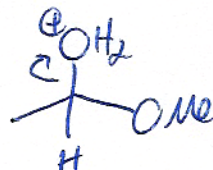
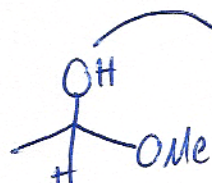
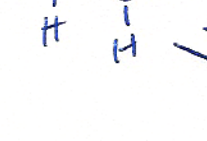
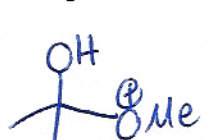
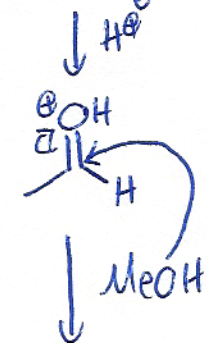
9. Draw the mechanisms for the following reactions. (4 pt each)



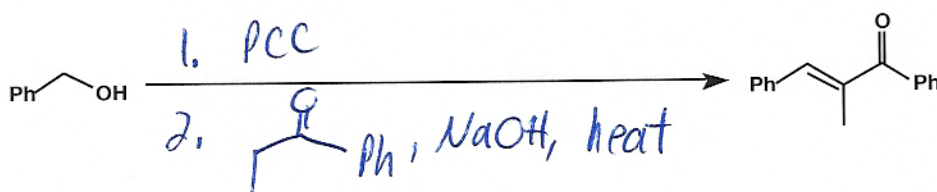
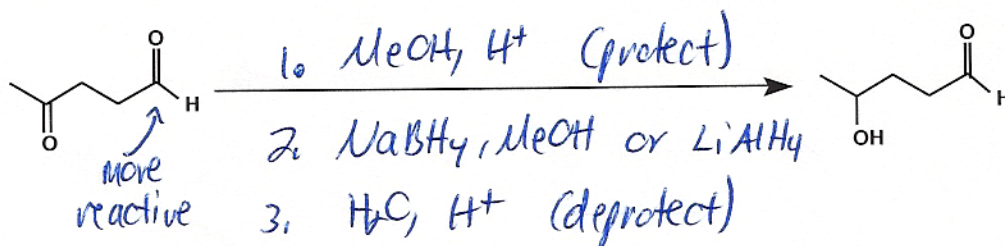
(Note: this one counts as 2 problems, 8 points total)



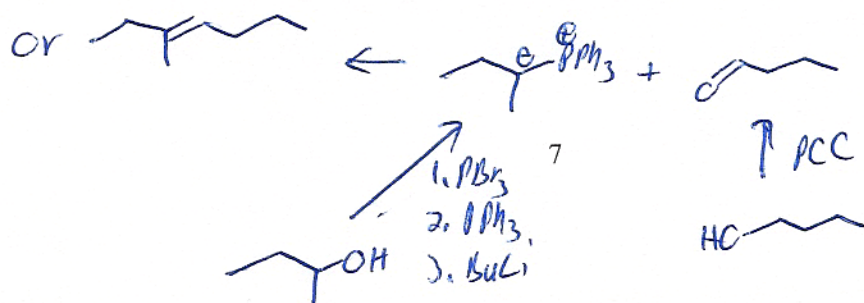
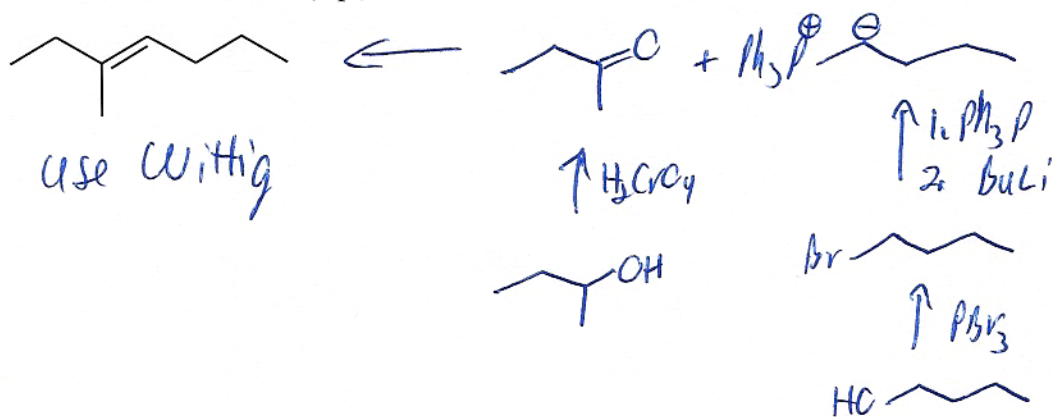
All steps are actually in equilibrium, but I only want you to show the forward direction



10. Provide reagents for the following transformations. (4 pt each)

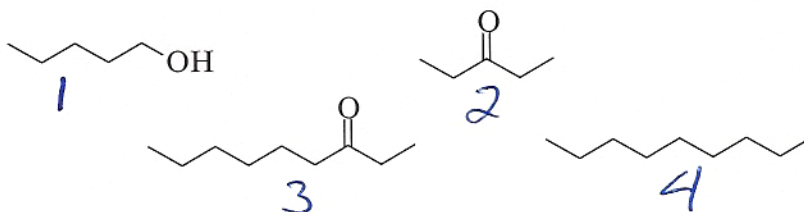


11. Design a synthesis for the following alkene **FROM ALCOHOLS WITH NO MORE THAN 5 CARBONS**. (6 pt)

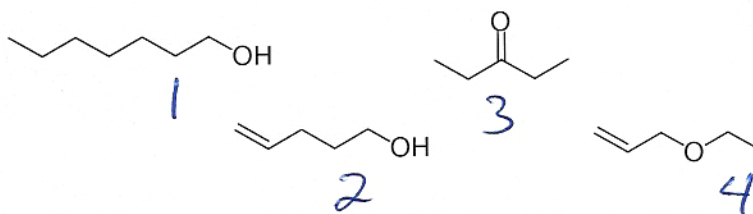


1. Physical Properties.

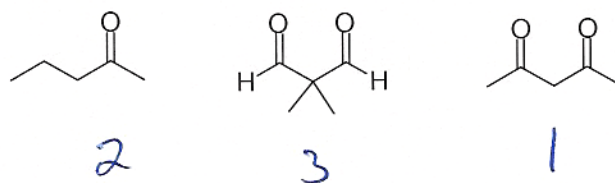
- a. Rank the following according to solubility in water, 1 being most soluble, 4 being least soluble.



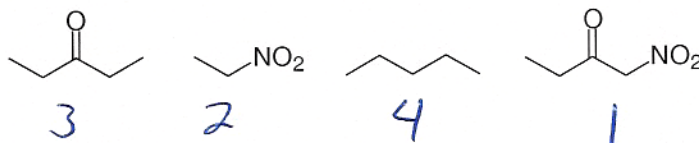
- b. Rank the following according to boiling point, 1 being highest boiling, 4 lowest boiling.



- c. Rank the following according to equilibrium enol content, 1 having the most and 3 the least enol.

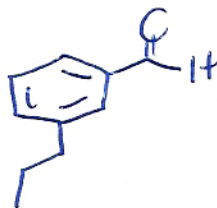


- d. Rank the following according to acidity, 1 being most acidic and 4 least acidic.

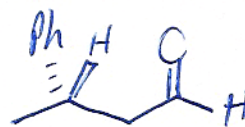


2. **Nomenclature.** Provide Either the Name or the Structure for the Following Chemicals. (10 points)

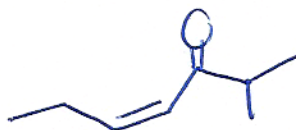
a. 3-propylbenzaldehyde



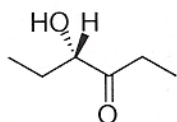
b. (S)-3-phenylbutanal



c. (Z)-2-methyl-4-hepten-3-one
(Z)-2-methylhept-4-en-3-one

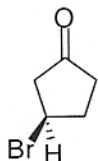


d.



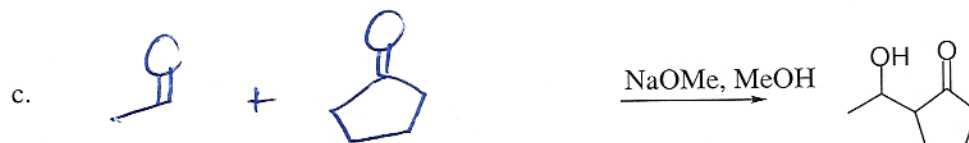
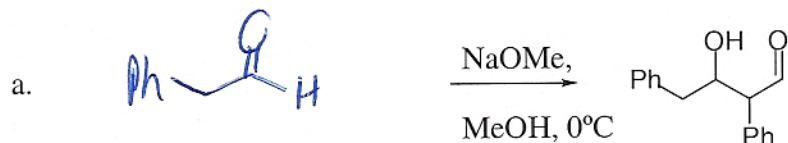
(S)-4-hydroxy-3-hexanone
(S)-4-hydroxyhexan-3-one

e.

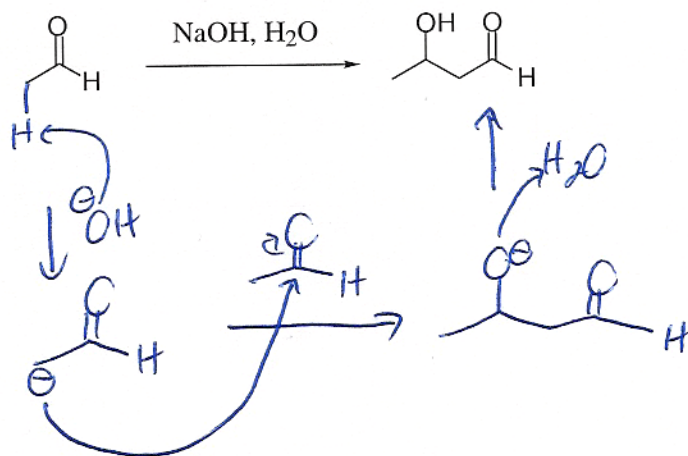
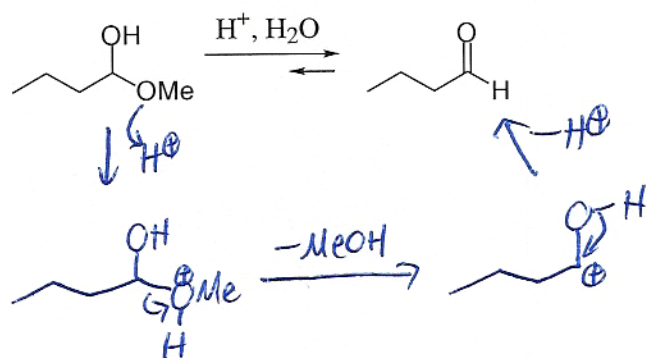
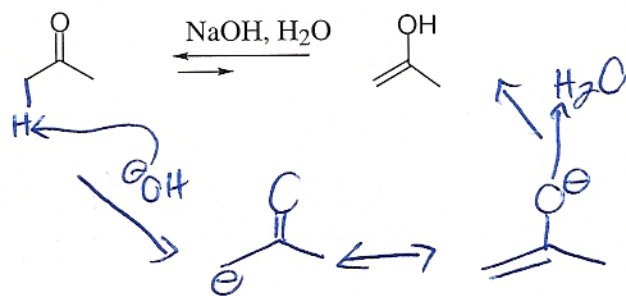
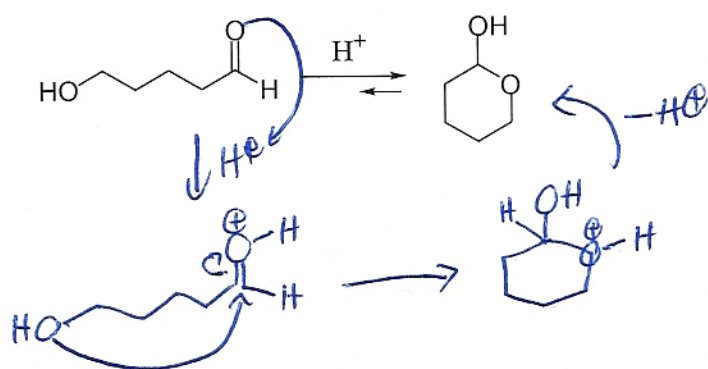


