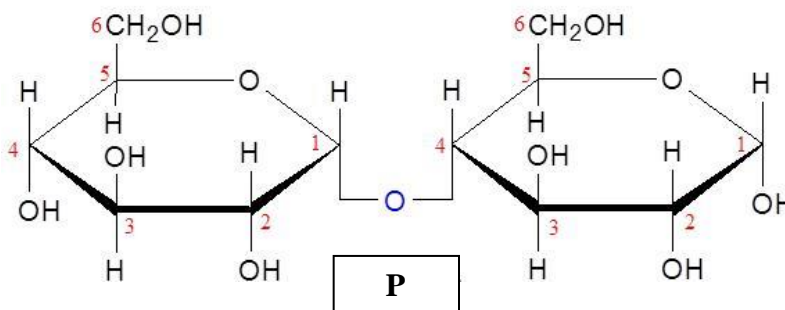


INTI INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
 FOUNDATION IN SCIENCE (CFSI)
 CHM1204: CHEMISTRY 2
 FINAL EXAMINATION: MAY2016 SESSION

Instructions: This paper consists of **FIVE (5)** questions. Answer any **FOUR (4)** questions in the answer booklet provided. All questions carry equal marks.

Question 1

- (a) Draw the skeletal structure (line-angle) for each of the following.
- 3-chloro-3-methylcyclobutene (2 marks)
 - 1-iodo-2-phenyl-3-octyne (2 marks)
 - 3-cyclopropyl-5-isopropylhexane (2 marks)
- (b) Draw the skeletal structure (line-angle) of all the products when 2-iodohexane is heated with potassium hydroxide and alcohol. (4 marks)
- (c) An alkene can be hydrated with a catalyst to produce an alcohol.
- Write a full chemical reaction when 2-methyl-2-pentene is hydrated. (4 marks)
 - Name the rule that is used to determine the major product of the reaction. (1 mark)
- (d) **P** is a disaccharide sugar formed by glycosidic linkage formed from two units of α -D-glucose molecules shown below:



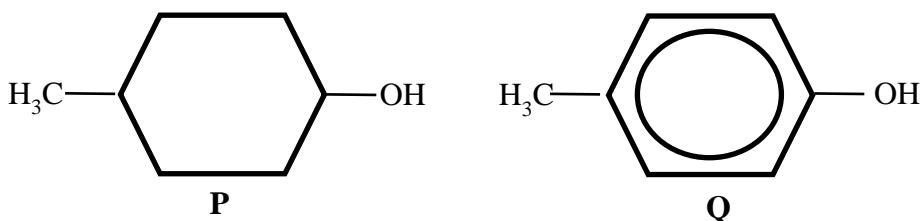
- Name the compound **P**. (1 mark)
- Name the type of glycosidic linkage formed in **P**. (1 mark)
- The α -D-glucose exists as a pair of enantiomers. Draw the structure of enantiomers in Fischer projection form. (4 marks)

- (e) Sucrose is a disaccharide sugar that can be refined from sugar cane.
- (i) Write the observation if sucrose is tested with Benedict's solution. (2 marks)
 - (ii) State your reason for your answer in (i). (2 marks)

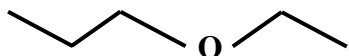
(TOTAL: 25 MARKS)

Question 2

- (a) Explain:
- (i) Between butane and butanol, which has higher boiling point? (2 marks)
- (ii) The solubility of phenol in a non-polar solvent. (2 marks)
- (b) The structural formula of two compounds, **P** and **Q** are shown below;



- (i) State the IUPAC name for **P** and **Q**. (4 marks)
- (ii) Suggest a reaction on **P** to produce an organic compound, **W** which can cause bromine water to become colorless. (2 marks)
- (c) This is an alkoxy compound, **X**.

