ORGANIC CHEMISTRY II: CHEMISTRY 360 SYLLABUS (Course ID = 000641) Online Class - Fall 2021

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Dr. Craig P. Jasperse

web: https://collaborate.mnstate.edu/public/blogs/jasperse/online-organic-chemistry-courses/online-organic-chemistry-ii-360-fall-spring/

M/W/F 9-10:30, 1:00-2:0

Tues 8:30-11:30

Tues 8:30-11:30

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Course Description: CHEM 360. Organic Chemistry 2. 3 Credits. The structure, nomenclature, reactions, reaction mechanisms, and synthesis of carbon compounds that contain oxygen and nitrogen. Prerequisites: CHEM 350 (Organic Chemistry I).

Required Text and Materials:

- 1) Text: "Organic Chemistry", 8th edition OR 7th edition OR 6th edition, by Wade (Note: if you have a different Wade edition, or a version of Carey's Organic, contact me in order to use what you have.)
- Note: These aren't the newest versions, so you can buy used ones cheaper on-line. See website for Amazon links to cheap copies: http://web.mnstate.edu/jasperse/Required%20Text%20and%20Materials.pdf
- 2) Solutions Manual: "Solutions Manual, Organic Chemistry." Get the edition that matches the textbook edition you buy. (In other words, if you have 8th edition test, make sure you get the 8th edition solution manual, etc.)
- 3) Online "Achieve" homework. https://achieve.macmillanlearning.com/start

Test Schedule

1 CSt Defication	
Test #1 (100 pts)	Ch. 10 Structure and Synthesis of Alcohols
	Ch. 11 Reactions of Alcohols
Test #2* (<u>50</u> pts)	Ch. 13 Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy
	Ch. 12 Infrared Spectroscopy
Test #3 (100 pts)	Ch. 18 Ketones and Aldehydes
	Ch. 22 Alpha Substitutions and Condensations of Enols and Enolate Ions
Test #4 (100 pts)	Ch. 19 Amines
• •	Ch. 20 Carboxylic Acids
	Ch. 21 Carboxylic Acid Derivatives
Final Exam (150 pts)	Cumulative Final Exam
Complete by Dec. 15	

Grading Summary:		<u>Tentative le</u>	tter grades
Tests	350 points	A/A-	≥90%
Final exam	150 points	B-/B/B+	≥80%
Take-Home Quizzes	20 points	C-/C/C+	≥70%
On-Line Homework	80 points (prorated)	D-D/D+	>58%

- The instructor may lower but will not raise the numbers required for a letter grade.
- Final Exam: The final exam will be cumulative, covering the Organic II semester.

Jasperse website: https://collaborate.mnstate.edu/public/blogs/jasperse/online-organic-chemistry-ii-360-fall-spring/

Or "classic" site: http://web.mnstate.edu/jasperse/Online/chem360online.htm Both websites sites provide links to:

Notes for use in class	Recorded Lectures	Achieve	Quizzes
Practice Tests	Jasperse Schedule	Textbook Info	Miscellaneous

Student Learning Outcomes/Course Objectives

The general outcome goals are that students will understand the structure, characterization, nomenclature, reactions, reaction mechanisms, and synthesis of carbon compounds including those that contain oxygen and/or nitrogen, see above. A more detailed list of learning topics is summarized on page 3, with an approximate lecture-by-lecture listing of topic coverage, and on pages 20-24. Most of the learning outcomes will be assessed by problems in which students must demonstrate their understanding. The list of problems on page 3 represents a detailed and representative sampling of the types of problems that should be solvable by a student who has achieved all the learning outcomes.

Schedule: Which Lecture Videos and Practice-Set Videos Go with Each Test

	Chemistry 360, Jasperse, Wade 8 (43 class days, 39 lectures)	
	Other version or other textbooks, assuming you get Wade 7, for example: http://web.mnstate.edu/jasperse/Chem360/Other%20Books-Problems%20and%20Readings.htm	
****		Reading
Video	•	Assignment
1	TEST 1 LECTURES. Alcohol Chemistry. Synthesis, Reactions, Retrosynthesis Intro; Structure, Nomenclature, Properties, Weak Acidity of Alcohols	10.1.10.6
1 2	Synthesis of Alcohols; Organometallic Reactions.	10.1-10.6 10.7-10.9
3	Synthesis of Alcohols; Organometallic Reactions.	10.7-10.9
4	Side Reactions; Reduction of Carbonyl Compounds	10.10-10.11
5	Oxidation of Alcohols	11.1-11.3
6	Conversion of Alcohols to Tosylates or Halides; Uses of Tosylates and Halides	11.5-11.9
7	Miscellaneous; Chemical Tests; Multistep Synthesis	11.10, 11.14
8	Retrosynthetic Analysis	G . 1
9	Catchup, Multistep Synthesis Problems	Catchup
10	Review for Test 1 Additional Practice Sets/Videos: Retrosynthesis Problems; Acid-Base Practice; Mechanisms Problems	
	Test 1 Practice Tests: V1, V2, V3, V4	
	TEST 2 LECTURES. NMR and Spectroscopy	
11	1H NMR Overview: Chemical Shift, Integration, and Splitting; 1H NMR Problem Solving	13.5-8
	H-NMR Interpretation and Problem Solving	13.5-8
13	Overlap, Symmetry, Integration, Splitting, Spectrum Prediction	13.5-8
14 15	More Problem Solving; Complex Splitting; Stereochemical Nonequivalence of Protons 13C NMR; Infrared Spectroscopy	13.9-10
16	Spectroscopy Catchup, Integrated Problems	13.12-14 catchup
10	Additional Practice Sets/Videos: Jasperse NMR Problems (>40 pages) Test 2 Practice Tests: V1, V2, V3, V4	catenup
	TEST 3 LECTURES. Carbonyls Chemistry; Enolates.	
17	Ketones/Aldehydes. Nomenclature, Properties, Intro.	18.1-7
18	Synthesis of Ketones/Aldehydes.	18.7-11
19	Reactions of Ketones/Aldehydes	18.13-18
20 21	Carbonyls, Carbohydrates, and Condensation Polymers	18.19-20
22	Catchup; Enols and Enolates Intro. Acid/Base Considerations; Proton as Electrophile Enols and Enolates Intro. Acid/Base Considerations; Proton as Electrophile	22.1-2, 22.15 22.1-2, 22.15
23	Halogenation; Alkylation; Double Activation; Ester Hydrolysis; Decarboxylation	22.3, 5, 15-17
24	The Aldol Reaction (Aldehyde/Ketone as Electrophile)	22.7-11
25	Claisen Reaction (Ester as Electrophile)	22.12-17
26	Catchup	
27	The Wittig Reaction and Alkene Synthesis; Catchup	18.12
28	Catchup, Integrated Practice Problems.	Catchup
	Additional Practice Sets/Videos: Mechanism Practice (Many); Retrosynthesis Practice Test 3 Practice Tests: V1, V2, V3	
	TEST 4 LECTURES	
29	Amines. Intro, Nomenclature, Properties; Basicity of Amines; Structural Factors; Salts	19.1-7
	Reactions of Amines. Proteins: Condensation Polymers of Amino Acids.	19.9-12, 16-17
31	Diazonium Chemistry; Amine Synthesis by Reductive Amination of Carbonyls	19.16-18
32 33	More Synthesis of Amines Carbovylia Acidy Nemonalatura: Proportion: *ACIDITY*: Salta: Scap: SYNTHESIS	19.18
34	Carboxylic Acids: Nomenclature; Properties; *ACIDITY*; Salts; Soap; SYNTHESIS Acid Synthesis; Reactions	20.1-5 20.8-11
35	Reactions of Acids: Nucleophilic Acyl Substitution; Carboxylic Acid Derivatives	20.13-15; 21.1-3
36	Interconversions Among Acids and Derivatives; Synthesis and Mechanism; Catchup	21.5-7
37	Interconversions Among Acids and Derivatives; Synthesis and Mechanism; Catchup	21.5-7
38	Practice Problems	Practice
39	Polymers Chemistry. Addition, Condensation, and Biopolymers.	26.1-4, 24.8- 10, 23.13
	Additional Practice Sets/Videos: Acid-Base Practice (Easy); Acid-Base Practice (Less Easy);	
	Mechanisms, Retrosynthesis + Synthesis Design	
	Test 4 Practice Tests: V1, V2, V3	Final E
	Final Exam, Cumulative.	Final Exam

Testing Options: Via Zoom, Using a Proctor Local to You, or On-Site at MSUM

- 1. <u>Testing:</u> The nature of organic chemistry requires drawing/illustrating complex structures for chemicals, and illustrating electron movements during reaction mechanisms. As such it is not conducive to multiple-choice or short-answer questions. Written tests can be taken either via Zoom, on-site at MSUM, or by using a proctor local to where you live.
- 2. <u>Flexible Test Scheduling:</u> There are <u>not</u> fixed tests dates. To some degree, you can make arrangements to take the tests (within limits) at your own schedule.
 - O You could individualize your schedule. Gone for a long weekend for a family vacation or a wedding or national guard? Having surgery and missing a week? You could work ahead as needed to ensure the ability to master all of the material.

3. **Testing Options**

- a. **Proctored Testing via ZOOM:** You make arrangements with me; I send you the test; and I monitor you online via ZOOM.
 - a. My Zoom-room link: https://minnstate.zoom.us/j/8827046226
 - b. Email me to suggest a couple of time slots that could work for you, and I'll try to find one that can fit.
 - c. Most weekdays other than Thursday will work.
 - d. Sometimes by arrangement I'm willing to do testing on Saturdays at 9am central time, or on a weekday evening at 7pm.

b. Testing live at MSUM: Hagen 405/407J.

- I have a really nice conference room right next to my office.
- Contact me regarding times that you might like.
- I will always protect M/W/F at 1pm, but feel free to suggest/request other times that work well for you.
- c. <u>Live-Proctored Testing, local to you: You would make the arrangements. Arrange to have your tests proctored, typically at a local hospital, college, library, church or high school, etc., or with some other responsible individual.</u>
 - a. For taking proctored tests, YOU will need to find/arrange the proctor; arrange scheduling with that proctor; email me the email, name, phone number, and job (or testing center or library or whatever) for your proctor; and email me a website for the organization that the proctor is a part of. (For example, if your church pastor is going to proctor your exam, I'd like to look him up to make sure he and the church really exist, before calling him to confirm! ©)
 - b. For proctored tests, I will email tests to the proctor who will print them. After a test is done the proctor will scan and email me the answers and destroy the printed copy.

4. Testing time is 90 minutes.

- 1) Tests are structured so that a well-prepared student should be able to complete a test in 50 minutes or less. But by allowing 90 minutes, that gives extra time to work on problems that you might get stuck on; it provides time to check your work; it provides more space for students who don't work fast; and it provides enough cushion so that you can just focus on your test without being distracted by worrying about the clock.
- 2) If you do take proctored tests, you will want to arrange for a 90-minute time block.
- 5. PROCTORED TESTS WILL NOT BE RETURNED. Given the flexible test-scheduling, I will not be able to send you copies of your graded tests. Local students can see graded test in my office. This is one aspect of online organic that can't mirror regular class. But no practical way I can get around it. Sorry.

How can I get off to a good start? Go through the following steps.

- 1. Explore the website(s): https://collaborate.mnstate.edu/public/blogs/jasperse/online-organic-chemistry-ii-360-fall-spring/
 Or "classic" site: http://web.mnstate.edu/jasperse/Online/chem360online.htm
 - Find the links for each of the following, and in each case open and browse a little bit:
 - a. Lecture Videos:
 - b. Practice Tests:
 - c. Syllabus:
 - d. Textbook and Materials:
 - e. Class Notes:
 - f. Quizzes:
 - g. Online Homework ("Achieve"):
 - h. Test 1 (and 2 and 3 and 4) materials:
 - i. General Information about how this online organic chemistry course will work
 - Links for all of the above, and more, are available on the main website
- 2. **Before the class begins**, you'll want to have done the following:
 - a. Register for the class
 - For distance students or NDSU students (basically students who aren't already MSUM students): http://web.mnstate.edu/jasperse/Online/RegistrationDistanceStudents-Summer.pdf
 - Jasperse video explaining:
 - https://mediaspace.minnstate.edu/media/Online-Registration-OVerview/1 upct9ngb
 - b. Order books (used textbook and solutions manual).
 - Amazon links: http://web.mnstate.edu/jasperse/Required-Text-and-Materials.pdf
 - c. Sign up for Achieve Online Homework: https://achieve.macmillanlearning.com/
 - d. Print Syllabus: http://web.mnstate.edu/jasperse/Online/Syllabus360online-Summer.pdf
 - e. Print Class Notes (double-side print, but best to do full-size):
 - http://web.mnstate.edu/jasperse/Online/Classbook-Chem360-online-summer.pdf
 - Buy a big 3-ring binder, and 3-hole punch notes so you can keep them all organized.
 - f. Bookmark the main website:
 - https://collaborate.mnstate.edu/public/blogs/jasperse/online-organic-chemistry-courses/online-organic-chemistry-ii-360-fall-spring/
 - Or "classic" site: http://web.mnstate.edu/jasperse/Online/chem360online.htm
 - g. View the video in which I talk through the syllabus and the course.
 - Access from main website, under "Organic Chemistry II Test 1: Alcohol Chemistry..."
 - o Maybe set the play speed at x1.5, or fast forward through parts!
 - h. View Jasperse personal introduction video (with face showing! ②):

3. Preparing for Test 1

- a. Print To-Do Checklist for Test 1: http://web.mnstate.edu/jasperse/Online/Checklist-360Test1.pdf
- b. Review Skills/Competencies for Test 1: http://web.mnstate.edu/jasperse/Online/Objectives360-Test1.pdf
- c. Go through the lectures with the printed notes
 - https://collaborate.mnstate.edu/public/blogs/jasperse/online-organic-chemistry-courses/online-organic-chemistry-ii-360-fall-spring/
 - After each lecture, review the material
- d. Do lots of Practice/Homework Problems
 - Many sample practice problems integrated into the lectures
 - Required online homework
 - Practice sets. (Both main website and lectures website link to same sets.)
 - Recommended book homework problems as time permits

- e. Do the required quizzes (there is one for Test 1): http://web.mnstate.edu/jasperse/Online/Quizzes360Online.html
- f. Do the practice tests (there are four for Test 1)
 - http://web.mnstate.edu/jasperse/Chem360/Practice%20Tests/Chem360PracticeTests.html
- g. Arrange proctored testing unless you can test at MSUM.

4. Basics of how the course will work:

- The course will help you master the content through the use of recorded video lectures and detailed notes; through lots of different practice problems in varying formats; and through multiple practice tests that are similar to the real tests.
- You will have scheduling flexibility in how fast you move and when you schedule your tests.
- Tests can be taken via a proctor or at MSUM.
- The grade will be 80-85% based on test performance, the rest on required homework and quizzes.

Dates, Flexible Schedules: Go-At-Your-Own-Pace "Asynchronous".

