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科目:有機化學

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注意:本試題包含單選題及問答題兩部份

Part I. 單選題 (25 題,50 分)

Which functional groups are present in the molecule of capsaicin?

#### Capsaicin

(A) Alkene, ketone, amine, alcohol, ester

(B) Alkene, ketone, alcohol, ether

(C) Alkene, amine, phenol, ether

(D) Ether, phenol, alkene, amide

(E) Ester, phenol, alkene, amide

- 2. Regarding the use of potassium tert-butoxide as a base in E2 reactions, it is incorrect to state that:
- (A) this base is more effective than ethoxide ion, because it (tert-BuOK) is the more basic of the two.
- (B) it tends to give the anti-Zaitsev, i.e., Hofmann, product.
- (C) it is more reactive in dimethyl sulfoxide than it is in tert-butyl alcohol.
- (D) it favors E2 reactions over competing S<sub>N</sub>2 reactions.
- (E) it will form, predominantly, the more stable alkene.
- 3. The preferred conformation of cis-3-tert-butyl-1-methylcyclohexane is the one in which:
- (A) the tert-butyl group is axial and the methyl group is equatorial.
- (B) the methyl group is axial and the tert-butyl group is equatorial.
- (C) both groups are axial.
- (D) both groups are equatorial.
- (E) the molecule exists in a boat conformation.
- 4. Which of the following molecules is achiral?
- (A) (2R,3R)-2,3-Dichloropentane

(B) (2R,3S)-2,3-Dichloropentane

(C) (2S,4S)-2,4-Dichloropentane

(D) (2S,4R)-2,4-Dichloropentane

- (E) Two of these
- 5. Which statement is **not** true for a meso compound?
- (A) The specific rotation is 0°.
- (B) There are one or more planes of symmetry.
- (C) A single molecule is identical to its mirror image.
- (D) More than one stereogenic center must be present.
- (E) The stereochemical labels, (R) and (S), must be identical for each stereogenic center.

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	6. Which of these is <b>not</b> a Lewis acid?					
	(A) AlBr <sub>3</sub>	(B) BCl <sub>3</sub>				
	(C) Ph <sub>3</sub> P	(D) $D^+$				
	(E) All the above are Lewis acids					
	7. You want to synthesize 3-methyl-2-pen	tene from 2-chloro-3-methylpentane. Which	reagent would you			
	use?	NOTE THAT IS NOT THE PARTY OF T				
	(A) CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> ONa, CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> OH, heat	(B) HCl, heat				
	(C) $NH_3(aq)$ , $25^{\circ}C$	(D) CH <sub>3</sub> CO <sub>2</sub> Na, CH <sub>3</sub> CO <sub>2</sub> H, heat				
	(E) CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> OH, heat					
	array a	yl-1-butene. The major product of the reaction	n would be			
	8. Consider the addition of HCl to 3-methy	(B) 2-Chloro-2-methylbutane	n would be.			
	(A) 1-Chloro-2-methylbutane	(D) 2-Chloro-3-methylbutane				
	(C) 1-Chloro-3-methylbutane	(b) 2-cmoro-3-moniyionano				
	(E) 1-Chloropentane					
	9. How many chemically distinct <sup>1</sup> H NMR	R signals are there in the following compound?				
	9. How many chemicany distance 17 with					
		CICH <sub>2</sub> CHCH <sub>3</sub>				
		Br (C) 2				
	(A) 1	(C) 3				
	(D) 4 (E) 5					
	10. The marking of 1 butone with HBr in	the presence of peroxides yields 1-bromobutar	ne. The mechanism			
	for the reaction involves:	the proponed of perentage yields				
	(A) attack on the alkene by a Br <sup>+</sup> ion.	(B) attack on the alkene by a $H^+$ ion.				
	(C) attack on the alkene by a bromine atom.	Br. (D) attack on the alkene by a hydrogen a	ntom, H·.			
	(E) isomerization of the 2-bromobutane production					
	(2) 15011-11111	16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 1	*			
	11. Which of the reagents/techniques listed below would serve as the basis for a simple chemical test to					
		$H_2CHO$ and $CH_3CH_2CH=CHCH_2CH_2CH_2OH$ ?				
	(A) KMnO <sub>4</sub>	(B) IR spectroscopy				
	(C) Br <sub>2</sub> in CCl <sub>4</sub>	(D) A) and B)				
	(E) All of the above					
-		*				
	12. A thermodynamically-controlled reaction will yield predominantly:					
	(A) the more/most stable product.					
	(B) the product whose formation requires the smallest free energy of activation.					
	(C) the product that can be formed in the fe					
	(D) the product that is formed at the fastest	rate.				

(E) the product which possesses the greatest potential energy.

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13.	In the molecular orbital model of the cyclopentadienyl cation	, how mai	ny non-bonding	molecular	orbitals
are t	there?	84			

(A) 0

(B) 1

(C)2

(D)3

(E) 4

- 14. Which of these is the rate-determining step in the nitration of benzene?
- (A) Protonation of nitric acid by sulfuric acid.
- (B) Protonation of sulfuric acid by nitric acid.
- (C) Loss of a water molecule by the protonated species to produce the nitronium ion.
- (D) Addition of the nitronium to benzene to produce the arenium ion.
- (E) Loss of a proton by the arenium ion to form nitrobenzene.
- 15. Which reagent(s) would you use to carry out the following transformation?

