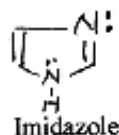
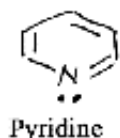
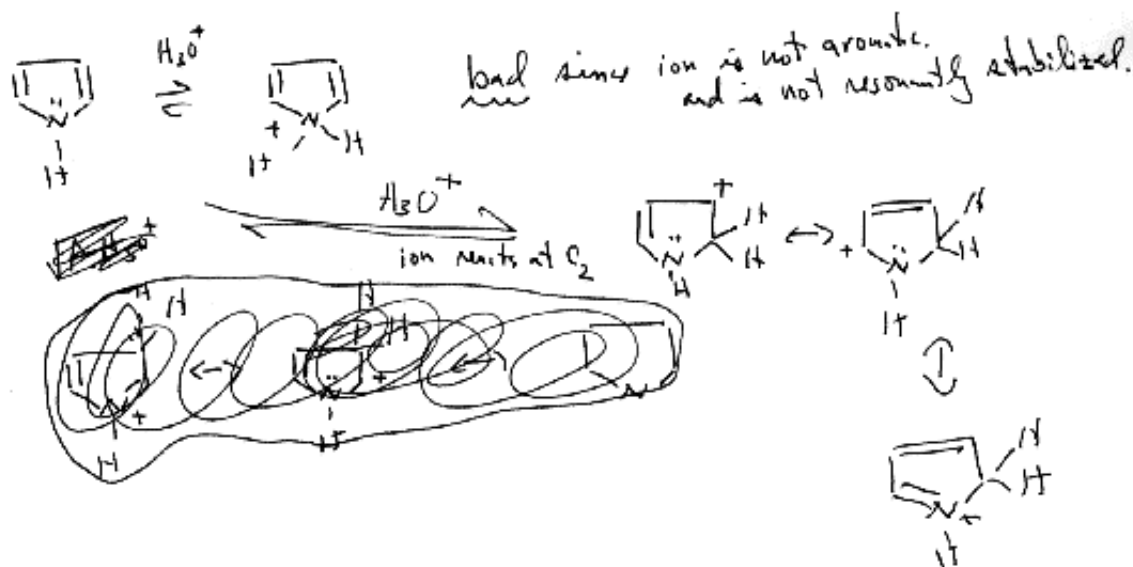
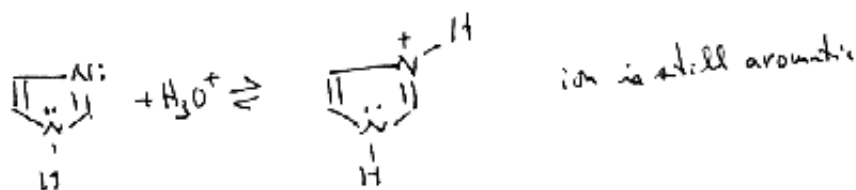
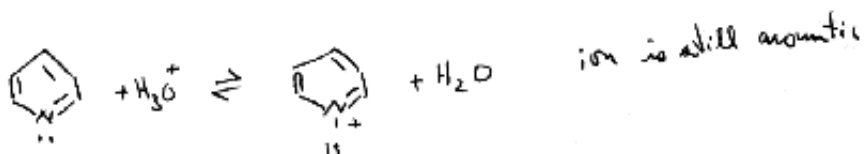


Name: Key (please print)

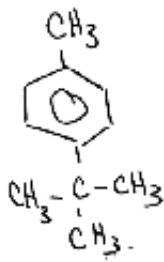
1. (10 pts) Pyridine and imidazole are modest Brønsted bases at nitrogen, whereas pyrrole is not.



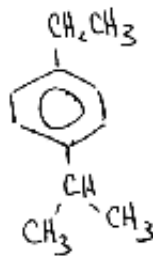
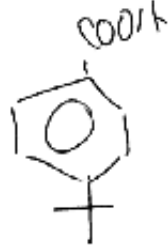
In fact, pyrrole is protonated in strong acid and at C(2), not on nitrogen. a) Explain why pyridine and imidazole are basic and pyrrole is not. Then explain why eventual protonation is at carbon, not nitrogen.



