



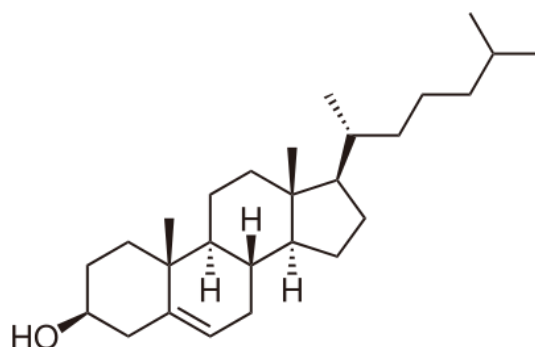
**Houston Community College**

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# ***Organic Chemistry II***

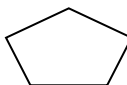
## **2425**

### **Sample Exam 3A**



**Cholesterol**

Score:

**Part I - Multiple choice questions (45 points)****Directions-** please write your correct answer next to each question number in space provided.

\_\_\_\_ 1. Which of the following is called an acyl group?

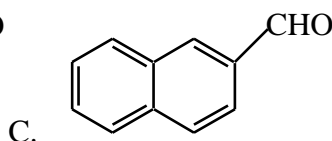
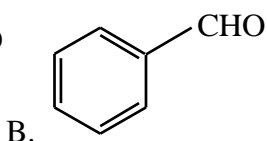
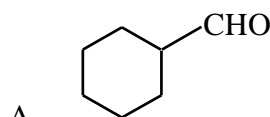
A. R-COO-

B. R-CO-

C. R-CO-O-CO-

D. C = O

\_\_\_\_ 2. Which of the following used as a suffix of carbaldehyde in naming?



D. all of these

\_\_\_\_ 3. When two molecules of acetaldehyde combine to yield the hydroxyaldehyde, the product is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

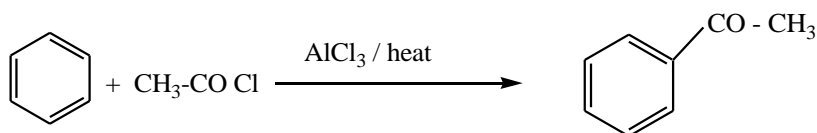
A. Ester

B. Ether

C. Aldol

D. Enol

\_\_\_\_ 4. Aryl ketones are prepared by the following reaction. This reaction is called \_\_\_\_\_.



A. Friedel-Crafts Alkylation

B. Friedel-Crafts Acylation

C. Wolff-Kishner reaction

D. Hofmann rearrangement

\_\_\_\_ 5. Which of the following is an example of an enamine?

A.  $R_2C=NR$ B.  $R_2NH$ C.  $R_2C=CR-NR_2$ D.  $R_4N^+$ \_\_\_\_ 6. Aldehydes and ketones are reduced by  $NaBH_4$  or  $LiAlH_4$  to yield \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ alcohols.A.  $1^0$  and  $2^0$ B.  $2^0$  and  $1^0$ C.  $1^0$  and  $3^0$ D.  $2^0$  and  $3^0$ 

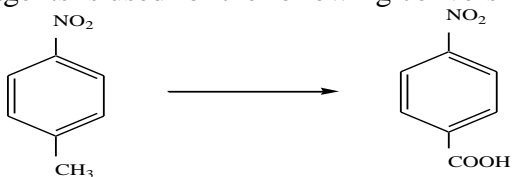
\_\_\_\_ 7. Which of the following has the highest boiling point?

A.  $CH_3COOH$ B.  $CH_3CH_2COOH$ C.  $HCOOH$ D.  $C_6H_5COOH$ 

\_\_\_\_ 8. Which of the following is the most acidic?

A.  $FCH_2COOH$ B.  $ClCH_2COOH$ C.  $F_3CCOOH$ D.  $CH_3CH_2COOH$

\_\_\_\_ 9. Which of the following reagents is used for the following conversion?



