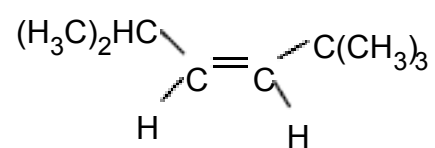


有机化学

试卷一

一、命名下列各化合物或写出结构式(每题 1 分,共 10 分)

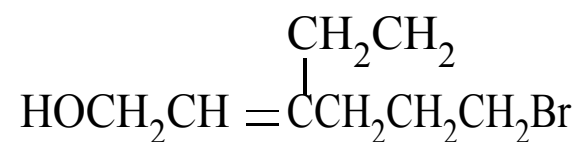
1。



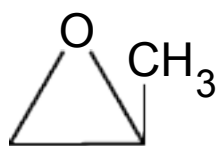
(Z) —或顺—2, 2, 5-三甲基—3—己烯

2。

3-乙基-6—溴-2-己烯—1-醇

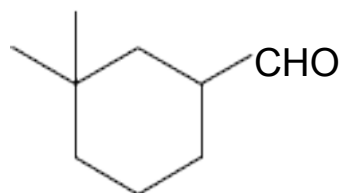


3。



(S) —环氧丙烷

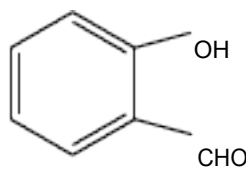
4.



3, 3—二甲基环己基甲醛

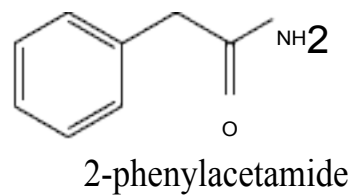
5.

邻羟基苯甲醛



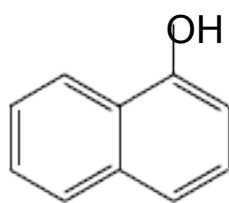
6.

苯乙酰胺



2-phenylacetamide

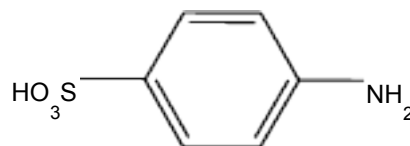
7。



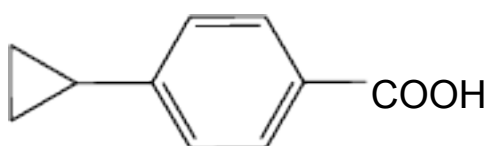
α — 萘酚

8。

对氨基苯磺酸



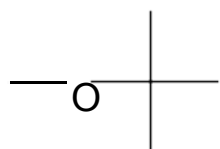
9。



4—环丙基苯甲酸

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10. 甲基叔丁基醚

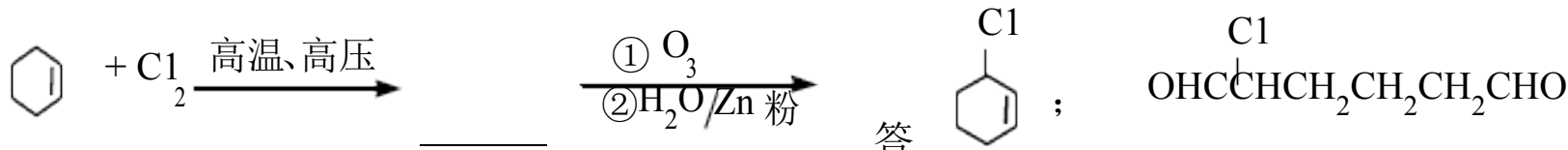


二. 试填入主要原料, 试剂或产物 (必要时, 指出立体结构), 完成下列各反应式。 (每空 2 分, 共 48 分)

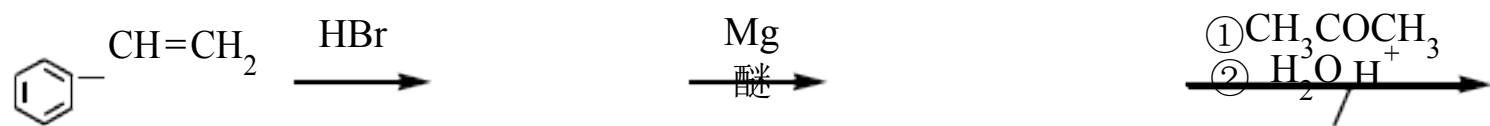
1.



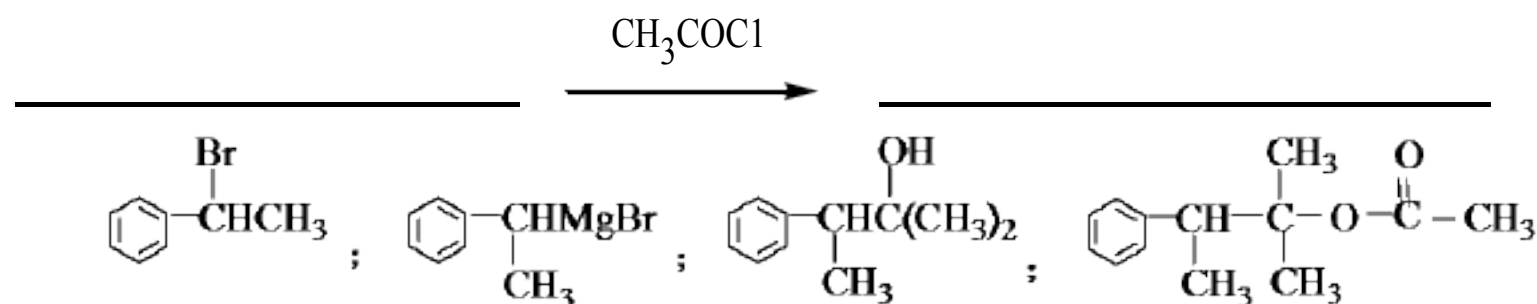
2.



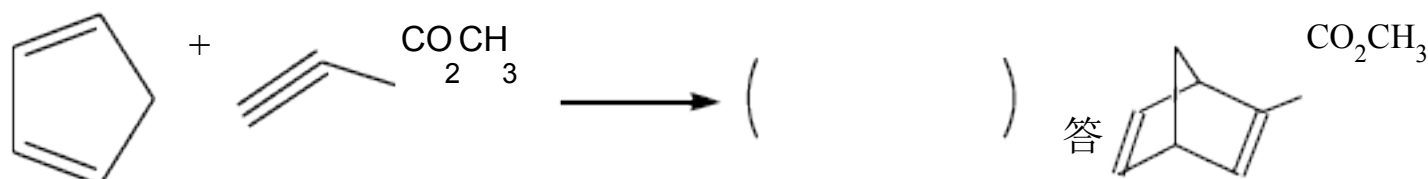
3.



