DAWSON COLLEGE

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY & CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY ORGANIC CHEMISTRY (II) 202-BZG-05

WINTER 2007

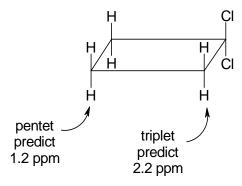
FINAL EXAMINATION

Те	achers: E. Cadieux, I. Dionne, D. Montecalvo				
St	udent Name and Number: Answers				
In	structions:				
1.	This examination package has $\underline{10}$ questions and $\underline{17}$ pages. It is your responsibility to ensure that there are no pages missing.				
2.	. Please write your name and student number before beginning the exam.				
3.	. Answer all questions directly on the exam pages in the spaces provided.				
4.	. Write in ink or you may lose the right to grieve the exam grade.				
5.	. Write clearly. Illegible answers will result in grade deductions.				
6.	5. Do not detach any of the sheets in this package.				
7.	. Two blank pages are provided at the end of the examination package for your <u>rough work</u> . <u>Your teacher will not look at any work written on those pages</u> .				
8.	. Calculators are not permitted.				
9.	Molecular models are permitted but may not be passed to other students.				
10	. Unless otherwise indicated, structural formulas must be shown with all hydrogen atoms, except in ring structures where bond-line formulas are permitted.				
	1/ 16				
	2 / 8 6 / 2 10 / 10 Total / 40				
	3 / 15				
	4. /6 8. /6				

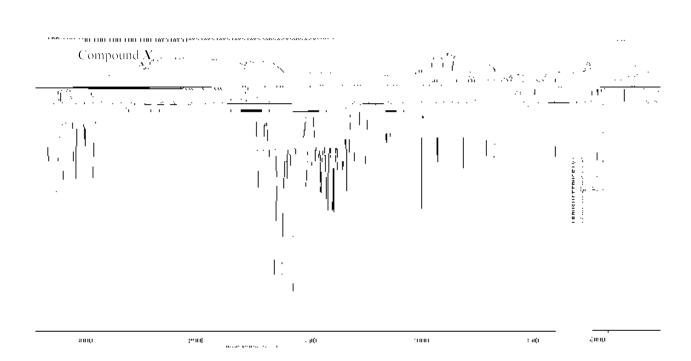
1.	Provide appropriate names or structural for	ormulas for the following:	(16 marks)	
	(b)			
	(c) 4-oxo-3-chlorobutanoic acid			
	(d)			
	(e) benzyl benzoate			
	(f)			
	(g) ethyl phenyl ether			
	(h)			

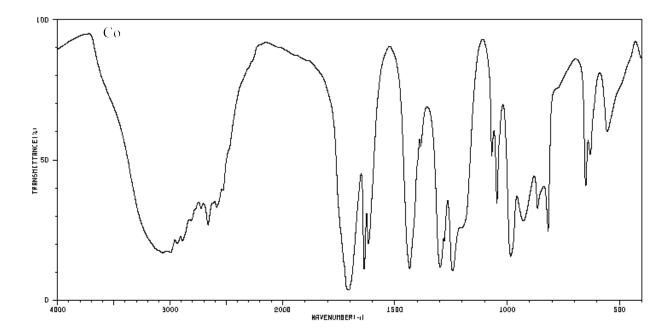
- 2. Propose a structure for each of the following compounds based on the ¹H NMR (8 marks) information.
 - (a) $C_5H_{10}O$ 0.95 δ doublet 2.10 δ singlet 2.43 δ septet

- (b) $C_4H_6Cl_2$
 - 1.4 δ pentet (5 peaks)
 - 2.1 δ triplet



3. An unknown chemical,





Proposed structures:

Compound X

$Compound\ \underline{Y}$

Compound \underline{Z}

$$\begin{array}{c} O \\ H_2C=CH-C-N \\ R \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{"Z" 115} \quad H_2N-R \\ \\ IR \text{ - doublet} \quad \text{mass of "R" is 99 amu} \\ 3290 \quad \quad \text{has C=O (28)} \\ 3350 \quad \qquad 99 \text{ -28 = 71 amu} \\ \text{fragment C_5H_{11} reasonable} \end{array}$$

4. (a) Why are NH_3 and CH_3NH_2 no longer nucleophiles in acidic solution? (2 marks)

$$\ddot{N}H_3$$
 + H^{\dagger} \longrightarrow NH_4^{\dagger}
 $CH_3\ddot{N}H_2$ H^{\dagger} \longrightarrow

(b) Why does a Grignard reagent not attack and bond to the carbonyl carbon of a carboxylic acid? (2 marks)

(c) Only 15% of 2,4-pentanedione exists as the enol tautomer in water, but 92 % (2 marks) exists as the enol tautomer in hexane. Explain why this is so.

