

Technische Universität München Analytical Research Group PD Dr. Thomas Letzel; PD Dr. Johanna Graßmann	Exam Questions Synthesis methods, reaction equations, influencing reactions
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Questions from the “PAL Prüfungsbuch”
Synthesis methods, reaction equations, influencing reactions

088: What is the reason for the reaction acceleration by catalysts?

- 1) The phase separation of the reaction partners
- 2) The reduction of the activation energy
- 3) Change of concentrations
- 4) The elevation of the partial pressure in gas reactions
- 5) The reduction of the temperature of the final products

094: Which label for an electrophilic reagent is *wrong*?

- 1) „Lewis“-base
- 2) Electron-deficient
- 3) Is able to absorb a pair of electrons
- 4) Electron pair gap
- 5) Often a cation

095: Which one of the following particles is *not* an electrophile?

- 1) H^+
- 2) CN^-
- 3) NO_2^+
- 4) SO_3
- 5) H_3O^+

096: Which substance contains the most electrophilic carbon atom?

- 1) Methane
- 2) Propane
- 3) Methyllithium
- 4) Carbon dioxide
- 5) Tetramethylsilane

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097: Which group is labelled *wrongly*?

Formula	Name	Trivial name
$\begin{array}{c} \text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{HC}-\text{R} \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	1-methylethyl-	isopropyl-
$\begin{array}{c} \text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{HC}-\text{CH}_2-\text{R} \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	2-methylpropyl-	isobutyl-
$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}-\text{R} \end{array}$	1-methylpropyl-	sec.-butyl-
$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{R} \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	1,1-dimethylethyl-	tert.-butyl-
$\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}-\text{R}$	Ethynyl-	vinyl-

098: Which compound possesses conjugated double bonds?

1	$\begin{array}{c} \text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{O} \end{array}$
2	$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$
3	$\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{C}=\text{CH}_2$
4	$\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$
5	$\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$

099: Which characteristic type of bond is present in buta-1,3-diene?

- 1) Cumulated double bond
- 2) Single double bond
- 3) Triple double bond
- 4) Conjugated double bond
- 5) Isolated double bond

103: Which statement about the reaction that is basis for the synthesis of ammonia is correct?



- 1) The concentration of ammonia increases with increasing pressure
- 2) The concentration of ammonia does not change with increasing pressure
- 3) The concentration of ammonia decreases with increasing pressure
- 4) The concentration of ammonia does not change with increasing temperature
- 5) The concentration of ammonia increases with increasing temperature



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106: Which reaction is *unaffected* by changes in total pressure?

- 1) Hydrogen + Oxygen \rightleftharpoons Water
- 2) Hydrogen + Chlorine \rightleftharpoons Hydrogen chloride
- 3) Sulfur(IV)-oxide + Oxygen \rightleftharpoons Sulfur(VI)-oxide
- 4) Nitrogen + Oxygen \rightleftharpoons Nitrogen(I)-oxide
- 5) Carbonmonoxide + Oxygen \rightleftharpoons Carbon dioxide

107: The reaction $\text{H}_2 + \text{I}_2 \rightleftharpoons 2 \text{HI}$ is a balanced reaction. Which statement characterizes the equilibrium state?

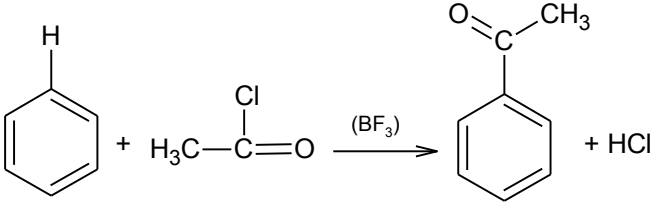
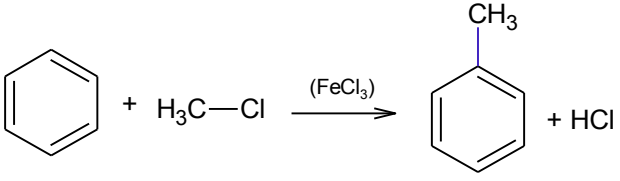
- 1) In the equilibrium state the reaction is reversible (invertible)
- 2) In the equilibrium state no HI-molecules are formed anymore
- 3) In the equilibrium state exactly one half of the starting material have converted to hydrogen iodide
- 4) In the equilibrium state the starting material have completely been converted to hydrogen iodide
- 5) In the equilibrium state the number of forming HI-molecules is equal to the number of dissociating HI-molecules

108: Which answer states measures that are **all** capable of shifting the chemical equilibrium?

- 1) Change of temperature and pressure, application of a catalyst
- 2) Change of concentration, pressure and temperature
- 3) Change of concentration and pressure, application of a catalyst
- 4) Change of concentration and pressure, application of an inhibitor
- 5) Change of concentration and temperature, application of a catalyst

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114: Which type of reaction is *miscalled*?