(R)-3-bromocyclopentanone

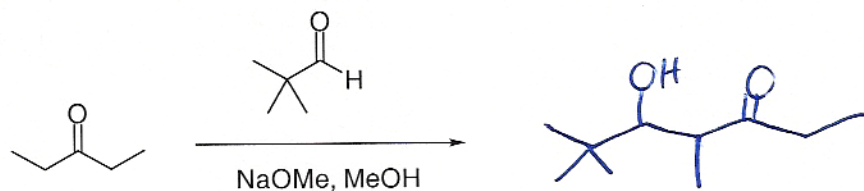
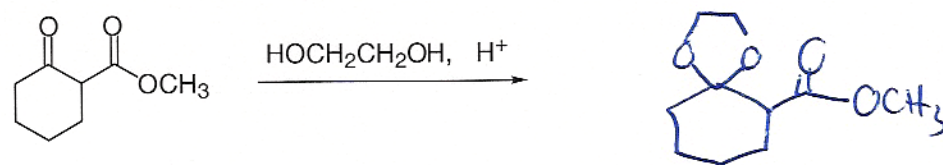
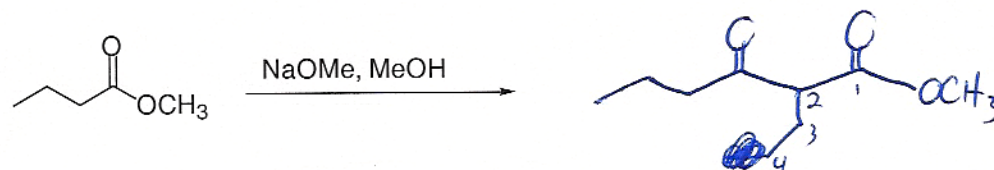
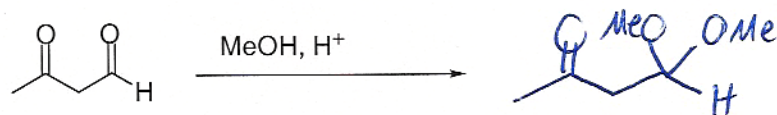
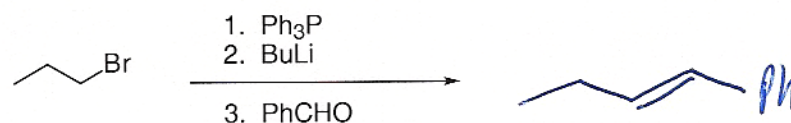
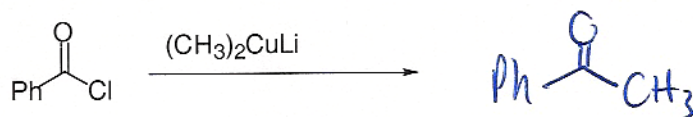
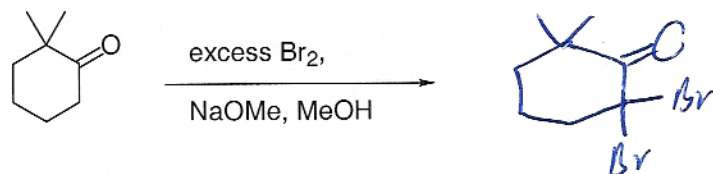
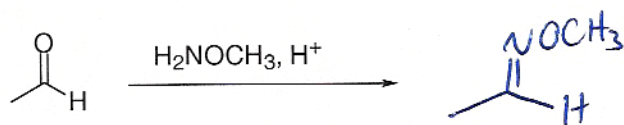
3. Identify the starting carbonyl compound or compounds from which the following aldol-type reaction products are formed. (12 points)

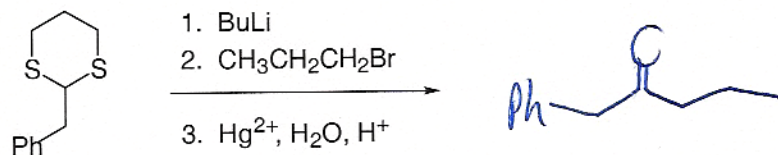


4. Draw the mechanisms for the following transformations.

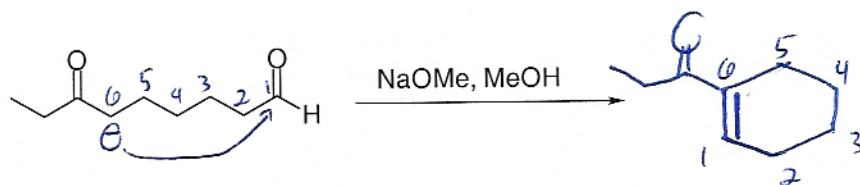


5. Draw the products for the following reactions. (2 points each)

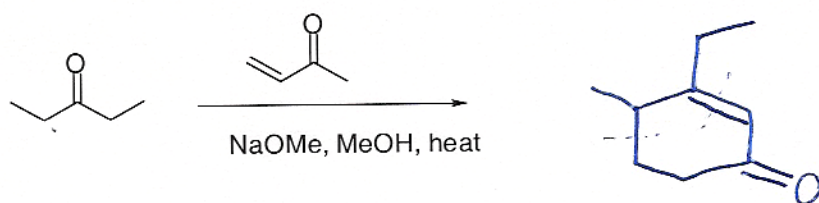
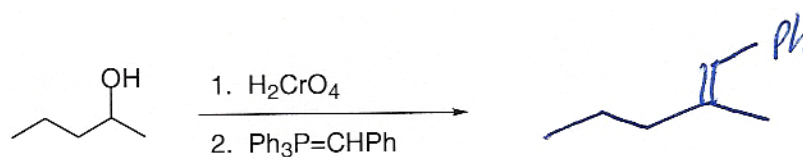
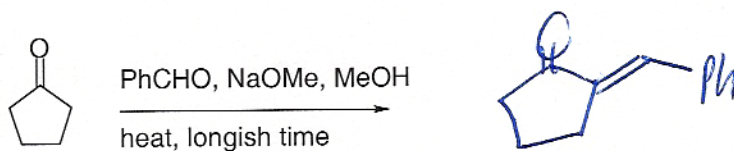
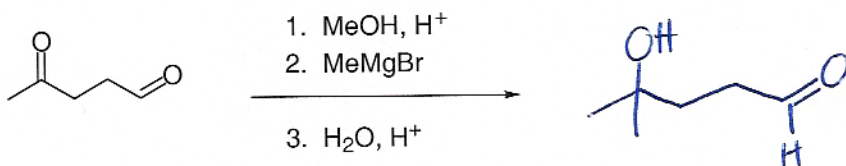




Not responsible.

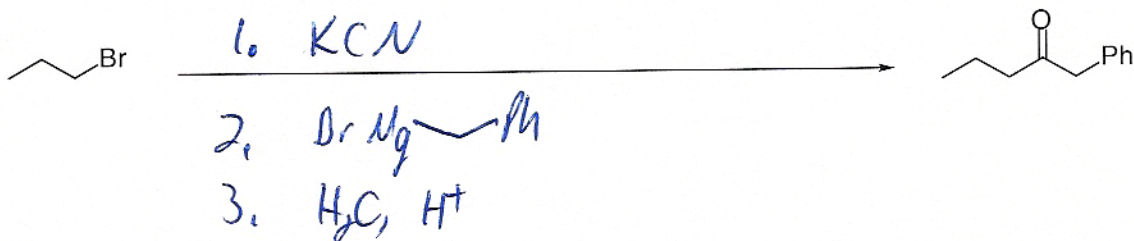
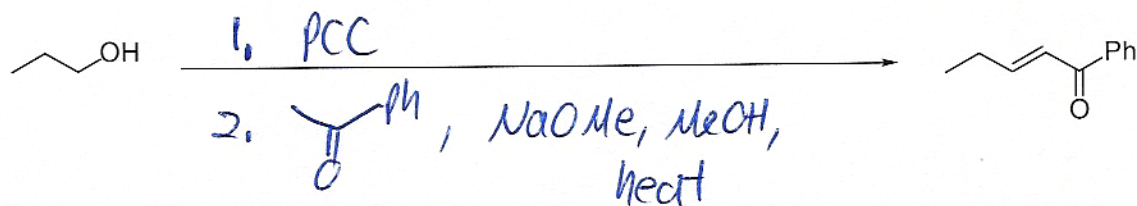
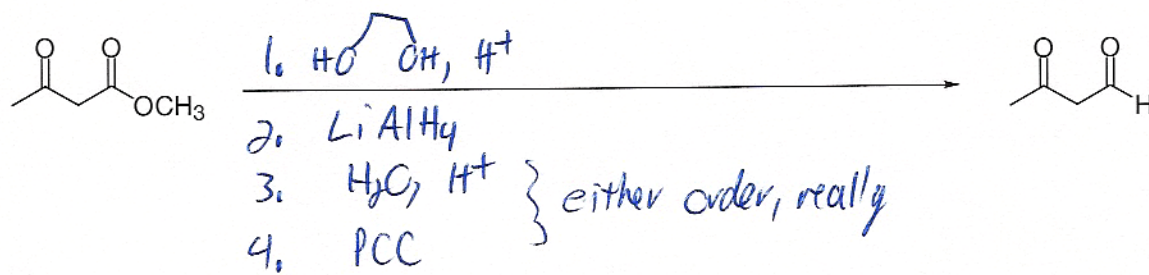
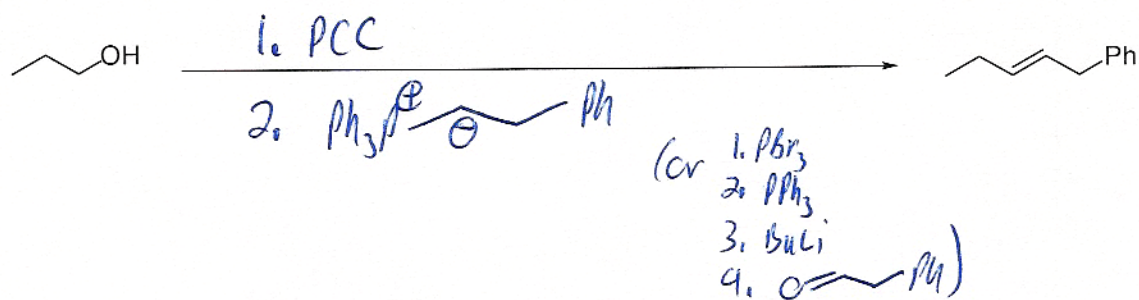


Oops, with no heat listed this answer should really show an OH on carbon 1, rather than alkene.



Not responsible

6. Provide the needed reagents for the following transformations. You may use anything you wish. The transformations can be completed within 2-4 steps.



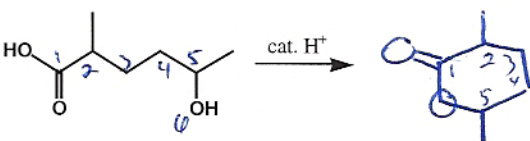
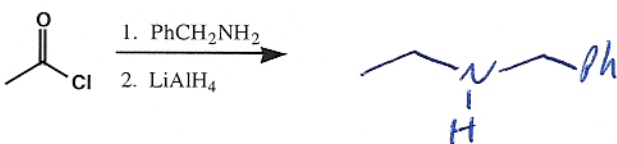
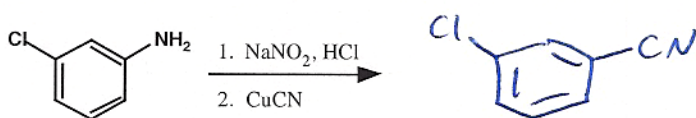
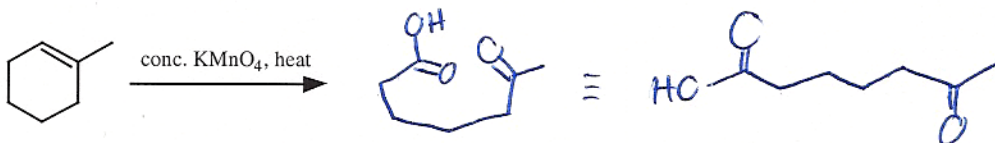
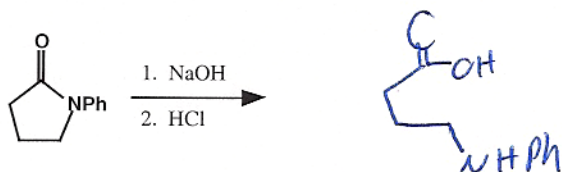
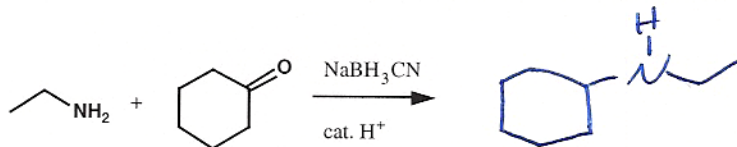
JASPERSE
Ch 19 Amines
Ch 20 Carboxylic Acids
Ch 21 Carboxylic Acid Derivatives

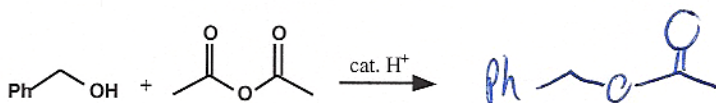
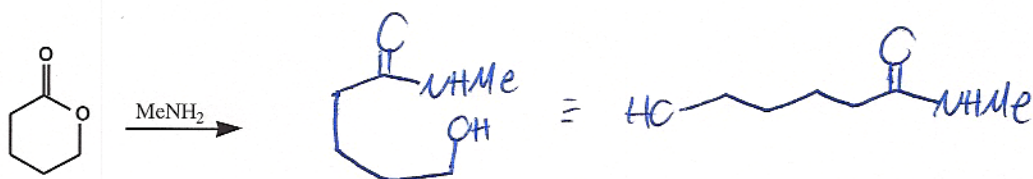
CHEM 360

TEST 4

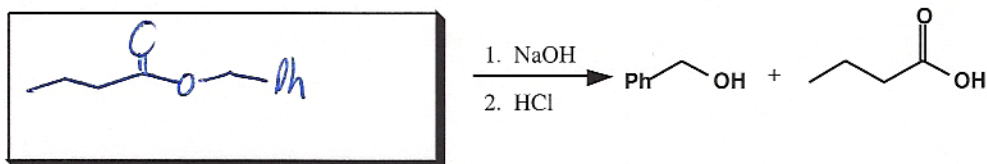
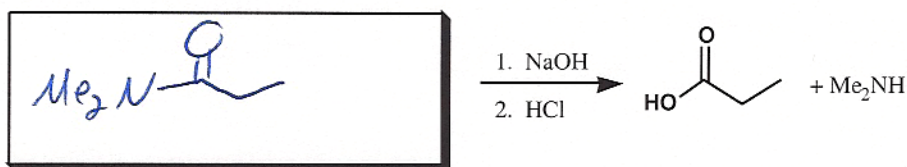
VERSION 1

