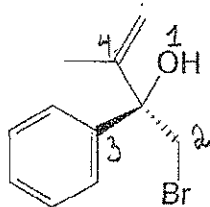


1. (12 points, 6 minutes)  
 1a. Determine the R or S configuration of the molecule shown below.  
 Clearly number the priority of each group.

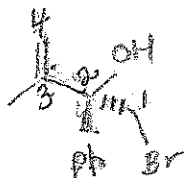
Ch. 3



R

- 1b. Give the IUPAC name of this molecule.

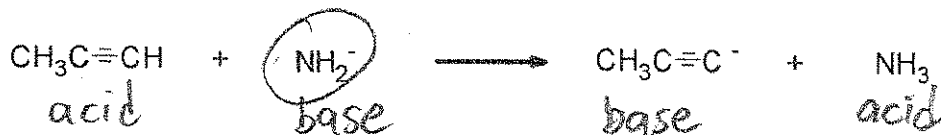
Ch. 2/3



(2R)-1-bromo-3-methyl-2-phenylbut-3-ene-2-ol

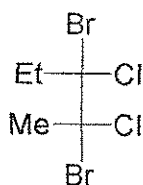
2. The following acid base reaction is known to go the right. (6 points, 3 minutes)  
 Label all acids and bases in the reaction and circle the stronger base.

Ch. 4

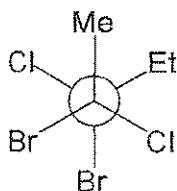


3. (16 points, 8 minutes)

a. Indicate whether or not each of the following molecules is chiral.



chiral



chiral

b. What is the relationship between these two molecules (identical, constitutional isomers, enantiomers or diastereomers)? You are not required to determine R or S.

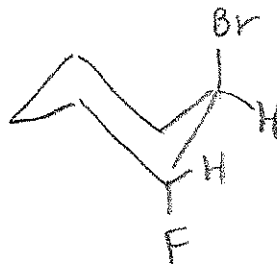
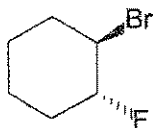
Ch. 3

diastereomers

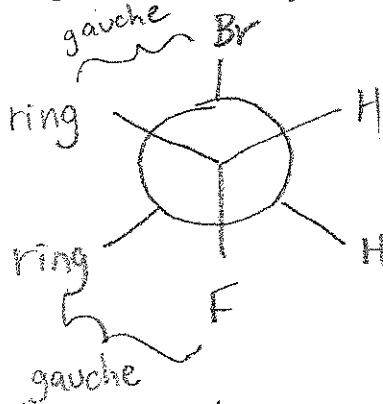
4. (20 pts, 10 minutes)

4a. Draw the *least* stable chair conformation of the following molecule.

Ch. 2



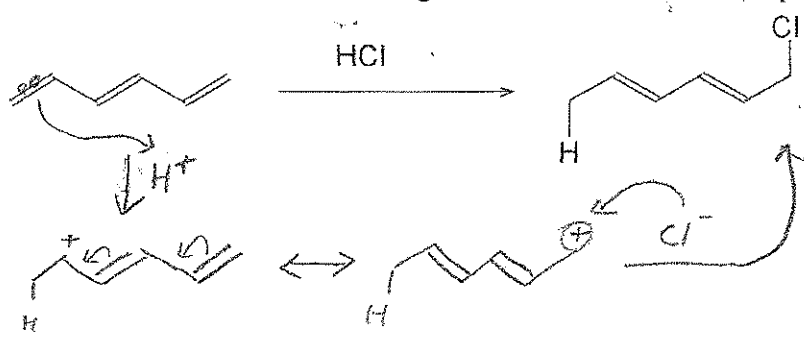
4b. Draw a Newman projection along the C1-C2 bond of your chair conformation and label all gauche interactions.