→ benzoic acid toluene -

(A) Br2, heat, and light

(B) KMnO<sub>4</sub>, OH, heat (then H<sub>3</sub>O<sup>+</sup>)

(C) Cl<sub>2</sub>, FeCl<sub>3</sub>

(D) HNO<sub>3</sub>/H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>

(E) SO<sub>3</sub>/H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>

- 16. The <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of a compound with formula C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>14</sub>O gives two signals. Which of these structures is a possible one for this compound?
- (A) 2-Heptanone
- (B) 3-Heptanone

(C) 2,4-Dimethyl-3-pentanone

(D) 2,2-Dimethyl-3-pentanone

(E) Two of the above

17. What would be the product of the following reaction sequence?

(A) I (D) IV

(E) V

18. Identify the reagent(s) that would bring about the following reaction:

CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>COCl ———— CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CHO

(A) H<sub>2</sub>/Ni

(B) Li/liq.NH<sub>3</sub>

(C) LiAlH[OC(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>]<sub>3</sub>, ether

(D) NaBH<sub>4</sub>, CH<sub>3</sub>OH

(E) LiAlH4, ether

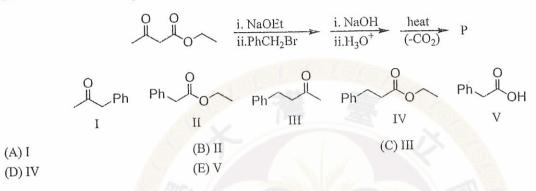
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19. Which of the reactions listed below would serve as a synthesis of benzyl acetate, CH<sub>3</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>?

- (A) Benzyl alcohol + acetic anhydride
- (B) Benzyl alcohol + acetic acid + H<sub>3</sub>O<sup>+</sup>
- (C) Benzyl alcohol + acetyl chloride
- (D) Answers A) and C) only

(E) Answers A), B), and C)

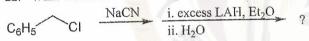
20. What would be the product, P, of the following reaction sequence?



21. Which compound would be formed when 2-methylbutanal is treated with a solution of NaOD in D2O? CH2DCH2CHCHO CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CDCDO CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CHCDO CH3CHDCHCHO CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CDCHO (E) ĊНз

- (A)
- CH<sub>3</sub>
- (C)
- (D)
- ĊНа
- ĊH₃

22. What would be the final organic product of the following reaction?



- (A) C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CI<sub>1</sub><sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H
- (B) C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>
- (C) C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)CN

- (D)  $C_6H_5CH_2CH=NH$
- (E) C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>
- 23. Which reagent will distinguish between C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>NH<sub>2</sub> and (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub>NH?
- (A) HCl (aq)

- (B) NaOH (aq)
- (C) C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>SO<sub>2</sub>Cl/OH, then H<sub>3</sub>O<sup>+</sup>

(D) Br<sub>2</sub>/CCl<sub>4</sub>

(E) KMnO<sub>4</sub>

24. What are the correct designations for the stereogenic centers in this aldose?

- (A) 2R, 3S, 4R
- (B) 2R, 3S, 4S

(C) 2S, 3R, 4R

- (D) 2S,3S,4R
- (E) 2R, 3R, 4S

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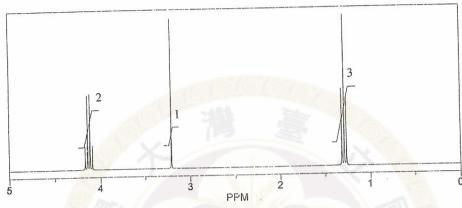
25. What would be the major product of the following reaction?

#### Part II. 問答題 (6題,50分)

- 1. Draw the Lewis structure of the nitrite ion, NO<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>, clearly indicating resonance contributors as well as non-bonding pairs of electrons and formal charges, as relevant. (6 points)
- 2. Give a detailed reaction mechanism for the reaction expected to occur when 2-bromo-2-methylpentane is heated with methanol. Draw clear structural formulas of all relevant species and use curved arrows to represent electron flow. Also indicate which step is likely to be rate-determining. (10 points)
- 3. Propose a reasonable synthetic strategy for the synthesis of *trans*-6-methyl-3-heptene from 4-methyl-1-pentyne. (8 points)
- 4. The Lewis structures of both pyridine and pyrrole have an electron pair on the nitrogen atom, suggesting that both substances might possess basic properties. However, only pyridine reacts readily with HCl to form pyridinium chloride, while pyrrole is rather unreactive. Explain clearly, using relevant diagrams to illustrate/clarify your answer. (8 points)

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5. What is the structure of the compound in the following  $^{1}$ H-NMR spectrum with the molecular formula  $C_{7}H_{12}O_{4}$ ? The  $^{13}$ C-NMR spectrum shows peaks at 14.1, 40.8, 61.0 and 166.8 ppm.  $^{1}$ H-NMR spectrum is shown below and the relative integration is given. Please provide step-by-step explanations for your answers. (10 points)



6. What is the final product of the following reaction sequence? Give structural details of all significant intermediates. (8 points)