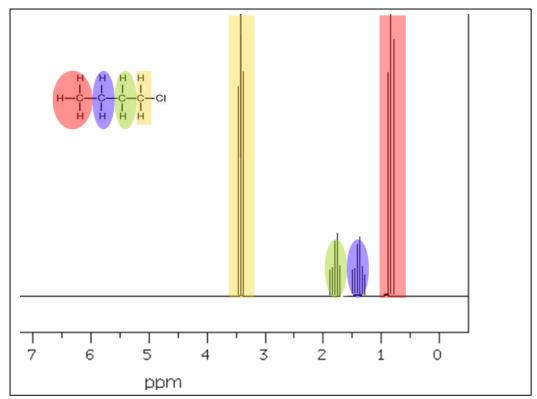
## **Friday Worksheet**

## **Organic worksheet 4**

1) A straight chain alkene with the molecular formula C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>8</sub> reacted with HCl according to the equation below.

$$C_4H_8 + HCI => X$$

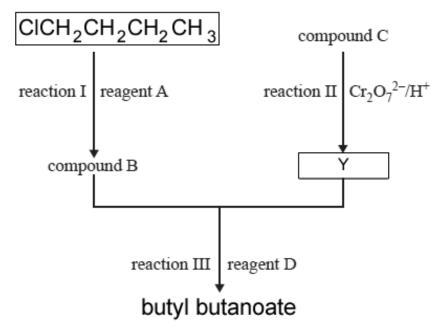
a) Give the semi-structural formulae and the systematic names of all the possible isomers of X.



b) Above is the <sup>1</sup>HNMR of X. Identify the isomer and draw its structural formula.

## 1-chlorobutane

2) The reaction pathway shown below produces butyl butanoate



- a) What is reagent A? (OH<sup>-</sup>) aq
- b) What is the systematic name of compound B? Butanol or butan-1-ol
- c) What is the systematic name for compound C? Butanol or butan-1-ol
- d) What type of reaction is reaction III? Condensation or esterification
- e) What is the systematic name of compound Y? Butanoic acid
- f) What is reagent D? (concentrated)H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>
- g) What type of reaction is reaction I? Substitution
- h) What type of reaction is reaction II? Oxidation
- 3) Which of the following statements would apply to compounds that belong to the same homologous series? Give examples
  - I) they have similar physical properties
  - II) they have similar chemical properties
  - III) they contain the same functional group
  - IV) they have the same molecular formula but different structures

Since successive members of a homologous group differ by a CH<sub>2</sub> group they would have different molecular formulae and different physical properties, for example, different boiling temperatures.

Members of the same homologous series, however, all have the same functional groups, for example all alkenes have a double bond and all carboxylic acids have the carboxyl functional group and hence behave chemically similar.