1. Synthesis Reactions. Draw the feature product of the following reactions. (3 pts each)



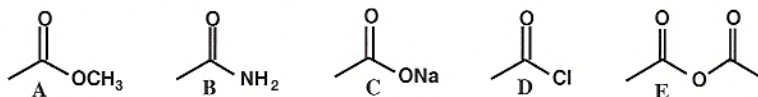


2. Draw the starting materials for the following hydrolysis reactions. (2 pts each)

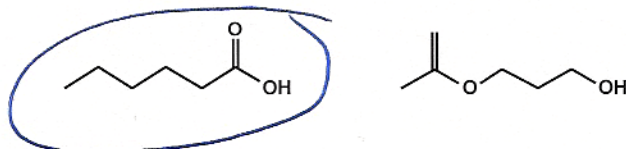


3. a) Which one(s) of the following will react spontaneously with H_2O ? (2 pts) **O, E**

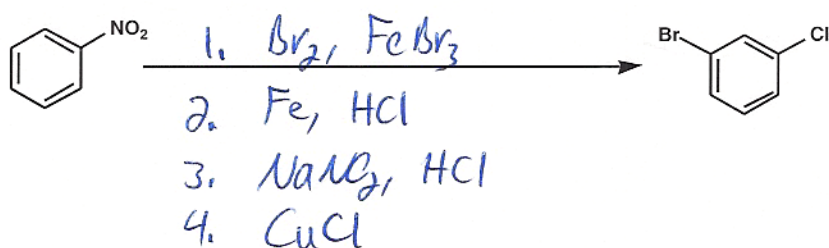
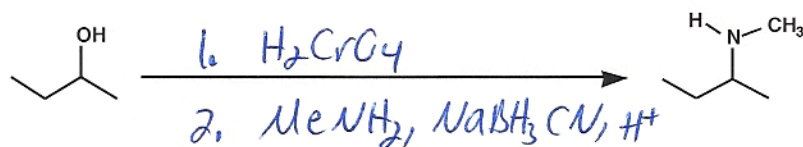
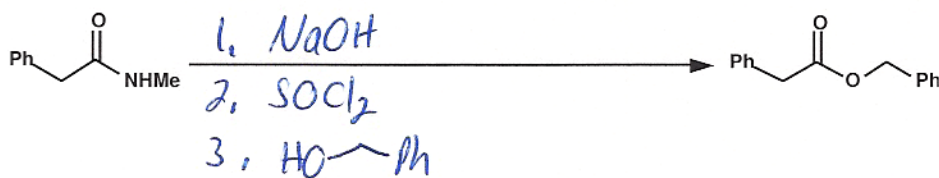
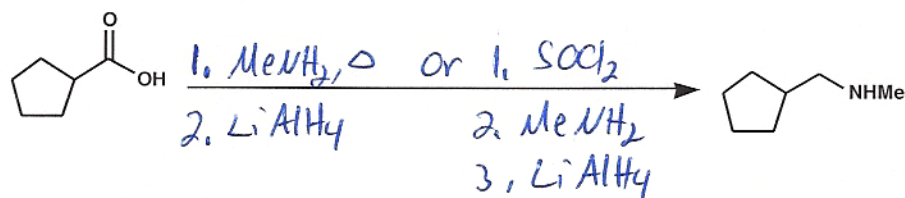
b) Which one(s) will react spontaneously with Me_2NH ? (2 pts) **A, D, E**
 [Note: there may be more than one that reacts.]



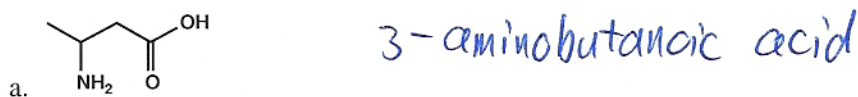
4. Shown are two isomers. Circle the one with the higher boiling point. (2 points)



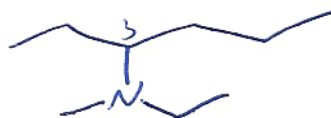
5. Provide Reagents for the Following Transformations (4 pts each)



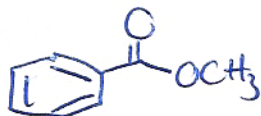
6. Name the Following or Draw the Structure (2 pts each)



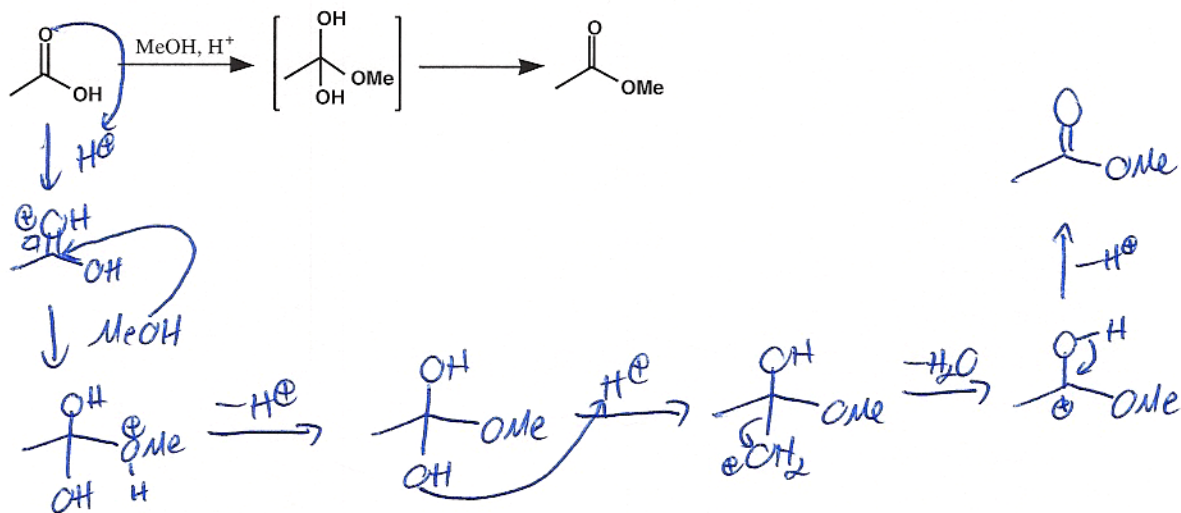
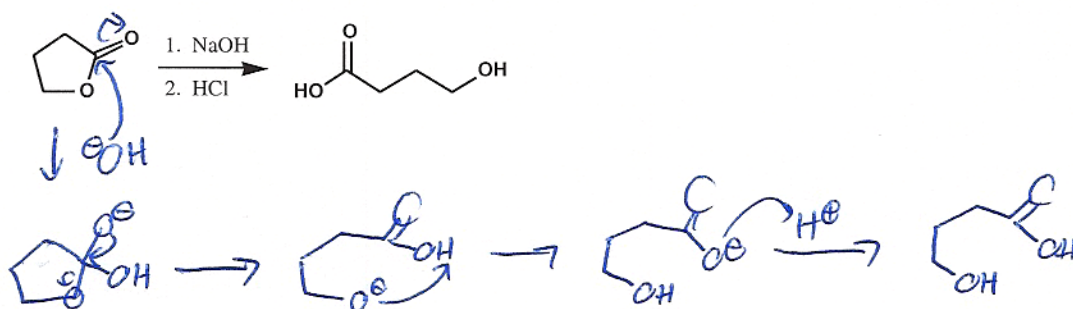
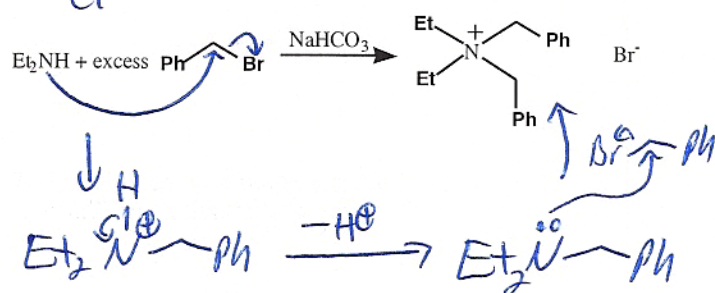
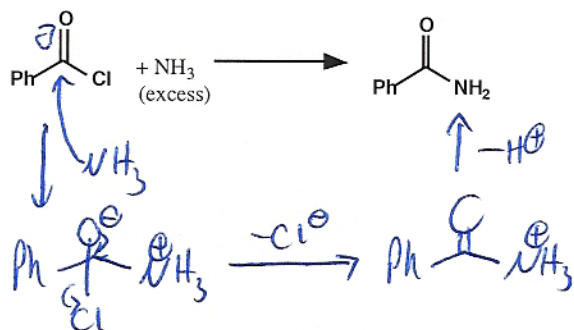
b. N-methyl-N-ethyl-3-hexanamine
 N-ethyl-N-methylhexan-3-amine



c. methyl benzoate

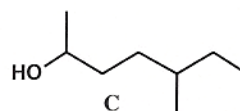
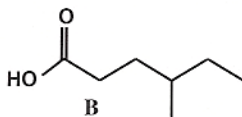
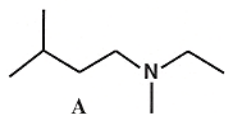


7. Provide Mechanisms for the Following Reactions. (Note: In some cases, these may be "partial" reactions.) (16 points)



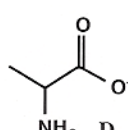
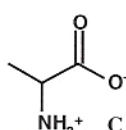
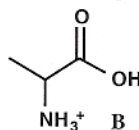
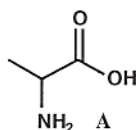
8. Which (if any) after being dissolved in diethyl ether, will: (4 points)

- a) Extract into NaOH/H₂O? **b** b) Extract into HCl/H₂O? **A** c) Extract into neutral water? **none**

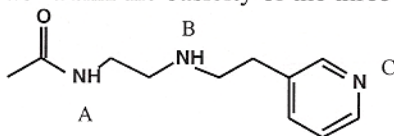


9. Of the following, which form would exist at: (4 points)

- a) pH = 2 (acidic) **b** b) pH = 7 (neutral) **C** c) pH = 12 (basic) **D**



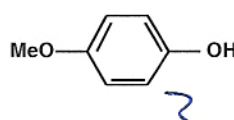
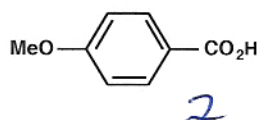
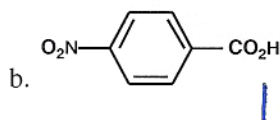
10. Rank the basicity of the three Nitrogen atoms, from most to least (1 most, 3 least). (2 pts)



B > C > A

11. Rank the acidity of the following, 1 being most acidic, 3 being least (2 pts each)

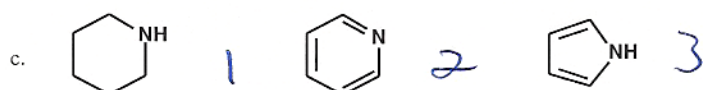
- a. ethanoic acid **1** CH₃NH₃⁺Cl⁻ **2** ethanol **3**



12. Rank the following in order of increasing basicity (2 points each)

- a. NH₃ **2** CH₃NH₂ **1** PhNH₂ **3**

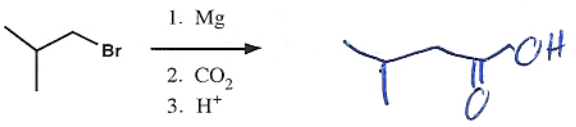
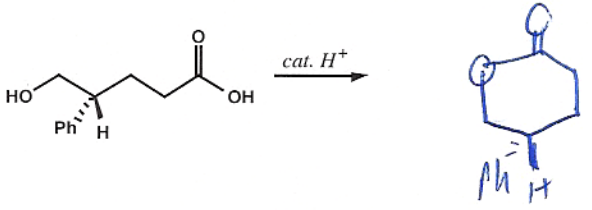
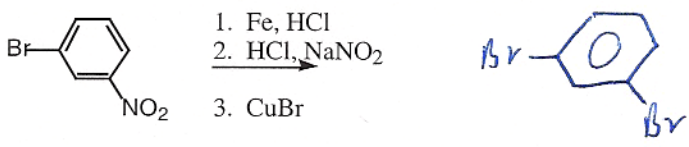
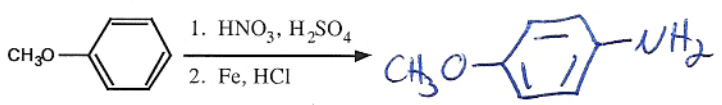
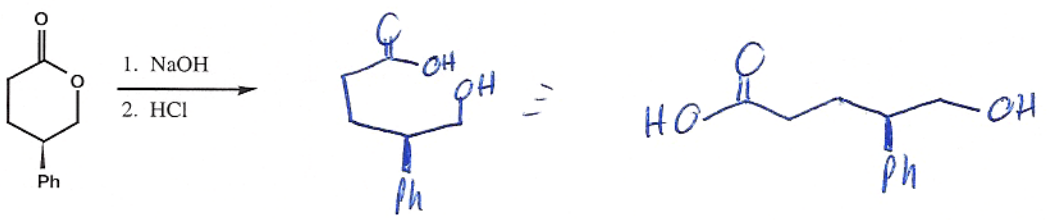
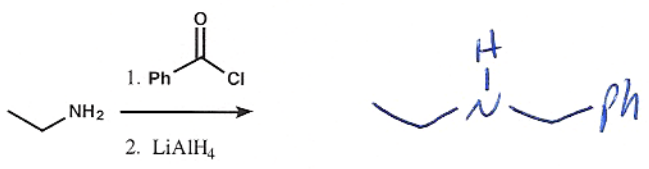
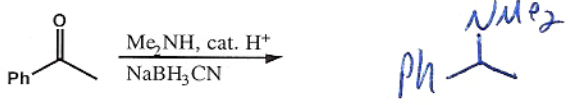
- b. NaOH **1** CH₃NH₂ **2** sodium ethanoate **3**

