**CHE1502**

( 477983)

May/June 2014

**GENERAL CHEMISTRY IB**

Duration 2 Hours

100 Marks

EXAMINERS  
FIRST  
SECONDPROF CA SUMMERS  
MR LG LESENYEHO

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Use of a non-programmable pocket calculator is permissible

Closed book examination

This examination question paper remains the property of the University of South Africa and may not be removed from the examination venue

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**EXAMINATION PAPER UNIQUE NUMBER: 477983**

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The examination paper consists of 25 pages (a periodic table is on page 25) plus 5 pages for rough work (pp 26-30) plus instructions for completion of the mark reading sheet

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The examination paper consists of two parts:

**SECTION A:** consists of 40 multiple choice questions –answer on marking reading sheet.

**SECTION B:** Written questions – answer in spaces provided on the examination paper.

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**SECTION A:** Each question is allocated TWO marks- 80 marks

**SECTION B:** 20 marks

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The multiple choice questions have four possible answers. In each case, provide only **ONE** answer to each question

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The use of molecular models is permissible

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**ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A AND SECTION B**

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**SECTION A**

This section consists of **40 MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS.**

Answer **ALL the questions in this section on the MARK READING SHEET**

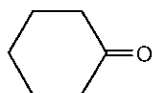
Unique Number **477983**

1 What type of bonding is found in the carbonate ion ( $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$ )?

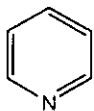
- (1) nonpolar covalent
- (2) ionic
- (3) a mixture of covalent and ionic
- (4) polar covalent

2 Which of the following compounds can easily accept a pair of electrons?

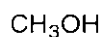
(1)



(2)



(3)



(4)

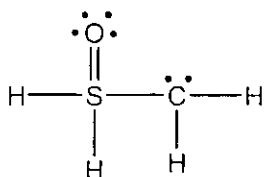


3 Identify the **INCORRECT** statement below

- (1) A radical reaction is a process involving symmetrical bond breaking and bond making
- (2) Heterolytic bond breakage occurs when both bonding electrons remain with one product fragment
- (3) An electrophile is a species which have an electron rich site that can form a bond with an electron poor site
- (4) Homolytic bond breakage occurs when one bonding electron remains with each product fragment

[TURN OVER]

4 In the structure below, the NON-ZERO formal charges are



- (1) +1 on S and -1 on C  
 (2) +1 on S and -1 on O  
 (3) -1 on S and +1 on C  
 (4) -1 on S and +1 on O

5 Which of the following is the CORRECT STRUCTURE of the compound 1,3-cyclohexadiene?

(1)



(2)



(3)



(4)



6 Which of the following is **NOT** a proper resonance form of 1,3-cyclohexadiene?

(1)

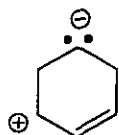


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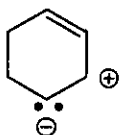
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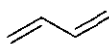
(3)



(4)

7 Which of the following species is **NOT** conjugated?

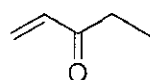
(1)



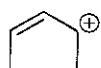
(2)



(3)

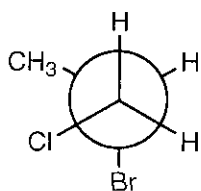


(4)

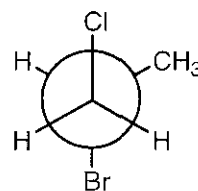


8 Which of the following pairs of compounds are constitutional isomers?

(1)

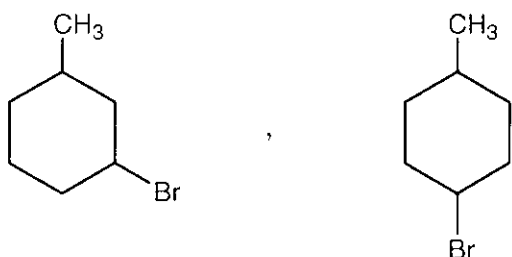


and

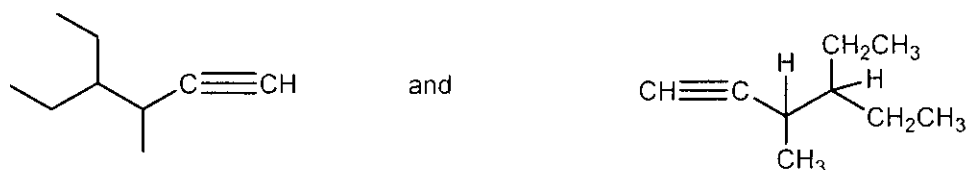


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(2)



(3)



(4)

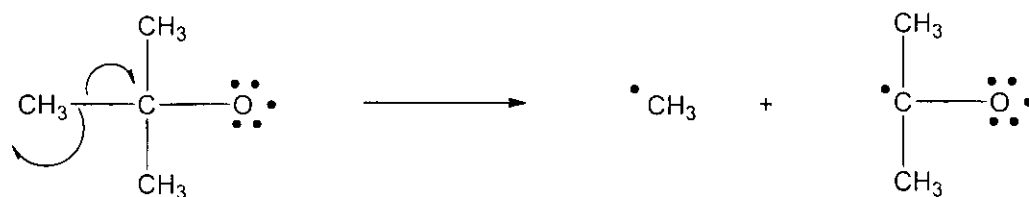


9 Which of the following reactions is a correct example of heterolysis?

(1)



