

Time: 50 minutes

Chemistry 212
Quiz III

Jan. 21, 1997
A. Salameh

~~X~~
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First Name: ~~ED~~ Tarek

Student Number: 92-17892 Section: 8 II IF

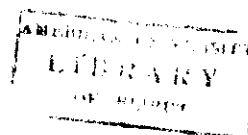
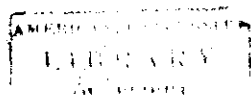
Question I 30 out of 36

II 27 out of 27

III 15 out of 15

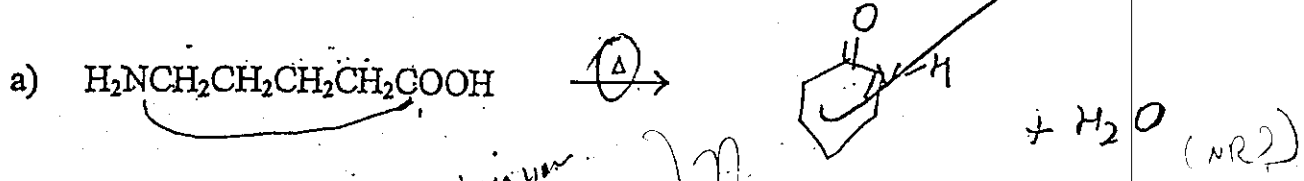
IV 08 out of 23

Total 80 out of 100%

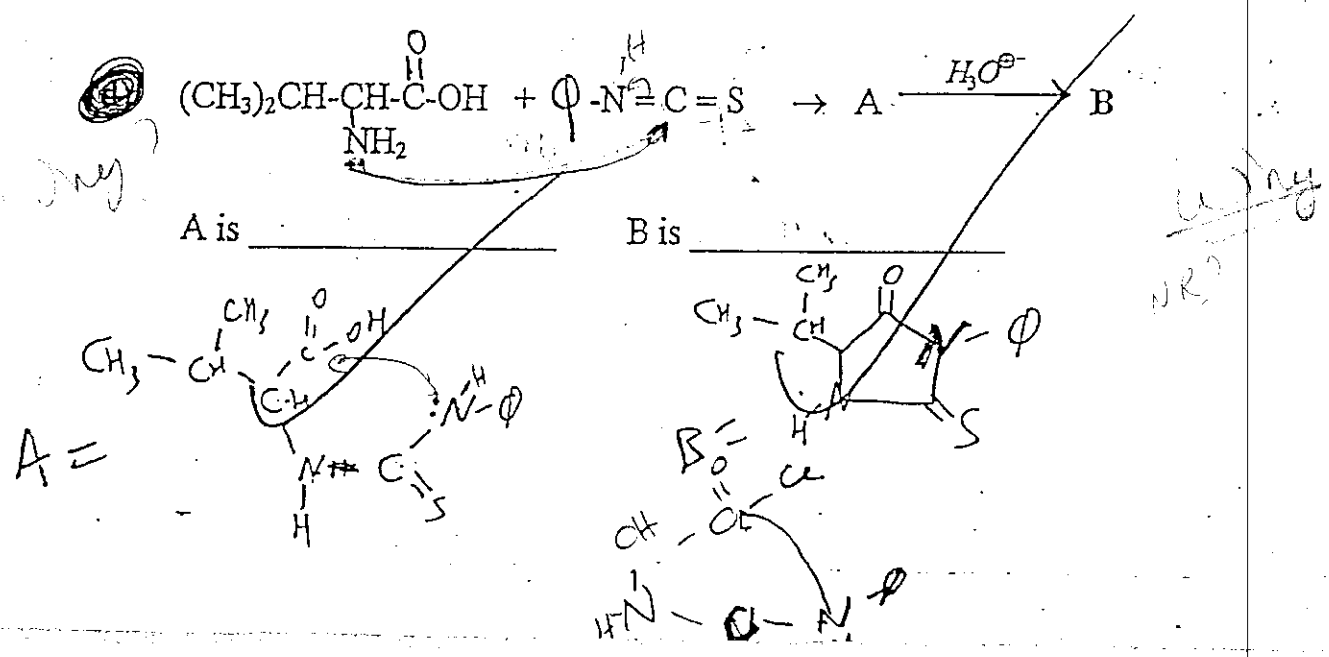
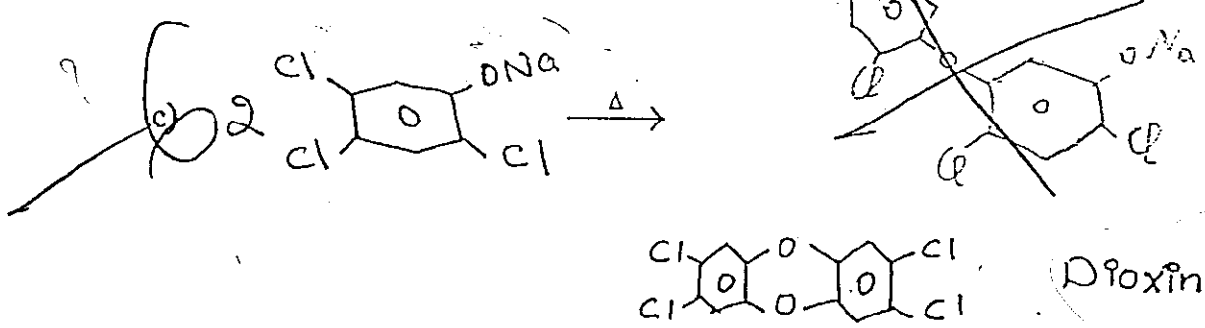
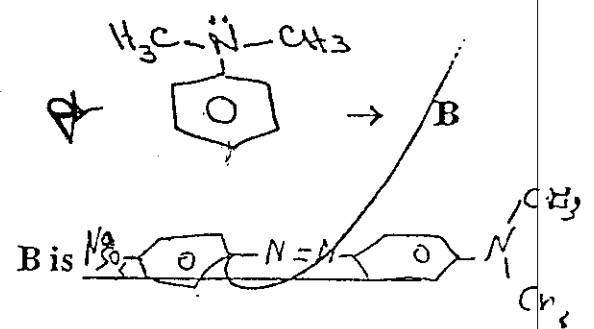
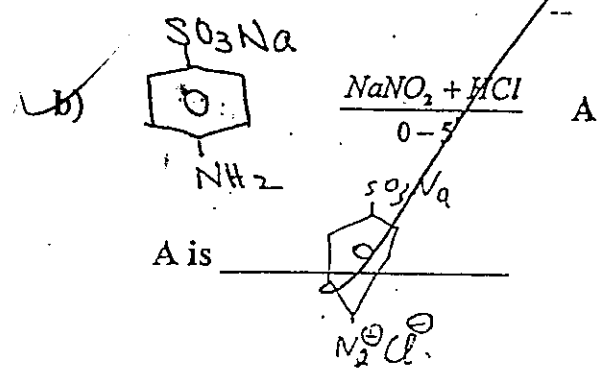


