

BONDO UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION 2012/2013

**1ST YEAR 2ND SEMESTER EXAMINATION FOR THE
DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF EDUCATION SCIENCE WITH IT
(SCHOOL BASED)**

COURSE CODE: SCH 103

TITLE: BASIC ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

DATE: 23/12/2012

TIME: 9.00-11.00AM

DURATION: 2HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

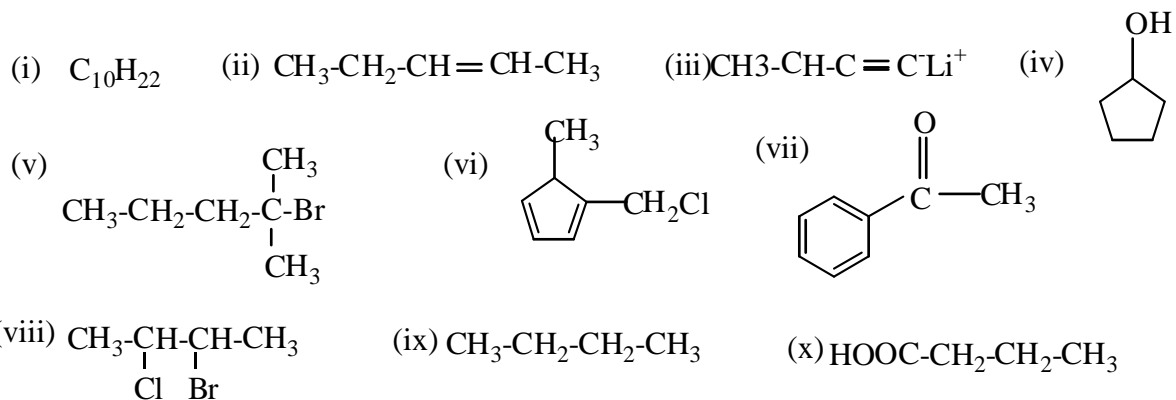
- 1) This paper contains TWO sections**
- 2) Answer ALL questions in section A COMPULSORY and ANY other TWO [2] questions in section B.**
- 3) Write ALL answers in the booklet provided.**

Section A This section contains ONE COMPULSORY question

QUESTION 1

(a) Organic Chemistry is the most important branch of Chemistry. Discuss this statement. (4 marks)

(b) Give the IUPAC names of the following compounds; (10 marks)



(c) Draw the structures of the compounds given below; (10 marks)

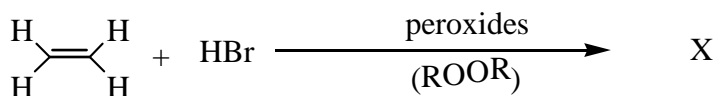
- (i) 2,4,6-trinitrotoluene
- (ii) Decane
- (iii) Pentan-2-one
- (iv) Propanoic acid
- (v) cyclohexene
- (vi) 2-methyl-3,4-dichlorononane

(d) Give the reaction mechanism for the bromination of ethene. (6 marks)

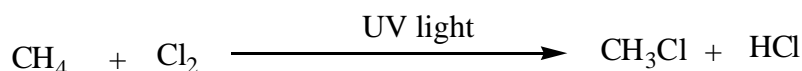
Section B: This section contains FOUR questions. Answer ONLY TWO questions.

QUESTION 2

- (a) Carbon is said to be a unique element. Discuss this fact giving four counts. (8 marks)
- (b) Draw the structure of compound X, and give the reaction mechanism for its formation using the reactants in the following reaction; (5 marks)



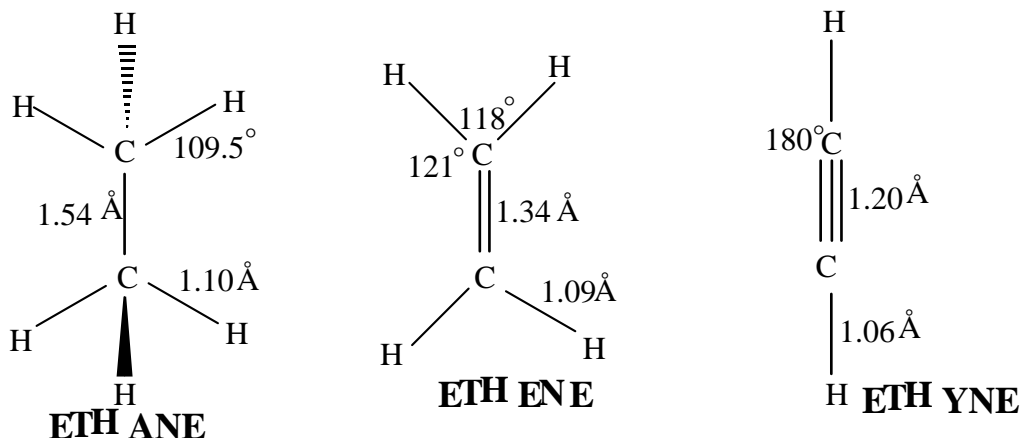
- (c) For the reaction of methane with chlorine;



