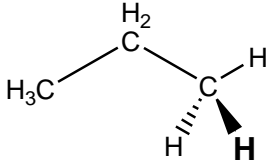
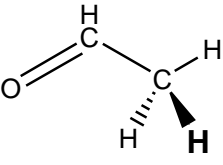
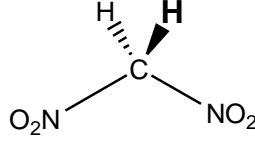
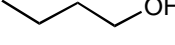
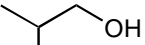
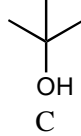
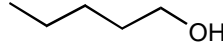
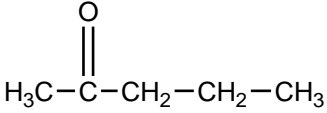
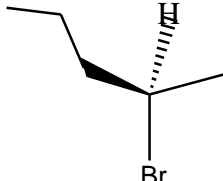
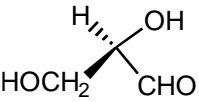
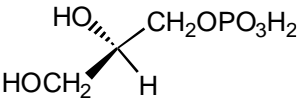
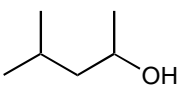
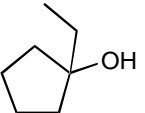
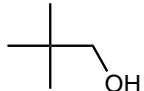
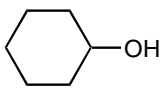
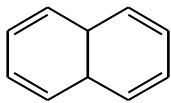
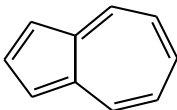
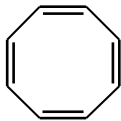
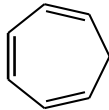
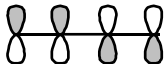
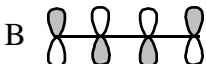
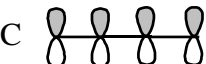
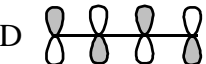
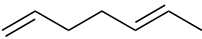
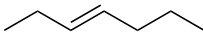
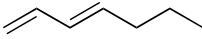
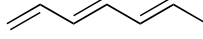
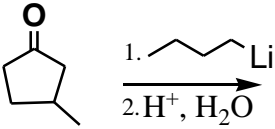
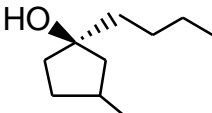
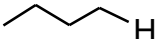
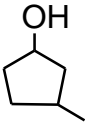
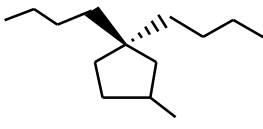
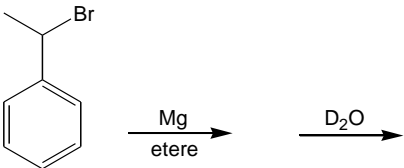
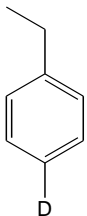
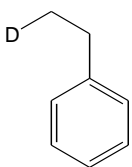
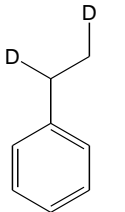
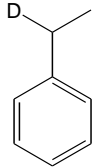
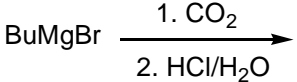
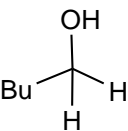
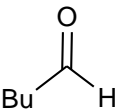
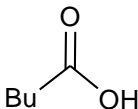
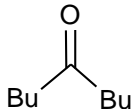
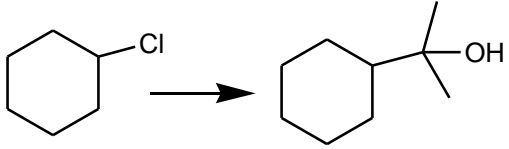



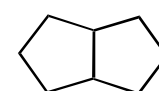
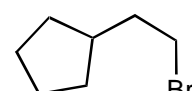
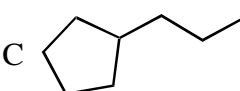

