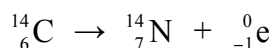
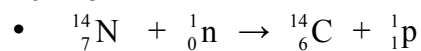


CHEM1611 Chemistry 1A (Pharmacy) - June 2014

2014-J-2



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4s	4	3	3	0
3p	3	1	1	1
3d	3	2	0	2

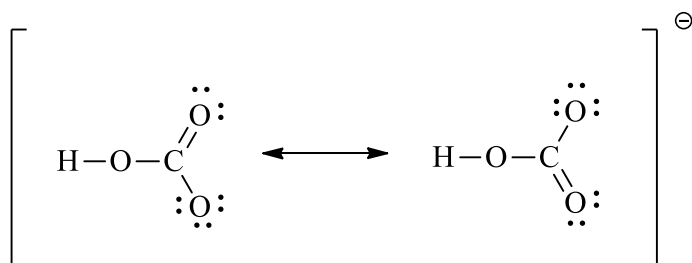
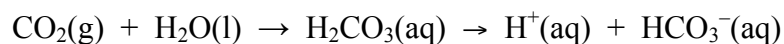
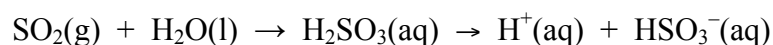
- 792 nm

2014-J-3

-

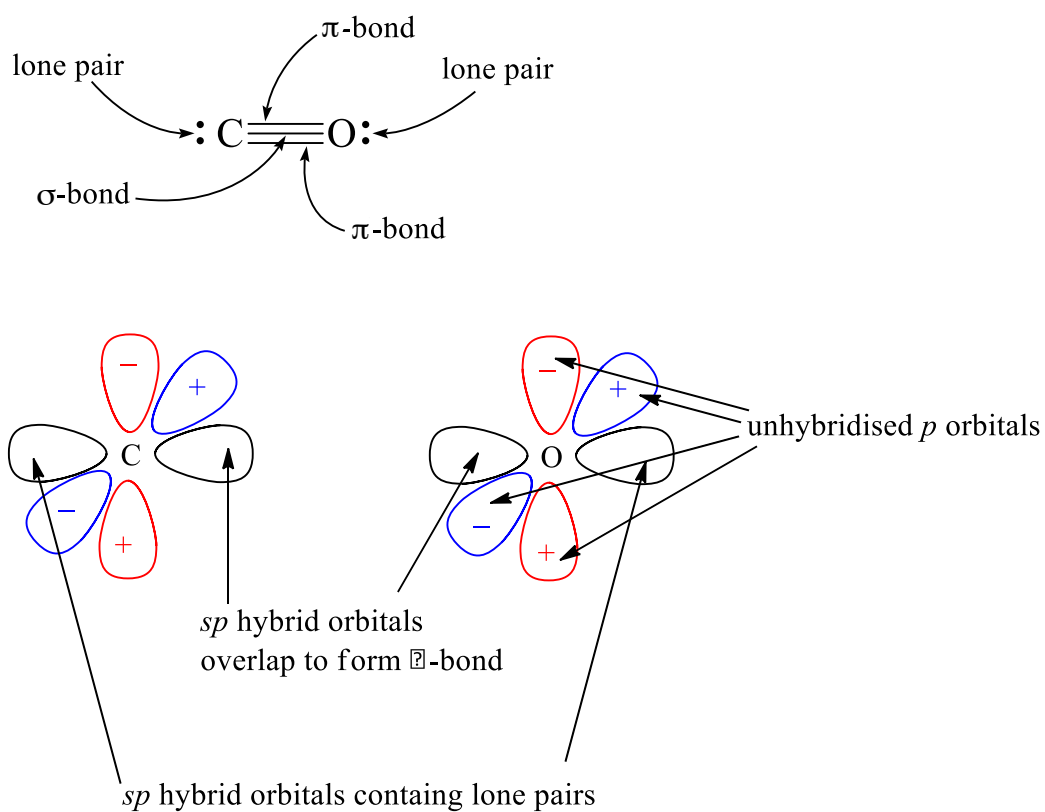
$\text{:}\ddot{\text{O}}=\text{C}=\ddot{\text{O}}\text{:}$	$\text{:}\ddot{\text{O}}=\ddot{\text{S}}=\ddot{\text{O}}\text{:}$
linear	bent (approx 120°)
No. The molecule is linear so the dipoles in the C=O bonds cancel each other out.	Yes. The molecule is bent so the dipoles in the S=O bonds do not cancel each other out.
<i>sp</i>	<i>sp</i> ²

The π -bond is stronger in CO_2 because the overlapping orbitals ($2p$ in C and $2p$ in O) are of similar size allowing maximum overlap. In SO_2 , the $3p$ orbital in S is bigger than the $2p$ orbital in O so the overlap is not as good.



