

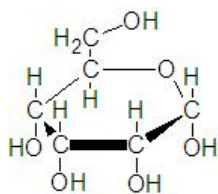
Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

- [5 pt] 1. What is an anomer? What designation do we use to tell them apart? Draw an example showing the anomers of D-Glucose. Be sure to label them properly.

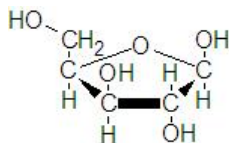
- [5 pt] 2. What is meant by the term Mutarotation. Draw an arrow in the previous question pointing to any carbon atoms capable of mutarotation.

- [5 pt] 3. Answer the following questions about the given Haworth structure of D-Allose



- (a) Circle the OH group that determines whether the molecule is  $\alpha$  or  $\beta$  anomer  
 (b) Is this the  $\alpha$  or  $\beta$  anomer? 3(b) \_\_\_\_\_  
 (c) Draw an arrow to **AND** label any hemiacetal, acetal, hemiketal or ketal carbon(s).  
 (d) Is this a furanose or pyranose? 3(d) \_\_\_\_\_  
 (e) What is the name of the molecule 3(e) \_\_\_\_\_

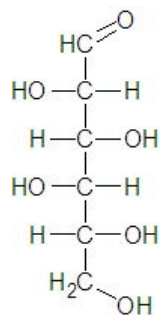
- [5 pt] 4. Answer the following questions about the given Haworth structure of D-Xylose



- (a) Draw an arrow pointing to the carbon that determines whether the molecule is  $\alpha$  or  $\beta$  anomer  
 (b) Is this the  $\alpha$  or  $\beta$  anomer? 4(b) \_\_\_\_\_  
 (c) Draw a circle around any hemiacetal carbon(s).  
 (d) Is this a furanose or pyranose? 4(d) \_\_\_\_\_  
 (e) What is the name of the molecule? 4(e) \_\_\_\_\_

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[5 pt] 5. Draw the Haworth structure for D-idose.



(a) Draw an arrow pointing to the carbon that determines whether the molecule is  $\alpha$  or  $\beta$  anomer

(b) Did you draw the  $\alpha$  or  $\beta$  anomer?

5(b) \_\_\_\_\_

(c) Draw a circle around the hemiacetal carbon(s).

(d) What is the name of the molecule you drew?

5(d) \_\_\_\_\_

[5 pt] 6. Draw the cyclic structure for  $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranose.

[5 pt] 7. Draw the cyclic structure for  $\beta$ -D-galactopyranose.

[5 pt] 8. Draw the cyclic structure for  $\alpha$ -D-mannopyranose.