- 1. FLEXIBILITY. You can schedule your own test dates (so long as you finish all by Dec. 15, 2021)
- 2. The "Official" semester start date is Aug 23, 2021
 - But you can start earlier, much earlier, if you want
- 3. Semester Completion date: Dec. 15, 2021.
 - a. You can finish early, and you can start early (or late), but you MUST FINISH BY DEC. 15
 - b. MSUM academic calendar, for Fall and Spring classes: https://www.mnstate.edu/academiccalendars.aspx
- 4. YOU CAN START EARLY, AND/OR FINISH EARLY. (But must finish by Dec. 15 deadline.)
 - I will try to have all course materials ready/online at least a month (usually many months) early
 - Since lectures and learning materials are online, you don't need to wait for the official university semester start dates to actually start. You could start sooner.
- 5. "GO AT YOUR OWN PACE"/ASYNCHRONOUS. Self-schedule your tests.
 - As long as you complete all of the tests by the end of the semester (Dec. 15), test dates are otherwise unfixed/undefined. Some suggested planning schedules are shown on the following pages.
 - Online Homework assignments likewise have no fixed due dates, other than end-of-semester
 - For distance students testing with proctor, you can pretty much set up testing times with your proctor for whatever time fits your mutual schedules.
 - For those testing on-campus, you can schedule to take any test on any Monday, Wednesday or Friday that fits your schedule and your readiness. I will offer regular Monday/Wednesday/Friday testing.
 - You can adjust on the fly, to some degree. For example, suppose you were planning to take Test 1 on Tuesday, Sept 14, but you realized that if you could study more and take it on Wednesday or Friday, you could do much better. That would be OK. (Of course, it's all too easy to keep "moving tests back" only to run out of time, so be disciplined...)
- 6. For each individual test, plan to finish the regular lectures a week (or most of a week) prior to when you actually intend to test, so you have time to practice. Practice makes perfect!
 - Organic has LOTS of information. Tests will require that you know how to USE the info.
 - So, doing a lot of practice problems, practice sets, and practice tests is crucial for test preparation.
- 7. "IT'S EASY TO PROCRASTINATE AND FALL BEHIND. TRY TO SET UP AN AGGRESSIVE SCHEDULE FOR YOURSELF SO THAT YOU GET DONE EARLY. THAT WAY IF YOU DO HAVE SOME SETBACKS, YOU'LL HAVE SOME CUSHION TIME.
 - If you schedule to take the full 16 weeks, that will leave you no cushion in case job or other classes or personal issues create a scheduling crisis and leave you unable to prepare adequately.
 - If you schedule to finish early, that provides some "extra" weeks in case you need them. Or, if you finish Organic early, then it won't be competing for limited time late in the semester when you're perhaps cramming to finish papers, projects and final exams in other classes.
- 8. PROCTORED TESTS WILL NOT BE RETURNED. Given the flexible test-scheduling, I will not be able to send you copies of your graded tests. Sorry. \odot
- 9. The following pages have some info to help with scheduling.

Some Suggested Possible Schedules: Test Scheduling Possibilities (Overview):

	Using 50-minute MSUM Kaltura Videos
	https://collaborate.mnstate.edu/public/blogs/jasperse/online-organic-chemistry-courses/online-organic-chemistry-ii-360-fall-spring/
Test 1	Lectures 1-10 (under "Organic Chemistry II - Test 1" pulldown)
Test 2	• Lectures 11-16 (under "Organic Chemistry II - Test 2" pulldown)
Test 3	• Lectures 17-28 (under "Organic Chemistry II- Test 3" pulldown)
Test 4	• Lectures 29-39 (under "Organic Chemistry II - Test 4" pulldown)

16-week: (see following pages for more detailed suggested schedule)

- Four weeks per typical test
- For typical test, Weeks 1-3: Go through all lecture videos, Achieve online homework, and some of the extra practice sets. For most tests, this will be about four lecture videos per week.
- Week 4: Study a lot; go through all the practice sets; complete any quizzes or incomplete Achieve; review lecture video discussion on topics that don't make sense; do all the practice tests. Then take the actual test.
- One week left to study for final and actually take the final
- Test 3 will take extra long; test 2 doesn't have nearly as many lectures and shouldn't take as long.
- Note: Test 2 is really a "half test" so should be completed more quickly

12-week: (see following pages for more detailed suggested schedule)

- Three weeks per typical test
- Weeks 1-2: Go through all lecture videos, Achieve online homework, and some of the extra practice sets. For most tests, this will be about five lecture videos per week.
- Week 3: Study a lot; go through all the practice sets; complete any quizzes or incomplete Achieve; review lecture video discussion on topics that don't make sense; do all the practice tests. Then take the actual test.
- This could leave variable time to study for the final.
- Why aim for 12-week schedule?
 - o This could give time to finish early, so you could focus on other end-of-semester responsibilities.
 - o This leaves cushion, in case one of the tests you struggle, or have other time-pressure crises.
 - o This could finish before or immediately following Thanksgiving.
 - o This could be helpful if you started late for whatever reason.
- Note: Test 2 is really a "half test" so should be completed more quickly

10-week: (see following pages for more detailed suggested schedule)

- Two-and-a-half weeks per test (17 days)
- Days 1-11: Go through all lecture videos, Achieve online homework, and extra practice sets.
- Days 12-16: Study a lot; go through all the practice sets; complete any quizzes or incomplete Achieve; review lecture video discussion on topics that don't make sense; do all the practice tests. Then take the actual test.
- Spend an 11th week studying for and then taking final.
- Why aim for 9-week schedule?
 - o Just get it done really fast?
 - o Maybe you started late for whatever reason?
 - O During last summer, I had 160 students who completed course in 8 weeks or less (some in 6 weeks), so it's certainly possible.
- Note: Test 2 is really a "half test" so should be completed more quickly

8-week: (see following pages for more detailed suggested schedule)

- Two weeks per test
- 8 days: Go through all lecture videos, Achieve online homework, and some extra practice sets.
- Days 9-13: Study a lot; go through all the practice sets; complete any quizzes or incomplete or incomplete Achieve; review lecture video discussion on topics that don't make sense; do all the practice tests.
- Day 14: Take the actual test.
- Spend a 9th week studying for and then taking final.
- Note: Test 2 is really a "half test" so should be completed more quickly

Some Suggested Possible Schedules: Test Scheduling Possibilities (Overview):

Possible/Suggested 16-week Schedule (you can personalize it):

This approximates what students in a full-semester face-to-face class would do; 3-4 lectures per week.

1 IIIS approximates	s what students in a fun-semester face-to-face class would do; 5-4 fectures per week.
	Using 50-minute MSUM Kaltura Videos https://collaborate.mnstate.edu/public/blogs/jasperse/online-organic-chemistry-courses/online-organic-chemistry-ii-360-fall-spring/
Test 1	• Lectures 1-10
Tues 9/14, Wed 9/15, or	• Finish lectures/Achieve by Wed, Sept 8
Fri 9/17	Digest/Practice/Integrate Monday-till-test
Test 2	• Lectures 11-16
Tues 10/5, Wed, 10/6,	• Finish lectures/Achieve by Wed, Sept 29
or Fri 10/8	Digest/Practice/Integrate Wednes-till-test
Test 3	• Lectures 17-28
Fri 11/5, Mon 11/8 or	• Finish lectures/Achieve by Sun, Oct 31
Tues 11/9	Digest/Practice/Integrate Saturday-till-test
Test 4	• Lectures 29-39
Tues 11/31, Wed 12/1	Finish lectures/Achieve by Wed, Nov 24
or Fri 12/3	Digest/Practice/Integrate Saturday-till-test
Final Fri 12/10, Mon,	Study like crazy for a week! It's hard.
12/13 or Tues 12/14	

Notes on the 16-week schedule:

- On this schedule you should routinely be going through test lectures in three weeks (~4 lectures per week), then giving yourself most of a week to catch up, study, review, do lots of practice problems, practice sets, and practice tests prior to actually taking the tests.
- Test 2 is a "half-test" in point value, and involves only 6 lectures, so should be handled much faster.
- Test 3 is especially challenging, so might demand some extra time.
- You could move faster if you wished.
- A week is included between test 4 and the cumulative final.
- The final must be completed by Dec. 15th.
- These dates assume you want to match with the regular class schedule. But, probably you don't.
 - o You'd do well to finish sooner.
 - That way, if you're taking other classes that have end-of-semester requirements and final exams, your time for this class wouldn't be competing with your time for those.
 - o Many of you may wish to start way early, well before Aug 24. The more you accomplish before other fall activities/class kick in, the better.
 - O Wouldn't it be nice to complete before Thanksgiving? Or, perhaps before the end of October? Maybe even by the end of Labor-Day week, so that if you were taking other college fall-semester courses, this course wouldn't really be competing for your study time during most of the semester?

Schedule Flexibility and the Possibility of Customizing Your Schedule to Your Own Circumstances:

- As long as you complete all of the tests by the end of the semester (Dec. 15), test dates are otherwise unfixed.
- You could start way early (including as early as July!) and finish way early as well
- For those testing on-campus, you can schedule to take any test on any Monday, Wednesday or Friday that fits your schedule and your readiness.
- You can also often make case-by-case arrangements with me to test on other days.
- For distance students testing with me via Zoom, or testing with a proctor, you can pretty much set up testing times with me or your proctor for whatever time or day fits your mutual schedules. If you are testing using a proctor, you can arrange any day of the week that works for you and proctor.
- You can adjust on the fly, to some degree. For example, suppose you were planning to take Test 1 on Tuesday, Sept 14, but you realized that if you could study for a couple more days, you could do much better. That would be OK. (Of course, it's easy to keep "moving tests back" and run out of time, so be disciplined...)

Possible/Suggested 12-week Schedule (you can personalize it): This should involve about 5 lectures per week.

	Using 50-minute MSUM Kaltura Videos
	https://collaborate.mnstate.edu/public/blogs/jasperse/online-organic-chemistry-courses/online-organic-chemistry-ii-360-fall-spring/
Test 1	• Lectures 1-10a
Mon 9/13	• Finish lectures/Achieve by Monday, 9/6
	Digest/Practice/Integrate Tuesday-till-test
Test 2	• Lectures 10b-22
Mon 10/4	• Finish lectures/Achieve by Monday, 9/27
	Digest/Practice/Integrate Tuesday -till-test
Test 3	• Lectures 22-29
Mon 10/25	• Finish lectures/Achieve by Monday, 10/18
	Digest/Practice/Integrate Tuesday -till-test
Test 4	• Lectures 30-39
Mon 11/15	• Finish lectures/Achieve by Monday, 11/8
	Digest/Practice/Integrate Tuesday -till-test
Final	Study like crazy for the final! It's hard.
Mon 11/22	

Possible/Suggested 10-week Schedule (you can personalize it):

r ossible/Suggested	10-week Schedule (you can personanze it):
	Using 50-minute MSUM Kaltura Videos https://collaborate.mnstate.edu/public/blogs/jasperse/online-organic-chemistry-courses/online-organic-chemistry-ii-360-fall-spring/
Test 1	• Lectures 1-10a
Fri 9/13	• Finish lectures/Achieve by Sat, 9/7
	Digest/Practice/Integrate Sunday-till-test
Test 2	• Lectures 10b-22
Mon 9/27	• Finish lectures/Achieve by Tuesday, 9/21
	Digest/Practice/Integrate Wednesday-till-test
Test 3	• Lectures 22-29
Fri 10/15	• Finish lectures/Achieve by Sat, 10/9
	Digest/Practice/Integrate Tuesday-till-test
Test 4	• Lectures 30-39
Mon 11/1	• Finish lectures/Achieve by Tuesday, 10/26
	Digest/Practice/Integrate Wednesday-till-test
Final	Study like crazy for a week! It's hard.
Mon 11/8	

Possible/Suggested 8-week Schedule (you can personalize it):

This should involve an average of at least one video lecture per day, weekends included.

	Using 50-minute MSUM Kaltura Videos https://collaborate.mnstate.edu/public/blogs/jasperse/online-organic-chemistry-courses/online-organic-chemistry-ii-360-fall-spring/
Test 1	• Lectures 1-10a
Mon 9/6	• Finish lectures/Achieve by Monday, 8/30
	Digest/Practice/Integrate Tuesday-till-test
Test 2	• Lectures 10b-22
Mon 9/20	• Finish lectures/Achieve by Monday, 9/13
	Digest/Practice/Integrate Tuesday-till-test
Test 3	• Lectures 22-29
Mon 10/4	• Finish lectures/Achieve by Monday, 9/27
	Digest/Practice/Integrate Tuesday-till-test
Test 4	• Lectures 30-39
Mon 10/18	• Finish lectures/Achieve by Monday, 10/11
	Digest/Practice/Integrate Tuesday-till-test
Final	Study like crazy for a week! It's hard.
Mon 10/25	