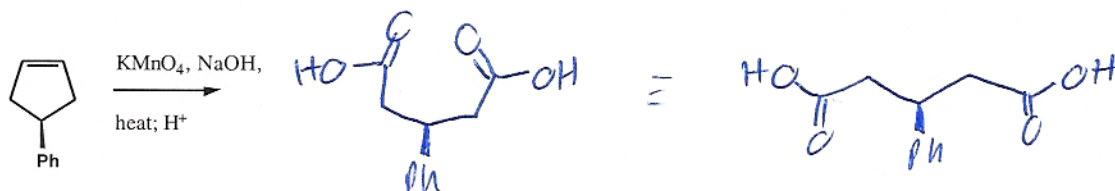
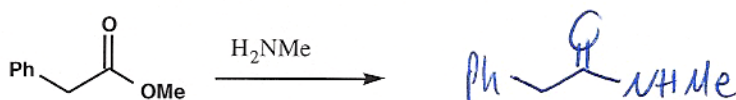
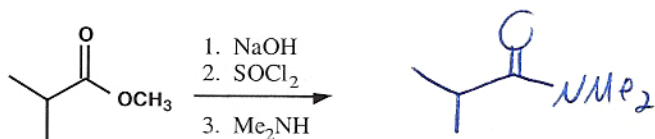
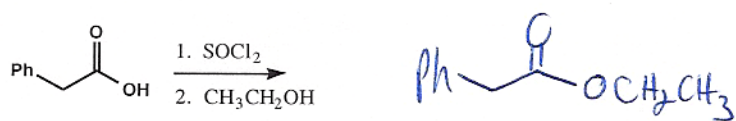


Jasperse⁸⁷
 Chem 360
 Test 4
 Version 2
 Answers

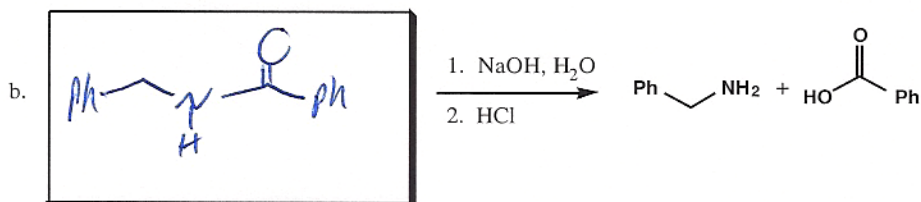
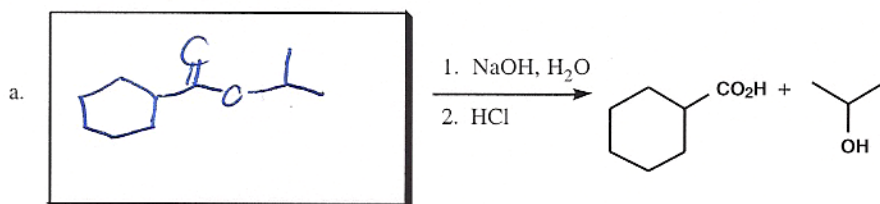
JASPERSE CHEM 360 TEST 4 VERSION 2
 Ch 19-21 Amines, Carboxylic Acids, Carboxylic Acid Derivatives

1. Synthesis Reactions. Draw the feature product of the following reactions (need not show any byproducts). (22 points, 2 points each)

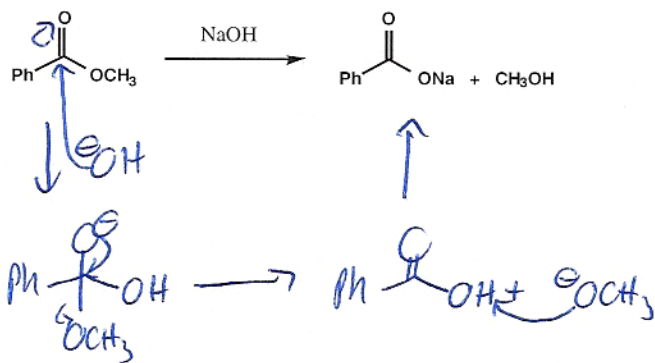
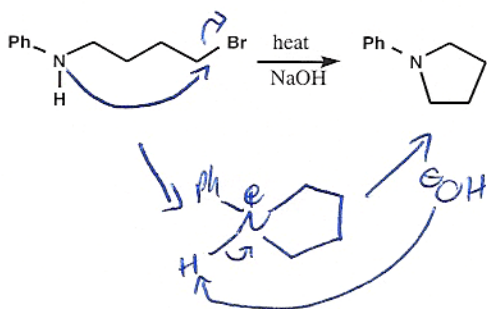
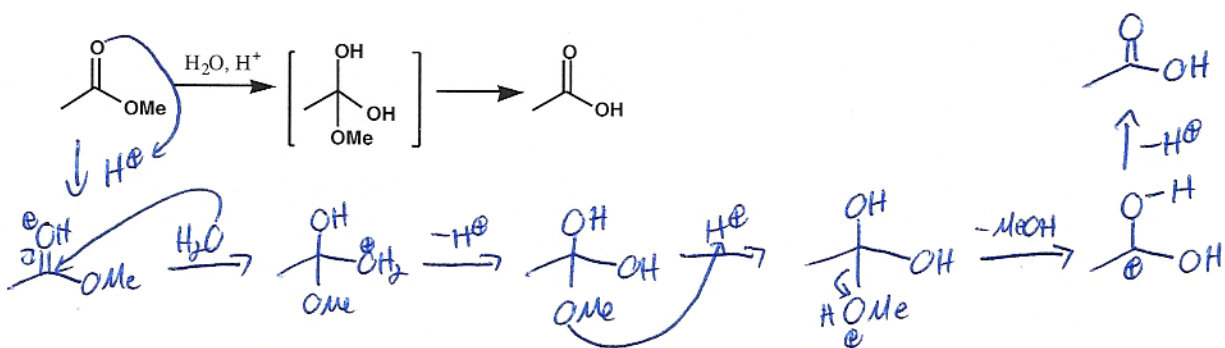
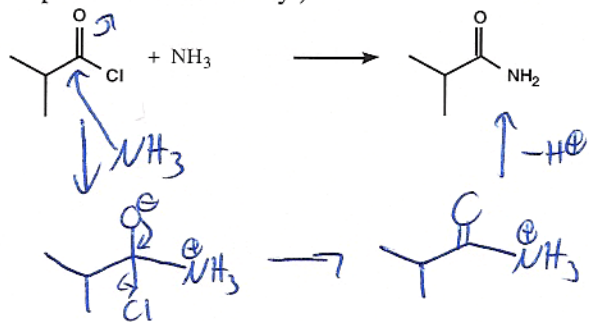




2. Hydrolysis Reactions. Draw the starting materials for the following hydrolysis reactions. (4 points)

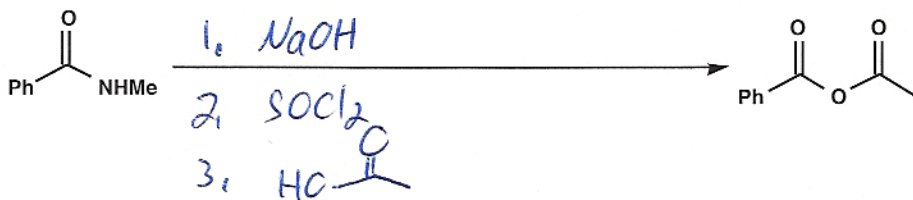
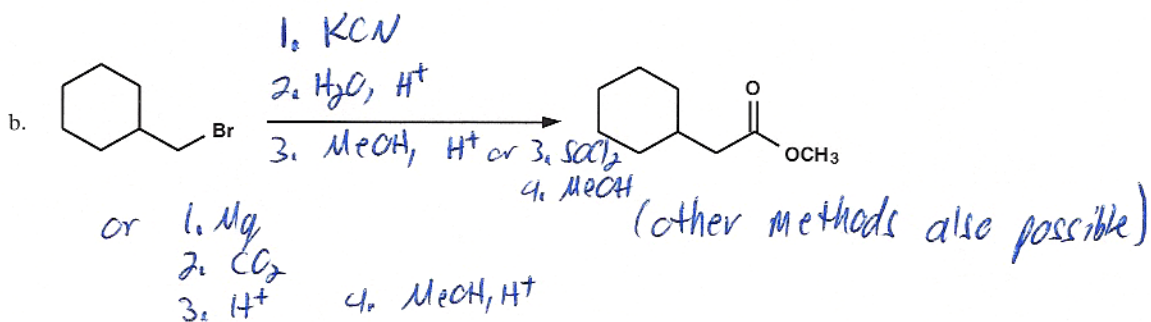
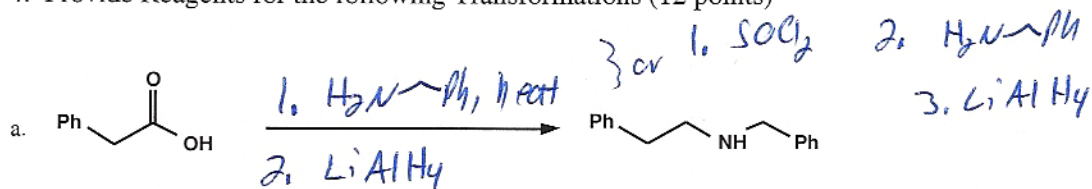


3. Draw the Mechanisms for the following reactions. (16 points total. Some are relatively trivial, so point values will vary.)



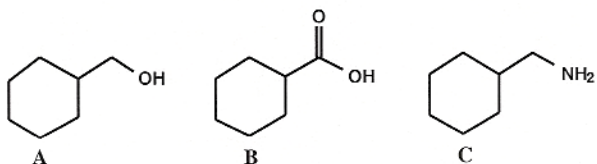
Na^+ just a spectator. Ignore.

4. Provide Reagents for the following Transformations (12 points)



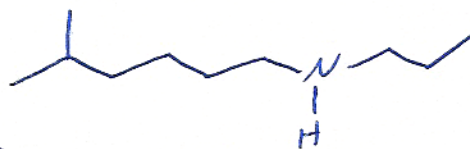
5. Which (if any) after being dissolved in diethyl ether, will: (6 points. Note: The answers may be none or more than one, you tell me!)

- a) Extract into $\text{NaOH}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$? **b**
 b) Extract into $\text{HCl}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$? **c**
 c) Extract into water? **none**

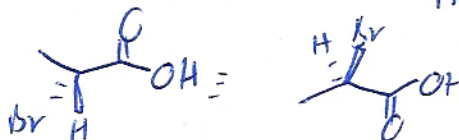


6. Nomenclature. Provide Either the Name or the Structure for the Following Chemicals. (8 points)

- a. N-propyl-5-methyl-1-hexanamine
N-propyl-5-methylhexan-1-amine



- b. (R)-2-bromopropanoic acid



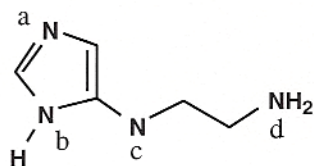
- d.

3-hydroxy pentanoic acid

- e.

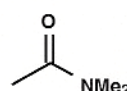
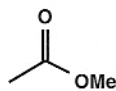
N,N-diethyl-1-propanamine
N,N-diethylpropan-1-amine

7. For each nitrogen a-d, identify the hybridization of the nitrogen atom, and identify the hybridization of the nitrogen lone pair. (6 points, 2 points off for 1st error, 1 for each additional)



Nitrogen Atom	Hybridization of the Nitrogen Atom	Hybridization of the Nitrogen Lone Pair
a	sp^2	sp^2
b	sp^2	p
c	sp^2	p
d	sp^3	sp^3

8. Rank the following according to their reactivity toward NaOH/H₂O hydrolysis, from 1 (most) to 3 (least). (2 points)

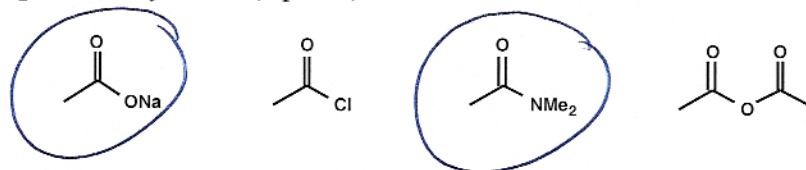


2

1

3

9. Circle the compounds, if any, (may be none, one, or more than one) that would not react with methanol to give a methyl ester: (4 points)



10. Rank the acidity of the following, 1 being most acidic, 3 being least (9 points)

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. | $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3^+\text{Cl}^-$ | benzoic acid | water |
| | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| b. | $\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ | $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ | $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$ |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| c. | water | p-nitrobenzoic acid | p-methylbenzoic acid |
| | 3 | 1 | 2 |

11. Rank the basicity of the following, 1 being most basic, 3 being least (9 points)

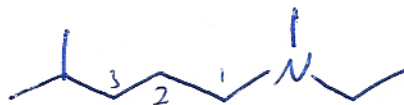
- | | | | |
|----|------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. | PhNH_2 | $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{N}$ | CH_3NH_2 |
| | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| b. | Me_2NH | $\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{Na}$ | H_2O |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| c. | NaOH | CH_3MgBr | pyridine |
| | 2 | 1 | 3 |

93
 Jasperse
 Chem 360
 Test 4
 Version 3
 Answers

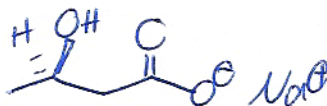
JASPERSE CHEM 360 TEST 4 VERSION 3
 Ch 19-21 Amines, Carboxylic Acids, Carboxylic Acid Derivatives

1. Nomenclature. Provide Either the Name or the Structure for the Following Chemicals. (10 points)

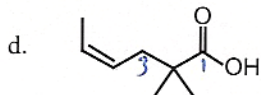
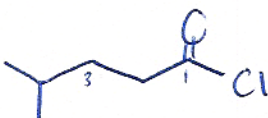
a. N-ethyl-N-methyl-4-methyl-1-pentanamine
 N-ethyl-N-methyl-4-methylpentan-1-amine



b. sodium (R)-3-hydroxybutanoate



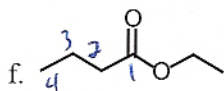
c. 4-methylpentanoyl chloride



cis-2,2-dimethyl-4-hexenoic acid
 (Z) (Z)-2,2-dimethylhex-4-enoic acid

e.