- A.  $\text{KMnO}_4$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , heat    B.  $\text{LiAlH}_4$ , THF /  $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$     C.  $\text{CrO}_3$  /  $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$     D.  $\text{BH}_3$ , THF /  $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$

\_\_\_\_ 10. Alpha- bromination of carboxylic acid by a mixture of  $\text{Br}_2$  and  $\text{PBr}_3$  is called \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. Hell-Volhard Zelinskii (HVZ) reaction                      B. Claisen- condensation reaction  
B. Robinson annulation    D. Michael reaction

\_\_\_\_ 11. Which of the following is an example of diazonium ion?

- A.  $\text{CH}_3^+\text{N}_3^-$             B.  $\text{CH}_3\text{N}_2^+$             C.  $\text{H}_2\text{N} - \text{NH}_3^+$             D. none of these

\_\_\_\_ 12. The reaction of carboxylic derivatives by an organometallic reagent to yield an alcohol is called \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. alcoholysis                      b. Hydrolysis                      C. Grignard reaction                      D. reduction

\_\_\_\_ 13. Lactones are common names for :

- A. polyaromatic compounds    B. cyclic ethers            C. cyclic esters            D. cyclic amides

\_\_\_\_ 14. Which of the following carboxylic acids is not classified as dicarboxylic acid?

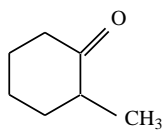
- A. oxalic acid                      B. adipic acid            C. salicylic acid            D. succinic acid

\_\_\_\_ 15. Which of the following is not considered to be a carboxylic acid derivative?

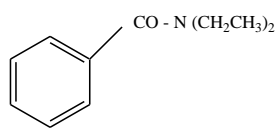
- A. acid anhydride            B. acid halide            C. amide            D. alkylhalide

**PART II - Nomenclature( 20 points )**

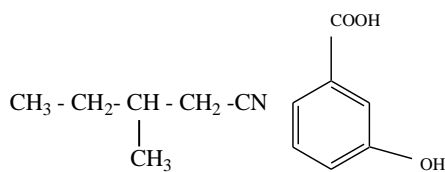
a) Write the correct IUPAC names.



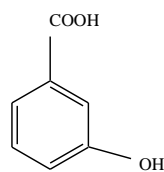
(A)



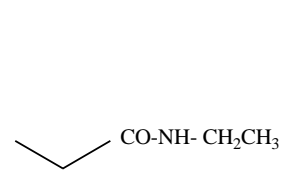
(B)



(C)



(D)



(E)

A. \_\_\_\_\_

B. \_\_\_\_\_

C. \_\_\_\_\_

D. \_\_\_\_\_

E. \_\_\_\_\_

b) Write the correct structures .

2-phenylcyclopentanone



o-hydroxybenzamide



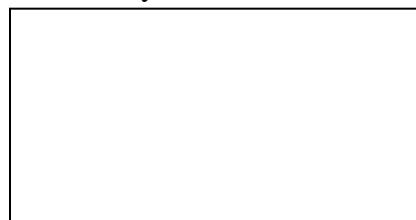
acetic anhydride



1,4- butanedioic acid



3-methylhexanal

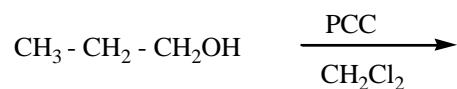


**PARTT III- REACTIONS( 20 points)** What major product(s) would you expect from the following reactions?

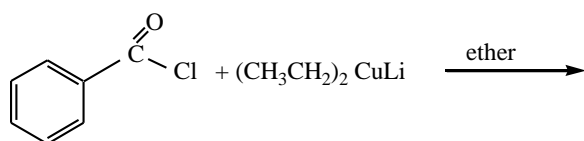
a)



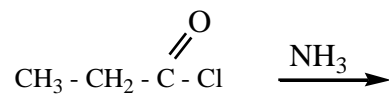
b)



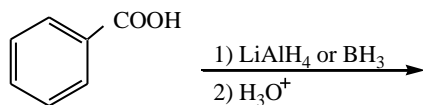
c)



