

学院

专业班

学号

姓名

密封线

密封线

密封线

天津工业大学 (2021—2022 学年第一学期)

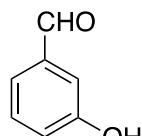
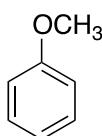
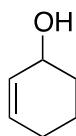
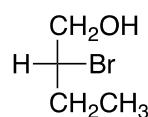
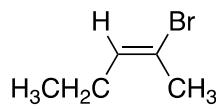
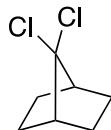
《有机化学》期末试卷 B 卷

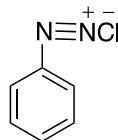
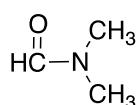
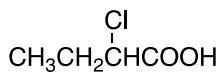
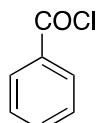
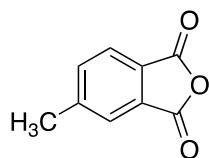
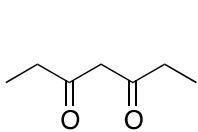
特别提示: 请考生在密封线左侧的指定位置按照要求填写个人信息,若写在其它处视为作弊。本试卷共有五道大题,请认真核对后做答,若有疑问请与监考教师联系。

满分	12	40	12	20	16	总分	复核
题目	一	二	三	四	五		
得分							
评阅人							

一. 命名或写出下列化合物的构造式:

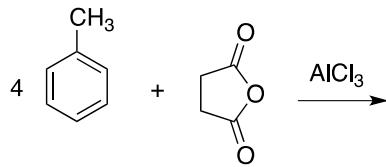
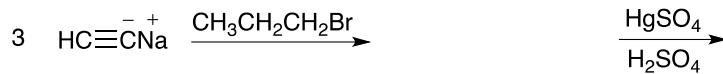
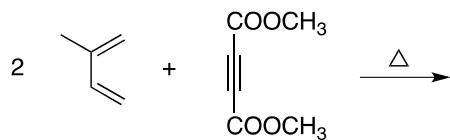
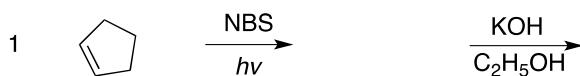
满分	12
得分	

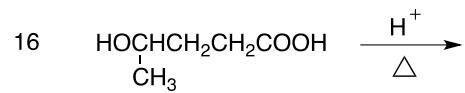
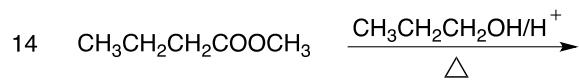
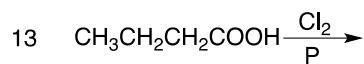
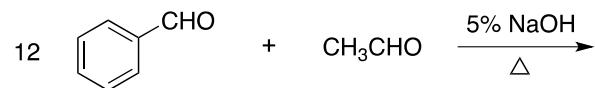
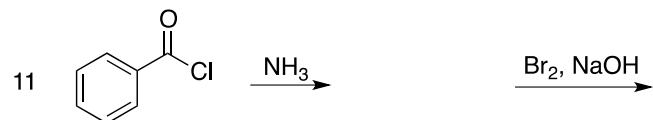
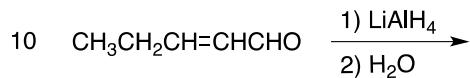
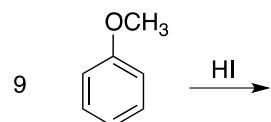
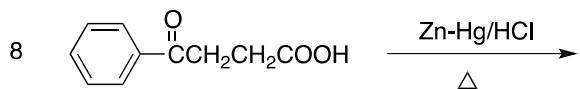
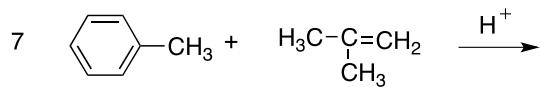
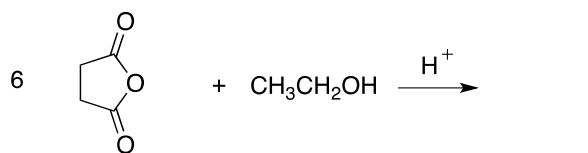


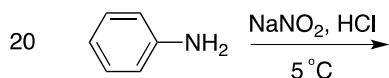
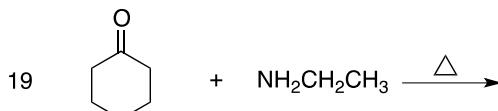
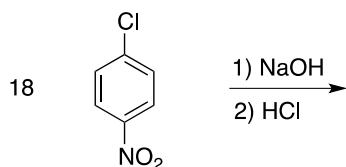
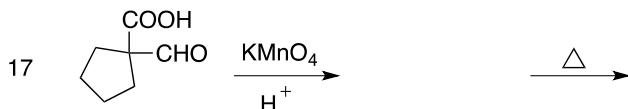


