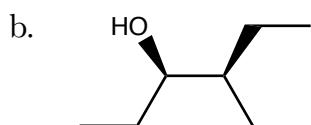


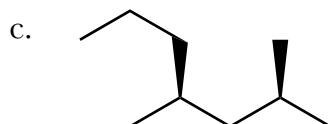
1. (6 pts. each) Provide names for the following molecules.



1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

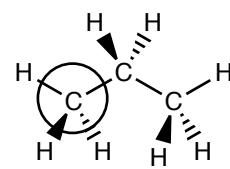
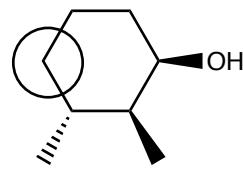
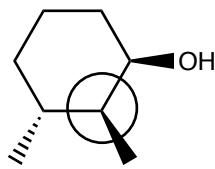
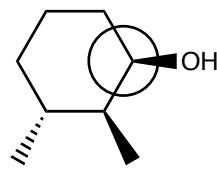


4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

2. (12 pts.) Determine the degree of substitution (1° , 2° , 3° , 4°) for the circled C atoms on the structures drawn below.

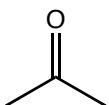


7. _____

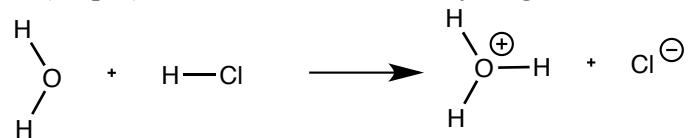
8. _____

9. _____

3. (10 pts) Acetone, drawn below, with a dipole moment of 2.91 D^* has a stronger dipole than water, which has a dipole moment of 1.85 D^* . The boiling point for water is 100°C , whereas the boiling point for acetone is 56°C . Which has the stronger intermolecular forces, water or acetone. Explain your response. *(Data retrieved from wikipedia.org)



4. (10 pts) Water reacts as with hydrogen chloride as drawn below.



a. Is water acting as an acid or a base.

b. Explain why water can act in the manner you chose in part a.

5. a. (4 pts.) For each of the following molecules, identify the acidic hydrogen atom.

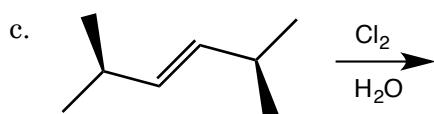
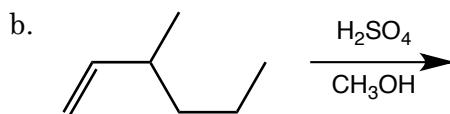
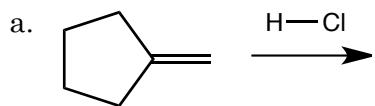
b. (8 pts.) For each pair of molecules below, determine which is the stronger acid.

$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{H} \\ \\ \text{H} \\ \text{vs} \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \\ \text{H}-\text{N}-\text{H} \end{array} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{H}-\text{O} \\ \\ \text{C}-\text{C} \\ \\ \text{O} \quad \text{H} \\ \text{vs} \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{H}-\text{O} \\ \\ \text{C}-\text{C} \\ \\ \text{O} \quad \text{H} \\ \quad \quad \quad \text{H} \end{array} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{H}-\text{I} \\ \text{vs} \\ \text{H}-\text{F} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{H}-\text{O} \\ \diagdown \\ \text{C}-\text{C} \\ \diagup \\ \text{F} \\ \text{vs} \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{H}-\text{O} \\ \diagdown \\ \text{C}-\text{C} \\ \diagup \\ \text{H} \end{array} \end{array}$
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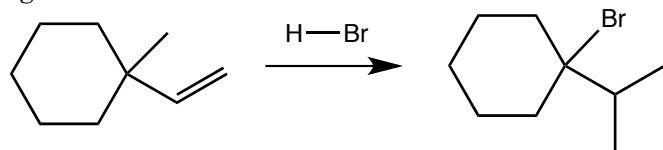
6. (10 pts.) Using ideas from valence bond theory as discussed in class, explain why carbon to carbon double bonds are nucleophilic.

7. (10 pts.) Explain why tertiary carbocations are more stable than secondary carbocations.

8. (6 pts. each) Predict the organic products for the following electrophilic addition reactions.



9. (10 pts.) Provide a mechanism (a stepwise reaction scheme) that shows how the product is formed in the following reaction. Include electron movement arrows.



H	1.0079	He 4.0026
Li	6.941	Be 9.012
Na	22.989	Mg 24.305
K	39	Ca Sc Ti V Cr Mn Fe Co Ni Cu Zn
Cs	38	Sr Y Zr Nb Mo Tc Ru Rh Pd Ag Cd In
Rb	56	Ba La Hf Ta W Re Os Ir Pt Au Hg Tl
Fr	88	Ra Ac Rf Db Sg Bh Hs Mt

Ce	59	Pr	60	Nd	61	Pm	62	Sm	63	Eu	64	Gd	65	Tb	66	Dy	67	Ho	68	Er	69	Tm	70	Yb	71	Lu
Th	90	Pa	91	U	92	Np	93	Pu	94	Am	95	Cm	96	Bk	97	Cf	98	Es	99	Fm	100	Md	101	No	102	Lr