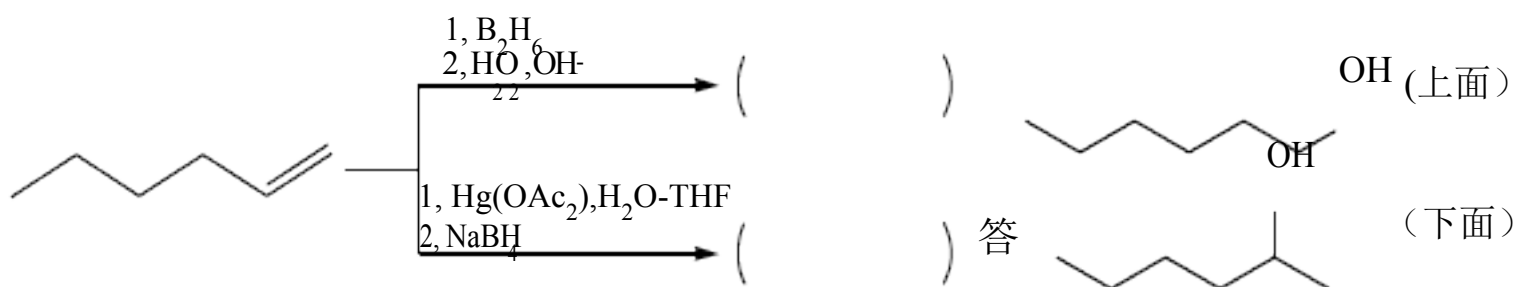
答



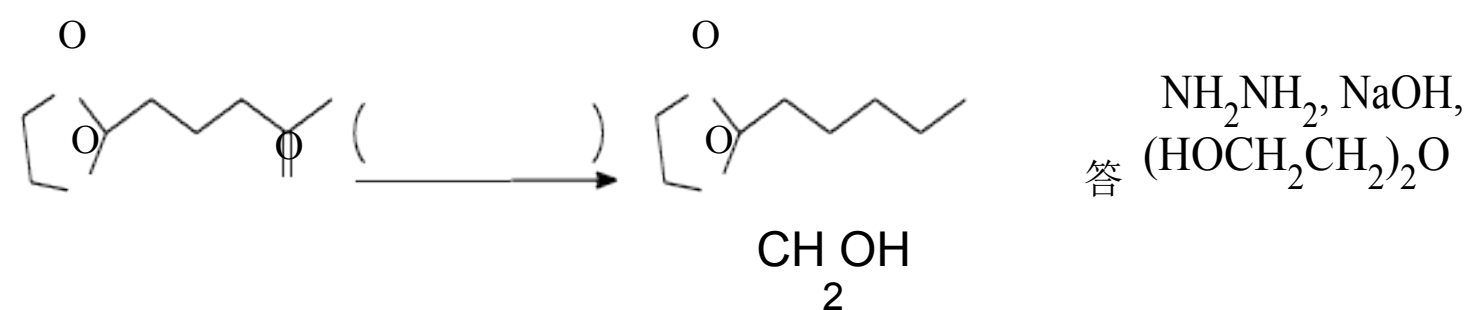
4.



5.

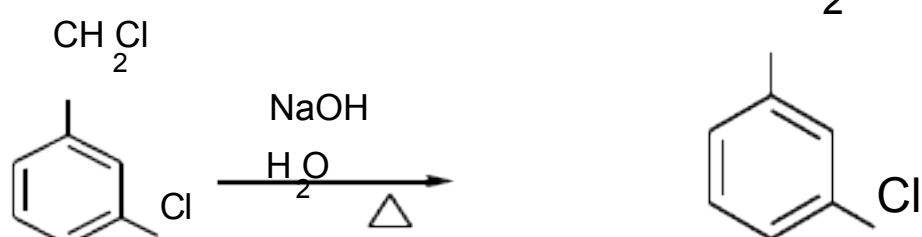


6.



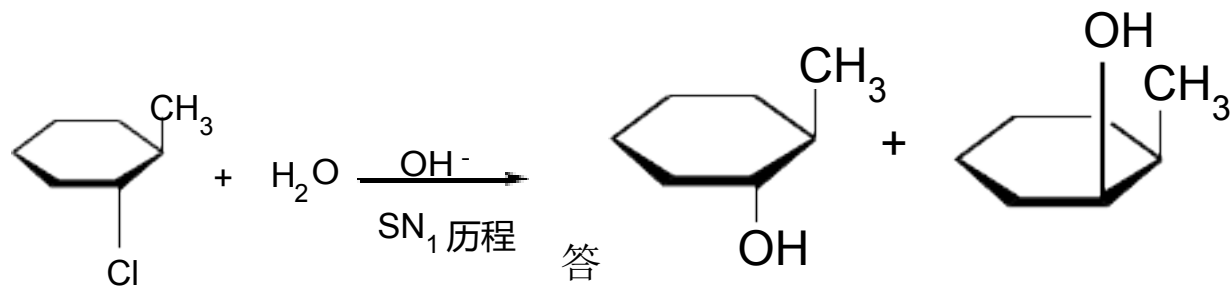
7.

2

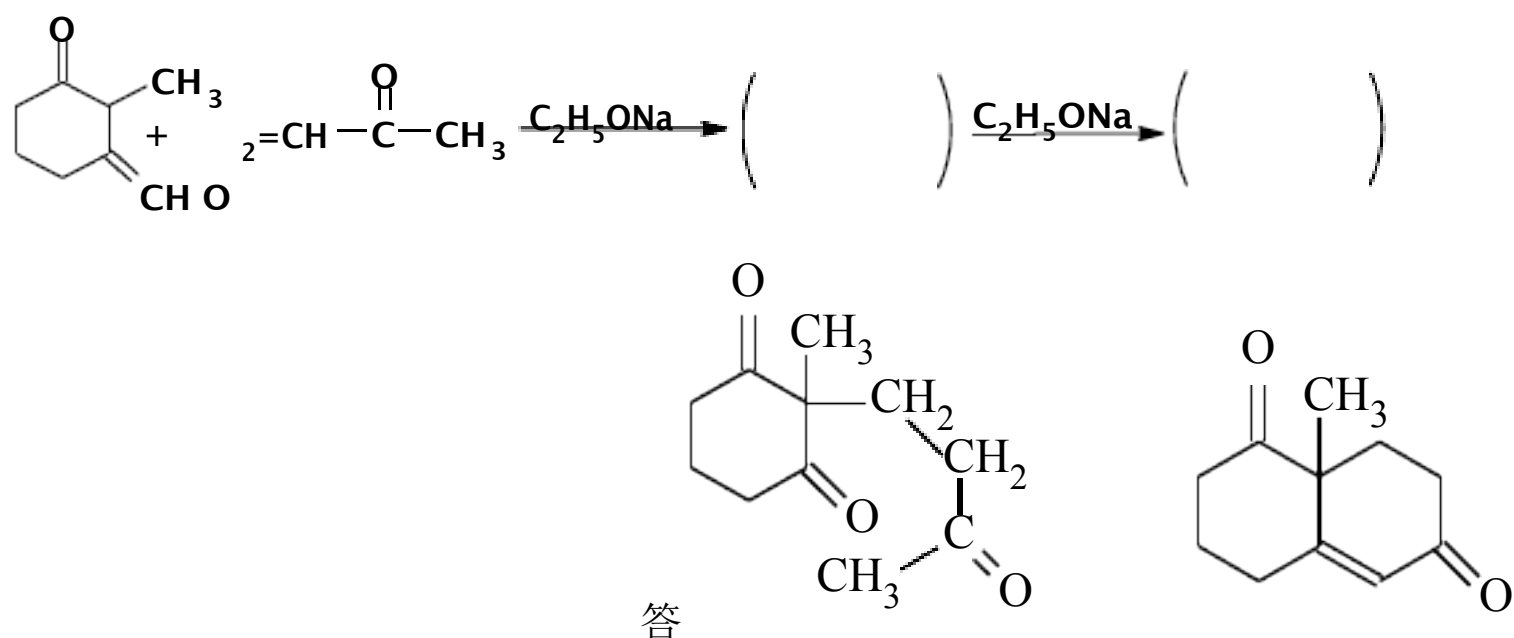


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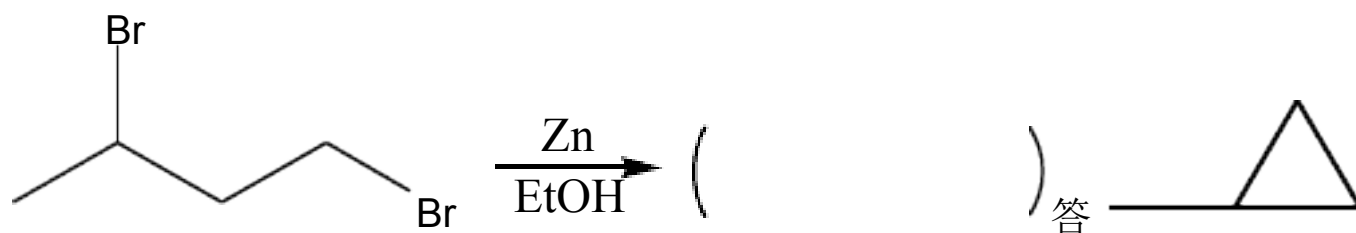
8.