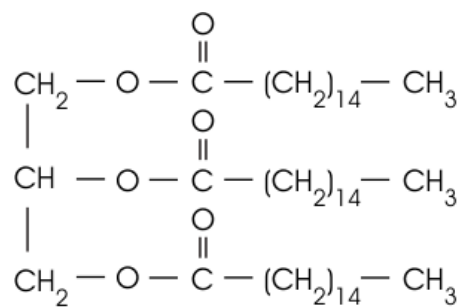


- (i) Give the IUPAC name for **X**. (2 marks)
- (ii) How to form **X** from alcohols? (2 marks)
- (d) Fatty acids can be classified as saturated and unsaturated fatty acids.
- (i) Give TWO differences between the two classes. (4 marks)
- (ii) Linolenic is an essential fatty acid with structure as shown below:



- (iii) State the physical state of linolenic fatty acid at room temperature. (2 marks)
- (e) Soap can be formed between triglycerides with an alkali.
- (i) Name the reaction to form soap. (1 mark)

- (ii) Write a complete reaction of below triglycerides to form a soap.



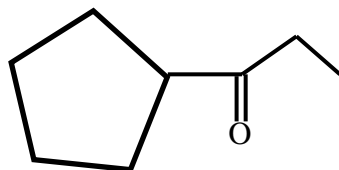
(4 marks)

(TOTAL: 25 MARKS)

Question 3

- (a) Give the IUPAC names for the product if each of the following compounds undergo oxidation reaction.

(i)

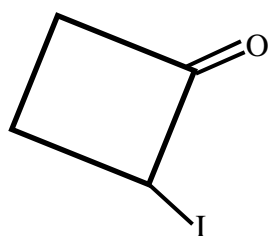


(2 marks)

- (ii) $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CHO}$

(2 marks)

(iii)



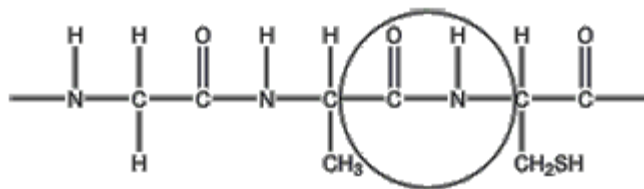
(2 marks)

- (b) **A** and **B** are carbonyl compounds consisting of three carbon atoms. When **A** and **B** undergo a reaction with potassium dichromate, it is observed that:

Compound	Observation
A	Orange solution
B	Blue-green solution

- (i) From the observation above, give the IUPAC name for **A** and **B**. (3 marks)
- (iii) Suggest another chemical test to differentiate between **A** and **B**. (1 mark)
- (c) There are four levels of protein structure and tertiary structure is one of the levels.
- (i) State the FOUR types of attractive forces that give rise to tertiary protein structure. (4 marks)
- (ii) State TWO differences between tertiary protein structure and quaternary protein structure. (2 marks)

- (d) A protein is built up of amino acids. The amino acid molecules are held together by a bond, X.



- (i) State the name of X. (2 marks)
- (ii) Name the reaction that forms a protein. (1 mark)
- (e) Enzyme is a protein compound that can act a catalyst in a reaction.
- (i) Explain how temperature can affect the activity of enzyme. (3 marks)
- (ii) List out other factors that can affect the rate of enzyme activity. (3 marks)

(TOTAL: 25 MARKS)

Question 4

- (a) The pKa values of several compounds are given below.

1.29	2.66	2.86	3.74	4.74
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- (i) Match the pKa values with the respective compounds below.

	Compound	pKa
A	CH ₂ ClCOOH	
B	CH ₂ FCOOH	
C	CH ₃ COOH	
D	CHCl ₂ COOH	
E	HCOOH	

(5 marks)

- (ii) Which of the compounds above is the strongest acid?

(2 marks)

- (iii) Explain the difference in the acid strength of compounds
- A**
- and
- B**
- .

