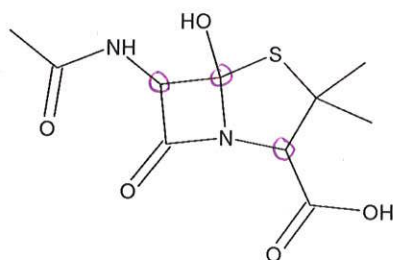


Name Key

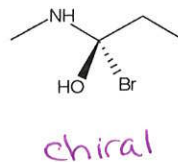
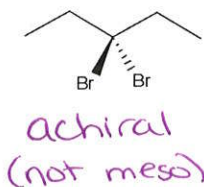
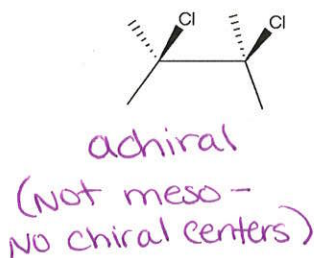
Ch 5 Stereochemistry, Ch 6b Drawing Mechanisms

5. Circle all the chiral centers of the following compound, penicillin. (4 pts)

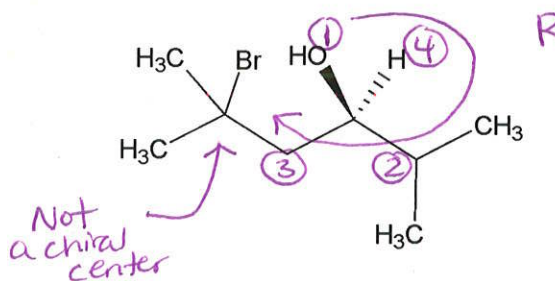
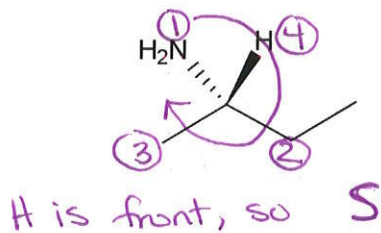
____/50
Ch 5, 6b



6. Determine if compound is chiral or achiral, and label meso if appropriate. (3 pts)



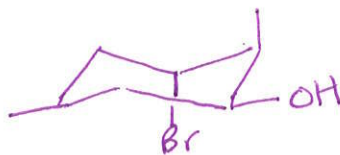
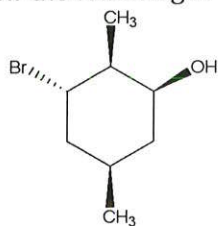
7. Identify the configuration of each chiral center and explain your answer (identify the priorities). (2 x 3 pts, 6 pts)



8. Determine the relationship between the two compounds (enantiomers, diastereomers, same compound, constitutional isomers). (4 pt)

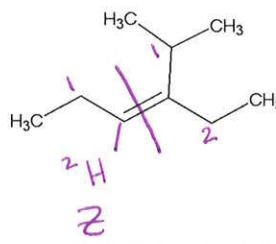
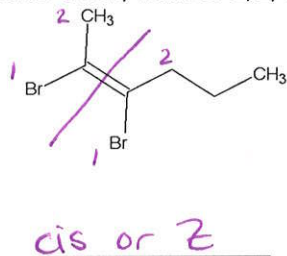
	Same (Not chiral!)		Constitutional
	diastereomers		enantiomers

9. Draw the following in a chair conformation (only one form). (5 pt)

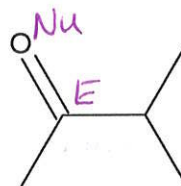


Multiple acceptable answers

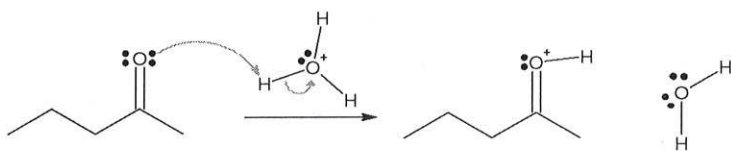
10. Identify the alkenes as cis/trans or E/Z, and show the priorities. (4 pts)



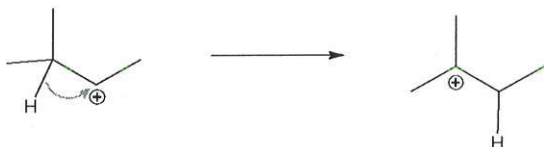
11. Identify the Nucleophilic and Electrophilic site(s) in the following compounds. (3 pt)



