Topics in the June 2010 Exam Paper for CHEM1611

Click on the links for resources on each topic.

2010-J-2:

- Atomic Structure
- Chemical Bonding

2010-J-3:

- Chemical Bonding

2010-J-4:

- Intermolecular forces
- Acids and Bases

2010-J-5:

- Acids and Bases
- Intermolecular forces

2010-J-6:

- Alkenes
- Alcohols, Phenols, Ethers and Thiols
- Aldehydes and Ketones
- Carboxylic Acids and Derivatives

2010-J-7:

- Heterocyclic Compounds

2010-J-8:

- Introduction to Organic Chemistry
- Stereochemistry

2010-J-9:

- Alkenes
- Organic Halogen Compounds
- Alcohols, Phenols, Ethers and Thiols
- Aldehydes and Ketones

2010-J-10:

- Carbohydrates

2010-J-11:

- Carbohydrates

2010-J-12:

- Amino Acids, Peptides and Proteins

2216(a)

THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY

CHEM1611 - CHEMISTRY 1A (PHARMACY)

FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION

CONFIDENTIAL

JUNE 2010 **TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS**

GIVE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IN BLOCK LETTERS

FAMILY NAME		**SID NUMBER**	
OTHER NAMES		**TABLE NUMBER**	

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- All questions are to be attempted. There are 20 pages of examinable material.
- Complete the examination paper in **INK.**
- Read each question carefully. Report the appropriate answer and show all relevant working in the space provided.
- The total score for this paper is 100. The possible score per page is shown in the adjacent tables.
- Each new short answer question begins with a •.
- Only non-programmable, University-approved calculators may be used.
- Students are warned that credit may not be given, even for a correct answer, where there is insufficient evidence of the working required to obtain the solution.
- Numerical values required for any question, standard electrode reduction potentials, a Periodic Table and some useful formulas may be found on the separate data sheets.
- Pages 15, 21 and 24 are for rough work only.

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Multiple choice section

	Marks	
Pages	Max	Gained
2-10	32	

Short answer section

Page	Marks Max	Gained		Marker
11	7			
12	4			
13	7			
14	4			
16	11			
17	4			
18	7			
19	6			
20	8			
22	6			
23	4			
Total	68			
Check Total				

- Glucose labelled with ^{11}C is used to monitor brain function in positron emission tomography (PET) scans. Identify the missing particles in the following nuclear reactions showing the synthesis and decay of ^{11}C.

Marks 2

$$^{14}_{7}N + {}^{1}_{1}H \rightarrow {}^{11}_{6}C + \square$$

$$^{11}_{6}C \rightarrow \square + {}^{0}_{1}e$$

- The intense yellow light emitted from a sodium street lamp has a wavelength of $\lambda = 590$ nm. The light is emitted when an electron moves from a 3*p* to a 3*s* orbital. What is the energy of (a) one photon and (b) one mole of photons of this light?

5

(a) Answer:	(b) Answer:

Sketch the shape of a 3*s* and a 3*p* orbital and label any spherical nodes that may be present.

3*s* orbital	3*p* orbital

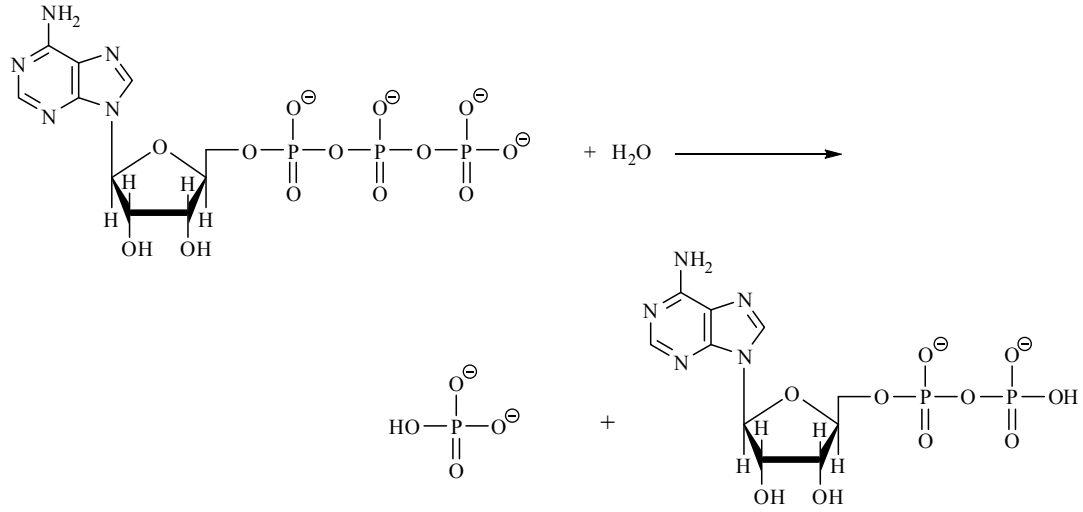
What does a node represent?

