

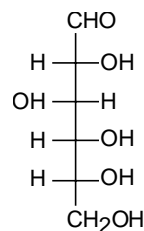
Chem 250

Final Exam

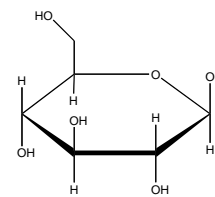
This exam is composed of **50** questions.

As discussed in the course syllabus, honesty and integrity are absolute essentials for this class. In fairness to others, dishonest behavior will be dealt with to the full extent of University regulations.

I hereby state that all answers on this exam are my own and that I have neither gained unfairly from others nor have I assisted others in obtaining an unfair advantage on this exam.



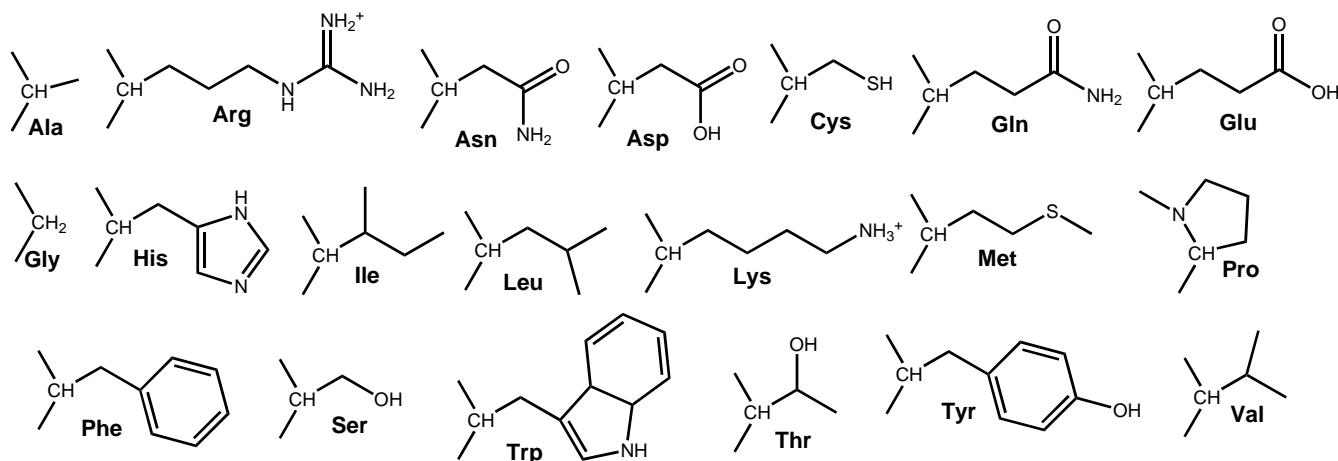
D-glucose

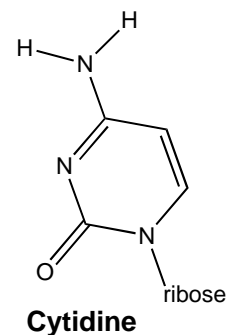
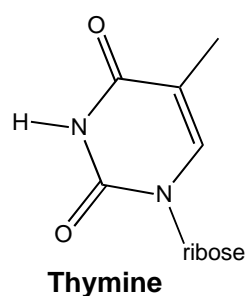
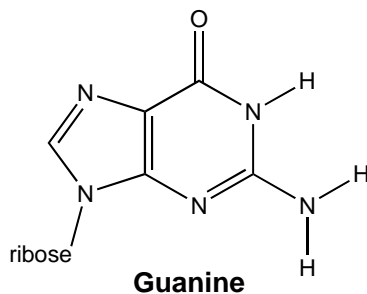
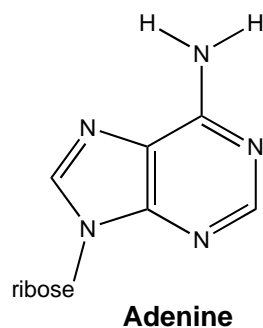
 β -D-Glucose