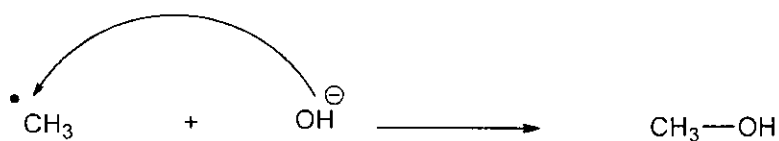
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(3)



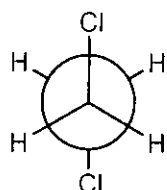
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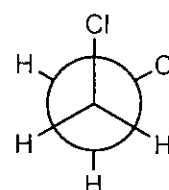
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10 Which of the following pairs of drawings represent THE IDENTICAL CONFORMATIONS OF THE SAME COMPOUND?

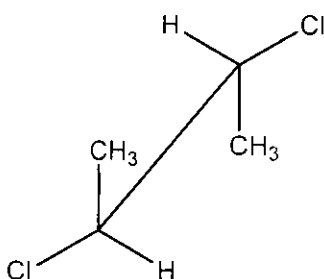
(1)



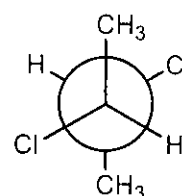
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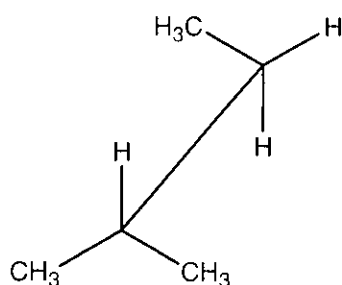
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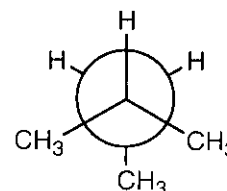
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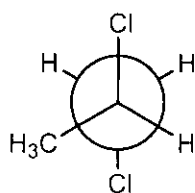
(3)



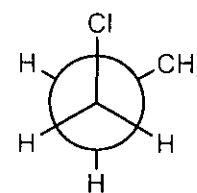
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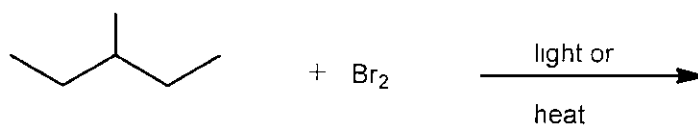
(4)



and

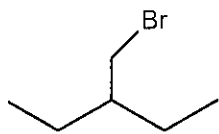


11 What is the MAJOR monobrominated product formed in the following reaction?

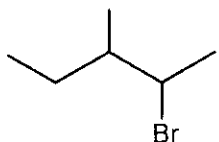


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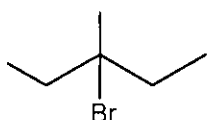
(1)



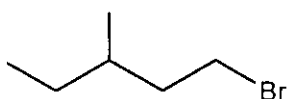
(2)



(3)



(4)

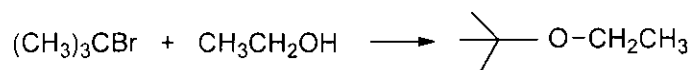


12 The reaction of bromine with butane gives primarily 2-bromobutane as the reaction product. Which of the following is the main reason for the outcome of the reaction?

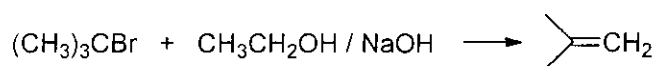
- (1) secondary free radicals have a higher stability than primary free radicals
- (2) butane easily forms free radicals
- (3) bromine reacts faster with butane than any other alkane
- (4) bromine forms reactive free radicals

13 Which of the following reactions is an elimination reaction?

(1)



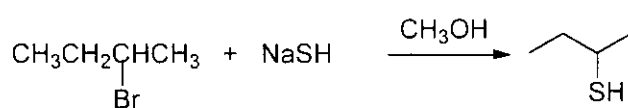
(2)



(3)



(4)



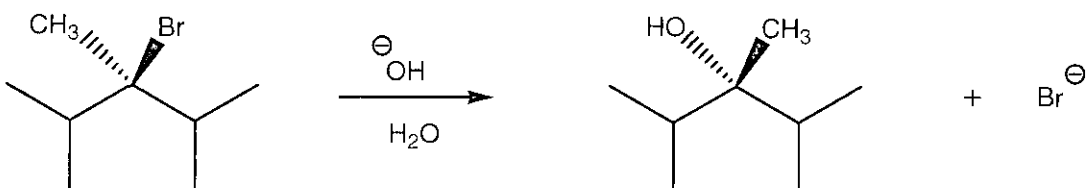
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14 Which reaction will take place THE FASTEST?

