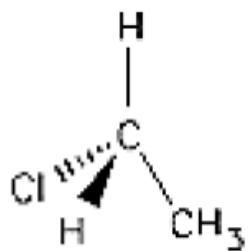
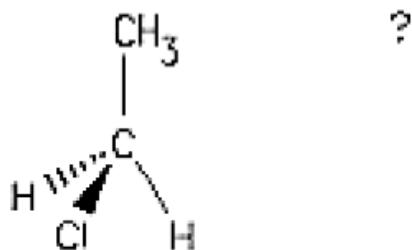
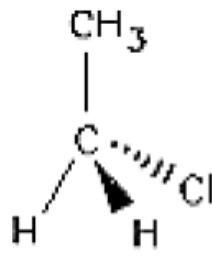


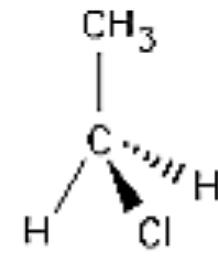
1. Which of the following is the enantiomer of



I



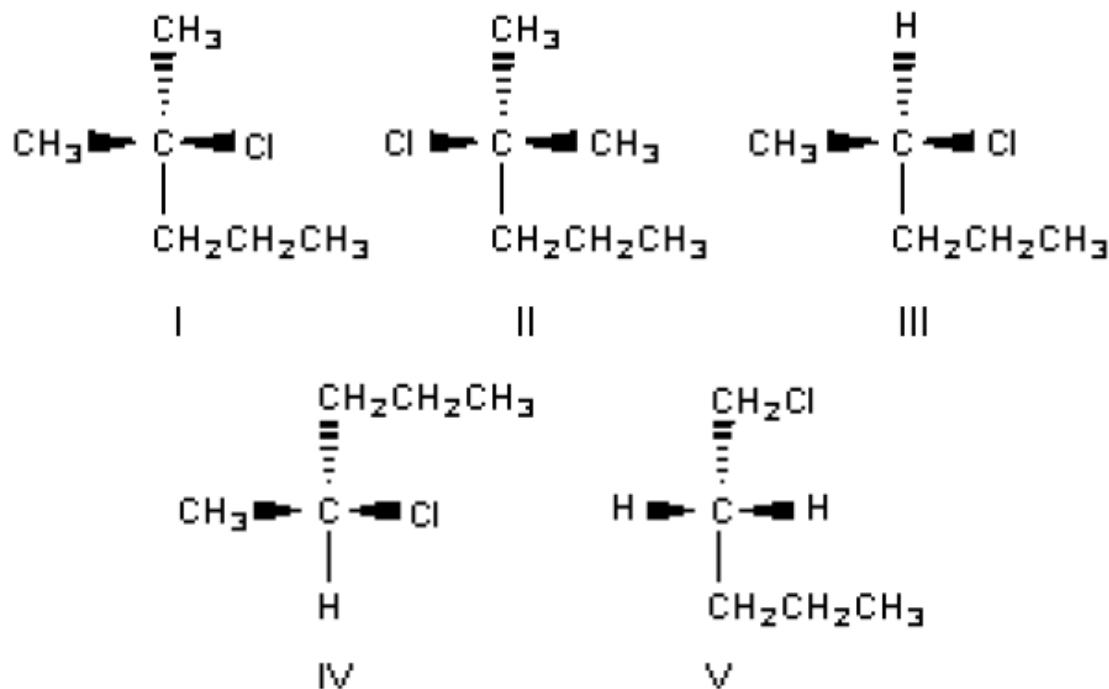
II



III

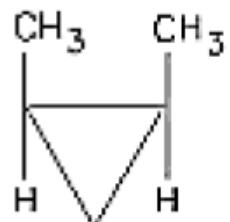
- A) I
- B) II
- C) III
- D) It does not have a non-superposable enantiomer.
- E) Both II and III

5. Pairs of enantiomers are:

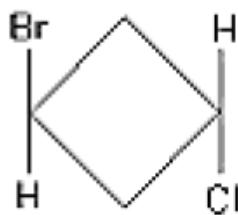


- A) I, II and III, IV
- B) I, II
- C) III, IV
- D) IV, V
- E) None of the structures

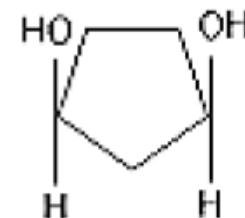
36. Which compound does NOT possess a plane of symmetry?



