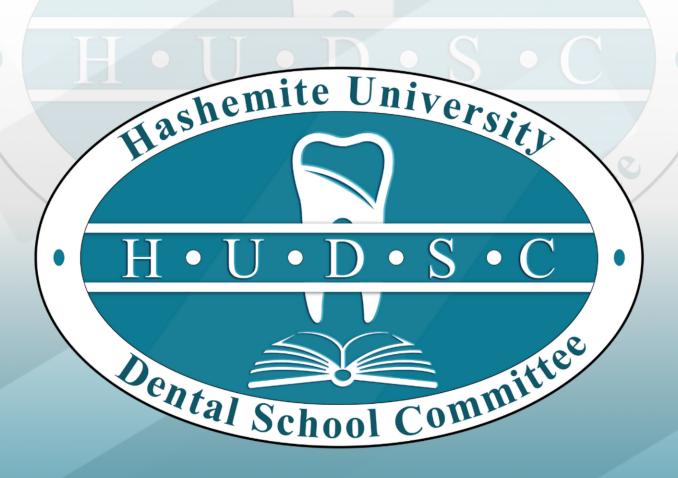
أسئلة السنواك لجنة طب الأسنان

FIRST YEAR - SECOND SEMESTER

Organic Chemistry First exam



Hayat Batch's Exams

First exam:

- 1. The most stable compound from the following is:
- A. cyclopropane
- B. cyclobutane
- C. cyclobentane
- D. cyclohexane
- E. cycloheptane

Answer: D

- 2. The compound with the highest angle strain is:
 - A. cyclopropane
 - B. cyclobutane
 - C. cyclobentane
 - D. cyclohexane
 - E. cycloheptane

Answer: A

- 3. The compound with the lowest angle strain is:
 - A. cyclopropane
 - B. cyclobutane
 - C. cyclobentane
 - D. cyclohexane
 - E. cycloheptane

Answer: D

- 4. Branched alkanes have a _____ boiling point compared to linear alkanes. Branched __London dispersion link compared to linear alkanes. alkanes have a
 - C. Lower, stronger
 D. Lower, weaker
 E. Same, same A. Higher, stronger

Answer: D



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5. Which of the following structures contain a Nitrogen with a (+1) formal charge?

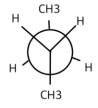
A. 1 B. 2

C. 3

D. 1+3

Answer: B

6. Which of the following structures is the weakest butane?





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A. 1 B. 2

C. 3

Answer: B

7. The following structure has all these functional groups except:

- A. Alcohol
- B. Ether
- C. Ester
- D. Amine
- E. Amide

Answer: A

 $H \cdot U \cdot D \cdot S \cdot C$

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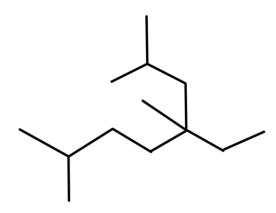
8. The correct IUPAC name for the following structure is:

- A. 4-Bromo-3,6,7-trimethyl-1-octane
- B. 4-Bromo-3,6,7-trimethyl-1-octene
- C. 5-Bromo-2,3,6-trimethyl-1-octane
- D. 5-Bromo-2,3,6-trimethyl-1-octene
- E. None of the above

Answer: B



9. The correct IUPAC name for the following structure is:



- A. 4-ethyl-2,4,7,7-tetra methyl-hexane
- B. 4-ethyl-2,4,7-trimethyl-octane
- C. 5-ethyl-2,5,7-trimethyl-octane
- D. None of the above

Answer: B

10. The carbon carbon bonds in benzene are:

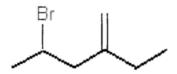
- A. of equal length and are shorter than the double bond of ethene
- B. of equal length and are intermediate between a double bond and a single bond.
- C. of unequal length and are alternately short and long around the ring.
- D. due only to p-orbital overlap.
- E. of equal length and intermediate between the carbon-carbon bond lengths in ethene and ethyne. Answer: B Catal School Committee

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11. The IUPAC naming for the given picture:



- A. 2-(2-bromopropyl)-1-butene.
- B. 2--4-ethyl-1-pentene.
- C. 4-bromo-2-ethyl-1-pentene.
- D. 2-bromo-4-methylenehexane.

Answer: C

12. The correct name of the molecule below is:

HC≡CCH₂CH₂CHCH₂CH=CH₂
CH₃

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- A. 5-methyl-7-octen-1-yne.
- B. 4-methyl-1-octen-7-yne.
- C. 4-methyl-1-octyn-7-ene.
- D. 5-methyl-1-octen-7-yne.
- E. None of these is correct.