12. Identify the mechanistic pattern in each of the reactions below. (5 pts)



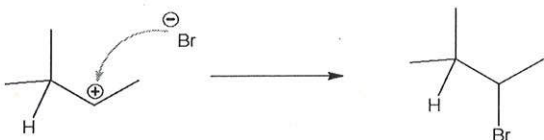
proton transfer



Rearrangement-hydride transfer



Leaving Group



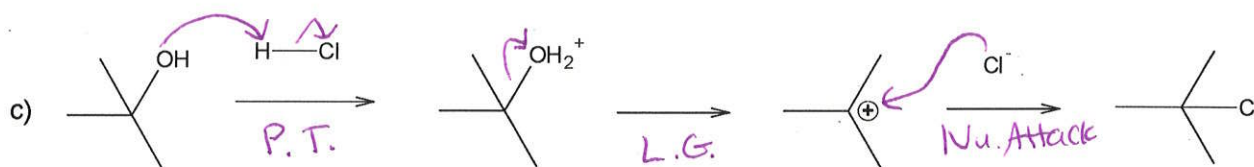
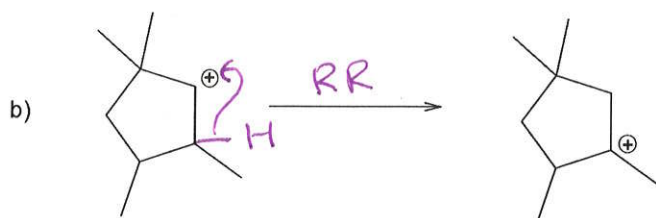
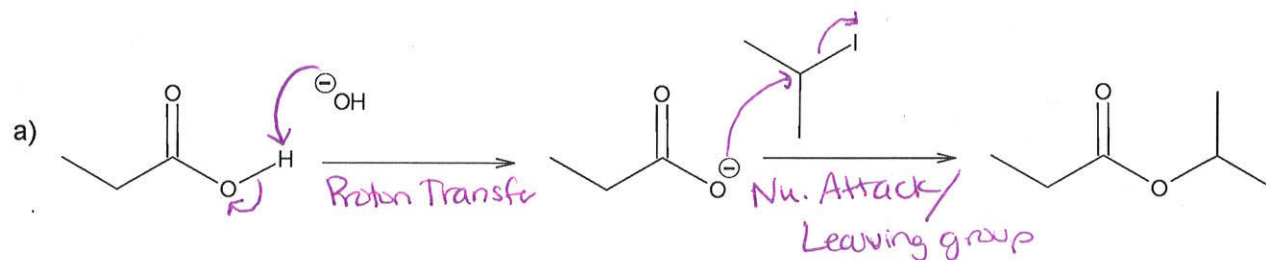
Nucleophilic Attack



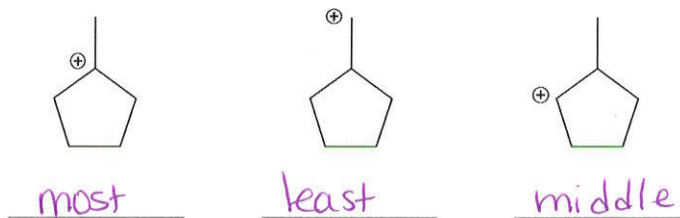
Rearrangement (Not Hydride transfer)

____/17

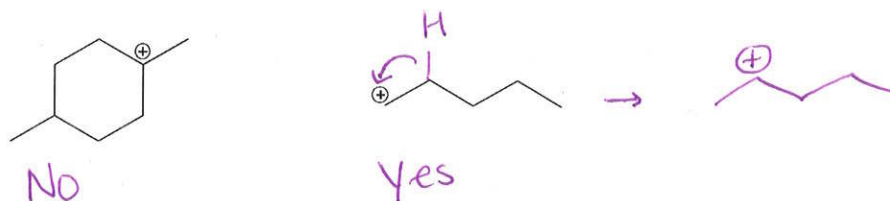
13. Draw curved arrows to explain the reactions below. It might be helpful to identify the type of reaction first. (9 pts)



14. Identify the most, middle, and least stable carbocations. (3 pt)



15. Predict if carbocation will rearrange. If it will rearrange, draw the mechanistic arrows and draw the product. (4 pts)



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