Type of reaction	Reaction equation
Chlorination	$\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}_2 + \text{Cl}_2 \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2 \\ \quad \\ \text{Cl} \quad \text{Cl} \end{array}$
Elimination	$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{CH}_2-\text{OH} \xrightarrow{(\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4)} \text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
Acetylation	
Alkylation	
Condensation	$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\underset{\text{OH}}{\text{CH}}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}=\text{O} \longrightarrow \text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}=\text{O} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$

115: What is understood by heterogeneous catalysis?

- 1) If catalyst and reactants have the same state of aggregation
- 2) If catalysis begins at a low initial temperature and then high temperatures occur within the reaction
- 3) If it is the synthesis of a heteropolar compound
- 4) If it is a heterocyclical compound
- 5) If catalyst and reactants are present in different phases

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117: Which reaction equation describes a substitution reaction?

1	$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}}\text{H} + \text{H}_2 \longrightarrow \text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{CH}_2-\text{OH}$
2	$\text{C}_8\text{H}_{10} + \text{SO}_2 + \text{Cl}_2 \longrightarrow \text{C}_8\text{H}_9\text{SO}_2\text{Cl} + \text{HCl}$
3	$\text{HC}\equiv\text{CH} + \text{CO} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \longrightarrow \text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}}\text{OH}$
4	$\text{H}_2\text{C}-\text{CH}_3 \longrightarrow \text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}_2 + \text{HCl}$ Cl
5	$\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}_2 + \text{HClO} \longrightarrow \text{H}_2\text{C}-\text{CH}_2$ OH Cl

119: Which reaction equation describes a hydrohalogenation?

1	$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2 + \text{Cl}_2 \longrightarrow \text{CH}_2-\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2 + \text{HCl}$ Cl
2	$\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH} + \text{HClO} \longrightarrow \text{CH}_2-\text{CH}-\text{OH}$ R Cl R
3	$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}}\text{OH} + \text{SOCl}_2 \longrightarrow \text{H}_3\text{C}-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}}\text{Cl} + \text{SO}_2 + \text{HCl}$
4	$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\underset{\text{Cl}}{\text{CH}}-\text{CH}_2-\text{Cl} \longrightarrow \text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{C}\equiv\text{CH} + 2 \text{HCl}$
5	$\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH} + \text{HCl} \longrightarrow \text{H}_3\text{C}-\underset{\text{R}}{\text{CH}}-\text{Cl}$

121: But-2-enal is formed from two mol ethanal. What kind of reaction type is it?

- 1) Condensation
- 2) Polycondensation
- 3) Elimination
- 4) Addition
- 5) Polymerisation



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123: Which of the mentioned reactions is a substitution?

- 1) Hydration of alkenes
- 2) Nitration of aromates
- 3) Polymerisation of alkenes
- 4) Dehydration of alkanoles
- 5) Hydrohalogenation of alkines

124: Which type of reaction is the preparation of cyclohexene from cyclohexanol?

- 1) Dehydrogenation
- 2) Substitution
- 3) Dehydration
- 4) Rearrangement
- 5) Dehydrohalogenation

125: Which reaction equation describes correctly the chlorination of an alkane?

1	$\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}_2 + \text{Cl}_2 \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2 \\ \quad \\ \text{Cl} \quad \text{Cl} \end{array}$
2	$\text{CH}_4 + \text{Cl}_2 \longrightarrow \text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{Cl} + \text{H}_2$
3	$\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}_2 + \text{HCl} \longrightarrow \text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{CH}_2-\text{Cl}$
4	$\text{HC}\equiv\text{CH} + 2 \text{Cl}_2 \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} \text{Cl} \quad \text{Cl} \\ \quad \\ \text{CH}-\text{CH} \\ \quad \\ \text{Cl} \quad \text{Cl} \end{array}$
5	$\text{CH}_4 + \text{Cl}_2 \longrightarrow \text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{Cl} + \text{HCl}$

132: Which conditions will lead predominantly to halogenation of side chains in aromatic compounds?

- 1) Catalyst, room temperature
- 2) Room temperature, UV light
- 3) UV light, heating
- 4) Catalyst, heating
- 5) Catalyst, UV light

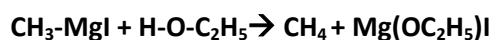


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136: But-2-ene is hydrogenated. Which formula describes the arising compound?

1	$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3$
2	$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{OH}$
3	$\begin{array}{c} \text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{OH} \end{array}$
4	$\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$
5	$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2-\text{OH}$

137: Which type of reaction the following reaction is assigned to?

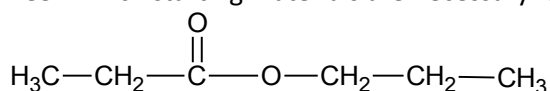


- 1) Electrophilic addition (A_E)
- 2) Nucleophilic addition (A_N)
- 3) Nucleophilic substitution (S_N) on a saturated carbon atom
- 4) Radical substitution (S_R)
- 5) Electrophilic substitution (S_E) on a saturated carbon atom

138: Which end product is obtained by the conversion of a ketone with a Grignard-compound and subsequent hydrolysis?

