2A. Identify if one or more of the following functional groups are present in a molecule: (alkane), alkene, alkyne, aromatic, alkyl halide, alcohol, ether, amine, aldehyde, ketone, carboxylic acid

2A.1 Indicate all functional groups present in the following molecules.

a)

b)

c)

d)

e)

f)

g)

$$\bigcup_{O} \bigcup_{O} \bigcup_{N} \bigcup_{O}$$

h)

i)

2B. Determine the type of IMFs present in a molecule (dispersion, dipole-dipole, and hydrogen bonding forces)

2B.1 Which type of IMFs are present for each compound?

- a) CO₂
- b) CH₂Cl₂
- $_{\text{dl}}$ \sim $_{\text{NH}_2}$ $_{\text{el}}$ \sim $_{\text{O}}$

2C. Determine relative boiling and melting points of compounds based on structure and IMFs

2C.1 Predict which compound in each pair has the highest boiling point.

- a) Br₂ Cl₂
- b) CH₃OH CH₃F
- c) CH₃CH₃ CH₃CH₂CH₃
- d) H₂O H_2S

e)





2C.2 Predict which compound of each pair would have the highest melting point.

- a) CO₂ CS₂
- b) CH₃CH₂OH CH₃CH₂CH₃
- c) CH₃CH₂CH₃ CH₃OCH₃

d)

e)

$$\leftarrow$$

f)

g)

h)

$$\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow$$

2D. Determine the likely solubility of a molecule based on structure (hydrophobic/ hydrophilic). Use the hydrophobic effect to explain the structure and properties of soap and cell membranes

2D.1 Predict if the following compounds are water soluble.

- a) CH₃OCH₃
- b) $CH_3(CH_2)_3CH_3$
- c) $(CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2)_3N$
- d) (CH₃CH₂CH₂CH₂)₄N $^+$ Cl $^-$

e) CH₃CH₂OH

i)

j)

k)

I)

2D.2 Rank the following in order of increasing solubility in water

Aspirin

Ibuprofen

Gentisic Acid

2D.3 Determine if the following vitamins are fat-soluble or water-soluble.

a) Vitamin B₃

b) Vitamin C

c) Vitamin K

d) Vitamin E

e) Vitamin B₇

f) Vitamin B₅