



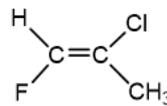
قائمة الاسئلة

كيمياء عضوية - (FR217) - المستوى الثاني - قسم طب بيطري - النظام الدراسي :- - الطب البيطري - الفترة - درجة الامتحان (50)

د/ صادق عزام

- 1) They are stereoisomers which they are not mirror image for each other
- 1) - Chirals
 - 2) Diastereoisomers
 - 3) - Enantiomers
 - 4) - constitutional
- 2) Mixtures containing equal quantities of enantiomers 50 % R and 50% S are:
- 1) - Meso compounds
 - 2) Racemic mixture
 - 3) - Stereoisomers
 - 4) - Non

- 3) The stereoisomer or the geometry of this



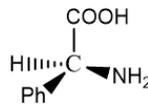
- 1) - Trans
- 2) - Eclipsed
- 3)

E-configuration

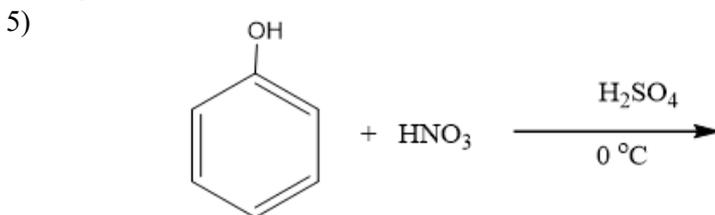
- 4) - Z- configuration

- 4) Assign the absolute configuration (R,S) for this compound?

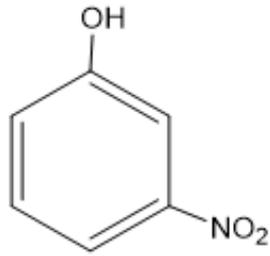
C6, O 8, N 7



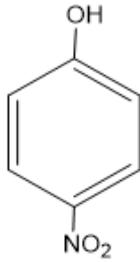
- 1) S configuration
- 2) - R-configuration
- 3) - R, S
- 4) - Non



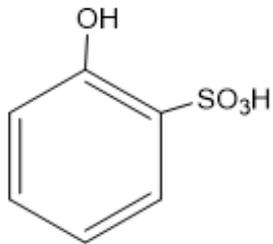
- 1) -



2) +



3) -



6) The general formula of a carboxylic acid is:

1) - R-OH

2) + R-COOH

3) - R-COOR

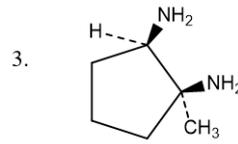
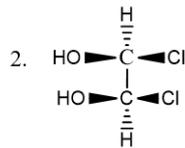
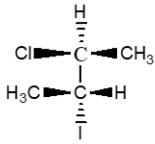
4) - R-CHO

7)





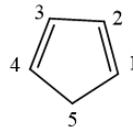
Which of the following structure represent meso compound: أي المركبات ميزو



- 1) - Only (1) compound
2) - . (2) & (3) meso compounds
3) Only (2) has meso
4) - Non

8)

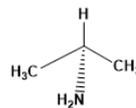
The hybridization of carbon atoms of this compound is



- 1) - $Sp^3-Sp-Sp^2-Sp^2-Sp^3$
2) $Sp^2-Sp^2-Sp^2-Sp^2-Sp^3$
3) - $Sp^2-Sp-Sp^2-Sp^2-Sp^3$

9)

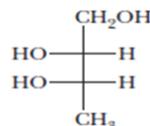
This compound is structure isomer called as:



- 1) - Chiral
2) Achiral
3) - Meso compound
4) - Fischer project

10)

The stereo IUPAC of the following chiral compound is:



- 1) - 1,2,3 -butanetriol
2) -





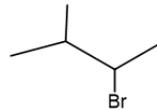
2- Z, 3-E-1,2,3 -butanetriol

3) - 2- R, 3-S-1,2,3 -butanetriol

4) + 2- S, 3-R-1,2,3 -butanetriol

11)

