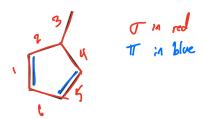
CHEM 223 (2024) SI Summary Session #1

Learning Objectives: By the end of this session, students should be able to:

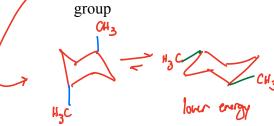
1. Crush exam 1!

Section 1. Multiple Choice

- 1. A carbon-hydrogen bond in ethan (CH₃CH₃) is best described as a bond
 - a. Highly polar
 - b. Essentially nonpolar
 - c. Ionic
 - d. Resonance Stabilized
- 2. How many carbon-carbon σ -bonds are present in the molecule below?



- a. 0
- b. 2
- c 4
- (d.)
- 3. Which of the following statements is correct?
 - A. High molecular dipole values are associated with nonpolar molecules
 - All polar molecules can form hydrogen bonds
 - The polarity of a molecule is dependent on its three-dimensional structure. Induced-dipole interactions are stronger than dipole-dipole interactions
- 4. Which of the following is used to indicate two carbon atoms connected by a double bond?
 - a. Alkane
 - (b.) Alkene
 - 9. Alkyne
- 5. Which of the following best describes the chair conformation of trans 1,4 dimethylcyclohexane
 - a. The two chairs are of equal energy
 - b. The lower energy chair conformation has one axial and one equatorial methyl group



- c. The higher energy chair conformation has one axial and one equatorial methyl group
- The lower energy chair conformation has two equatorial methyl groups
- 6. Which of the following statements about σ molecular orbitals is correct?
 - (a.) σ molecular orbitals are cylindrically symmetric
 - Most of the electron density in a σ molecular orbital is centered above and below the internuclear axis $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
 - When two atoms are connected by a triple bond, all of these bonds are σ bonds. None of the above
- 7. In the lowest energy conformation of the compound below, how many alkyl groups are equatorial?

- 8. Which of the following molecules <u>cannot</u> hydrogen bond to another of the same compound?
 - CH₃COOCH₂CH₃
 - b. CH₃CH₂COOH
 - c. (CH₃)₂COH
 - d. H₂NCH₂CH₃
- 9. Which compound has <u>no</u> net molecular dipole moment?
 - a. CH₃Cl b C₂H₄
 - c. CH₂O
 - d. CH₃NH₂

10. Select the line-angle structure that corresponds to the condensed structure,

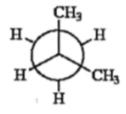
(CH₃)₂CHC(O)CH₂OH

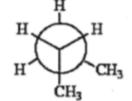




- 11. In the structure below, the σ -bond of the carbonyl is formed by the overlap of the ____ orbital on the carbon and the ____ orbital of oxygen.
 - a. sp^3 , sp^3
 - b. sp^2 , sp^3
 - (ε) sp², sp²
 - d. sp, sp
- 12. Which of the labeled atoms is sp² hybridized?

- a. 1, 2
- b. 3, 4
- d.) 2, 4
- 13. The relationship between the structures below is





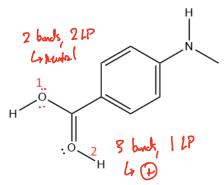
- a. Not isomers
- b. Conformers
- © Constitutional Isomers



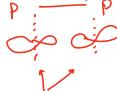


d. Cis-Trans Isomers

14. The charges on the two oxygens shown are:



- Oxygen 1: 0, Oxygen 2: 0
 Oxygen 1: 1, Oxygen 2: 0
 Oxygen 1: 0, Oxygen 2: 1
- d. Oxygen 1: 0, Oxygen 2: -1
- 15. The overlap of 2 p orbitals forms a σ -bond, which has nodes.
 - a. 0



- 16. Among the butane conformers, the energy maximum on a graph of potential energy occurs when the dihedral angle adopts a ____ conformation
 - a. Eclipsed
 - b Totally Eclipsed
 - c. Anti
 - d. Gauche

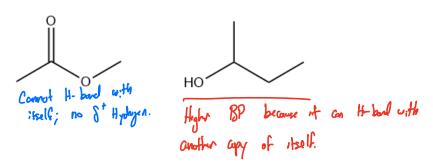
- 17. Out of n-hexane, 2,3-dimethylbutane, and 2-methylpentane, which of the following lists their boiling points in increasing order?
 - a. 2-methylpentane, n-hexane, 2,3-dimethylbutane
 - (b) 2,3-dimethylbutane, 2-methylpentane, n-hexane
 - c. n-hexane, 2,3-dimethylbutane, 2-methylpentane
 - d. None of the above

Section 2: Short Answer

18. Without changing conformation, convert the following perspective drawing into a newman projection.

19. Draw additional resonance contributors for the following compound.

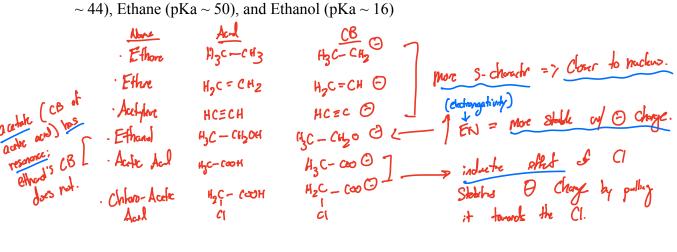
20. Which of the following compounds has a higher boiling point? Briefly explain your reasoning.



Section 3: Free Response

21. Rank the following compounds in order of increasing acidity. Explain your reasoning.

Chloroacetic Acid (pKa \sim 3), Acetic Acid (pKa \sim 5), Acetylene (pKa \sim 25), Ethene (pKa \sim 44), Ethane (pKa \sim 50), and Ethanol (pKa \sim 16)



22. Provide the least stable conformation of 2,2,4,5-pentamethylhexane down C3-C4. Explain your reasoning.

23. Draw the two chair conformations of 1-(t-butyl)-3-isopropylcyclohexane, and explain which conformer is more stable.

24. Use curly arrows to show the progression of the following chemical reaction. Identify the nucleophile and electrophile.