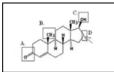
Table displaying the nine questions, the average difficulty and average discrimination of each question, and the average % of students who chose a particular response.

1. How many hydrogens are bonded to the element D.? Provide a number answer.



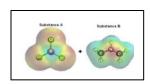
2. How many lone pairs of
electrons are represented
in the Lewis dot structure
of phosphorus?

		0	1	
_				
a. ()			

a.	U
*b	. 1
c.	2

d. 3

3. and 4.
Consider the
following images to
answer the questions
that follow.



3. Electrons would be transferred from substance A to substance B *B to substance A

4. How many products
are formed from the
reaction of substance A
and substance B?

a	
b.	2
c.	3
d	1

6. Which of the following statements about propene, CH₃CH=CH₂, is correct?

- a. All nine atoms lie in the same plane.
- b. The compound has a cis and trans isomer.
- c. It generally acts as a Lewis acid.
- *d. There are a total of eight sigma bonds.
- e. All the carbon atoms are sp² hybridized.

7. All of the following	*a. The H-C-H bond angles are approximately
statements about ethene,	109.5°.
C ₂ H ₄ , are correct EXCEPT	b. All of the hydrogen atoms are in the same

- plane. c. There are a total of five sigma bonds.
- d. The carbon atoms are sp² hybridized.
- e. The H-C-H bond angles are approximately 120°.

12. What is the hybridization
of the carbon atoms numbered
1 and 2, respectively, in the
following structure?



- 13. The compound methylamine, CH₃NH₂, contains a C-N bond. In this bond, which of the following best describes the charge on the nitrogen atom.
- 14. Which of the following statements about multiple bonds is true?
- b. slightly positive
- c. uncharged
- *d. slightly negative
- e. -1

 A double bond 	consists	of	two	sigma
bonds.				

- b. A sigma bond results from the side-on overlap of p atomic orbitals.
- c. A pi bond results from the head-on overlap of p atomic orbitals.
- *d. sp² hybridization in carbon is associated with one double bond and two single bonds.
- e. A triple bond consists of three pi bonds

% Difficulty	Discrimination	Response				
44	0.44	0	1	*2	3	4
Question	1 % chosen	20.5	17.9	46.1	12.8	2.5

% Difficulty	Discrimination		Resp	onse	
34.5	0.42	0	*1	2	3
Question	2 % chosen	0	31.5	18.4	50

% Difficulty	Discrimination	Respo	nse
65	0.54	A to B	*B to A
Question 3 % chosen		31.9	68.1

% Difficulty	Discrimination	Response					
36.4	0.39	*1	2	3	4		
Question 4 % chosen		37.7	57.7	4.4	0		

% Difficulty	Discrimination			Respons	p.	
65.1	0.43	a b c *d e				e
Question 6 % chosen		0	20.5	15.3	61.5	2.5

0/ D:00 1	D:			n		
% Difficulty	Discrimination	Response				
59.5	0.49	*a	b	С	d	e
Question 7 % chosen		55.2	2.6	2.6	7.8	34.2

% Difficulty	Discrimination	Response				
50.8	0.48	a	b	с	*d	e
Question 12 % chosen		21.0	5.2	13.1	47.3	13.1

% Difficulty	Discrimination	Response				
64.5	0.55	a	b	С	*d	e
Question 13 % chosen		5.7	8.5	14.2	68.5	0

% Difficulty	Discrimination			Response	a	
64.6	0.79	a b c *d e				e
Question 14 % chosen		4.0	4.0	8.0	68	24.0

Textbook^a Chapter Numbers and Titles Covered in the Course

Chapter	Chapter Title
1	Structure and Bonding: Acids and Bases
2	Alkanes: The Nature of Organic Compounds
3	Alkenes and Alkynes: The Nature of Organic Reactions
4	Reactions of Alkenes and Alkynes
5	Aromatic Compounds
6	Stereochemistry at Tetrahedral Centers
7	Organohalides: Nucleophilic Substitutions and Eliminations
8	Alcohols, Phenols, Ethers, and Their Sulfur Analogs
9	Aldehydes and Ketones: Nucleophilic Addition Reactions
10	Carboxylic Acids and Derivatives: Nucleophilic Acyl Substitution Reactions
11	Carbonyl Alpha-Substitution Reactions and Condensation Reactions
12	Amines

^a This organic chemistry course uses Fundamentals of Organic Chemistry