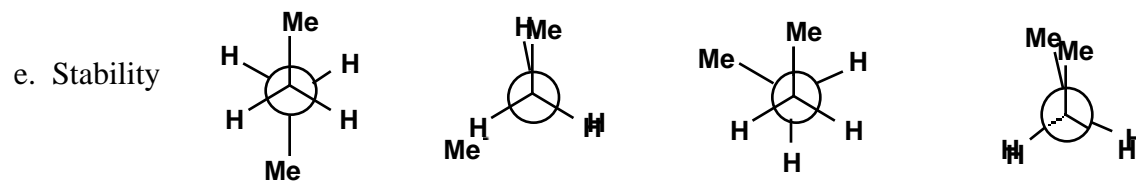
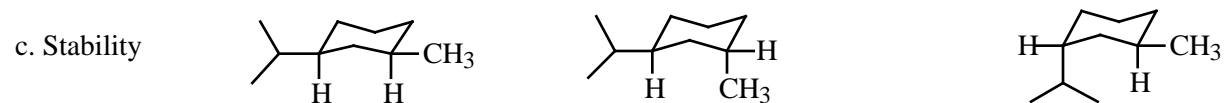
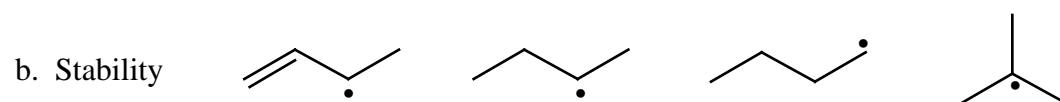
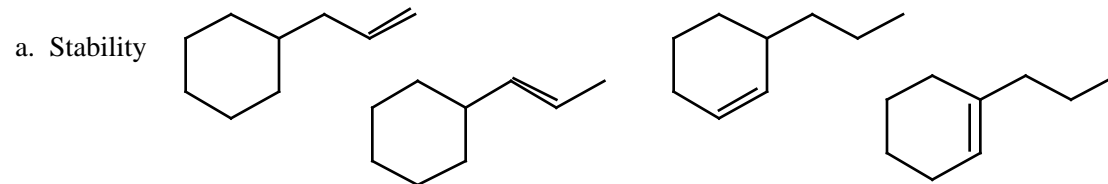
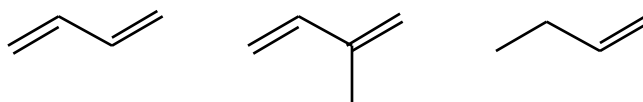


Note: Good for practice, but significantly longer than the real one will be.

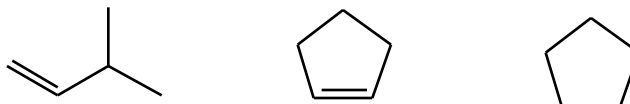
1. Rank the Following, from most to least. 2 points each.



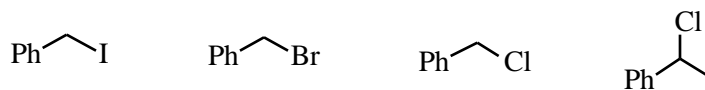
f. Reactivity toward HBr



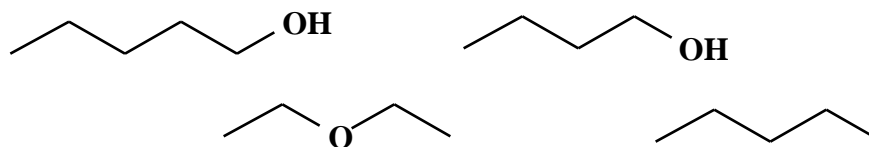
g. Reactivity toward $\text{Br}_2/h\nu$



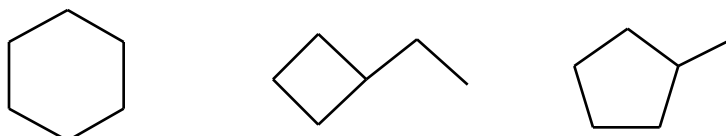
h. Reactivity toward $\text{S}_{\text{N}}2$