- 1) Carboxylic acid
- 2) Primary alcohol
- 3) Ketone
- 4) Tertiary alcohol
- 5) Secondary alcohol

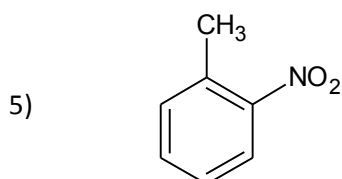
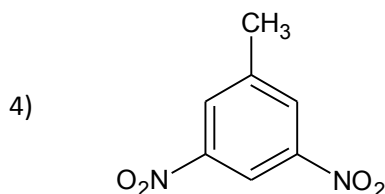
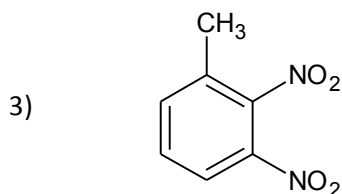
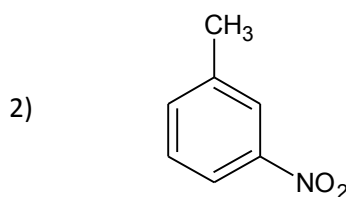
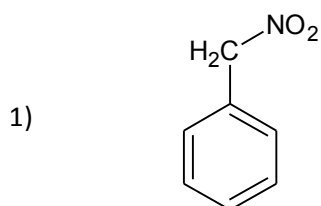
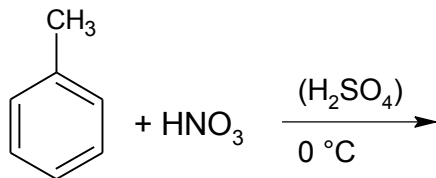
139: Which starting materials are necessary for the preparation of the following ester?



- 1) Acetic acid and butan-1-ol
- 2) Propanoic acid and butan-1-ol
- 3) Propanoic acid and propan-1-ol
- 4) Butanoic acid and ethanol
- 5) Butanoic acid and propan-1-ol



144: Which of the given compounds is formed **predominately** from the following reaction?



148: Which of the given compounds originates from the processing of 1 mol penta-1,3-diene with 1 mol hydrogen bromide?

- 2) 1-Brompent-2-ene
- 3) 4-Brompent-2-ene
- 4) 3-Brompent-1-ene
- 5) 1,2-Dibrompentane
- 6) 2,4-Dibrompentane

149: Which reaction equation describes a redox reaction?

- 1) $\text{BaCl}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow \text{BaSO}_4 + 2 \text{HCl}$
- 2) $\text{HCl} + \text{NaOH} \rightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{Cl} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- 3) $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- 4) $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{CaCO}_3 \rightarrow \text{CaSO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CO}_2$
- 5) $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl} + \text{NaOH} \rightarrow \text{NaCl} + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{NH}_3$

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150: Which substance **cannot** be produced by the given reaction of a primary alkanol?

Reaction of a primary alkanol	Substance
1) Oxidation	Carboxylic acid
2) Dehydration	Ether
3) Hydrogenation	Epoxide
4) Dehydration	Alkene
5) Dehydrogenation	Aldehyde

152: Which of the following reactions is *not* possible?

1)	$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \\ \text{C}=\text{O} \\ \\ \text{H} \end{array} + \text{H}_5\text{C}_2-\text{MgBr} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{OMgBr} \\ \\ \text{C}_2\text{H}_5 \end{array} \xrightarrow[\text{- MgBrOH}]{+\text{H}_2\text{O}} \begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{OH} \\ \\ \text{C}_2\text{H}_5 \end{array}$
2)	$\text{O}=\text{C}=\text{O} + \text{H}_5\text{C}_2-\text{MgBr} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} \text{O}=\text{C}-\text{OMgBr} \\ \\ \text{C}_2\text{H}_5 \end{array} \xrightarrow[\text{- MgBrOH}]{+\text{H}_2\text{O}} \begin{array}{c} \text{O}=\text{C}-\text{OH} \\ \\ \text{C}_2\text{H}_5 \end{array}$
3)	$\text{HC}\equiv\text{CH} + \text{H}_5\text{C}_2-\text{MgBr} \longrightarrow \text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{CH}_3 + \text{HC}\equiv\text{C}-\text{MgBr}$
4)	$\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{H}_5\text{C}_2-\text{MgBr} \longrightarrow \text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{CH}_3 + \text{MgBrOH}$
5)	$\begin{array}{c} \text{HO} \\ \\ \text{C}=\text{O} \\ \\ \text{H}_3\text{C} \end{array} + \text{H}_5\text{C}_2-\text{MgBr} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} \text{OH} \\ \\ \text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{OMgBr} \\ \\ \text{C}_2\text{H}_5 \end{array} \xrightarrow[\text{- MgBrOH}]{} \begin{array}{c} \text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{C}=\text{O} \\ \\ \text{C}_2\text{H}_5 \end{array}$

153: Which of the given products can *not* be obtained by hydrolysis of a fat using water vapour?

- 1) HO-CH₂-CH₂-OH
- 2) HO-CH₂-CH(OH)-CH₂-OH
- 3) C₁₅H₃₁COOH
- 4) C₁₇H₂₉COOH
- 5) C₁₇H₃₃COOH