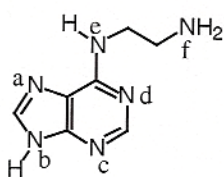
(R)-4-amino-5-methyl hexanoic acid



ethyl pentanoate

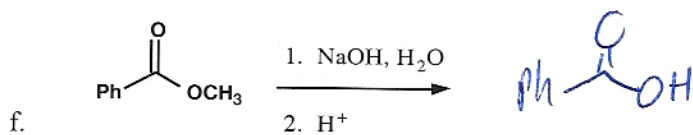
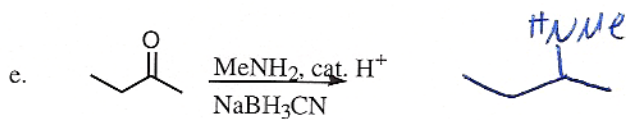
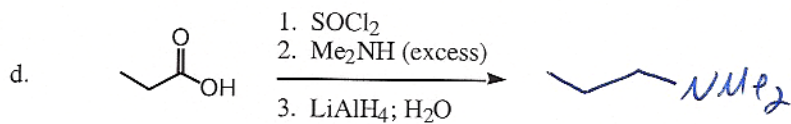
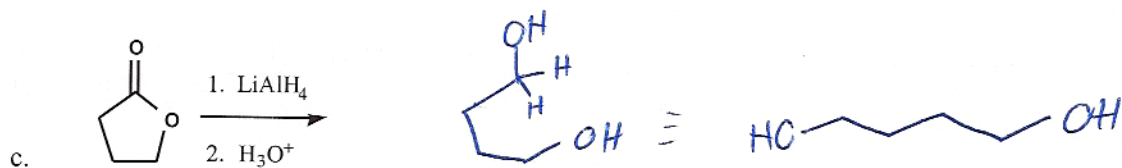
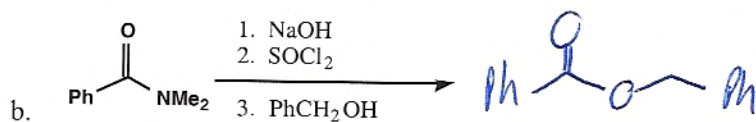
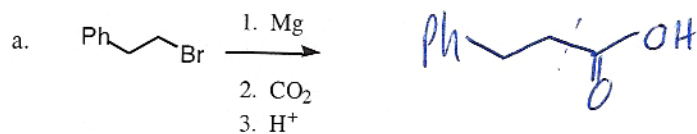
Oops! Ethyl butanoate, not pe

2. For each nitrogen a-f, identify the hybridization of the nitrogen atom, and identify the hybridization of the nitrogen lone pair. [Adenine is an important player in information transfer (DNA, RNA, genetics, etc.) and energy storage/release (ATP/ADP).]

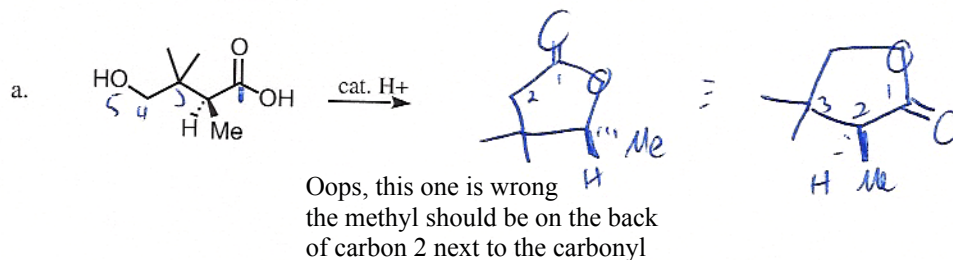


Nitrogen Atom	Hybridization of the Nitrogen Atom	Hybridization of the Nitrogen Lone Pair
a	sp ²	sp ²
b	sp ²	p
c	sp ²	sp ²
d	sp ²	sp ²
e	sp ²	p
f	sp ³	sp ³

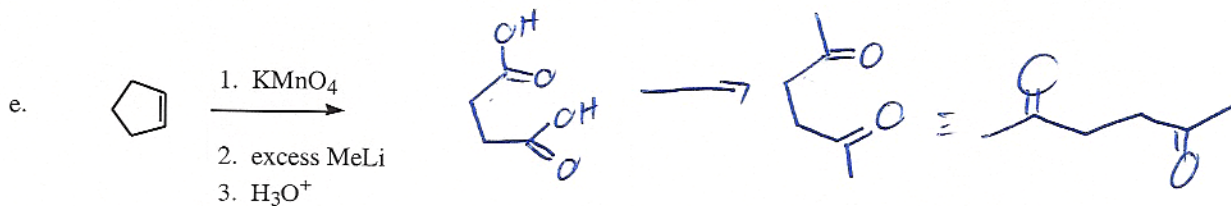
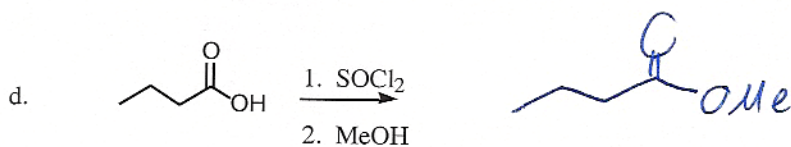
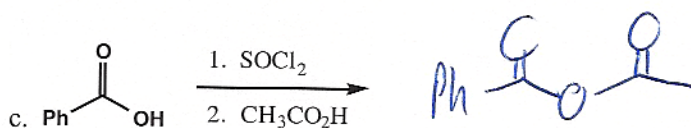
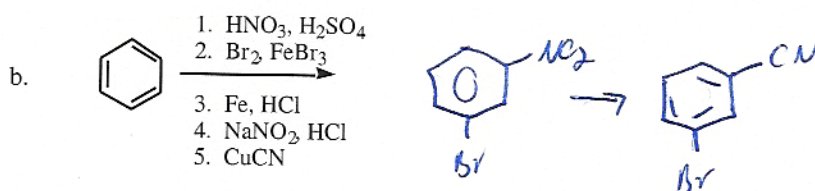
3. Synthesis Reactions. Draw the feature product of the following reactions (need not show any byproducts). (15 points)



4. Synthesis Reactions. Draw the feature product of the following reactions (need not show any byproducts). (15 points)

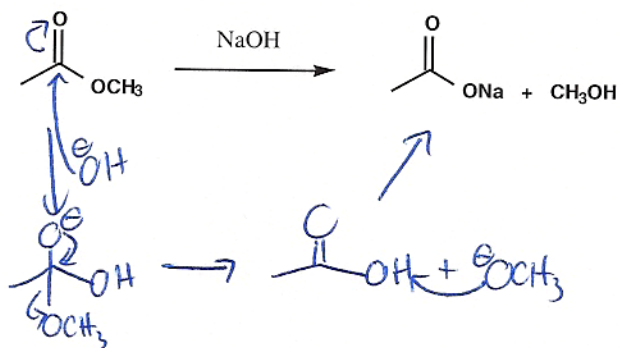
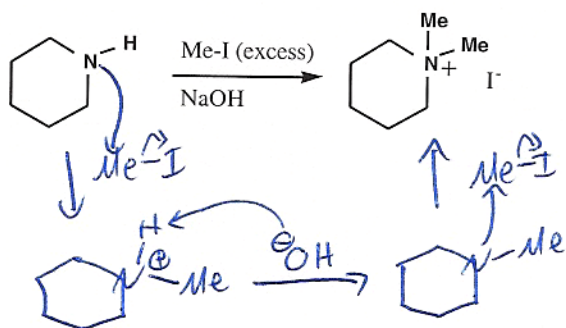
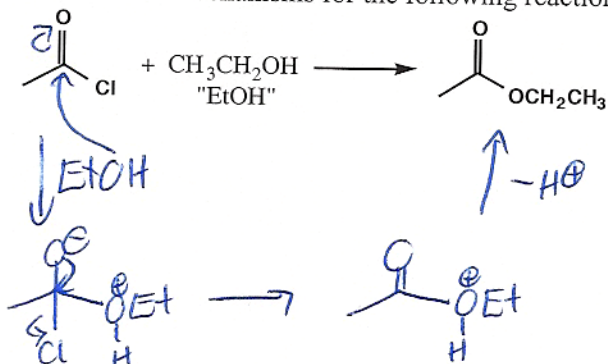


note: easiest
to get
stereo right
if you keep
chiral C in
original
orientation

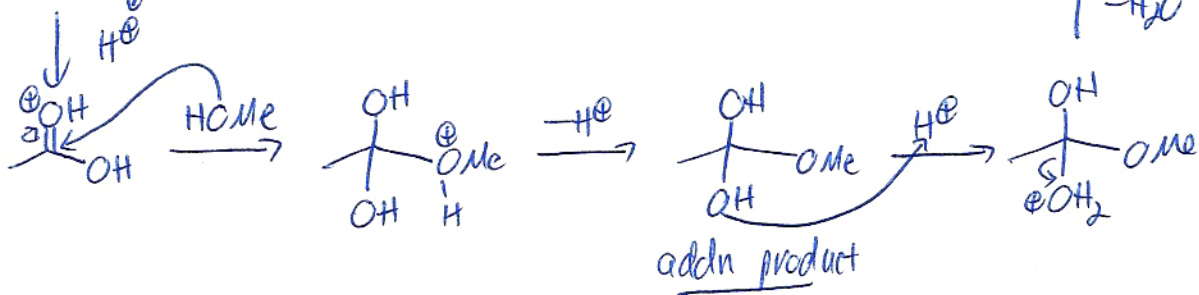
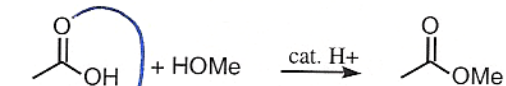


Oops! These answers are each short one carbon!

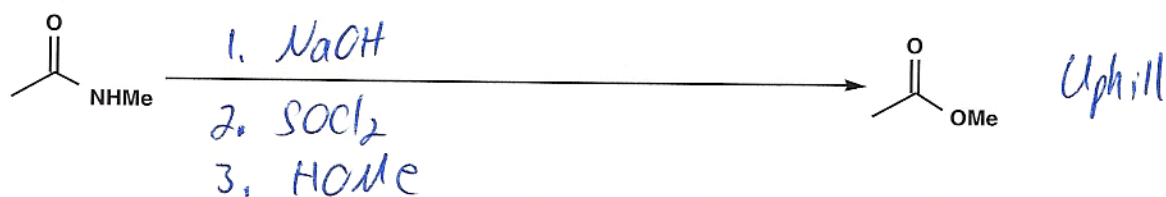
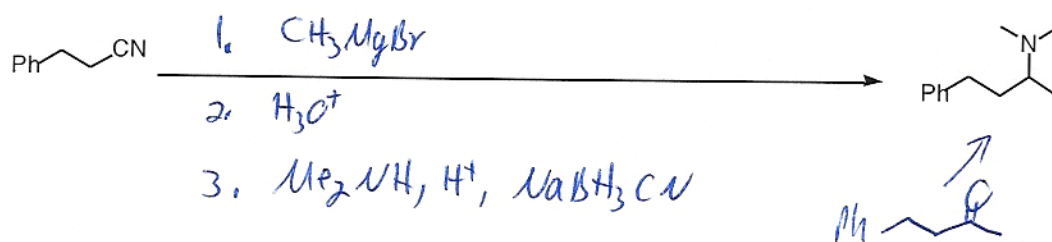
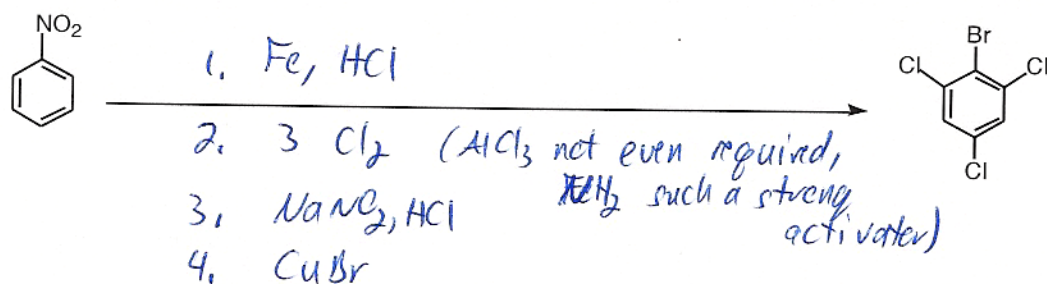
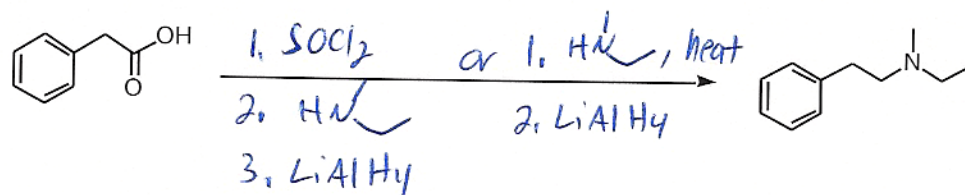
5. Draw the mechanisms for the following reactions. (5 points)



Na^+ is a spectator counterion. Needs no consideration in mech.