满分	40
得分	

二. 按要求完成下列反应方程式:



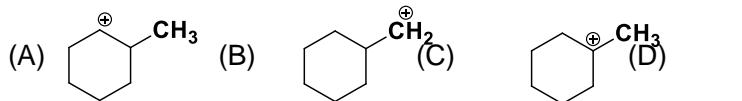




三. 选择题

满分	12
得分	

1. 下列碳正离子最稳定的是 ()



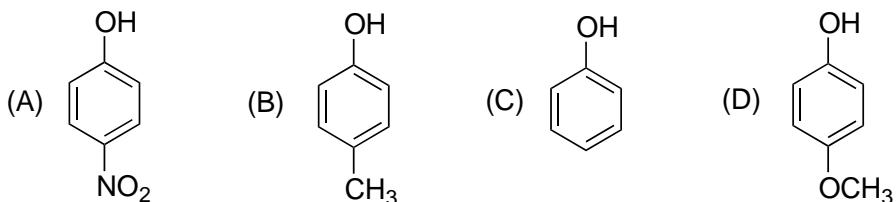
2. 下列化合物中沸点最高的是 ()

- | | |
|---|--|
| (A) $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$ | (B) CH_3OH |
| (C) $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ | (D) $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ |

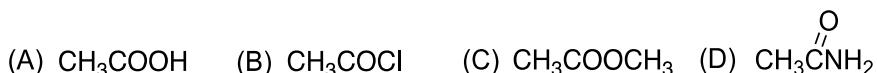
3. 下列化合物中既能使溴水褪色，又能使酸性高锰酸钾溶液褪色的是
()

- (A) 苯乙烯 (B) 甲苯 (C) 苯 (D) 丙烷

4. 下列化合物酸性最强的是 ()



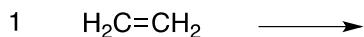
5. 下列化合物不能与苯胺发生反应的是 ()



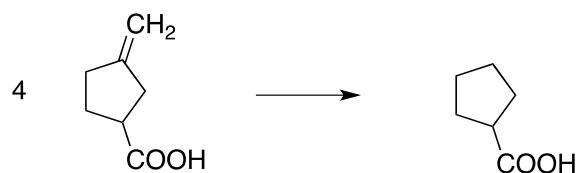
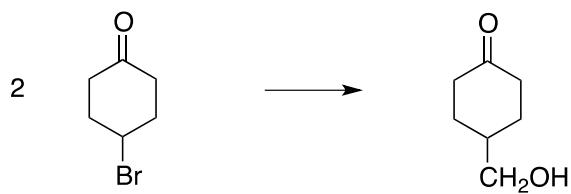
6. 下列化合物中能发生银镜反应的是 ()

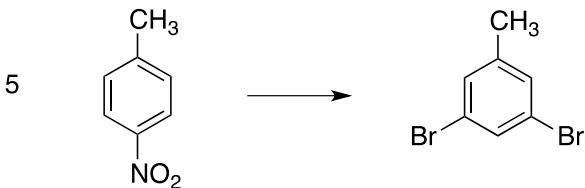
- (A) 丙酮 (B) 甲酸 (C) 乙醛 (D) 丙酸

四. 由指定的化合物为起始原料, 合成下列化合物 (三个碳以下的有机物和无机物任选):



满分	20
得分	





满分	16
得分	

五. 按题意, 推测结构:

1、化合物 A (C₁₀H₁₂O₂) 能与 2,4—二硝基苯肼反应, 但不能与 Tollens 试剂作用; A 经 LiAlH₄ 还原生成 B (C₁₀H₁₄O₂); A 和 B 都能进行碘仿反应。A 与 HI 作用生成 C (C₉H₁₀O₂), C 能溶于 NaOH 溶液, 但不溶于 Na₂CO₃ 溶液。C 经过黄鸣龙还原生成 D (C₉H₁₂O)。B 经高锰酸钾氧化得到间甲氧基苯甲酸。写出 A、B、C、D 的结构。

2、分子式为 C_7H_9N 的化合物 A 与 $NaNO_2+HCl$ 在 $0^{\circ}C$ 下反应生成 的一种盐 B ($C_7H_7N_2Cl$)；在稀酸中 B 与 $CuCN$ 反应生成化合物 C (C_8H_7N)；C 在稀酸中水解得到有机酸 D ($C_8H_8O_2$)；D 用 $KMnO_4$ 氧化得到另一种酸；该酸受热时生成分子式为 $C_8H_4O_3$ 的酸酐。试写出 A、B、C、D 的结构。