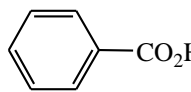
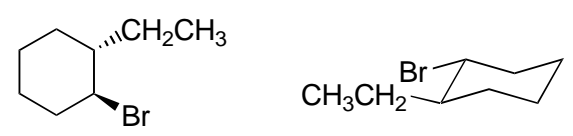
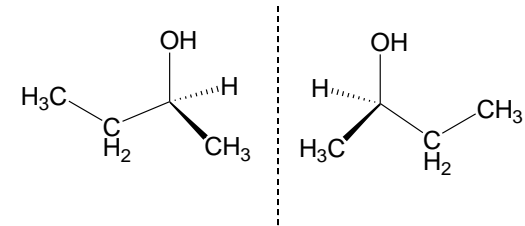
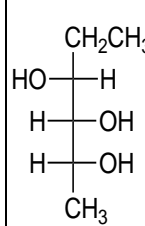
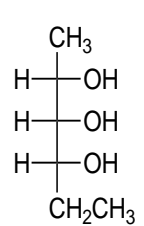
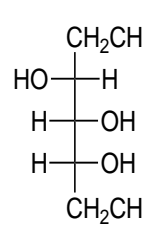
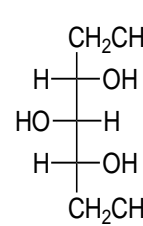
Simulazione_4 di CO1

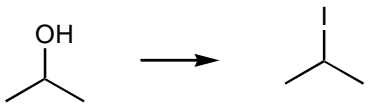
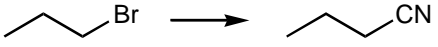
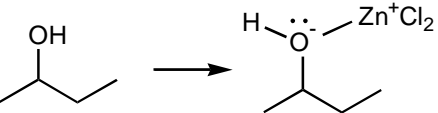
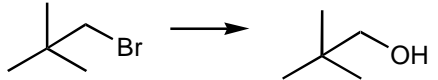
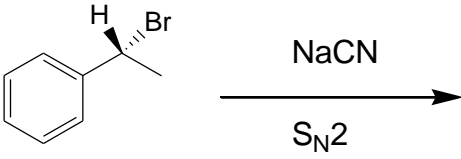
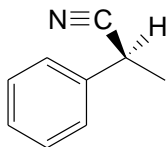
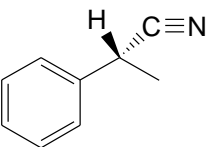
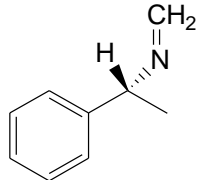
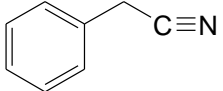
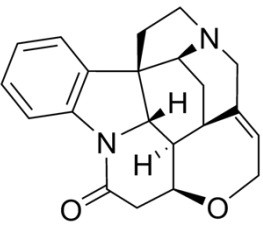
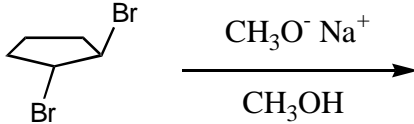
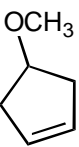
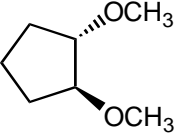
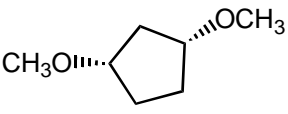

1	<p>Per quali composti le energie di attivazione per reazioni competitive S_N1 e S_N2 sono simili?</p> <p>A alogenuri alchilici primari B alogenuri alchilici secondari C alogenuri alchilici terziari D tutti i precedenti</p>	
2	<p>L'acidità dei seguenti alcoli cresce nell'ordine:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> $\text{CF}_3\text{-CH}_2\text{-OH}$ $\text{CH}_3\text{-CH}_2\text{-OH}$ $\text{Cl-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-OH}$ 1 2 3 </p> <p>A 1 < 2 < 3 B 2 < 3 < 1 C 3 < 1 < 2 D 3 < 2 < 1</p>	
3	<p>Quale dei seguenti solventi può essere definito protico?</p> <p>A CH₃-Cl B N(CH₃)₃ C CH₃-CH₂-OH D CH₃-S-CH₃</p>	
4	<p>Considerando la dissociazione del protone evidenziato, qual è, per i seguenti composti, l'ordine corretto delle pK_a ?</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>1</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>2</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>3</p> </div> </div> <p>A. 1>3>2 B. 3>2>1 C. 3>1>2 D. 1>2>3</p>	
5	<p>Quale dei seguenti composti avrà la base coniugata più forte?</p> <p>A. etanolo B. acido acetico C. acido α-cloroacetico D. acido 2,2-dicloroacetico</p>	
6	<p>Quale fra i seguenti alcoli ha il punto di ebollizione più basso?</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>A</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>B</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>C</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>D</p> </div> </div>	
7	<p>Quale tipo di atomo di idrogeno presente nella seguente molecola è più acido?</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>A B C D</p> </div>	

