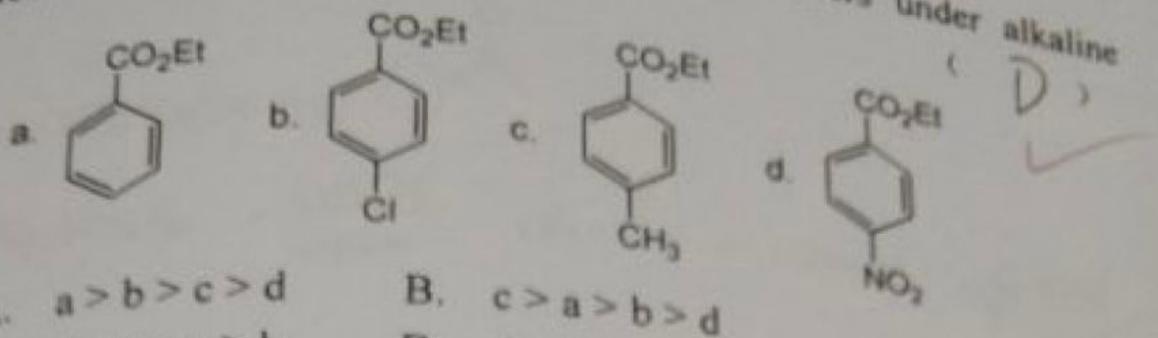


脂肪的碱水解称为 (B) ✓

- A. 酯化 B. 皂化 C. 还原 D. 水解

Q. Rank the hydrolysis rate of the following esters under alkaline conditions in descending order.

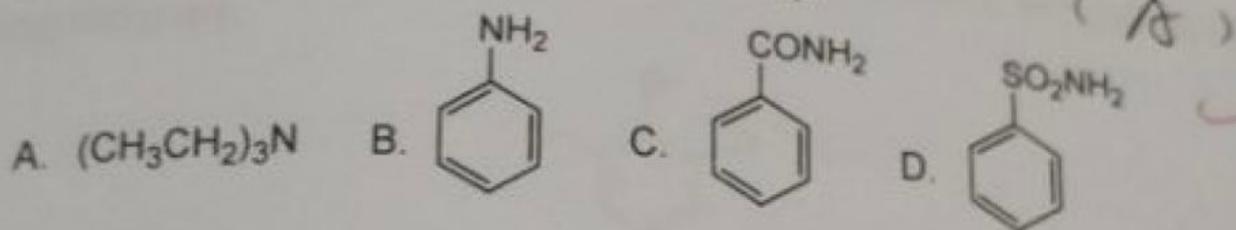


- A. a > b > c > d B. c > a > b > d
C. d > a > c > b D. d > b > a > c

3. Which of the following name reaction is usually used to prepare 1,5-dicarbonyl compounds?

- A. 克莱门森反应 B. 威廉姆森反应 C. 狄克曼反应 D. 麦克尔加成 (D) ✓

4. Which compound has the strongest basicity?

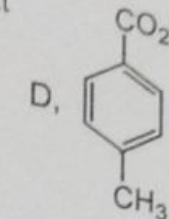
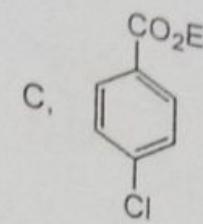
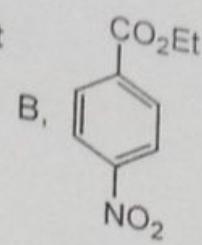
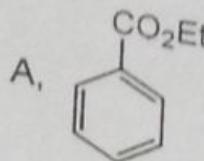


5. 酰胺的 Hoffmann 重排反应经过的主要活性中间体是

- A. 碳正离子 B. 碳负离子 C. 碳烯 D. 氮烯 (D) ✓

2019/4/30 08:55

1. 下列酯在相同碱性条件下水解，水解速度最慢的是 ()



2. 脂肪的碱水解称为

A. 酯化

B. 皂化

C. 还原

D. 水解

(B)

3. 可用来制备 1, 5-二羰基化合物的反应是

A. 克莱门森反应

B. 麦克尔加成

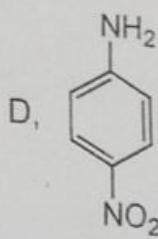
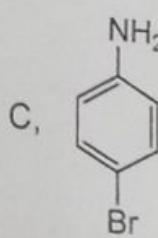
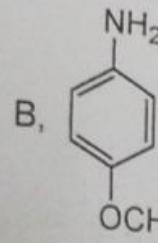
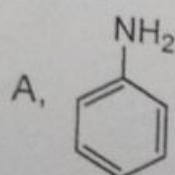
C. 狄克曼反应

D. 威廉姆森反应

(B)