Signature

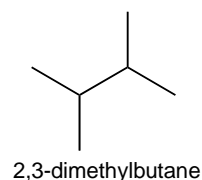
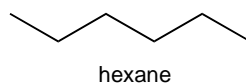
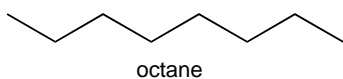
PERIODIC TABLE OF THE ELEMENTS

1A	2A	3B	4B	5B	6B	7B	8B	8B	8B	1B	2B	3A	4A	5A	6A	7A	8A
1 H 1.008																	2 He 4.003
3 Li 6.939	4 Be 9.012											5 B 10.81	6 C 12.01	7 N 14.01	8 O 16.00	9 F 19.00	10 Ne 20.18
11 Na 22.99	12 Mg 24.31											13 Al 26.98	14 Si 28.09	15 P 30.97	16 S 32.07	17 Cl 35.45	18 Ar 39.95
19 K 39.10	20 Ca 40.08	21 Sc 44.96	22 Ti 47.90	23 V 50.94	24 Cr 52.00	25 Mn 54.94	26 Fe 55.85	27 Co 58.93	28 Ni 58.71	29 Cu 63.55	30 Zn 65.39	31 Ga 69.72	32 Ge 72.61	33 As 74.92	34 Se 78.96	35 Br 79.90	36 Kr 83.80
37 Rb 85.47	38 Sr 87.62	39 Y 88.91	40 Zr 91.22	41 Nb 92.91	42 Mo 95.94	43 Tc (99)	44 Ru 101.1	45 Rh 102.9	46 Pd 106.4	47 Ag 107.9	48 Cd 112.4	49 In 114.8	50 Sn 118.7	51 Sb 121.8	52 Te 127.6	53 I 126.9	54 Xe 131.3
55 Cs 132.9	56 Ba 137.3	57 La 138.9	72 Hf 178.5	73 Ta 181.0	74 W 183.8	75 Re 186.2	76 Os 190.2	77 Ir 192.2	78 Pt 195.1	79 Au 197.0	80 Hg 200.6	81 Tl 204.4	82 Pb 207.2	83 Bi 209.0	84 Po (209)	85 At (210)	86 Rn (222)
87 Fr (223)	88 Ra 226.0	89 Ac 227.0	104 Unq (261)	105 Unp (262)	106 Unh (263)	107 Uns (262)	108 Uno (265)	109 Une (266)									





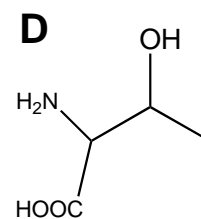
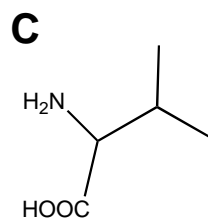
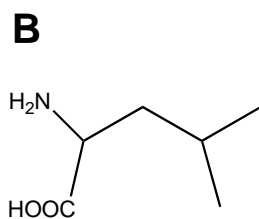
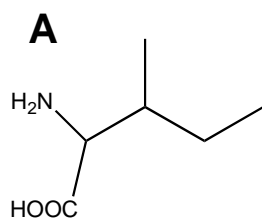
1. Which molecule below has the lowest boiling point?



1) octane

2) hexane

3) 2,3-dimethylbutane



2. Which two molecules above are constitutional isomers?

1) A and B

2) C and D

3) B and C

4) A and D

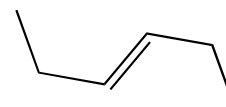
5) none are constitutional isomers of each other

3. The molecule at right is

1) a cis isomer

2) a trans isomer

3) not an isomer



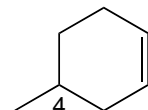
4. In the molecule at right, the ideal bond angle around the 4-carbon is:

1) 120°

2) 109°

3) 90°

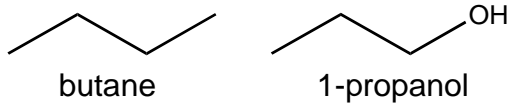
4) 180°



5. The addition reaction product of the reaction of HCl and 3-hexene is:

- 1) 1-dodecene 2) 6-dodecane 3) 1-chlorohexane
 4) 3-chlorohexane 5) 3,4-dichlorohexane

6. Which molecule below has the lowest boiling point?



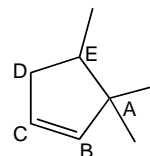
- 1) butane 2) 1-propanol

7. Which is the stronger acid?

- 1) cyclohexanol 2) phenol 3) they are the same

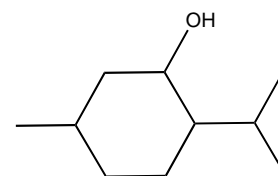
8. In the molecule at right, which atom is a chiral center?

- 1) A 2) B 3) C 4) D 5) E

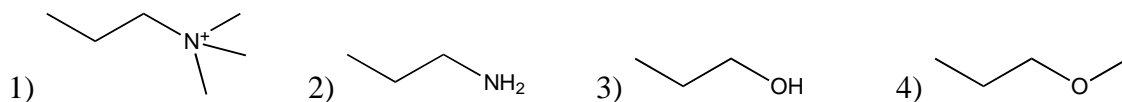


9. How many stereoisomers are possible for the molecule at right?

- 1) 0 2) 1 3) 4 4) 6 5) 8



10. Which is the strongest base?



11. Ketones are reduced by H_2 and an appropriate catalyst to

- 1) esters 2) alcohols 3) carboxylic acids 4) the parent alkanes
 5) ketones are not readily reduced

12. The molecules shown at right represent

- 1) Tautomers – two interconverting, but different molecules
- 2) Tautomers – two ways of looking at the same molecule
- 3) Resonance Forms – two interconverting, but different molecules
- 4) Resonance Forms – two ways of looking at the same molecule

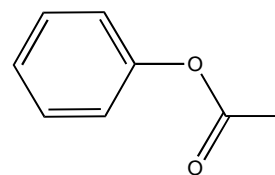


13. The reaction of butanoic acid and LiAlH_4 in water yields:

- 1) CO_2 and propanal
- 2) CO_2 and propanoic acid
- 3) water and butanol
- 4) water and butanal
- 5) nothing. No reaction occurs.

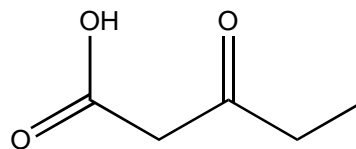
14. From what parent molecules can the molecule at right be synthesized?

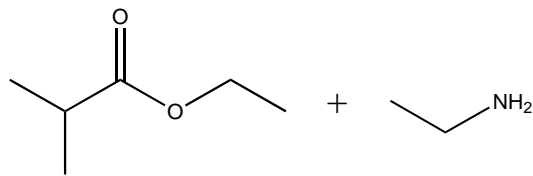
- 1) toluene and methyl acetate
- 2) benzoic acid and methanol
- 3) benzene and acetic acid
- 4) acetic acid and phenol



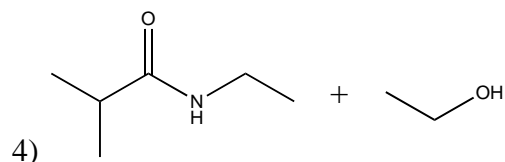
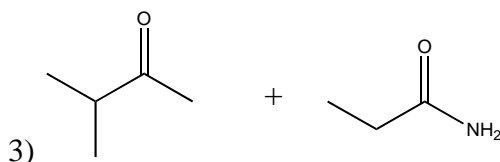
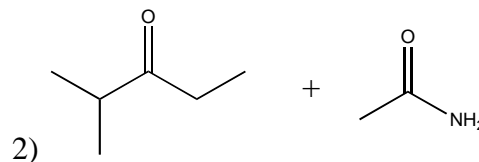
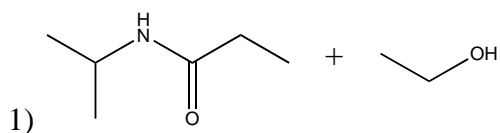
15. Heating the molecule at right yields which products?