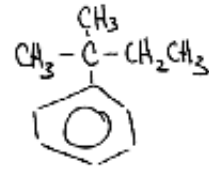
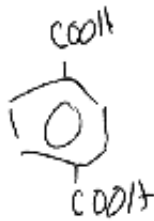
2. (10 pts) An unknown hydrocarbon is known to have one of the isomeric structures shown below. Devise a simple chemical test to distinguish these three substances.



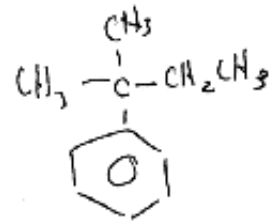
$\downarrow \text{KMnO}_4$



$\downarrow \text{KMnO}_4$

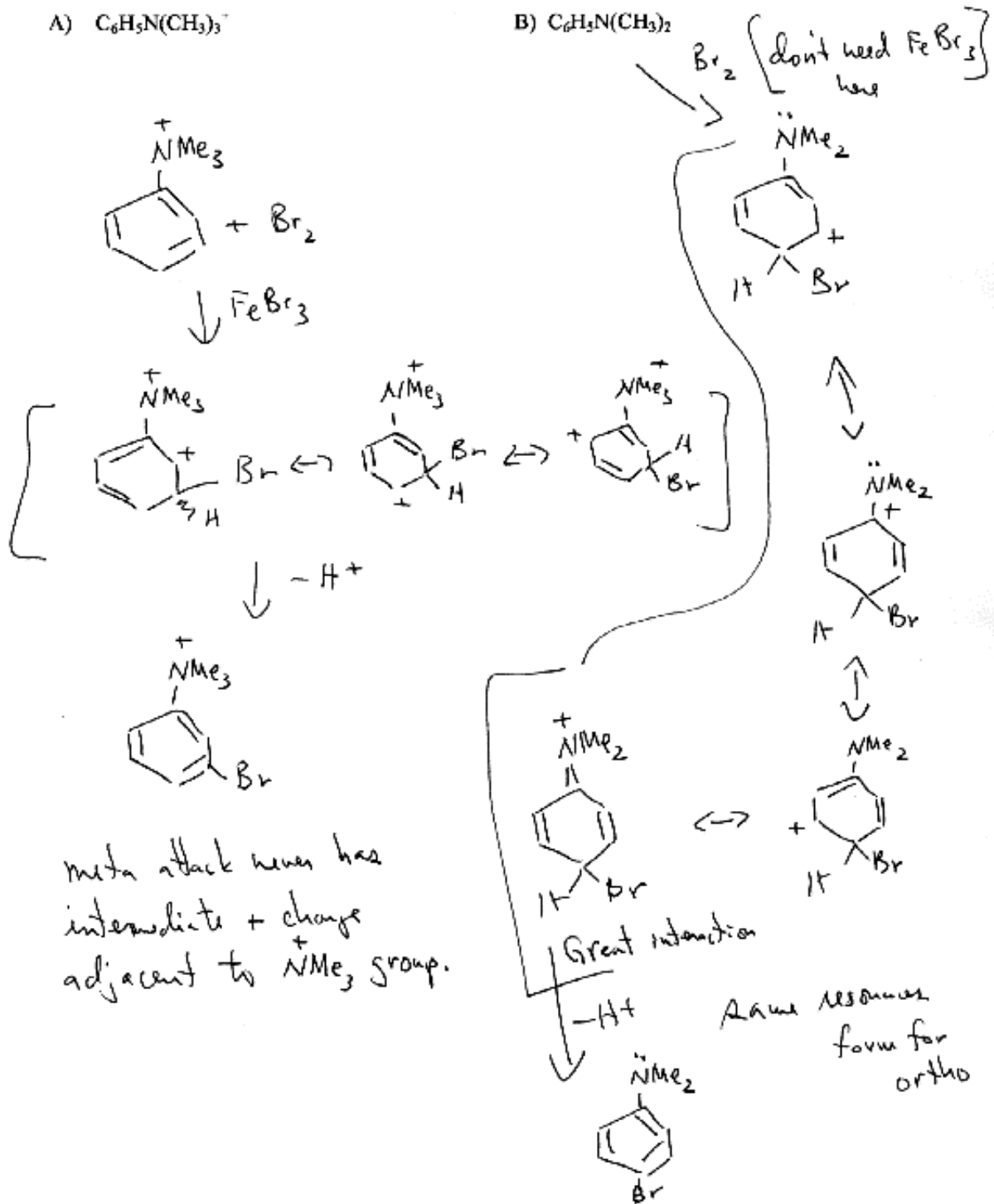
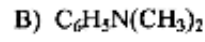
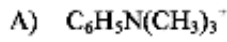