Answer: B

13. The double bond in ethene is made up of:

- A. A pi bond and a sigma bond formed by lateral overlap of two p orbitals.
- B. A sigma bond formed by overlap of two s orbitals and a pi bond formed by lateral overlap of two p orbitals.
- C. A pi bond formed by end-on overlap of two sp2 orbitals and a sigma bond formed by overlap of two s orbitals.
- D. A sigma bond formed by end-on overlap of two sp2 orbitals and a pi bond formed by lateral overlap of two p orbitals.
- E. A pi bond formed by lateral overlap of two sp2 orbitals and a sigma bond formed by end-on overlap of two sp2 orbitals.



14. Which of the following statements is FALSE relative to alkenes?

- A. The C of the carbon-carbon double bond is sp2 hybridized.
- B. The bond angles are approximately 120° around the carbon-carbon double bond.
- C. There is the possibility of cis/trans isomerism.
- D. They are less reactive than alkanes.
- E. The bond length of the carbon-carbon double bond is shorter than that of the carbon-carbon single bond.

Answer: D

15. Consider this chair conformation:

- A. The methyl and bromine are cis and the chlorine and bromine are cis.
- B. The methyl and bromine are trans and the chlorine and bromine are cis.
- C. The methyl and chlorine are trans and the methyl and bromine are cis.
- D. The methyl and chlorine are trans and the methyl and bromine are trans.
- E. The methyl and chlorine are trans and the bromine and chlorine are cis.

Answer: A

16. The least stable conformation of butane is given by which of the following Newman projections?

Α.

В.

C.

D.

Answer: C



17. The boiling points of normal alkanes:

- A. Rise as the length of the carbon chain increases.
- B. Rise as the length of the carbon chain decreases.
- C. Are higher than the boiling points of branched alkanes with the same molecular formula.

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- D. A and C.
- E. B and C.

Answer: D

18. The correct IUPAC name for (CH3)2CHCH(CH3)(CH2)3CH(CH3)2 is:

- A. Diisopropylpentane.
- B. 1,1,2,6,6-pentamethylhexane.
- C. 2,5-diisopropylpentane.
- D. 2,3,7-trimethyloctane.
- E. 1,4-diisopropylpentane.

Answer: D

19. The name of the alkyl group below is:

CH₃CH · CH₃

- A. Ethyl.
- B. Propyl.
- C. Isopropyl.

20. The name of the alkyl group that contains two carbons is: A. Methyl. B. Ethyl. C. Propyl. D. Isopropul

- E. None of these.

Answer: B

21. IC14H28:

- A. C14H30.
- B. C14H32.
- C. C14H34.
- D. C14H26.

Answer: B

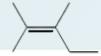


22. The formal charges in the perchlorate ion are:

- A. -1 on each O and +3 on the Cl.
- B. O on each O and -1 on the Cl.
- C. -1 on each O and +4 on the Cl.
- D. -1/4 on each O and O on the Cl.
- E. +1 on each O and -1 on the Cl.

Answer: A

23. The structural formula:



- A. C7H16.
- B. C6H14.
- C. C7H14.
- D. C6H12.
- E. C7H12.

ental School Committee **Answer: C**

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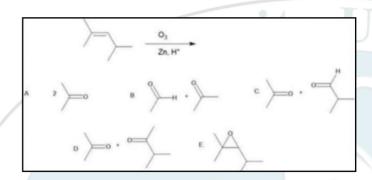
Athar Batch's Exams

24. Which one of the molecules shown below has a net molecular dipole moment?

- A. CCI4.
- B. H2C=CH2.
- C. CF4.
- D. CH2C12.

Answer: D

25. What are the products of the following reaction sequence?



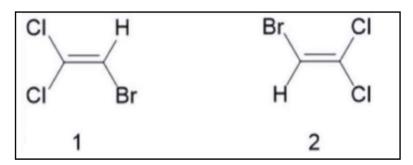
- A. A.
- B. B.
- C. C.
- D. D.
- E. E.

Answer: C

Committee 26. What are the products of the following reaction sequence?

- A. A.
- B. B.
- C. C.
- D. D.
- E. E.

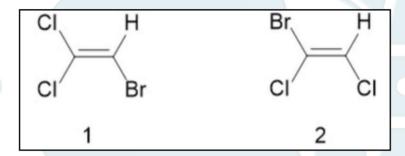
27. The compounds represented by the structures below are:



- A. Cis-trans isomers.
- mers.
 s.
 emite University B. Constitutional isomers.
- C. Same compounds.
- D. Enantiomers.