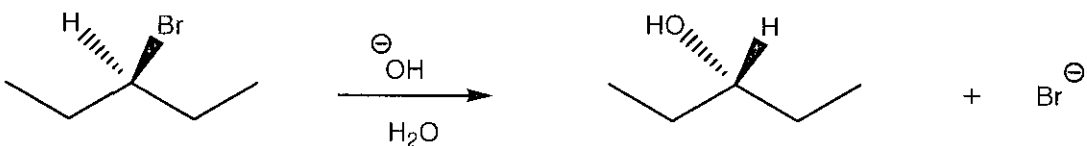
(1)



(2)



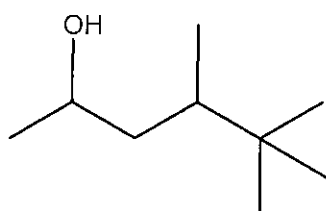
(3)



(4)



15 What is the IUPAC name of the molecule shown below?



- (1) 2,2,3-trimethylhexan-5-ol
- (2) 4,5,5-trimethylhexan-2-ol
- (3) 1,1,1,2-tetramethylpentan-4-ol
- (4) 4,5,5,5-tetramethylpentan-2-ol

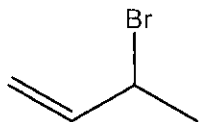
16 Alkyl halides may undergo nucleophilic substitution reaction according to the following reaction

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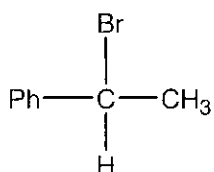


Which compound is the MOST REACTIVE under these conditions?

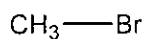
(1)



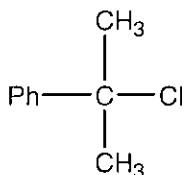
(2)



(3)

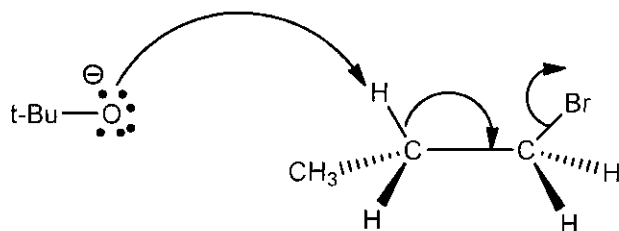


(4)



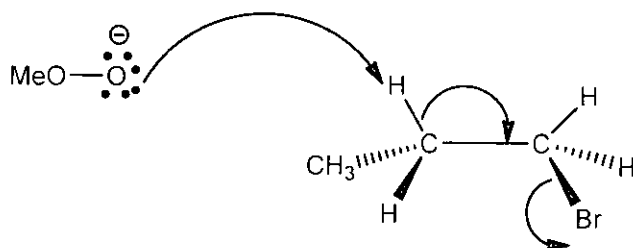
17 The mechanism for the E2 reaction of 1-bromopropane with methoxide anion in the presence of heat is

(1)

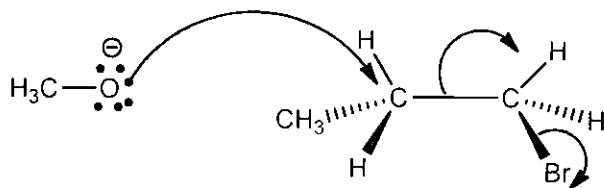


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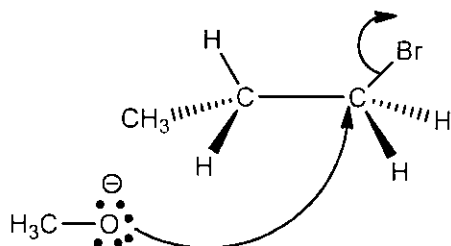
(2)



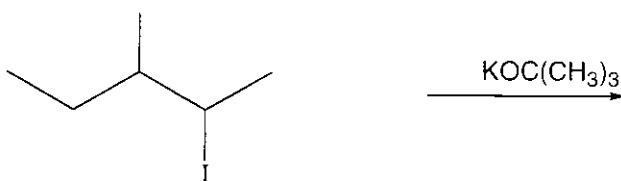
(3)



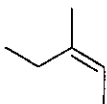
(4)



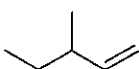
18 What is the major product formed in the following reaction?



(1)

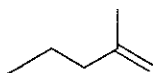


(2)

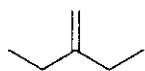


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(3)



(4)

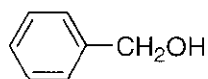


19 Which of the following alcohols CANNOT be oxidized by chromic acid?

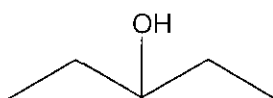
(1)



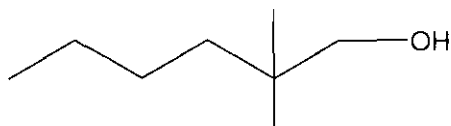
(2)



(3)



(4)

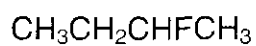


20 Which of the following molecules has a chiral (asymmetric) carbon atom?

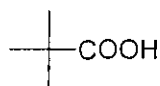
(1)



(2)



(3)

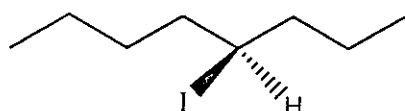


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(4)



- 21 The absolute configuration of a chiral carbon is defined as R- or S- according to the Cahn-Ingold-Prelog rules. What is the name for the following compound?