This model structure of 1-bromo-3- methyl- Butane is

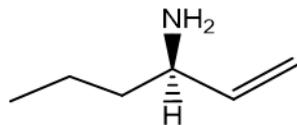


1) - keukel Model

2) - Lewis Model

3) + **Bond-Line model.**

12)



The stereo IUPAC name is الاسم المنهجي

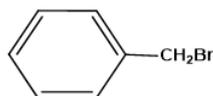
1) - **S- 2.Amino-Hexane**

2) - **S- 3-Amino-Hexane.**

3) - **R- 2-Amino-Pentene**

4) + **R- 3-Amino-1-Hexene.**

13)



the common name of this compound is اسم شائع

1) - Toluene

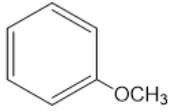
2) - Methyl benzene

3) + **Benzyl bromide**



4) - Bromobenzene.

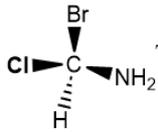
14)



the IUPAC name of this compound is اسم منهجي

- 1) Methoxy benzene
- 2) - Methyl benzene
- 3) - Hydroxy benzene
- 4) - Non of them

15)

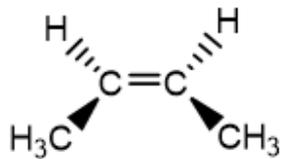


The absolute configuration R & S is (Cl 17, Br 35, N 7, H1)

- 1) S-configuration
- 2) - R- Conf.
- 3) - Cis -Conf.

4) - Non

16)



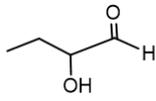
this geometry isomer is

- 1) - Trans-Configuration
- 2) - Z-Configuration
- 3) Cis -Cof.
- 4) -



E-Configuration.

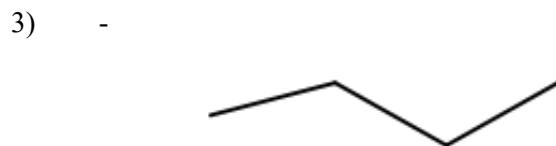
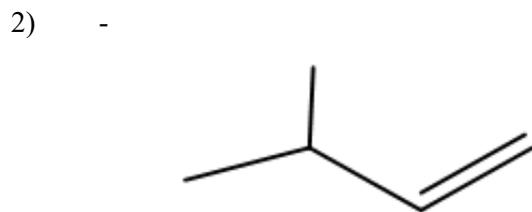
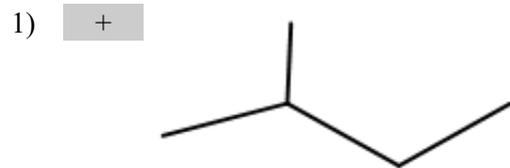
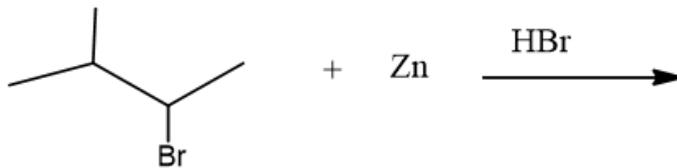
17)



التسمية في الاولويه في التسميه the priority of the name acc/2 the general rule of nomenclature In this compound is given to the

- 1) - Alcohol
- 2) Aldehyde
- 3) - Ketone
- 4) - Non

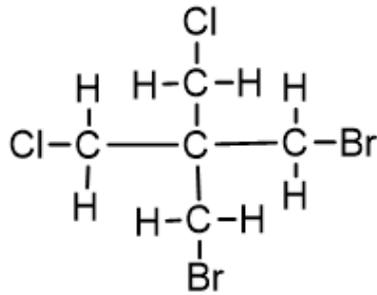
18)



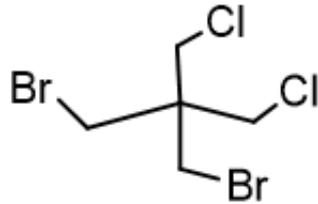
19)