6. Provide Reagents for the following Transformations (15 points)



7. Which, when dissolved in diethyl ether, will: (5 points each)

a) Extract into NaOH/H₂O?

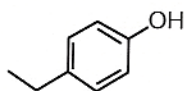
A + D (resonance)

b) Extract into HCl/H₂O?

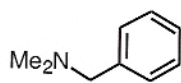
B

c) Extract into water?

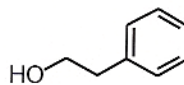
None



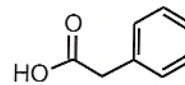
A



B

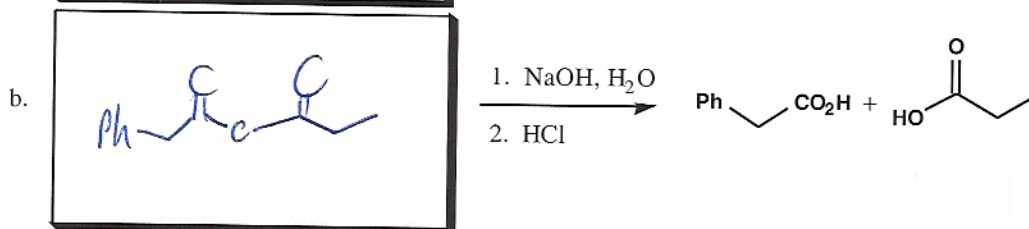
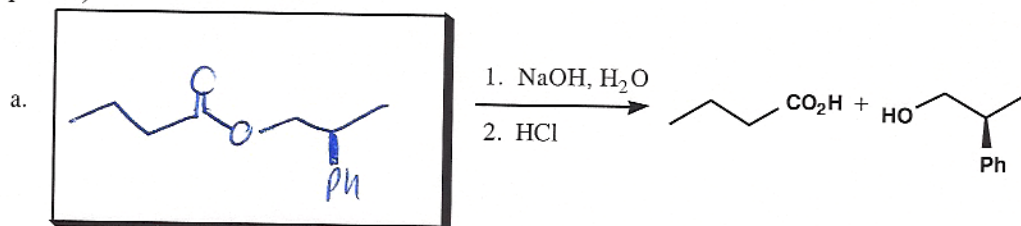


C

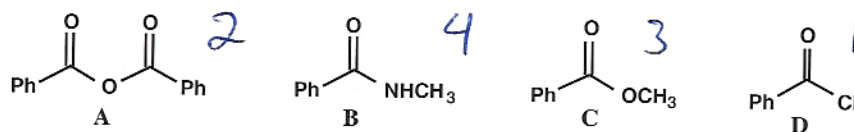


D

8. Hydrolysis Reactions. Draw the starting materials for the following hydrolysis reactions. (6 points)



9. Rank the following according to their reactivity toward NaOH/H₂O hydrolysis.



Given the structures A-D above, which of the following reactions will proceed spontaneously? (2 points)



Yes



Yes



No

10. Rank the acidity of the following, 1 being most acidic, 3 being least (3 points each)

a. acetic acid vs. water vs. NH_4^+Cl^-

1 3 2

b. CH_3OH vs. CH_3NH_2 vs. F_2CHOH

2 3 1

c. p-methoxybenzoic acid vs. benzoic acid vs. acetone

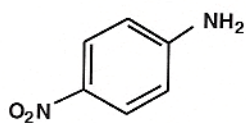
2 1 3

11. Rank the basicity of the following, 1 being most basic, 3 being least (3 points each)

a. CH_3OH vs. PhNH_2 vs. CH_3NH_2

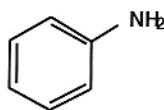
3 2 1

b.



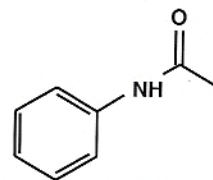
2

vs.



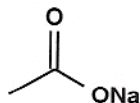
1

vs.



3

c.



2



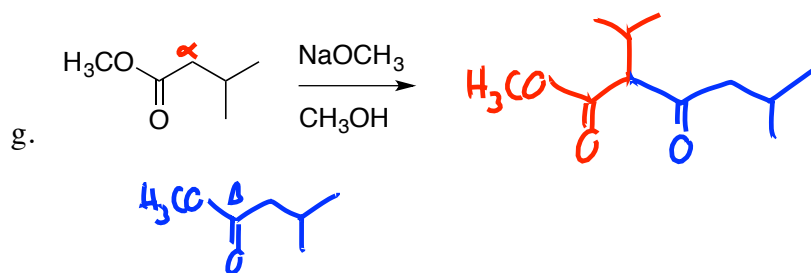
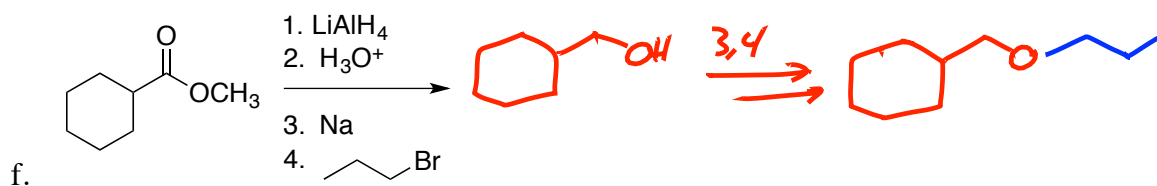
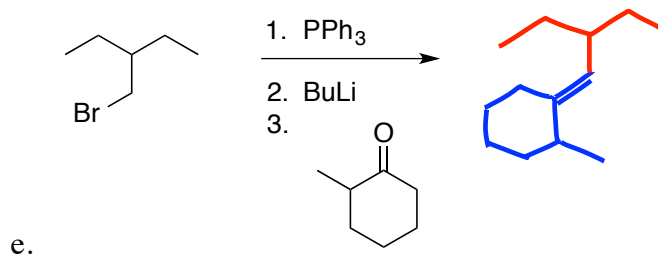
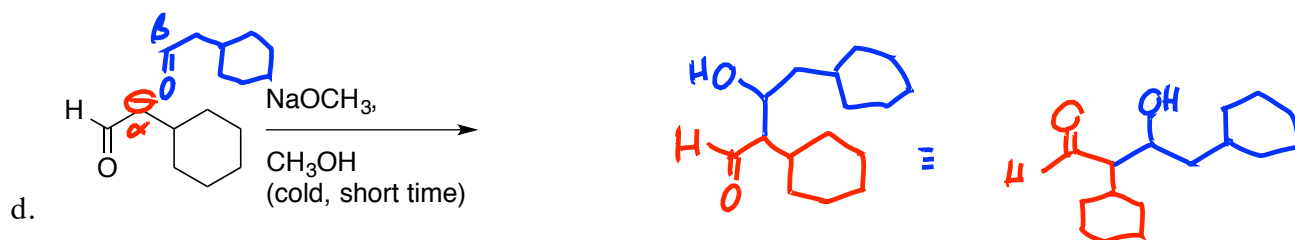
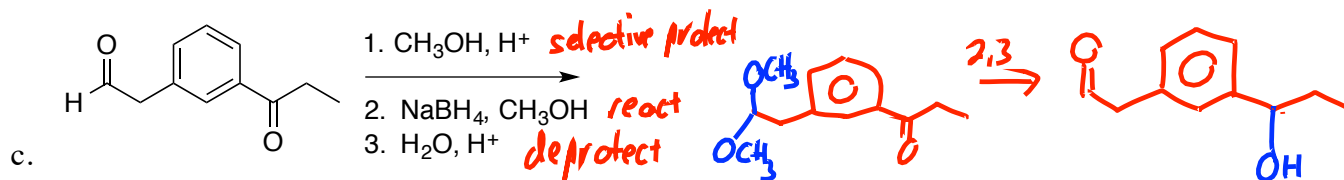
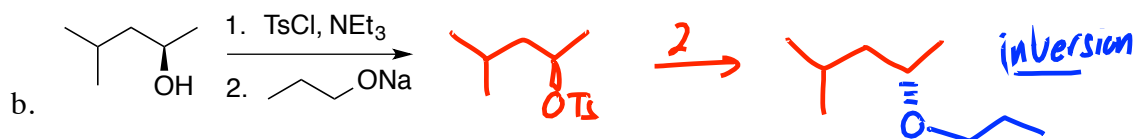
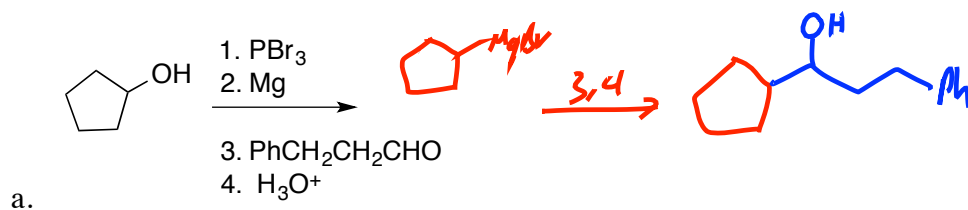
1

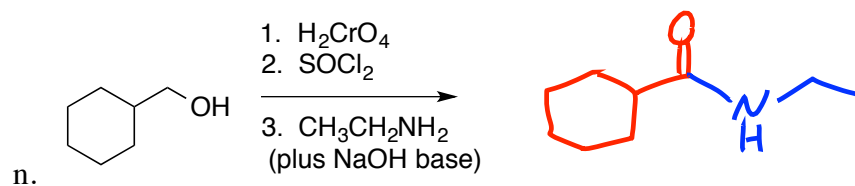
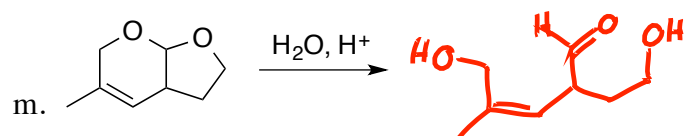
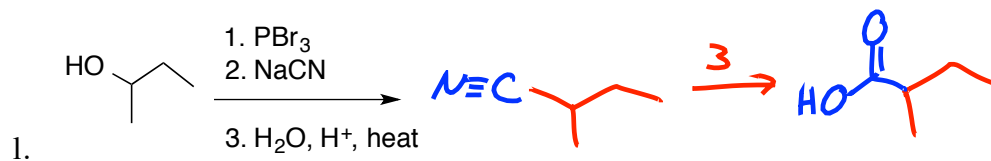
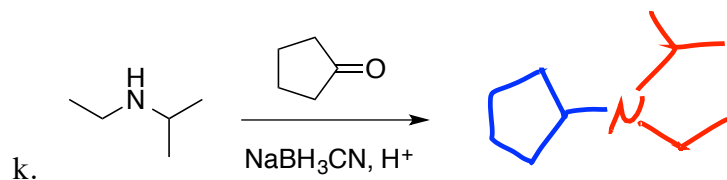
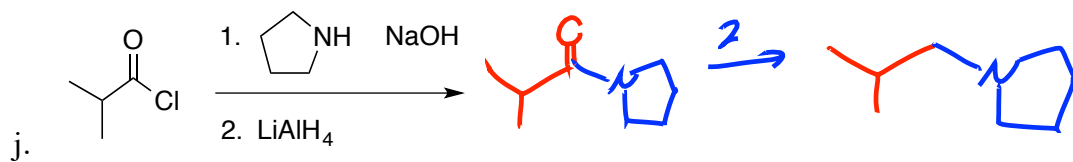
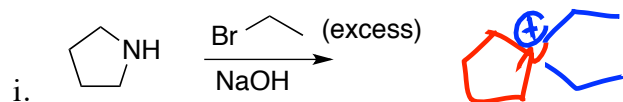
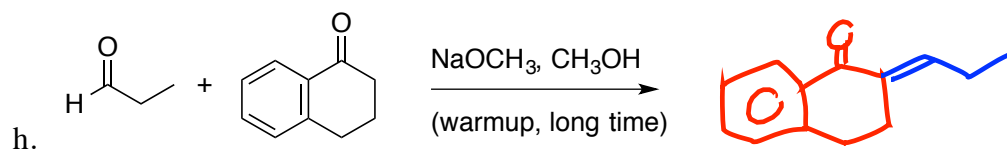