i. Boiling Point

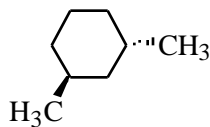


j. Stability

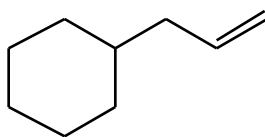


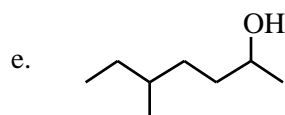
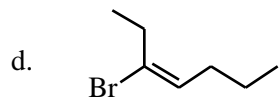
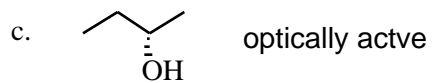
2. Provide names or structures for the following. 3 points each. Note: don't forget to specify stereochemistry!

a.



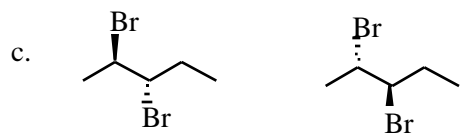
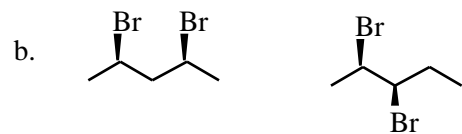
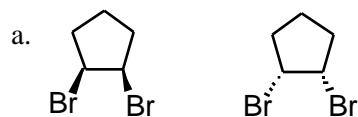
b.



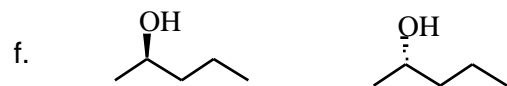
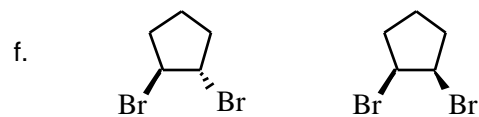
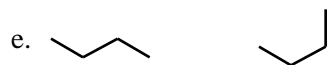
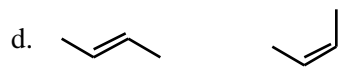


f. trans-1-bromo-3-isopropylcyclopentane

3. Classify the pairs of molecules as totally different, identical, structural isomers, diastereomers, or enantiomers. (2 points each)

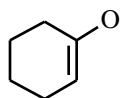


3. (continued) Classify the pairs of molecules as totally different, identical, structural isomers, diastereomers, or enantiomers. (2 points each)



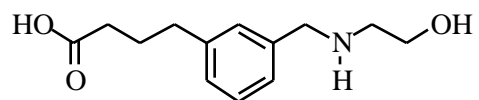
4. Draw at least four different isomers for C_5H_{10} . (There are lots more than four...) (6 points)

5. (a) Draw the appropriate number of lone pairs on the oxygen atom,
(b) Assign a formal charge on oxygen if appropriate,
(c) Draw an additional resonance structure for the following, and
(d) Identify which of the two structures would make the greater contribution to the hybrid. (4 points)

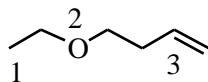


6. Draw a nice 3-dimensional picture of CH_2O showing the σ bond as well as the four atoms. (3 points) (Use orbitals for the σ bond, but lines, hashes, and wedges are fine for the β bonds).

7. Identify the functional groups in the following molecule. (4 points)



8. Classify the hybridization and bond angles (109, 120, or 180) at the labelled atoms. (4 points)



C-1

O-2

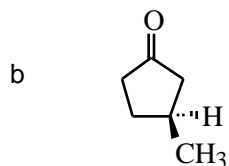
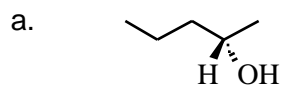
C-3

9. Draw both chair conformations of trans-1-methyl-3-isopropylcyclohexane, and circle the more stable one. (5 points.)

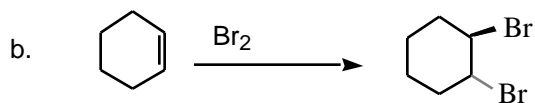
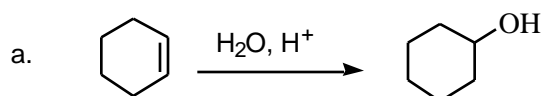
Note 1: It will simplify things if you abbreviate the isopropyl group as "R".

Note 2: Make sure that your second chair has the same "configuration" as the first, and is not an enantiomer.