Page Total:

	Marks
• Consider the σ-bond of a hydrogen molecule and the π-bond of ethylene ($H_2C=CH_2$). Sketch the shapes of the molecular orbitals of these bonds and the shapes of the atomic orbitals from which they arise.	**2**

hydrogen	ethylene

• ATP is used as an energy source in the body. Hydrolysis releases ADP, HPO_4^{2-} and energy, according to the equation:	**2**



Suggest **two** reasons why this reaction is a good energy source.

Page Total:

Marks

7

- Glycine, NH_2CH_2COOH, is the simplest of all naturally occurring amino acids. The pK_a of the acid group is 2.35 and the pK_a associated with the amino group is 9.78. Draw a structure that indicates the charges on the molecule at the physiological pH of 7.4.

Use your structure to illustrate the concept of resonance.

What are the hybridisation states and geometries of the two carbon atoms and the nitrogen atom in glycine?

Propionic acid, CH_3CH_2COOH, has a melting point of –20.7 °C while glycine has a melting point of 292 °C. Suggest a reason why these two molecules have such different melting points.

Page Total:

Marks

- Explain the terms '*weak*' and '*strong*' and the terms '*dilute*' and '*concentrated*' in the context of acids and bases. **2**

- Hydrogen bond strength increases in the order: **2**

  N–H::::N < O–H::::O < F–H::::F.

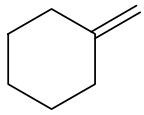
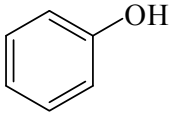
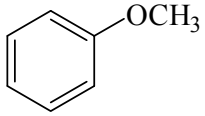
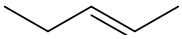
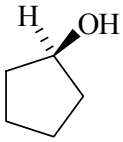
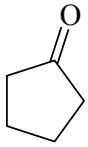
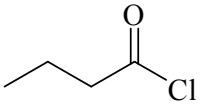
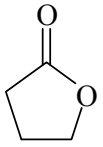
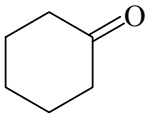
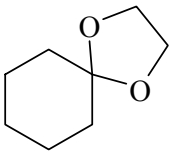
  Use this information and the data given in the table to explain the differences in boiling point of ammonia, water and hydrogen fluoride.

Compound	NH_3	H_2O	HF
Boiling point / °C	–33	100	20

Page Total:

Marks 11

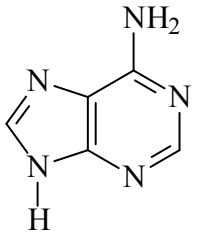
- Complete the following table. Make sure you complete the name of the starting material where indicated.

STARTING MATERIAL	REAGENTS/ CONDITIONS	CONSTITUTIONAL FORMULA(S) OF MAJOR ORGANIC PRODUCT(S)
	HBr / CCl_4 (solvent)	
		
 **Name:**	H_2/Pd	
		
	excess CH_3NH_2	
	$H^{\oplus}$ / H_2O / heat	
 **Name:**		

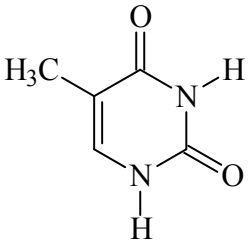
Page Total:

Marks 4

- Adenine and thymine have the structures shown below.



adenine



thymine

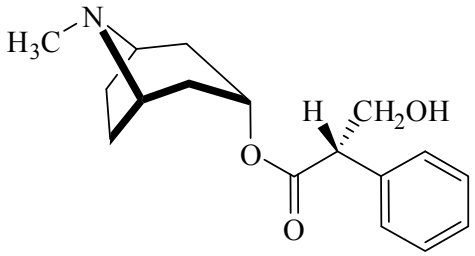
Draw a tautomer of the shown structure of adenine.