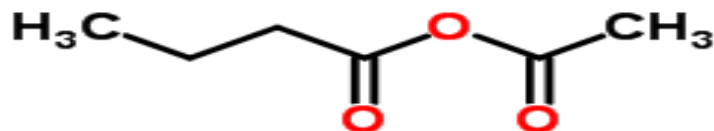
(3 marks)

- (b) Arrange the following compounds in order of increasing boiling point.

butanal, butanoic acid, butane, 1-butanol

(2 marks)

- (c)

**P**

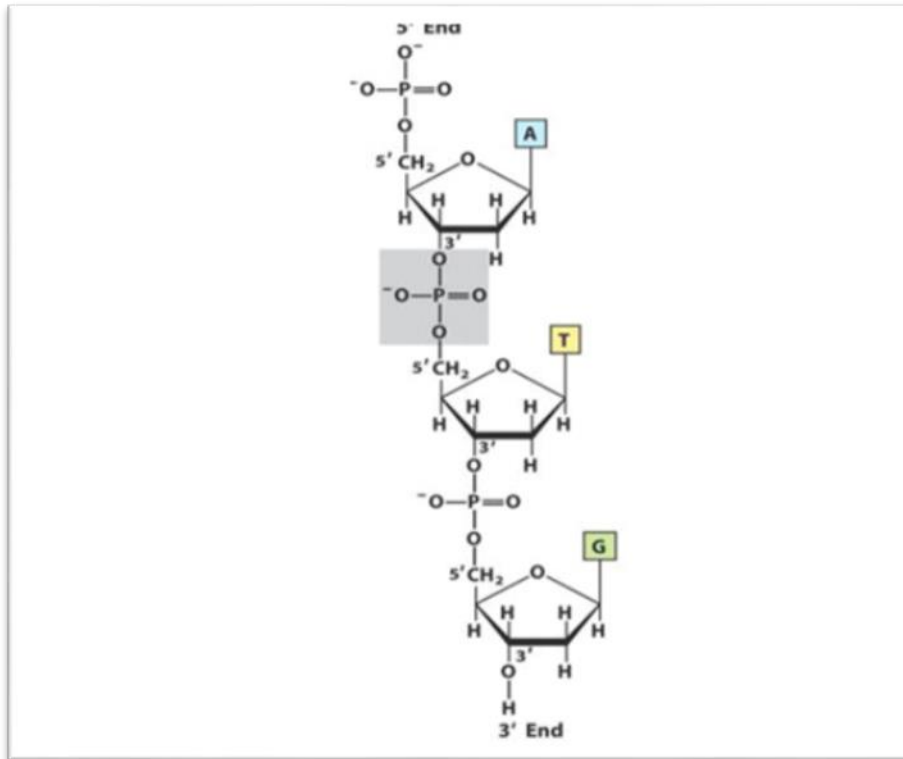
- (i) Draw full equation to show how
- P**
- can be formed.

(3 marks)

- (ii) Give the IUPAC name of
- P**
- .

(2 marks)

(d) The diagram below represents the formation of nucleotides.



- (i) Give the name of the ester linkage (as seen in box) in the diagram above. (1 mark)
- (ii) Name the process of polynucleotides formation. (1 mark)
- (iii) Classify the polynucleotide strand above as DNA or RNA strand. (1 mark)
- (iv) State the full name of all the bases A, T and G in the strand above. (3 marks)
- (v) Give TWO differences between RNA molecules and DNA molecules. (2 marks)

(TOTAL: 25 MARKS)

Question 5

(a) Give the degree (1°, 2° or 3° amines) and IUPAC name for each of the following compounds.

(i) $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$ (3 marks)

(ii) $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$ (3 marks)

(iii) $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{NH}(\text{CH}_3)$ (3 marks)

(iv)  (3 marks)

(b) Arrange the following compounds in increasing order of boiling point.

$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$, $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CHNHCH}_3$, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$ (2 marks)

(c) Outline the reaction on how to prepare N-ethyl-N-methyl-3-methylhexanamide from a carboxylic acid and an amine. (3 marks)

(d) Give a one-sentence summary of what happen during the reactions below;

(i) Metabolic pathway (2 marks)

(ii) Electron transport chain (2 marks)

(e) State the FOUR stages that food molecules undergo to provide energy. (4 marks)

(TOTAL: 25 MARKS)

-THE END-

CHM1204(F)/MAY2016/NadiaAbdShukor