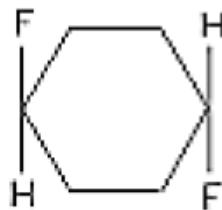
I



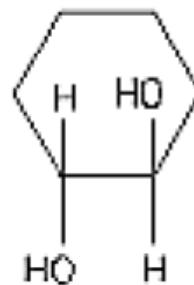
II



III



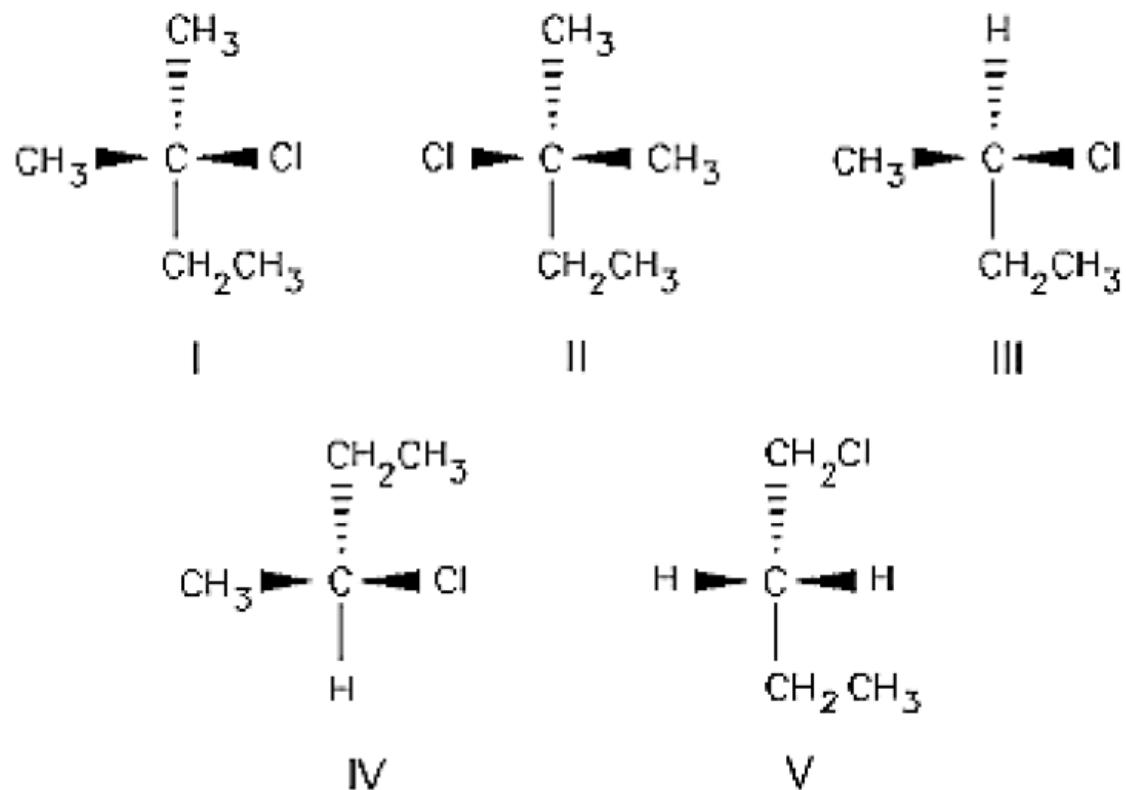
IV



V

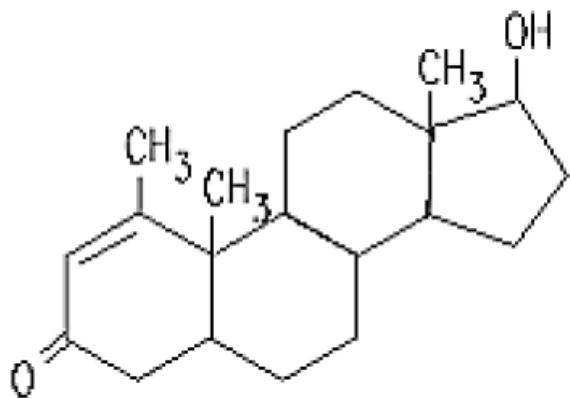
- A) I
- B) II
- C) III
- D) IV
- E) V

42. (R)-2-Chlorobutane is represented by:



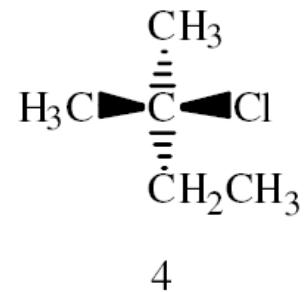
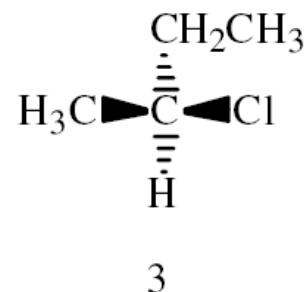
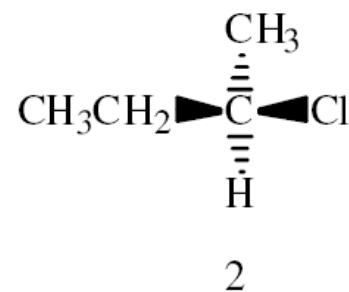
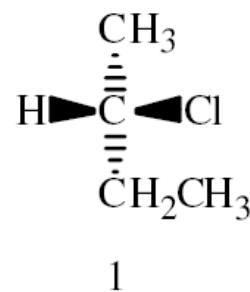
- A) I
- B) II
- C) III
- D) IV
- E) V

80. How many stereogenic centers are there in the anabolic steroid methenolone?

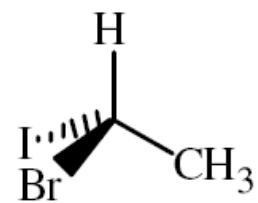
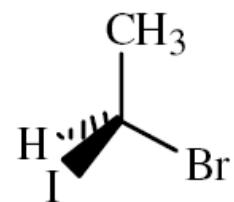


- A) 4
- B) 5
- C) 6
- D) 7
- E) 8

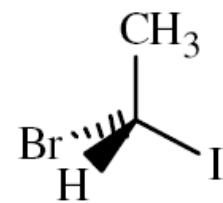
5.20. Which of the following molecules are the same?



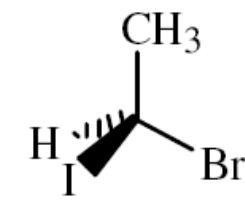
5.21. Which of the three molecules below is the enantiomer of the following molecule?



I

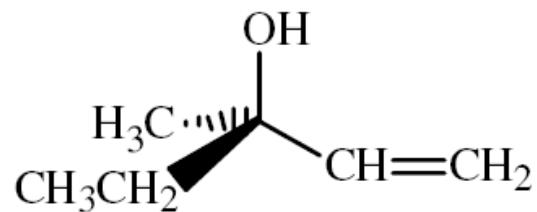


II



III

5.34. Which name describes the following structure?

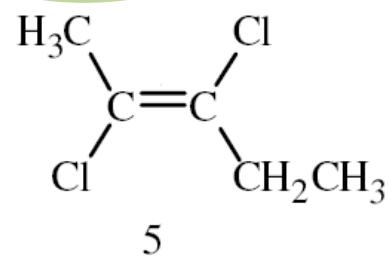
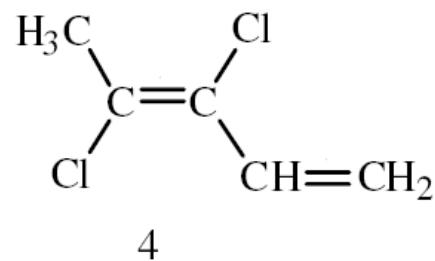
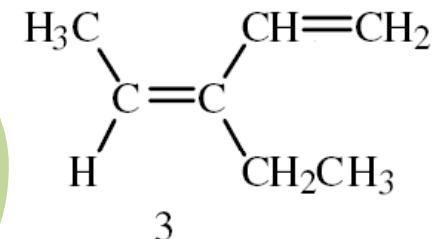
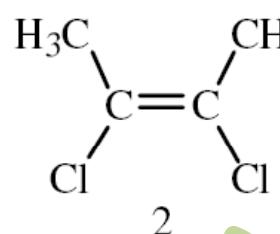
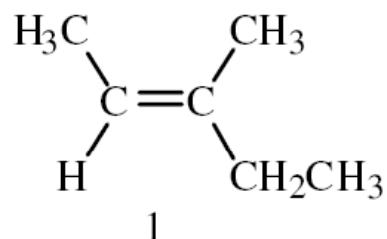


- a. (*R*)-3-methyl-1-penten-3-ol
- b. (*S*)-3-methyl-1-penten-3-ol
- c. (*R*)-3-ethyl-1-buten-3-ol
- d. (*R*)-3-methyl-1-pentyn-3-ol
- e. (*S*)-3-ethyl-1-buten-3-ol

5.33. The priority order for *R/S* nomenclature is

- CH=CH₂ > —OH > —CH₃ > —CH₂CH₃
- OH > —CH₂CH₃ > —CH=CH₂ > —CH₃
- OH > —CH=CH₂ > —CH₂CH₃ > —CH₃
- CH₃ > —CH₂CH₃ > —CH=CH₂ > —OH
- CH₂CH₃ > —CH₃ > —CH=CH₂ > —OH

5.31. Of the following structures, how many are classified “E”?



3