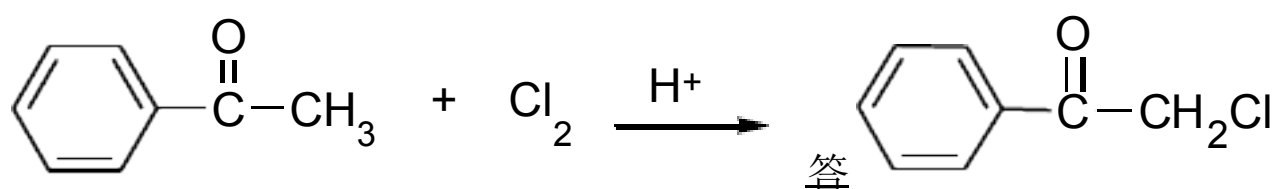
9.



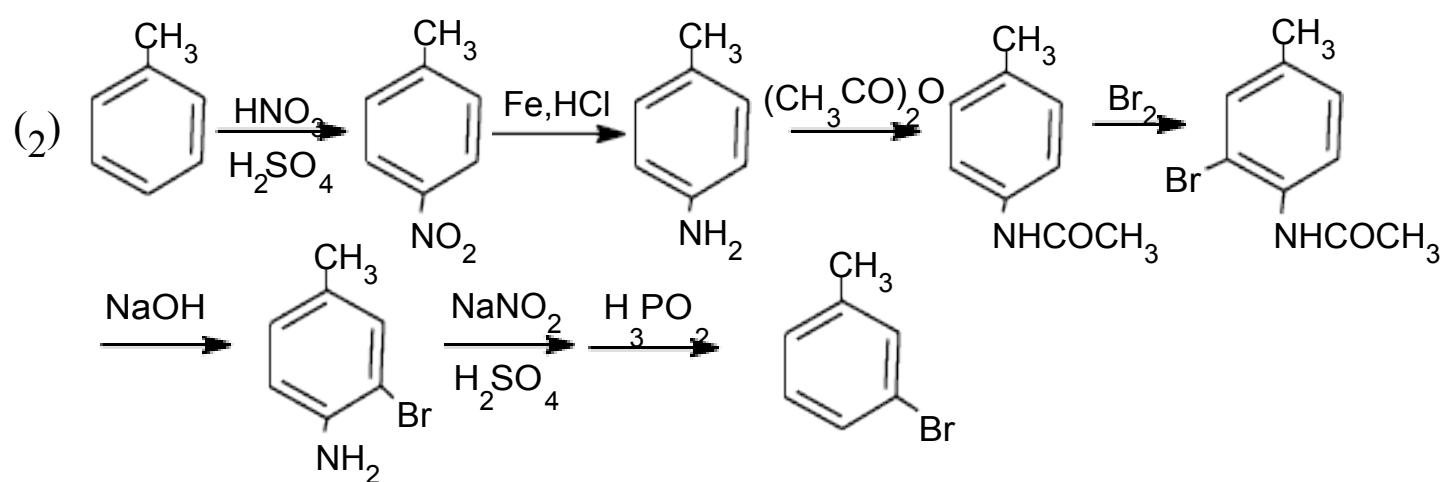
10.



11.



12.



三. 选择题. (每题 2 分, 共 14 分)

1、与 NaOH 水溶液的反应活性最强的是 (A)

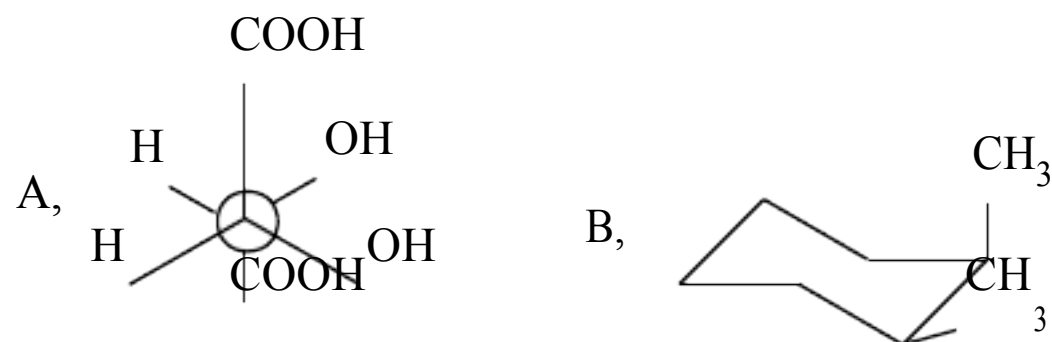
(A). $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{COCH}_2\text{Br}$ (B). $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{Br}$ (C). $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{CH}_2\text{Br}$ (D). $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CH}_2\text{Br}$

2. 对 CH_3Br 进行亲核取代时, 以下离子亲核性最强的是: (B)

(A). CH_3COO^- (B). $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{O}^-$ (C). $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}^-$ (D). OH^-

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3. 下列化合物中酸性最强的是(D)
 (A) CH_3CCH (B) H_2O (C) $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ (D) $\text{p-O}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{OH}$
 (E) $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ (F) $\text{p-CH}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{OH}$
4. 下列化合物具有旋光活性得是:(A)



C, (2R, 3S, 4S)—2,4—二氯-3-戊醇

5. 下列化合物不发生碘仿反应的是 (C)



6. 与 HNO_2 作用没有 N_2 生成的是 (C)

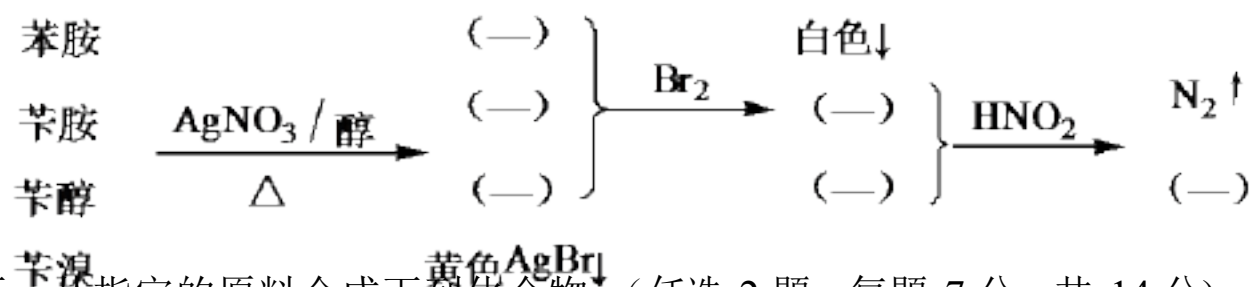


7. 能与托伦试剂反应产生银镜的是 (D)