Answer : C

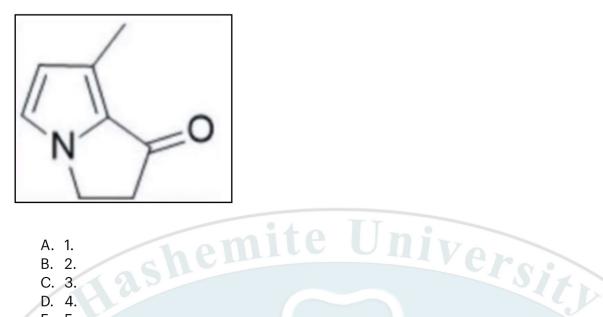
28. The compounds represented by the structures below are:



- A. Cis-trans isomers.
- Answer: B Cal School Committee B. Constitutional isomers.
- C. Same compounds.
- D. Enantiomers.



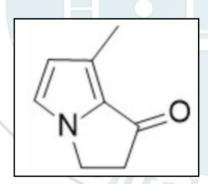
29. Shown below is one of the sex pheremones from the butterfly family. How many sp2 hybridized carbon atoms are present?



- A. 1.
- B. 2.
- C. 3.
- D. 4.
- E. 5.

Answer : E

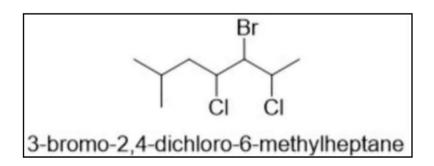
30. Shown below is one of the sex pheremones from the butterfly family. How many sp3 hybridized carbon atoms are present?



- A. 1.
- B. 2.
- C. 3.
- D. 4.
- E. 5.

Answer:C

31. Identify the number of maximum stereoisomers for (3-bromo-2,4- dichloro-6methylheptane).

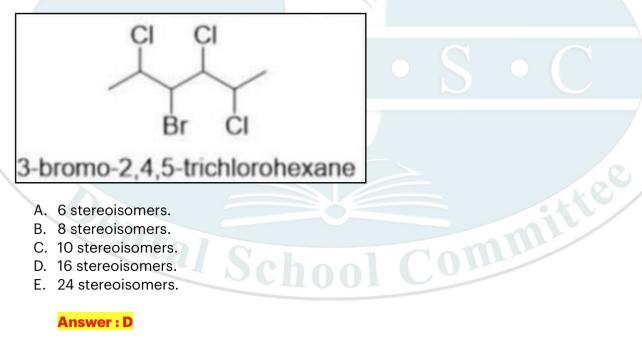


- A. 6 stereoisomers.
- B. 8 stereoisomers.
- C. 10 stereoisomers.
- D. 16 stereoisomers.
- E. 24 stereoisomers.

Answer: B

32. Identify the number of maximum stereoisomers for (3-bromo-2,4,5-trichlorohexane).

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- A. 6 stereoisomers.
- B. 8 stereoisomers.
- C. 10 stereoisomers.
- D. 16 stereoisomers.
- E. 24 stereoisomers.



33. Which of the following is the most stable conformation of 2-methylpropane (looking at C2-C3)

- A. A.
- B. B.
- C. C.
- D. D.

Answer: B

34. Which of the following statements represent the least stable chair conformer of trans-1- (tert-butyl)-3- methylcyclohexane

- A. (tert-butyl group on axial), (methyl group on equatorial).
- B. (tert-butyl group on equatorial), (methyl group on axial).
- C. Both groups are on equatorial.
- D. Both groups are on axial.
- E. None of above.

Answer: A

35. Which of the following statements represent the most stable chair conformer of trans-1- (tert-butyl)-3-methylcyclohexane

- A. (tert-butyl group on axial), (methyl group on equatorial).
- ommi B. (tert-butyl group on equatorial), (methyl group on axial).
- C. Both groups are on equatorial.
- D. Both groups are on axial.
- E. None of above.

Answer: B

36. Consider the three isomeric alkanes n-hexane, 2,3-dimethylbutane, and 2methylpentane. Which of the following correctly lists these compounds in order of increasing boiling point? #1 is the highest

- A. 2-methylpentane (3) < n-hexane (2) < 2,3-dimethylbutane (1).
- B. 2-methylpentane(3) < 2,3-dimethylbutane(2) < n-hexane(1).
- C. n-hexane(3) < 2-methylpentane (2) < 2,3-dimethylbutane(1).
- D. n-hexane (3)< 2,3-dimethylbutane(2) < 2-methylpentane(1).
- E. 2,3-dimethylbutane(3) < 2-methylpentane(2) < n-hexane(1).

