

109年公務人員普通考試試題

代號:45720
頁次:7-1

類 科：化學工程

科 目：有機化學概要

考試時間：1小時30分

座號：_____

※注意：禁止使用電子計算器。

甲、申論題部分：(50分)

(一)不必抄題，作答時請將試題題號及答案依照順序寫在申論試卷上，於本試題上作答者，不予計分。

(二)請以藍、黑色鋼筆或原子筆在申論試卷上作答。

(三)本科目除專門名詞或數理公式外，應使用本國文字作答。

一、請畫出下列化合物的化學結構：(每小題2分，共10分)

(一)(*E*)-2-bromo-2-hexene

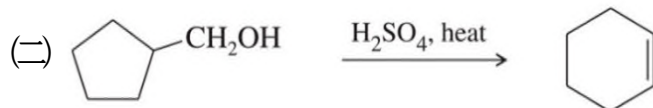
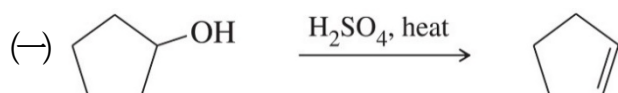
(二)vinylacetylene

(三)*meso*-3,5-heptanediol

(四)cycloheptene oxide

(五) δ -caprolactam

二、寫出下列化學反應的反應機構：(每小題5分，共10分)



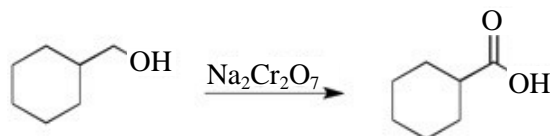
三、(一)請將下列化學鍵的IR伸展(stretch)振動波數(wavenumber)由高至低排列。(3分)

(a) C=C (b) O-H (c) C-O (d) C \equiv C

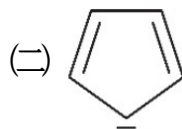
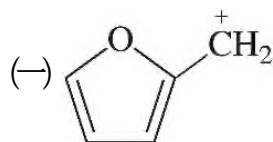
(二)請說明如何利用IR光譜分辨下列二化合物。(3分)

(a) (CH₃)₃N (b) CH₃NHCH₂CH₃

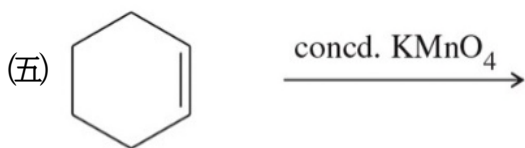
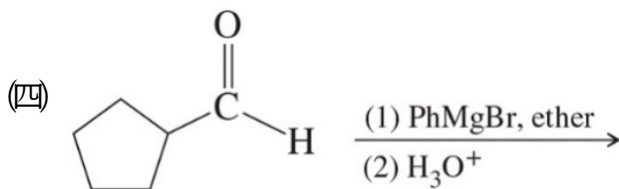
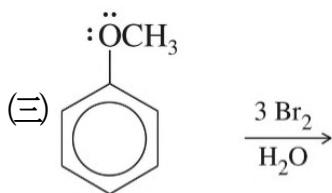
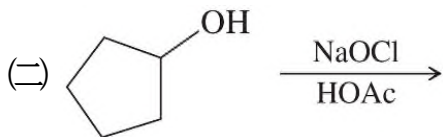
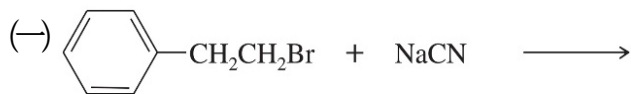
(三)請說明如何利用IR光譜分析，判斷下列反應式中醇基已經完全氧化為酸基。(4分)



四、請畫出下列離子的所有重要共振結構：(每小題5分，共10分)



五、請寫出下列反應方程式的主要產物結構式：(每小題2分，共10分)