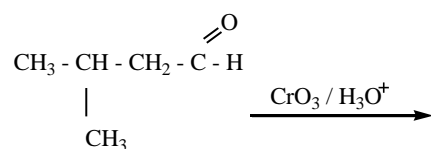
d)



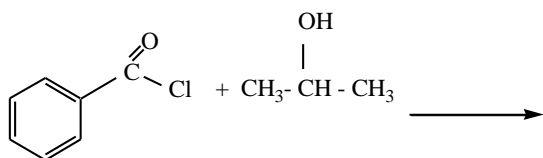
e)



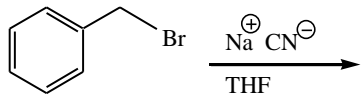
f)



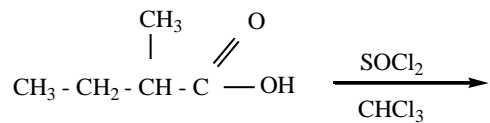
g)



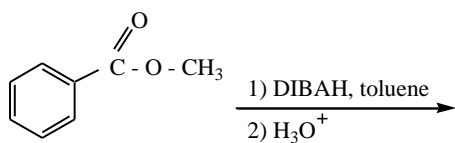
h)



i)



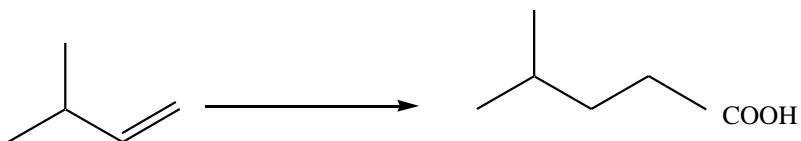
j)



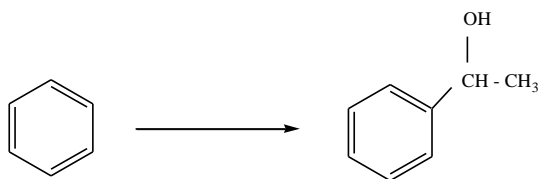
### **PART IV - SYNTHESIS (10 points)**

What is the best procedure for preparing the following compound?  
(requires more than one step)

a)

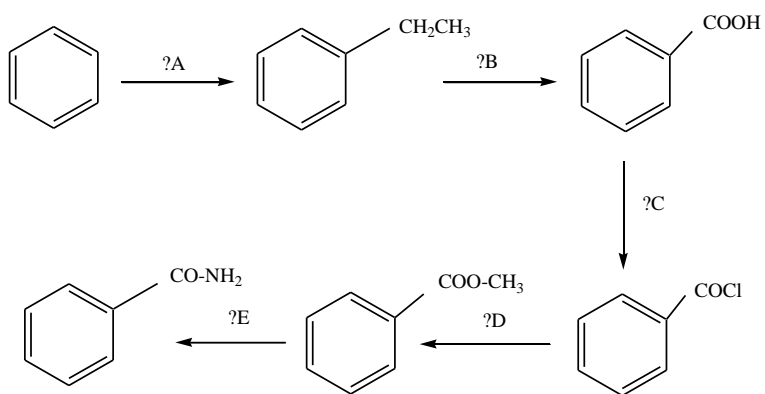


b)



**PART V- Road map ( 5 points)**

Identify the structures for compounds A, B, C, D, and E



A. \_\_\_\_\_

D. \_\_\_\_\_

B. \_\_\_\_\_

E. \_\_\_\_\_

C. \_\_\_\_\_

## CHEM 2425 Sample EXAM # 3A (Chapters 19-23) –Answers

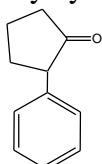
### Part I

1. B 2. D 3. C 4. B 5. C 6. A 7. D 8. C 9. A 10. A 11. B 12. C 13. C 14. C 15. D

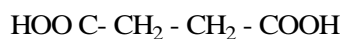
### Part II

a) A. 2-methyl-2-cyclohexanone                      B. N,N- diethylbenzamide                      C. 3-methylpentanenitrile  
 D. m-hydroxybenzoic acid                      E. N-ethylpropanamide