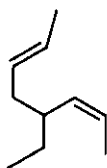


- (1) (R)-1-iodo-1-propylpentane  
 (2) (R)-4-iodooctane  
 (3) (S)-4-iodooctane  
 (4) (S)-1-iodo-1-propylpentane
- 22 Which of the following amines is most soluble in water?
- (1)  $\text{PhNH}_2$   
 (2)  $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{N}$   
 (3)  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$   
 (4)  $(\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2)_2\text{NH}$
- 23 Identify the secondary amine(s) in question 22 above

- (1) (1) and (3)  
 (2) (4) only  
 (3) none of the options is a secondary amine  
 (4) (2) only

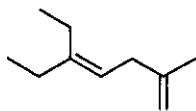
- 24 Which of the following structures contains ONLY *trans* double bonds?

(1)



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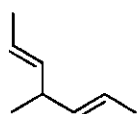
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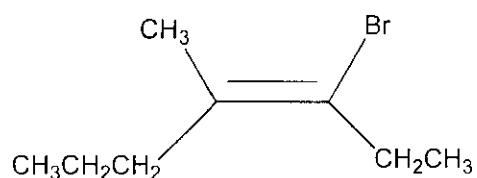
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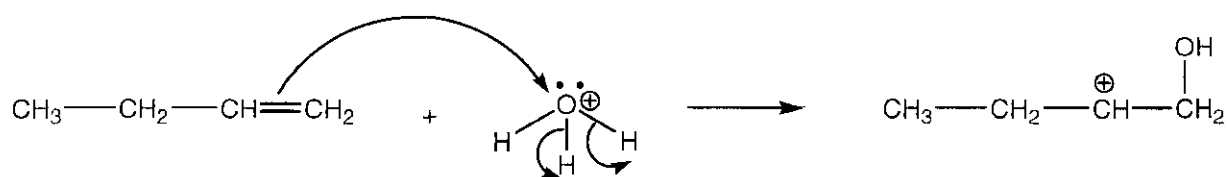
25 Name the following compound according to the IUPAC rules



- (1) (Z)-3-bromo-4-methylhept-3-ene  
 (2) (E)-1-bromo-1-ethyl-2-methylpent-1-ene  
 (3) (E)-3-bromo-4-methylhept-3-ene  
 (4) (Z)-3-bromo-2-propylpent-2-ene

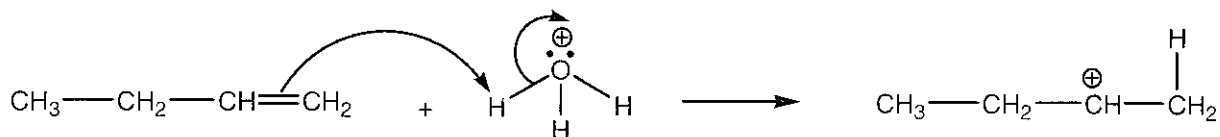
26 Which of the following mechanism best describes the reaction between 1-butene and  $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$  ?

(1)

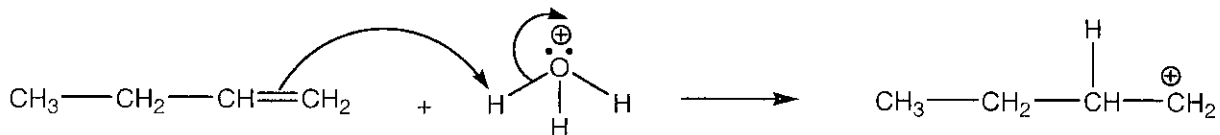


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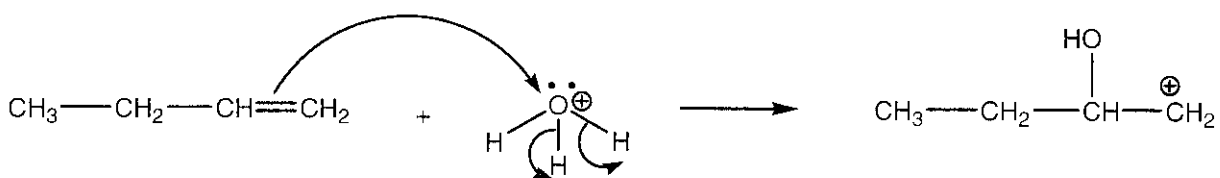
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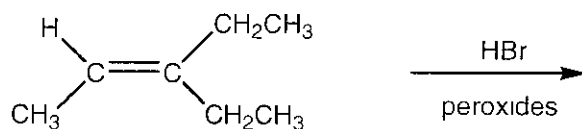
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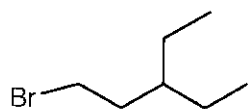
(4)



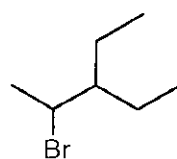
27 Alkenes react with hydrogen halides to give alkyl halides as products. What is the MAJOR organic product formed in the following reaction?



(1)

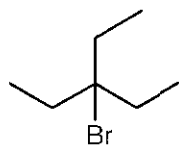


(2)

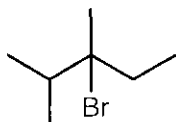


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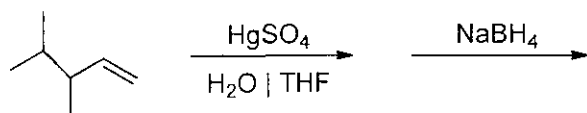
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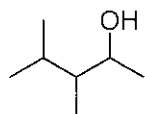
(4)



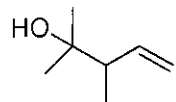
28 What is the major organic product formed in the following reaction?