$\downarrow \text{KMnO}_4$

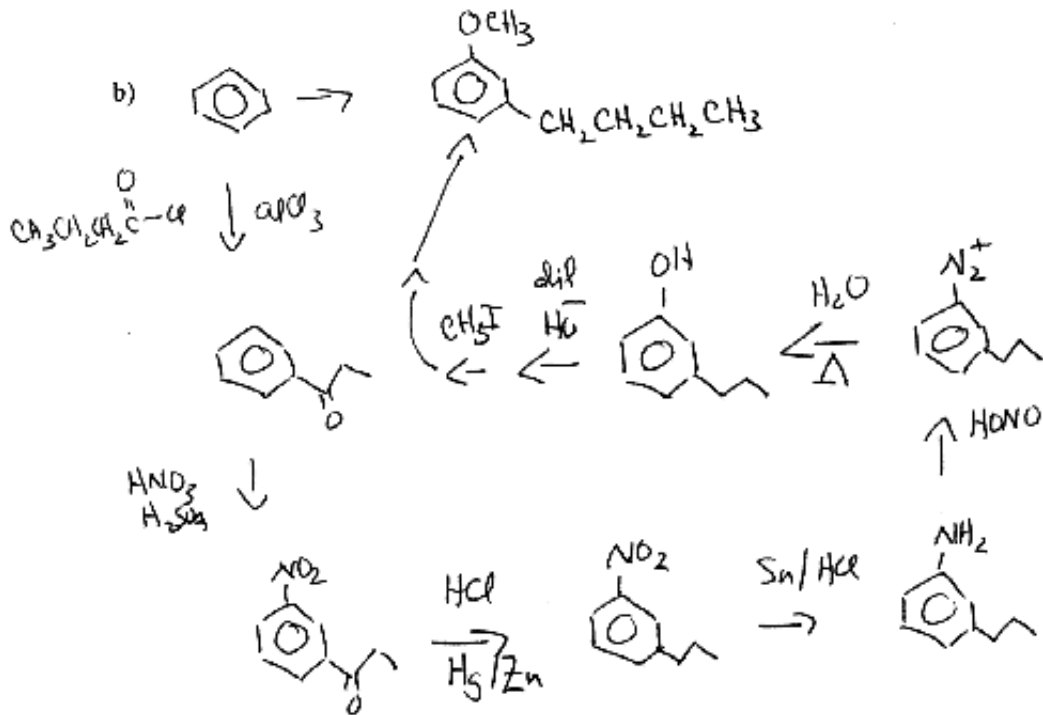
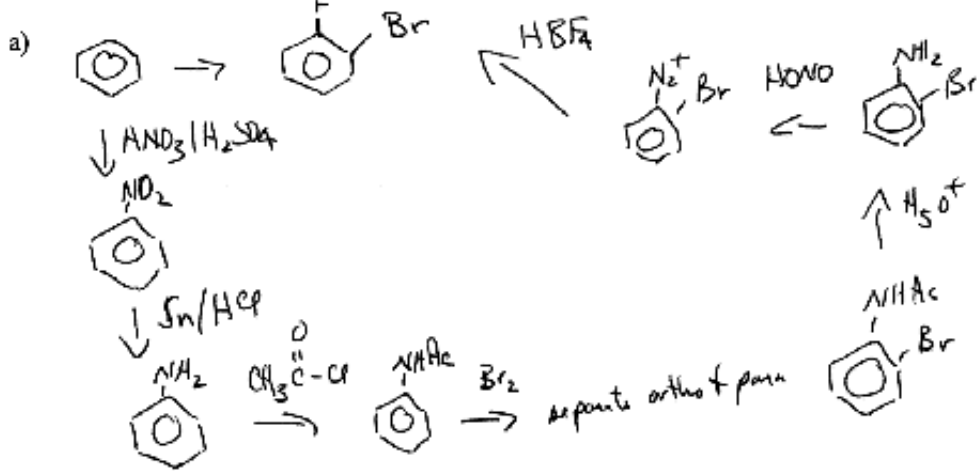