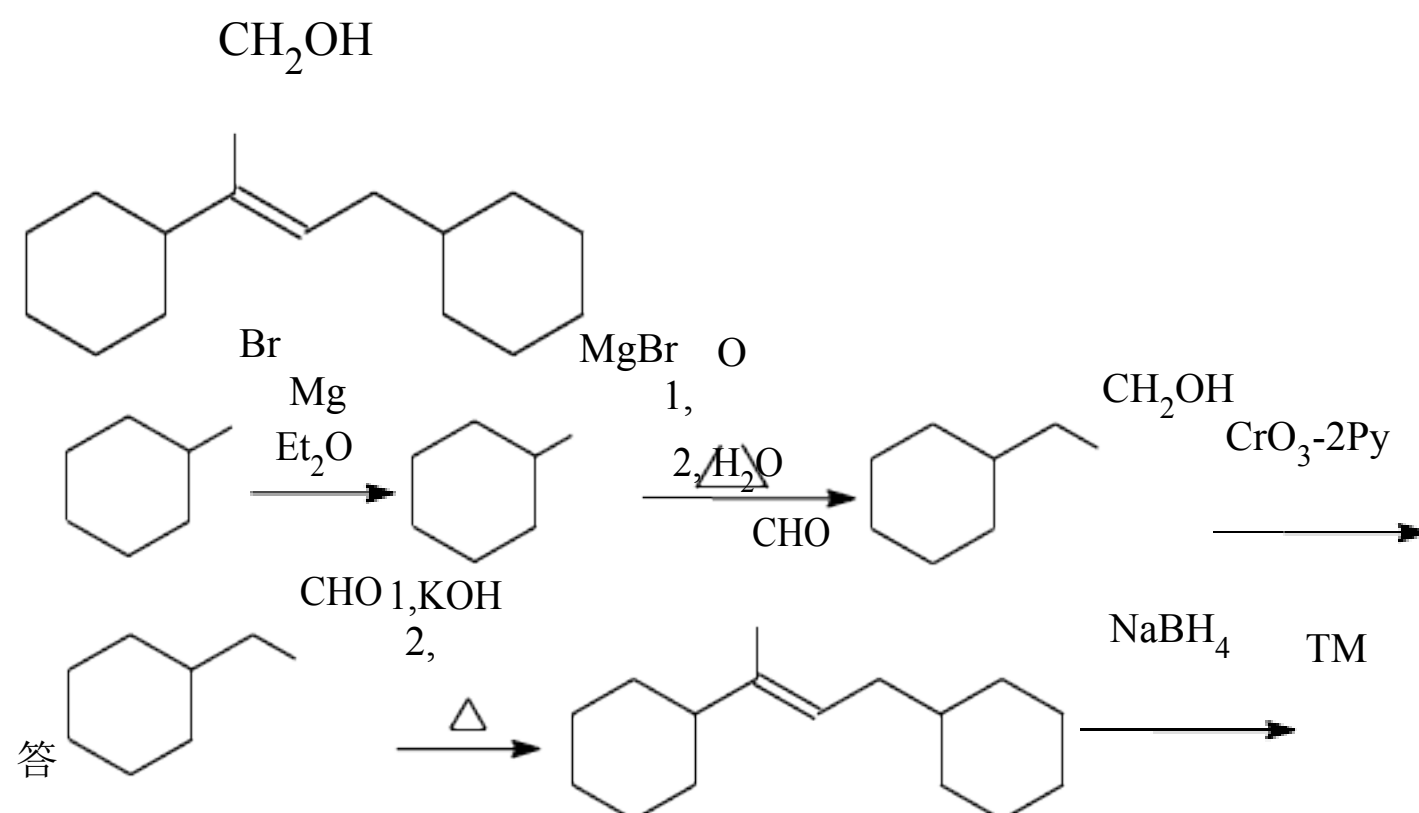
四、鉴别下列化合物 (共 6 分)

苯胺、苄胺、苄醇和苄溴



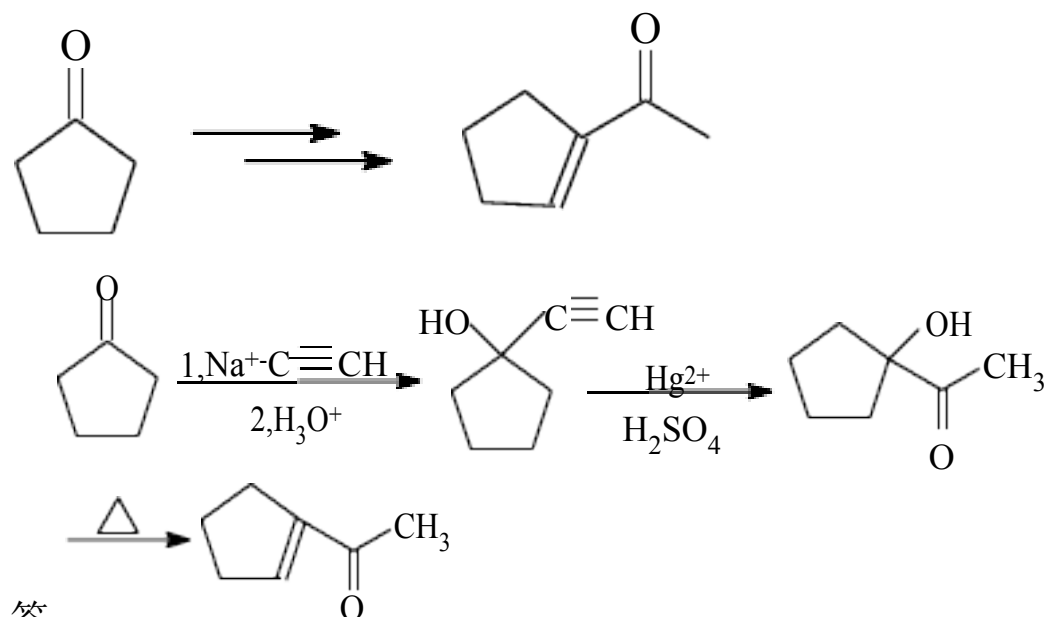
五、从指定的原料合成下列化合物。(任选 2 题, 每题 7 分, 共 14 分)

1. 由溴代环己烷及不超过四个碳原子的化合物和必要试剂合成:



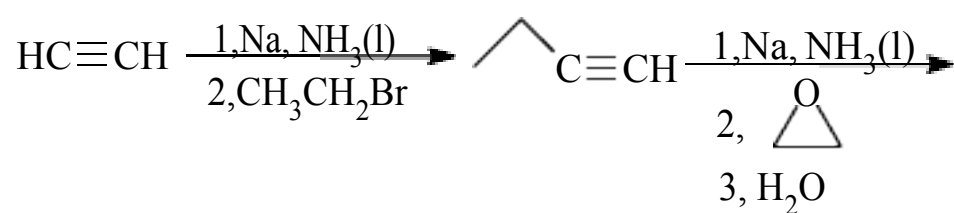
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2、由指定原料及不超过四个碳原子的化合物和必要的试剂合成：