In DNA, adenine forms a "base pair" with thymine. Explain what is meant by "base pair" and indicate the point(s) of interaction between adenine and thymine.

Page Total:

Marks 7

- The tropane alkaloid (-)-hyoscyamine is found in certain plants of the *Solanaceae* family. It is an anticholinergic agent that works by blocking the action of acetylcholine at parasympathetic sites in smooth muscle, secretory glands and the central nervous system.



Give the molecular formula of (-)-hyoscyamine.

List the functional groups present in (-)-hyoscyamine.

Hydrolysis of (-)-hyoscyamine results in two fragments, tropine and tropic acid. Draw each of these fragments.

tropine	tropic acid

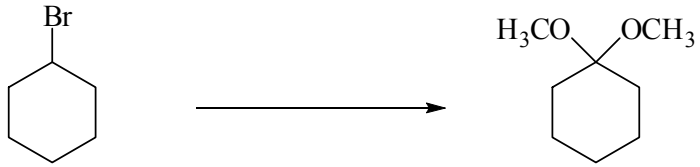
What is the stereochemistry at the tropic acid stereocentre? Write (*R*) or (*S*).

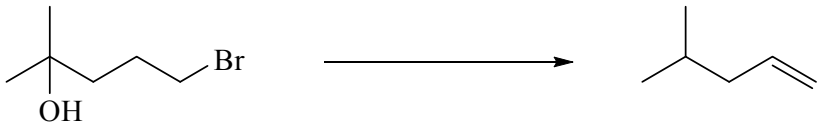
Is tropine optically active? Explain your answer.

Page Total:

Marks
6

- Show clearly the reagents you would use to carry out the following chemical conversions. Note that more than one step is required and you should indicate all necessary steps and the constitutional formulas of any intermediate compounds.

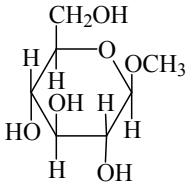




Page Total:

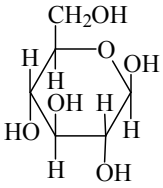
Marks 8

- Consider the following two monosaccharides, (**L**) and (**M**).



(**L**)

methyl β-D-glucopyranoside



(**M**)

β-D-glucopyranose

Describe a chemical test that could be used to distinguish (**L**) from (**M**). Include in your answer, the reagent you would use, what would be observed and a chemical equation that explains what is occurring in the reaction.

Give the reagents to convert (**L**) to a mixture of (**M**) and the α-anomer of (**M**).

Give the reagents to convert (**M**) to (**L**).

Give the structure of the isomer of (**L**) also produced in the preceding reaction.

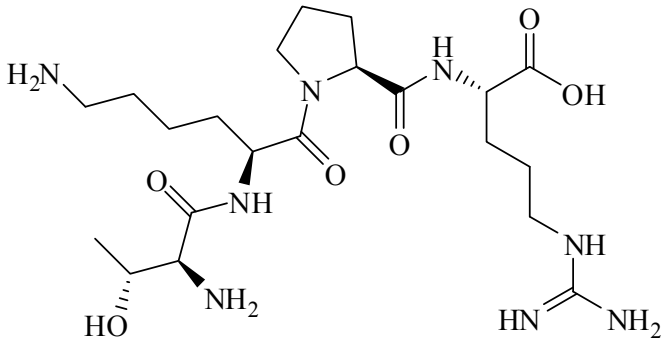
Sugar (**M**) exists in equilibrium with an open chain form. Give the Fischer projection of this open chain form.

List the functional groups present in (**L**).

Page Total:

Marks 6

- Tuftsin is a tetrapeptide (Thr-Lys-Pro-Arg) produced by enzymatic cleavage of the Fc-domain of the heavy chain of immunoglobulin G. It is mainly produced in the spleen and its activity is related primarily to immune system function.



tuftsin

Draw the Fischer projections of the four L-amino acids that result from the acid hydrolysis of tuftsin.

THIS QUESTION CONTINUES ON THE NEXT PAGE.

Page Total:

Marks 4

What is the major species present when lysine (Lys) is dissolved in water at pH 12 and pH 5.6. The pK_a values of lysine are 1.82 (α-COOH), 8.95 (α-$NH_3^{\oplus}$) and 10.53 (side chain).

pH 12	pH 5.6

Give the constitutional formulas for the following dipeptides in their zwitterionic states. The pK_a values of proline (Pro) are 1.95 and 10.64.