- 1) propanoic acid and carbon dioxide
- 2) acetic acid and propanoic acid
- 3) butanoic anhydride
- 4) 2-butanone and carbon dioxide
- 5) no reaction occurs



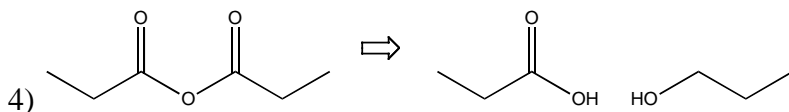
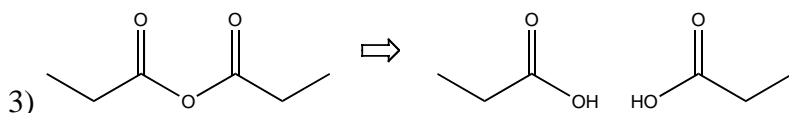
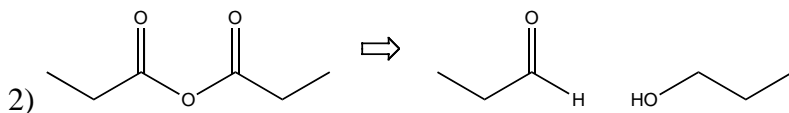
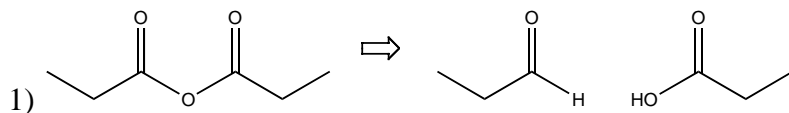


16. The products of the following reaction are



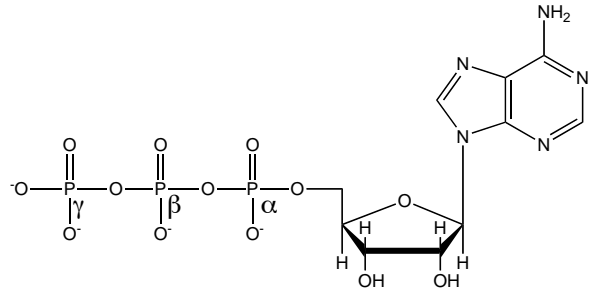
5) None of the above

17. Hydrolysis of propyl anhydride is represented by which reaction below?



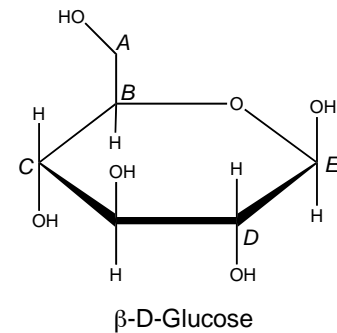
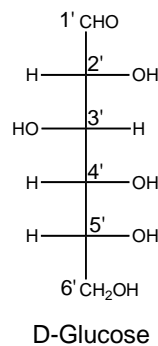
18. In the conversion of ATP to ADP, which is most likely?

- 1) water attacks the γ phosphate
- 2) water attacks the α phosphate
- 3) the sugar 2'OH attacks the α phosphate
- 4) the sugar 2'OH attacks the γ phosphate
- 5) oxygen on the γ phosphate attacks the α phosphate



19. Compare the linear and circular forms of glucose. Carbon 5' in the linear form corresponds to which carbon in the circular form?