2014-J-4

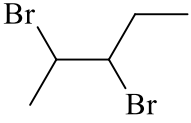
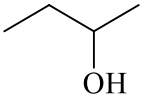
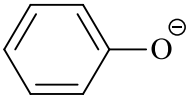
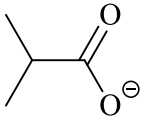
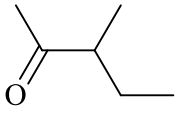
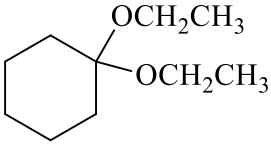
•



Unhybridised atomic p orbitals overlap to form a π -bond. The lobes of the red orbitals are in the plane of the paper whilst those of the blue orbitals are perpendicular to the plane of the paper.

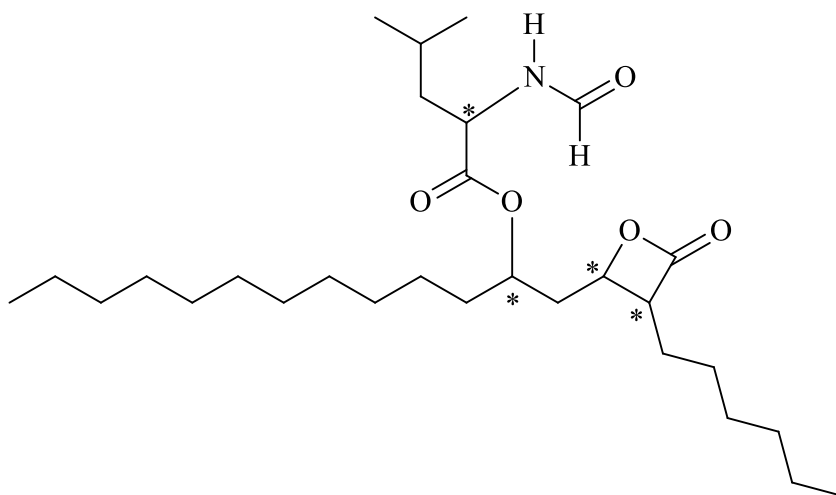
2014-J-5

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(E)-2-pentene		
butanone		
phenol		
		
		
cyclohexanone		

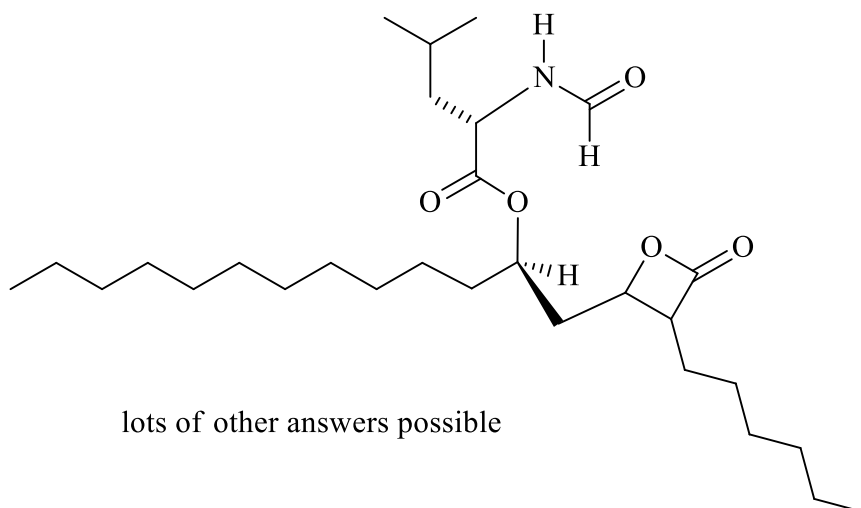
2014-J-6

•



2014-J-6 (cont.)

