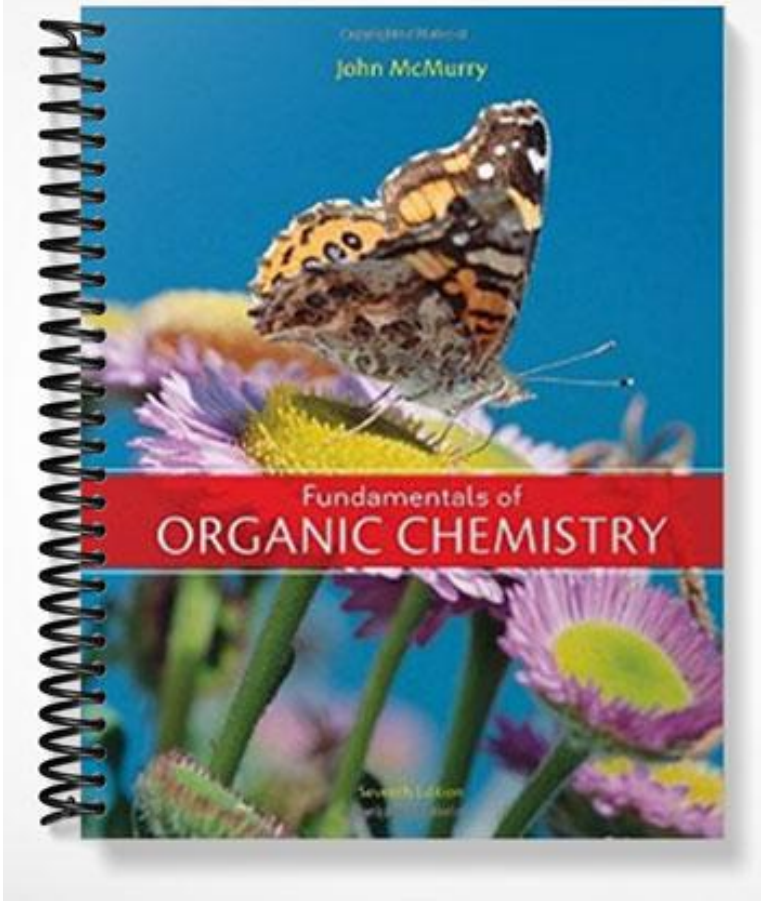
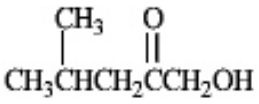
TEST BANK



Chapter 2 - Alkanes: The Nature of Organic Compounds

1. Which of the following functional group classifications do **not** contain oxygen?
A. ether
B. thiol
C. aldehyde
D. ester
E. amide

2. To which functional group classification does the following molecule belong?



A. ester
B. ketone
C. alcohol
D. carboxylic acid
E. both b and c

3. One of the functional group classifications is characterized by the presence of an sp^2 hybridized carbon atom. This functional group could be:
A. alkyl halide
B. sulfide
C. alcohol
D. aldehyde
E. alkyne

4. The carbon atoms **within the functional group** of the following classifications are:

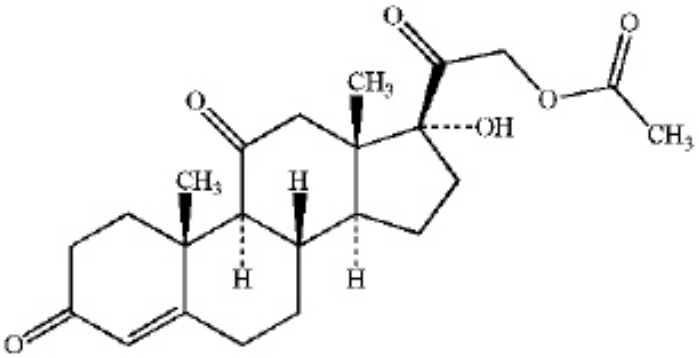
alkene ester carboxylic acid amide

A. *sp*
B. sp^2
C. sp^3
D. sp^2 and sp^3

5. 4-ethyl-3,3,4-trimethylheptane could be classified as:
A. an alkane
B. saturated
C. aliphatic
D. a paraffin
E. all of these

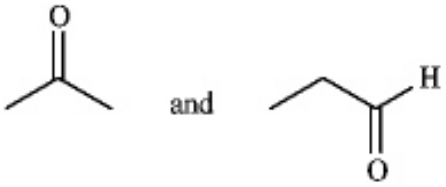
6. 4-ethyl-3,3,4-trimethylheptane contains:
A. two quaternary carbon atoms
B. two tertiary carbon atoms
C. four secondary carbon atoms
D. a and c
E. all of these

7. Circle and name each functional group in the following structure.



cortisone acetate (*active ingredient in steroid skin cream*)

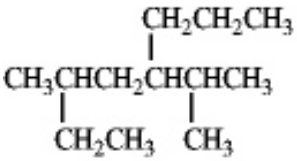
8. Label the following pair of compounds as:



A. identical
B. constitutional isomers
C. stereoisomers
D. unrelated

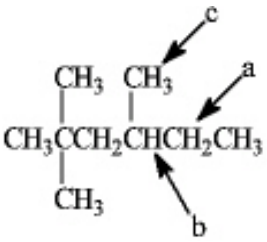
9. Provide a skeletal structure for 5-*tert*-butyl-2,3-dimethyloctane.

10. Provide a proper IUPAC name for the compound given below.



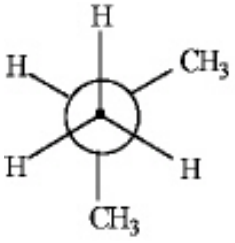
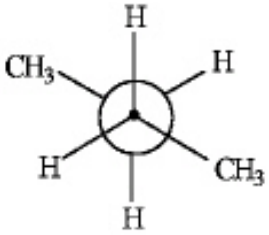
11. Draw the structure of a five carbon ketone containing one tertiary carbon atom.

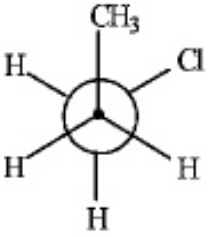
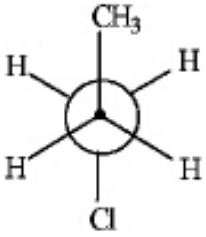
12. Which hydrogen atom(s) in the following compound is (are) classified as tertiary?



A. a
B. b
C. c
D. both a and c
E. There are no tertiary hydrogen atoms.

13. **Instructions:** Label each pair of compounds below as:

1.  and 

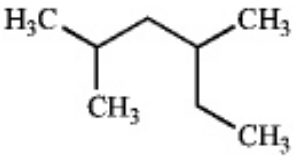
2.  and 

constitutional isomers ____

identical, but differing in conformation ____

14. How many constitutional isomers are there with the molecular formula C_6H_{14}?
A. 3
B. 4
C. 5
D. 8

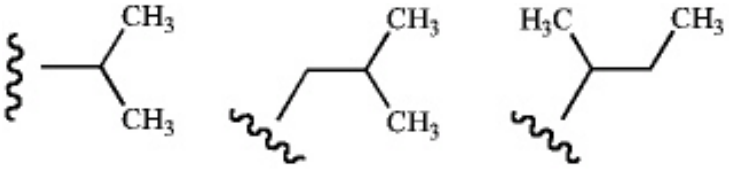
15. What is the IUPAC name of the following compound?