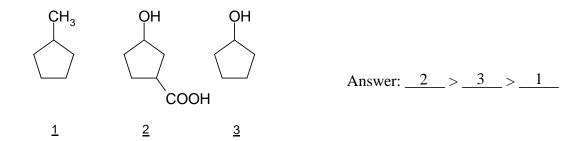
5. Give a detailed step-by-step mechanism to show how the products of the following (10 marks) reaction are formed. Used the curved arrow convention to show electronic movements.

(a)
$$\leftarrow$$
 + 2 HI \rightarrow + H₂O \leftarrow .O.:

(b)
$$C-O-CH_3$$
 + NaOH H_2O $C-O^-Na^+$ CH₃OH

6. Rank the following compounds in order of decreasing solubility in water. (2 marks)

<u>Do not</u> explain.



7. (a) Indicate the aldehyde or ketone from which the following compound would be formed by an aldol addition (2 marks)

2-ethyl-3-hydroxyhexanal

product is from butanal, additon with itself

(b) What carbonyl compound and what phosphonium ylide are required in the last step of the Wittig synthesis of the following alkene? Provide <u>two routes</u> to achieve this synthesis.

$$\begin{array}{c} \operatorname{CH_3CH_2CH_2CH} = \operatorname{C-CH_3} \\ \operatorname{CH_3} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} & & & \mathsf{P} \overset{+}{\longleftarrow} \mathsf{Ph}_3 \\ \mathsf{CH_3CH_2CH=O} & \mathsf{and} & & & & \\ \mathsf{C} \overset{-}{\longleftarrow} \mathsf{CH}_3 \\ & & & \mathsf{CH}_3 \end{array}$$

or

$$\begin{tabular}{lll} $\mathsf{CH_3CH_2CH_2} & \bar{\ddot{\mathsf{CH}}} - \bar{\ddot{\mathsf{C}}} \\ & -\ddot{\mathsf{C}} - \mathsf{P} - \mathsf{Ph_3} \\ & \mathsf{CH_3} \\ \end{tabular} & \mathsf{O} = \mathsf{C} - \mathsf{CH_3} \\ & \mathsf{CH_3} \\ \end{tabular}$$

(c) The Gabriel synthesis is used to make what class of compound (functional group)? (1 mark)

primary amines

8.	Provide brief answers to the following questions, concerning your laboratory work.	(6 marks)

- (a) What technique did you use to separate the clove oil (eugenol) from the ground cloves? steam distillation
- (b) What apparatus was used to remove a volatile solvent from a final nonvolatile product, other than a distillation?

rotary (flask) evaporator

(c) What color is β -carotene? Is this compound uv-visible active? red-orange

definitely active in visilbel range (absorbs in blue-green region)

(d) Name 2 techniques, other than spectroscopy (IR, NMR, MS, uv-vis), that can be used to verify the identity of a product.

thin layer chromatography refractive index m.p. b.p.

etc.

9.	Supply missing major organic products.	(25 marks)
	(a)	
	CH ₃ C	
	(b)	
	(c)	
	(d)	
	(e)	
	(f)	
	(g)	

(h) CH ₃ CH ₂ C≡CH	2 HBr ──►	



(j)

(k)

(1)

(m)





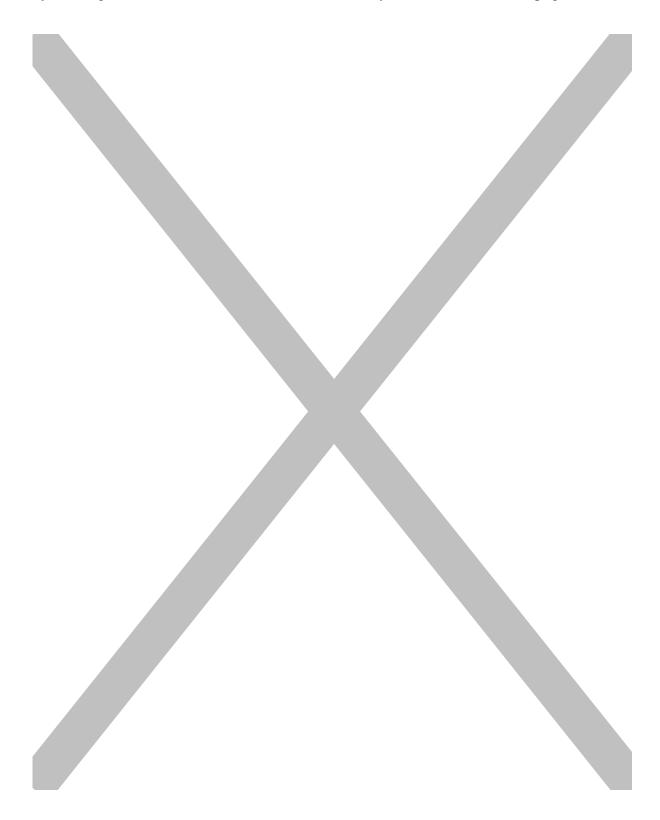
(o)

(p)

(q)

(r)

For your rough work. Your teacher will not look at any work written on this page.



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