Topics 3 and 4 Review

1. Classify these carbonyl compounds:

$$R \stackrel{\frown}{\longrightarrow} H$$
 $R \stackrel{\frown}{\longrightarrow} R'$ $R \stackrel{\frown}{\longrightarrow} DH$ $R \stackrel{\frown}{\longrightarrow} DR'$ R'

3. Which of the following molecules would give 4 signals on an H1 NMR and a C13 NMR?

2.

3. Name the following compound:

- 4. What compounds can be reduced by NaBH4?
- 5. Is DIBAL-H used for reduction or oxidation?
- 6. What does LAH reduce esters to?
- 7. What does LAH reduce nitriles to?
- 8. What does K2CrO4 oxidize primary alcohols to?

- 9. T/F K2CrO4 can oxidize tertiary alcohols to carboxylic acids.
- 10. T/F PCC is a great reductant.
- 11. T/F DMP can oxidize a secondary alcohol to a ketone.
- 12. T/F acyl chlorides and anhydrides can be reacted to form amides without a catalyst.
- 13. T/F Anhydrides are the most reactive carboxylic acid derivative.
- 14. T/F Hemiacetals are a great protecting group for ketones.
- 15. T/F Organocuprates usually add an ethyl group to the compound of interest.
- 16. T/F The Wittig Reaction uses ylides to form an alkene from a carbonyl.