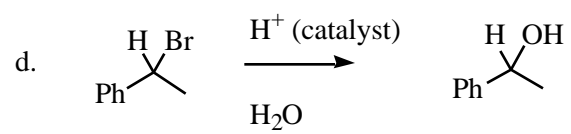
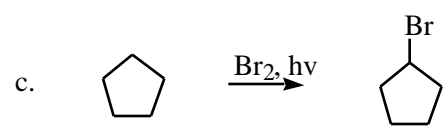
10. Classify each chiral carbon as R or S. (Some structures may have more than one chiral carbon!) (2 points each)



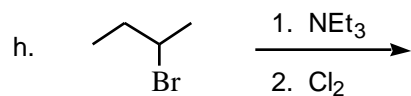
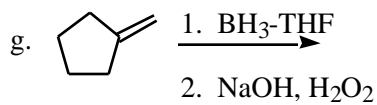
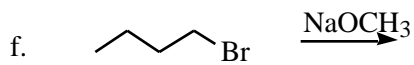
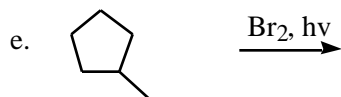
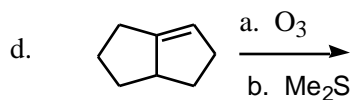
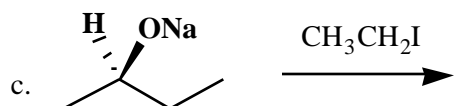
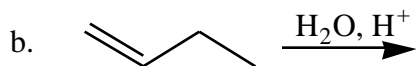
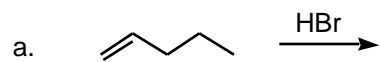
11. Mechanisms Problem. Draw the mechanism for the following reactions, and write "slow" next to the rate-determining step. Be sure to draw all intermediates, and to correctly draw "electron-movement" arrows or half-arrows. For radical reactions, draw propagation steps only. 4 points each.



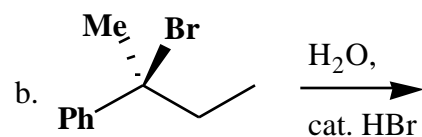
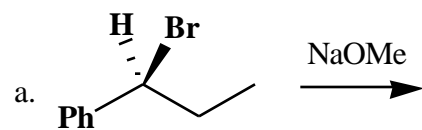
Mechs, continued



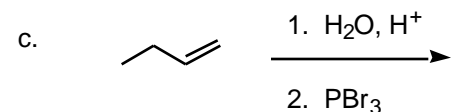
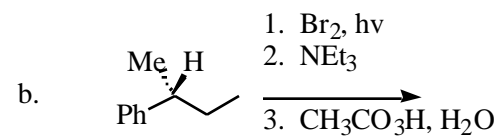
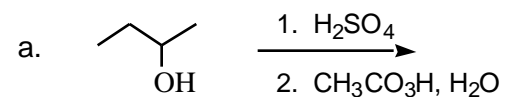
12. Predict the major products for the following reactions. In each case, pay careful attention to orientation and stereochemistry. Draw just one product in each case. (3 points each)



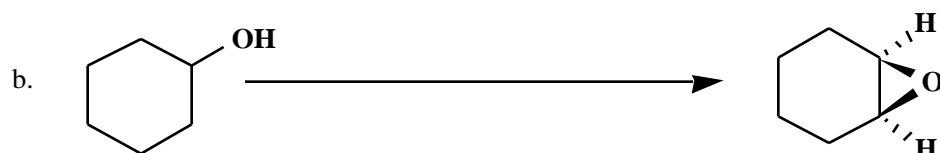
13. Draw the substitution products for the following reactions. (Do not draw any accompanying elimination products.) Include stereochemistry in your answer, and if two substitution products are formed, draw them both. Assume the starting material is optically active as drawn. (3 points each)



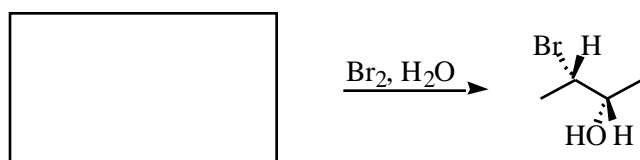
14. Draw the products of the following multi-step sequences. (4 points each)



