

NAME_____



Please read through each question carefully and answer in the spaces provided.

A good strategy is to go through the test and answer all the questions you can do easily. Then go back and tackle the more difficult problems.

Please make sure your structures are drawn clearly and indicate any stereochemistry with bold or dashed bonds.

Finally, think about what you know. Reason and common sense can often help you out.

Problem 1	8 pts			
		Problem 10	12 pts	
Problem 2	8 pts			
		Problem 11	18 pts	
Problem 3	8 pts			
		Problem 12	18 pts	
Problem 4	10 pts			
		Problem 13	21 pts	
Problem 5	10 pts			
		Problem 14	18 pts	
Problem 6	10 pts			
		Problem 15	13 pts	
Problem 7	18 pts			
		BONUS	10 pts	
Problem 8	18 pts			
Problem 9	10 pts	 TOTAL	200 pts	

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1. Circle all of the compounds below that are NOT aromatic. (8 pts)









2. Circle all of the following compounds that will give a tertiary alcohol product upon reaction with excess phenyl magnesium bromide (a Grignard reagent). (8 pts)







3. Circle all of the following compounds that will undergo electrophilic aromatic substitution faster than benzene. (8 pts)





4. Rank the following compounds in order of decreasing acidity with 1 being the most acidic and 5 being the least acidic. (10 pts)



5. Rank the following compounds in order of decreasing basicity with 1 being the most basic and 5 being the least basic. (10 pts)



 Circle all of the following compounds that can undergo a self aldol condensation reactions. (10 pts)



7. For each of the reactions below choose the best set of reagents from the list below to carry out the reaction. (Place the letter of the reagents A, B, etc. in the box. Note that there are more reagents in the list than you need for the problem.) (18 pts)



8. Provide the major organic product for each of the following reactions. Indicate proper stereochemistry where appropriate. (18 pts)



- 0 О 3H 3H singlet triplet 2H___ triplet 2H 2H pentet sextet 3.0 1.0 4.0 2.0 solvent 280 160
- 9. Circle the compound which best matches the following proton and carbon NMR data. (10 pts)

10. For each of the following molecules, indicate the number of different proton and carbon resonances you would observe in the NMR spectrum. (12 pts)



11. Provide the major organic product for each of the following reactions. Indicate proper stereochemistry where appropriate. (18 pts)



12. Provide the major organic product for each of the following reactions. (18 pts)



13. Provide the missing structures in the following synthetic sequence. Do not worry about showing stereochemistry. (21 pts)



14. Provide the major organic product for each of the following reactions. (18 pts)



15. Friedel-Crafts alkylation reactions are directed by substituents on the aromatic ring. Shown below is the electrophilic aromatic substitution of anisole with *t*-butyl chloride. Circle the major product of this reaction. The mechanism involves a cationic intermediate. Complete the structures in the box for the intermediate in the reaction for the attack of the electrophile in the meta position. Show the location of the *t*-butyl group as well as all double bonds and charges for the resulting three resonance structures. (13 pts)



Draw addition of the electrophile to the meta position



BONUS QUESTIONS:

What is the name of the following essential amino acid? (5 pts)



Briefly explain the following terms that we use describe protein structure: (5 pts)

Primary Structure:

Secondary Structure:

Tertiary Structure:

Quaternary Structure:

Functional Group	Туре	¹ H Chemical Shift (ppm)	¹³ C Chemical Shift (ppm)
—С-н	Alkane	0.7 -1.8	10 - 60
=с- <mark>с</mark> -н	Allylic or next to carbonyl	1.6 - 2.4	30 - 60
х - <mark>С</mark> -н	next to halogen or alcohol	2.5 - 4.0	20 - 85
о С-о- <mark>С</mark> -Н	next to oxygen of an ester	4.0 - 5.0	50 - 85
 =С-н	vinylic	4.5 - 6.5	110 - 150
C-H	aromatic	6.5 - 8.0	110 - 140
О 	aldehyde	9.7 - 10.0	190 - 220
O-H	alcohol	varies widely will exchange with D ₂ O	N/A
O II C-X	carbonyl of ester, amide, or carboxylic acid (X = O, N)	N/A	165 - 185
0 	carbonyl of ketone or aldehyde	N/A	190 - 220

Typical NMR Chemical Shifts