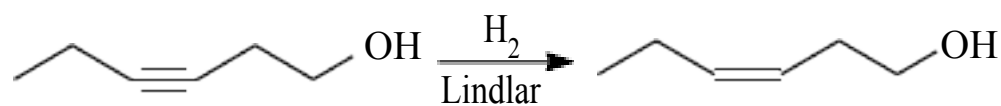


答

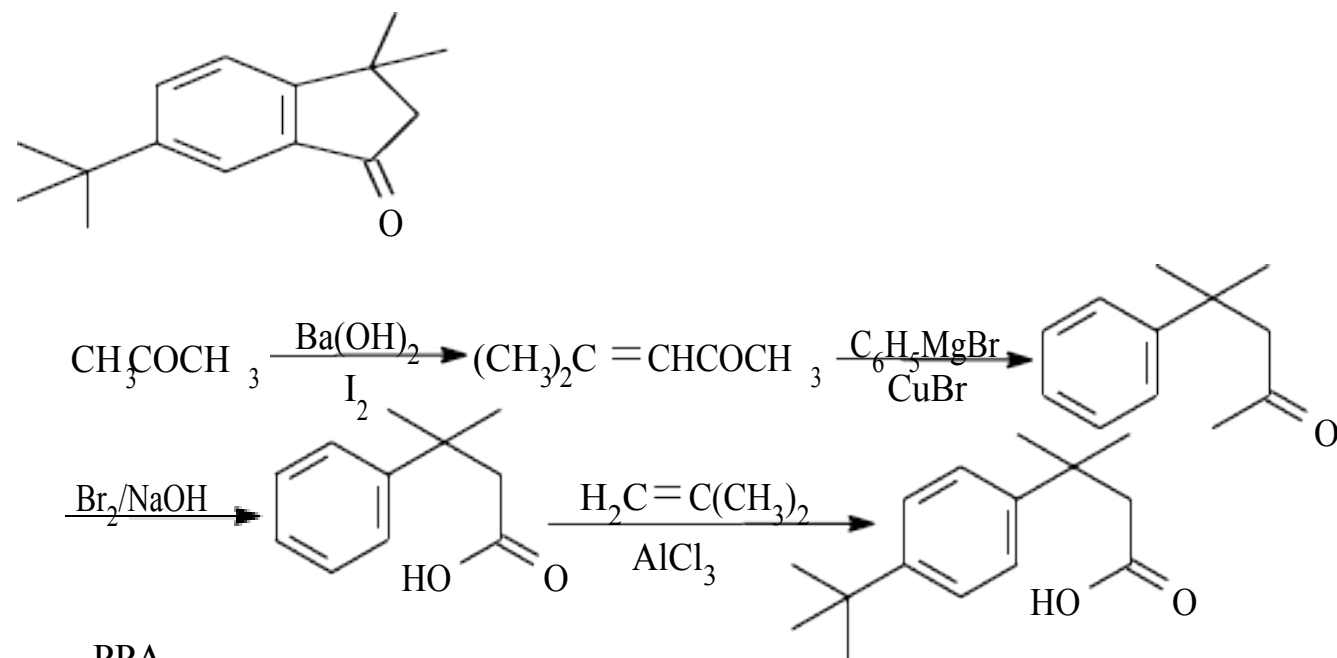
3、由指定原料及不超过四个碳原子的化合物和必要的试剂合成：



答

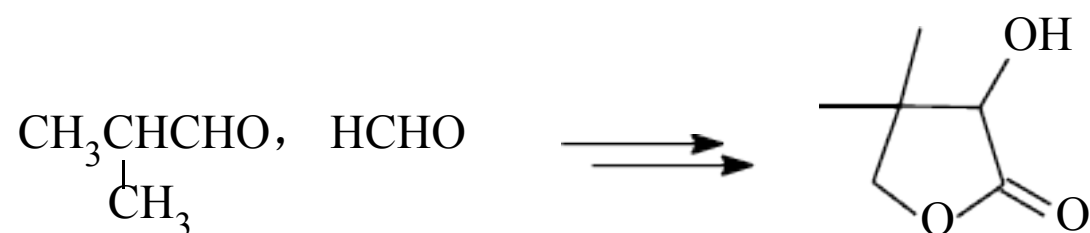


4、由苯、丙酮和不超过 4 个碳原子的化合物及必要的试剂合成：

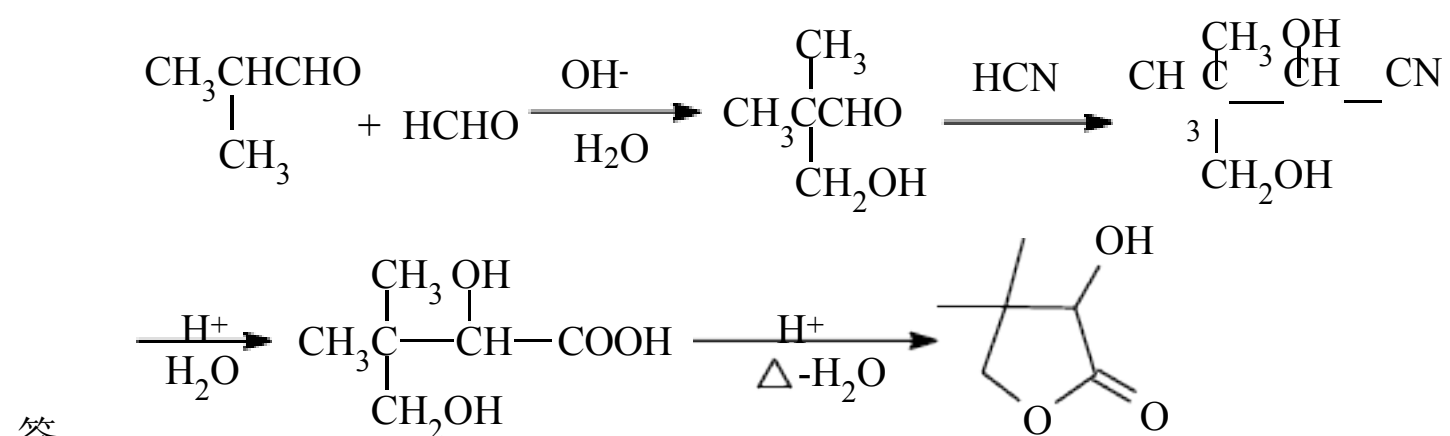


答 $\xrightarrow{\text{PPA}}$ TM

5、由指定的原料及必要的有机试剂合成：



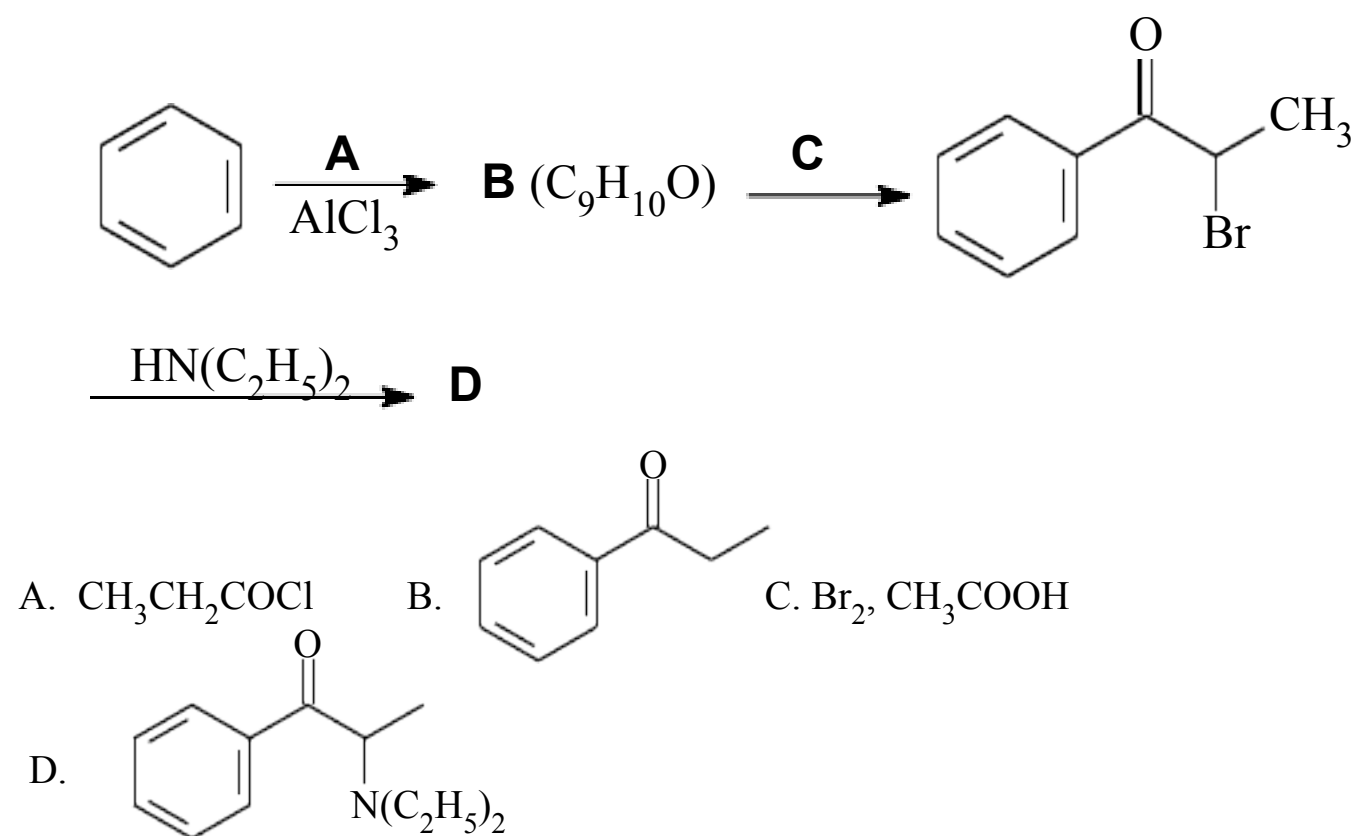
有机化学



答

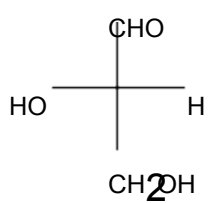
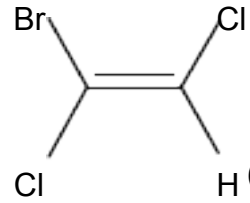
六、推断结构。(8分)