Copy of "Full" Schedule Used by Regular "Face-to-Face" Class

		Chemistry 360, Jasperse, Fall 2021 (43 class days)	Reading
	Date	Topic	Assignment
	Aug. 23	Intro; Structure, Nomenclature, Properties, Weak Acidity of Alcohols	10.1-10.6
2	Aug. 25	Synthesis of Alcohols; Organometallic Reactions.	10.7-10.9
3	Aug. 27	Synthesis of Alcohols; Organometallic Reactions.	10.7-10.9
	. 20	Skip 10.12	
4	Aug. 30	Side Reactions; Reduction of Carbonyl Compounds	10.10-10.11
5	Sept. 1	Oxidation of Alcohols	11.1-11.3
6	Sept. 3	Conversion of Alcohols to Tosylates or Halides; Uses of Tosylates and Halides Skip 11.4, 11.11-13	11.5-11.9
	Sept. 6	Labor Day Holiday	No Class
7	Sept. 8	Miscellaneous; Chemical Tests; Multistep Synthesis	11.10, 11.14
8	Sept. 10	Retrosynthetic Analysis	11.10, 11.11
9	Sept. 13	Catchup, Multistep Synthesis Problems	Catchup
10	Sept. 15	Review for Test 1	
11	Sept. 17	1H NMR Overview: Chemical Shift, Integration, and Splitting; 1H NMR Problem Solving	13.5-8
12	Sept. 20	1H NMR Overview: Chemical Shift, Integration, and Splitting; 1H NMR Problem Solving	13.5-8
<u>Γ1</u>	Sept. 22	Test #1 Covering Chapters 10-11.	Test 1
13	Sept. 24	1H NMR Problem Solving	13.5-8
14	Sept. 27	More Problem Solving; Complex Splitting; Stereochemical Nonequivalence of Protons	13.9-10
15	Sept. 29	13C NMR; Infrared Spectroscopy	13.12-13; 12.11-12
16	Oct. 1	Spectroscopy Catchup, Integrated Problems	catchup
	~	(Focus on 13.5-8, 12-13; Skim 13.1-4, 9, 10; Skip 11, 14)	
17	Oct. 4	Ketones/Aldehydes. Nomenclature, Properties, Intro.	18.1-7
<u>Γ2</u>	Oct. 6	Test #2 Covering Chapters 12-13. 50 points.	Test 2
18	Oct. 8	Synthesis of Ketones/Aldehydes.	18.7-11
19	Oct. 11	Non-instructional Day	No class
20	Oct. 13	Reactions of Ketones/Aldehydes	18.12, 14-17, 18-19
21	Oct. 15	Reactions of Ketones/Aldehydes	18.20-21
		(Skip 18.13, for now)	
22	Oct. 18	Catchup; Enols and Enolates Intro. Acid/Base Considerations; Proton as Electrophile	22.1-2, 22.15
23	Oct. 20	Enols and Enolates Intro. Acid/Base Considerations; Proton as Electrophile	22.1-2, 22.15
24	Oct. 22	Halogenation; Alkylation; Double Activation; Ester Hydrolysis; Decarboxylation	22.3, 5, 15-17
	0 / 25	(Skip 22.4,6. 18, 19)	22.7.11
25	Oct. 25	The Aldol Reaction (Aldehyde/Ketone as Electrophile)	22.7-11
26	Oct. 27	Claisen Reaction (Ester as Electrophile)	22.12-17
27	Oct. 29	Catchup	
28	Nov. 1	The Wittig Reaction and Alkene Synthesis; Catchup	18.13
29	Nov. 3	Catchup, Integrated Practice Problems.	Catchup
Γ3	Nov. 5	Test #3 Covering Chapters 18 and 22.	1
			10.1 =
30	Nov. 8	Amines. Intro, Nomenclature, Properties; Basicity of Amines; Structural Factors; Salts	19.1-7
31	Nov. 10	Reactions of Amines Disputing Chapting Amine South air by Parketing Amineting of Carlo and	19.10-13, 17-18
	Nov. 12	Diazonium Chemistry; Amine Synthesis by Reductive Amination of Carbonyls (Skip 19.8-9.14-16.24-25)	19.17-19
32	Nov. 15	More Synthesis of Amines	19.19
33	Nov. 17	Carboxylic Acids: Nomenclature; Properties; *ACIDITY*; Salts; Soap; SYNTHESIS	20.1-5
34	Nov. 17	Acid Synthesis; Reactions	20.8-11
35	Nov. 22	Reactions of Acids: Nucleophilic Acyl Substitution; Carboxylic Acid Derivatives	20.13-15; 21.1-3
	Nov. 24	Thanksgiving Break	No class
	Nov. 26	Thanksgiving Break	No class
36	Nov. 29	(Skip 20.6,7,12)	21 5 7
		Interconversions Among Acids and Derivatives; Synthesis and Mechanism; Catchup	21.5-7
37	Dec. 1	Interconversions Among Acids and Derivatives; Synthesis and Mechanism; Catchup, Practice	21.5-7
38	Dec. 3	Practice Problems (Skip 21.4)	-
	Dec. 6	Test #4 Chapters 19-21	Test 4
<u>Γ4</u>		14 000 # 1 CHRISTITE #1	

*Note: On this schedule some lectures for a later test (for example Test 3) come before an earlier test (for example Test 1) has been completed.

<u>On-Line Lectures</u>: https://collaborate.mnstate.edu/public/blogs/jasperse/online-organic-chemistry-ii-360-fall-spring/ or https://collaborate.mnstate.edu/public/blogs/jasperse/online-organic-chemistry-courses/online-organic-chemistry-ii-360-fall-spring/ or https://web.mnstate.edu/jasperse/Online/Lectures360online.html (classic)

- 1. These are normally recorded "Kaltura" lectures from earlier semester's face-to-face class. You will see and hear exactly what a student would see in a regular face-to-face class.
- 2. Because the video lectures were actually recorded previously, they often mention Achieve due dates, test days, or days of the week that won't make any sense to you. Beware of those!
- 3. While there are additional study materials and videos, the main lecture videos are normally 50-minutes in length.
- 4. There are \sim 37 such lectures.
- 5. "Watching" videos is one thing; understanding everything enough to do everything is quite another! Getting a good grade in organic chemistry is definitely not a spectator sport!
- 6. Normally you'll have wanted to work through all the lectures up to a week before taking a test, so that you've got time to practice, review, integrate, and synthesize all the information, and so that you've got time to work through the practice sets and practice tests, etc..
- 7. There are several display options, including full screen.
- 8. Lectures will default to showing captioning; you can turn that off if you prefer
- 9. There are also play-speed options. If I'm lecturing too slowly, you can speed it up.
- 10. The ability to pause and rewind is really helpful for difficult topics.

11. Kaltura videos can be downloaded to your computer as mp4 files so that you can view without streaming.

- If you don't have consistent fast internet, you may wish to download a whole bunch of videos as mp4 files while you do have access to fast internet. Then if you're on an airplane, or on the bus for an athletics trip, or visiting grandparents, etc., you'll still be able to view the videos! ©
- A "download" command will appear below the video display *if* you are logged into D2L or media space.
- To download, you must be logged into Minnesota State Media Space using your StarID.
 - Easy way: With a class Kaltura video open, (NOT in full-screen mode), the right-hand corner will say "guest" or show a login icon (or your name if already logged in). Click, then enter StarID and password to login. Once logged into Media Space, then when you open a video the "download" button will appear below the video display screen.
 - Once logged into Media Space, you'll stay logged in for a while. So, if you're trying to download 20 videos, for example, you could log in once, then download all 20 of them...
 - b. Or you could sign into D2L using StarID: https://mnstate.learn.minnstate.edu/
 - c. Here's a video showing the process: https://mediaspace.minnstate.edu/media/How+to+Download+Kaltura+Videos/1 b366psck

<u>Do you have the Technical Capacity to play the online videos effectively? And Downloading so you don't need to have streaming internet.</u>

- These are pretty standard videos. So, if you have internet access, you should be fine.
- Kaltura test (this is just a standard video):
 - o https://mediaspace.minnstate.edu/media/360-AL05-Alcohol-to-Alkoxide-Ether/1_6le0fu0n
- To be able to download as mp4 files, see note above.
- While Kaltura doesn't have a specific "diagnostics" page, there is a nice "Tegrity" diagnostic page.
 - https://athens.tegrity.com/#/diagnostic
 - Tegrity is a different video-server than Kaltura. But usually if your device satisfies all or most of the the Tegrity diagnostics check boxes, it will also be suitable for Kaltura videos.
 - For additional syllabus information regarding technical capacity expectations and technical support, see **Technical Skills** and **Technical Support** sections later in syllabus.

Which Videos go with Which Tests? And why you need to finish the Videos Well before taking the test:

- You need to get through all the lectures but then also have time to put everything together.
 - o If you're doing the last lecture the night before taking a test, you'll not succeed on tests!
 - O You need time to put it all together: review and study everything; practice everything; finish your required Achieve homework; do more book practice; and do the practice tests!
- You'll want to have finished going through all the lectures most of a week before taking a test so you've
 got time to actually master everything and become test-success ready.
- Many additional practice sets and videos are linked from the lectures web page

	Using 50-minute MSUM Panopto Videos https://collaborate.mnstate.edu/public/blogs/jasperse/online-organic-chemistry-courses/online-organic-chemistry-ii-360-fall-spring/		
Test 1	Lectures 1-10 (under "Organic Chemistry II - Test 1" pulldown)		
Test 2	• Lectures 11-16 (under "Organic Chemistry II - Test 2" pulldown)		
Test 3	• Lectures 17-28 (under "Organic Chemistry II- Test 3" pulldown)		
Test 4	• Lectures 29-39 (under "Organic Chemistry II - Test 4" pulldown)		

In-Class Notes: http://web.mnstate.edu/jasperse/Online/Classbook-Chem360-online.pdf

I have a very thorough set of notes that can be used in class. Included will be numerous examples and practice problems that I/we will work in lecture together. You should print the notes (print on both sides of a page), 3-hold punch them, and keep them organized in a 3-ring binder. Many students actually print two copies, one to work through with me during lecture, the other set for working out on their own after lecture.

Practice tests, Answers, and Videos: http://web.mnstate.edu/jasperse/Chem360/Practice%20Tests/Chem360PracticeTests.html

- All practice tests in a single document: http://web.mnstate.edu/jasperse/Online/PracticeTests-All-Chem360.pdf
- All practice-test answer keys in a single document:
 - o http://web.mnstate.edu/jasperse/Online/PracticeTests-Answers-All-Chem360.pdf
 - 1. There are three or four practice tests available for each test which can be printed from the website.
 - 2. These are normally exact copies or slightly edited versions of actual past tests. As such they are invaluable for getting an idea of what my tests look like, for evaluating whether you are or aren't well prepared, and for recognizing study areas that need additional attention.
 - 3. For each test, there is also an answer key, and a video in which I discuss each problem.
 - 4. For each test, there is also a "test preview" in which I discuss the format, length, and distribution.

Extra Practice Problems and Practice Sets: Available from main website, or from single-document links below:

- All practice sets in a single document: http://web.mnstate.edu/jasperse/Online/Practice-Sets-All-Organic-Chemistry-2.pdf
- All practice-set answer keys in a single document:
 - o http://web.mnstate.edu/jasperse/Online/Practice-Sets-Answers-All-Organic-Chemistry-2.pdf
- Between Achieve homework, assigned/recommended book problems, and practice tests, there are
 usually a good variety and volume of problems to assess your understanding and to practice and
 sharpen your skills.
 - 1. However, for each test I have also created a series of additional practice sets to address important learning skills. Sometimes these are topics where I know students tend to struggle, or where the Achieve/book problems aren't perhaps as representative of test problems as I'd like.
 - 2. For each of these extra practice sets, you can print them from the website; there are answers provided; and in each case I have a video created to talk through each problem.
 - 3. Having the video explanation/discussion is helpful for many students in trying to understand the process for solving problems. Obviously the book problems and Achieve problems don't have the same kind of commentary available.

ACHIEVE/Sapling On-Line Homework: https://achieve.macmillanlearning.com/

More details on next page. ACHIEVE's modules enable one to interact with 3D models and draw chemical structures. You get instant grading, sometimes response-specific coaching, and detailed answer explanations. The ACHIEVE/SAPLING homework also provides an effort-driven opportunity to earn some points! (ACHIEVE averages are typically **much** higher than test averages.)

ACHIEVE/SAPLING OnLine Homework, version 2021

• ACHIEVE/Sapling should be ready at least by April 1, and can be sooner by arrangement.

Getting on when you've already enrolled: (see lower down for enrolling at first)

- 1. Website: https://achieve.macmillanlearning.com/
- 2. Sign in
- 3. Have "VIEWING BY" set as "Assignments"
- 4. Miscellaneous:
 - You can try a problem as many times as you like. But the scoring will cost you only 5% of the points available (per problem) for each incorrect attempt.
 - Jasperse can enter due-date extensions.
 - Take some time with the introduction materials, including the "training assignment" and the "drawing tips and shortcuts" practice problems.
 - You do not need to complete a chapter assignment at a single time. You can do as much as you like; leave; and return as you like.
 - ACHIEVE scores will not appear in your D2L grade records until after you've completed all of the assigned ACHIEVE work.
 - For course points, your ACHIEVE points will equal ACHIEVE % x 73.
 - \circ So, for example, 100% x 73 = 73/73; 90% x 73 = 65.7/73, etc..

How to enroll into the ACHIEVE/Sapling online homework problems required for this course: Short Synopsis:

- 1. Go to: https://achieve.macmillanlearning.com/
- 2. Click on "I Need to Enroll in a Course"
- 3. Enter your course ID as given to you by your instructor (see website, syllabus, email, or request)
 - a. Course ID for Fall 2021: ivv4ds
- 4. You then have two options:
 - a. Purchase Access Online: Select the access period you want to buy. Add it to your cart. Create an account. Follow the check-out process.
 - b. Already have a code: Simply enter in the code you have either purchased or received. Create an account and you're in.

Longer with More Step-by-Step Details:

- 1. Go to: https://achieve.macmillanlearning.com/
- 2. Click on "I Need to Enroll in a Course" (in the lower left quadrant)
- 3. Enter the Course ID (this is specific/unique to each course).
 - a. Course ID for Fall 2021: ivv4ds
- 4. Click "Purchase Achieve Access" button
 - This is the most direct, cheapest payment and the way to go.
 - The "enter access code" would apply if you purchased access from the bookstore. Hopefully the bookstore will have access code cards, but I'm not totally sure?
- 5. Add it to your cart.
 - If first time using "Achieve", you may need to fill in account information, with email and password and stuff at this point? Or maybe that will happen later....
 - If it's O2 you are adding and you'd previously paid for 2-semesters access, you'll get a button that prompts you to use that previous payment. Not sure: This might appear right at the beginning?
- 6. Checkout.
- 7. Create Account or Sign In

Achieve Technical Support: https://macmillan.force.com/macmillanlearning/s/chat-with-us

<u>Study Strategy</u>: Putting off the extensive information in organic chemistry will only make it harder on you. After each lecture, try to study the day's notes and work all of the assigned book problems. Some practical study thoughts:

- 1. General university policy is that an average student in an average class should study for at least two hours out of class for one hours in class to get an average grade.
 - Fact: Organic chemistry isn't really an average class! And do you want an average grade?
- 2. I suggest reviewing the class notes and in-lecture practice problems ASAP after a lecture, and going through the material at least twice.
- 3. Many students print an extra copy of class notes, and try to redo all the in-lecture problems on their own.
- 4. I suggest working Achieve/book problems associated with the sections covered in class right after that.
- 5. Reading the book: the textbook is a support resource. If you didn't understand some of the material in class, the book will frequently have a more complete and detailed discussion that will help you understand things.
- 6. If I decide I'm not going to take the time to study the class notes, to do Achieve and book problems, and to read the book, which one should I sacrifice first? Possibly some book reading? If you read but run out of time before you get to practice and understand the problems, it's not a recipe for success.
- 7. The practice tests are excellent rehearsal for the real tests. Do them all!
 - http://web.mnstate.edu/jasperse/Chem360/Practice%20Tests/Chem360PracticeTests.html
 - All practice tests in a single document:
 - http://web.mnstate.edu/jasperse/Online/PracticeTests-All-Chem360.pdf
 - All practice-test answer keys in a single document:
 - http://web.mnstate.edu/jasperse/Online/PracticeTests-Answers-All-Chem360.pdf
- 8. Do absolutely all of the practice sets, which are excellent rehearsal for the real tests.
 - Available from main website, or from single-document links below:
 - Practice sets in a single document: http://web.mnstate.edu/jasperse/Online/Practice-Sets-All-Organic-Chemistry-2.pdf
 - Practice-set answer keys in a single document:
 - http://web.mnstate.edu/jasperse/Online/Practice-Sets-Answers-All-Organic-Chemistry-2.pdf

<u>Class E-Mail List</u>: An email list will be sent to all registered students before the class officially begins.

• The list may use your MSUM address, so if you haven't received an email from me, send me an email with the actual address you'd like me to use!

Book Homework Problems: (see list on following page).