A. 2-ethyl-4-methylpentane
B. 2,4-dimethylhexane
C. 3,5-dimethylhexane
D. 1,1,3-trimethylpentane

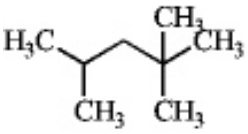
16. Which of the following alkanes is the most likely to be a liquid at room temperature?
A. propane
B. butane
C. pentane
D. hexane

17. Name these groups (left to right).

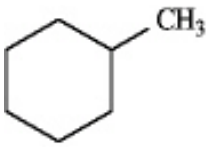
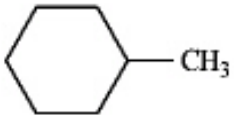


where ~~~~ represents the parent chain.
A. *sec*-propyl, *sec*-butyl, isobutyl
B. isopropyl, isobutyl, *sec*-butyl
C. *sec*-propyl, *tert*-butyl, isobutyl
D. isopropyl, *tert*-butyl, isobutyl
E. isopropyl, *tert*-butyl, *sec*-butyl

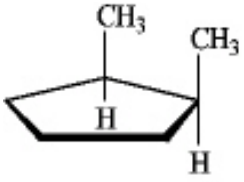
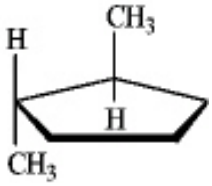
18. Designate *each carbon* as primary, secondary, tertiary, or quaternary.



19. **Instructions:** Label each pair of compounds below as:

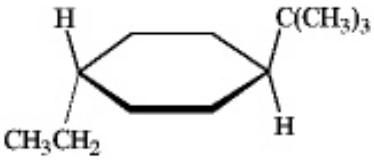
1.  and 

stereoisomers ____

2.  and 

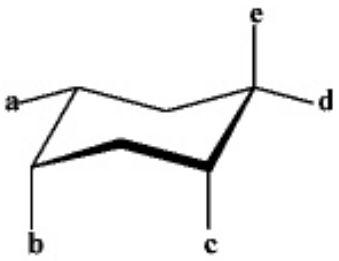
identical ____

20. Provide the proper IUPAC name for the compound below.



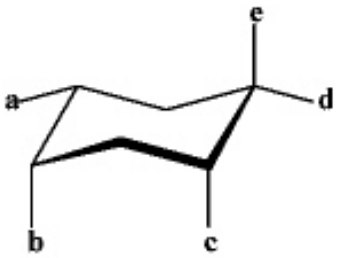
21. Draw and name the seven constitutional isomers for cycloalkane, C_6H_{12}.

22. **Instructions:** Refer to the structure below to answer the following question(s).



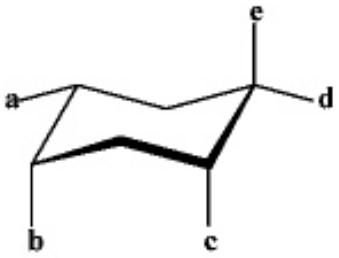
Refer to instructions. Which of the labeled groups in the structure are *equatorial*?

23. **Instructions:** Refer to the structure below to answer the following question(s).



Refer to instructions. Which of the labeled groups is *trans* to **b**?

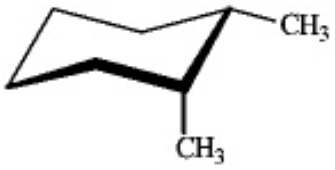
24. **Instructions:** Refer to the structure below to answer the following question(s).



Refer to instructions. Which groups have a 1,3-diaxial interaction with each other?

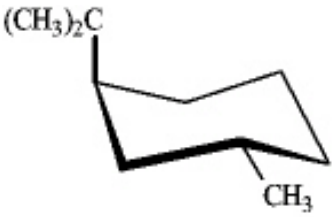
25. **Instructions:** For each disubstituted cyclohexane below, draw its ring-flip isomer. Circle the *most* stable conformation and label the substituent groups as axial or equatorial.

Draw and label:



26. **Instructions:** For each disubstituted cyclohexane below, draw its ring-flip isomer. Circle the *most* stable conformation and label the substituent groups as axial or equatorial.

Draw and label:

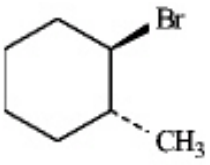


27. **Instructions:** Label each pair of compounds below as:

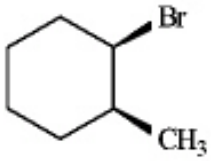
a. identical
b. stereoisomers
c. constitutional isomers
d. identical, but differing in conformation

Where stereoisomers are present, label the isomers as *cis* and *trans*.

Label:



and

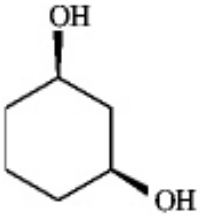


28. **Instructions:** Label each pair of compounds below as:

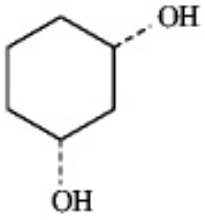
a. identical
b. stereoisomers
c. constitutional isomers
d. identical, but differing in conformation

Where stereoisomers are present, label the isomers as *cis* and *trans*.

Label:



and

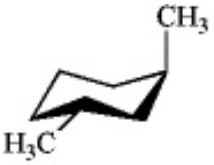


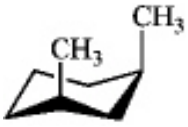
29. Which of the following cycloalkanes has the most ring strain?
A. cyclopropane
B. cyclobutane
C. cyclopentane
D. cyclohexane

30. In which of the following compounds would the carbon-carbon bond angle diverge the greatest from 109°?
A. cyclodecane
B. cyclooctane
C. cyclopentane
D. cyclopropane

31. Substitution of which of the following groups on a cycloalkane would result in the greatest amount of steric strain?
A. bromo
B. ethyl
C. isopropyl
D. hydroxyl

32. Which of the following structures represents *trans*-1,3-dimethylcyclohexane?
A. 

B. 

C. 

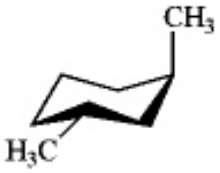
D. 

33. Which of the following structures represents *trans*-1,2-dimethylcyclohexane?

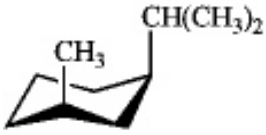
A. 

B. 

C. 

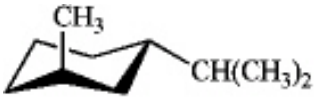
D. 

34. Which of the following is the most stable conformation of *cis*-1-isopropyl-3-methylcyclohexane?

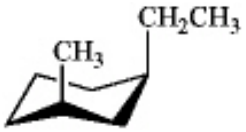
A. 

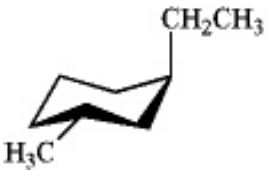
B. 

C. 

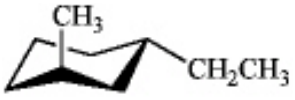
D. 

35. Which of the following is the most stable conformation of *trans*-1-ethyl-3-methylcyclohexane?

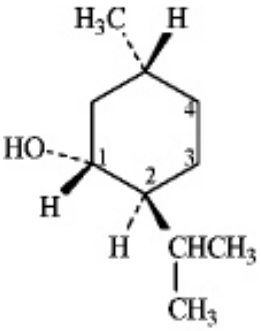
A. 

B. 