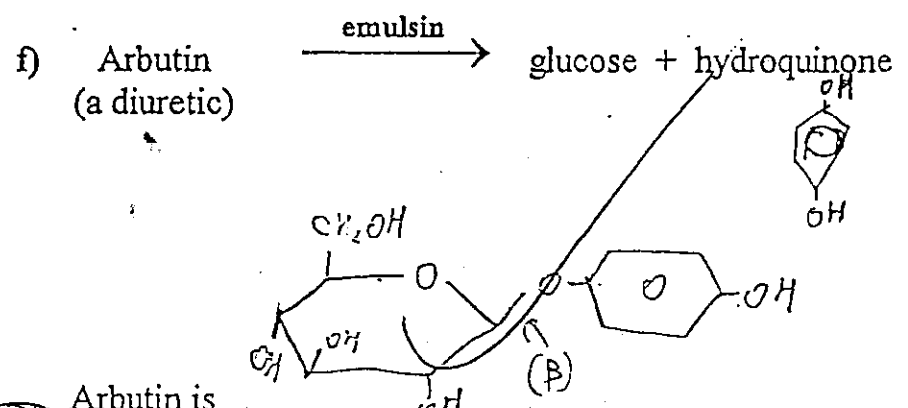
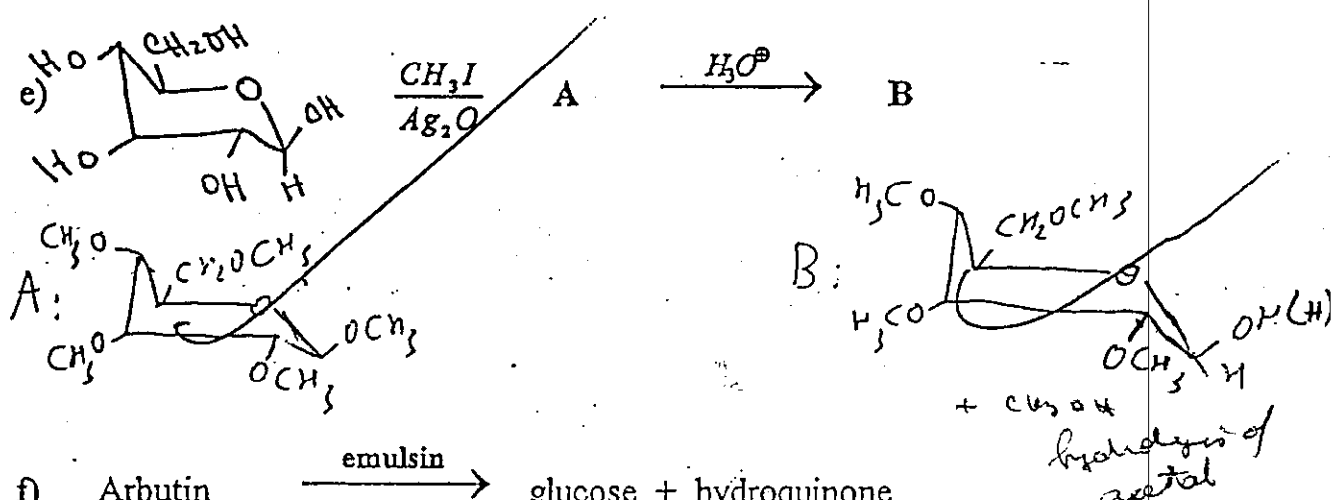
30