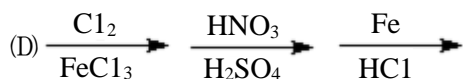
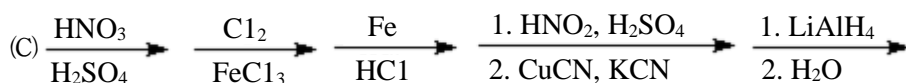
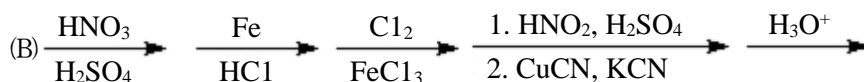
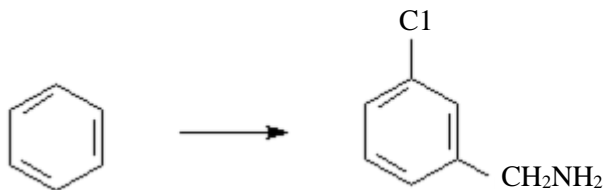
乙、測驗題部分：(50分)

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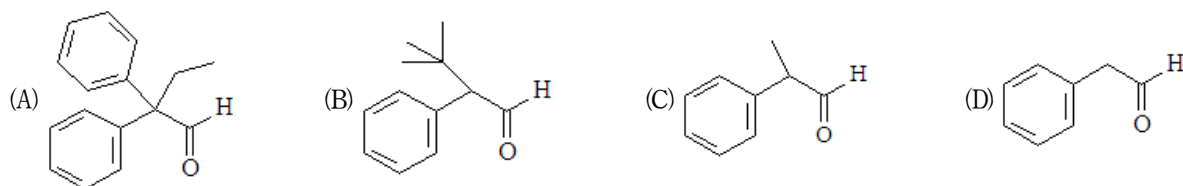
(一)本測驗試題為單一選擇題，請選出一個正確或最適當的答案，複選作答者，該題不予計分。

(二)共25題，每題2分，須用2B鉛筆在試卡上依題號清楚劃記，於本試題或申論試卷上作答者，不予計分。

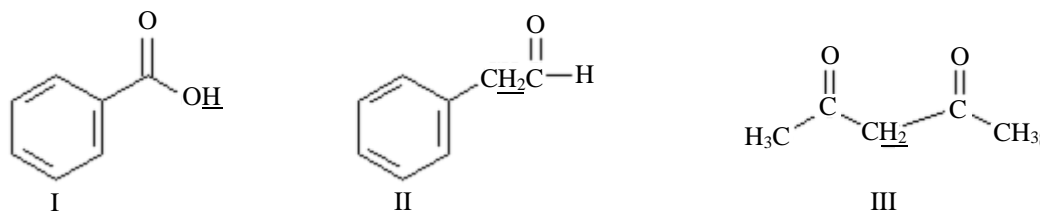
1 請選擇最佳的反應條件，以便完成下列分子的合成：



2 下列那一個化合物最有可能進行完整的羥醛反應 (aldol reaction) ?