- Name (i) the type of mechanism. (1 mark)
- (ii) the type of bond fission involved (1 mark)
- (d) Show the reaction mechanism. (5 marks)

QUESTION 3

- (a) Using mechanism, distinguish between *homolytic* and *heterolytic* bond cleavage. (4 marks)
- (b) Study the structures below and explain the following observations;

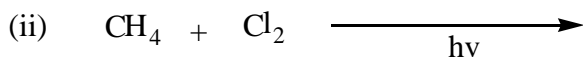
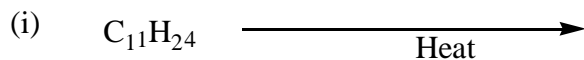


- (i) All the C-H bonds in ethane are 1.10 Å in length. (2 marks)
- (ii) The H-C-H bond angle in ethane is 109.5° and not 90°. (3 marks)
- (iii) The C-C bond is strongest in ethyne, then ethene and weakest in ethane. (3 marks)
- (c) Explain the following observations; (8 marks)
- (i) The molecular weight of alkanes increase down the homologous series.

- (ii) Alcohols of lower molecular weight are soluble in water.
- (iii) Alkenes decolorize bromine water.
- (iv) Boiling point of branched alkylhalides are generally lower compared to the corresponding straight-chain derivatives.

QUESTION 4

- (a) Give the products of the following reactions; (4 marks)



- (b) Arrange the following compounds in order of increasing acidity: Explain your answer. (4 marks)

Ethane, Ethanol, ethanoic acid

- (c) (i) Draw any **FOUR** structural isomers of the compound with the molecular formula C_4H_9Br . (4 marks)

(ii) Give the IUPAC names of each of the isomers whose structures you have drawn in part

(a) (i) above. (4 marks)

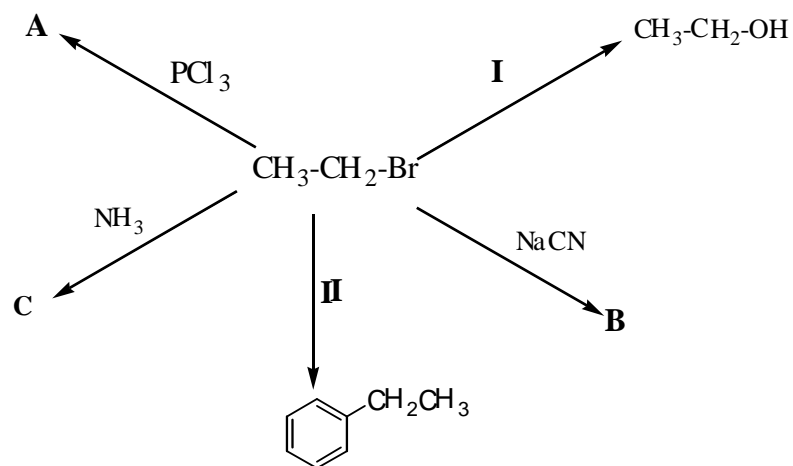
- (d) Explain any TWO suitable chemical tests that can be used to distinguish between propanal and propanone. (4 marks)

- (e) Give any **THREE** uses of alkylhalides. (3 marks)

QUESTION 5

- (a) Explain why alkenes are more reactive than alkanes. (2 marks)

- (b) The following is an illustration of some of the major reactions of bromoethane.



- (i) Give the structures of the compounds A, B and C. (3 marks)
- (ii) Give the reagents and the conditions for the reaction I and II. (4 marks)
- (iii) Bromine is a good leaving group. Explain. (2 marks)
- (a) The reactivity of halogenation of alkanes follows the order below; Explain.
 $F_2 > Cl_2 > Br_2 > I_2 > As_2$ (4 marks)
- (c) Briefly discuss the features of a homologous series. (5 marks)

E

E

N

D

D

GOOD LUCK!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!