Lys-Thr

Pro-Lys

THE REMAINDER OF THIS PAGE IS FOR ROUGH WORKING ONLY.

CHEM1611 - CHEMISTRY 1A (PHARMACY)

DATA SHEET

Physical constants

Avogadro constant, $N_A = 6.022 \times 10^{23}$ mol^{-1}

Faraday constant, $F = 96485$ C mol^{-1}

Planck constant, $h = 6.626 \times 10^{-34}$ J s

Speed of light in vacuum, $c = 2.998 \times 10^{8}$ m s^{-1}

Rydberg constant, $E_R = 2.18 \times 10^{-18}$ J

Boltzmann constant, $k_B = 1.381 \times 10^{-23}$ J K^{-1}

Permittivity of a vacuum, $\varepsilon_0 = 8.854 \times 10^{-12}$ C^2 J^{-1} m^{-1}

Gas constant, $R = 8.314$ J K^{-1} mol^{-1}

$= 0.08206$ L atm K^{-1} mol^{-1}

Charge of electron, $e = 1.602 \times 10^{-19}$ C

Mass of electron, $m_e = 9.1094 \times 10^{-31}$ kg

Mass of proton, $m_p = 1.6726 \times 10^{-27}$ kg

Mass of neutron, $m_n = 1.6749 \times 10^{-27}$ kg

Properties of matter

Volume of 1 mole of ideal gas at 1 atm and 25 °C = 24.5 L

Volume of 1 mole of ideal gas at 1 atm and 0 °C = 22.4 L

Density of water at 298 K = 0.997 g cm^{-3}

Conversion factors

1 atm = 760 mmHg = 101.3 kPa

0 °C = 273 K

1 L = 10^{-3} m^3

1 Å = 10^{-10} m

1 eV = 1.602×10^{-19} J

1 Ci = 3.70×10^{10} Bq

1 Hz = 1 s^{-1}

1 tonne = 10^3 kg

1 W = 1 J s^{-1}

Decimal fractions

Fraction	Prefix	Symbol
10^{-3}	milli	m
10^{-6}	micro	μ
10^{-9}	nano	n
10^{-12}	pico	p

Decimal multiples

Multiple	Prefix	Symbol
10^3	kilo	k
10^6	mega	M
10^9	giga	G

CHEM1611 - CHEMISTRY 1A (PHARMACY)

Standard Reduction Potentials, E°

Reaction	*E*° / V
$Co^{3+}(aq) + e^- \rightarrow Co^{2+}(aq)$	+1.82
$Ce^{4+}(aq) + e^- \rightarrow Ce^{3+}(aq)$	+1.72
$MnO_4^-(aq) + 8H^+(aq) + 5e^- \rightarrow Mn^{2+}(aq) + 4H_2O$	+1.51
$Au^{3+}(aq) + 3e^- \rightarrow Au(s)$	+1.50
$Cl_2 + 2e^- \rightarrow 2Cl^-(aq)$	+1.36
$O_2 + 4H^+(aq) + 4e^- \rightarrow 2H_2O$	+1.23
$Pt^{2+}(aq) + 2e^- \rightarrow Pt(s)$	+1.18
$MnO_2(s) + 4H^+(aq) + e^- \rightarrow Mn^{3+} + 2H_2O$	+0.96
$NO_3^-(aq) + 4H^+(aq) + 3e^- \rightarrow NO(g) + 2H_2O$	+0.96
$Pd^{2+}(aq) + 2e^- \rightarrow Pd(s)$	+0.92
$Ag^+(aq) + e^- \rightarrow Ag(s)$	+0.80
$Fe^{3+}(aq) + e^- \rightarrow Fe^{2+}(aq)$	+0.77
$Cu^+(aq) + e^- \rightarrow Cu(s)$	+0.53
$Cu^{2+}(aq) + 2e^- \rightarrow Cu(s)$	+0.34
$Sn^{4+}(aq) + 2e^- \rightarrow Sn^{2+}(aq)$	+0.15
$2H^+(aq) + 2e^- \rightarrow H_2(g)$	0 (by definition)
$Fe^{3+}(aq) + 3e^- \rightarrow Fe(s)$	–0.04
$Pb^{2+}(aq) + 2e^- \rightarrow Pb(s)$	–0.13
$Sn^{2+}(aq) + 2e^- \rightarrow Sn(s)$	–0.14
$Ni^{2+}(aq) + 2e^- \rightarrow Ni(s)$	–0.24
$Cd^{2+}(aq) + 2e^- \rightarrow Cd(s)$	–0.40
$Fe^{2+}(aq) + 2e^- \rightarrow Fe(s)$	–0.44
$Cr^{3+}(aq) + 3e^- \rightarrow Cr(s)$	–0.74
$Zn^{2+}(aq) + 2e^- \rightarrow Zn(s)$	–0.76
$2H_2O + 2e^- \rightarrow H_2(g) + 2OH^-(aq)$	–0.83
$Cr^{2+}(aq) + 2e^- \rightarrow Cr(s)$	–0.89
$Al^{3+}(aq) + 3e^- \rightarrow Al(s)$	–1.68
$Mg^{2+}(aq) + 2e^- \rightarrow Mg(s)$	–2.36
$Na^+(aq) + e^- \rightarrow Na(s)$	–2.71
$Ca^{2+}(aq) + 2e^- \rightarrow Ca(s)$	–2.87
$Li^+(aq) + e^- \rightarrow Li(s)$	–3.04