4. 下列取代苯胺中，碱性最强的是

(B)



5. 酰胺的 Hoffmann 重排反应经过的主要活性中间体是 ()

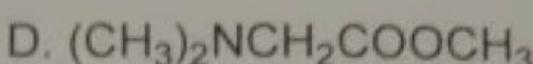
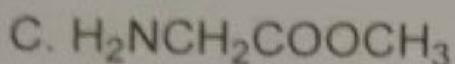
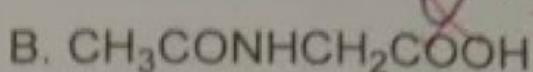
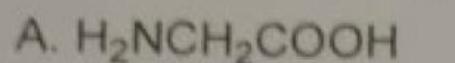
A. 碳正离子； B. 碳负离子； C. 碳烯； D. 氮烯。

1. 脂肪的碱水解称为

- A. 酯化 B. 皂化 C. 还原 D. 水解

(B)

2. 熔点由低到高排列下列化合物



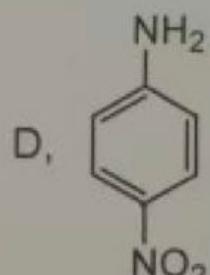
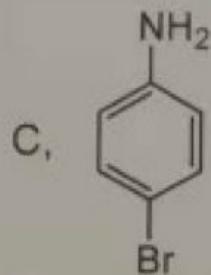
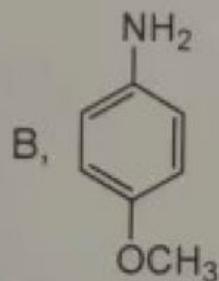
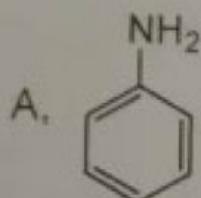
(C) B

3. 下列反应，可用来制备 1, 5-二羰基化合物的是

- A. 克莱门森反应 B. 哈武斯合成法 C. 狄克曼反应 D. 麦克尔加成

4. 下列取代苯胺中，碱性最强的是

(B)

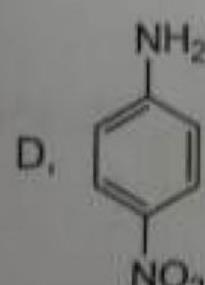
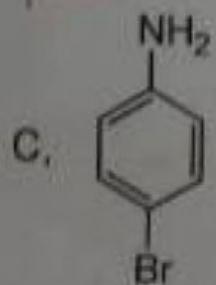
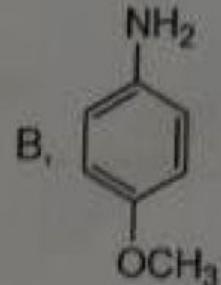
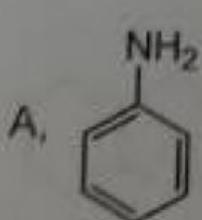


5. 酰胺的 Hoffmann 重排反应经过的主要活性中间体是

(D)

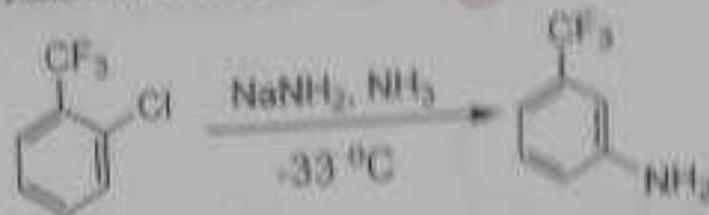
- A. 碳正离子 B. 碳负离子 C. 碳烯 D. 氮烯

1. 下列取代苯胺中，碱性最强的是 ()



B

2. 指出下列反应的重要活性中间体是 ()

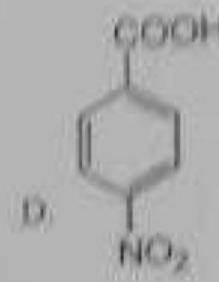
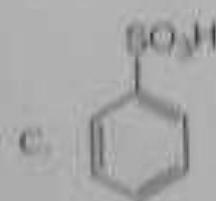
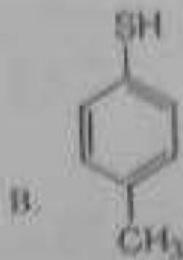
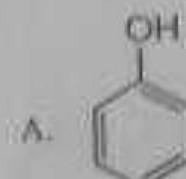


- A. 碳正离子 B. 碳负离子 C. 碳烯 D. 苯炔

3. 下列哪一个是脂肪酸的 α -卤代反应常用催化剂 ()

- A. FeCl₃ B. AlCl₃ C. Ni D. P

4. 下列化合物中酸性最强的是 ()



C.