3

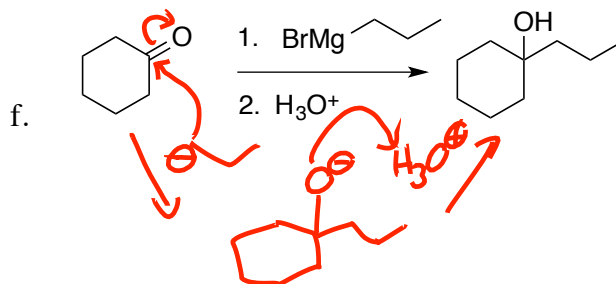
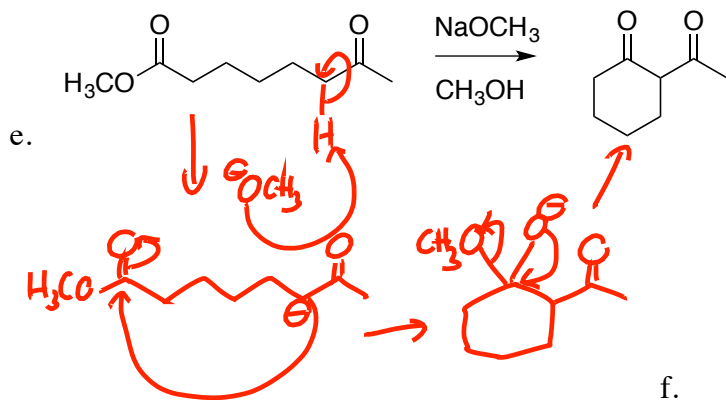
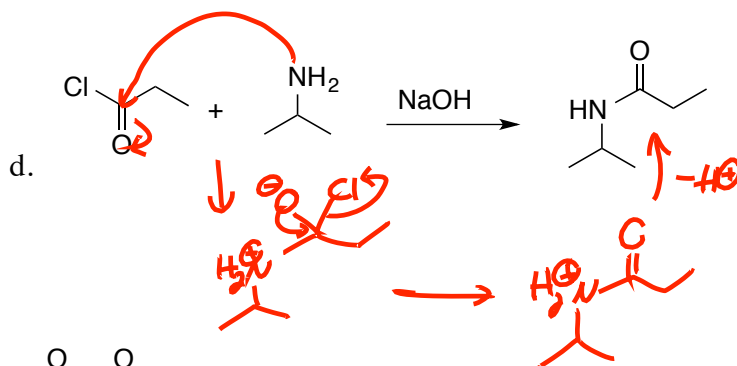
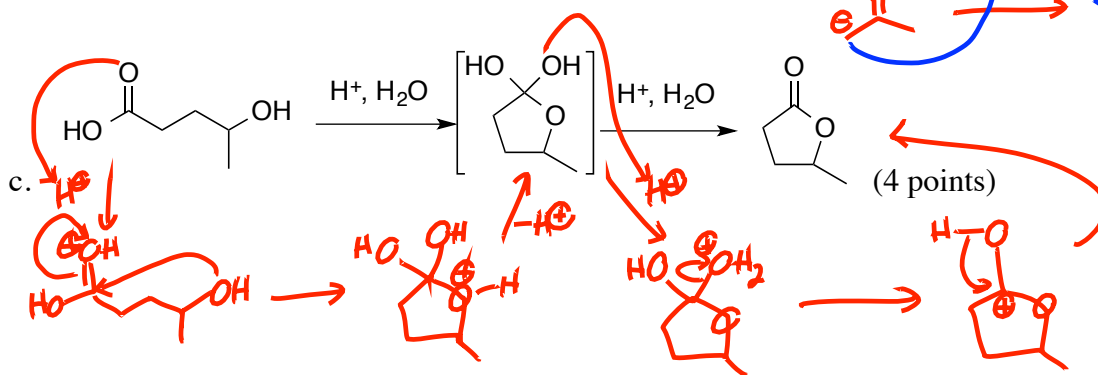
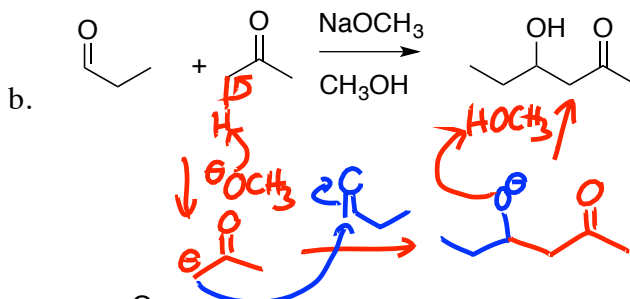
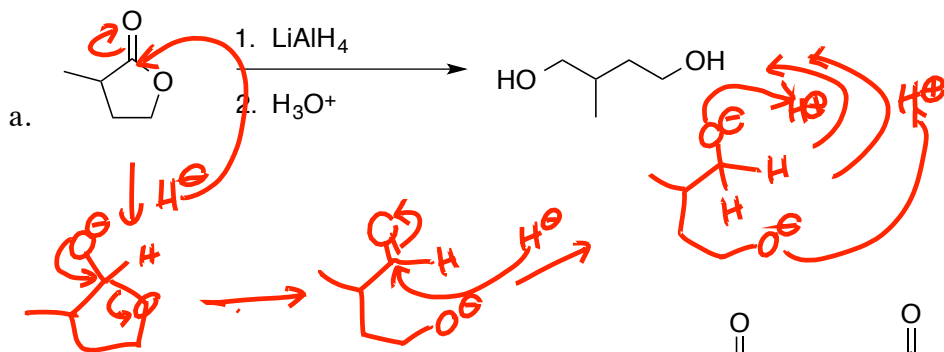
Organic Chemistry II - Jasperse FINAL EXAM PRACTICE VERSION 1

1. Give the major product for the following reactions. (3 points each)

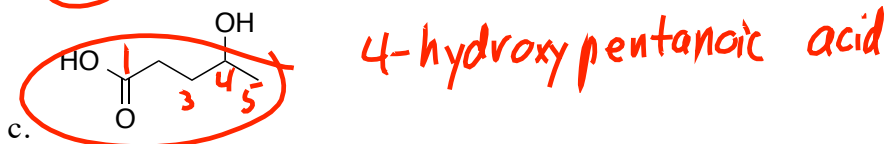
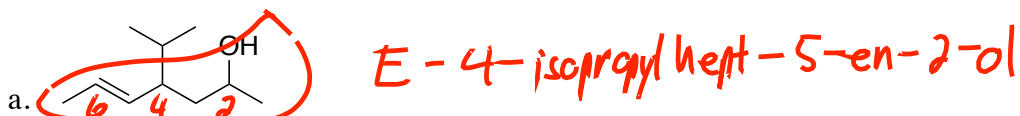




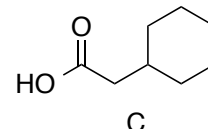
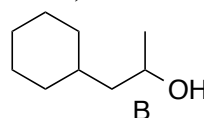
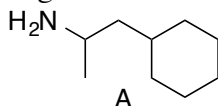
2. Provide the **mechanisms** for the following reactions (3 points each)



3. Give **Names or structures** for the following: (6 points)



4. **Separatory Funnel/Extraction:** Suppose the following three chemicals are initially dissolved in ether in a separatory funnel. (2 points each; there will not necessarily be something extracted in each aqueous wash, so "none" might be the correct answer.).



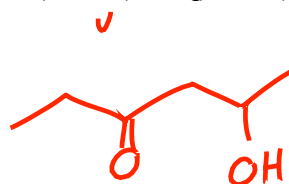
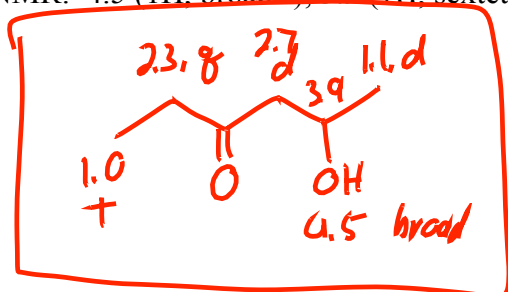
a. Identify which (if any) would **extract out into the aqueous layer** if treated with **basic water (NaOH/H₂O)**. *C*

b. Identify which (if any) would **extract out into the aqueous layer** if treated with **acid water (HCl/H₂O)**. *A*

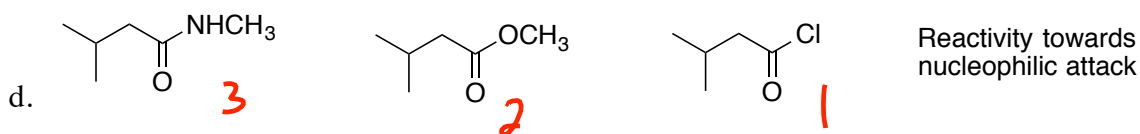
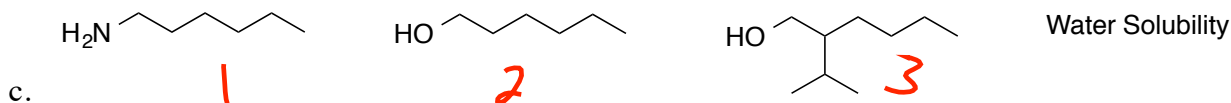
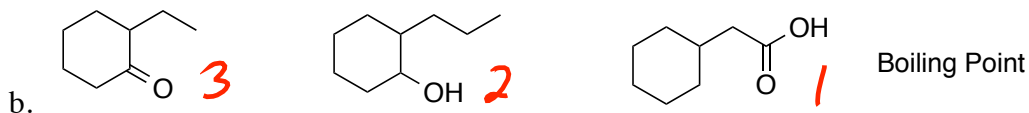
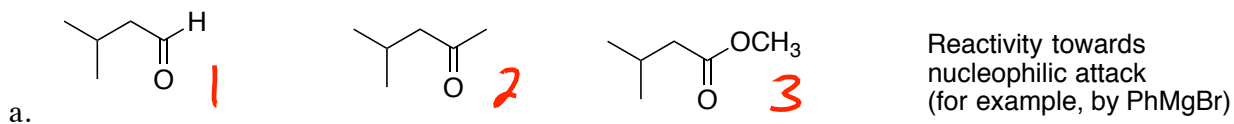
c. Identify which (if any) would **extract out into the aqueous layer** if treated with **neutral distilled water (H₂O)**. *none*

5. **Mystery Problems:** Suggest a structure for an unknown A whose formula is C₆H₁₂O₂ and gives the following chemical test results. (4 points)

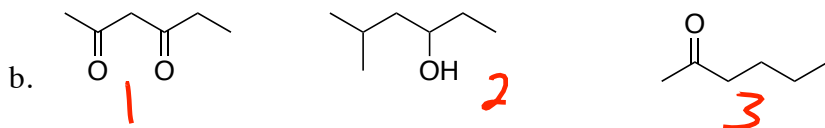
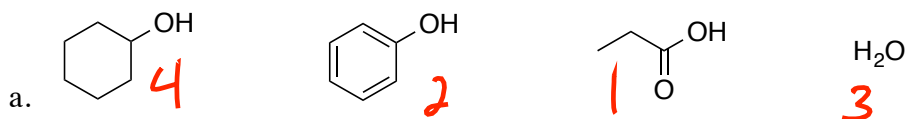
- Formula C₆H₁₂O₂ *1 EU*
- Hydrogenation Test H₂/Pt *no alkene* No reaction
- Chromic Acid Test H₂CrO₄ *3° alc* Reacts, turns green/brown, precipitate forms.
- Lucas Test HCl/ZnCl₂ Reacts, makes 2nd layer.
- 2,4-DNP Test 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine Reacts, yellow precipitate } *ketone*
- Tollens Test Ag(NH₃)₂⁺OH⁻ No reaction
- Iodoform Test excess I₂, NaOH, H₂ No reaction
- H-NMR: 4.5 (1H, broad s), 3.9 (1H, sextet), 2.7 (2H, d), 2.3 (2H, q), 1.1 (3H, d), 1.0 (3H, t)



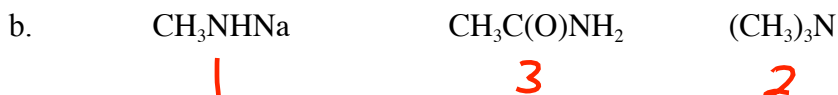
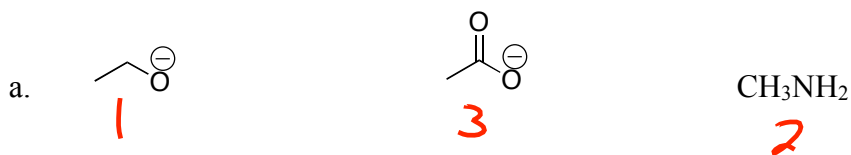
6. Rank the following, with 1 being highest, or most. (2 points each)



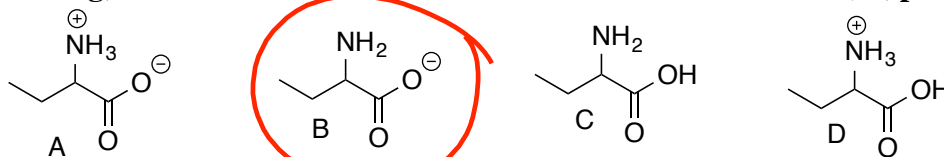
7. Rank the acidity of the following, from 1 (most) to 4 (least): (4 pts)