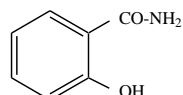
b) 2-phenylcyclopentanone



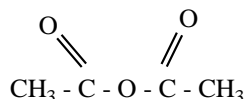
1,4-butanedioic acid



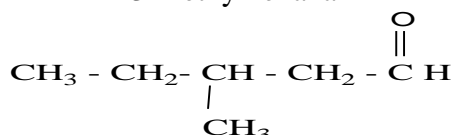
o-hydroxybenzamide



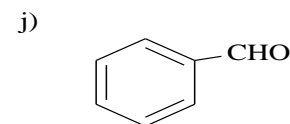
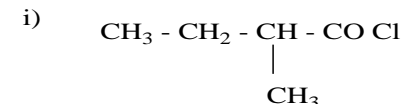
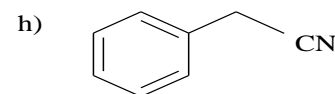
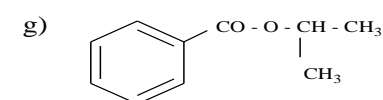
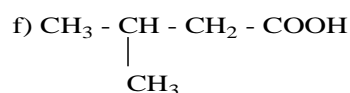
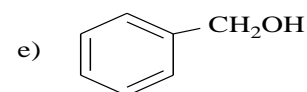
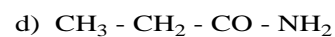
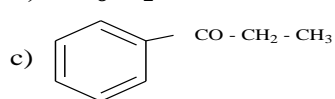
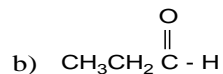
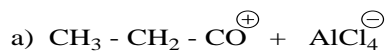
acetic anhydride



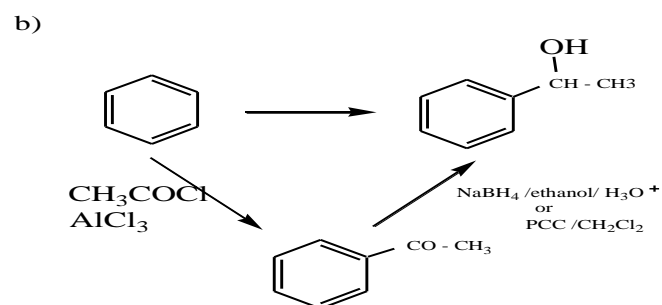
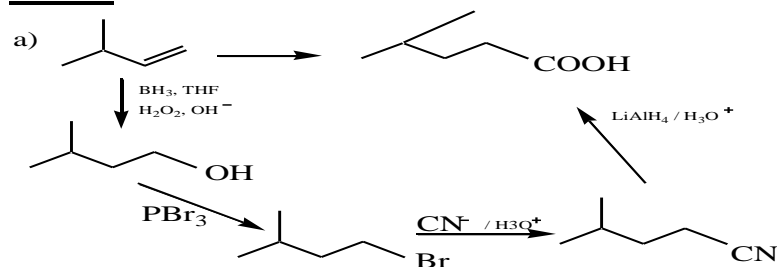
3-methylhexanal



### Part III



### Part IV

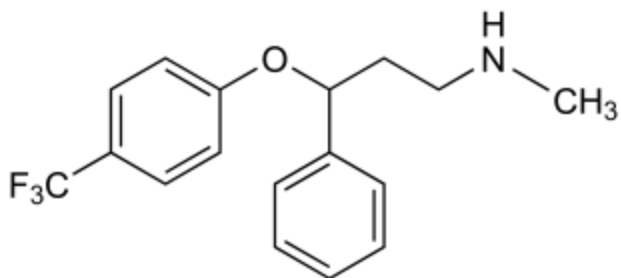


### Part V

A.  $\text{CH}_3 - \text{CH}_2 \text{Cl} / \text{AlCl}_3$  , B.  $\text{KMnO}_4$  ,  $\text{H}_2\text{O} / \text{heat}$  , C.  $\text{SOCl}_2$  , D.  $\text{CH}_3\text{OH} / \text{pyridine}$  , E.  $\text{NH}_3$



***Organic Chemistry II***  
**2425**  
**Sample Exam 3B**



**PROZAC-** Prozac is an anti-depressant that is classified as an SSRI. An SSRI is a Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitor. Prozac's chemical name is Fluoxetine Hydrochloride and is usually used to treat depression. The symptom of depression that Prozac aides in curing is the "blue mood" feeling that is universally felt in depressed patients. While it is most frequently used as an anti-depressant, Prozac is also used to treat obsessive compulsive disorder, anxiety, panic disorder and most eating disorders.