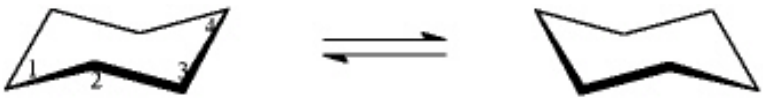
C. 

D. 

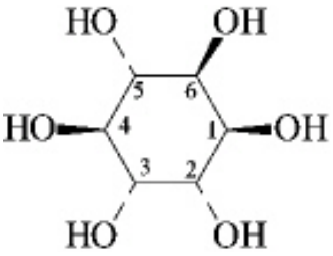
36. **Instructions:** (-)-Menthol is responsible for the characteristic flavor and taste of peppermint. The structure of (-)-menthol is shown below. Use this information to answer the following question.



Refer to instructions. On the chair template provided below, draw the two chair conformations that are in equilibrium for (-)-menthol.



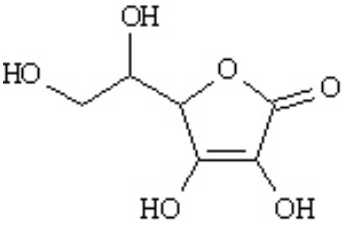
37. D-Pinitol is an interesting hexahydroxycyclohexane, whose structure is shown below.



On the templates provided, draw the two chair conformations that are in equilibrium for D-pinitol. *Circle* the ***most*** stable conformation.

38. Draw two isomeric alcohols with the formula $C_4H_{10}O$.

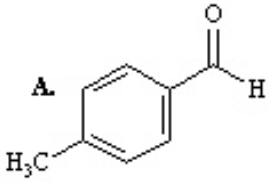
39. This skeletal structure corresponds to the molecular formula:

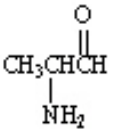


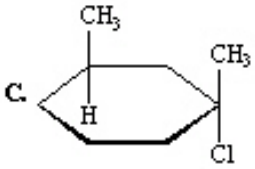
Vitamin C

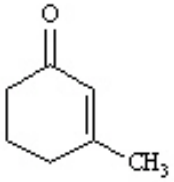
a. $C_5H_6O_6$
b. $C_7H_{10}O_6$
c. $C_6H_6O_6$
d. $C_6H_8O_6$

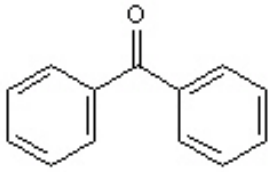
40. **Instructions:**
MATCH a structure below to each of the following descriptions and place the letter corresponding to the structure in the blank.

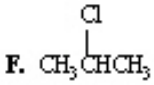
A. 

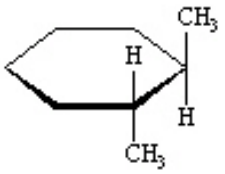
B. 

C. 

D. 

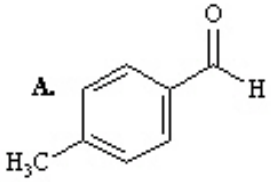
E. 

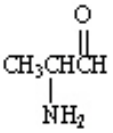
F. 

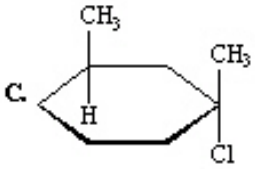
G. 

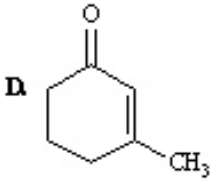
Refer to Instructions. _____is an amino aldehyde.

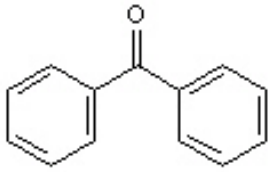
41. **Instructions:**
MATCH a structure below to each of the following descriptions and place the letter corresponding to the structure in the blank.

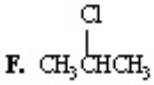
A. 

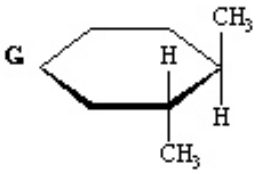
B. 

C. 

D. 

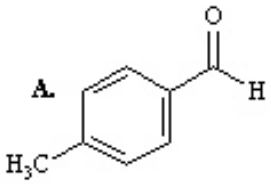
E. 

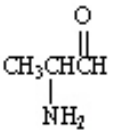
F. 

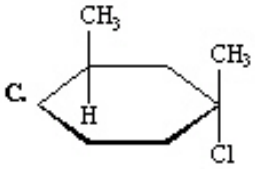
G. 

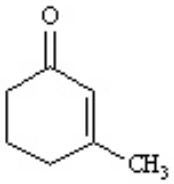
Refer to Instructions. _____is an aromatic ketone.

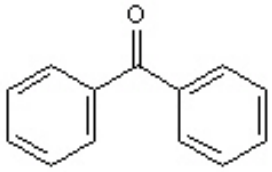
42. **Instructions:**
MATCH a structure below to each of the following descriptions and place the letter corresponding to the structure in the blank.

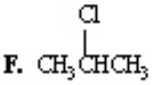
A. 

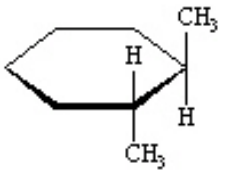
B. 

C. 

D. 

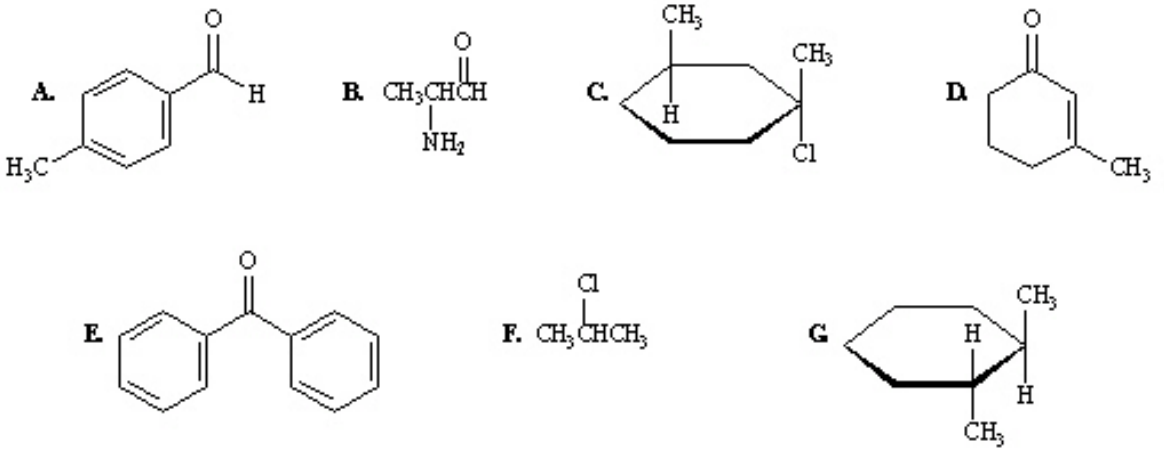
E. 

F. 

G. 

Refer to Instructions. _____is a tertiary chloride.

43. **Instructions:**
MATCH a structure below to each of the following descriptions and place the letter corresponding to the structure in the blank.



