

Student Name (first, last):

Social Security Number:

CHEMISTRY 3311 (100)
FIRST MIDTERM EXAMINATION

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September 23, 2004

1. (40 points) Check the correct statements only and make no marks at the incorrect statements:

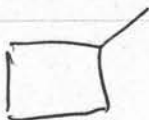
- 2-Hexanol is a secondary alcohol.
- 2-Aminohexane is a secondary amine.
- Trimethylamine is not a Lewis base.
- An orbital is a region of space where an electron is likely to be found.
- Going from an imine to an amine requires a reduction.
- Each bond orbital in methane is a sum of one of the sp^3 hybrids on C and a 1s orbital on H.
- An oxygen atom is less electronegative than a carbon atom.
- The two lone pairs in the water molecule have equal properties; therefore, it takes the same amount of energy to remove an electron to infinity from either one of them.
- Among the isomers of C_5H_{12} , *n*-pentane has the least negative heat of combustion.
- Cyclopropane has a higher ring strain than cyclohexane.
- The heterolytic cleavage of the carbon-halogen bond is easier in allyl bromide than in methyl bromide.
- The sulfur atom can have more than eight electrons in its valence shell.
- The relative strengths of bonds in O_2 and F_2 can be determined solely from the boiling points of these elements.
- The pi orbital of ethylene is symmetric relative to reflection in the plane of the molecule.
- Relative to the 1s orbital in H, the sigma orbital of H_2 is stabilized less than the sigma* orbital is destabilized.
- Molecular orbitals are mathematical surfaces that describe the likely positions of electron density.
- Homolytic cleavage of a single bond produces a pair of radicals.
- 1-Butene has a more negative heat of hydrogenation than 2-butene.
- Cyclobutadiene is aromatic.
- Furan has eight electrons in its pi orbitals.

2. (20 pts)

Write the structures of all possible isomeric compounds of overall formula C_5H_{10} and label each with its IUPAC name (including the cis, trans, *E* or *Z* symbols if appropriate). You do not need to list separately compounds that are mirror images of each other.



cyclopentane



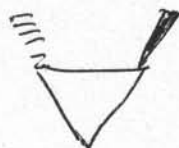
methylcyclobutane



1,1-dimethylcyclopropane



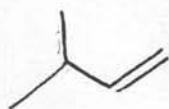
cis-1,2-dimethylcyclopropane



trans-1,2-dimethylcyclopropane



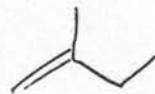
1-pentene

*E*-2-pentene*Z*-2-pentene

3-methyl-1-butene



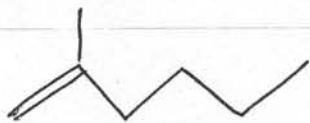
2-methyl-2-butene



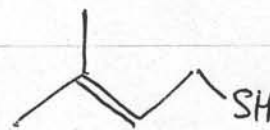
2-methyl-1-butene

3. (20 pts) Write the formulas of the following molecules (one resonance structure suffices):

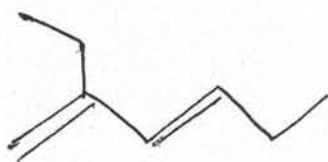
(a) 2-methyl-1-hexene



(b) 3-methylbut-2-ene-1-thiol



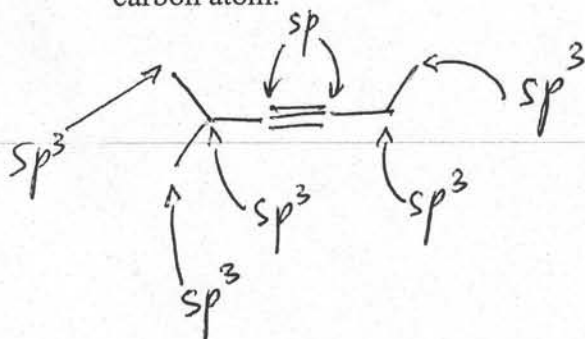
(c) *trans*-2-ethyl-1,3-hexadiene



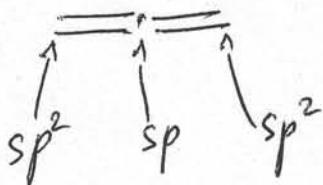
(d) styrene



4. (10 pts) (a) Draw the structure of 2-methyl-3-hexyne and indicate the hybridization state of each carbon atom.



- (b) Draw the structure of allene and indicate the hybridization state of each carbon atom.



5. (10 pts) Draw five important resonance structures of the benzyl radical.