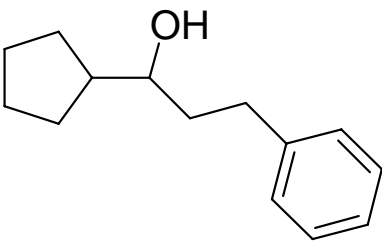
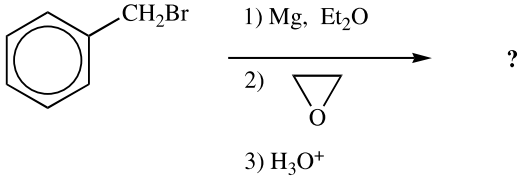
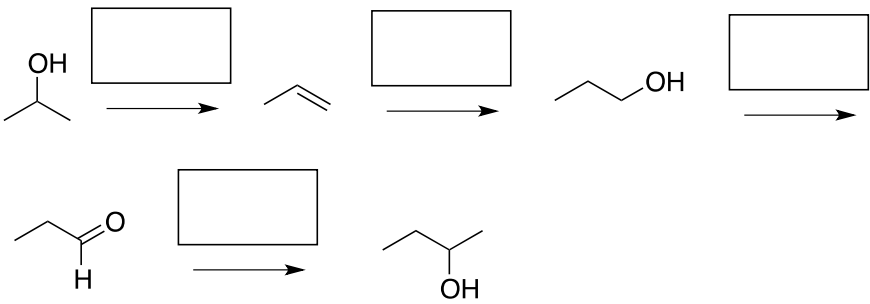
<p>8</p>	<p>Ordinare i seguenti ioduri alchilici sulla base della reattività nei confronti di uno ione etossido in una reazione S_N2 (dal più reattivo al meno reattivo).</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> $\begin{array}{c} \text{H}_3\text{C} \\ \diagdown \\ \text{C}-\text{H}-\text{I} \\ \diagup \\ \text{H}_3\text{C} \end{array}$ <p>I</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> CH_3I <p>II</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{I}$ <p>III</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> $\begin{array}{c} \text{H}_3\text{C} \\ \diagdown \\ \text{C}-\text{I} \\ \diagup \\ \text{H}_3\text{C} \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$ <p>IV</p> </div> </div> <p>A. I>III>II>IV B. II>I>III>IV C. II>I>IV>III D. II>III>I>>IV</p>	
<p>9</p>	<p>Quale è il nome IUPAC del seguente composto?</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>A. (R)-2-bromopentano B. (S)-2-bromopentano C. <i>meso</i>-2-bromopentano D. (R)-1-bromo-1-metilbutano</p>	
<p>10</p>	<p>Nel confrontare il legame carbonio idrogeno nell'etano, etene e etino:</p> <p>A La forza di legame aumenta all'aumentare del carattere <i>p</i>. B La lunghezza di legame aumenta al diminuire del carattere <i>p</i>. C La lunghezza di legame aumenta al diminuire del carattere <i>s</i>. D La forza del legame σ diminuisce all'aumentare del carattere <i>s</i>.</p>	
<p>11</p>	<p>Dare la configurazione assoluta per ognuna delle seguenti molecole</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>I</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>II</p> </div> </div> <p>A I. R ; II. R B I. R ; II. S C I. S ; II. R D I. S ; II. S</p>	
<p>12</p>	<p>La stabilizzazione di un carbocatione può essere ottenuta per interazione di:</p> <p>A un orbitale <i>p</i> vuoto con un orbitale pieno di un legame sigma C-H. B un orbitale <i>p</i> vuoto con un orbitale pieno di un legame sigma C-C. C un orbitale <i>p</i> di un atomo adiacente con l'orbitale sp^2 del carbocatione. D entrambe A e B.</p>	
<p>13</p>	<p>Quale fra i seguenti composti formerà più facilmente un carbocatione per reazione con H_2SO_4</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>A</p>  </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>B</p>  </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>C</p>  </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>D</p>  </div> </div>	