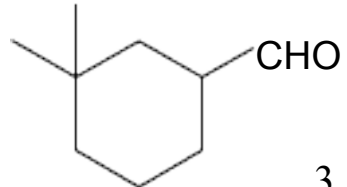
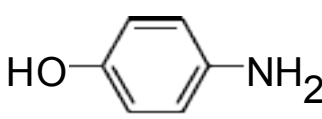
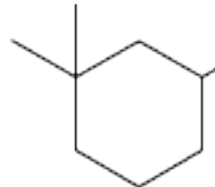
2-(N,N-二乙氨基)-1-苯丙酮是医治厌食症的药物,可以通过以下路线合成,写出英文字母所代表的中间体或试剂:



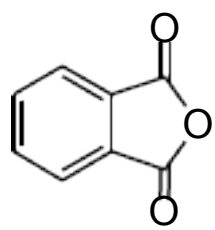
试卷二

一、命名下列各化合物或写出结构式(每题1分,共10分)

-  (S)-2,3-二羟基丙醛
-  (Z)-1,2-二氯-1-溴-2-氯-1,2-二氯乙烯
- 5-甲基-4-己烯-2-醇

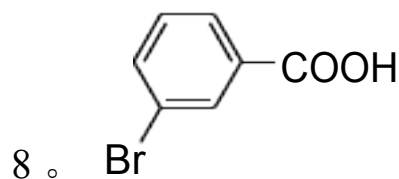
-  3,3-二甲基环己基甲醛
-  对羟基苯胺
-  2,3-二甲基丁烷

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邻苯二甲酸酐

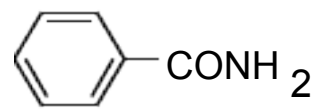
7. 丙二酸二乙酯



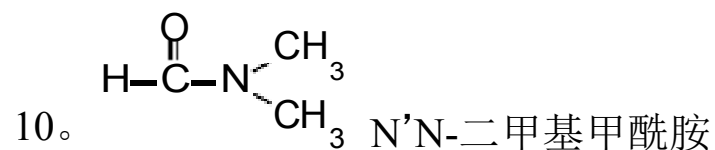
8.

间溴苯甲酸

9.



苯甲酰胺

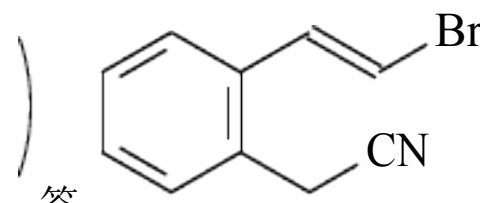
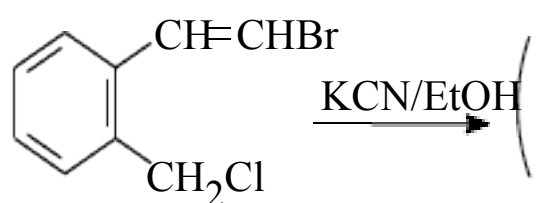


10.

N,N-二甲基甲酰胺

二. 试填入主要原料,试剂或产物 (必要时,指出立体结构), 完成下列各反应式。(每空 2 分, 共 30 分)

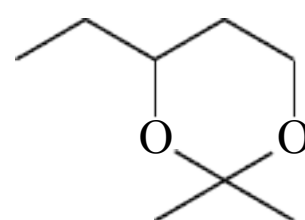
1.



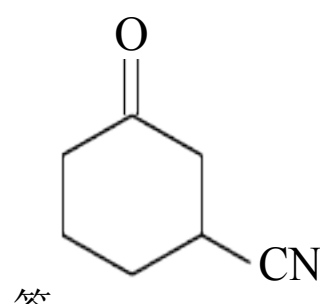
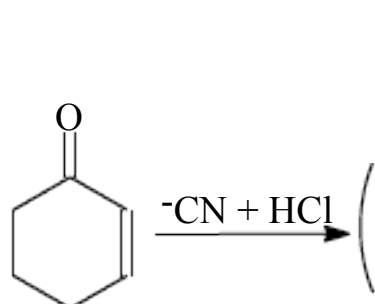
答



2.

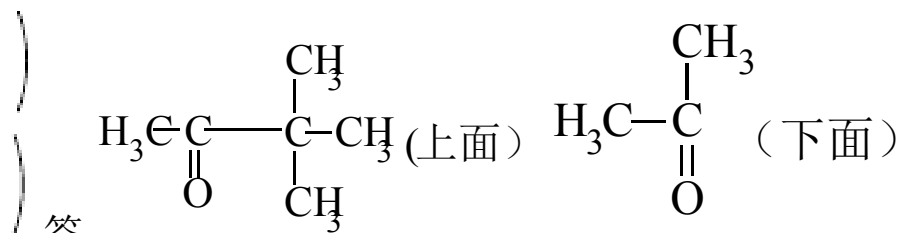
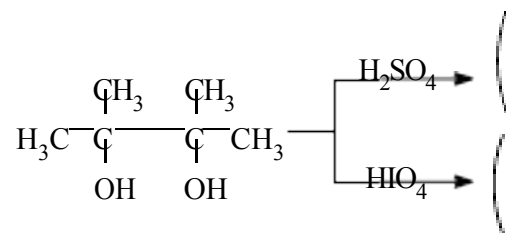


3.



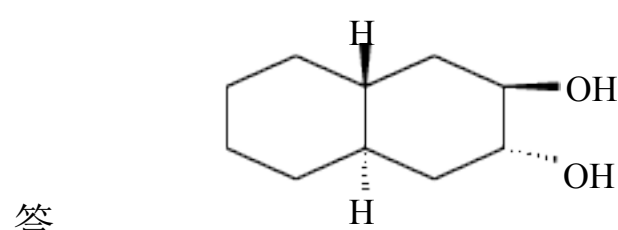
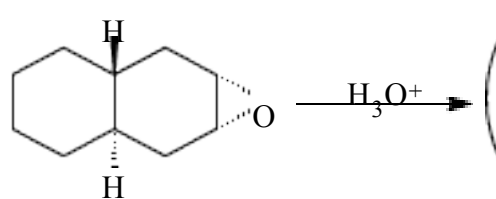
答

4.



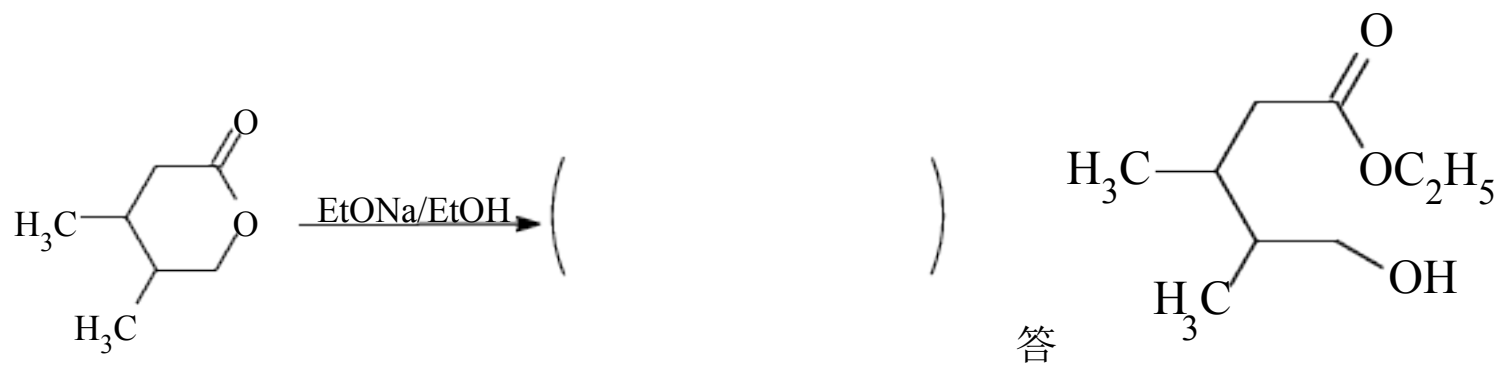
答

5.

