$\qquad$

1-11. Multiple choice. Choose the best answer for the following questions (44 pts)

1. Which of the following is not a proper Lewis structure for ozone $\left(\mathrm{O}_{3}\right)$ ?
a.

b.

c.

d. a, b, and c are all proper Lewis structure
2. The geometry of an $\mathrm{sp}^{3}$ hybridized atom is . . .
a. tetrahedral
b. linear
c. trigonal planar
e. dumbell shaped.
3. Which of the following is $\underline{n o t}$ a resonance structure of azide ion $\left(\mathrm{N}_{3}{ }^{-}\right)$
a.

b.

c.

d. $\begin{array}{r}: \ddot{N}- \\ N \\ \cdots \\ \cdots\end{array}$
4. Which of the following represents the molecular orbital of the $\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{C}$ bond of ethane.
a.



d.

5. Which of the following acids would have the strongest conjugate base?
a. $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$ (ammonia)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& K_{\mathrm{a}}=10^{-32} \\
& K_{\mathrm{a}}=10^{-18}
\end{aligned}
$$

b. $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{COH}$ (methanol)
c. $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{CCO}_{2} \mathrm{H}$ (acetic acid) $K_{\mathrm{a}}=10^{-5}$
d. HCl (hydrochloric acid) $K_{\mathrm{a}}=10^{7}$
6. A primary carbon is . . .
a. the most reactive carbon of a molecule.
b. always numbered as 1 in the IUPAC nomenclature system.
c. a carbon bonded to only one other carbon atom.
d. the carbon of a complex substituent that is the point of attachment to the parent chain.
7. Which of the following is a Lewis Acid, but not a Bronsted acid?
a. ${ }^{+} \mathrm{NH}_{4}$
b. $\left(\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{C}\right)_{3} \mathrm{C}^{+}$
c. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
d. $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{C}-\mathrm{OH}$
name $\qquad$
8. Consider the following acid-base reaction. The equilibrium of the reaction ...

a. favors products.
b. favors reactants.
c. is approximately 1 .
d. can not be predicted based on the information given.
9. Which of the following is not a viable method for the preparation of 1-bromo-1methylcyclohexane?
a.

b.

c.

d. none of the above; $\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{b}$, and c are all viable methods
10. Which reagent is best for the conversion of 1-butanol to 1-chlorobutane?
a. HCl
b. $\mathrm{Cl}_{2}, \mathrm{~h} v$
c. $\mathrm{SOCl}_{2}$
d. All of the above; $\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{b}$, and c will work equally well.
11. Which functional groups are part of the compound below.

a. alcohol, alkene, carboxylic acid, and ketone
b. alcohol, aldehyde, alkene, and ketone
c. alcohol, alkene, ketone, and ester
d. alcohol, alkene, arene, and ketone
$\qquad$
12. Identify each pair below as constitutional isomers, stereoisomers, conformers, resonance forms, or identical. (14 pts)
a.


b. cyclohexylmethanol trans-2-methylcyclohexan-1-ol $\qquad$

$\qquad$

c.

d.


f.


e.



$\mathrm{CH}_{3}$


$\qquad$
g. 1-butanol
$\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{C}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{3}$
13. Consider the Newman projects of 2-methylbutane. Calculate the relative strain energy of each conformer. Show your work. (8 pts)

name $\qquad$
14. a. Draw all resonance forms of the nitrate ion $\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}{ }^{-}\right)$. Show the interconversion of the resonance forms using curved arrows. (9 pts)
b. Draw the resonance hybrid for the nitrate ion. (3 pts)
15. The equatorial conformation of methylcyclohexane is favored by $7 \mathrm{KJ} / \mathrm{mol}$ over the axial conformation; the equatorial conformation of 1-(1-methylethyl)cyclohexane is favored by 9 $\mathrm{KJ} / \mathrm{mol}$. Draw both chair conformations of cis-4-methyl-1-(1-methylethyl)cyclohexane. Which conformation is favored? (10 pts)
$\qquad$
16. Provide a complete mechanism for the reaction of 2-methyl-2-propanol and HCl to afford 2-chloro-2-methylpropane. (12 pts)
name $\qquad$


Total out of 100: $\qquad$