- $C_{16}H_{28}N_2O_4$



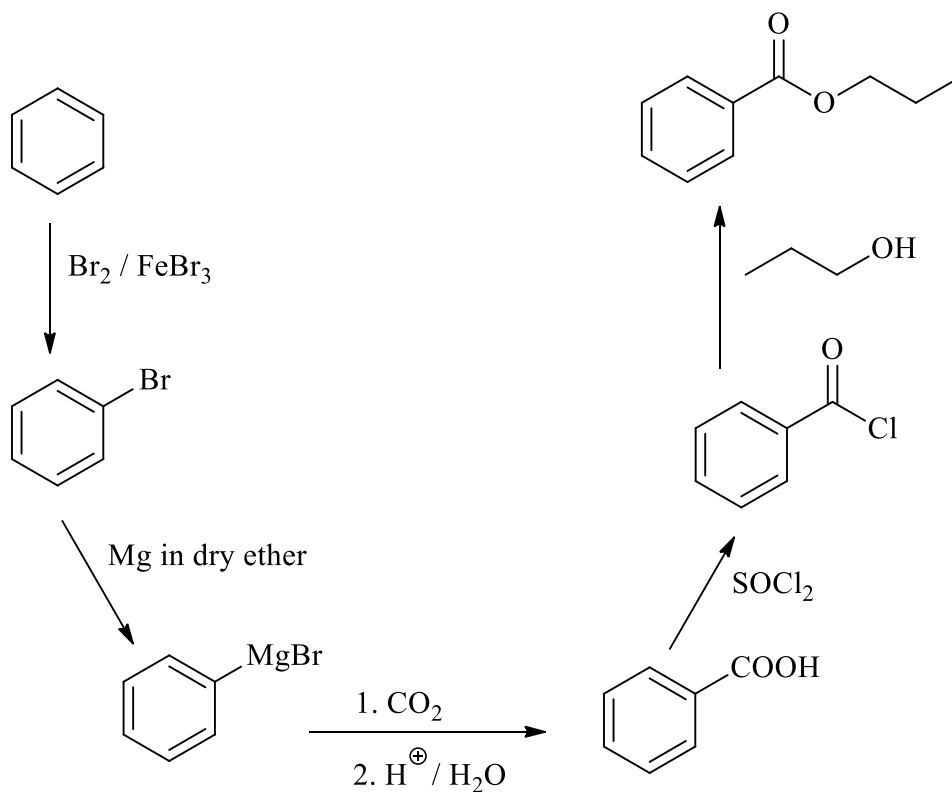
lots of other answers possible

amide, ester

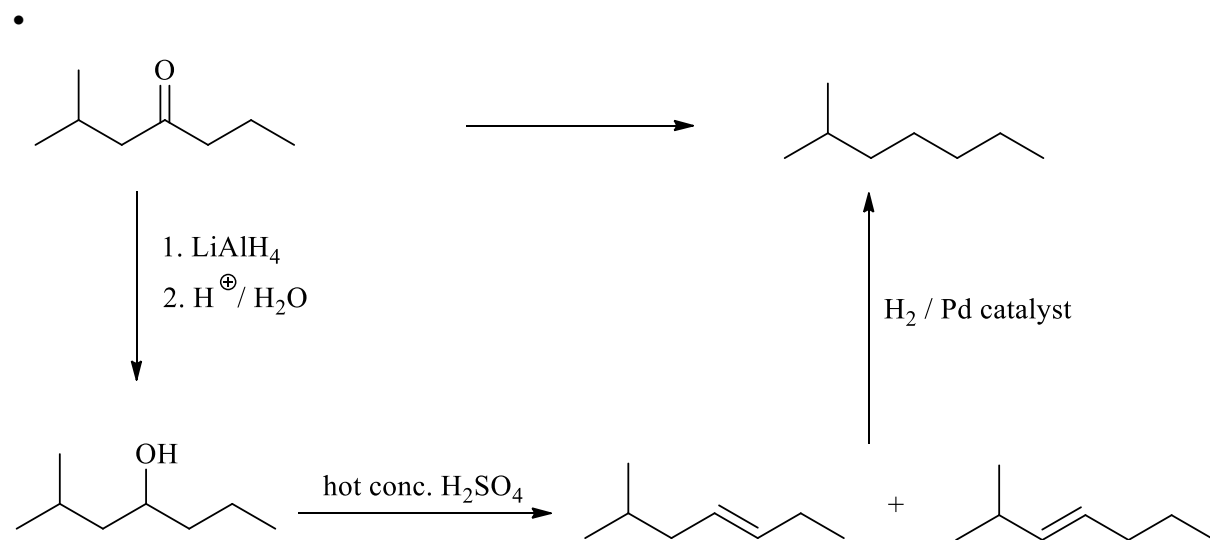
No. Long hydrocarbon chains means that the molecule is hydrophobic and will not dissolve in water, which is a polar solvent.