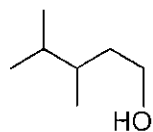
(1)



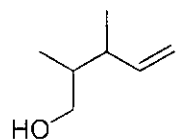
(2)



(3)

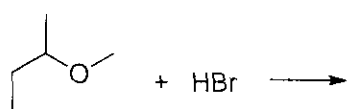


(4)

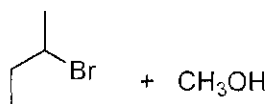


29 Ethers undergo cleavage reaction in the presence of acids. What are the MAJOR products formed in the following reaction?

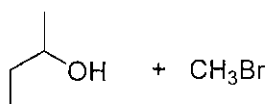
[TURN OVER]



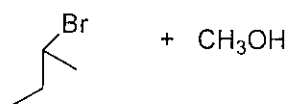
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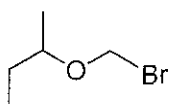
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(3)



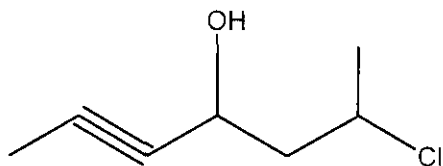
(4)



30 In *cis*-hept-4-en-2-yne the shortest carbon-carbon bond is between carbons

- (1) 2 and 3
- (2) 4 and 5
- (3) 3 and 4
- (4) 1 and 2

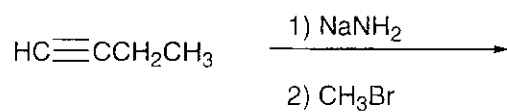
31 Name the following compound according to the IUPAC rules



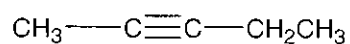
- (1) 2-chloro-4-hydroxy-5-heptene
- (2) 6-chlorohept-2-yn-4-ol
- (3) 2-chlorohept-5-yn-4-ol
- (4) 2-chloro-4-hydroxy-5-heptyne

[TURN OVER]

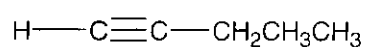
32 What is the structure of the major organic product(s) in the reaction sequence below?



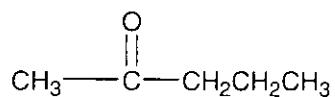
(1)



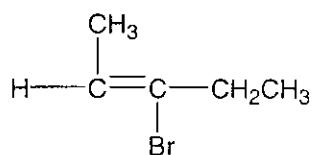
(2)



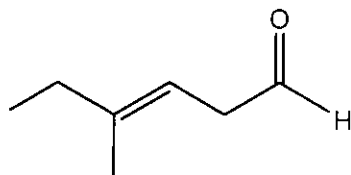
(3)



(4)



33 What is the IUPAC name for the following compound?



(1) 5-methylhept-4-enone

(2) 4-methylhex-3-en-1-one

(3) 4-methylhex-3-enal

(4) 4-methyl-1-oxohex-3-ene

34 Which of the following represents keto-enol tautomerism?

[TURN OVER]

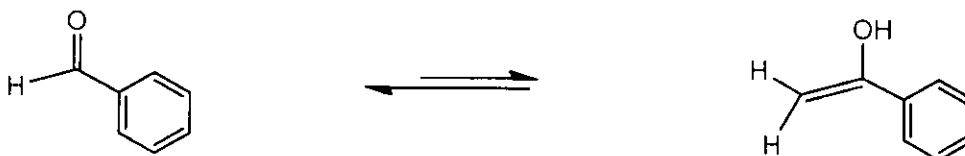
(1)



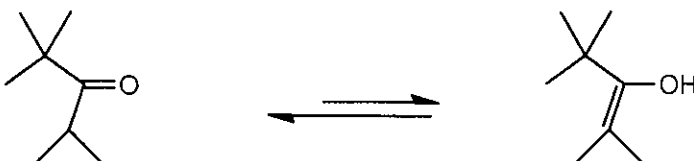
(2)



(3)



(4)



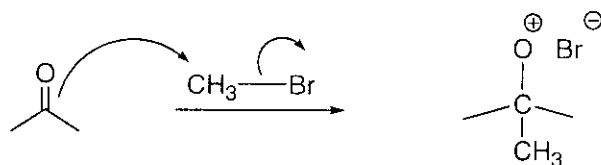
35 Consider the compounds, diethyl ether ( $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_3$ ) and 1-butanol ( $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ ) Which of the following statements is **CORRECT**?

- (1) Butan-1-ol has the lower boiling point
- (2) Molecules of diethyl ether form hydrogen bonds with each other
- (3) Molecules of butan-1-ol are not capable of undergoing hydrogen bonding with each other
- (4) Diethyl ether has the lower boiling point

36 Consider the carbonyl group and its reactivity Which of the following processes is **INCORRECT**?

[TURN OVER]

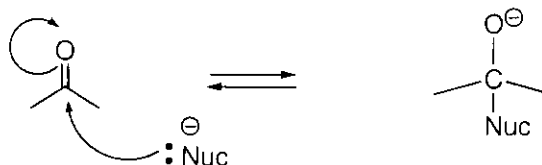
(1)



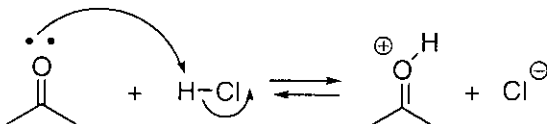
(2)



(3)