- All assigned/recommended book problems represent what I consider to be reasonable test-level problems. I have gone through each problem in the book and selected out those I think are the most representative and practical.
- There may be a few that are trickier than I'd put on a real test, but the majority are ones you ought to be able to do.
- All have worked-out answers in the Solutions Manual. <u>The homework is a great way to practice problem solving, assess your progress, and prepare for tests.</u> Since solutions are available, I will not collect the book homework.
- The few "quiz" assignment problems that I require and grade are no substitute for doing book homework problems! Likewise the on-line Achieve homework will not be sufficient.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY II PROBLEMS, USING WADE 8

Amazon link, for Used Textbooks and Solutions Manuals (Cheap)

- Organic Chemistry (8th Edition) by L. G. Wade Jr
- If you are using a different textbook, for example Wade 7th or 6th edition, or Carey 10th or 9th of 8th edition, see the following link to see which problems are appropriate from those books. If you don't have one of the books on this list, then I don't have a list of problems from your book that are appropriate.

http://web.mnstate.edu/jasperse/Chem360/OtherBooks/OtherTexbooks.htm

Chapter	<u>Wade</u>	Wade 8 Problems	Wade 8 Problems
Topic	<u>Chap</u>	In the Chapter	Back of the Chapter
Structure and Synthesis of Alcohols	10	1, 5d, 6, 8, 10, 12a,b,d, 13-16, 17 (esters only), 18-20, 22-26	31, 33a-d, 34b,c, 35a,c, 36b,c, 37 (review from chapter 8), 38a-l, 39, 40, 42, 43
Reactions of Alcohols	11	1a,b,d, 2, 3, 4.1,2, 5a,b, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12a, 13, 14, 22, 23, 26a, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38	40 (do the bromides only), 41 (skip g), 42, 43, 44, 48a, b, c, f, g, h, 49, 50, 52, 53, 56
Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy	13	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 13a, 15, 16, 18, 22, 24a-e, 25, 27, 29, 30, 32	33, 34, 35 (skip d), 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 49
Infrared Spectroscopy	12	4, 5	16
Ketones and Aldehydes	18	1a,b, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 17a, 18, 20a, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26a,b,d, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33a-d, 34a-c, 36a	38a-c, e-g, 1, 39a,e, 40, 41, 43, 44, 47a,c,d, 49, 50a,b,d,e, 51a-f,h, 52, 53a-g, i-l, 54a-e, 55a,c,d,e,f 57, 58, 59, 64a-d, 65
Alpha Substitutions and Condensations of Enols and Enolate	22	(Enols, Halogenation) 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, (Aldol) 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30,32, (Claisen) 34a, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, (alkylation-decarboxylation) 46, 47, 49, 50, Ch 18.15, 16 (Wittig)	60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66 (Basically draw the dicarbonyl precursor), 67, 68 (skip c,g), 69a, d, e, 70, 71, 73a-c
Amines	19	1,2(skip b,d), 3a-c, 5b,c, 6a-c, 15, 16, 17, 26, 27, 28, 30a-c, e-g, 31	32a-e, 33, 35a,c,d 36a, h,i, j,l,m (NaBH(OAc) ₃ = NaBH3CN), p, q, 37f, 39a,d,g, 42
Carboxylic Acids	20	1b-d,g, 2a-c, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11 b,c,d,f, 12, 13, 15b,c, 16a,b, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24	25 (not d,g, i), 26a,b,c,f,g, (IUPAC only), 27a,e,f,h,I, 28, 29 (skip b), 30a,d,e, 31, 32a,c,d, 33, 35a-e,i,j,k, 36a-c,e,f, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 44, 47
Carboxylic Acid Derivatives	21	1a-c, 6-14,16, 18, 31, 32a,b	42a-c, 43a,c,d,e,f, 44, 45a,e,f, 46, 47 (saponification is NaOH/H2O hydrolysis), 48a,b, 49a,b,d, e, 50a,b,c,e,f,g,h, j, l, 54a,c,d,f,j, 55, 57a-c

Getting Help, Office Hours, Course Communications:

- 1. Live Face-to-face office hours:
 - M/W/F 9-10:30, 1:00-2:00, T 8:30-11:30
 - MSUM office: Hagen 407J. Phone 218.477.2230
- 2. Instructor Help Options
 - a. Phone! Often works very well.
 - b. Email: I check often, including nights and Saturdays
 - Many students use screen shots, whether for a Achieve homework question, or something in the notes or a practice test or something. This makes it easy to show what you're having trouble with, and makes it easy for me to focus my answer.
 - c. Achieve: If you email screen shots of problems or "why-is-this-answer-marked-wrong", I can sometimes explain why they're wrong and what you should have done instead
 - d. Zoom-Room: https://minnstate.zoom.us/j/8827046226
 - Online office hours: M/W/F 9-10:30, 1:00-2:00, T 8:30-11:30

Classroom Response Plan

- 1. Quizzes or tests will normally be graded with scores posted by end of the next Tuesday or Friday.
- 2. Emails will *normally* be answered within 48 hours on M-F ("work days"). I will try and will often respond variably faster than 24 hours.
- 3. Emails coming in after 10pm will rarely be answered until the following day.
- 4. I often process class emails on Saturdays as well as M-F, but not on Sundays.
- 5. If you include a screen shot of the problem or question you have in mind, response will be faster! :)
- 6. Information about proposed proctor should be sent to me at least 3 workdays prior to the first test with that proctor to ensure that the test(s) can be sent in time.

<u>Minnesota State University Moorhead is accredited</u> by the Higher Learning Commission and is a member of the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools. https://www.mnstate.edu/about/accreditation.aspx

American Chemical Society certified: Minnesota State University Moorhead's Chemistry BS degree is certified by the American Chemical Society

- May be helpful information for national students from non-MSUM schools.
- If your advisor or records office wonders if Organic Chemistry at MSUM is legit, they might ask if it's ACS-certified.

Academic Honesty

The University expects all students to represent themselves in an honest fashion. When an instructor has convincing evidence of cheating or plagiarism, a failing grade may be assigned for the course in which the student cheated. Instructors also may choose to report the offense. A student who has a course grade reduced by an instructor because of cheating or plagiarism, and who disputes the instructor's finding, may appeal the grade, but only by using the Grade Appeal Policy. For a full description of the MSUM Code of Academic Honesty, see: http://www.mnstate.edu/student-handbook/policies-procedures.aspx

<u>University Policies</u>: As a student of MSUM, you are expected to be familiar with all University policies. These can be found in the Polices & Procedures section of the Student Handbook.

• https://www.mnstate.edu/student-handbook/policies-procedures.aspx

For Some Other Questions or Issues About how this Online Organic Chemistry Course will Work, see the following Website:

- http://web.mnstate.edu/jasperse/Online/OnlineOrganicGeneral.htm
- The website addresses some common questions students have asked me about the course.

I usually provide some notes, and video in which I talk through some thoughts about each topic.

Getting Registered for MSUM and for the Course, for non-MSUM Students:

- Note: This includes NDSU students.
- 1. <u>APPLY TO MSUM as a "Non-degree seeking student":</u> https://www.mnstate.edu/admissions/non-degree/
 https://eservices.minnstate.edu/adm/public/studentWelcome?campusId=072&appType=undergrad&ga=2.206061393.33361417.1599496993-2046871640.1599278883
 - a. Online: Click the "Apply Online" button (from above link).
 - Create StarID first, and a password. Record these so you can access later! (You'll need them!)
 - Don't bother to fill in several pages about HS background etc.
 - Be sure to mark "Complete courses and transfer without a degree" and "Part Time Student" buttons
 - On page where it says "Major-Academic Program", don't enter anything
 - Please do **NOT** click promo code towards the end, if you see something like that.
 - \$20 fee at the end; should be box that says "Pay Now"; click on that and be able to submit payment
 - If prompted for an immunization report: immunization records are NOT required for admission to be completed, or for your first semester enrolled at MSUM. (But for a second term, they will be required.)
 - b. You will <u>not</u> need to send official transcripts from your school for MSUM application.
 - c. Approval normally 1-7 days, but may be expedited. You will be notified by both email and snail-mail.
 - d. Deadlines:
 - MSUM application by August 18 is preferred, but not essential; later applications through August 27 will also work, and there are late-application workarounds possible even after that.
 - For later application, a contact person who may be able to expedite admission is Audrey Cloe Messner in admissions. (Email: audrey.cloe@mnstate.edu; office 218.477.2559; cell 218.304.7676).
 - Both admission AND class registration should be completed by August 26 (barring late-registration workaround)
 - To request late-admission/registration workaround after August 27, contact **both** Audrey Cloe
 Messner in admissions (Email: <u>audrey.cloe@mnstate.edu</u>; office 218.477.2559; cell 218.304.7676) and
 me, Dr. Jasperse (Email: <u>jasperse@mnstate.edu</u>. Phone 218.477.2230)
 - 2. Or see: http://web.mnstate.edu/jasperse/Online/Late-Application-Registration-Instructions.pdf
 - If you don't get ≥\$300 payment in by start of semester, you'll get dropped from class roster.

2. **REGISTER FOR THE COURSE(S):** http://www.mnstate.edu/eservices/

- a. You'll need your StarId and password to login.
- b. Admission into MSUM must be completed before you can register.
- c. Registration for spring classes opens on Monday, February 3, 2021, at 8am
- d. Pay First: After registering, pay ≥\$300 by start of semester, or you'll get dropped from class roster.
- e. Pay Rest: If you don't complete your payments, your grade will never be released! (Plus a late-payment fee.)
- f. Can pay online (https://www.mnstate.edu/eservices/), or use debit/credit card on phone to business office: 218.477.2242. (For special late-enrollment registration, you'll need to call business office to pay ≥\$300 down.)
- g. Payment reminders are emailed to your MSUM email, which you may not check? So remember to pay!

3. Tuition+Fees: Varies by State. (Numbers listed are for Fall 2021, but may inflate Fall 2022 ...).

- ~\$1064.37: Minnesota, SD, ND, and WI (reciprocity states). [Note: cheaper than NDSU! ©]
- ~\$1591.32 IL, IN, KS, MI, MO, NEB (Midwest Consortium states)
- ~\$1918.26 Other states
- Reciprocity agreements: https://www.mnstate.edu/registrar/residency-reciprocity.aspx

4. For NDSU Students: Does Tricollege work?

- a. Direct enrollment (to MSUM, see above) always works.
- b. For Summer 2022, tricollege enrollment will not be possible; but direct enrollment via MSUM will work.
- 5. (Craig: Price Link: https://www.mnstate.edu/cost-aid/undergraduate/).

Academic and Student Support Services: The Academic Support Center has resources to assist you with Advising, Registration, Academic Support and Tutoring, and Academic Enhancement.

- 1. Visit their website for a list of Services or call 218.477.4318.
 - http://www.mnstate.edu/asc/
- 2. Some online Tutoring is available to assist students.
 - http://www.mnstate.edu/asc/onlinetutoring.aspx
- 3. The Student Handbook is a valuable reference available to you.
 - http://www.mnstate.edu/student-handbook/
- 4. eServices provides online registration and account management.
 - http://www.mnstate.edu/eservices/
- 5. Library Distance Ed Services are available to you as you research and study.
 - http://libguides.mnstate.edu/content.php?pid=448709
- 6. The Disability Resource Center provides services to students with documented disabilities.
 - http://www.mnstate.edu/disability/

Technical Skills: Certain minimum technical skills are expected. I expect you to be able to:

- 1. Navigate the main course websites and links within:
 - Course homepage: http://web.mnstate.edu/jasperse/Online/chem360online.htm
 - Lectures and Activities Page: http://web.mnstate.edu/jasperse/Online/Lectures360online.html
 - Practice Tests Page: http://web.mnstate.edu/jasperse/Chem350/Practice%20Tests/Chem350PracticeTests.html
 - Quizzes Page: http://web.mnstate.edu/jasperse/Online/Quizzes360online.html
- 2. Access and Navigate D2L Brightspace
 - https://mnstate.ims.mnscu.edu/?target=%2fd21%2fhome
 - In order to enter D2L Brightspace, you'll need to know your Star ID and password
 - This where you will access grades
 - I may add a discussion page, but it does not exist yet.
- 3. Use and check e-mail regularly. ©
 - The default email address will be your mnstate.edu address.
 - If you want to use your different, normal address, email me and for class-related emails I can send to your regular address. But, any university-sourced emails will still go your mnstate.edu address.
- 4. The ability to take screen shots on your device(s) and attach them to emails
 - Often getting good feedback is easiest if you can take a picture of a problem, or something in the notes or in a lecture that you didn't understand, or an online-homework answer that seems wrong or confusing.
 - So the ability to take screen-shot pictures of something on your computer screen and then to email that to me with whatever your related question is helps a lot.
- 5. The ability to download mp4 video files. (An example of an mp4 podcast is linked below.)
 - http://coursecast.mnstate.edu/Panopto/Content/Sessions/4579d928-3d74-4738-ba31-260672f613a5/d322606c-c296-4c4c-854f-0bd90c2c2939-beb791c3-86ed-4b73-80f0-aa378ee07ae6.mp4
 - For some students who don't always have fast streaming internet, downloading the podcasts to your computer allows viewing without fast internet.

Technical Support

- 1. MSUM IT Help Desk: phone 218.477.2603; support@mnstate.edu; drop-in Library 122.
 - http://www.mnstate.edu/helpdesk/
 - Student specific: https://www.mnstate.edu/helpdesk/students.aspx
 - Helpfiles for various tasks: https://www.mnstate.edu/helpdesk/helpfiles.aspx
- 2. D2L Brightspace Tutorials are available for students:
 - https://www.mnstate.edu/instructional-technology/desire2learn/
 - http://www.mnstate.edu/instructional-technology/desire2learn/#tabs-4
- 3. Achieve: https://macmillan.force.com/macmillanlearning/s/chat-with-us
- 4. Other problems: <u>mailto:jasperse@mnstate.edu</u>

Accessibility

Minnesota State University Moorhead is committed to providing equitable access to learning opportunities for all students and strives to make courses inclusive and accessible in accordance with sections 504 and 508 of the Rehabilitation Act and the Americans with Disabilities Act. The University will make reasonable accommodations for students with documented disabilities. The Disability Resource Center (DRC) is the campus office that collaborates with students in need of special accommodations to assist in providing and/or arranging reasonable accommodations.

If you have, or think you may have, a disability (e.g. mental health, attentional, learning, chronic health, sensory or physical):

- Please contact the DRC at (218) 477-4318 (V) or (800) 627.3529 (MRS/TTY) to schedule an appointment for an intake.
- Online students may need to schedule a phone meeting or web conference.
- If you are already registered with the DRC and have a current Accommodation Letter, please schedule an appointment to visit with me, during my office hours, to discuss implementation of your accommodations.
- Additional information is available on the DRC website: http://www.mnstate.edu/disability/

Technology Privacy Policies and Accessibility Statements

Links to the privacy policies and accessibility statements for third party software used in this course are listed here.