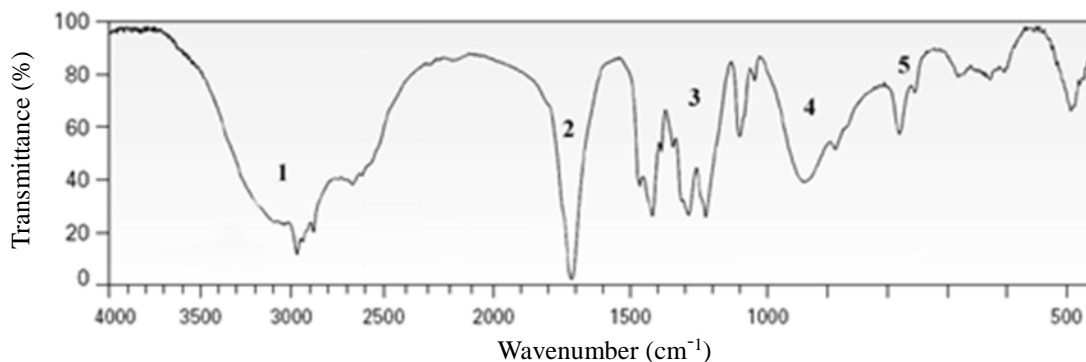


3 考慮下列分子中畫有底線的氫是每個分子中酸性最強的氫原子；請依弱酸至強酸順序排列下列分子中氫原子的強度：



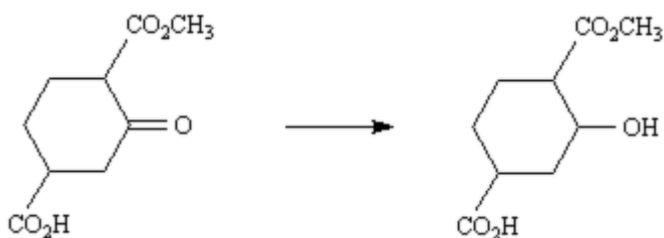
(A) III, II, I (B) II, III, I (C) I, II, III (D) II, I, III

4 下列紅外線的光譜中，那些特徵峰的標記是羧酸 (carboxylic acid) 的特徵？



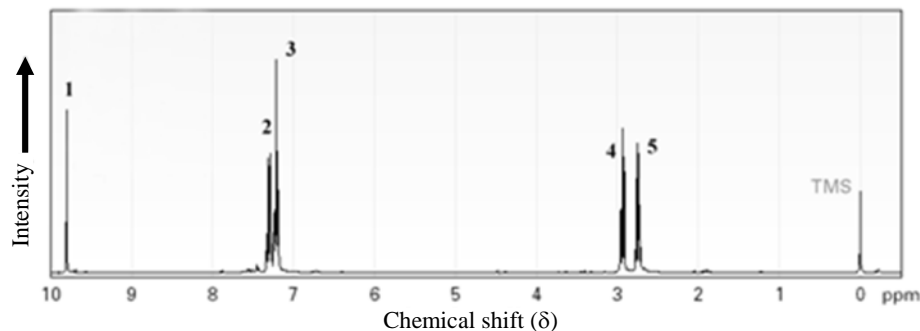
(A) 1和2 (B) 3和4 (C) 5 (D) 2

5 進行下列反應那一個選項是最好的試劑選擇？



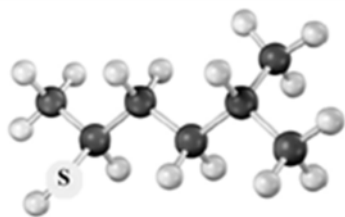
(A) 氫化鋁鋰 (LiAlH₄), 乙醚 (ether) (B) 硼氫化鈉 (NaBH₄), 乙醇 (ethanol)
(C) 三氧化鉻 (CrO₃), 吡啶 (pyridine) (D) 氫氣/鈀 (H₂/Pd)

6 根據下列核磁共振的光譜，那個特徵峰的標記可以區分醛 (aldehyde) 和酮 (ketone) ?



(A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4和5

7 參考下列分子的模型示意圖；除了碳和氫以外的原子都已經標記。



如果這個分子和碘 (I_2) 作用後會產生下列那一種新的分子？

- (A) $\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ | \\ \text{CH}_3\text{CHCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CHCH}_3 \\ | \qquad \qquad | \\ \text{S} \qquad \qquad \text{CH}_3 \\ | \qquad \qquad | \\ \text{CH}_3\text{CHCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CHCH}_3 \end{array}$
- (B) $\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ | \\ \text{CH}_3\text{CHCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CHCH}_3 \\ | \\ \text{S} \\ || \\ \text{O} \end{array}$
- (C) $\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ | \\ \text{CH}_3\text{CHCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CHCH}_3 \\ | \\ \text{S} \\ | \\ \text{S} \\ | \\ \text{CH}_3\text{CHCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CHCH}_3 \end{array}$
- (D) $\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ | \\ \text{CH}_3\text{CHCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CHCH}_3 \\ | \\ \text{S} \\ / \quad \backslash \\ \text{O} \quad \text{O} \end{array}$

