

School of Bioscience

WRITTEN EXAMINATION

Course Basic Chen	nistry		
Examination Supe	rvised e	camination II	
Course code Ke117G			s for written examination 5
Date 2024-03-02		Exami	nation time 9.15-13.30
Examination respo	onsible F	atric Nilsson/Magnus Fagerlind	
Teachers concerne	d Patric	Nilsson	
Aid at the exam/a _l	pendice	s Calculators	
Other <u>All answers</u>	must be	given in the exam sheets. Answers	given in additional sheets will NOT be
considered.			
Instructions		Take a new sheet of paper for each	ch teacher.
		Take a new sheet of paper when	starting a new question.
		Write only on one side of the pap	per.
	\boxtimes	Write your name and personal II	D No. on all pages you hand in.
	\boxtimes	Use page numbering.	
	\boxtimes	Don't use a red pen.	
	\boxtimes	Mark answered questions with a	cross on the cover sheet.
Grade points: To p	ass the e	exam, all learning objectives requir	e the grade E or higher. To pass a
learning objective	50% cor	rect answers are required.	
F< 50% <= E <609	% <= D <	< 70% <= C < 80% <= B < 90% <=	A

Examination results should be made public within 18 working days $Good\ luck!$

Supervised written examination II.

Date: 2024 - 03 - 02

Course code: Ke117g

Supervised Written examination II (organic chemistry)

Course: Basic Chemistry (Ke117G)

Important information regarding the exam: The supervised written exam II examines three learning objectives in total

- name organic chemical substances and draw their structural formula. To pass the learning objective, 50% correct answers are required (20p in total)
- present different classes of organic substances, their properties, structures, reactivity and biological functions. To pass the learning objective, 50% correct answers are required. (30p in total)
- describe the four classes of biological macromolecules, with focus on their structures and biochemical reactions and function. To pass the learning, 50% correct answers are required. (20p in total)

To pass the supervised written exam, all learning objectives require the grade E or higher. To pass a learning objective, at least 50 % correct answers are required. Important things to keep in mind while writing the exam: The teacher who corrects the exam is not a mind-reader. This means that you need to specific in your answers otherwise it is very difficult or even impossible to follow your line of thinking. In the end, this will make a huge difference in the number of points you get on a question if you, by chance, make a simple mistake. All answers should be given in this exam sheet. No additional or extra sheets are allowed. Answers given on an extra sheet will not be considered. Most importantly, believe in yourself. There are no surprises in this exam. We have talked about all the things over and over again.

Good luck

Patric

Learning objective: name organic chemical substances and draw their structural formula. To pass the learning objective, 50% correct answers are required. You need 10/20 to pass the learning objective

Question 1. Give the UPAC name for each of the following compounds. (8p)

a)
$$OH$$

$$CH_2 - CH_3$$

b)
$$CH_3 - CH_2 - C \equiv C - CH_2 - CH_3$$

f)
$$CH_3 - CH - CH_2 - OH$$

g)
$$CH_3 - CH_2 - CH_2 - C - O - CH_3$$

Question 2. Draw the condensed structural formula or line angle formula for each of the following:

- a) Propanamide (propionamide) (1p)
- b) 3-Methyl-1-butanamide (1p)
- c) 2,3-dimethylbutanoic acid (1p)
- d) Ethyl hexanoate (1p)
- e) Ethanoic acid (1p)
- f) 2-Methylpropene (1p)
- g) Propanone (1p)
- h) Methoxymethane (dimethyl ether) (1p)

Question 3. Hexylresorcinol, an antiseptic ingredient used in mouth washes and throat lozenges, has the IUPAC name of 4-hexyl-1,3-benzenediol. Draw its condensed structural formula. (2p)

Question 4. Identify each of the following as an aldehyde, a ketone. a carboxylic acid, or an ester: (2p)

a)
$$CH_3 - C - H$$
 b) $CH_3 - C - O - CH_3$

O
d)
$$CH_3 - CH_2 - C - OH$$

Learning objective: present different classes of organic substances, their properties, structures, reactivity and biological functions. To pass the learning objective, 50% correct answers are required. You need 15/30p to pass the learning objective.

Question 5. Draw the condensed or line-angle structural formula for the compound that is the major product of each of the following dehydration reactions: (5p)

a)
$$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \text{I} \\ \text{CH}_3 - \text{CH} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{OH} \xrightarrow{\text{H}^+, \text{ Heat}} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & CH_3 & OH \\ I & I & I \\ CH_3 - CH - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH - CH_3 & \xrightarrow{H^+, \, Heat} \end{array}$$

Question 6. Draw the condensed or line-structural formula for the product, if any, when each of the following is oxidized. (6p)

a)
$$CH_3$$
 CH_2 CH_3 CH_3 CH_3 CH_4 CH_5 CH_5

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \text{OH} & \text{CH}_3 \\ \text{I} & \text{I} \\ \text{OH}_3 - \text{CH} - \text{CH} - \text{CH} - \text{CH}_3 \\ & \text{CH}_3 \\ \end{array}$$