Heavily Used Technologies:

• WordPress:

Accessibility: https://wordpress.org/about/accessibility/

Dreamweaver

Accessibility: http://www.adobe.com/accessibility/products/dreamweaver.html

Adobe Acrobat Reader

Accessibility: http://www.adobe.com/accessibility/products/acrobat.html

• Achieve Online Homework

Accessibility: https://www.macmillanlearning.com/college/us/our-story/accessibility

Modestly Used Technologies:

• D2L Brightspace

Privacy: http://www.brightspace.com/legal/privacy/
Accessibility: http://www.brightspace.com/accessibility/standards/

Rarely Used Technologies (but may pop up a couple of times or situations.)

- Java Accessibility: http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/articles/javase/downloads-jsp-138220.html
- Miscrosoft Word Accessibility: http://www.microsoft.com/enable/microsoft/section508.aspx
- MS products: https://www.microsoft.com/enable/microsoft/section508.aspx

Course Summary

MSUM Bulletin Course Description: CHEM 360. Organic Chemistry 2. 3 Credits. The structure, nomenclature, reactions, reaction mechanisms, and synthesis of carbon compounds that contain oxygen and nitrogen. Prerequisites: CHEM 350 (Organic Chemistry I).

<u>Instructor Description</u>: The course is the second semester of a fairly standard two-semester lecture course in organic chemistry, designed for science majors, including those preparing for health professions. (No online lab.) Coverage includes nomenclature, structure, properties, and the synthesis, reactions, and reaction mechanisms of organometallics, alcohols, aldehydes, ketones, amines, carboxylic acids, and carboxylic acid derivatives. Spectroscopy is covered. Reactions covered include redox reactions; Grignard and organometallic reactions; cationic and anionic addition, elimination, and substitution reactions; Wittig reactions; aldol, Claisen and other enolate reactions; and hydrolysis reactions among others. Reaction mechanisms are emphasized. Product prediction, synthesis design, and retrosynthesis skills are emphasized. Structure, stability, relative reactivity, and acid-base chemistry are included.

ONLINE LAB IS NOT POSSIBLE.

Required work includes tests, online homework, and some "quizzes". Multiple self-assessment tools are available (sample problems in lecture; online homework problems; textbook problems; extra practice sets; and practice tests.) While this is an online course, it is similar to a traditional course in that videos of actual face-to-face lectures are used (with the advantage of pause-and-rewind). Answers and video explanation of all problems on the practice sets and practice tests are provided. Tests are NOT taken online; hand-written on-paper tests must be taken either at MSUM or using a proctor. The course is go-at-your-own-pace; there are no fixed test dates, and it can be started early.

Instructional Materials: Detailed class <u>notes</u>; video <u>lectures</u>; in-lecture <u>practice/application problems</u>; supporting <u>supplemental videos</u>; videos talking/teaching through the process for processing/answering each practice problem in the <u>practice sets</u>; feedback and tutorials within Achieve <u>online homework</u>; videos talking through the process for processing/answering each of the <u>practice test</u> case study problems; <u>textbook readings</u>; <u>textbook problems</u>; <u>solutions manual</u> explaining/teaching the process for processing/answering practice problem in the <u>book homework</u>.

Activities/Practice: The course includes an extensive and diverse range of activities ("practice problems") to enable students to apply what they are learning, to practice the types of skills they will need, and to effectively prepare for the tests. These activities include: 1. Extensive in-lecture in-notes practice problems; 2. Practice sets online (≥4 per test; 3. Practice Tests (≥3 per test); 4. Achieve online homework problems; 5. "Quizzes" (open notes, take-home); and 6. Textbook practice problems. Of these the Achieve online homework and the "quizzes" are required and graded. All of the others have answer keys available. For practice sets and practice tests, online videos are provided walking through each problem. Of these, the Achieve online homework and the quizzes will be required and count towards your grade.

Self-Assessment: How do you know if you're mastering the material, and are eventually going to be prepared to score well on the tests? See whether you are consistently understanding and correctly answering the problems in the:

1. In-lecture problems; 2. Practice sets online; 3. Practice Tests; 4. Achieve online homework problems; and 5. Book practice problems.

Graded Assessment (Required Work): 1. Achieve online homework 2. Quizzes. 3. Tests. The test scores will make up >80% of the class points. Achieve and the quizzes will combine for the other >15%.

<u>COURSE OBJECTIVES / OUTCOMES / COMPETENCIES.</u> By the end of the course, students should be able to do the following:

- See Test1-4 Objectives/Competencies as listed in the syllabus and on the main course website for more detailed listing of course objectives.
- 1. <u>Nomenclature</u>. Provide correct IUPAC names for alcohols, aldehydes, ketones, amines, carboxylic acids, and esters.
- 2. <u>Predict and explain Patterns and Properties</u>. Predict and explain patterns in structure, hybridization, acidity, basicity, solubility, and reactivity for alcohols, aldehydes, ketones, amines, carboxylic acids, acid chlorides, anhydrides, esters, and amides by understanding and applying concepts of organic structure and bonding and stability.
- 3. <u>Acid-Base</u>: Predict, rank, and apply acidities of carboxylic acids, phenols, water, alcohols, ketones, esters, 1,3-dicarbonyls, and ammoniums, and predict, rank, and apply basicities of their conjugate bases, relative to other acids and bases. Apply the impact of electron donors or withdrawers, and the impact of lone-pair hybridization.
- 4. <u>NMR</u>: Demonstrate understanding of fundamental 1D Nuclear Magnetic Resonance spectroscopy. This will include being able to solve for chemical structure given an H-NMR or C-NMR spectrum and a molecular formula; being able to predict 1H-NMR chemical shifts, splitting and integration; being able to predict C-NMR chemical shifts; being able to diagnose NMR equivalence and non-equivalence; being able to demonstrate fluency in the terminology of NMR; and being able to use Infrared Spectroscopy to identify characteristic functional groups.
- 5. <u>Predict reaction products</u>. Be able to predict products in the reactions of alcohols, aldehydes, ketones, amines, carboxylic acids, acid chlorides, anhydrides, esters, and amides.
- 6. **Synthesis Reactions**: Demonstrate understanding of reactions and reaction pathways involved in the synthesis of alcohols, aldehydes, ketones, amines, carboxylic acids, acid chlorides, anhydrides, esters, and amides.
- 7. <u>Draw Mechanisms.</u> Draw logical and detailed mechanisms for various fundamental reactions involving alcohols, aldehydes, ketones, amines, carboxylic acids, acid chlorides, anhydrides, esters, and amides.
- 8. **Synthesis Design**: Given a starting chemical, suggest reactants or sequences of reactions/reactants that could transform the starting material into a target product.
- 9. <u>Retrosynthetic analysis and Synthesis Design</u>. Use retrosynthetic analysis to design efficient one-step or multistep syntheses involving alcohols, aldehydes, ketones, amines, carboxylic acids, acid chlorides, anhydrides, esters, or amides as starting materials, intermediates or final products
- 10. Classify, explain, and apply fundamental reactions. Be able to recognize, classify, explain, and apply fundamental organic reactions such as oxidation reactions; reduction reactions; Grignard reactions; anionic additions; acid-catalyzed additions, eliminations, and substitutions; enolate reactions; hydrolysis reactions; and interconversions between carboxylic acids, acid chlorides, anhydrides, esters, and amides.
- 11. <u>Demonstrate Understanding in Miscellaneous Scenarios Involving Alcohols, Aldehydes, Ketones, Amines, Carboxylic Acids, Acid Chlorides, Anhydrides, Esters, and Amides.</u> Answer questions and explain/predict/apply physical properties, nomenclature, synthesis, reactions, mechanisms, and synthesis design/retrosynthesis to scenarios involving alcohols, aldehydes, ketones, amines, carboxylic acids, acid chlorides, anhydrides, esters, and amides.

Instructional Materials: Detailed class <u>notes</u>; video <u>lectures</u>; in-lecture <u>practice/application problems</u>; supporting <u>supplemental videos</u>; videos talking/teaching through the process for processing/answering each practice problem in the <u>practice sets</u>; feedback and tutorials within Achieve <u>online homework</u>; videos talking through the process for processing/answering each of the <u>practice test</u> case study problems; <u>textbook readings</u>; <u>textbook problems</u>; <u>solutions manual</u> explaining/teaching the process for processing/answering practice problem in the <u>book homework</u>.

Activities/Practice: The course includes an extensive and diverse range of activities ("practice problems") to enable students to apply what they are learning, to practice the types of skills they will need, and to effectively prpare for the tests. These activities include: 1. Extensive in-lecture in-notes practice problems; 2. Practice sets online (≥4 per test); 3. Practice Tests (≥3 per test); 4. Achieve online homework problems; 5. "Quizzes" (open notes, take-home); and 6. Textbook practice problems. Of these the Achieve online homework and the "quizzes" are required and graded. All of the others have answer keys available. For practice sets and practice tests, online videos are provided walking through each problem. Of these, the Achieve online homework and the quizzes will be required and count towards your grade.

Self-Assessment: How do you know if you're mastering the material, and are eventually going to be prepared to score well on the tests? See whether you are consistently understanding and correctly answering the problems in the:

1. In-lecture problems; 2. Practice sets online; 3. Practice Tests; 4. Achieve online problems; and 5. Book practice problems.

Graded Assessment (Required Work): 1. Achieve online homework 2. Quizzes. 3. Tests.

• The test scores will make up ~80% of the class points. Achieve and the quizzes will combine for the other ~20%.

TEST ONE SKILLS/OBJECTIVES / OUTCOMES / COMPETENCIES

- The following list specifies <u>major</u> skills/competencies that you may be asked to demonstrate on tests.
- The list should not be viewed as exhaustive; anything that is addressed in the notes and is not designated either in the notes or in the lectures as "not test responsible" should be considered to be fair game for test assessment.

Ch		TEST ONE. ALCOHOL CHEMISTRY	Self-Assessment (Some but not all	Graded Assessment
CII		TEST OFFE TECOHOL CHEMISTRI	,	11330331110111
Ch 10	Structure and Synthesis Alcohols	 Nomenclature: Draw and name alcohols, phenols, and diols, including alkenols and cyclic alcohols; or given a name, be able to draw the structure. Physical Properties: Predict and rank relative boiling points and solubilities of alcohols relative to other organic structures. Predict products or specify reactants involved in the conversion of alkenes, alkyl halides, or carbonyl compounds to alcohols; and be prepared to use these transformations in multi-step synthesis scenarios, whether that be product prediction or synthesis design or retrosynthesis. Grignard Reactions: Draw the expected products when organomagnesium reagents (Grignard reagents) react with aldehydes, ketones, esters (including cyclic esters), formaldehyde, or epoxides. Organometallic compatibility: Identify which solvents are appropriate for use when preparing and using RMgBr reagents; identify which haloalkanes could be effectively converted to RMgBr reagents and subsequently reacted intermolecularly with other carbonyls. Rank the relative reactivities of aldehydes, ketones, esters, alcohols, or water towards strong nucleophiles/bases such as RMgBr reagents. Mechanisms: Use arrow-pushing to display electron movement in chemical reactions involving RMgBr, LiAlH4, or NaBH4 and aldehydes, ketones, esters (including cyclic esters), or epoxides. Synthesis Design: Given a starting chemical, suggest reactants or sequences of reactions/reactants that could transform the reactant into a target product. (Presumably involving an alcohol as reactant, intermediate, or final product.) Retrosynthesis: Identify different combinations of chemicals that could be 	(Some but not all Graded) 1. In-lecture innotes problems 2. Practice sets online 3. Practice Tests 4. Achieve homework problems 5. Book practice problems	1. Achieve homework 2. Quiz 1 3. Test 1 4. Final Exam
11	Reactions of Alcohols	 used to synthesize 1°, 2°, or 3° alcohols or derivatives thereof. 10. Hydride Reduction Reactions: Predict products for reactions involving sodium borohydride or lithium aluminum hydride, including selective or non-selective reductions involving more than one carbonyl. Also be able to identify an appropriate hydride reducing agent for a particular reduction reaction. 11. Acid-Base: Predict and rank acidities and basicities of alcohols and alkoxides relative to other organic structures; and predict when acid/base reactions will or won't be product favored 12. Extraction: Identify and explain which chemicals will be extracted from an organic solvent into neutral water or into NaOH/water 13. Predict the products (multi-reactions sequences may be involved) for reactions sequences involving alcohols and 	In-lecture innotes problems Practice sets online Practice Tests	1. Achieve homework 2. Test 1 3. Final Exam
		 Reducing metals such as elemental Na or K Bases Oxiding agents such as PCC and H2CrO4 Dehydrating agents such as H2SO4 or H3PO4 Halogenating agents such as HBr, PBr3, HCl, HI, and SOC12 (including stereochemistry) Sulfonating agents such as TsCl and subsequent reactions 14. Chemical Tests: Identify possible structures for a chemical given a chemical formula and chemical test results (Jones, Lucas, H₂/Pt reaction) 15. Mechanisms: Draw mechanisms for ROH → RX reactions, using HBr (or HCl or HI) or PBr3. 16. Synthesis Design: Given a starting chemical, suggest reactants or sequences of reactions/reactants that could transform the reactant into a target product. (Presumably involving an alcohol as reactant, intermediate, or final product.) 17. Retrosynthesis: Design syntheses involving different combinations of chemicals that could be used to synthesize 1°, 2°, or 3° alcohols or derivatives thereof. A limited array of possible starting chemicals will be allowed. 	4. Achieve homework problems 5. Book practice problems	

TEST TWO SKILLS/OBJECTIVES / OUTCOMES / COMPETENCIES

- The following list specifies <u>major</u> skills/competencies that you may be asked to demonstrate on tests.
- The list should not be viewed as exhaustive; anything that is addressed in the notes and is not designated either in the notes or in the lectures as "not test responsible" should be considered to be fair game for test assessment.