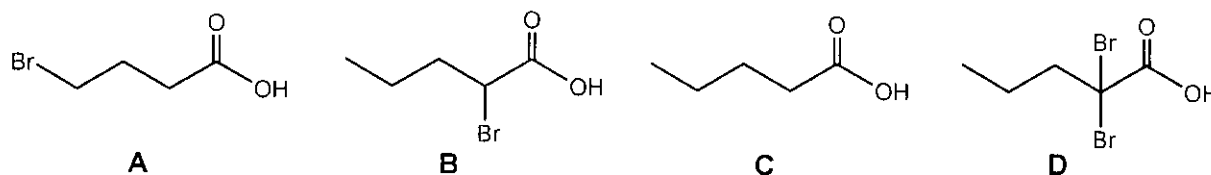
(4)



37 What reagent can be used to convert 2-methylbutan-1-ol into 2-methylbutanoic acid?

- (1)  $\text{LiAlH}_4$
- (2) PCC
- (3)  $\text{H}_2/\text{Pd}, \text{C}$
- (4)  $\text{Na}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$

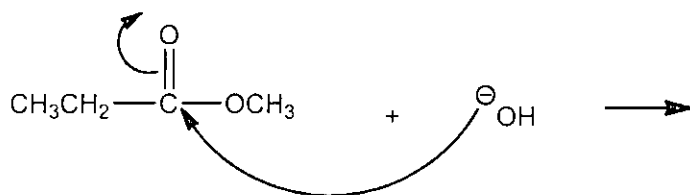
38 List the following weak acids in order of increasing acidity (from lowest to highest)



- (1)  $\text{C} < \text{A} < \text{B} < \text{D}$
- (2)  $\text{D} < \text{C} < \text{B} < \text{A}$
- (3)  $\text{B} < \text{C} < \text{A} < \text{D}$
- (4)  $\text{D} < \text{A} < \text{B} < \text{C}$

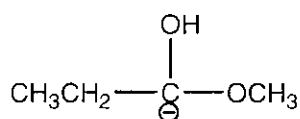
[TURN OVER]

- 39 Consider the following step in the reaction of methyl propanoate with base?

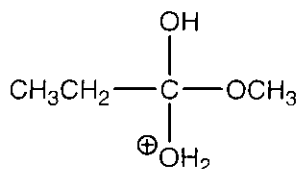


The species formed in the above step is

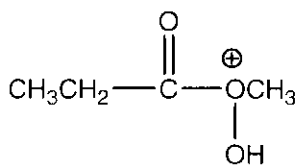
(1)



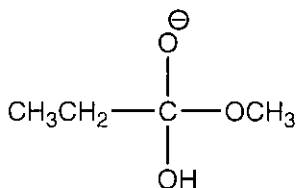
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(3)



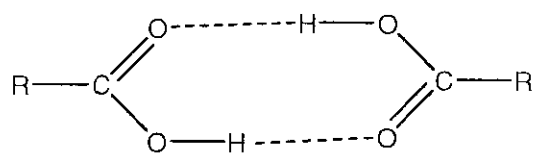
(4)



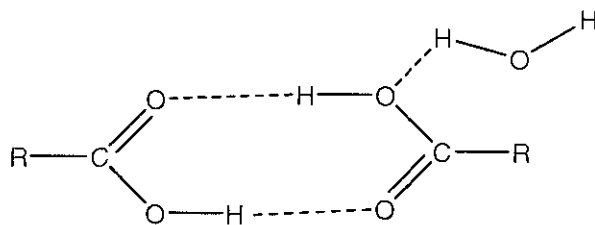
- 40 Carboxylic acid molecules tend to form hydrogen-bonds with one another

Which representation shown below **CORRECTLY** explains it?

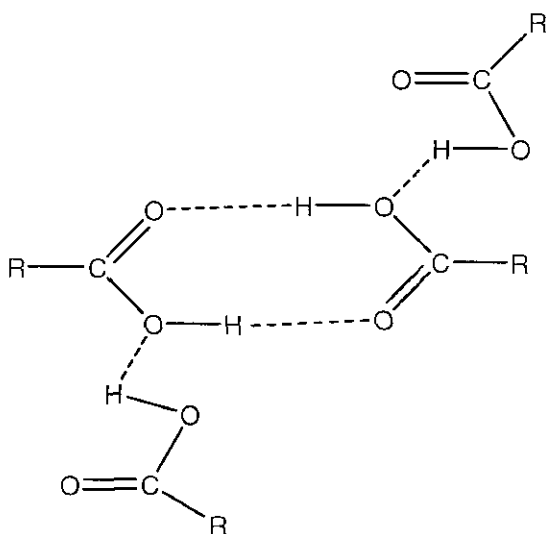
[TURN OVER]



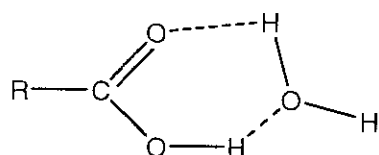
(2)



(3)



(4)



[80]

[TURN OVER]

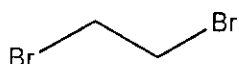
**SECTION B**

Answer ALL the questions in this section.

Answer this section in the SPACE PROVIDED AFTER EACH QUESTION.