2014-J-7

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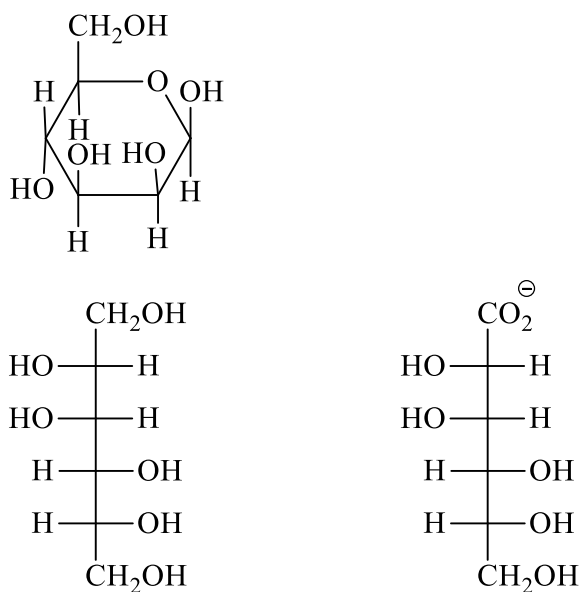


2014-J-7 (cont.)

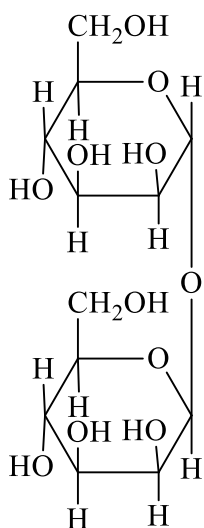


2014-J-8

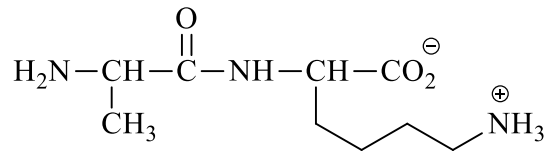
•



A sugar that reduces Tollens' or Fehling's reagent. Sugars containing aldehyde or hemiacetal groups are reducing sugars.



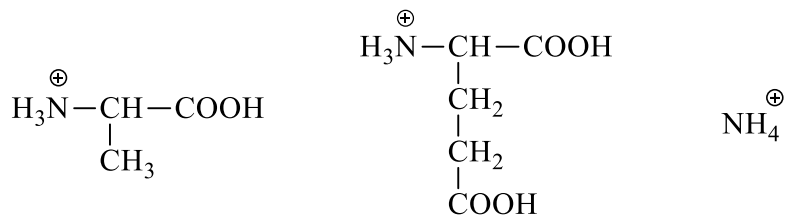
2014-J-9



Basic. The side chain in lysine is basic whilst that in alanine is neutral.

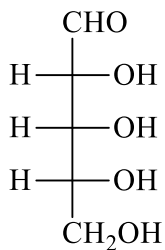
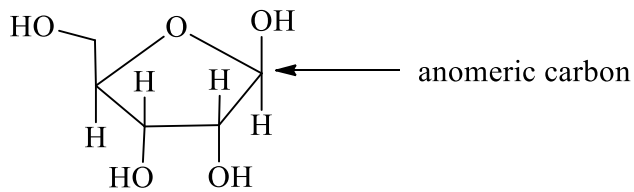
pI = 10.2

2014-J-10

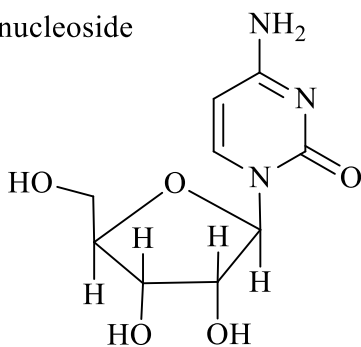


2014-J-11

- β
reducing



nucleoside



nucleotide