I (36%) Complete each of the following reactions specifying the major product where possible.



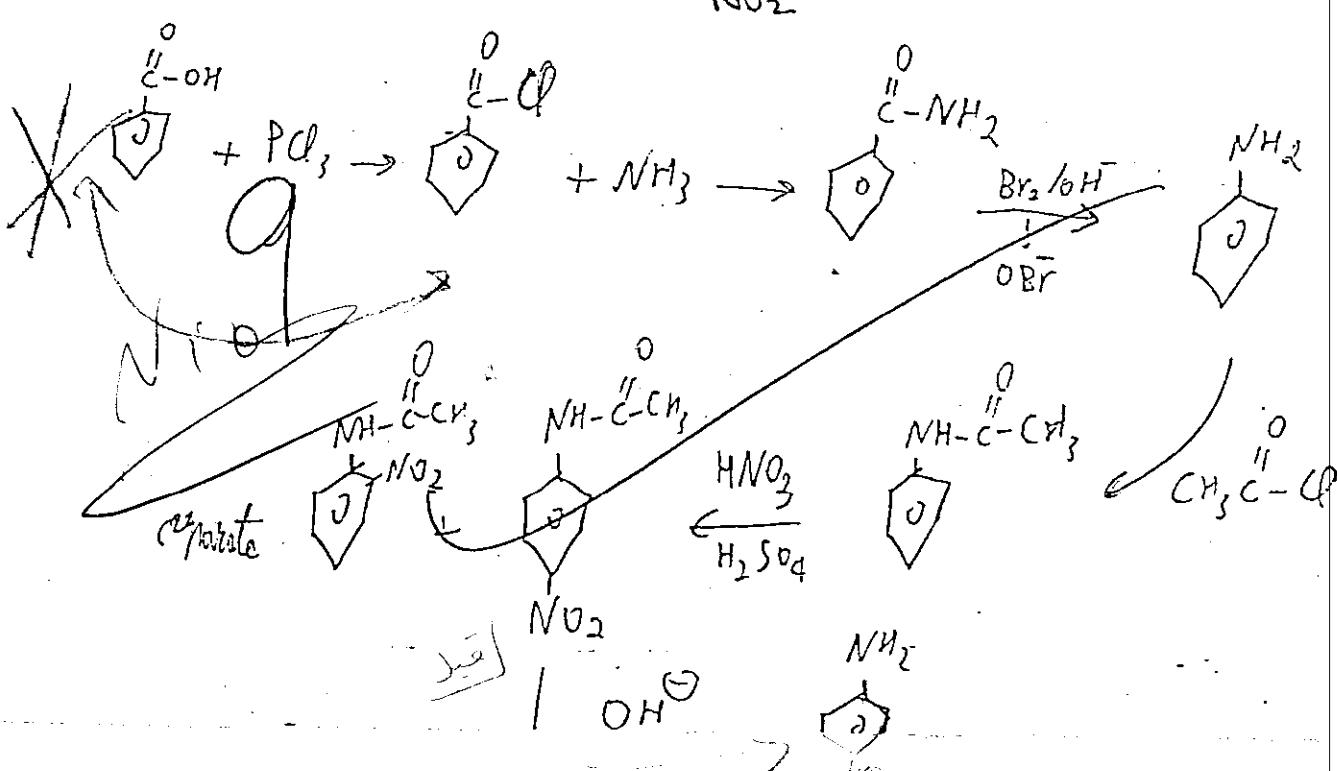
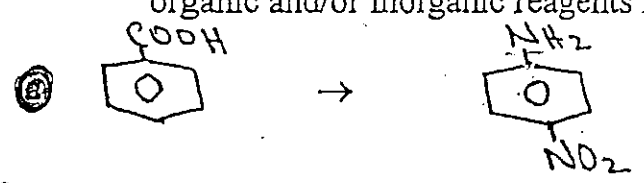
When you are heated \Rightarrow nucleophilic attack