- 1) A
- 2) B
- 3) C
- 4) D
- 5) E



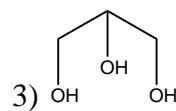
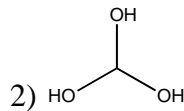
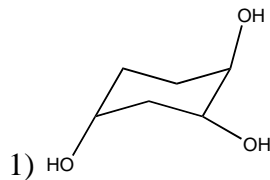
20. The geometry at the 3' carbon in the linear form of glucose is:

- 1) tetrahedral
- 2) square planar
- 3) trigonal planar

21. Glycolipids contain what characteristic head group?

- 1) sphingosines
- 2) carbohydrates
- 3) cholesterol
- 4) steroids
- 5) phosphates

22. Triglycerides are based on which chemical framework?



23. In metabolism, CoA-SH usually reacts directly with

- 1) alcohols
- 2) esters
- 3) anhydrides
- 4) carboxylic acids
- 5) water

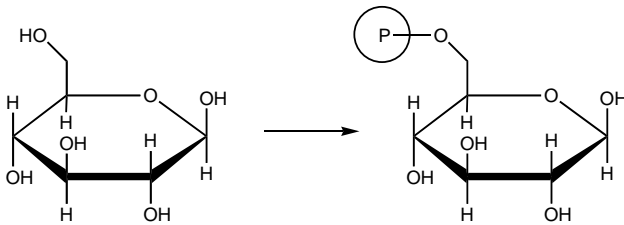
24. In the Citric Acid cycle, succinate reacts with FAD. In this reaction, succinate:

- 1) isomerizes
- 2) is phosphorylated
- 3) is dephosphorylated
- 4) is oxidized
- 5) is reduced

25. In respiration, a H^+ gradient across the mitochondrial membrane is used to drive the following unfavorable reaction:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1) $ADP + P_i \rightarrow ATP$ | 2) $ATP \rightarrow ADP + P_i$ |
| 3) $NAD^+ \rightarrow NADH + H^+$ | 4) $NADH + H^+ \rightarrow NAD^+$ |
| 5) β oxidation of fatty acids | |

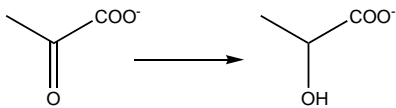
26. In one of the reactions of glycolysis, glucose is phosphorylated:



Which common metabolite is another reactant in this process?

- 1) Coenzyme A
- 2) NADH
- 3) FAD
- 4) ATP
- 5) Pyruvate

27. In one of the reactions of glycolysis, pyruvate is converted to lactate:



Which common metabolite is another reactant in this process?

- 1) Coenzyme A
- 2) NADH
- 3) FAD
- 4) ATP
- 5) ACP

28. The reactions of gluconeogenesis are simply the reactions of glycolysis run in reverse

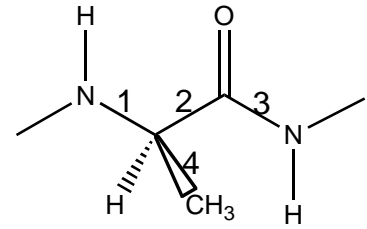
- 1) True
- 2) False

29. In the synthesis of fats, fatty acids are activated by reaction with:

- 1) NADH
- 2) Coenzyme A
- 3) FAD
- 4) ATP
- 5) Pyruvate

30. In the amino acid linkage shown at right, which bond has a high energy cost for rotation?

1) 1 2) 2 3) 3 4) 4



31. Which of the following amino acids is **most** likely to be found in the interior of a protein?

1) Ile 2) Lys 3) Asn 4) Arg 5) Ser

32. Which of the following amino acids is **best** at forming two simultaneous hydrogen bonds with another functional group in a protein or nucleic acid?

1) Ile 2) Lys 3) Pro 4) Ser 5) Gln

33. Which interaction below involves hydrogen bonds between amino acids separated by less than 5 residues in primary sequence?