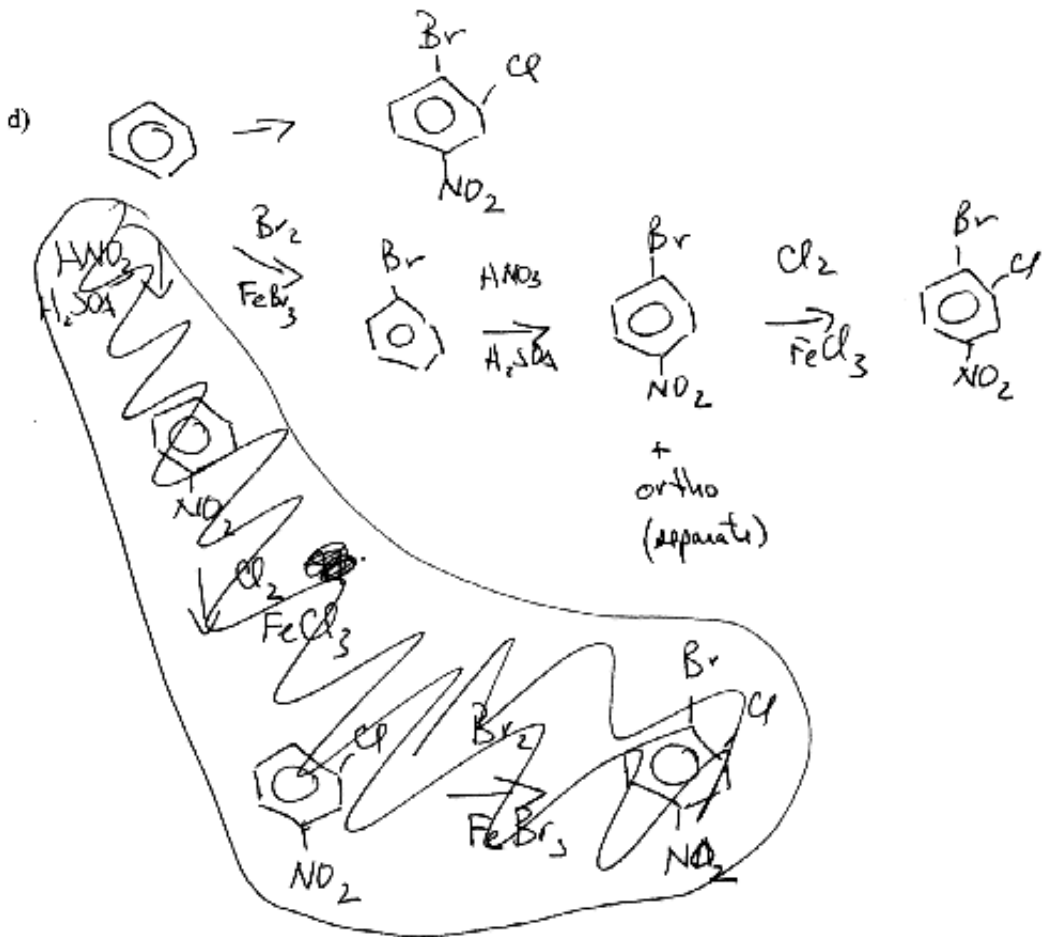
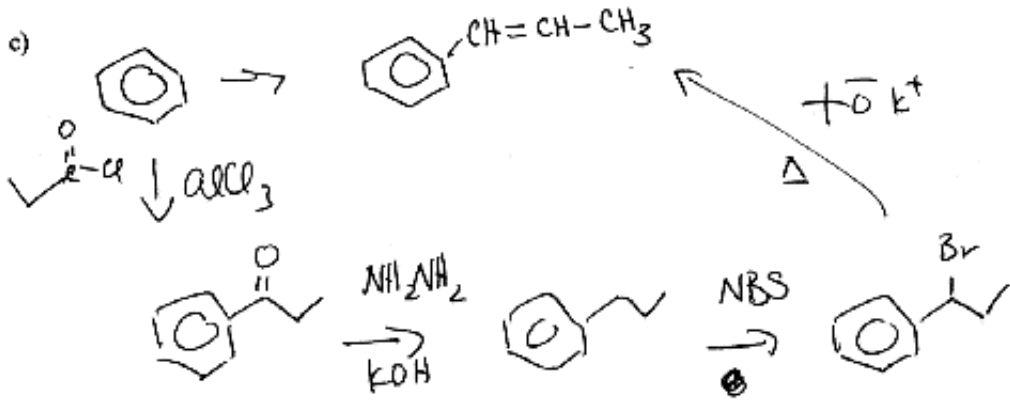
N.R.