**Question 1 [10]**

- (a) Draw the Newman projections of the different conformations of the following compound



Identify the most stable and least stable conformation

(6)

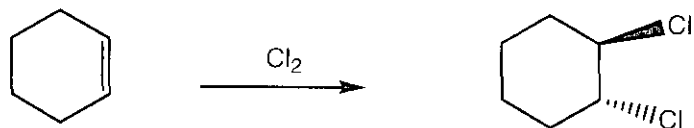
- (b) Draw the structure of any ketone Give the IUPAC name of the compound

(4)

[TURN OVER]

**Question 2 [10]**

- (a) Write the detailed mechanism of the following reaction

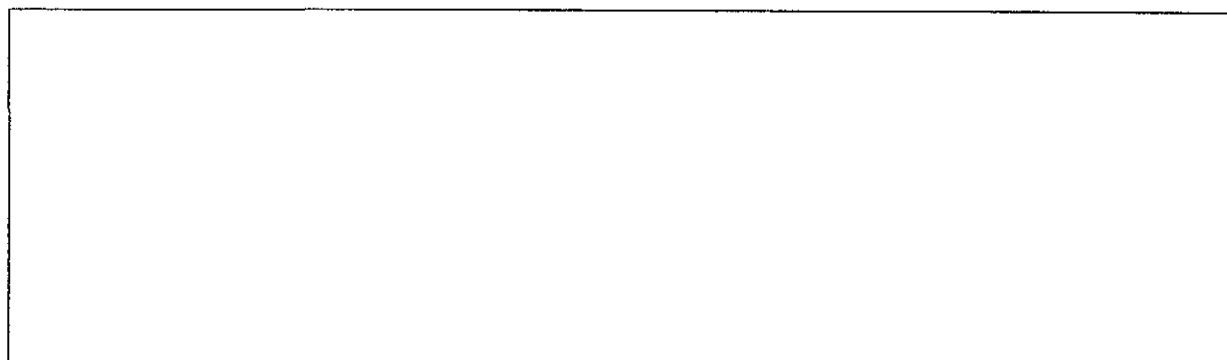


(6)

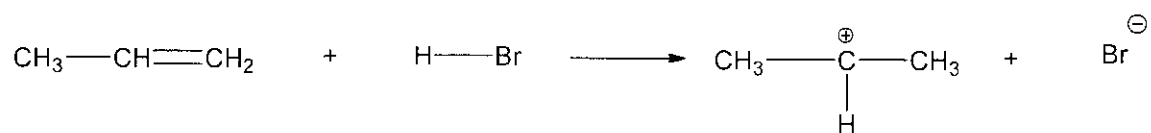
[TURN OVER]

(b) Draw the correct structure of 2-methylbutanoyl chloride

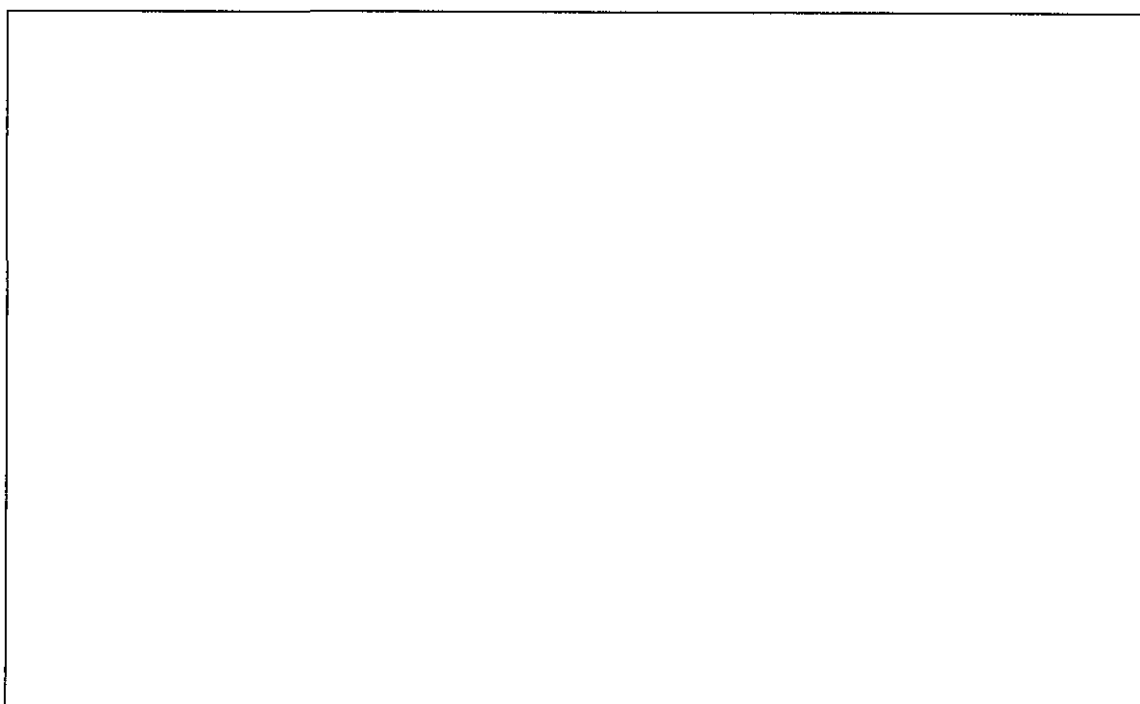
(2)



(c) Use curved arrows to show how the bond(s) break or form in the following process



(2)



**TOTAL MARKS [100]**

[TURN OVER]