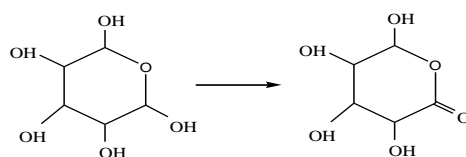
**Directions-** please write your correct answer next to each question number in space provided.

**Part I - Multiple choice questions (45 points)**

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. Which of the following compounds is the strongest acid?

- A.  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{COOH}$     B.  $\text{BrCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COOH}$     C.  $\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3\text{CHCH}_2\text{COOH} \\ | \\ \text{CH}_2\text{Br} \end{array}$     D.  $\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3\text{CHCOOH} \\ | \\ \text{Br} \end{array}$     E.  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COOH}$

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. The transition shown below is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.



- A. dehydration    B. Reduction    C. Oxidation    D. Rearrangement    E. Nutarotation

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. A primary alcohol can be oxidized to which of the following?

- A. An aldehyde    B. A ketone    C. A carboxylic acid    D. A hemiacetal    E. A&C

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. What is the order of boiling point (highest to lowest) in the following compounds?

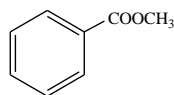
- I.  $\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_2-\text{COOH}$     II.  $\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$     III.  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_3$

- A. III > II > I    B. I > II > III    C. II > III > I    D. II > I > III    E. III > I > II

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. Acyl halides react with alcohols to form \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. carboxylic acids    B. ethers    C. esters    D. acid anhydrides    E. amides

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. The compound below is classified as \_\_\_\_\_.

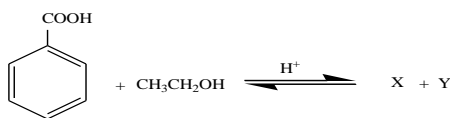


- A. an ester    B. a symmetrical anhydride    C. a mixed anhydride  
D. an ether    E. a lactone

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. Treatment of a nitrile with a Grignard reagent followed by hydrolysis results in \_\_\_\_\_.

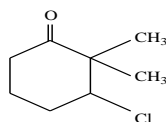
- A. An ester    B. a ketone    C. an aldehyde    D. an ether    E. an alcohol

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. In the following reaction, the product X and Y are:



- A. an ester and water                      B. an ester and hydrogen halide                      C. an ester and an acid  
D. an alcohol and water                      E. an ether and water

\_\_\_\_\_ 9. What is the correct IUPAC name of the following compound?

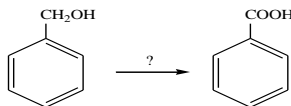


- A. m-chlorodimethylcyclohexanone                      B. m-chloro-m-dimethylcyclohexanone  
C. p-chloro-m-dimethylcyclohexanone                      D. 3-chlorodimethylcyclohexanone  
E. 3-chloro-2,2-dimethylcyclohexanone

\_\_\_\_\_ 10. Which of the following would react most rapidly with aqueous NaOH?

- A. CH<sub>3</sub>COOCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>                      B. CH<sub>3</sub>COCH<sub>3</sub>                      C. CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>  
D. CH<sub>3</sub>COCl                      E. CH<sub>3</sub>CONH<sub>2</sub>

\_\_\_\_\_ 11. What is the reagent for the following reaction?