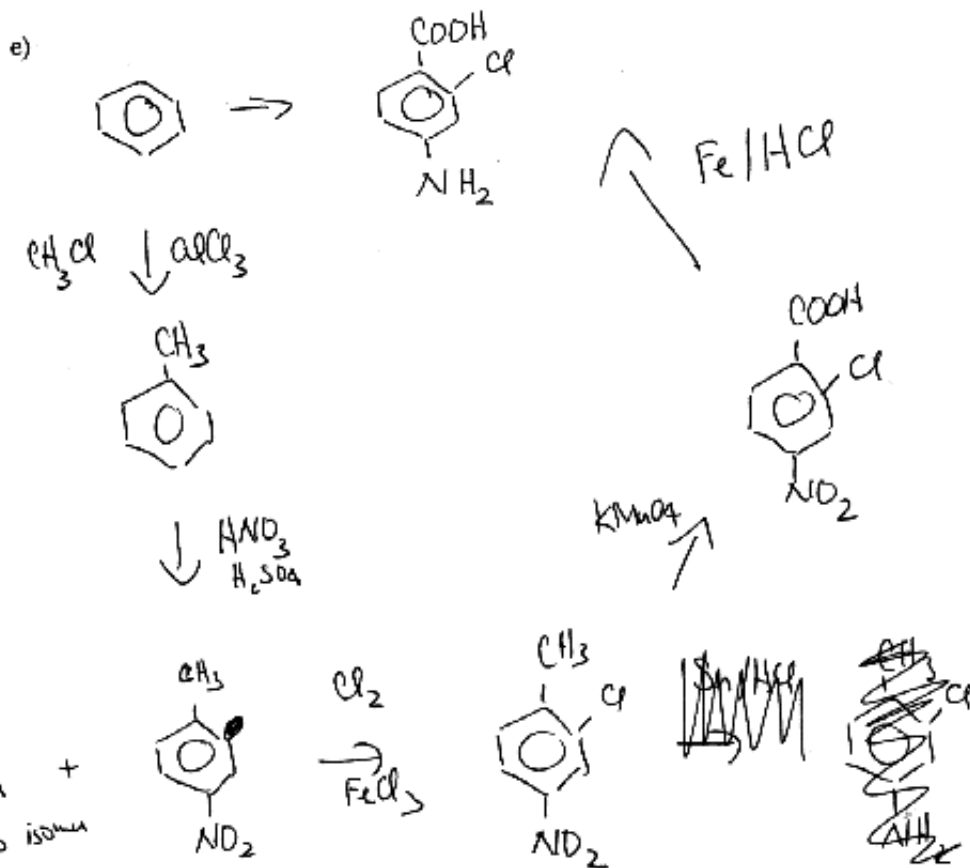
3. (10 pts) The ammonium ion, A, is a deactivated ring and is a *meta* director. In contrast B is dimethylaniline and is an activated ring and an *ortho, para* director. Write the mechanism for mono-bromination for A and B.