Ch		TEST TWO Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy and Infrared	Self-Assessment (Some but not all	Graded Assessment
13	Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy	 Given a structure, determine which protons or which carbons are equivalent and which are nonequivalent Given a structure, predict the approximate chemicals shifts for the hydrogens or the carbons Use integrals to determine the relative numbers of different types of protons. Use proton spin-spin splitting patterns, combined with integration and chemicals shifts, to determine the structure of alkyl and other groups and to track as far as possible from one end of a molecule. Given a chemical structure, predict the approximate integration, chemical shift, and splitting for each hydrogen signal set. Given a chemical structure, predict the approximate chemical shift for the carbons, and perhaps the splitting that would occur were a carbon NMR to be acquired. Use integration, splitting, and chemical shifts to recognize and identify common groups, for example hydroxyl; methyl, ethyl, isopropyl, propyl; methoxy, ethoxy, isopropoxy, propoxy; methyl carbonyl, ethyl carbonyl, isopropyl carbonyl, propyl carbonyl; monosubstituted benzene, and disubstituted benzene. Given a chemical formula and an H-NMR, use the integration, chemical shifts, and splitting to solve for the structure of the chemical. Distinguish overlapping signals from "clean" signal sets in an H-NMR. Demonstrate and apply common terminology, such as "upfield" and "downfield"; "shielding" versus "deshielding"; and "methylene" and "methine" as well as methyl. Demonstrate an understanding of the additive impact of functional groups on systems that have multiple functional groups. Given a formula and a C-NMR, solve for a plausible structure of the chemical. Given a formula, use whatever combination of H-NMR, C-NMR, and infrared data that is provided to solve for the structure of the chemical. 	Graded) 1. In-lecture innotes problems 2. Practice sets online 3. Practice Tests 4. Achieve homework problems 5. Book practice problems	Achieve homework Test 2 Final Exam
12	Infrared Spectroscopy	 Given an IR spectrum or summary, identify characteristic peaks, particularly for OH and carbonyl groups Distinguish whether a carbonyl is present, including whether it is saturated or unsaturated. Distinguish whether an alcohol hydroxyl group is present Given formulas with one or two oxygens present, identify which functional groups are present (such as ester; alcohol; carboxylic acid; hydroxyl ketone; ether; and saturated versus unsaturated carbonyl). Match characteristic peaks with actual molecules. Use IR in combination with H-NMR to solve for the structures of chemicals. 	In-lecture innotes problems Practice sets online Achieve homework problems Book practice problems	Achieve homework Test 2 Final Exam

TEST THREE SKILLS/OBJECTIVES / OUTCOMES / COMPETENCIES

The list should not be viewed as exhaustive; anything that is addressed in the notes and is not designated either in the notes or in the lectures as "not test responsible" should be considered to be fair game for test assessment.