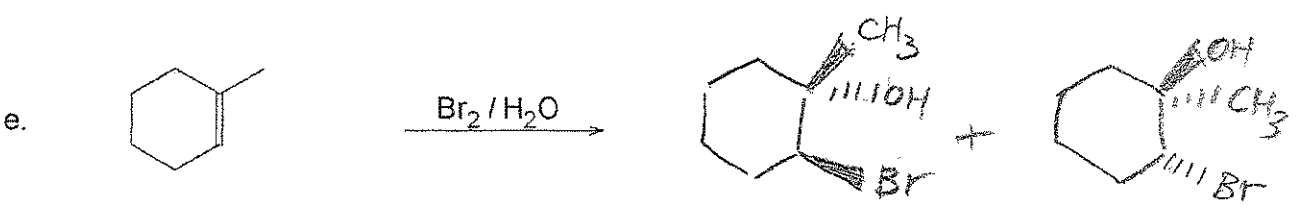
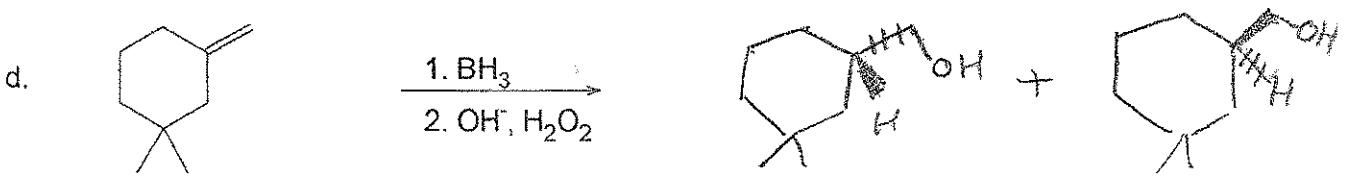
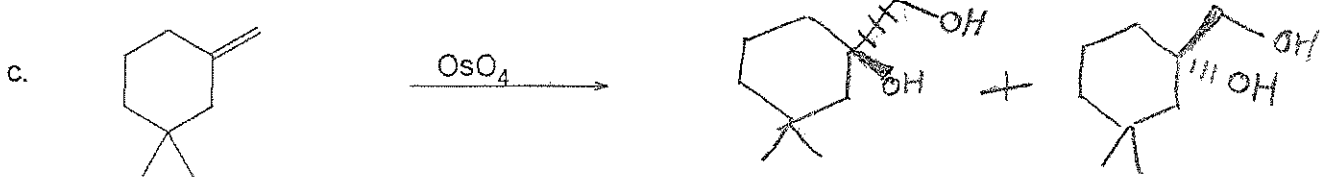
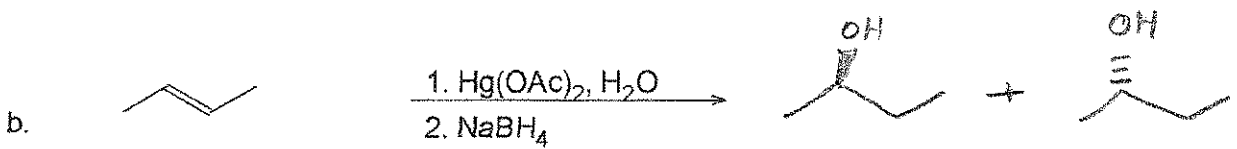
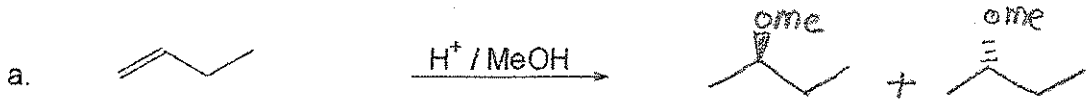
5. Give the mechanism for the following reaction.

(16 points, 10 minutes)

Ch. 6



6. Give the product or products of each of the following reactions. (6 pts each, 6 min each)  
Be sure to include stereochemistry and to show all products that form.



Ch. 6