$(\text{CH}_2\text{Cl})_2\text{C}(\text{CH}_2\text{Br})_2$, the **Keukel** model structure is

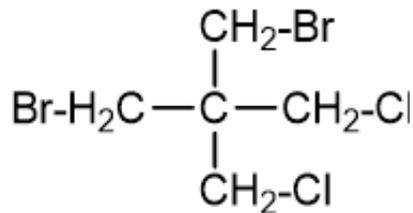
- 1)



2) -



3) -



20) The most substituted alkene the most stable this the statement of the rule of

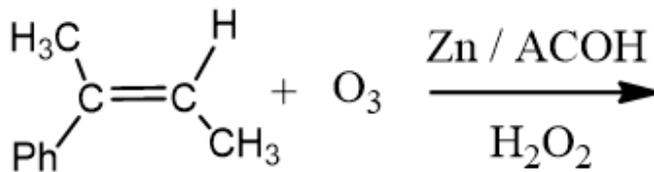
1) - Markownikoff Rule

2) +

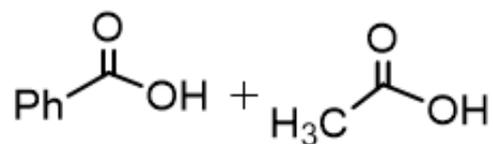
Sait-Zive rule

3) - Hybridization

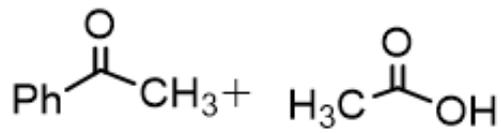
21)



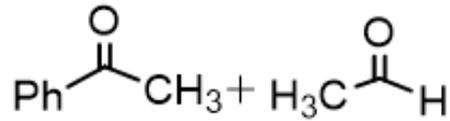
1) -



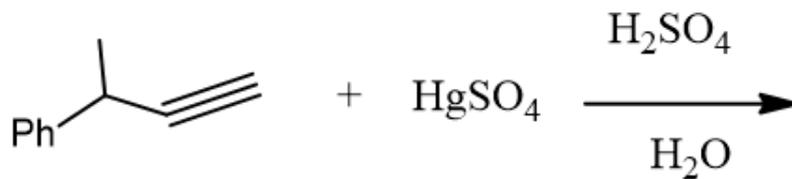
2) +



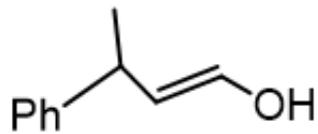
3) -



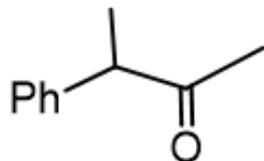
22)



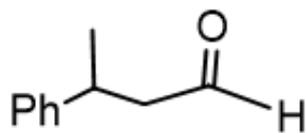
1) -



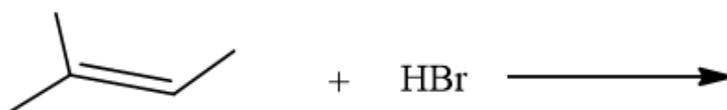
2) +



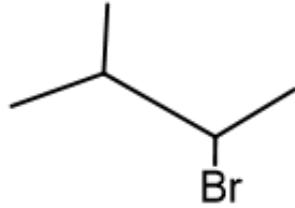
3) -



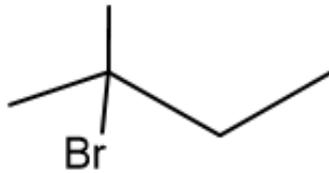
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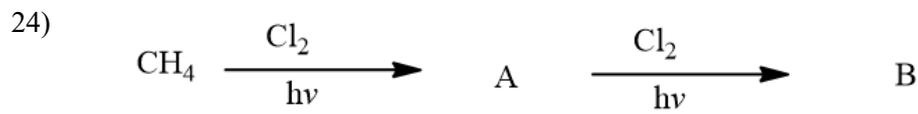
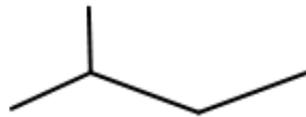
1) -