Nomenclature: Draw and name aldehydes and ketones, including in the context of multifunctional molecules where decisions about which groups are treated as substitutents are necessary or, given a mane, be able to draw the structure.	Second S		110103 01 1		e lectures as "not test responsible" should be considered to be fair game for test		~
multifunctional molecules where decisions about which groups are treated as substituents are necessary; or given a name, be able to draw the structure. 2. Physical Properties: Predict and runk relative boiling points and solubilities of earbonyl compounds relative to other organic structure. 3. Carbonyl Synthesis: Process reactions for synthesis of ketomes or aldehydes from alcohols, alkenes, alkynes, earboxylic acids, nitriles, acid chlorides, or aromatic compounds. This could involve predicting a product, specifying a starting material, designating an appropriate reactant, or prooping an effective synthesis. Single-step or multistep reactions may be involved. 4. Carbonyl Reactions: Predict the products for reactions (including multi-step reactions) of ketones and aldehydes with the following types of compounds: a. Hydride reducing agents (NaIH4, LAIH4) b. Organomagnesium reagents (Grignard reagents) c. HCN d. Water under acid or base conditions (reversible hydrate formation) e. Alcohols (reversible hemiactal and acetal formation, including cyclic aminols and minnes, and the reverse reactions involving many reactions listed above, including the reverse reaction, including cyclic aminols and minnes, and the reverse reactions involving rings. Major mechanisms include addition (anionic or acid-catalyxed), elimination, and substitution reactions. 5. Mechanisms: Ba abic to draw mechanisms for carbonyl reactions listention reactions. 6. Demonstrate understanding of whether a mechanism is anionic or cationation. 7. Rank the relative reactivities of aldebydes, ketones, and esters. 8. Demonstrate understanding/application of protection and deprotection procedures. 9. Chemical Tests: (dentify structure based on tests (including DNP and Tollens Tests) 10. Draw the starting materials that would transform the starting material into a target product. 12. Predict when bases (hydroxide, alkoxide, versus LDA) will afford "complete" versus a dicarbonyl compounds relative to other acids and bases; predict when acid	Aldelaydes multifunctional molecules where decisions about which groups are treated as abstitutents are necessary, or given a name, be able to draw the structure. 2. Physical Propertice: Predict and rank relative holling points and sububilities of carbonyl Compounds Predictive to other organic structures. 3. Carbonyl Synthesis: Process reactions for synthesis of letunes or aldelaydes from alcohols, altenes, allywas, excutosy, it acids, natifies, and chlorides, or arountic compounds. This could involve predicting a product, specifying a starting material, designating an appropriate reactant, or proposing an effective synthesis. Single-step or multistep reactions may be involved. 4. Carbonyl Reactions: Predict the products for reactions (including multi-step reactions) of kectors and aldehydes with the following types of compounds: a. Hydride relation agency (SaPHAI (1APHA) b. Organomisgnestum reagens (Girgand reagens) c. Alcehols (reversible aminetal and acetal formation, including cyclic homizontal phydrolysis) f. Amines (reversible aminetal and acetal formation, including cyclic homizontal phydrolysis) f. Amines (reversible aminetal and acetal formation, including cyclic aminols and imines, and the reverse reaction involving mine hydrolysis) f. Amines (reversible aminetal and acetal formation, including cyclic aminols and imines, and the reverse reaction involving mine hydrolysis) f. Amines (reversible aminetal and acetal formation, including cyclic aminols and imines, and the reverse reaction involving mine hydrolysis) f. Carbonyl by understanding deplication of protection and deprotection procedures. Demonstrate understanding/application of protection and deprotection procedures. Demonstrate understanding/application of protection and deprotection procedures. Demonstrate understanding/application of protection and deprotection procedures. Demonstrate understanding application of protection and deprotection procedures. Profess Design Given a starting chemical, childing and production of calcu			TES	ST THREE: Aldehydes, Ketones, and Enolate Chemistry	Self- Assessment	Graded Assessment
multifunctional molecules where decisions about which groups are treated as substituents are necessary or, given a name, be able to draw the structure. 2. Physical Properties: Predict and rank relative boiling points and solubilities of carbonyl Compounds relative to other organic structures. 3. Carbonyl Synthesis: Process reactions for synthesis of ketones or aldehydes from alcohols, alkenes, alkynes, carboxylic acids, Intriles, acid chlorides, or aromatic compounds. This could involve predicting a product, specifying a starting material, designating an appropriate reactant, or proposing an effective synthesis. Single-step or multistep reactions may be involved. 4. Carbonyl Reactions: Predict the products for reactions (including multi-step reactions) of ketones and aldehydes with the following types of compounds: a. Hydride reducing agents (NaBH4, LiAlH4) b. Organomagnesium reagents (Grigand reagents) c. HCN. d. Water under acid or base conditions (reversible hydrate formation) e. Alcohols (reversible hemiactal and acetal formation, including cyclic aminols and inhuses, and the reverse reaction, including cyclic aminols and minnes, and the reverse reaction, including cyclic aminols and minnes, and the reverse reaction, including cyclic aminols and minnes, and the reverse reaction involving insign. Major mechanisms include addition (anionic or acid-catalyzed), elimination, and substitution reactions. 5. Mechanisms: Be able to draw mechanisms for carbonyl reactions listed above, including the reverse reaction, including cyclic aminols and the reverse reaction, and substitution reactions. 6. Demonstrate understanding/application of protection and deprotection procedures. 9. Chemical Tests: (dentity structure based on tests (including DNP and Tollens Tests) 10. Draw the starting materials that would react to produce a given product. 11. Synthesis Design: Given a starting chemical, suggest reactants or sequences of reactions/reactants that could transform the starting material into a target product.	Addiydes multifunctional molecules where decisions about which groups are treated as substitutents are necessary; or, given a name, he able to draw the structure. 2. Physical Properties: Predict and rank relative boiling points and solubilities of carboyle compounds relative to other organic structures. 3. Carbonyl Synthesis: Process reactions for synthesis of ketones or addichydes from alcohols, alenees, allynes, carboxyle acids, nitriles, acid chlorides, or aromatic compounds. This could involve predicting a product, specifying a starting material, designating an apropriate reactural, or proposing an effective synthesis. Single-sety or multistep reactions may be involved. 4. Carbonyl Reactions: Predict the product for reactions (including multi-step reactions) of lectons and alchelydes with the following types of compounds: a Demonstration of the control of the control of the product of	18	Ketones and	1.	Nomenclature: Draw and name aldehydes and ketones, including in the context of		Achieve
substituents are necessary; or, given a name, he able to draw the structure. 2. Physical Properties: Predict and rank relative boiling points and solubilities of carbonyl compounds relative to other organic structures. 3. Carbonyl Synthesis: Process reactions for synthesis of ketones or aldehydes from alcohols, alkenes, alkynes, carboxylic acids, nitriles, acid chlorides, or aromatic compounds. This could myolve predicting a product, specifying a starting material, designating an appropriate reactant, or proposing an effective synthesis: Single-step or multistor practions may be involved. 4. Carbonyl Reactions: Predict the products for reactions (including multi-step reactions) of ketones and aldehydes with the following types of compounds: a. Hydride reducing agents (MaBH4, LABH4) b. Organomagnesium reagents (Griganaf reagents) c. HCN d. Water under acid or base conditions (reversible hydrate formation) e. Alcohols (verersible hemiactal and acetal formation, including cyclic hemiacctals and acetals; and the reverse reactions involving acetal hydrolysis) f. Amines (reversible aminol and imine formation, including cyclic aminols and imines, and the reverse reaction involving irings. Major mechanisms include addition (anionic or acid-catalyzed), elimination, and substitution reactions. 6. Demonstrate/apply understanding of whether a mechanism is anionic or cationic. 7. Rank the relative reactivities of aldehydes, ketones, and esters. 8. Demonstrate understanding/application of protection and deprotection procedures. 9. Chemical Tests: Identify structure based on tests (including DNP and Tollens Tests) 10. Draw the starting materials that would transform the starting material into a target product. 12. Eversynthesis: Designs syntheses of largest given product. 13. Achieve homework problems 14. Achieve homework problems 15. In-lecture problems 16. Mechanisms. Draw and a reactivities of Retones, esters and 1,3-dicarbonyl county in the product forword; apply understanding of equilibria. 17. Predic	substituents are necessary; or, given a name, he able to draw the structure. 2. Physical Properties: Predict and rank relative boiling points and solubilities of carbonyl compounds relative to other organic structures. 3. Carbonyl Synthesis: Process reactions for synthesis of ketomes or aidedydes from alcohols, alkeness, alkyness, carboxylkia exids, nitriles, exid chlorides, or aromatic compounds. This could knowle predicting a product, specifying a starting material, designating an appropriate reactant, or proposing an effective synthesis. Single-step or multistep; reactions may be involved. 4. Carbonyl Reactions: Predict the products for reactions (including multi-step reactions) of ketones and alchydge with the following types of compounds: a. Hydride reducing agents (NaBH4, LAHH4) b. Organomagnessium reagents (friggrand reagents) c. HON d. Water under acid or base conditions (reversible hydrate formation). e. Alcohols (reversible minion and mime formation, including cyclic aminols and minus, and timines, and timines, and timines, and timines, and timines, and timines, and the reverse reactions involving actent played by a condition of the reverse reaction involving timine hydrolysis) 5. Mechanisms: Be able to draw mechanisms for carbonyl reactions fixed above, including the reverse reaction involving timine hydrolysis include addition (aniomic or acid-catalyzed), elimination, and substitution reactions. 7. Rank the relative reactivities of aldehydes, ketones, and despread to the structure of the acid protection and deprotection procedures. 9. Chemical Tests: Identify structure based on tests (including DNP and Tollens Tests) 10. Draw the starting materials that would react to produce a given product. 12. Practice and catalyzed, alkoxide, versus LDA) will alford "complete" versus "and dicularions react with the following electrophiles. Process reactions will or won't be product favored; apply understanding of equilibria. 11. In-lecture with the following electrophiles. Process reactions will		Aldehydes				
2. Physical Properties: Predict and rank relative boiling points and solubilities of carbonyl Compounds relative to other organic structures. 3. Carbonyl Synthesis: Process reactions for synthesis of ketones or addehydes from alcohols, alkenes, alkynes, carbonylis, acid chlorides, or aromatic compounds. This could involve predicting a product, specifying a starting material, designating an appropriate reactant, or proposing an effective synthesis. Single-step or multistep reactions may be involved. 4. Carbonyl Reactions: Predict the products for reactions (including multi-step reactions) of ketones and aldehydes with the following types of compounds: a. Hydride reducing ugents (ValBH4, LiAH4) b. Organomagnesium reagents (cirignard reagents) c. HCN d. Water under acid or base conditions (reversible hydrate formation) c. Alcohols (reversible hemiacetal and acetal formation, including cyclic aminols and injury of the periodic transform the starting material above, including the reverse reaction, including periodic adove, including the reverse reaction involving injury predictions are reversed and injury of the product injury of the product industry of the product indusing the product of the prod	2. Physical Properties: Predict and rank relative boiling points and solubilities of cardworly compounds relative to other organic structures. 3. Carbonyl Synthesis: Process reactions for synthesis of ketones or aldehydes from alcohols, allenes, alkynes, carboxylic acids, farities, acid chlorides, or aromatic compounds. This could involve predicting a product, specifying a starting material, designating an appropriate reactant, or proposing an effective synthesis. Single-step or multistep reactions may be involved. 4. Carbonyl Reactions: Predict the products for reactions (including multistep reactions) of ketones and aldehydes with the following types of compounds: a. Hydride reducing agents (Nahllet, LailH4) b. Organomagnesium reagents (Grignard reagents) c. HCN d. Water under acid or base conditions (reversible hydrate formation) e. Alcohols (reversible hemisted and acetal formation, including cyclic aminols and imines, and the reverse reaction involving imine hydrolysis) f. Annines (reversible aminol and imine formation, including cyclic aminols and imines, and the reverse reaction involving imine hydrolysis) f. Mechanisms: Be able to draw mechanisms for curbonyl reactions fisted above, including the reverse reaction, including those involving ringus. Major mechanisms include addition (antionic or acid-cutaly-zed), elimination, and substitution reactions. Demonstrate understanding of whether a mechanism is unionic or calionic. Rate the relative reactivities of alchydrose, kerones, and essets. Beach and the relative reactivities of alchydrose, and essets. Beach and the relative reactivities of alchydrose, and essets. Beach and the relative reactivities of alchydrose, and essets. Beach and the relative reactivities of alchydrose, and essets. Beach and the relative reactivities of alchydrose, and essets. Beach and the relative reactivities of alchydrose, and essets. Beach and the relative reactivities of alchydrose and the analyst and the reverse reactions in the analyst and the analyst and t					P	
acarbomyl compounds relative to other organic structures. 3. Carbomyl Symthesis: Process reactions for synthesis of ketones or aldehydes from alcohols, alkenes, alkynes, carboxylic acids, nitriles, acid chlorides, or aromatic compounds. This could involve predicting a product, specifying a starting material, designating an appropriate reactant, or proposing an effective synthesis. Single-step or multistep reactions may be involved. 4. Carbomyl Reactions: Predict the products for reactions (including multi-step reactions) of ketones and aldehydes with the following types of compounds: a. Hydride reducing agents (NaBH4, LAIH4) b. Organomagnesium reagents (Griguard reagents) c. HCN d. Water under acid or base conditions (reversible hydrate formation) e. Alcohols (reversible hemiactal and acetal formation, including cyclic memiacetals and acetals; and the reverse reactions involving acetal hydrolysis) f. Amines (reversible aminol and imine formation, including cyclic aminols and imines, and the reverse reaction involving imine hydrolysis) f. Amines (reversible aminol and imine formation, including cyclic aminols and imines, and the reverse reaction involving imine hydrolysis) f. Amines (reversible aminol and imine formation, including cyclic aminols and imines, and the reverse reaction involving imine hydrolysis) f. Amines (reversible aminol and a mine formation, including cyclic aminols and imines, and the reverse reaction include addition (anionic or acid-cataltyzed), elimination, and substitution reactions. 6. Demonstrate understanding/application of protection and deprotection procedures. 7. Rank the relative reactivities of aldehydes, ketones, and esters. 8. Demonstrate understanding/application of protection and deprotection protectures. 9. Chemical Tests: Identify structure based on tests (including DNP and Tollens Tests) 10. Draw the starting materials that would react to produce a given product. 11. Synthesis Design: Given a starting chemical, suggest reactants or sequences of racetoms via	carbonyl compounds relative to other organic structures. 3. Carbonyl Symbesis: Presess reactions for symbesis of ketones or aldehydes from alcohols, alkenes, alkynes, carboxylic acids, nitriles, acid chlorides, or aromatic compounds. This could involve predicting a product, specifying a starting material, designating an appropriate reactant, or proposing an effective synthesis. Single-step or multistep reactions may be involved. 4. Carbonyl Reactions: Predict the products for reactions (including multi-step reactions) of ketones and aldehydes with the following types of compounds: a. Hydride reducing agents (NaBH4, LiAHH4) b. Draganomagnessum reagents (friginand reagents) c. HCN d. Water under acid or base conditions (reversible hydrate formation) c. Alcohols (reversible hemiactal and acctal formation, including cyclic aminols and imines, and the reverse reactions involving accetal hydrolysis) f. Anines (reversible aminol and imine formation, including cyclic aminols and imines, and the reverse reaction involving rimse hydrolysis) f. Mechanisms: Be able to draw mechanisms for carbonyl reactions listed above, including the reverse reaction involving rimse, Major mechanisms include addition (ationics or acid-eathayzed), climination, and substitution reactions. Demonstrate understanding application of protection and deprotection procedures. 8. Demonstrate understanding application of protection and deprotection procedures. 8. Demonstrate the relative reactivities of aldehydes, ketones, and dested pool of allowed sturting materials that would tracet to produce a given product. 11. Synthesis Design: Given a starting chemical, suggest reactive pool of allowed sturting materials (Presumably involving carbonyls.) 22. Alpha Sabistitutions Sabistitutions 6. Demonstrate understanding application of protection and deprotection procedures. 8. Demonstrate makes (hydroxide, alkoxide, versus LDA) will afford 'complete' versus 'small captally and the reactions and produces and the product favore and the product			2		2. Practice	Ouiz
Test 3 3. Carbonyl Synthesis: Process reactions for synthesis of ketones or aldehydes from alcohols, alkness, alkymes, carboxylic acids, Intrinses, acid chlorides, or aromatic compounds. This could involve predicting a product, specifying a starting material, designating an appropriate reactant, or proposing an effective synthesis. Single-step or multistep reactions may be involved. 4. Carbonyl Reactions: Predict the products for reactions (including multi-step reactions) of ketones and aldehydes with the following types of compounds: a. Hydride reducing agents (NaBH4, LiAIH4) b. Organomagnesium reagents (Grignard reagents) c. HCN d. Water under acid or base conditions (reversible hydrate formation) e. Alcohols (reversible hemiactal and acetal formation, including cyclic hemiacetals and acetals; and the reverse reactions involving acetal hydrolysis) f. Amines (reversible aminol and imine formation, including cyclic aminols and imines, and the reverse reaction involving imine hydrolysis) f. Amines (reversible aminol and imine formation, including cyclic aminols and imines, and the reverse reaction involving rings. Major mechanisms include addition (anionic or acid-catalyzed), climination, and substitution reactions. f. Demonstrate understanding/application of protection and deprotection procedures. f. Rank the relative reactivities of altchydes, ketones, and esters. g. Demonstrate understanding/application of protection and deprotection procedures. f. Chemical Tests: Identify structure based on tests (including DNP and Tollens Tests) f. Synthesis Design: Given a starting chemical, suggest reactants or sequences of reactions/reactants that could transform the starting materials and a target product. f. Synthesis Design: Given a starting chemical, suggest reactants or sequences of reactions/reactants that could transform the starting materials and activations and substitutions and transformation and product and transformation and product and transformation and product and transformation and product	3. Carbonyl Synthesis: Process reactions for synthesis of Retones or aldehydes from alcohols, allenes, alkynes, earboxylie acids, intiles, acid chlorides, or aromatic compounds. This could involve predicting a product, specifying a starting material, designating an appropriate reactant, or prosposing an effective synthesis. Single-step or multistep reactions may be involved. 4. Carbonyl Reactions: Predict the products for reactions (including multi-step reactions) of ketones and aldehydes with the following types of compounds: a. Hydride reducing agents (NaPlik, Li,MIH4) b. Organomagnesium reagents (Grignard reagents) c. HCN d. Water under acid or base conditions (reversible hydrate formation) e. Alcohols (reversible hemiacial and acetal formation, including cyclic aminols and limines, and the reverse reaction involving imme hydrolysis) f. Aminos (reversible aminol and imine formation, including cyclic aminols and limines, and the reverse reaction involving imme hydrolysis) 5. Mechanisms: Be able to draw mechanisms for carbonyl reactions listed above, including the reverse reaction, including these involving mass microlar addition (aniomic or acid-caulty-zel), elimination, and substitution reactions. 2. Demonstrate ophyl understanding of whether a mechanism is ariomic or carbonic. 3. Demonstrate ophyl understanding of venture a mechanism is ariomic or carbonic. 4. Retoryothesis: Design displayment of protections and depotection procedures. 5. Chemical Tests: Identify structure based on test, (including DNP and Tullens Tests) 1. Draw the auring materials that would react to produce a given product. 2. Practice when bases (hydroxide, alkovide, versus LDA) will afford "complete" versus shadisminos and constraints and very produce of the product for work apply understanding of equilibria. 4. Albieve has a product favored, apply understanding of equilibria. 4. Predict when bases (hydroxide, alkovide, versus LDA) will afford "complete" versus shadicarbonyl compounds relative to other acids and base; p			ے.			Quil
alcohols, alkenes, alkynes, carboxylic acids, nitriles, acid chlorides, or aromatic compounds. This could involve predicting a product, specifying a starting material, designating an appropriate reactant, or proposing an effective synthesis. Single-step or multister preactions may be involved. 4. Carbonyl Reactions: Predict the products for reactions (including multi-step reactions) of ketones and aldehydes with the following types of compounds: a. Hlydride reducing agents (NaPHH, LAMH4) b. Organomagnesium reagents (Grignard reagents) c. HCN d. Water under acid or base conditions (reversible hydrate formation) e. Alcohols (reversible beminactal and acetal formation, including cyclic hemiacetals and acetals; and the reverse reactions involving acetal hydrolysis) f. Amines (reversible aminel and imine formation, including cyclic hemiacetals and acetals; and the reverse reactions involving including cyclic aminols and imines, and the reverse reaction involving imine hydrolysis) f. Mechanisms: Be able to draw mechanisms for carbonyl reactions listed above, including the reverse reaction, including those involving rings. Major mechanisms include addition (amiomic or acid-catalyzed), elimination, and substitution reactions. b. Demonstrate/apply understanding of whether a mechanism is anionic or actionic. B. B. Demonstrate understanding/application of protection and deprotection procedures. b. Chemical Tests: Identify structure based on tests (including DNP and Tollens Tests) to Draw the starting materials that would react to produce a given product. b. Symbistic Designs (including problems) 1. Symbiesis Designs (including acetal problems) 2. Protective the passes (including acetal problems) 3. Acid-Base: Predict and rank acidfities and basicities of ketones, esters and 1,3- drawing materials (Presumably involving carbonyls and braven) components and product for activation and problems) 4. Achieve homework seaton to the stack and bases; predict when acid/base reactions will or won't be product fivored; apply und	alcohols, alkenes, alkynes, carboxylie acids, intriles, acid chlorides, or aromatic compounds. This could involve predicting a product, specifying a starting material, designating an appropriate reactant, or proposing an effective synthesis. Single-step or multistyer practions may be involved. 4. Carbonyl Reactions: Predict the products for reactions (including multi-step reactions) of ketones and aldehydes with the following types of compounds: a. Hydride reducing agents (NaBH4, LiAHH4) b. Organomagnesium rengents (forignard reagents) c. HCN d. Water under acid or base conditions (reversible hydrate formation) e. Alcohols (reversible hemiatetal and acetal formation, including cyclic aminols and imines, and the reverse reactions involving cacetal hydrolysis) f. Amines (reversible aminol and imine formation, including cyclic aminols and imines, and the reverse reactions involving rings. Major mechanisms include addition (anionic or acid-catalyce), climination, and substitution reactions. b. Mechanisms: Be able to draw mechanisms for carbonyl reactions listed above, including the reverse reaction involving rings. Major mechanisms include addition (anionic or acid-catalyce), climination, and substitution reactions. Demonstrate understanding/applytuation of protection and deprotection procedures. Perminative of the product forward on tests (including DNP and Tollens Tests) Draw the starting materials that would react to produce a given product. Retrosynthesis: Design syntheses of targets, given a restricted pool of allowed starting materials. (Presumably involving carbonyls.) 22 Alpha Substitutions Condensations of Enols and Enolate 13. Acide when bases (hydroxide, alloxide, versus LDA) will afford "complete" versus synthesis. Design syntheses of targets, given a restricted pool of allowed 14. Achieve homework 15. Predict the product forward: apply understanding of equiliteria. 15. Predict the product forward: apply understanding of equiliteria. 16. Mechanisms: Draw mechanisms for each of the			3		Sets offine	Test 3