CHEM1611 - CHEMISTRY 1A (PHARMACY)

Useful formulas

Quantum Chemistry

$E = h\nu = hc/\lambda$

$\lambda = h/mv$

$E = -Z^2E_R(1/n^2)$

$\Delta x \cdot \Delta(mv) \geq h/4\pi$

$q = 4\pi r^2 \times 5.67 \times 10^{-8} \times T^4$

$T\lambda = 2.898 \times 10^6$ K nm

Electrochemistry

$\Delta G° = -nFE°$

Moles of $e^- = It/F$

$E = E° - (RT/nF) \times 2.303 \log Q$

$= E° - (RT/nF) \times \ln Q$

$E° = (RT/nF) \times 2.303 \log K$

$= (RT/nF) \times \ln K$

$E = E° - \frac{0.0592}{n} \log Q$ (at 25 °C)

Acids and Bases

$pK_w = pH + pOH = 14.00$

$pK_w = pK_a + pK_b = 14.00$

$pH = pK_a + \log\{[A^-] / [HA]\}$

Gas Laws

$PV = nRT$

$(P + n^2a/V^2)(V - nb) = nRT$

$E_k = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$

Radioactivity

$t_{1/2} = \ln 2/\lambda$

$A = \lambda N$

$\ln(N_0/N_t) = \lambda t$

^{14}C age $= 8033 \ln(A_0/A_t)$ years

Kinetics

$t_{1/2} = \ln 2/k$

$k = Ae^{-Ea/RT}$

$\ln[A] = \ln[A]_o - kt$

$\ln \frac{k_2}{k_1} = \frac{E_a}{R}\left(\frac{1}{T_1} - \frac{1}{T_2}\right)$

Colligative Properties & Solutions

$\Pi = cRT$

$P_{solution} = X_{solvent} \times P°_{solvent}$

$c = kp$

$\Delta T_f = K_f m$

$\Delta T_b = K_b m$

Thermodynamics & Equilibrium

$\Delta G° = \Delta H° - T\Delta S°$

$\Delta G = \Delta G° + RT \ln Q$

$\Delta G° = -RT \ln K$

$\Delta_{univ} S° = R \ln K$

$K_p = K_c (RT)^{\Delta n}$

Miscellaneous

$A = -\log \frac{I}{I_0}$

$A = \varepsilon cl$

$E = -A \frac{e^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r} N_A$

Mathematics

If $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, then $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

