CHEM 2311 E4 practice-i (answers provided)

1. (32 points) Circle the letter *on the right* which corresponds to the answer to each question. There is only one correct answer for each question.

(i)	What is the correct systematic name for the following compound? $Br_{\ CH_2CH_2CH_3}$						
		omo-3-propyl-2-heptene <b>B.</b> <i>E</i> -2-bromo-3-butyl-2-hexeneomo-3-propyl-2-heptene <b>D.</b> <i>Z</i> -2-bromo-3-butyl-2-hexene			H <sub>3</sub> C	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	A B C D
(ii)	What is the major organic product from the reaction of <i>trans</i> -2-bromo-1-methyl-cyclohexane with sodium ethoxide (ethanol solvent) at 80 °C?						
	E. 1-methylcyclohexeneF. 2-methylcyclohexeneG. 3-methylcyclohexeneH. cis-1-ethoxy-2-methylcyclohexene						F G H
(iii)	What is the ma	jor product of the rea	action of 1,2-dibromo	butane with zinc n	netal		
	I. 1-butyne	J. 1-butene	K. 2-butyne	L. 1-butanol			ו J K
(iv)	Arrange the following compounds in order of <i>decreasing reactivity</i> to dehydration upon treatment with hot concentrated sulfuric acid.						Ĺ
	i. methanol	ii. 1-propanol	ii. 1-propanol iii. 2-propanol iv. 2-methyl-2-propanol			bl	M N
	<b>M.</b> ii>iii>i>iv	<b>N.</b> i>ii>iii>iv	<b>O.</b> iv>i>ii>iii	<b>P.</b> iv>iii>ii>l			O P
(v)	Which of the following is the major product obtained by the reaction of 1-butyne with two molar equivalents of hydrogen bromide?						Q
	<b>Q.</b> 1,1-dibromobutane <b>S.</b> 2,2-dibromobutane		<b>R.</b> 1,2-dibromobutane <b>T.</b> 2-bromo-1-butene				R S T
(vi)	When propene is treated with hydrogen chloride in ethanol, very little 2-chloropropane is obtained. What is the major organic product? Use your understanding of mechanisms to predict an alternative product.						U V W
	<b>U.</b> 1-chloropropane <b>W.</b> 2,3-dichloropropane		<ul><li>V. ethyl propyl ether</li><li>X. ethyl isopropyl ether</li></ul>				
(vii)	) Arrange the fo	llowing in order of <i>in</i>	creasing reactivity for	r addition to the do	ouble bond	of alkenes.	Y Z AA
	Y. HI < HBr < H AA. HF < HCl <		<b>Z.</b> HF < HBr < HCl < HI <b>BB.</b> HCl < HBr < HI < HF			E	
(viii	excess hydroge		from a flowering plan al, it gives a compour				CC DD EE FF
	<b>CC.</b> one double bond, two rings <b>EE.</b> two double bonds, two rings		<b>DD.</b> two double bonds, one ring <b>FF.</b> three double bond, one ring				

2. Provide the structures and reagents to complete the following reaction schemes.



3. (20 points) The following transformations *cannot* be performed in a single step. Provide sequences of reactions, showing reagents and isolated synthetic intermediates, to achieve each transformation. *PROBLEM SOLVING HINTS: Each of these transformations requires 2-3 steps.* Approach this type of problem by asking yourself what the final product can, in fact, be made from. Can this compound be prepared from the given starting material?



 (12 points) Compound W, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>14</sub>, undergoes reaction with excess bromine to form compound X, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>14</sub>Br<sub>2</sub>. Reaction of W with ozone, followed by Zn/HOAc affords compound Z.