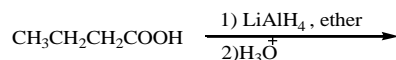


- A. LiAlH<sub>4</sub>                      B. CrO<sub>3</sub>/H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>                      C. SOCl<sub>2</sub>                      D. PBr<sub>3</sub>                      E. H<sub>3</sub>O<sup>+</sup>

\_\_\_\_\_ 12. In the proton NMR spectra of aldehydes and ketones, the protons bonded to carbons adjacent to the carbonyl group typically fall into which of the chemical shift ranges below?

- A. 1.0- 2.0 ppm                      B. 2.0-3.0 ppm                      C. 4.0-4.5 ppm                      D. 7.0- 8.0 ppm                      E. 9.0-10 ppm

\_\_\_\_\_ 13. What is the major product of the following reaction?



- A. CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>                      B. CO<sub>2</sub>                      C. CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>COCl                      D. CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OH                      E. CH<sub>3</sub>CH = CH COOH

\_\_\_\_\_ 14. Cyclic amides are called \_\_\_\_\_.

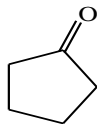
- A. Lactones                      B. imines                      C. aminals                      D. lactams                      E. enamines

\_\_\_\_\_ 15. The relationship between ketones and their corresponding enols is one of \_\_\_\_\_.

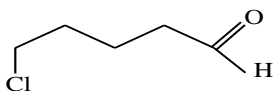
- A. Allotropes                      B. tautomers                      C. enantiomers                      D. diastereomers                      E. cis-trans isomers

**PART II - Nomenclature (20 points)**

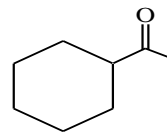
b) Write the correct IUPAC names.



\_\_\_\_\_



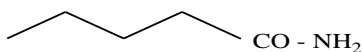
\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

b) Write the correct structures.

2,2- dichlorocyclohexanone



acetophenone



sodium propionate



pentanoyl bromide

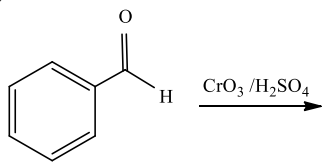


cyclobutane carbonitrile

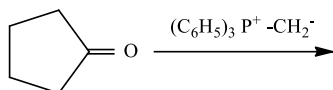


**PART III- REACTIONS ( 20 points)** What major product(s) would you expect from the following reactions?

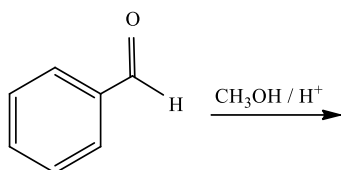
a)



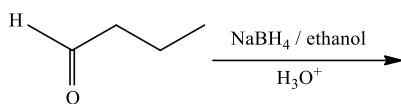
b)



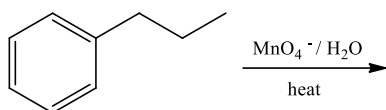
c)



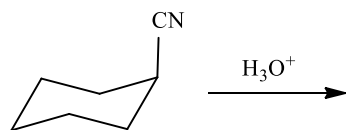
d)



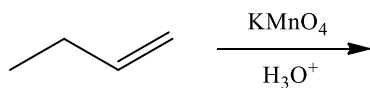
e)



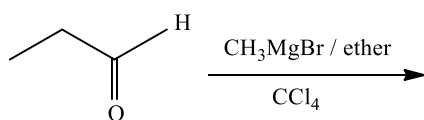
f)



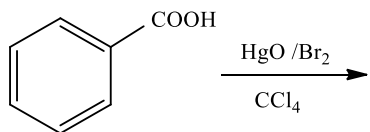
g)



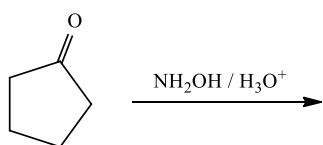
h)



i)

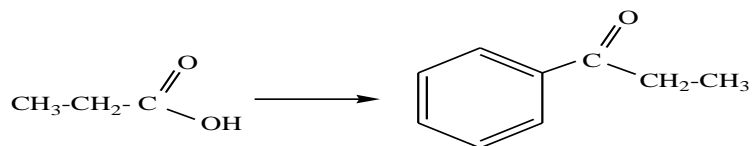


j)

