

2005-J-2

•		sulfur trioxide	+IV	0
		potassium permanganate	+VII	0
	Mg(ClO ₄) ₂	cobalt(II) chloride-6-water	+II	7
	(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄			

•			
	YES	NO	NO

• 3.42×10^4

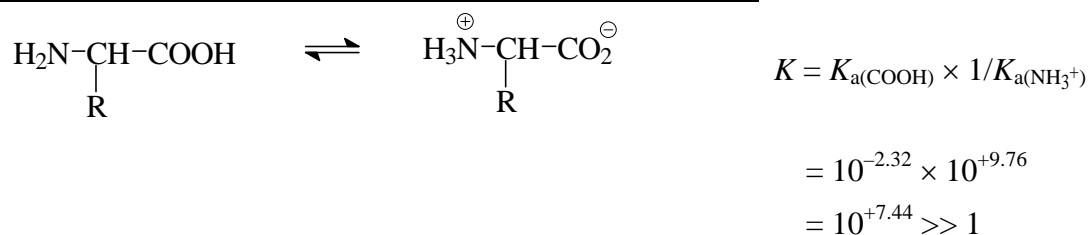
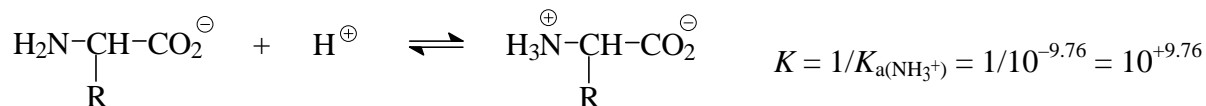
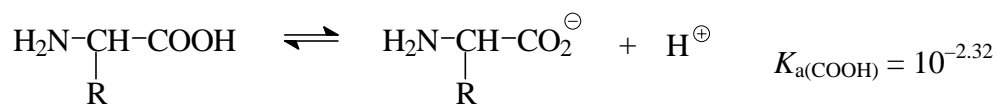
2005-J-3

- 1.6×10^{-3} mol
0.032 M

2005-J-4

- ion-ion, ion-dipole, ion-induced dipole dispersion
hydrogen bonding, dipole-dipole, dipole-induced dipole

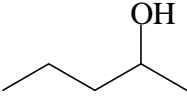
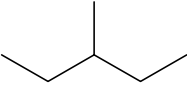
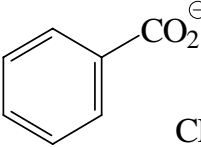
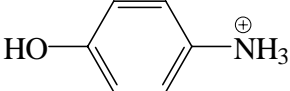
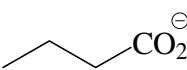
tetrahedral sp^3 tetrahedral
trigonal planar sp^2 trigonal planar
tetrahedral sp^3 bent



Therefore equilibrium lies far to the right and the zwitterionic form predominates.

2005-J-5

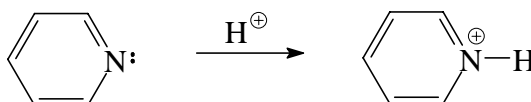
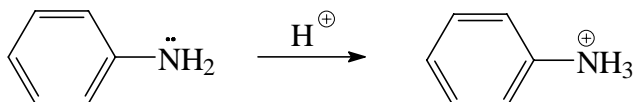
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3-bromopentane	$\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_3$	
2-pentanone		
(<i>E</i>)-3-methyl-2-pentene		
		 $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$
	CH_3COCl	
		 CH_3COOH
		
	$\text{OH}^- / \text{heat}$	

2005-J-6

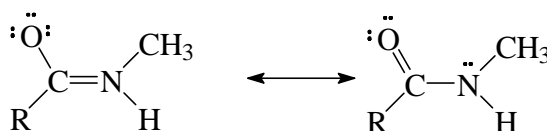
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Pyridine and aniline are bases. Both compounds have lone pair of electrons on the N atom that can form bond to H^+ ion.



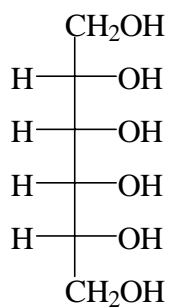
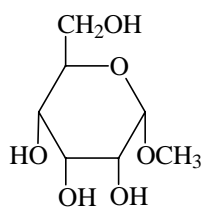
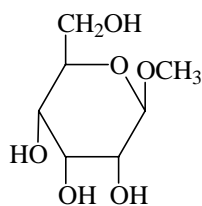
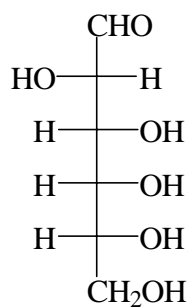
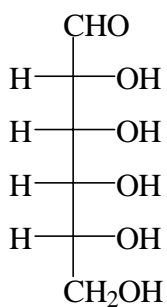
The "lone pair" of electrons in pyrrole is part of the aromatic sextet and not available for bonding to H^+ ion.

The amide functional group (in acetanilide) is non-basic due to resonance stabilisation.



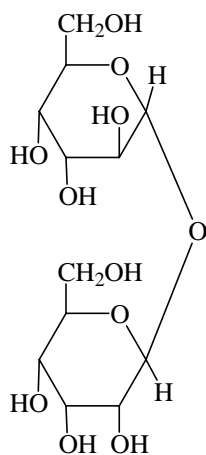
2005-J-7

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Zero. It is a meso compound and is therefore achiral and optically inactive.

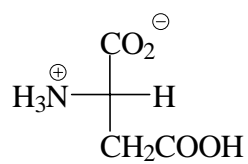
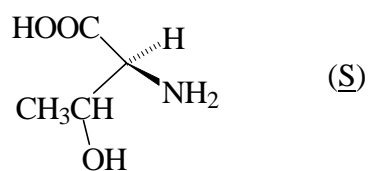
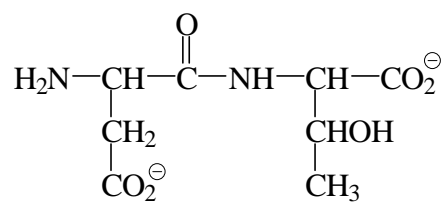
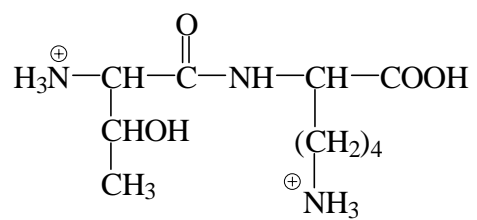
2005-J-7



No, not reducing sugar. No hemiacetal functional group in equilibrium with open chain aldehyde.

2005-J-9

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2.77

2005-J-10