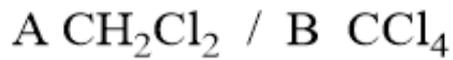
2)



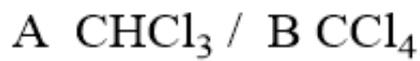
3)



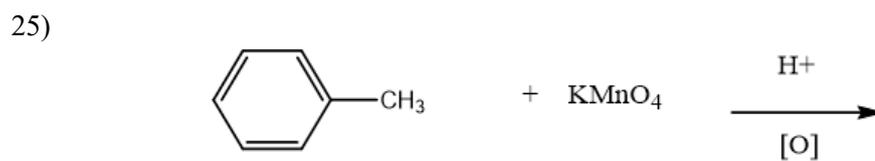
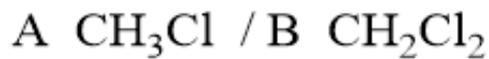
1)



2)

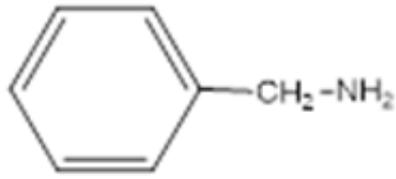


3)

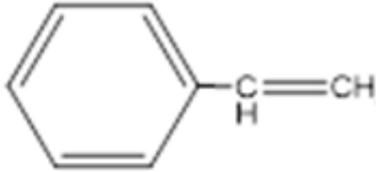


1)

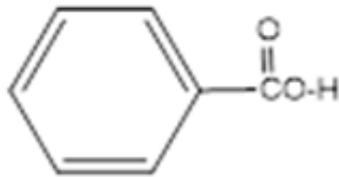




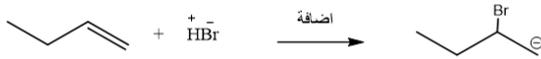
2) -



3) +



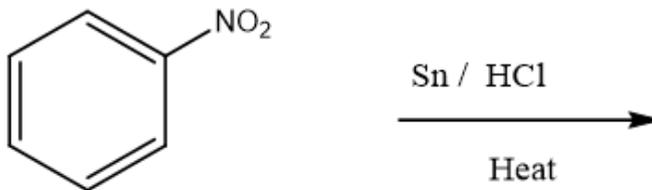
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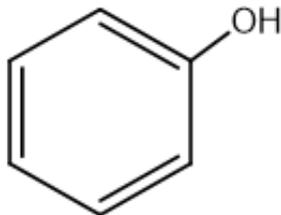
الالكتروني التأثير نوع
kind of electronic effect

- 1) + Negative electronic effect
- 2) - Positive electronic effect
- 3) - Nucleophilic substitution
- 4) - Electrophilic substitution

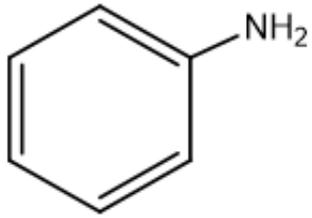
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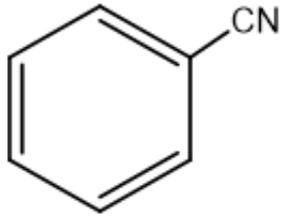
1) -



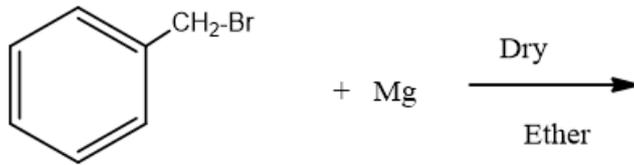
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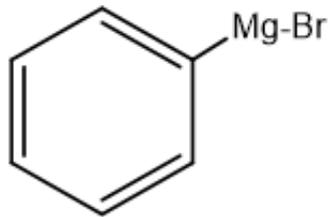
3) -