1) disulfide linkages 2) β -sheets 3) α -helices 4) electrostatics

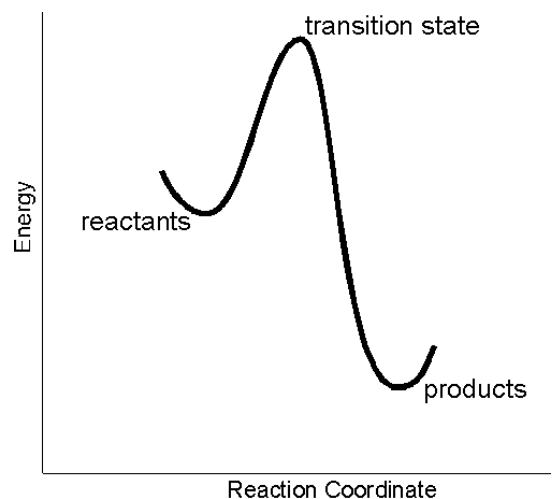
34. A stretch of a protein contains the sequence –Leu-Asn-Ile-Arg-Val-Asp-Ile-Lys-Val-

This stretch most likely lies in

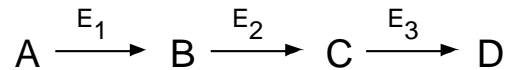
- 1) in an α -helix on the surface of the folded protein
- 2) in an α -helix in the interior of the folded protein
- 3) in a β -sheet on the surface of the folded protein
- 4) in a β -sheet in the interior of the folded protein
- 5) in a turn buried in the interior of the folded protein

35. An enzyme can increase the rate of a reaction by

- 1) raising the energy of the reactants
- 2) lowering the energy of the products
- 3) lowering the energy of the transition state
- 4) raising the temperature of the reactants
- 5) increasing homeopathic vibrations



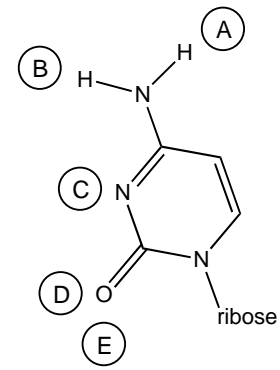
36. In the reaction below, “feedback control” refers to:



- 1) Enzyme E_3 binds to reactant A, preventing its reaction with enzyme E_1
 - 2) Enzyme E_3 is redirected to generate product A, rather than product D
 - 3) Enzyme E_3 binds to and inhibits enzyme E_1
 - 4) Binding of product D to enzyme E_1 inhibits the enzyme
 - 5) Binding of intermediate B to enzyme E_3 inhibits the enzyme
37. Which class of enzyme most likely utilizes NAD^+ as a reactant?
- 1) transferase
 - 2) dehydrogenase
 - 3) isomerase
 - 4) hydrolase
 - 5) ligase
38. Allosterity refers to
- 1) modifications such as phosphorylation, that modulate enzyme activity
 - 2) binding of a regulatory molecule at an enzyme site different from the active site
 - 3) induced fit binding of a substrate in an active site
 - 4) the biosynthesis of different forms of an enzyme in different tissues
 - 5) a change in structure of the active site to better fit the bound substrate
39. Which amino acid side chain is most likely phosphorylated by ATP by the kinase enzyme? (note you are not expected to know this, but to deduce it from what you’ve learned in this course)
- 1) Gly
 - 2) Arg
 - 3) Leu
 - 4) Ala
 - 5) Tyr
40. Which statement below is most correct?
- 1) Chemical messengers are cells that bind to other cells, injecting chemical signals
 - 2) Chemical messengers penetrate cell membranes to bind to proteins inside the cell
 - 3) Chemical messengers are ligands that bind to protein receptors on cell membranes
 - 4) Chemical messengers react with other messengers to trigger changes in the cell
 - 5) Chemical messengers ride bicycles to deliver key messages