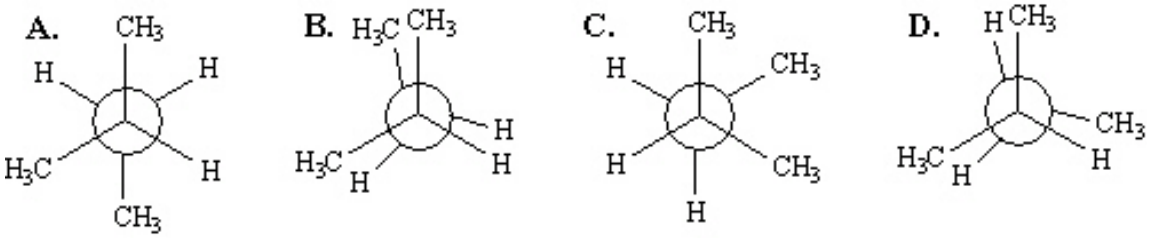
Refer to Instructions. _____is a cyclic alkane with two cis methyl groups.

44. Draw a structure corresponding to the following name:

cis-1-*sec*-butyl-2-ethylcyclopentane

45. **Instructions:**

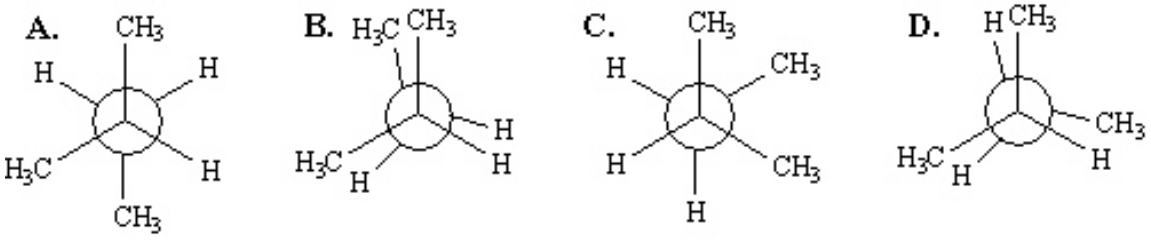
Consider the conformations of 2-methylbutane shown below to answer the following questions.



Refer to Instructions. Which of the structures represents the ***most*** stable conformation of 2-methylbutane?

46. **Instructions:**

Consider the conformations of 2-methylbutane shown below to answer the following questions.



Refer to Instructions. Which of the structures represents the ***least*** stable conformation of 2-methylbutane?

47. Draw the Newman projection for the specified conformations for rotation about the C-C bond of 1,2-dichloroethane.

There are two staggered conformations of 1,2-dichloroethane. Draw them.

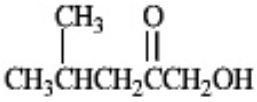
48. Draw the Newman projection for the specified conformations for rotation about the C-C bond of 1,2-dichloroethane.

There are two eclipsed conformations of 1,2-dichloroethane. Draw them.

Chapter 2 - Alkanes: The Nature of Organic Compounds Key

1. Which of the following functional group classifications do **not** contain oxygen?
A. ether
B. thiol
C. aldehyde
D. ester
E. amide

2. To which functional group classification does the following molecule belong?



A. ester
B. ketone
C. alcohol
D. carboxylic acid
E. both b and c

3. One of the functional group classifications is characterized by the presence of an sp^2 hybridized carbon atom. This functional group could be:
A. alkyl halide
B. sulfide
C. alcohol
D. aldehyde
E. alkyne

4. The carbon atoms **within the functional group** of the following classifications are:

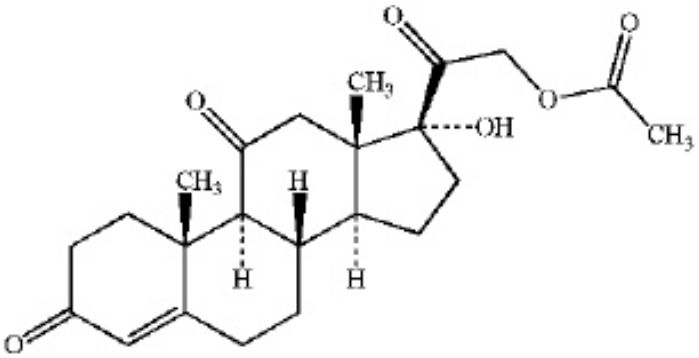
alkene ester carboxylic acid amide

A. *sp*
B. sp^2
C. sp^3
D. sp^2 and sp^3

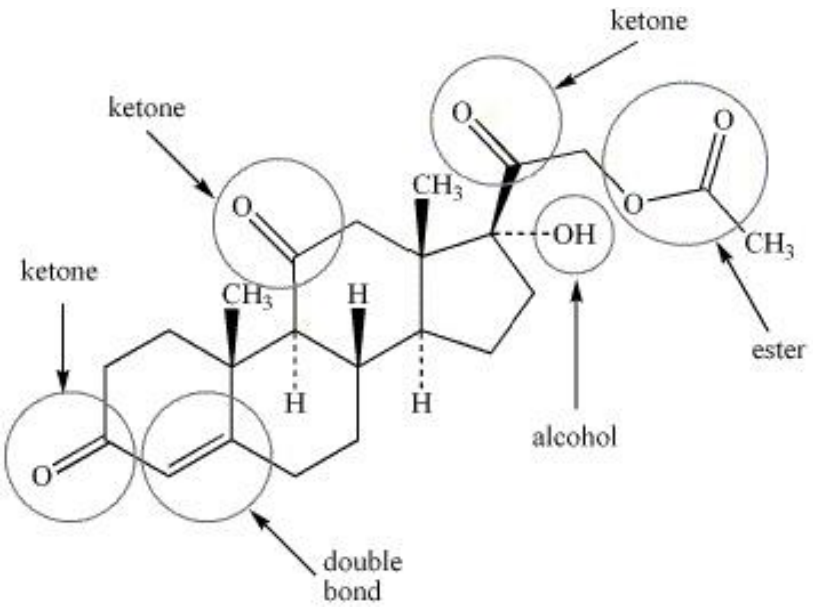
5. 4-ethyl-3,3,4-trimethylheptane could be classified as:
A. an alkane
B. saturated
C. aliphatic
D. a paraffin
E. all of these

6. 4-ethyl-3,3,4-trimethylheptane contains:
A. two quaternary carbon atoms
B. two tertiary carbon atoms
C. four secondary carbon atoms
D. a and c
E. all of these

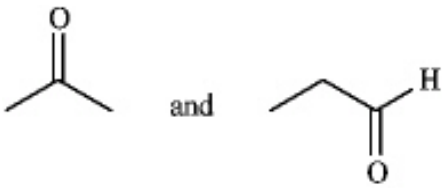
7. Circle and name each functional group in the following structure.



cortisone acetate (*active ingredient in steroid skin cream*)