Answer: E



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37. Predict the major product of the reaction of 1-methylcyclohexene + HI.

- A. 1-lodo-2-methylcyclohexene.
- B. 2-lodo-1-methylcyclohexane.
- C. lodocyclohexane.
- D. 1-lodo-1-methylcyclohexane.
- E. methylcyclohexane.

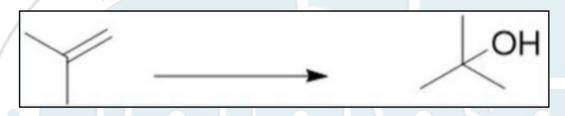
Answer: D

38. Predict the major product of the reaction of 1-methylcyclohexene + HBr.

- A. 1-bromo-2-methylcyclohexene.
- B. 1-bromo-1-methylcyclohexane.
- C. 2-bromo-1-methylcyclohexane.
- D. bromocyclohexane.
- E. methylcyclohexane.

Answer: B

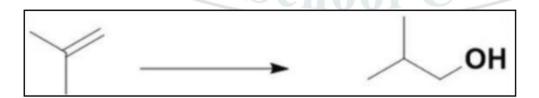
39. Which set of reagents would be the best choice to accomplish the transformation shown below?



- A. H20, H2S04.
- B. CH3OH, H2SO4.
- C. H20/H202/NaOH.
- D. 1. BH3/THF 2. HO-,H2O2, H2O.
- E. 1. NaBH4 2. H3O+.

Answer: A

40. Which set of reagents would be the best choice to accomplish the transformation shown below?



- A. H20, H2SO4.
- B. CH3OH, H2SO4.
- C. H2O/H2O2/NAOH.
- D. 1. BH3/THF 2. HO-H202, H20.
- E. 1. NaBH4 2. H3O+.



41. Which straight-chain alkane is a structural isomer of 3-ethylheptane?

- A. Heptane.
- B. Octane.
- C. Nonane.
- D. Decane.
- E. None of the above.

Answer: C

42. Which of the following compound has the formula C6H14?

- A. Isopentane.
- B. Neopentane.
- C. Cyclohexane.
- D. 2,2-dimethylpropane.
- E. 2,3-dimethylbutane.

Answer: E



hool Committee 43. Which of the following compounds can exhibit cis/trans isomerism?

- A. 1-pentene.
- B. 2-pentene.
- C. 2-methyl-2-pentene.
- D. 3-methyl-1-pentene E. 1-hexene.

Answer: B

44. The hybridization state of the charged carbon in a carbocation is?

- A. sp4.
- B. sp3.
- C. sp2.
- D. sp.
- E. sp3d.

Answer: C

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45. Which of the following alkanes would have the highest boiling point?

- A. Pentane.
- B. Isopentane.
- C. Neopentane.
- D. Hexane.
- E. Isohexane.

Answer: D

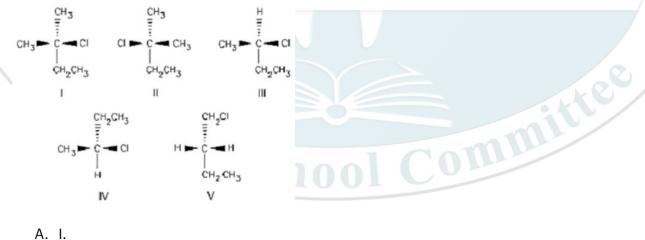
46. Which of the following molecules contain the same functional groups?

CH3CH(NH2)CH3 CH3CH2CH2NH2 CH3CH2CONH2 CH3CH2NHCH3 Ш IV I П

- A. I, II, II.
- B. I, II, IV.
- C. II, II, IV.
- D. I, III, IV.
- E. I, II, II, IV.

Answer: B

47. (R)-2-Chlorobutane is represented by?



- A. I.
- B. II.
- C. III.
- D. IV.
- E. V.

Answer:C

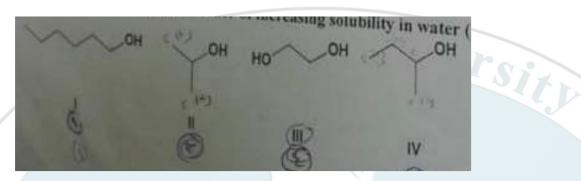
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48. Which of the following is not a nucleophile?

- A. H2O.
- B. CH2O-.
- C. NH3.
- D. NH4+.
- E. All are nucleophiles.

Answer: D

49.Arrange the compounds in the order of increasing solubility in water (least soluble first)?



- A. I, III, II, IV.
- B. III, I, IV, II.
- C. I, IV, II, III.
- D. IV, I, III, II.

Answer: C