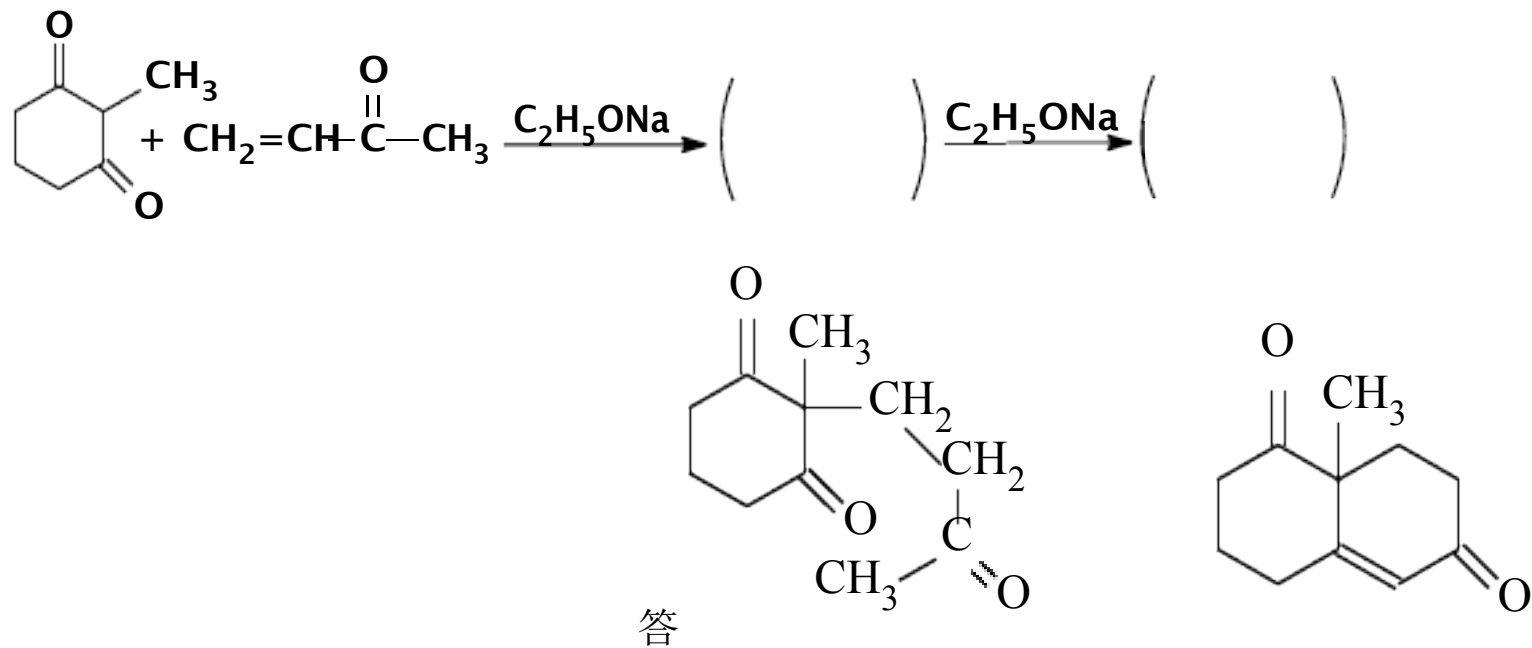


答

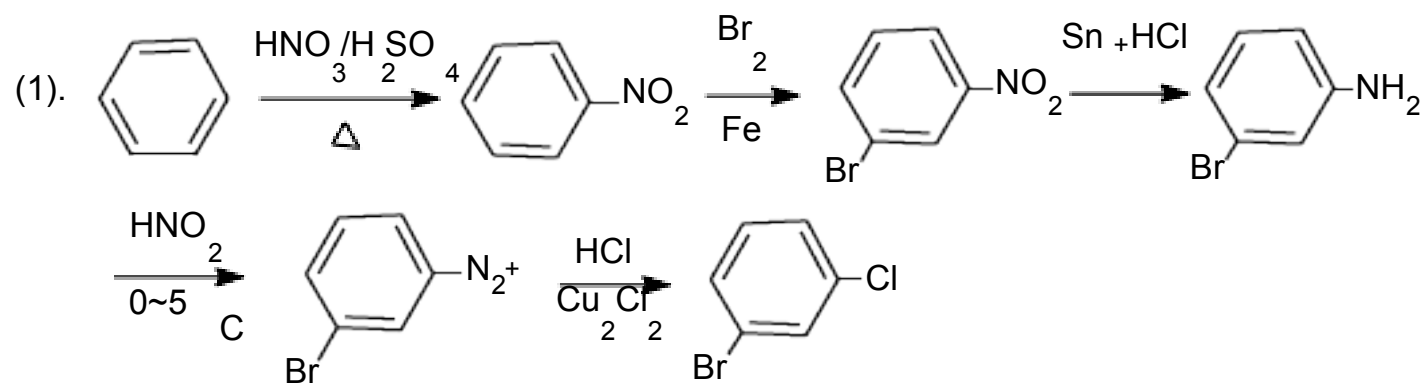
6。



7.



8。



三。 按要求回答问题。（每题 2 分，共 12 分）

1. 对 CH_3Br 进行亲核取代时，以下离子亲核性最强的是：（ B ）

(A). CH_3COO^- (B). $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{O}^-$ (C). $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}^-$ (D). OH^-

2. 下列化合物不能发生碘仿反应的是：（ C ）

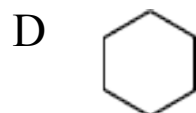
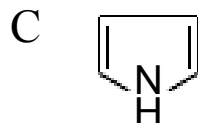
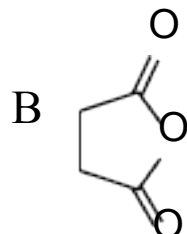
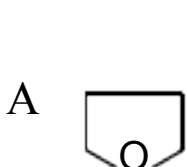
A, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$

B, CH_3COCH_3

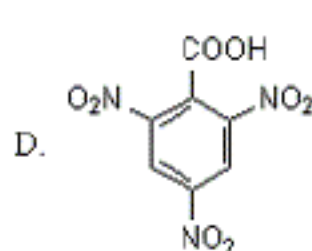
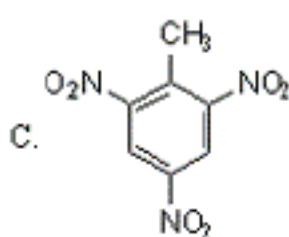
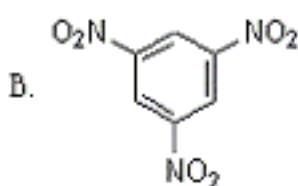
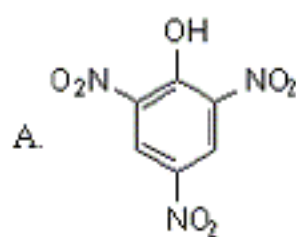
C, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CHO}$

D, $\text{CH}_3\text{COCH}_2\text{CH}_3$

3. 下列化合物中具有芳香性的是（ C ）



4. 芳香硝基化合物最主要的用途之一是做炸药，TNT 炸药是（ C ）



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5. 下列化合物酸性从大到小排序正确的为 (B)

a.对氯苯酚、b.对甲苯酚、c.对甲氧基苯酚、d.对硝基苯酚 A
、abcd B、dabc C、bcad D、dacb

6. 下列化合物的碱性最大的是 (B)

A、氨 B、乙胺 C、苯胺 D、三苯胺

四、判断题 (每题 2 分, 共 12 分)

1 分子构造相同的化合物一定是同一物质。 (×)

2 含手性碳原子的化合物都具有旋光性。 (×)