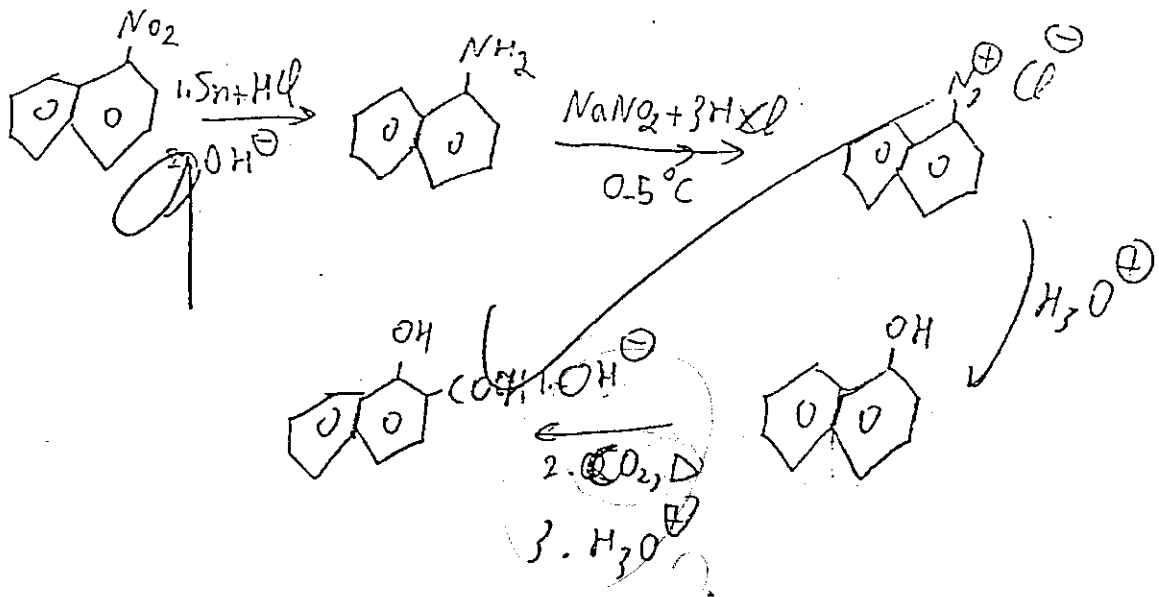
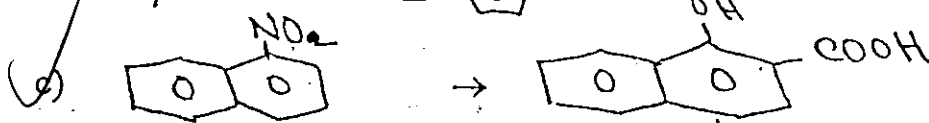
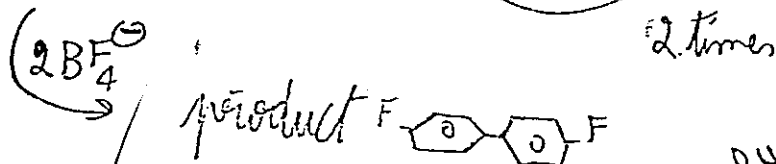
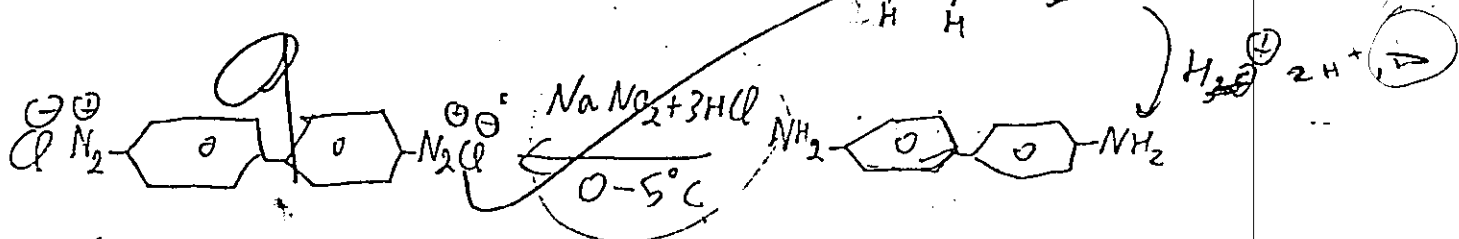
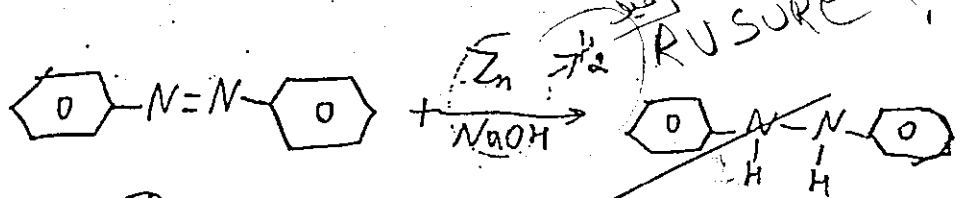
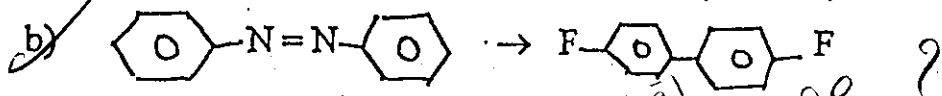




