

Name _____

Please print your name & circle last name

Chemistry 331 A (Dr. BARTON)

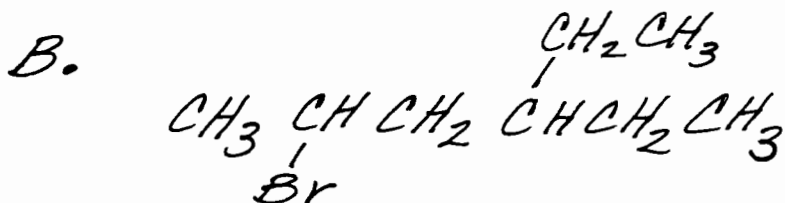
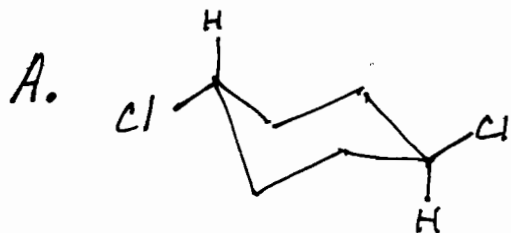
Exam I

Wednesday, September 17, 2008

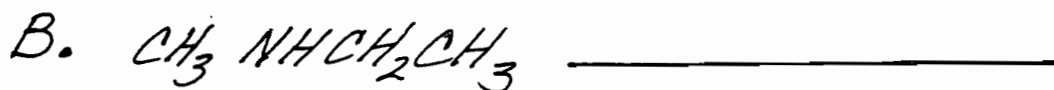
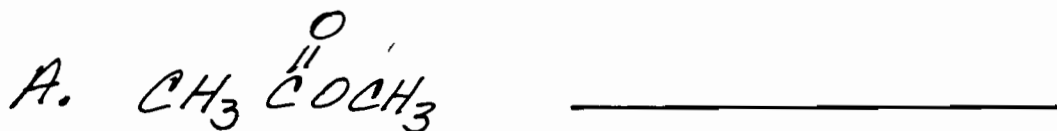
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|-----------------------|-------|
| <u>I.</u> (9 pts) | _____ |
| <u>II.</u> (12 pts) | _____ |
| <u>III.</u> (20 pts) | _____ |
| <u>IV.</u> (9 pts) | _____ |
| <u>V.</u> (9 pts) | _____ |
| <u>VI.</u> (5 pts) | _____ |
| <u>VII.</u> (5 pts) | _____ |
| <u>VIII.</u> (20 pts) | _____ |
| <u>IX.</u> (10 pts) | _____ |
| <u>X.</u> (1 pt) | _____ |

TOTAL (100 pts) _____

I. (9 pts.) Provide a complete and proper name for each of the following structures.



II. (12 pts) Based on their functionalities, state the type of each compound listed here.







III. (20 pts.) A covalent bond is formed through _____ of electrons. The carbons in an alkane are _____ hybridized, while the carbons in acetylene (ethyne) are _____ hybridized and those in ethylene (ethene) are _____ hybridized. The proton (H^+) is a Lewis acid because it can _____ a _____ of electrons. In Valence Bond Theory covalent bonds are formed by _____ . The electronic configuration of carbon is _____

The ring strain of cyclopropane is due to both _____ strain and _____ strain.

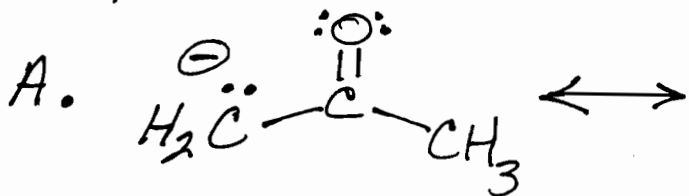
IV. (9 pts.) Provide the structures which correspond to each of the following names.

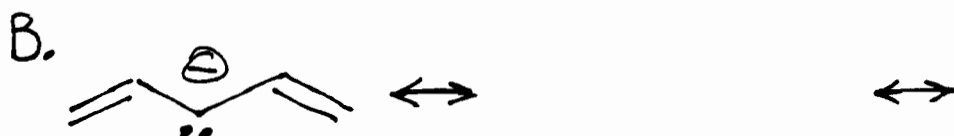
A. 4-isopropyl-2,2-dimethyloctane

B. 1-bromo-3-*t*-butylcyclopentane

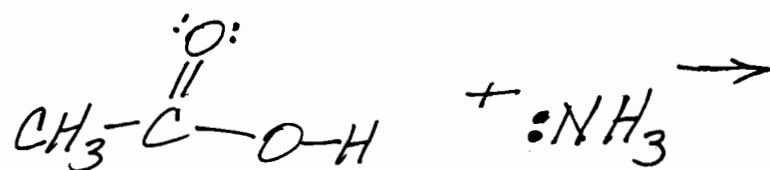
C. 4-bromo-1-*t*-butyl-2-methylcycloheptane

V. (9 pts) Draw legitimate resonance structures for each of the following. Illustrate the e-pair flow with curved arrows.



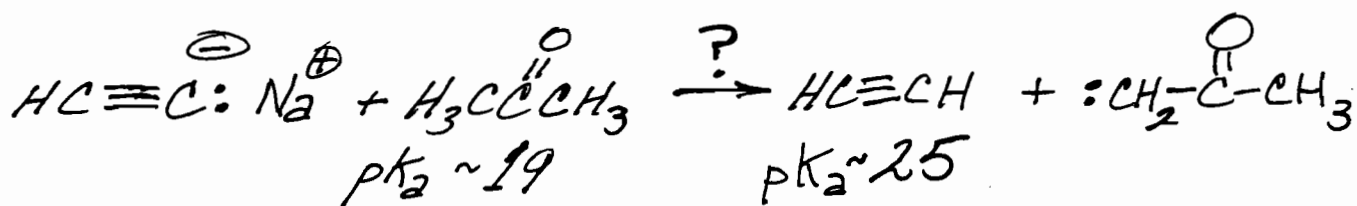


VI. (5 pts) Predict the products and show e-pair movement for this reaction.



VII. (5 pts) Will the following reaction proceed in the direction shown?

Yes No



VIII. (20 pts) Provide an example of:

A) A molecule with a completely nonpolar covalent bond.

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B) A hydrocarbon with only sp^3 -hybridized carbons.

C) A Lewis acid that is not a Brønsted-Lowrey acid.

D) A hydrocarbon with only sp -hybridized carbons.

E) A Lewis (e-dot) structure of H_3CCN showing all valence-shell electrons.

F) An ester

G) An aldehyde

H) Two molecules united by H-bonding

I. A 4-carbon molecule containing
3 sp^2 C's, 1 sp^3 C and 1 sp^2 oxygen.

J) the chair form of a cyclohexane
locked in one conformation.

IX. (10pts) A) Draw Newman projections
of the most stable, least stable
and gauche conformations of butane
sighting down the C_2-C_3 bond.

B. Draw the structure of the least stable conformer of ⁷
cis-1,3-dichlorocyclohexane
using a chair form and making
the equatorial & axial bonding very clear.

X. (1pt.) What force keeps gecko lizards from falling into sleeping little boys' faces when running across the ceiling at night?