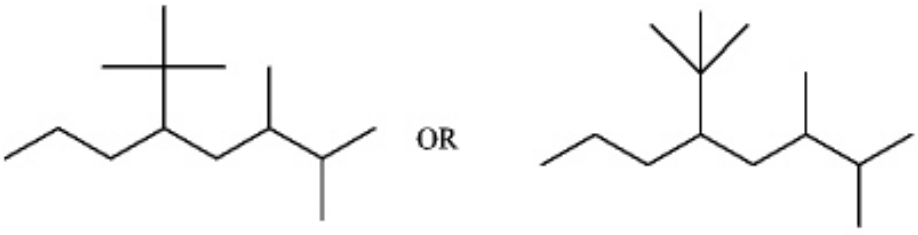


8. Label the following pair of compounds as:

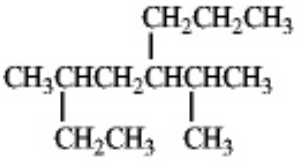


A. identical
B. constitutional isomers
C. stereoisomers
D. unrelated

9. Provide a skeletal structure for 5-*tert*-butyl-2,3-dimethyloctane.

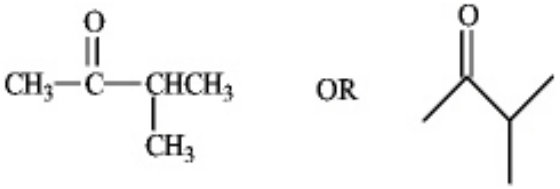


10. Provide a proper IUPAC name for the compound given below.

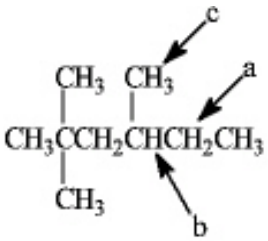


3-methyl-5-isopropyloctane *or* 3-methyl-5-(1-methylethyl)octane

11. Draw the structure of a five carbon ketone containing one tertiary carbon atom.

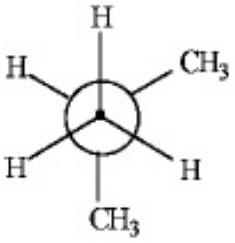
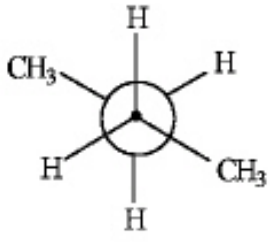


12. Which hydrogen atom(s) in the following compound is (are) classified as tertiary?

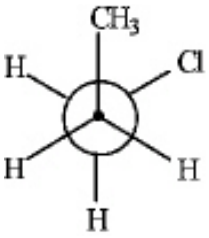
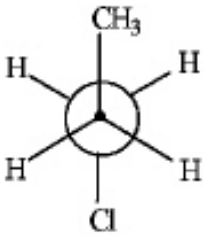


A. a
B. b
C. c
D. both a and c
E. There are no tertiary hydrogen atoms.

13. **Instructions:** Label each pair of compounds below as:

1.  and 

constitutional isomers **1**

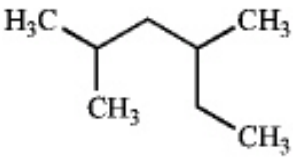
2.  and 

identical, but differing in conformation **2**

14. How many constitutional isomers are there with the molecular formula C_6H_{14}?

A. 3
B. 4
C. 5
D. 8

15. What is the IUPAC name of the following compound?

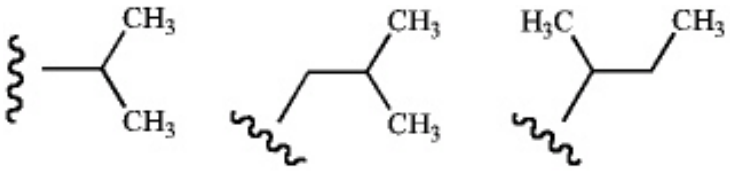


A. 2-ethyl-4-methylpentane
B. 2,4-dimethylhexane
C. 3,5-dimethylhexane
D. 1,1,3-trimethylpentane

16. Which of the following alkanes is the most likely to be a liquid at room temperature?

A. propane
B. butane
C. pentane
D. hexane

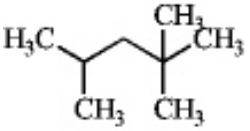
17. Name these groups (left to right).

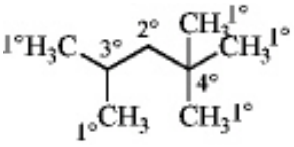


where ~~~~ represents the parent chain.

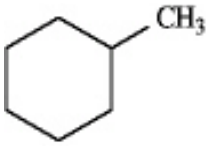
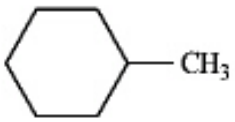
A. *sec*-propyl, *sec*-butyl, isobutyl
B. isopropyl, isobutyl, *sec*-butyl
C. *sec*-propyl, *tert*-butyl, isobutyl
D. isopropyl, *tert*-butyl, isobutyl
E. isopropyl, *tert*-butyl, *sec*-butyl

18. Designate *each carbon* as primary, secondary, tertiary, or quaternary.

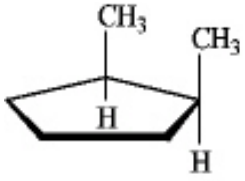
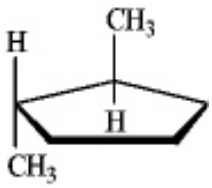




19. **Instructions:** Label each pair of compounds below as:

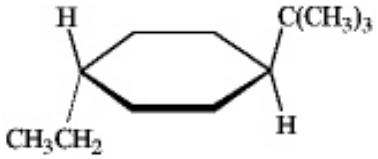
1.  and 

stereoisomers **2**

2.  and 

identical **1**

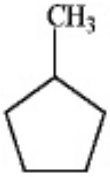
20. Provide the proper IUPAC name for the compound below.



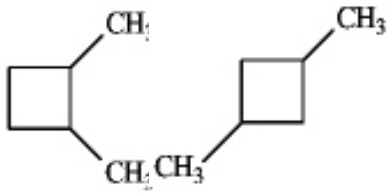
trans-1-*tert*-butyl-4-ethylcyclohexane *or trans*-1-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-ethylcyclohexane

21. Draw and name the seven constitutional isomers for cycloalkane, C_6H_{12}.

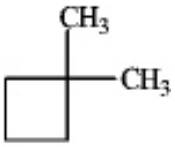
cyclohexane



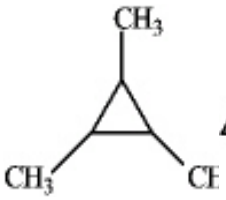
methylcyclopentane



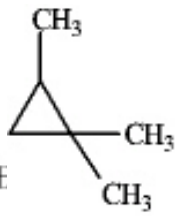
1,2-dimethylcyclobutane



1,1-dimethylcyclobutane

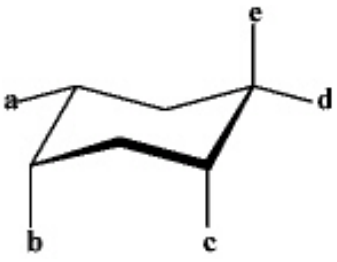


1,2,3-trimethylcyclopropane



1,1,2-trimethylcyclopropane

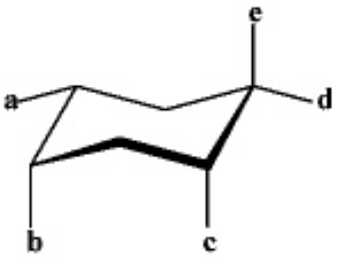
22. **Instructions:** Refer to the structure below to answer the following question(s).



Refer to instructions. Which of the labeled groups in the structure are *equatorial*?

a and d

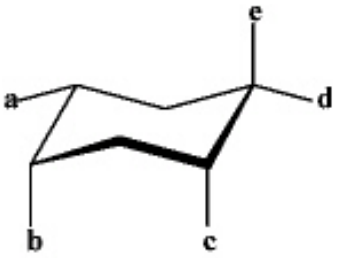
23. **Instructions:** Refer to the structure below to answer the following question(s).



Refer to instructions. Which of the labeled groups is *trans* to **b**?

e

24. **Instructions:** Refer to the structure below to answer the following question(s).