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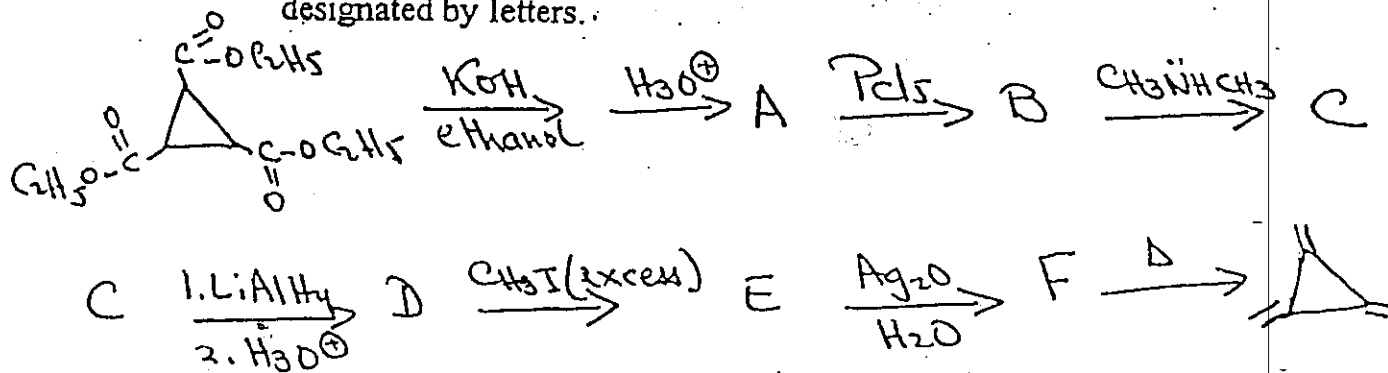
II (27%) Write chemical equations to show how each of the following transformations can best be accomplished. You may use any organic and/or inorganic reagents needed.