8 從下列提供的列表中選擇最佳的反應試劑進行下列官能基轉化反應：



- (A) 1. CH_3MgBr , ether
2. H_3O^+
- (B) 1. PBr_3
2. NaOH
- (C) 1. $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{SiCl}$, $(\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2)_3\text{N}$
2. CH_3MgBr , ether
3. H_3O^+
- (D) CrO_3 , acetone, H_2O
- 9 下列那項組合可以成功進行弗瑞德-克拉夫茨烷基化反應 (Friedel-Crafts alkylation)？假定合適的催化劑已經使用在這些反應中。
- (A) 1-氯丙炔 (1-chloropropyne) 和苯甲醛 (benzaldehyde) 反應
- (B) 2-氯丁烷 (2-chlorobutane) 和苯 (benzene) 反應
- (C) 2-氯乙烯 (2-chloroethene) 和苯 (benzene) 反應
- (D) 氯苯 (chlorobenzene) 和苯 (benzene) 反應
- 10 對於下列的化合物，請回答該分子在正常寬帶解耦 (normal, broadband decoupled) 的C-13核磁共振 (NMR) 光譜中會有多少訊號產生？



- (A) 四峰 (B) 七峰 (C) 三峰 (D) 五峰
- 11 Loratadine是抗組織胺克拉黴素 (Claritin®) 的活性成分。Loratadine的質譜分析顯示分裂的主要片段 M^+ 為382(m/z)和384(m/z)，它們的強度比約為3：1。根據質譜數據，Loratadine可能含有下列那種原子？
- (A) 氯 (B) 氟 (C) 溴 (D) 碘

- 12 利用亞硫酰氯 (SOCl₂) 將醇類轉換成鹵烷的反應是經由那一種反應過程?
 (A)E1反應過程 (an E1 process) (B)S_N1反應過程 (an S_N1 process)
 (C)E2反應過程 (an E2 process) (D)S_N2反應過程 (an S_N2 process)

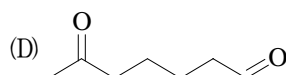
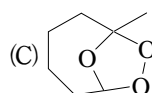
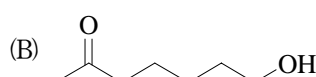
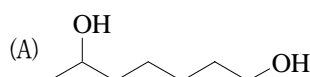
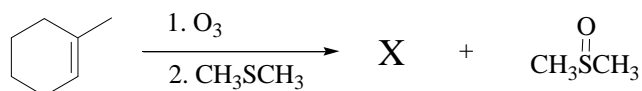
13 請參考下表:

碳原子環數	每一亞甲基 (per CH ₂) 的燃燒熱(kJ)
3	696
4	686
5	664
6	659

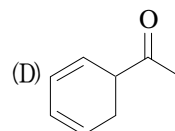
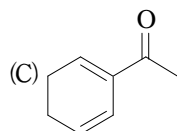
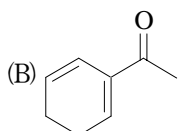
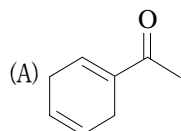
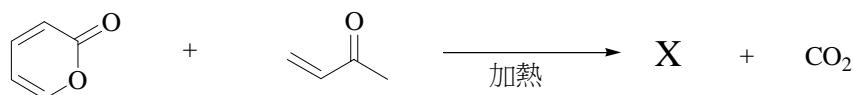
根據上表中的數據, 下列那種化合物的張力能 (strain energy) 最大?