14	<p>Quale dei seguenti composti è aromatico?</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>A</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>B</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>C</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>D</p> </div> </div>	
15	<p>Quale fra i seguenti orbitali molecolari π rappresenta meglio l'HOMO dell'1,3-butadiene?</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>A</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>B</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>C</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>D</p> </div> </div>	
16	<p>Quale dei seguenti composti assorbirà a lunghezza d'onda più elevata la luce UV?</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>A</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>B</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>C</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>D</p> </div> </div>	
17	<p>Quale è il prodotto principale della seguente reazione?</p> <div style="text-align: center; margin-bottom: 10px;">  </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>A</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>B</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>C</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>D</p> </div> </div>	
18	<p>Quale fra i seguenti gruppi non è un esempio di nucleofilo:</p> <p>A Br^- B CH_3Br C NH_3 D F^-</p>	

<p>19</p>	<p>Quale è il prodotto principale delle due reazioni riportate di seguito?</p>  <p>     </p> <p style="text-align: center;"> A B C D </p>	
<p>20</p>	<p>Quale è il prodotto che si forma nella seguente reazione?</p>  <p>     </p> <p style="text-align: center;"> A B C D </p>	
<p>21</p>	<p>Quale sequenza di reazioni può essere utilizzata per la sintesi seguente:</p>  <p> A 1. Mg/Et₂O; 2. CH₃COCH₃; 3. H₂O B 1. KOH/etanolo; 2. CH₃COCH₃; 3. H₂O C 1. Mg/Et₂O; 2. 2-propanolo; 3. H₂O D 1. Mg/etanolo; 2. CH₃COCH₃; 3. H₂O </p>	

<p>22</p>	<p>Quale è il prodotto maggioritario della seguente serie di reazioni.</p>  <p>A  B  C  D </p>	
<p>23</p>	<p>Quale dei seguenti acidi carbossilici è il più acido ?</p> <p>A $\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H}$</p> <p>B HCO_2H</p> <p>C </p> <p>D $\text{CCl}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H}$</p>	
<p>24</p>	<p>Quale è la relazione esistente fra le molecole sotto indicate?</p>  <p>A Identiche</p> <p>B Diastereoisomeri</p> <p>C Enantiomeri</p> <p>D Isomeri strutturali</p>	
<p>25</p>	<p>Le molecole rappresentate di seguito sono:</p>  <p>A. regioisomeri</p> <p>B. diastereoisomeri</p> <p>C. molecole identiche</p> <p>D. enantiomeri</p>	
<p>26</p>	<p>Quale fra i seguenti rappresenta un composto otticamente inattivo?</p> <p>A </p> <p>B </p> <p>C </p> <p>D </p>	

<p>27</p>	<p>Quale fra le seguenti reazioni non è un esempio di reazione di sostituzione:</p> <p>A </p> <p>B </p> <p>C </p> <p>D </p>	
<p>28</p>	<p>Qual è il prodotto maggioritario atteso per la reazione sotto riportata?</p> <p></p> <p>A </p> <p>B </p> <p>C </p> <p>D </p>	
<p>29</p>	<p>Quanti stereocentri possiede la stricnina?</p> <p></p> <p>A 9 B 6 C 4 D 7</p>	
<p>30</p>	<p>Quale fra i seguenti è un prodotto atteso nella reazione sotto riportata?</p> <p></p> <p>A </p> <p>B </p> <p>C </p> <p>D </p>	
<p>31</p>		

32	<p>Proporre una sintesi per il seguente composto</p> 	
33		
34	<p>Completare il seguente schema sintetico aggiungendo nei riquadri i reattivi mancanti</p> 	
35	<p>Disegnare i reagenti (attenzione alla stereochimica)</p> 