Question 10. Identify the chiral carbon in each of the following naturally occurring compounds: (3p)

amphetamine

a)
$$CH_3$$

$$CH_2 - CH - NH_2$$

norepinephrine

b)
$$HO$$
 $CH - CH_2 - NH_2$
 HO

alanine

c)
$$H_2N - CH - C - OH$$

Question 11. The sweetener aspartame is made from two amino acids: aspartic acid and phenylalanine. Identify the functional groups in aspartame (see figure below) (4p)

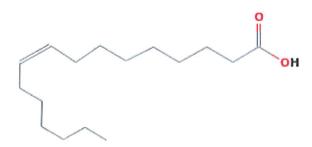
Question 12. Methyl benzoate is not soluble in water; however, when it is heated with KOH, the ester forms soluble products. When HCl is added to neutralize the basic solution, a white solid form. Draw the condensed structural formulas for the reactants and products when methyl benzoate and KOH react. Explain what happens. (3p)

Learning objective: describe the four classes of biological macromolecules, with focus on their structures and biochemical reactions and function. To pass the learning, 50% correct answers are required. You need 10/20p to pass the learning objective

Question 13. Melibiose is a disaccharide that is 30 times sweeter than sucrose (see figure below).

- a) What are the monosaccharide units in melibiose? (2p)
- b) What type of glycosidic bond links the monosaccharides? (1p)
- c) Identify the structure as α or β -melibiose. (1p)

Question 14. Palmitoleic acid is a fatty acid with the following condensed structural formula:



- a) How many carbon atoms are in palmitoleic acid? (0.5p)
- b) Is the fatty acid saturated, monounsaturated, or polyunsaturated? (0.5p)
- c) Give the shorthand notation for the number of carbon atoms and double bonds in vaccenic acid. (0.5p)
- d) Is it most likely to be solid or liquid at room temperature? (0.5p)

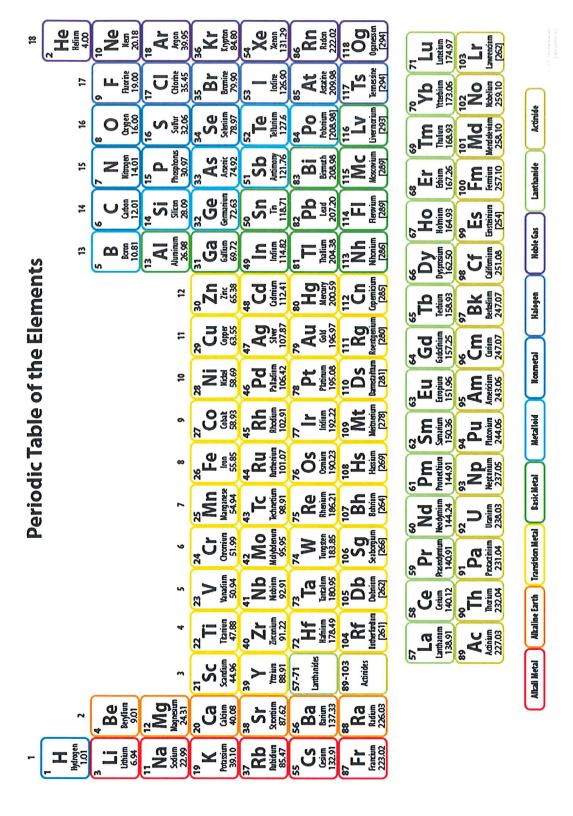
Question 15. Phospholipids are a family of lipids similar in structure to triacylglycerols.

- a) Phospholipids are further divided into two subgroups, which ones? (1p)
- b) In what way(s) are triacylglycerols and phospholipids similar? (1p)

c) In what way(s) are triacylglycerols and phospholipids different? (1p)

Question 16. We classify amino acids into four different types of amino acids using their specific R groups.
a) Which groups? (2p)
b) What is characteristic of the different groups of amino acids? (4p)
Question 17. Identify the secondary structure (α helix, β -pleated sheet, or triple helix) described in each of the following statements:
a) A structure that has hydrogen bonds between adjacent polypeptide chains (1p)
b) Three helical polypeptides woven together (1p)
 c) A peptide chain with a coiled or corkscrew shape is held in place by hydrogen bonds (1p)

Question 18. Describe the structure and organisation of the DNA-double helix. (2p)



Priority rules

Group	Prefix	Suffix
Carboxylic acid	carboxy-	-oic acid
Ester	oxycarbonyl-	-oate
Amide	carbamoyl-	-amide
Aldehyde	formyl-	-al
Ketone	OXO-	-one
Alcohol	hydroxy-	-ol
Thiol	mercapto-	-thiol
Amine	amino-	-amine
Alkene	alkenyl-	-ene
Alkyne	alkynyl-	-yne
Alkane*	alkyl-	-ane
Ether	alkoxy-	-ane
Halo	halo-	-ane
Nitro	nitro-	-ane
	Carboxylic acid Ester Amide Aldehyde Ketone Alcohol Thiol Amine Alkene Alkyne Alkane* Ether Halo	Carboxylic acid carboxy- Ester oxycarbonyl- Amide carbamoyl- Aldehyde formyl- Ketone oxo- Alcohol hydroxy- Thiol mercapto- Amine amino- Alkene alkenyl- Alkyne alkynyl- Alkane* alkyl- Ether alkoxy- Halo halo-