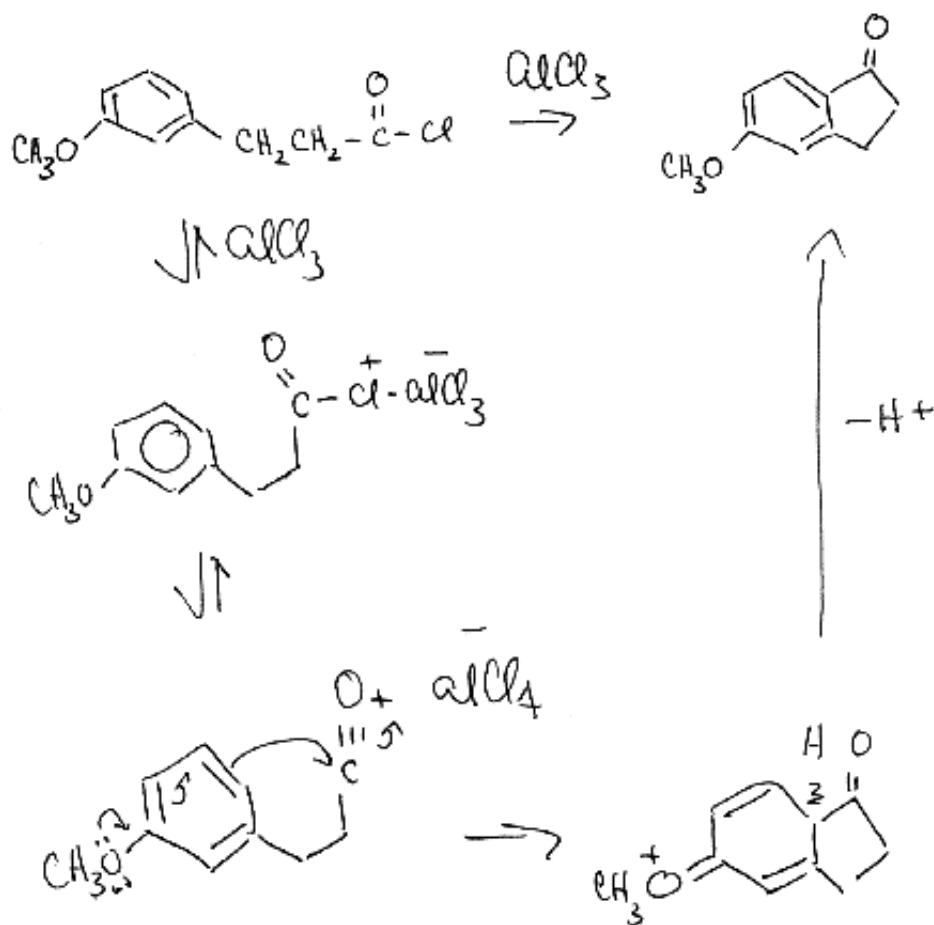
4. (50 pts) Carry out the following synthesis; use any reagents you like.







5. (10 pts) Write a reasonable mechanism for the cyclization below.



6. (10 pts) Predict the favored position of electrophilic aromatic substitution of the following compounds and justify your answer.