Periodic Table of Elements

1 1A		2 IIA		3 IIIB		4 IVB		5 VB		6 VIB		7 VIIB		8 VIII		9 VIIIB		10 VIII		11 IB		12 IIB		13 IIIA		14 IVA		15 VA		16 VIA		17 VIIA		18 VIIIA																																																																				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36																																																																			
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1 H 1 008	2 He 4 003	3 Li 6 941	4 Be 9 012	5 B 10 81	6 C 12 01	7 N 14 01	8 O 16 00	9 F 19 00	10 Ne 20 18	11 Na 22 99	12 Mg 24 31	13 Al 26 98	14 Si 28 09	15 P 30 97	16 S 32 07	17 Cl 35 45	18 Ar 39 95	19 K 39 10	20 Ca 40 08	21 Sc 44 96	22 Ti 47 88	23 V 50 94	24 Cr 52 00	25 Mn 54 94	26 Fe 55 85	27 Co 58 93	28 Ni 58 69	29 Cu 63 55	30 Zn 65 39	31 Ga 69 72	32 Ge 72 59	33 As 74 92	34 Se 78 96	35 Br 79 90	36 Kr 83 80	37 Rb 85 47	38 Sr 87 62	39 Y 88 91	40 Zr 91 22	41 Nb 92 91	42 Mo 95 94	43 Tc (98)	44 Ru 101 1	45 Rh 102 9	46 Pd 106 4	47 Ag 107 9	48 Cd 112 4	49 In 114 8	50 Sn 118 7	51 Sb 121 8	52 Te 127 6	53 I 126 9	54 Xe 131 3	55 Cs 132 9	56 Ba 137 3	57 La* 138 9	58 Ce 140 1	59 Pr 140 9	60 Nd 144 2	61 Pm (147)	62 Sm 150 4	63 Eu 152 0	64 Gd 157 3	65 Tb 158 9	66 Dy 162 5	67 Ho 164 9	68 Er 167 3	69 Tm 168 9	70 Yb 173 0	71 Lu 175 0	72 Hf 178 5	73 Ta 180 9	74 W 183 8	75 Re 186 2	76 Os 190 2	77 Ir 192 2	78 Pt 195 1	79 Au 197 0	80 Hg 200 6	81 Tl 204 4	82 Pb 207 2	83 Bi 209 0	84 Po (210)	85 At (210)	86 Rn (222)	87 Fr (223)	88 Ra (226)	89 Ac** (227)	90 Th 232 0	91 Pa (231)	92 U 238 0	93 Np (237)	94 Pu (242)	95 Am (243)	96 Cm (247)	97 Bk (247)	98 Cf (249)	99 Es (254)	100 Fm (253)	101 Md (256)	102 No (254)	103 Lw (257)

ROUGH WORK

[TURN OVER]

ROUGH WORK

[TURN OVER]

ROUGH WORK

[TURN OVER]

**ROUGH WORK**

[TURN OVER]



**PART 1 (GENERAL/ALGEMEEN) DEEL 1**

STUDY UNIT e.g. PSY100-X STUDIE EENHEID by PSY100 X		INITIALS AND SURNAME VOORLETTERS EN VAN	
PAPER NUMBER VRAESTELNOMMER		DATE OF EXAMINATION DATUM VAN EKSAMEN	
STUDENT NUMBER STUDENTENOMMER		EXAMINATION CENTRE (E.G. PRETORIA) EKSAMENSENTRUM (BY PRETORIA)	
UNIQUE PAPER NO UNIEKE VRAESTEL NR			

01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

For use by examination invigilator  
Vir gebruik deur eksamenopsiener

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p><b>IMPORTANT</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 USE ONLY AN HB PENCIL TO COMPLETE THIS SHEET</li> <li>2 MARK LIKE THIS </li> <li>3 CHECK THAT YOUR INITIALS AND SURNAME HAS BEEN FILLED IN CORRECTLY</li> <li>4 ENTER YOUR STUDENT NUMBER FROM LEFT TO RIGHT</li> <li>5 CHECK THAT YOUR STUDENT NUMBER HAS BEEN FILLED IN CORRECTLY</li> <li>6 CHECK THAT THE UNIQUE NUMBER HAS BEEN FILLED IN CORRECTLY</li> <li>7 CHECK THAT ONLY ONE ANSWER PER QUESTION HAS BEEN MARKED</li> <li>8 DO NOT FOLD</li> </ol> | <p><b>BELANGRIK</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 GEBUIK SLEGS N HB POTLOOD OM HIERDIE BLAD TE VOLTOOI</li> <li>2 MERK AS VOLG </li> <li>3 KONTROLEER DAT U VOORLETTERS EN VAN REG INGEVUL IS</li> <li>4 VUL U STUDENTENOMMER VAN LINKS NA REGS IN</li> <li>5 KONTROLEER DAT U DIE KORREKTE STUDENTENOMMER VERSTREK HET</li> <li>6 KONTROLEER DAT DIE UNIEKE NOMMER REG INGEVUL IS</li> <li>7 MAAK SEKER DAT NET EEN ALTERNATIEF PER VRAAG GEMERK IS</li> <li>8 MOENIE VOU NIE</li> </ol> |
|--|--|

**PART 2 (ANSWERS/ANTWOORDE) DEEL 2**

1	11	21	31	41	51	36	46	56	66	76	86	106	116	126	136
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