THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF EASTERN AFRICA



A. M. E. C. E. A

MAIN EXAMINATION

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AUGUST – DECEMBER 2018 TRIMESTER

FACULTY OF SCIENCE

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL SCIENCE (CHEMISTRY)

REGULAR PROGRAMME

CHEM 204: REACTION MECHANISMS

Date:DECEMBER 2018Duration: 2 HoursINSTRUCTIONS:Answer Question ONE and ANY OTHER TWO Questions

Q1.	a)	Explain each of the following terms as used in reaction mechanism. i) Reaction mechanism. ii) Carbocation. iii) Nucleophile. iv) Peroxide effect. v) Mesomeric effect.	hanisms: (10 Marks)
	b)	Explain the relative stability of primary, secondary and tertia ions.	ary carbonium (4 Marks)
	c) i.CH vi. C	Define electrophiles and nucleophiles, and classify the follow electrophiles and nucleophiles: [*] ₃ CH ₂ ii. H ₂ 0 iii. NH ₃ iv. NO ₂ v. HO ⁻ N ⁻ vii. CH ₃ CHCH ₃ vii. (CH ₃)C	wing as (6 Marks)
	d)	Explain each of the following terms with suitable examples i) Carbanions ii) Lewis base. iii) Free radical. iv) Heterolytic fission. v) Electrophilic substitution.	(10Marks)

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- Q2. a) i) Why is the reaction of CH₃ Br + OH⁻ → CH₃OH + Br⁻ nucleophilic displacement.
 - ii) Is this an $S_N 1$ or an $S_N 2$ reaction and why?
 - iii) Write down the rate law of the above reaction. (4 Marks)

(2 Marks)

(4 Marks)

- iv) Why does the above reaction not occur with a tertiary alkylhalide? (3Marks)
- b) Write down the mechanism for the chlorination of ethane in the presence of ultraviolet light showing all the necessary steps. (7Marks)
- Q3. a) How is E⁺ generated and what is the base in the following reactions? i) Nitration of benzene with a mixture of HNO₃/H₂SO₄
 - ii) Acylation of benzene in presence of AICl₃ as a Lewis acid catalyst.
 - iii) Reaction of benzene with CH₃ CH₂ CH₂ Br in presence of Fe Cl₃ (9 Marks)
 - b) Give the products of each of the following reactions:

CH₃ CH=CH₂ + HBr Peroxide i) ii) CH₃ CH CH₃ + NaOH Cl iii) CH₃ CH₂ CH CH₃^{Conc. H₂SO₄ OH →} iv) $CH_3CH_2 CH = CH_2CH_3 + O_3 H_2^{O}$ v) $CH_3 CH_2 CH + NaOH$ vi) $CH_3 CH = CH_2 + HOCI$ -CH₃ (8 marks) What is disproportionation? (3Marks) c) What are the similarities and differences between the C=O and the C=C a) (5 Marks) bonds? 0

b) Write down the mechanism of the reaction that occurs when CH₃ CH is reacted with a dilute solution of NaOH (7 Marks)

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Q4.

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- c) How will you distinguish between acetaldehyde and acetone? (4 Marks)
- d) Discuss the mechanism of addition of HCN to acetone.

(3 Marks)

- Q5. a) Classify the following reactions as addition, substitution, elimination, rearrangement or redox reactions.
 - i) $CH_2 = CH_2 + Br_2$ \longrightarrow $CH_2 BrCH_2Br$ ii) $C_2H_5OH + HCl$ \longrightarrow $C_2H_5Cl + H_2O$ iii) $CH_3CHCICHCICH_3 + Zn$ \longrightarrow $CH_3CH = CHCH_3 + ZnCl_2$ iv) $CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_3$ \longrightarrow $(CH_3)_3CH$ v) $CHCl_3 + OH^ \longrightarrow$ $CCl_2 + H_2O + Cl^-$ (5 Marks)
 - b) Write structural formulas for the isomeric hexanes and name them by the IUPAC System. (5 Marks)
 - c) Explain each of the following terms:
 - i) Optical activity.
 - ii) Enantiomers.
 - iii) Walden inversion
 - iv) Racemization.
 - v) Geometrical isomerism.

(10 Marks)

END

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