CHEM 1124 Exam 2. October 19,2011

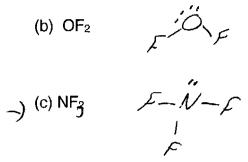
Name	Ker	
_		



(1)(3 points) Draw the Lewis Dot Structures for the following molecules:

- (a) CO₂ (U=C=ô.





(2)(3 points) List the VSPER geometry and bond angles for the following molecules:

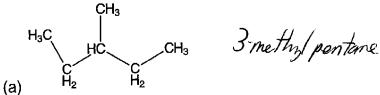
(a) CO₂

:0=c=0 /1rear, 180°

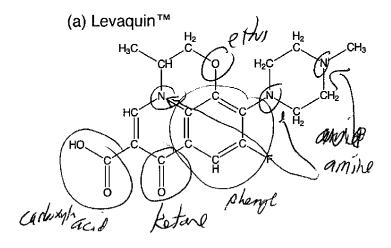
(b) OF2 bent 109°

(c) NF3 Tryoned pyramidal 1090

(3)(2 points) Write the names for the following alkanes and halo alkanes



(4)(8 points) Circle the functional groups in the molecules below and label each functional group with its name.



- (5) Isomers: (6 points)
- (a) Draw a structural isomer of butane (below)

(b) Label the other conformation isomer of the structure below and label each cis or trans

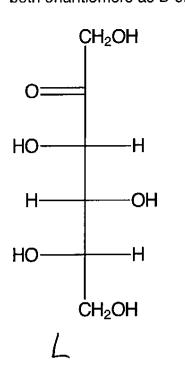
(c) Draw the other stereoisomer of the molecule below

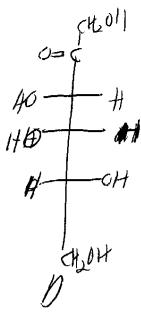
(6)(4 points) Fats and oils can be converted to soap or biodiesel by adding sodium hydroxide (lye). A byproduct of these processes is glycerine (or glycerol). Why is glycerine produced when fats or oils are broken apart?

(7)(4 points) The percentages of saturated and unsaturated fats in different sources of lipids are listed below. Why are people encouraged to have more sunflower oil and corn oil in their diets and less butter and lard? Why is coconut oil singled out for dietary scorn and derision?

Epid	Saturated fatty acids	Monounsaturated fatty acids	Polyunsaturated:
Butter	68	28	4
Lard	43	47	10
Corn Oil	13	28	59
Sunflower oil	13	21	66
Olive Oil	15	73	12
Coconut Oil	91	7	2

(8)(4 points) For the Fisher projection of fructose below, draw the enantiomer and label both enantiomers as D or L.





(9)(4 points) Name some structural saccharides and explain what they do and their basic structure.

Collulose is the structured sugar in plants, It is it along of a long change glucose chitin is used in insect shells. It is a long change

(10)(4 points) How do sugars on the surface of blood cells affect what type of blood a person can receive? How does it work?

The sugars resize on the blood cell surface. The sugar; react with blood antibolis to form clots. You can't recieve a blood type with sugars that react with your blood antibolis. Type O has no blood call sugar, but antitod antibodies, SU contraceire A BorAB blood

CHEM 1124 Exam 2. October 19,2011



Name

(1)(3 points) Draw the Lewis Dot Structures for the following molecules:

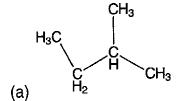
- (a) SiH₄
- (b) AIH₃
- (c) SO

(2)(3 points) List the VSPER geometry and bond angles for the following molecules:

- (a) SiH₄
- (b) AlH₃
- Signity tetrahedral, 109"

 Hyper trigual planson, Due
 At the
- (c) SO

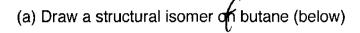
(3)(2 points) Write the names for the following alkanes and halo alkanes

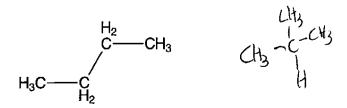


2 moths/butane

(4)(8 points) Circle the functional groups in the molecules below and label each functional group with its name.

(5) Isomers: (6 points)

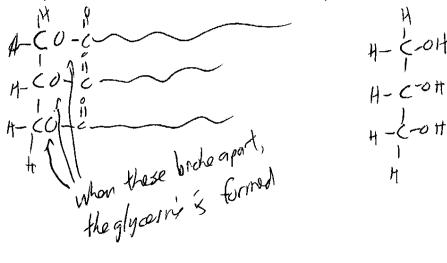




(b) Label the other conformation isomer of the structure below and label each cis or trans

(c) Draw the other stereoisomer of the molecule below

(6)(4 points) Fats and oils can be converted to soap or biodiesel by adding sodium hydroxide (lye). A byproduct of these processes is glycerine (or glycerol). Why is glycerine produced when fats or oils are broken apart?

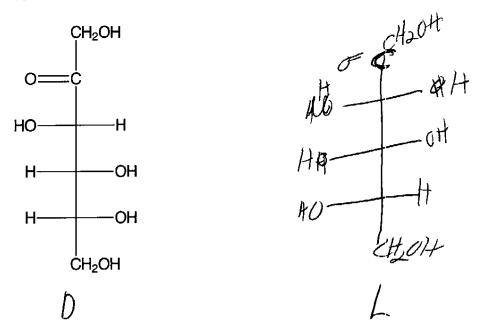


(7)(4 points) The percentages of saturated and unsaturated fats in different sources of lipids are listed below. Why are people encouraged to have more sunflower oil and corn oil in their diets and less butter and lard? Why is coconut oil singled out for dietary scorn and derision?

Lipid	Saturated fatty acids	Monounsaturated fatty acids	Polyunsaturated
Butter	68	28	4
Lard	43	47	10
Corn Oil	13	28	59
Sunflower oil	13	21	66
Olive Oil	15	73	12
Coconut Oil	91	7	2

Unsaturated fats are light of room temp and dant care the health publins saturated lats do. Corn and sunfloveoil here low levels of saturated lats argument to land a butter.
Coconut oil has a massin 91%. Saturated lat!

(8)(4 points) For the Fisher projection of frutose below, draw the enantiomer and label both enantiomers as D or L.



(9)(4 points) Name some structural saccharides and explain what they do and their basic structure.

(10)(4 points) How do sugars on the surface of blood cells affect what type of blood a person can receive? How does it work?

(11)(2 points) Based on the following information, list the type of solid.

- (a) The solid dissolves in water, but the solution does not conduct electricity polar mecular solva
- (b) The solid is insoluble in water and hydrocarbons, but the solid does conduct electricity. metallic solid

(12)(3 points) What type(s) of intermolecular forces are present in the following molecules?

Extra Credit: (3 points) When mannose (below) is reduced, it forms the sugar alcohol mannitol. Draw the structure of mannitol.