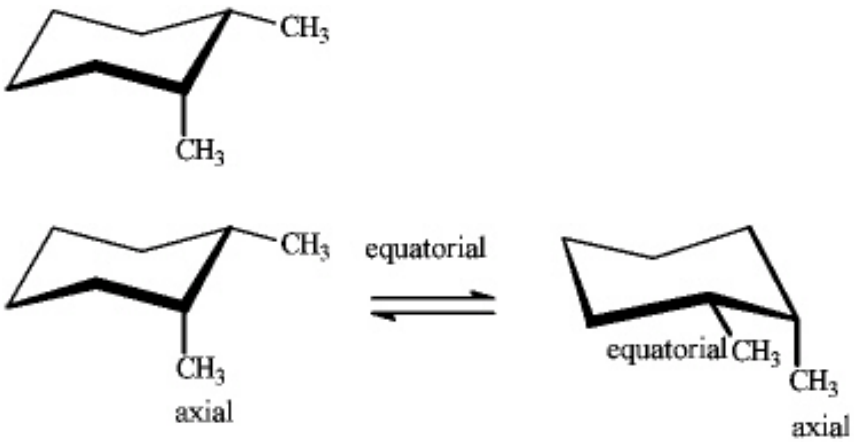


Refer to instructions. Which groups have a 1,3-diaxial interaction with each other?

b and c

25. **Instructions:** For each disubstituted cyclohexane below, draw its ring-flip isomer. Circle the *most* stable conformation and label the substituent groups as axial or equatorial.

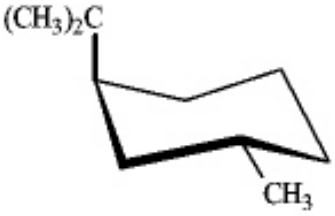
Draw and label:

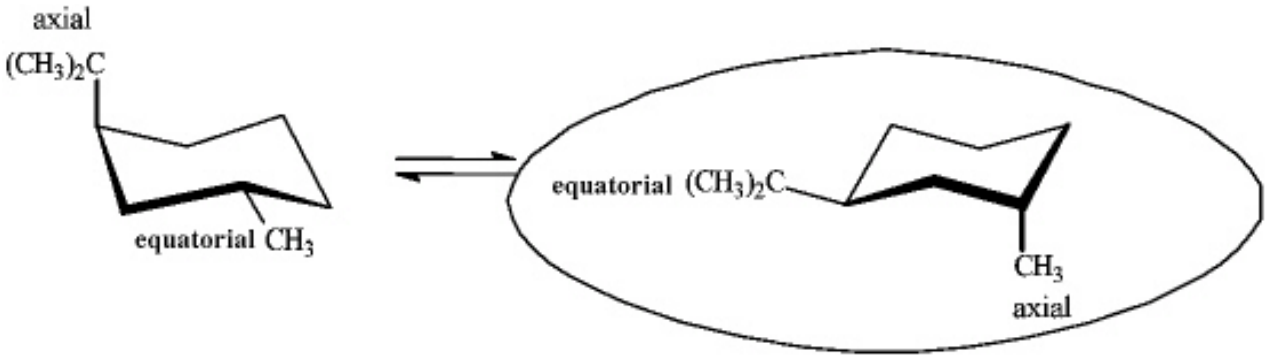


conformations are of equal stability

26. **Instructions:** For each disubstituted cyclohexane below, draw its ring-flip isomer. Circle the *most* stable conformation and label the substituent groups as axial or equatorial.

Draw and label:



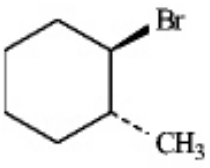


27. **Instructions:** Label each pair of compounds below as:

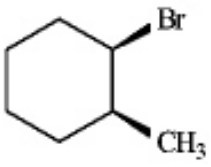
a. identical
b. stereoisomers
c. constitutional isomers
d. identical, but differing in conformation

Where stereoisomers are present, label the isomers as *cis* and *trans*.

Label:



and



b

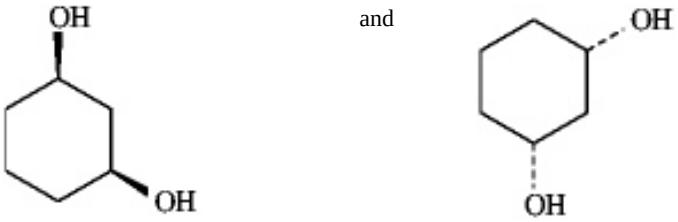
trans *cis*

28. **Instructions:** Label each pair of compounds below as:

a. identical
b. stereoisomers
c. constitutional isomers
d. identical, but differing in conformation

Where stereoisomers are present, label the isomers as *cis* and *trans*.

Label:



a

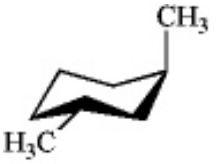
29. Which of the following cycloalkanes has the most ring strain?
A. cyclopropane
B. cyclobutane
C. cyclopentane
D. cyclohexane

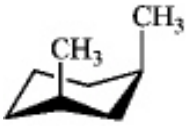
30. In which of the following compounds would the carbon-carbon bond angle diverge the greatest from 109°?
A. cyclodecane
B. cyclooctane
C. cyclopentane
D. cyclopropane

31. Substitution of which of the following groups on a cycloalkane would result in the greatest amount of steric strain?
A. bromo
B. ethyl
C. isopropyl
D. hydroxyl

32. Which of the following structures represents *trans*-1,3-dimethylcyclohexane?

A. 

B. 

C. 

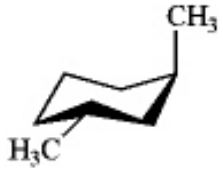
D. 

33. Which of the following structures represents *trans*-1,2-dimethylcyclohexane?

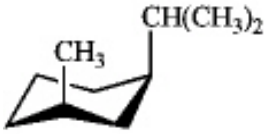
A. 

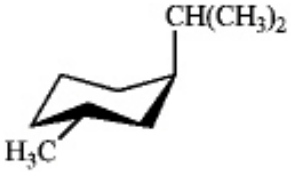
B. 

C. 

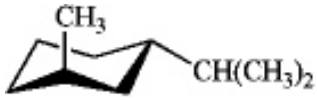
D. 

34. Which of the following is the most stable conformation of *cis*-1-isopropyl-3-methylcyclohexane?

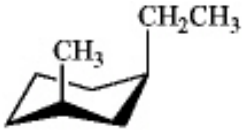
A. 

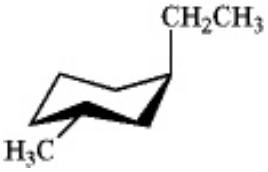
B. 

C. 

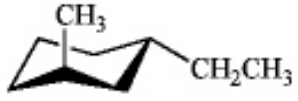
D. 

35. Which of the following is the most stable conformation of *trans*-1-ethyl-3-methylcyclohexane?

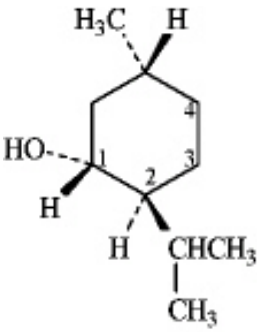
A. 

B. 