- (A)環丙烷 (B)環戊烷 (C)環丁烷 (D)環己烷

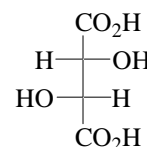
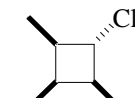
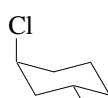
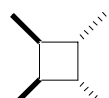
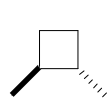
14 下列反應的例子當中, 最終產物X的結構?



15 化合物X是經由下列的狄爾士-阿德反應 (Diels-Alder reaction) 所得到的最終產物, 因此化合物X的結構?



16 下列五個化合物當中, 總共有幾個化合物是具有光學活性 (optical activity)?



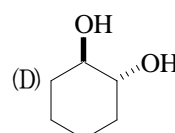
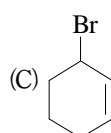
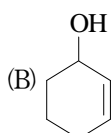
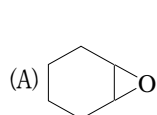
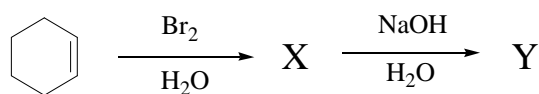
(A)1個

(B)2個

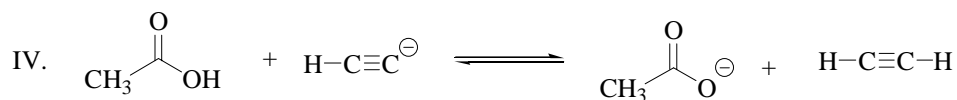
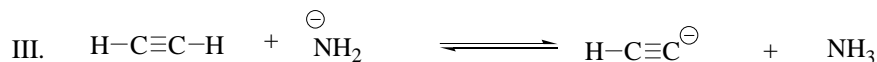
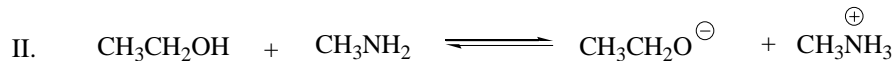
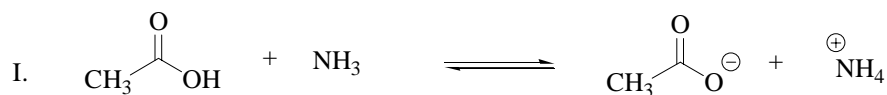
(C)3個

(D)4個

17 下列反應的例子當中, 最終產物Y的結構?



18 下列那一個反應式的平衡有利於向左 ($K < 1$) ?



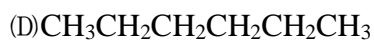
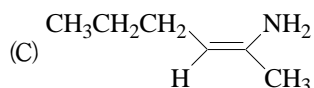
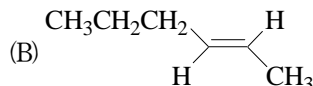
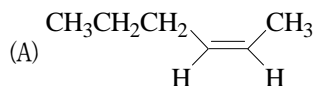
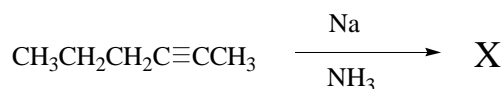
(A)I

(B)II

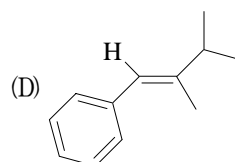
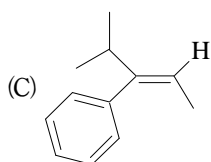
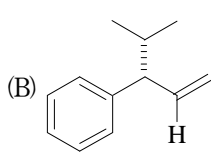
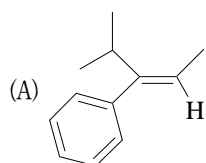
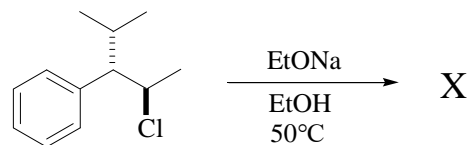
(C)III