3 含氮有机化合物都具有碱性。 (×)

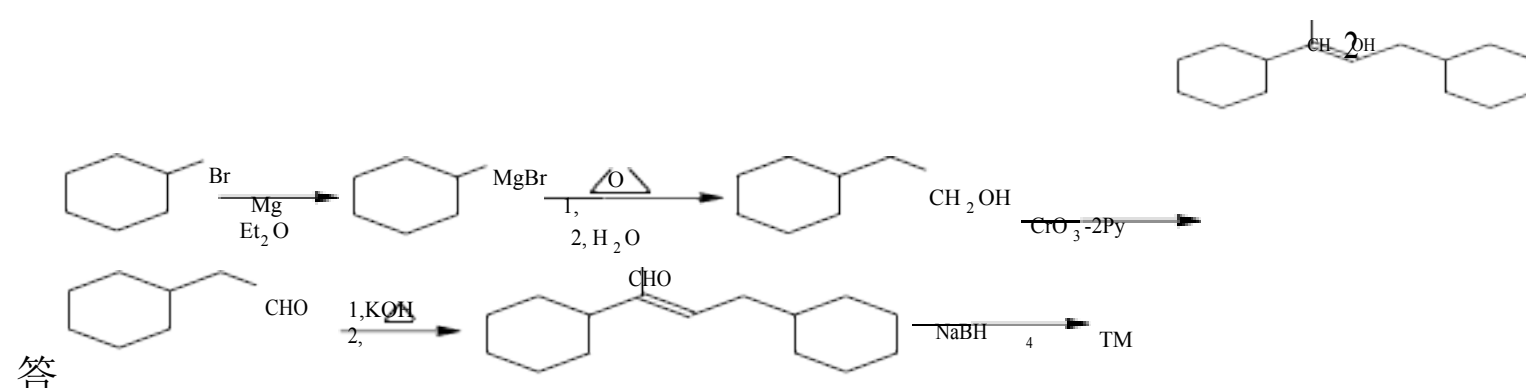
4 共轭效应存在于所有不饱和化合物中。 (×)

5 分子中含碳碳双键, 且每个双键碳上各自连有的基团不同就可产生顺反异构 (√)

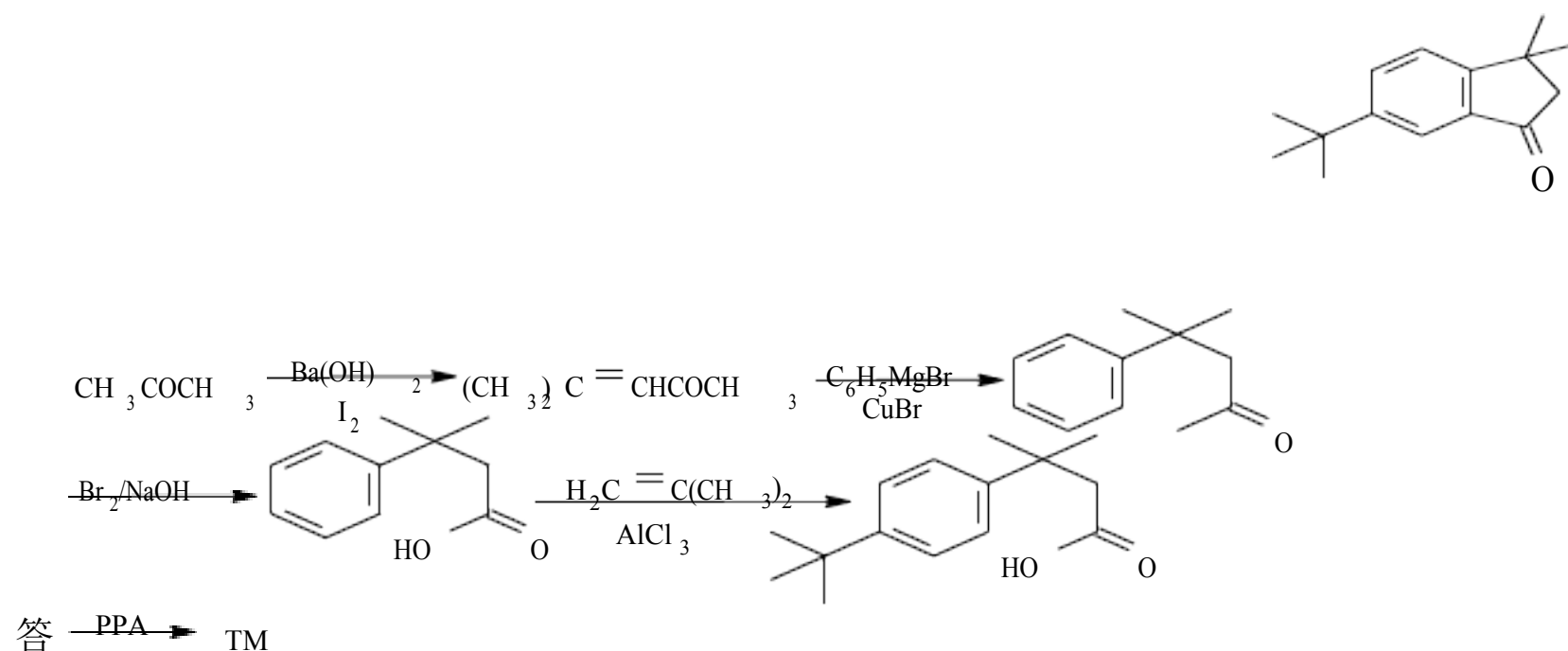
6 制约 S_N 反应的主要因素是中心碳原子上烃基的电子效应和空间效应。 (√)

五、从指定的原料合成下列化合物 (任选 2 题, 每题 10 分, 共 20 分)

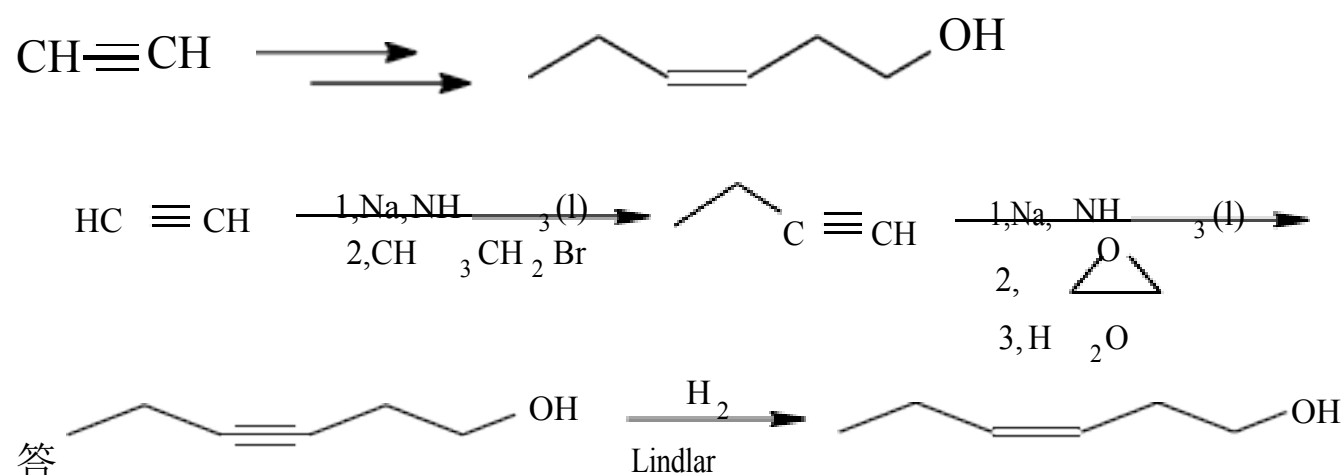
1. 由溴代环己烷及不超过四个碳原子的化合物和必要试剂合成:



2. 由苯、丙酮和不超过 4 个碳原子的化合物及必要的试剂合成:



3. 由指定原料及不超过四个碳原子的化合物和必要的试剂合成:



有机化学

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