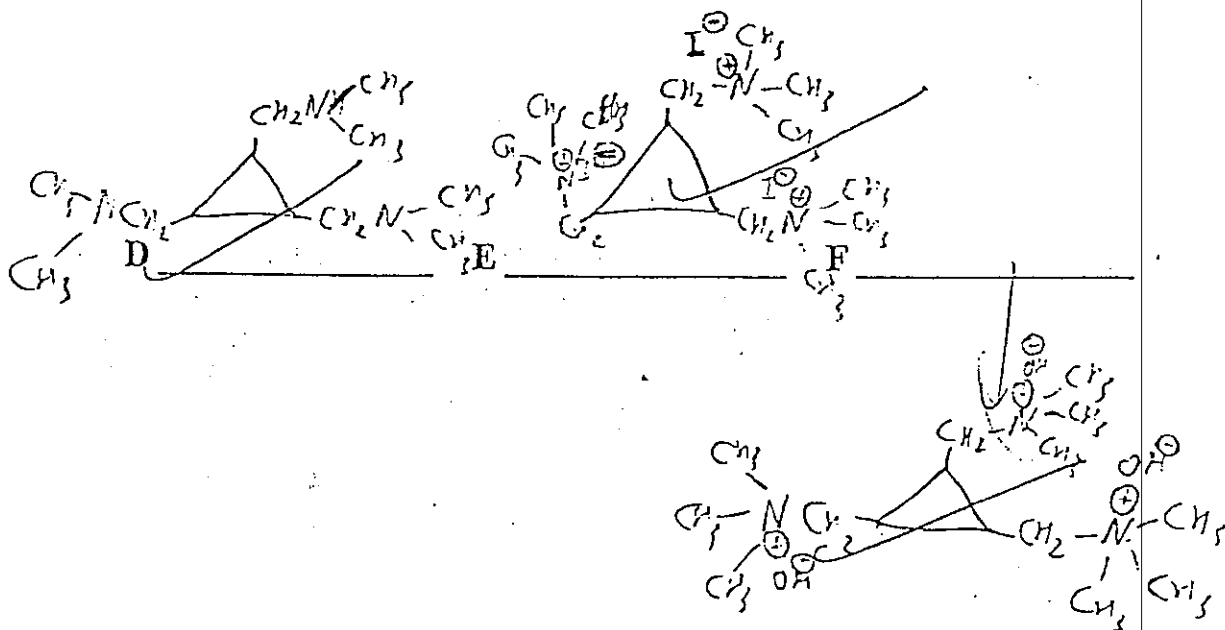
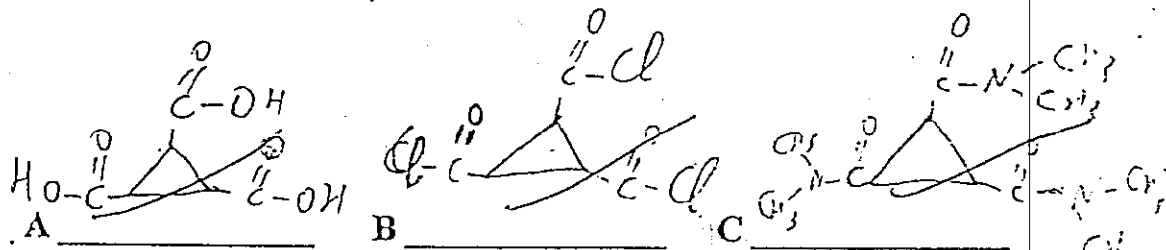


15

III (15%) Trimethylenecyclopropene, C_6H_6 , is a constitutional isomer of benzene. A sample of the compound was synthesized according to the method outlined below, to study its physical and chemical properties. Give the structural formulas for the compounds designated by letters.