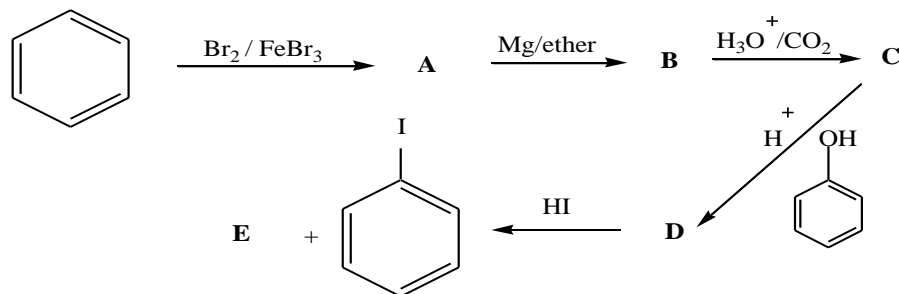


**PART IV – SYNTHESIS (15 points)**

a) What is the best procedure for preparing the following compound? Requires more than one step.



b) Identify the structure for compounds A, B, C, D and E.



A. \_\_\_\_\_ B. \_\_\_\_\_ C. \_\_\_\_\_

D. \_\_\_\_\_ E. \_\_\_\_\_

c) Deduce a reasonable structure for the compound which exhibits the following spectroscopic data.



IR : 2700-3400  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (broad)

$^1\text{H NMR}$ : 1.40 ppm (6H, singlet) , 10.1ppm ( 1 H, singlet)

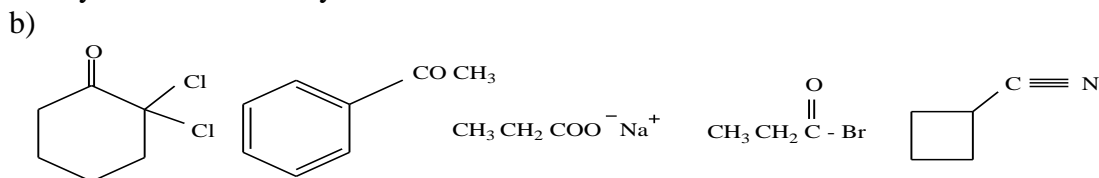
# CHEM 2425 Sample EXAM # 3A (Chapters 19-23) –Answers

## Part I. - Multiple choice questions

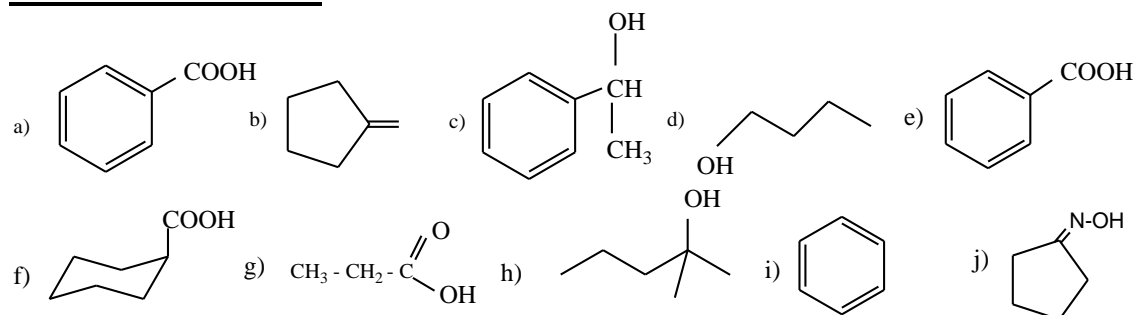
1. D 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. C 6. A 7. B 8. A 9. E 10. A 11. B 12. B 13. D 14. D 15. B

## Part II- Nomenclature

- a) Cyclopentanone                      5-Chloropentanal                      Cyclohexylmethyl ketone  
 Cyclohexane carboxylic acid                      Pentanamide



## Part III. REACTIONS



## Part IV- SYNTHESIS

### a and b