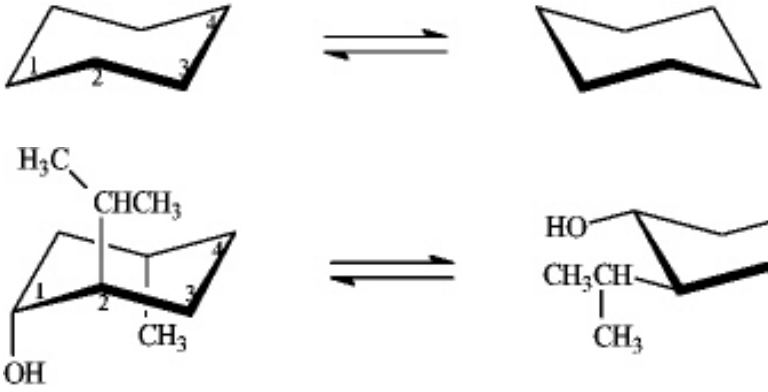
C. 

D. 

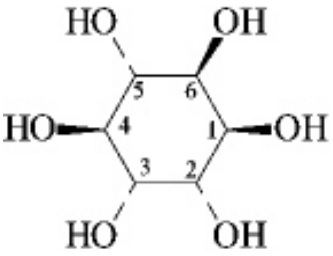
36. **Instructions:** (-)-Menthol is responsible for the characteristic flavor and taste of peppermint. The structure of (-)-menthol is shown below. Use this information to answer the following question.



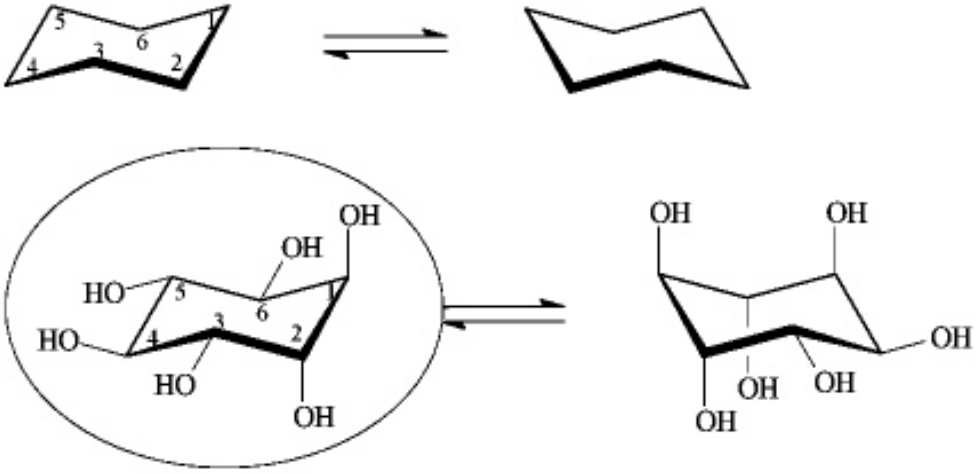
Refer to instructions. On the chair template provided below, draw the two chair conformations that are in equilibrium for (-)-menthol.



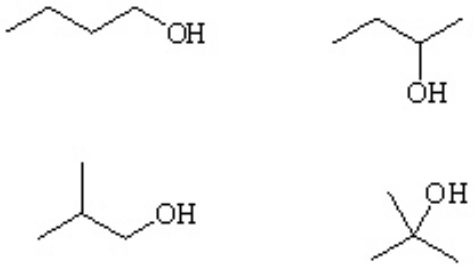
37. D-Pinitol is an interesting hexahydroxycyclohexane, whose structure is shown below.



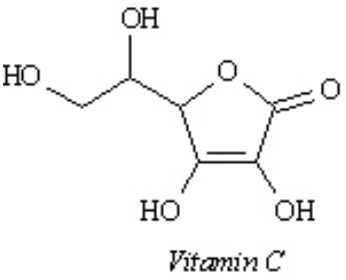
On the templates provided, draw the two chair conformations that are in equilibrium for D-pinitol. *Circle* the ***most*** stable conformation.



38. Draw two isomeric alcohols with the formula $C_4H_{10}O$.



39. This skeletal structure corresponds to the molecular formula:

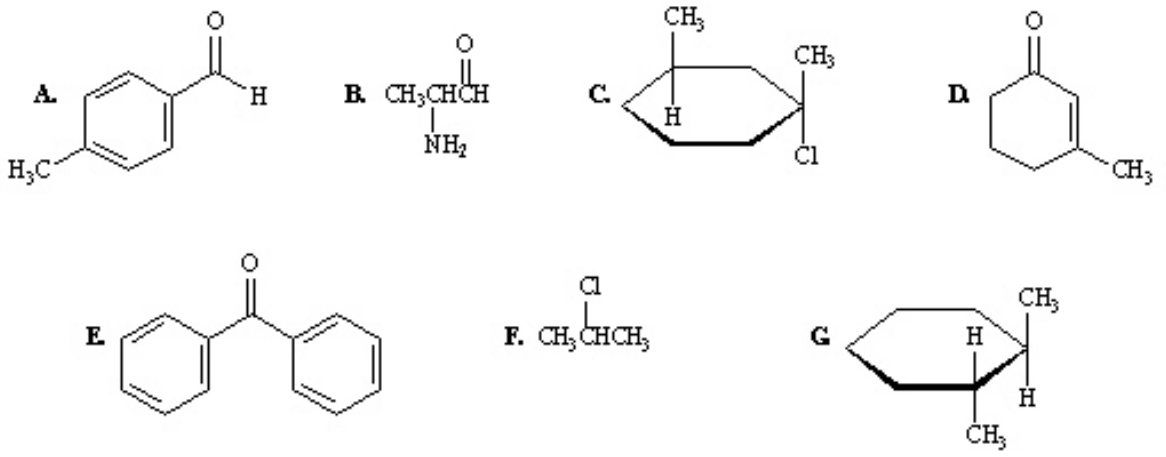


Vitamin C

a. $C_5H_6O_6$
b. $C_7H_{10}O_6$
c. $C_6H_6O_6$
d. $C_6H_8O_6$

d

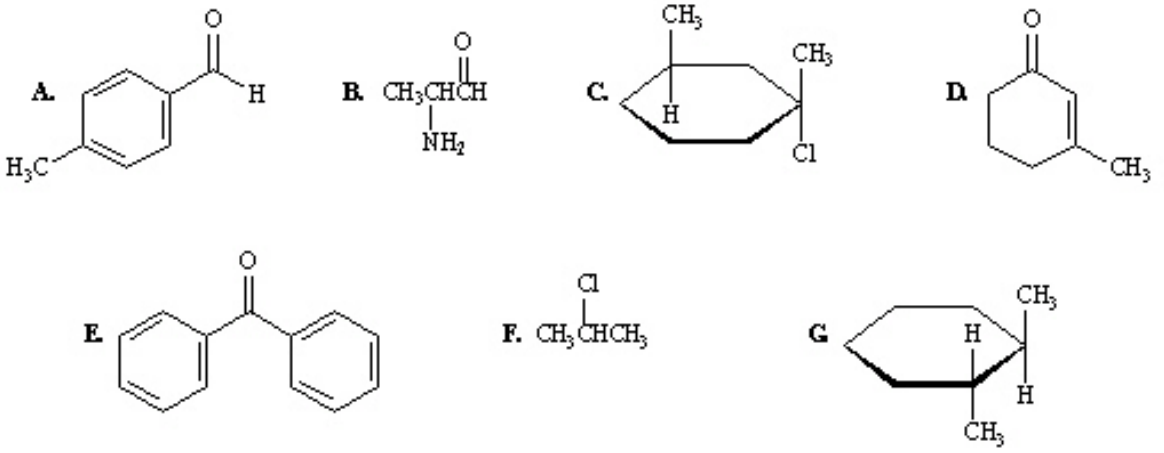
40. **Instructions:**
MATCH a structure below to each of the following descriptions and place the letter corresponding to the structure in the blank.