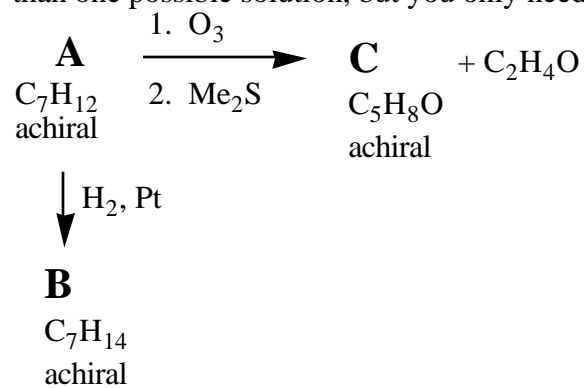
15. Provide reagents for the following transformations. More than one step is needed in each case. (4 points each)



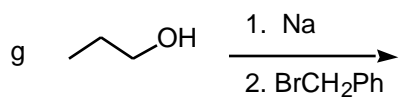
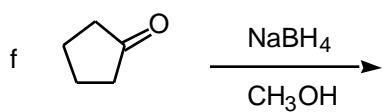
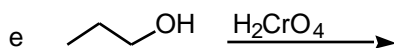
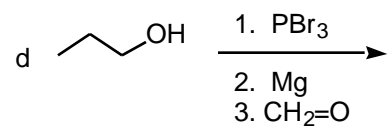
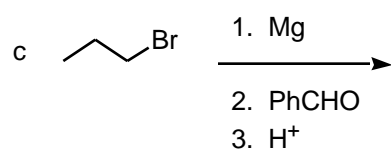
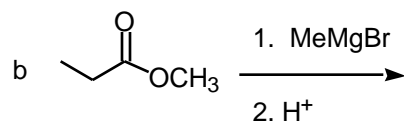
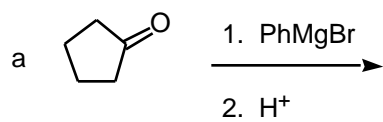
16. Provide the appropriate reactant for the following transformation. (3 points)



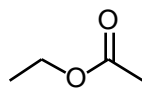
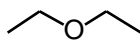
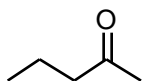
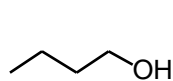
17. Suggest a structure for **A** that is consistent with the following information. (There is more than one possible solution, but you only need to provide one.) (5 points)



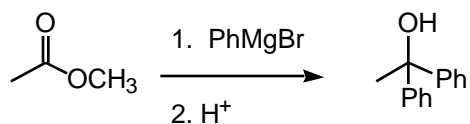
18. Draw the products for the following reactions:



19. Which of the following would not react with CH_3MgBr ?



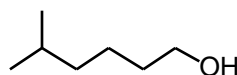
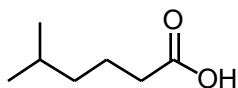
20. Draw the mechanism for the following:



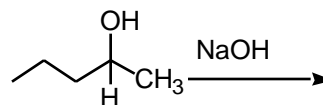
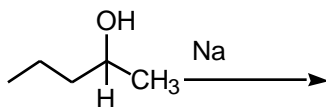
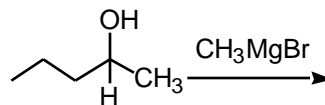
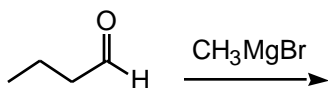
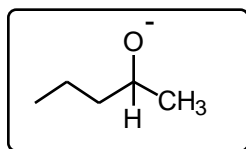
21. Suggest a structure for the following compound $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}\text{O}$.

- It reacts with H_2/Pt to give $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{12}\text{O}$
- It reacts with Jones reagent (H_2CrO_4) to give $\text{C}_5\text{H}_8\text{O}_2$
- It does not react with Lucas reagent (HCl/ZnCl_2)

22. When an ether solution of the following is treated with basic water ($\text{NaOH}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$), which of the following would remain in the ether layer, as opposed to moving into the water layer?



23. Which of the following would not generate the indicated alkoxide ion?



24. Provide the reagents necessary to accomplish the following transformations. You may use anything you wish, as big as you like.