(D)IV

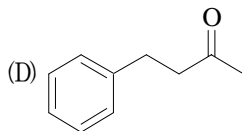
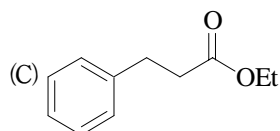
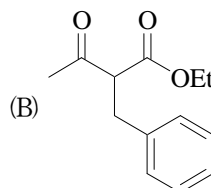
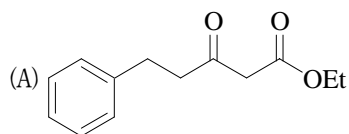
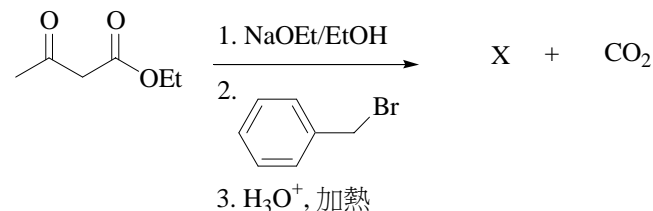
19 下列反應的例子當中，主要產物X的結構？



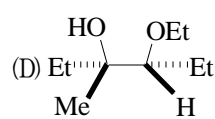
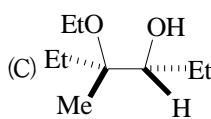
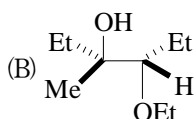
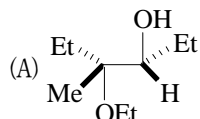
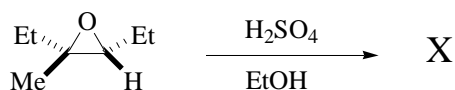
20 當下列化合物進行E2反應時，主要產物X的結構？



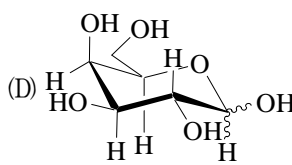
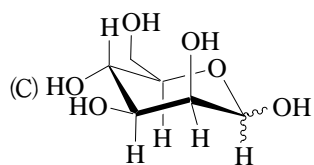
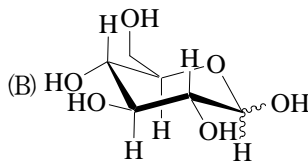
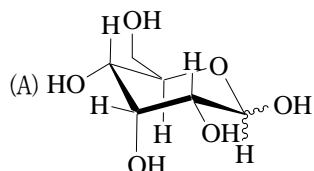
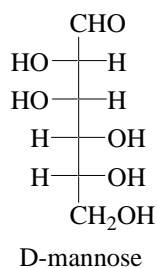
21 下列反應的例子當中，主要產物X的結構？



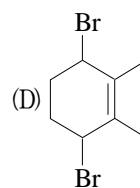
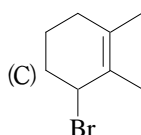
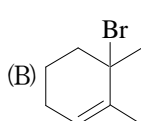
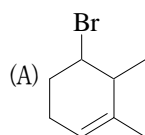
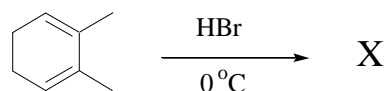
22 下列反應的例子當中，主要產物X的結構？



23 下列是D-甘露糖 (D-mannose) 的費雪投影式 (Fischer projection)，那一個是它最穩定的椅狀半縮醛 (hemiacetal) 的結構？



24 下列反應在低溫 (0 °C) 的條件下，主要產物X的結構？



25 下列反應的例子當中，主要產物X的結構？