8. Rank the basicity of the following, 1 being most basic, 3 being least



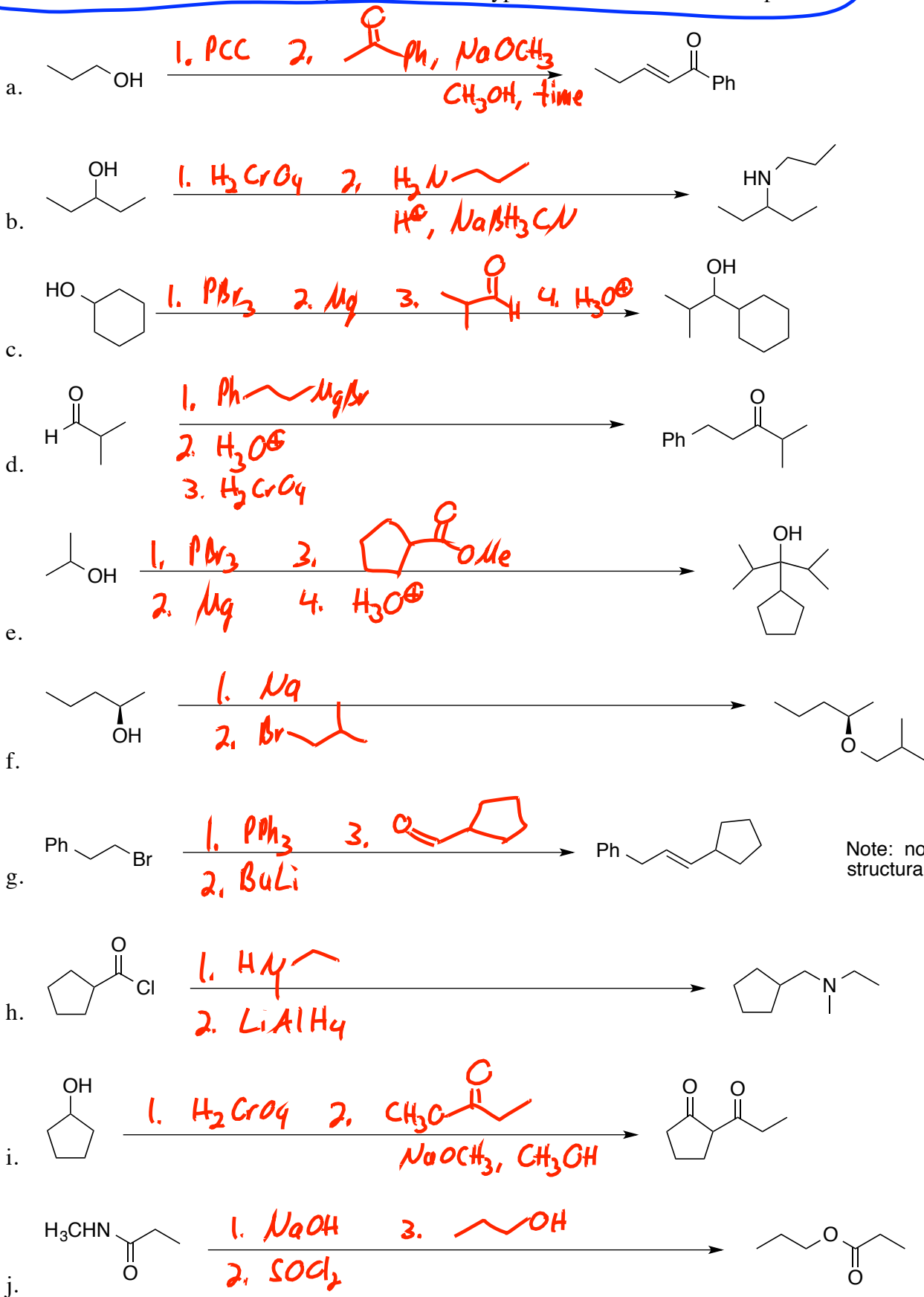
9. Of the following, which one form would exist under basic conditions? (ex, pH = 10)



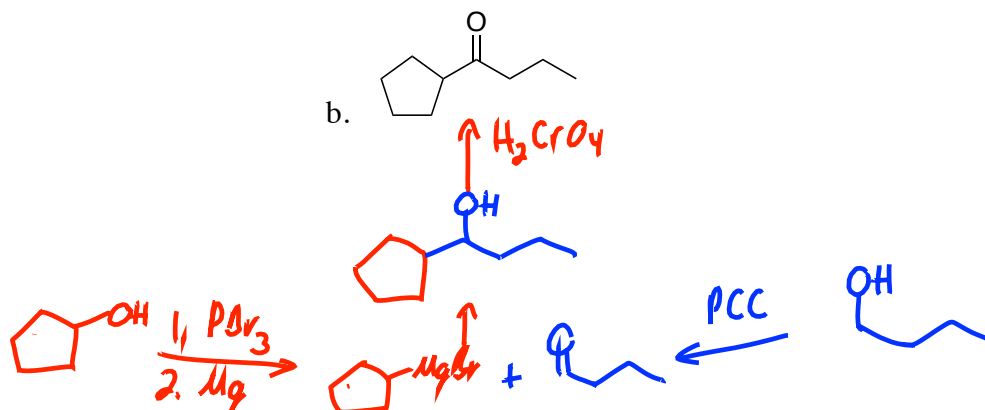
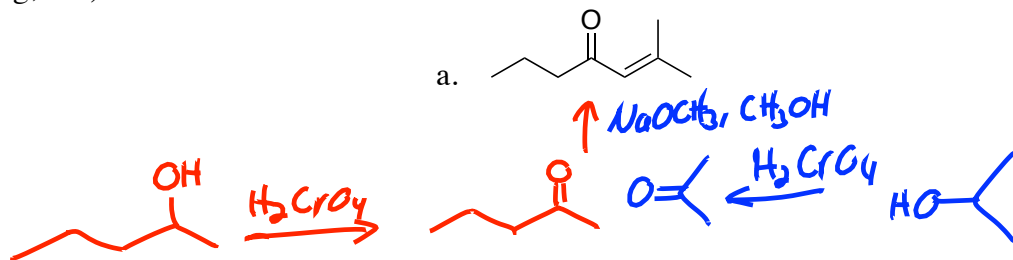
10. Provide the reagents necessary to accomplish the following transformations (4 points each).

You may use anything you wish, as big as you like.

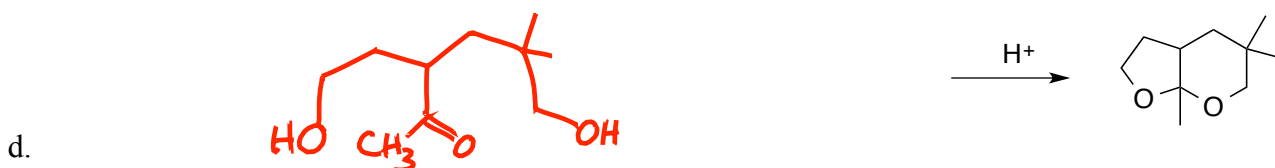
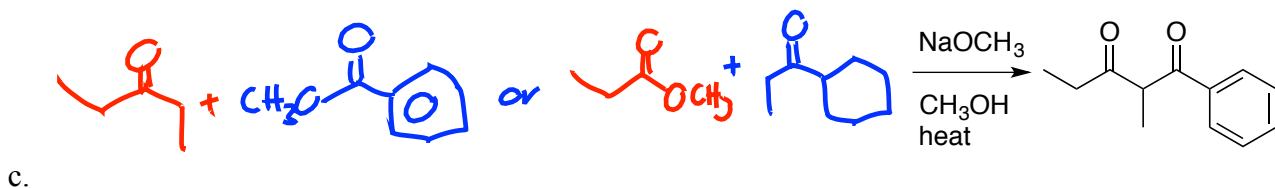
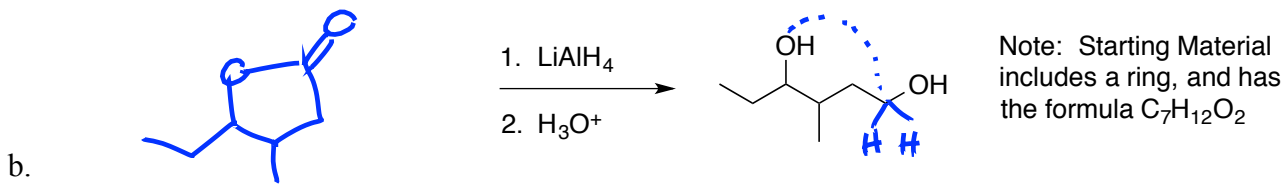
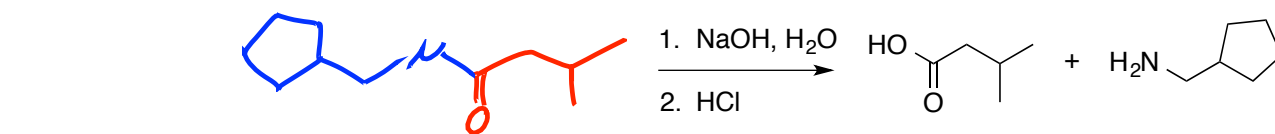
- Note 1: Real test will have 6 problems of this type, but I included more for practice



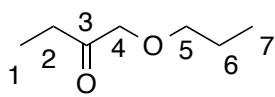
11. Retrosynthesis: Design syntheses of the following. (4 points each). Allowed starting materials include **alcohols with ≤ 5 carbons**; and any inorganic reagents (PCC, H_2CrO_4 , PBr_3 , PPh_3 , BuLi , Mg , etc.)



12. Put in the starting materials for the following. (Note: May be only one chemical in several of these cases). (2 points each)

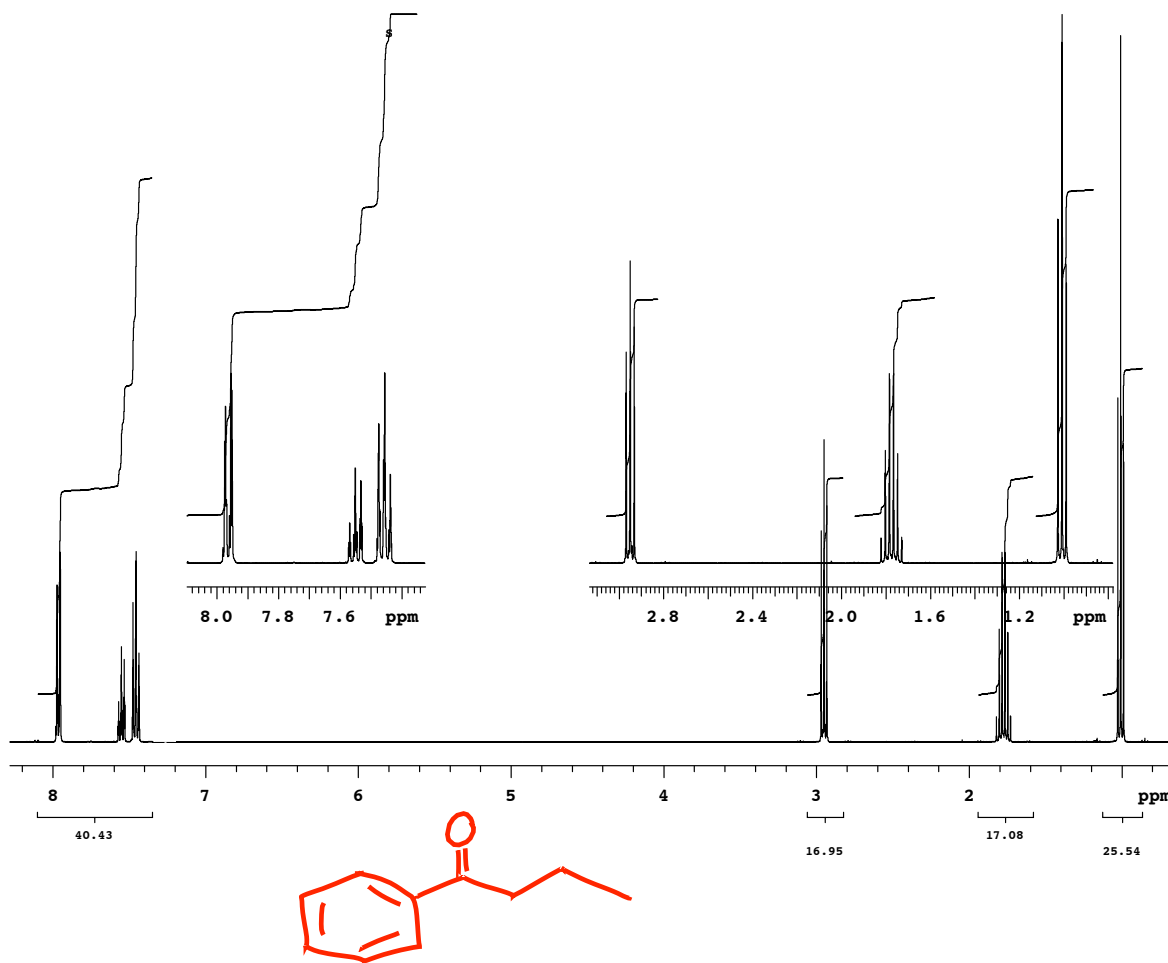


13. Predict the ^1H NMR spectrum. Include the source (CH_3 -1, etc.); approximate chemical shifts (1's, 2's, etc.); integration (1H, 2H, etc.); and splitting (either list the number of lines, or else use letters: "s" for singlet; "d" for doublet etc.). If signals are symmetry equivalent, do not list them twice. (5 pts)



Source	Chem Shift	Integration	Splitting
CH_3 -1	1's	3H	3 +
CH_2 -2	2's	2H	4 q
CH_2 -4	4's	2H	1 s
CH_2 -5	3's	2H	3 +
CH_2 -6	1's	2H	6 septet
CH_3 -7	1's	3H	3 +

14. Solve the structure (7pts): $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}$ IR=1680



11. Solve structure (7 pts): $C_6H_{12}O_2$ IR: 1745 ^{13}C : 170(s), 70(t), 28(d), 21(q), 19(q)