41. In the cytidine base at right, which most completely lists the H-bond donors?

- 1) B, C, and D
- 2) A and B
- 3) A and E
- 4) D and E
- 5) D, C, and E



42. DNA and RNA can be best characterized as

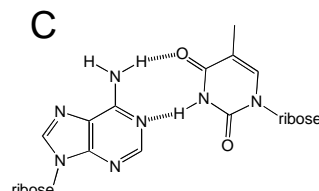
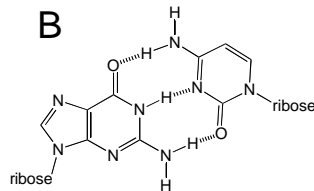
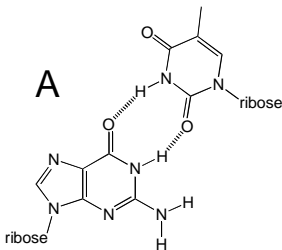
- 1) nonpolar
- 2) polar
- 3) charged
- 4) all of the above

43. DNA and RNA polymerase active sites distinguish Watson-Crick base pairs from other base pairs by

- 1) interactions with the sugar and phosphate backbone
- 2) interactions in the major groove
- 3) interactions in the minor groove
- 4) the intrinsic strength of the base pair
- 5) channeling with the spirit of Francis Crick

44. Which is more likely to have enzyme-like activity?

- 1) RNA
- 2) DNA
- 3) they have the same likelihood



45. Which base pair above is **not** a Watson-Crick pair?

- 1) A
- 2) B
- 3) C

46. Which amino acid is best for recognizing a GC base pair via major groove interactions?

- 1) Gln 2) Ser 3) Lys 4) Arg 5) Pro

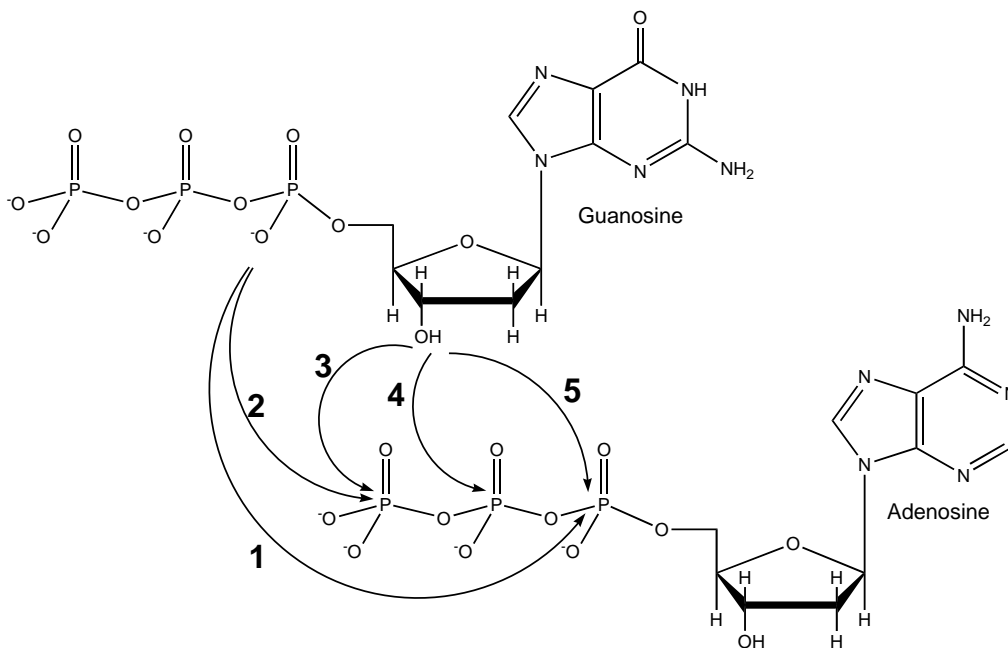
47. In eukaryotes, genes contain

- 1) introns and ribozymes 2) introns and exons 3) exons and gluons
4) introns and promoters 5) klingons and muggles

48. Water is a unique molecule in that it

- 1) is very low in mass
2) has polar and nonpolar parts
3) can solubilize anything
4) is small and can simultaneously accept 2 and donate 2 H-bonds
5) can be mass-marketed

-49. Which arrow below represents the nucleophilic attack that would be required in formation of the GA dinucleotide?



50. What is the course number of this class?

- 1) 111 2) 250 3) 496 4) 728