

I. Write the following definitions/structures

- a. Alkanes
- b. Functional groups
- c. Alkenes
- d. Alkynes
- e. Arenes
- f. Alcohol
- g. Ether
- h. Ester
- i. Carboxylic acid
- j. Ketone
- k. Aldehyde
- l. Amine
- m. Amide
- n. Acid halide

- o. Alkyl halide
  
- p. Nitrile
  
- q. Thiol
  
- r. Sulfide
  
- s. Saturated
  
- t. Straight chain alkanes
  
- u. Branched alkanes
  
- v. Isomers
  
- w. Constitutional isomers
  
- x. Alkyl group
  - i. Primary
  
  - ii. Secondary
  
  - iii. Tertiary
  
  - iv. Quaternary
  
- y. Common names
  - i. Isopropyl
  
  - ii. T-butyl

iii. Sec-butyl

iv. Isobutyl

z. Conformation

i. Ethane

1. Eclipsed

2. Staggered

3. Skew

ii. Butane

1. Totally eclipsed

2. Gauche

3. Eclipsed

4. Anti

iii. Strain

1. Torsional

2. Steric

II. Which of the following has the highest boiling point?

a. Propane or Hexane

b. Hexane or 2-Methylpentane

c. 2,2,3,3-Tetramethylbutane or Octane

- d. 3,3-Dimethylhexane or 3-Methylheptane
  - e. Octane or Decane
- III. Which of the following has the highest melting point?
- a. Propane or Hexane
  - b. Hexane or 2-Methylpentane
  - c. 2,2,3,3-Tetramethylbutane or Octane
  - d. 3,3-Dimethylhexane or 3-Methylheptane
  - e. Octane or Decane
- IV. Which conformer of ethane is the most stable? Why?
- V. Which conformer of ethane is the least stable? Why?
- VI. Which conformer of butane is the most stable? Why?
- VII. Which conformer of butane is the least stable? Why?

VIII. Draw the following

- a. 2,2-Dimethylpropane
  
- b. 2,8-Dimethyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-(1-methylpropyl)nonane
  
- c. 2-Methyl-3-ethylpentane
  
- d. 4-Isopropyl-3,5,5-trimethylheptane
  
- e. 4-Ethyl-2,3-dimethylhexane
  
- f. 4-t-Butyl-5-ethyl-3-methyloctane
  
- g. 4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-3,5-diethyloctane
  
- h. 5,6-Diisopropyl-4-ethyl-7-methyldecane
  
- i. 5-sec-Butyl-4-isopropyl-2,8-dimethylnonane
  
- j. 2,8-Dimethyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-(1-methylpropyl)nonane
  
- k. 3,3-Diethyl-2,4-dimethylpentane

IX. Name the following