$\ln x = 2.303 \log x$

Area of circle $= \pi r^2$

Surface area of sphere $= 4\pi r^2$

PERIODIC TABLE OF THE ELEMENTS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1 HYDROGEN **H** 1.008																	2 HELIUM **He** 4.003
3 LITHIUM **Li** 6.941	4 BERYLLIUM **Be** 9.012											5 BORON **B** 10.81	6 CARBON **C** 12.01	7 NITROGEN **N** 14.01	8 OXYGEN **O** 16.00	9 FLUORINE **F** 19.00	10 NEON **Ne** 20.18
11 SODIUM **Na** 22.99	12 MAGNESIUM **Mg** 24.31											13 ALUMINIUM **Al** 26.98	14 SILICON **Si** 28.09	15 PHOSPHORUS **P** 30.97	16 SULFUR **S** 32.07	17 CHLORINE **Cl** 35.45	18 ARGON **Ar** 39.95
19 POTASSIUM **K** 39.10	20 CALCIUM **Ca** 40.08	21 SCANDIUM **Sc** 44.96	22 TITANIUM **Ti** 47.88	23 VANADIUM **V** 50.94	24 CHROMIUM **Cr** 52.00	25 MANGANESE **Mn** 54.94	26 IRON **Fe** 55.85	27 COBALT **Co** 58.93	28 NICKEL **Ni** 58.69	29 COPPER **Cu** 63.55	30 ZINC **Zn** 65.39	31 GALLIUM **Ga** 69.72	32 GERMANIUM **Ge** 72.59	33 ARSENIC **As** 74.92	34 SELENIUM **Se** 78.96	35 BROMINE **Br** 79.90	36 KRYPTON **Kr** 83.80
37 RUBIDIUM **Rb** 85.47	38 STRONTIUM **Sr** 87.62	39 YTTRIUM **Y** 88.91	40 ZIRCONIUM **Zr** 91.22	41 NIOBIUM **Nb** 92.91	42 MOLYBDENUM **Mo** 95.94	43 TECHNETIUM **Tc** [98.91]	44 RUTHENIUM **Ru** 101.07	45 RHODIUM **Rh** 102.91	46 PALLADIUM **Pd** 106.4	47 SILVER **Ag** 107.87	48 CADMIUM **Cd** 112.40	49 INDIUM **In** 114.82	50 TIN **Sn** 118.69	51 ANTIMONY **Sb** 121.75	52 TELLURIUM **Te** 127.60	53 IODINE **I** 126.90	54 XENON **Xe** 131.30
55 CAESIUM **Cs** 132.91	56 BARIUM **Ba** 137.34	57-71	72 HAFNIUM **Hf** 178.49	73 TANTALUM **Ta** 180.95	74 TUNGSTEN **W** 183.85	75 RHENIUM **Re** 186.2	76 OSMIUM **Os** 190.2	77 IRIDIUM **Ir** 192.22	78 PLATINUM **Pt** 195.09	79 GOLD **Au** 196.97	80 MERCURY **Hg** 200.59	81 THALLIUM **Tl** 204.37	82 LEAD **Pb** 207.2	83 BISMUTH **Bi** 208.98	84 POLONIUM **Po** [210.0]	85 ASTATINE **At** [210.0]	86 RADON **Rn** [222.0]
87 FRANCIUM **Fr** [223.0]	88 RADIUM **Ra** [226.0]	89-103	104 RUTHERFORDIUM **Rf** [261]	105 DUBNIUM **Db** [262]	106 SEABORGIUM **Sg** [266]	107 BOHRIUM **Bh** [262]	108 HASSIUM **Hs** [265]	109 MEITNERIUM **Mt** [266]	110 DARMSTADTIUM **Ds** [271]	111 ROENTGENIUM **Rg** [272]	112 COPERNICIUM **Cn** [283]						

LANTHANOIDS	57 LANTHANUM **La** 138.91	58 CERIUM **Ce** 140.12	59 PRASEODYMIUM **Pr** 140.91	60 NEODYMIUM **Nd** 144.24	61 PROMETHIUM **Pm** [144.9]	62 SAMARIUM **Sm** 150.4	63 EUROPIUM **Eu** 151.96	64 GADOLINIUM **Gd** 157.25	65 TERBIUM **Tb** 158.93	66 DYSPROSIUM **Dy** 162.50	67 HOLMIUM **Ho** 164.93	68 ERBIUM **Er** 167.26	69 THULIUM **Tm** 168.93	70 YTTERBIUM **Yb** 173.04	71 LUTETIUM **Lu** 174.97
ACTINOIDS	89 ACTINIUM **Ac** [227.0]	90 THORIUM **Th** 232.04	91 PROTACTINIUM **Pa** [231.0]	92 URANIUM **U** 238.03	93 NEPTUNIUM **Np** [237.0]	94 PLUTONIUM **Pu** [239.1]	95 AMERICIUM **Am** [243.1]	96 CURIUM **Cm** [247.1]	97 BERKELLIUM **Bk** [247.1]	98 CALIFORNIUM **Cf** [252.1]	99 EINSTEINIUM **Es** [252.1]	100 FERMIUM **Fm** [257.1]	101 MENDELEVIUM **Md** [256.1]	102 NOBELIUM **No** [259.1]	103 LAWRENCIUM **Lr** [260.1]

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