## Chapter 4: Multiple Choice Questions

## Instructions

Answer the following questions and then press 'Submit' to get your score.

#### **Question 1**

Which structure is of a compound different from the following?

$$\downarrow$$

#### **Question 2**

Which structure is of a compound different from the following?

Which of (a)-(d) is the most stable conformation?

#### **Question 4**

Which of (a)-(d) is the most unstable conformation?

Which of (a)-(d) is the most stable conformation?

#### **Question 6**

Which of (a)-(d) is the most unstable conformation?

## b)

 $\bigcirc$ 

#### **Question 7**

Which is the most stable structure of 1-isopropyl-4-methylcyclohexane?

$$\begin{array}{c} C(CH_3)_2 \\ H \\ CH_3 \end{array}$$

## **Question 8**

Which structure is different from the following?

# 







## d)

#### **Question 9**

Which structure is different from the following?

b)

## Question 10

Which structure is different from the following?

ĒΙ

a)

c)

## **Question 11**

Which compound is different from the others?

#### **Question 13**

Which is the most stable conformation?

d)

Which of (a)-(d) is the most stable?

#### **Question 15**

Which of (a)-(d) is the most unstable?

Which structure is different from the following?

#### **Question 17**

Which structure is different from the following?

Which conformation is most unstable?

#### **Question 19**

Which of the following statements regarding cycloalkanes is wrong?

- a) Any disubstituted cycloalkane can have *cis-trans* isomers.
- b) The planar form of any cycloalkane with a ring larger than cyclopropane will not be the most stable conformation.
- c) Cyclopentane is nonplanar to avoid the torsional strain between adjacent C-H bonds.
- od) The least strained form of any unsubstituted cycloalkane is the chair conformation of cyclohexane.

#### **Question 20**

Which of the following statements regarding chair cyclohexane is wrong?

- a) The dihedral angle of the two axial bonds on adjacent carbons is 180°.
- **b)** The dihedral angle of the two equatorial bonds on adjacent carbons is 60°.
- or The dihedral angle between the axial bond and the equatorial bond on adjacent carbons is 120°.
- d) The axial hydrogen atoms on C1, C3, and C5 form an equilateral triangle (as do C1, C3, and C5 themselves and the equatorial hydrogens on them).

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