Refer to Instructions. _____is an amino aldehyde.

B

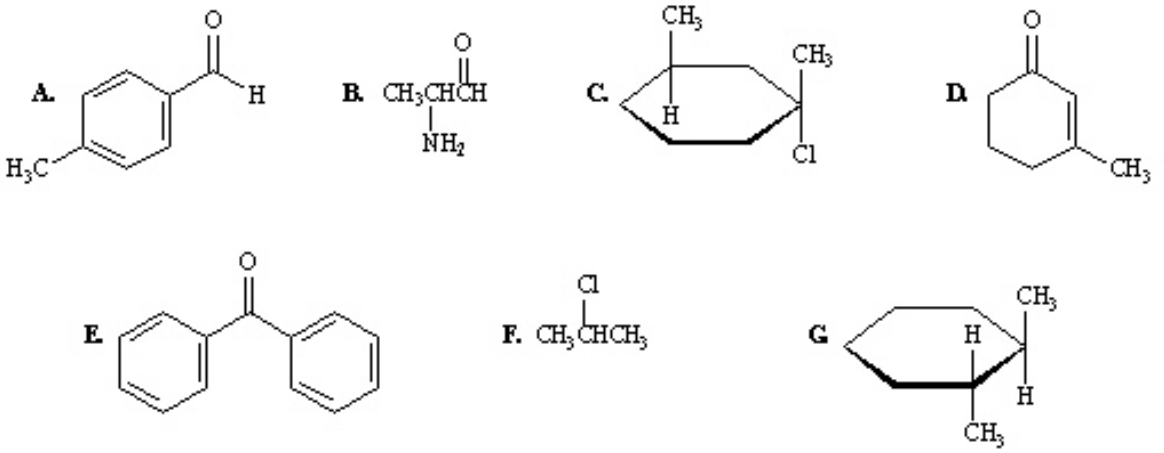
41. **Instructions:**
MATCH a structure below to each of the following descriptions and place the letter corresponding to the structure in the blank.



Refer to Instructions. _____is an aromatic ketone.

E

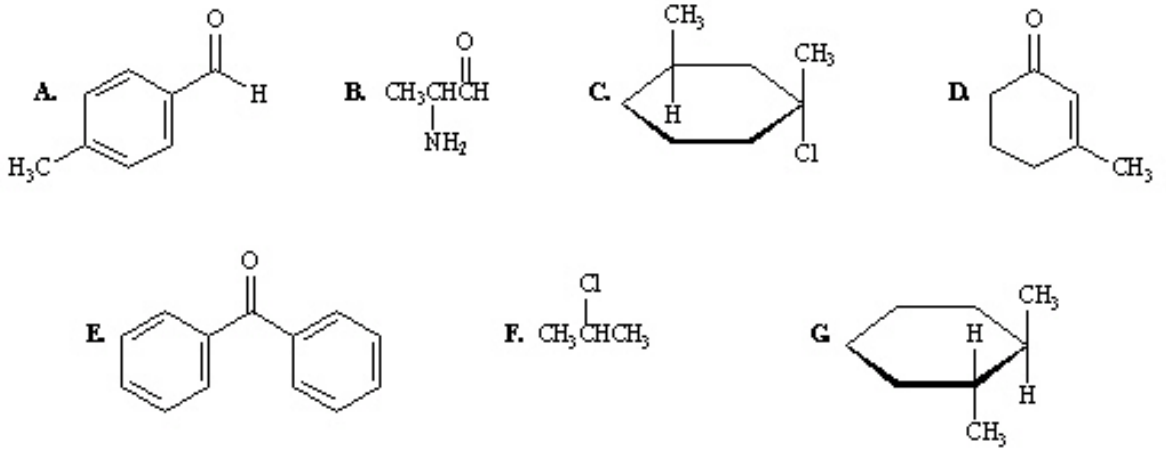
42. **Instructions:**
MATCH a structure below to each of the following descriptions and place the letter corresponding to the structure in the blank.



Refer to Instructions. _____is a tertiary chloride.

C

43. **Instructions:**
MATCH a structure below to each of the following descriptions and place the letter corresponding to the structure in the blank.

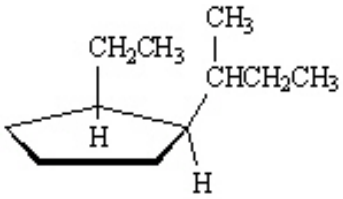


Refer to Instructions. _____is a cyclic alkane with two cis methyl groups.

C

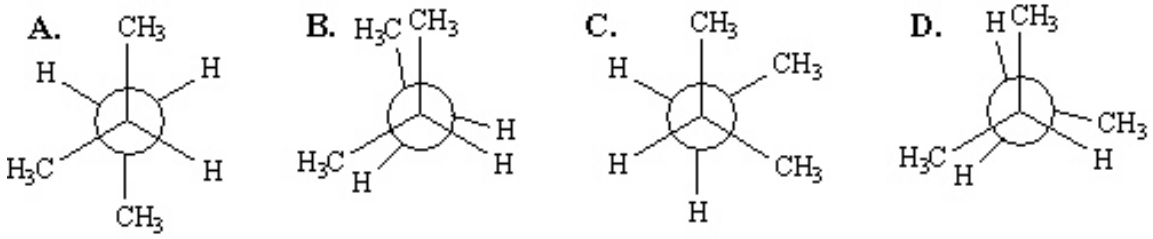
44. Draw a structure corresponding to the following name:

cis-1-*sec*-butyl-2-ethylcyclopentane



45. **Instructions:**

Consider the conformations of 2-methylbutane shown below to answer the following questions.

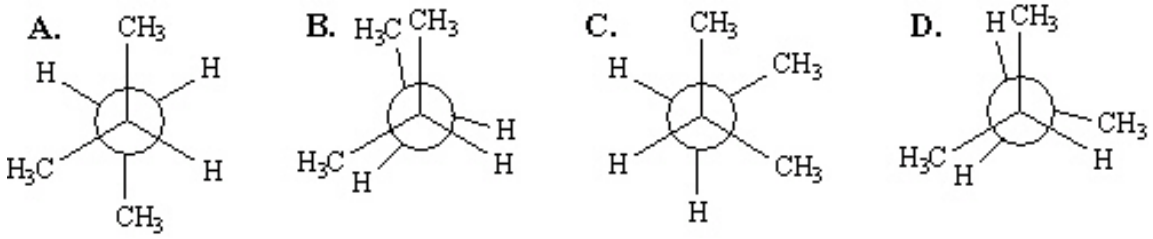


Refer to Instructions. Which of the structures represents the ***most*** stable conformation of 2-methylbutane?

A

46. **Instructions:**

Consider the conformations of 2-methylbutane shown below to answer the following questions.

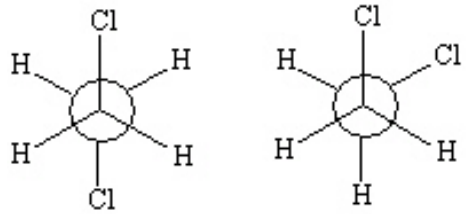


Refer to Instructions. Which of the structures represents the ***least*** stable conformation of 2-methylbutane?

B

47. Draw the Newman projection for the specified conformations for rotation about the C-C bond of 1,2-dichloroethane.

There are two staggered conformations of 1,2-dichloroethane. Draw them.



48. Draw the Newman projection for the specified conformations for rotation about the C-C bond of 1,2-dichloroethane.

There are two eclipsed conformations of 1,2-dichloroethane. Draw them.