Identify A → F



m-cyanoaniline > p-cyanoaniline
> diphenylamine

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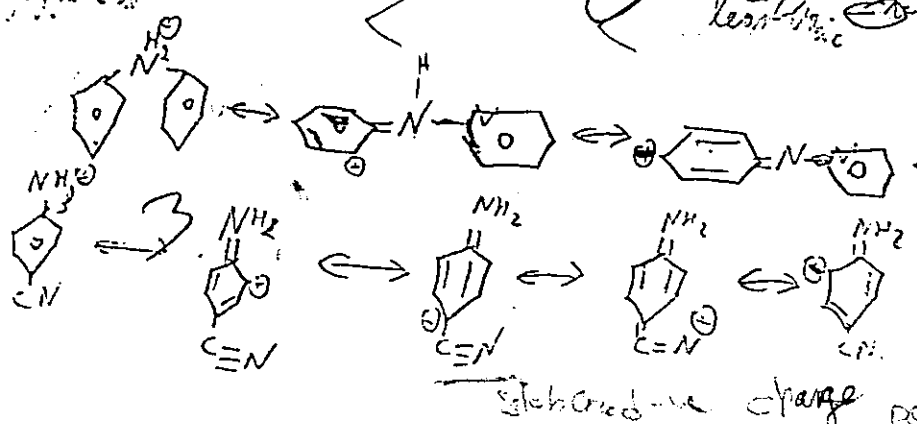
IV (23%)

a) Arrange the following in order of decreasing basicity (most basic first, least basic last). Justify your answer by using resonance.

diphenylamine, p-cyanoaniline and m-cyanoaniline.

diphenylamine > p-cyanoaniline > m-cyanoaniline

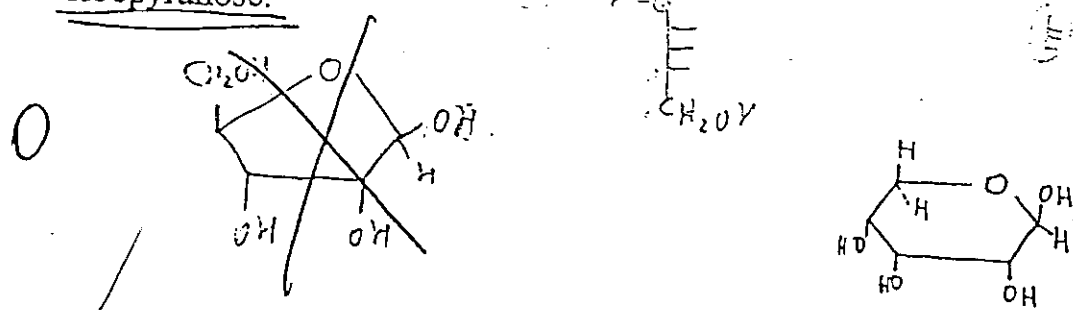
CN group isn't involved in resonance so it's less withdrawing than p. +ve charge less than 0 so it is more nucleophilic.



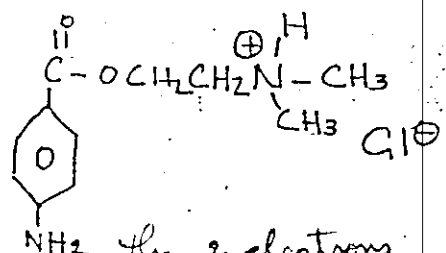
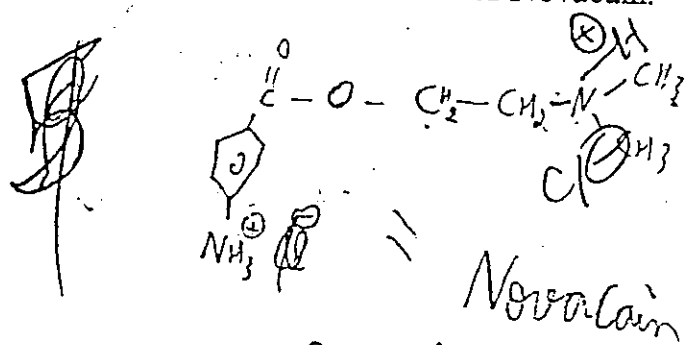
p-cyanoaniline is less electron withdrawing than m-cyanoaniline. please draw more than 1 answer.

b) In aqueous solutions at equilibrium 80% of ribose molecules are in the pyranose form. Draw a Haworth structural formula for β -D-ribofuranose.

50/100 Kat mya x 6 members + 4 is more stable



c) 2-(N,N-dimethylamino) ethyl p-aminobenzoate is the local anesthetic procaine that is widely used in dentistry as its hydrochloride salt, Novocain. Give the structure of Novocain.



The 2 electrons are not focused on N b/c of resonance