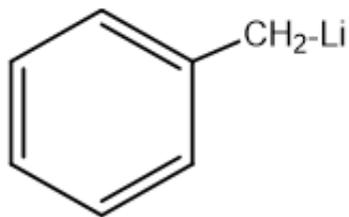
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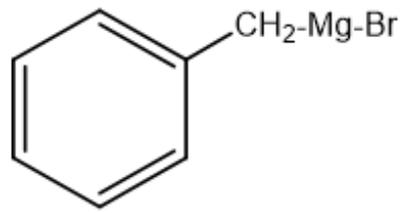
1) -



2) -

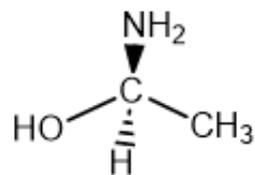


3) +

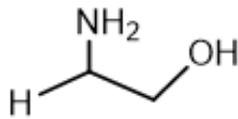


29) R- 1-Amino-ethanol the correct structure (O 8, N 7, C 6)

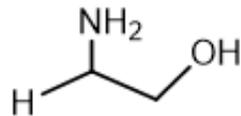
1)



2)

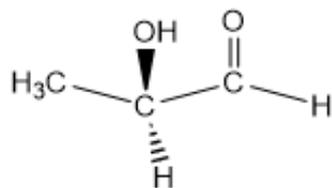


3)

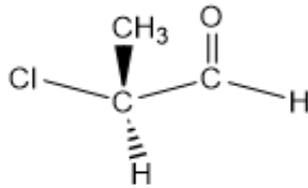


30) The structure of S- 2-Chloro-Propanal is

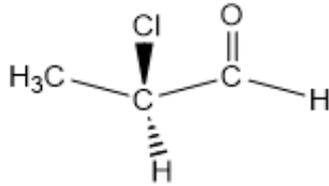
1)



2)



3) -



31) Which of the following is NOT a type of stereoisomerism?

- 1) - Enantiomers
- 2) - Diastereomers
- 3) - Meso compound

4) Cis-trans isomers

32) Which of the following is true for enantiomers?

- 1) - They have the same m. p
- 2) - They rotate plane-polarized light in opposite directions
- 3) They are superimposable mirror images
- 4) - They have different molecular formulas

33) The R and S configuration is determined using:

1) The Cahn-Ingold-Prelog (C-I-P) rules

- 2) - The Fischer projection
- 3) - The Newman projection
- 4) - The Haworth projection

34) Which of the following molecules is chiral?

1) - CH_4

2) - CH_3Cl

3) - CH_2Cl_2

4) CHClBrF

35) Galactose is epimer isomer for glucose differ in OH group at carbon atom number 2

- 1) - True صح
- 2) False خطأ

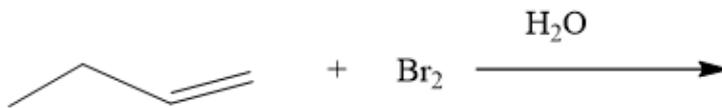
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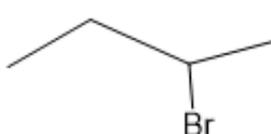
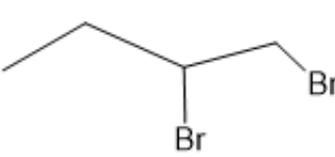




R- configuration stand for left-handed Latin word (Sinus)

- 1) - True صح
2) + False خطأ
- 37) A racemic mixture is:
1) - Optically active
2) + A 1:1 mixture of enantiomers
3) - A meso compound
4) - A diastereomer
- 38) The IUPAC name of CH_3COOH is
1) - Methanoic acid
2) + Ethanoic acid
3) - Propanoic acid
4) - Butanoic acid
- 39) The reaction of a carboxylic acid with an alcohol produces:
1) + An ester
2) - An amide
3) - A ketone
4) - An aldehyde
- 40)



- 1) - 
- 2) - 
- 3) + 