compounds. This could involve predicting a product, specifying a starting material, designating an appropriate reactant, or proposing an effective synthesis. Single-step or multistep reactions may be involved. 4. Carbonyl Reactions: Predict the products for reactions (including multi-step reactions) of ketones and aldehydes with the following types of compounds: a. Hydride reducing agents (NaBH4, LiAlH4) b. Organomagnesium reagents (Grignard regents) c. HCN d. Water under acid or base conditions (reversible hydrate formation) e. Alcohols (reversible hemiactal and acetal formation, including cyclic hemiacetals and acetals; and the reverse reactions involving acetal hydrolysis) f. Amines (reversible aminol and imine formation, including cyclic aminols and imines, and the reverse reaction involving imine hydrolysis) f. Amines (reversible aminol and imine formation, including cyclic aminols and imines, and the reverse reaction involving imine hydrolysis) f. Rank the relative reactivities of aldehydes, ketones, and esters. Demonstrate understanding application of protection and deprotection procedures. Remonstrate understanding application of protection and deprotection procedures. Chemical Tests: Identify structure based on tests (including DNP and Tollens Tests) Draw the starting materials that could transform the starting material into a target product. Retrosynthesis: Design syntheses of targets, given a restricted pool of allowed starting materials. (Presumably involving carbonyls) Leadie-Base: Predict and rank acidities and basicities of ketones, esters and 1,3-dicathonyl compounds relative to other acids and bases; predict when acid hase reactions will or won't be product favored; apply understanding of equilibria. Predict when bases (hydroxide, alkoxide, versus LDA) will afford "complete" versus Earlowly compounds relative to other acids and bases; predict when acid hase reactions will or won't be product favored; apply understanding of equilibria. Predict when bases (hydroxide, alkoxide, ve	compounds. This could involve predicting a product, specifying a starting material, designating an appropriate reactant, or proposing an effective synthesis. Single-step or multistep reactions may be involved. 4. Carbonyl Reactions: Predict the products for reactions (including multistep reactions) of ketones and aldehydes with the following types of compounds: a. Hydride reclucing agents (NaBHA, LLAIH4) b. Organomagnesium reagents (Grignard reagents) c. HICN d. Water under acid or hase conditions (reversible hydrate formation) c. Alcohols (reversible hamiated and acetal formation, including cyclic hemiacetals and acetals; and the reverse reactions involving acetal hydrolysis) f. Amines (reversible and immer formation, including cyclic aminols and mimes, and the reverse reaction involving imme hydrolysis) 5. Mechanisms: Be able to draw mechanisms for carbonyl reactions listed above, including the reverse reaction, including these involving fings. Major mechanisms include addition (anionic or acid-catalyzed), elimination, and substitution reactions. 6. Demonstrate/apply understanding of whether a mechanism is anionic or carcinic. 7. Rank the relative reactivities of aldehydes, ketones, and esters. 9. Chemical Tests: Identify structure based on tests (including DNP and Tollens Tests) 10. Draw the starting materials that would react to produce a given product. 11. Synthesis Design syntheses of targets, given a restricted pool of allowed starting materials. Presumably involving carbonyls. 12. Acid-Base: Predict and mik acidities and basicities of ketones, esters and 1,3-dicabasers and a certain and the starting material into a target product. 12. Practice twen bases (dynocradic alloxicide, veruse LDA) will afford "complete" versus sensiting in enones; including intramolecular versions 13. Practice Tests 14. Achieve homework probability and particle product in the product of the product of reactions, including multistep reactions) involving carbonyls and phosophorus ylides (Wittig reaction) 15. Pre			٥.		3 Practice	1 CSt 5
designating an appropriate reactant, or proposing an effective synthesis. Single-step or multistep reactions may be involved. 4. Carbonyl Reactions: Predict the products for reactions (including multi-step reactions) of ketones and aldehydes with the following types of compounds: a. Hydride reducing agents (NaBH4, LiMH4) b. Organomagnesium reagents (Grignard reagents) c. HCN d. Water under acid or base conditions (reversible hydrate formation) e. Alcohols (reversible hemiactal and acetal formation, including cyclic hemiacetals and acetals; and the reverse reactions involving acetal hydrolysis) f. Amines (reversible hemiactal and acetal formation, including cyclic aminols and imines, and the reverse reactions involving caretal hydrolysis) f. Amines (reversible aminol and imine formation, including cyclic aminols and imines, and the reverse reactions involving mechanisms include addition (anionic or acid-catalyzed), elimination, and substitution reactions. Demonstrate/apply understanding of whether a mechanism is anionic or cationic. Rank the relative reactivities of addehydes, ketones, and esters. Demonstrate understanding/application of protection and deprotection procedures. Demonstrate understanding/application of protection and deprotection procedures. Chemical Tests: Identify structure based on tests (including DPN and Tollers Tests) Draw the starting materials that would react to produce a given product. Retrosynthesis: Design Syntheses of targets, given a restricted pool of allowed starting materials. (Presumably involving carbonyls.) Alpha Substitutions and Enolate 15. Predict when bases (hydroxide, alkoxide, versus LDA) will afford "complete" versus "small equilibrium" versus zero population of enolate anion Fried Extra Charles (multi-reactions sequences may be involved) when enolate anions react with the following electrophiles: Proton (racemization, reversible enol formation) Alkely ladides (including polyhalogenatin) Alkely ladides (including undersible enol formation) Alkely la	designating an appropriate reactant, or proposing an effective synthesis. Single-step or multisleys reactions may be involved. 4. Carbonyl Racctions: Predict the products for reactions (including multi-step reactions) of ketomes and aldelydes with the following types of compounds: a. Hydride reducing agents (NaBH4, LiAHH4) b. Organomagnesium reagents ((Grignard reagents) c. HCN d. Water under acid or base conditions (reversible hydrate formation) e. Alcohols (reversible hermiatal and acctal formation, including cyclic minols and immers, and the reverse reactions involving acctal hydrolysis) f. Aminer (reversible aminol and imine formation, including cyclic aminols and minnes, and the reverse reaction involving mine hydrolysis) f. Aminer (reversible aminol and imine formation, including cyclic aminols and minnes, and the reverse reaction involving mine hydrolysis) f. Aminer (reversible aminol and imine formation, including cyclic aminols and minnes, and the reverse reaction involving mine hydrolysis) f. Aminer (reversible aminol and imine formation, including cyclic aminols and minnes, and the reverse reaction involving mine hydrolysis) f. Aminer (reversible aminol and imine formation, including cyclic aminols and minnes, and the reverse reaction involving mine hydrolysis) f. Aminer (reversible aminol and imine formation, including cyclic aminols and minnes, and the reverse reaction involving mine hydrolysis. f. Remail of the reverse reaction involving mine hydrolysis is reactions. Demonstrate depth of the reaction and the reverse reactions for a constraint and search and the series is a minimal to a target product. T. Synthesis Design. Given a starting chemical, suggest reactants or sequences of reactions reactions and and reaction and product and the starting material into a target product. Achieve hydrological and product and the same and series in the starting material into a target product. Achieve homework and the series of the product of the product for the reaction including intramolecul						Final Evam
or multistep reactions may be involved. 4. Carbonyl Reactions: Predict the products for reactions (including multi-step reactions) of ketones and aldehydes with the following types of compounds: a. Hydride reducing agents (NaBH4, LiAH14) b. Organomagnesium reagents) c. HCN d. Water under acid or base conditions (reversible hydrate formation) e. Alcohols (reversible hemiactal and acetal formation, including cyclic hemiacetals and acetals; and the reverse reactions involving acetal hydrolysis) f. Amines (reversible minol and imine formation, including cyclic aminols and imines, and the reverse reaction involving innine hydrolysis) 5. Mechanisms: Be able to draw mechanisms for carbonyl reactions listed above, including the reverse reaction, including the convolving rings. Major mechanisms include addition (anionic or acid-catalyzed), elimination, and substitution reactions. Demonstrate understanding/apply understanding of whether a mechanism is anionic or cationic. 7. Rank the relative reactivities of aldehydes, ketones, and esters. D. Draw the starting materials that would react to produce a given product. 11. Synthesis Design: Given a starting chemical, suggest reactiants or sequences of reactions/reactants that could transform the starting material into a target product. 12. Retrosynthesis: Guesign: Given a starting that would react to produce a given product. 13. Synthesis Design: Given a starting that would react to produce a given product. 14. Achieve homework problems 15. Predict the products favored; apply understanding of equilibria. 16. Mechanisms of the product favored; apply understanding of equilibria. 17. Predict the products (multi-reactions sequences may be involved) when enolate anions react with the following electrophiles: 18. Predict the products (multi-reactions sequences may be involved) when enolate anions react with the following electrophiles: 19. Proton (racentization, reversible enol formation) 19. Halogen (including polyhalogenatin) 20. Alkyl halides (including usa	or multistep reactions may be involved. 4. Carbonyfl Reactions: Predict the products for reactions (including multi-step reactions) of ketones and aldehydes with the following types of compounds: a. Hydrider celucing agents (Naflall, LialHi4) b. Organomagnesium reagents (Grignard reagents) e. HCN d. Water under acid or base conditions (reversible hydrate formation) e. Alcohols (reversible hamitation, including cyclic hemiacetals and acetals; and the reverse reactions involving acetal hydrolysis) f. Amines (reversible aminol and imine formation, including cyclic hemiacetals and mines, and the reverse reaction involving acetal hydrolysis) f. Amines (reversible aminol and imine formation, including cyclic hemiacetals and the reverse reaction involving initial mine hydrolysis) f. Mechanisms: Be able to draw mechanisms for carbonyl reactions listed above, including the reverse reaction, including these involving rings. Major mechanisms include addition (anionic or acid-catalyzed), elimination, and substitution reactions. Demonstrate/apply understanding of whether a mechanism is anionic or carbine. Rank the relative reactivities of aldehydes, ketones, and esters. Demonstrate understanding/application of protection and deprotection procedures. Chemical Tests: Identify structure based on tests (including DNP and Tollens Tests) D. Draw the sturing materials that would near to produce a given product. Retrosynthesis: Design syntheses of targets, given a restricted pool of allowed starting materials. Presumably involving carbonyls. J. Acid-Base: Predict and mink acidities and basicities of ketones, esters and 1.3-dichases and facility to other caids and bases; predict when acid bases reactions will or won't be product acids and bases; predict when bases (hydroxide, alloxide, evens LTA) will all ford "complete" versus facility in the product of the product of reactions, including multiser peactions) involving carbonyls and phosophorus yides (Mittig reaction) Product when bases (Hydroxide, alloxide, evens L					10303	I mai Lxam
4. Carbonyl Reactions: Predict the products for reactions (including multi-step reactions) of ketones and aldehydes with the following types of compounds: a. Hydride reducing agents (NaBH4, LiAlH4) b. Organomagnesium reagents (Grignard reagents) c. HCN d. Water under acid or base conditions (reversible hydrate formation) e. Alcohols (reversible hemiactal and acetal formation, including cyclic hemiacetals and acetals; and the reverse reactions involving acetal hydrolysis) f. Amines (reversible aminol and imine formation, including cyclic aminols and imines, and the reverse reaction involving imine hydrolysis) 5. Mechanisms: Be able to draw mechanisms for carbonyl reactions listed above, including the reverse reaction, including those involving rings. Major mechanisms include addition (annionic or acid-catalyzed), elimination, and substitution reactions. 6. Demonstrate/apply understanding of whether a mechanism is anionic or cationic. 7. Rank the relative reactivities of aldehydes, ketones, and esters. 8. Demonstrate/apply understanding of voluthers a mechanism is anionic or cationic. 10. Draw the starting materials that would tract to produce a given product. 11. Synthesis Design: Given a starting chemical, suggest reactants or sequences of reactions/reactants that could transform the starting material into a target product. 12. Retrosynthesis: Design syntheses of targets, given a restricted pool of allowed starting materials that would react to produce a given for a target product. 12. Retrosynthesis: Design syntheses of targets, given a restricted pool of allowed starting materials that would tract to produce a given a restricted pool of allowed starting materials that could transform the starting material into a target product. 13. Acid-Base: Predict and rank acidities and basicities of ketones, esters and 1,3-deathonyl compounds relative to other acids and bases; predict when acidbase reactions will on won't be product favored; apply understanding of cquilibria. 14. Predict the products (mult	4. Carbonyl Reactions: Predict the products for reactions (including multi-step reactions) of ketones and aldehydes with the following types of compounds: a. Hydride reducing agents (NaBH4, LiAIH44) b. Organomagnesium reagents (Grignard reagents) c. HCN d. Water under acid or base conditions (reversible hydrate formation) e. Alcohols (reversible hemiactal and acetal formation, including cyclic hemiacutals and acetals; and the reverse reactions involving acetal hydrolysis) f. Amines (reversible hemiacutal mad acetal formation, including cyclic aminols and imines, and the reverse reaction involving imine bydrobysis) f. Amines (reversible aminol and imine formation, including cyclic aminols and imines, and the reverse reaction involving imine bydrobysis) f. Amines (reversible aminol and imine formation, including cyclic aminols and imines, and the reverse reaction involving imine bydrobysis) f. Amines (reversible aminol and imine formation, and substitution reactions. Demonstrate apply understanding of whether a mechanism is anionic or cationic. Rank the relative reactivities of alchydes, ketones, and esters. Demonstrate unperstanding application of protection and deprotection procedures. Demonstrate unperstanding application of protection and deprotection procedures. Condensations Condensations Condensations of Enols and Enolate 10. The west starting materials. (Presumably involving carbonyls) 4. Acid-Base: Predict and rank acidities and basicities of ketones, esters and 1,3-discident when bases (Presumably involving carbonyls) 14. Predict when bases (Presumably involving carbonyls) 15. Fredict when bases (Presumably involving activation) 16. Mechanisms: Draw mechanisms for each of the above reactions 17. Predict when bases (funding usage of LDA as base) 18. Process reactions involving [3,-discrebonyls, including ester hydrolysis and thermal decarboxylation of 1,3-carbonyl acids. 19. Process keto-enol equilibration and mechanism, and rank amounts of enol. Chemical Tests: Identify possibl					1 Achieve	
reactions) of ketones and aldehydes with the following types of compounds: a. Hydride reducing agents (NaBH4, LiaH49) b. Organomagnesium reagents (Grignard reagents) c. HCN d. Water under acid or base conditions (reversible hydrate formation) e. Alcohols (reversible hemiactal and acetal formation, including cyclic hemiacetals and acetals; and the reverse reactions involving acetal hydrolysis) f. Amines (reversible aminol and imine formation, including cyclic aminols and imines, and the reverse reaction involving imine hydrolysis) 5. Mechanisms: Be able to draw mechanisms for carbonyl reactions listed above, including the reverse reaction involving imine hydrolysis) 5. Mechanisms: Be able to draw mechanisms for carbonyl reactions listed above, including the reverse reaction, including those involving rings. Major mechanisms include addition (anionic or acid-catalyzed), elimination, and substitution reactions. 6. Demonstrate understanding/application of protection and deprotection procedures. 9. Chemical Tests: Identify structure based on tests (including DNP and Tollens Tests) 10. Draw the starting materials that would react to produce a given product. 11. Synthesis Design: Given a starting chemical, suggest reactants or sequences of reactions/reactants that could transform the starting material into a target product. 12. Retrosynthesis: Design syntheses of targets, given a restricted pool of allowed starting materials. (Presumably involving carbonyls.) 13. Vacid-Base: Predict and rank acidities and bases: predict when acid/base reactions will or won't be product flavored; apply understanding of equilibria. 14. Predict the products (multi-reactions sequences may be involved) when enolate anions react with the following electrophiles: 15. Predict the products (multi-rections sequences may be involved) when enolate anions react with the following electrophiles: 16. Mechanisms: Draw mechanisms for each of the above reactions 17. Predict the product flavored; including intramolecular versions) 18.	reactions) of ketones and aldehydes with the following types of compounds: a. Hydride roducing agents (NaBH4, LixIMP) b. Organomagnesium reagents (Grignard reagents) c. HCN d. Water under acid or base conditions (reversible hydrate formation) e. Alcohols (veresrible hemitactal and acetal formation, including cyclic hemitacetals and acetals; and the reverse reactions involving acetal hydrolysis) f. Amines (reversible aminol and imine formation, including cyclic aminols and imines, and the reverse reaction involving imine hydrolysis) 5. Mechanisms: Be able to draw mechanisms for carbonyl reactions listed above, including the reverse reaction, including those involving rings. Major mechanisms include addition (aminoir or acid-taulayced), elimination, and substitution reactions. 6. Demonstrate/apply understanding of whether a mechanism is anionic or cationic. 7. Rank the relative reactivities of aldelydes, ketones, and esters. 8. Demonstrate understanding/application of protection and deprotection procedures. 9. Chemical Tests: Identify structure based on tests (including DNP and Tollens Tests) 10. Draw the starting materials that would react to produce a given product. 11. Synthesis Design: Given a starting chemical, suggest reactants or sequences of reactions/reactants that could transform the starting material into a target product, and the starting materials. (Presumably involving carbonyls) 13. acidabonyl compounds relative to other acids and bases; predict when acid/base reactions will a worn? be product furcored; apply understanding of capulibrium. 14. Predict when bases (hydroxide, alkoxide, versus LDA) will afford "complete" versus and include and base reactions will a worn? be product forcored; apply understanding of capulibrium. 15. Predict the products (multi-reactions sequences may be involved) when enolate arious react with the following electrophiles: 16. Mechanisms: Draw mechanisms for each of the above reactions 17. Predict the products flowed control and photophory slydes (Witig react			4			
a. Hydride reducing agents (NaBH4, LiAIH4) b. Organomagnesium reagents (Grignard reagents) c. HCN d. Water under acid or base conditions (reversible hydrate formation) e. Alcohols (reversible hemiactal and acetal formation, including cyclic hemiacactals and acetals; and the reverse reactions involving acetal hydrolysis) f. Amines (reversible aminol and imine formation, including cyclic aminols and imines, and the reverse reaction involving mine hydrolysis) f. Amines, (reversible aminol and imine formation, including cyclic aminols and imines, and the reverse reaction involving mine hydrolysis) f. Mechanisms: Be able to draw mechanisms for carbonyl reactions listed above, including the reverse reaction, including those involving rings. Major mechanisms include addition (anionic or acid-catalyzed), elimination, and substitution reactions. f. Rank the relative reactivities of aldehydes, ketones, and esters. Demonstrate understanding/application of protection and deprotection procedures. Embedding of the product of the starting material into a target product. Synthesis Design: Given a starting chemical, suggest reactants or sequences of reactions/reactants that could transform the starting material into a target product. Retrosynthesis: Design syntheses of targets, given a restricted pool of allowed starting materials. (Prosumably involving carbonyls.) Acid-Base: Predict and rank acidities and basicities of ketones, esters and 1,3-dicarbonyl compounds relative to other acids and bases; predict when acid/base reactions will or won't be product favored; apply understanding of equilibria. Acid-Base: Predict and rank acidities and basicities of ketones, esters and 1,3-dicarbonyl compounds relative to other acids and bases; predict when acid/base reactions will or won't be product favored; apply understanding of equilibria. Predict when bases (hydroxide, alkoxide, versus LDA) will afford "complete" versus small equilibrium" versus zero population of enolate amions react with the following electrophiles: Prot	a. Hydride reducing agents (NaBH4_LiXIH4) b. Organomagnesium reagents (Grignard reagents) c. HCN d. Water under acid or buse conditions (reversible hydrate formation) c. Alcohols (reversible hemiactal and acetal formation, including cyclic hemiacetals and acetals; and the reverse reactions involving acetal hydrolysis) f. Arnines (reversible hemiactal and acetal formation, including cyclic aminols and imines, and the reverse reaction involving imine hydrolysis) 5. Mechanisms: Be able to draw mechanisms for carbonyl reactions listed above, including the reverse reaction, including those involving rings. Major mechanisms include addition (anionic or acid-catalyzed), elimination, and substitution reactions. 6. Demonstrate understanding/application of protection and deprotection procedures. 9. Chemical Tests: Identify structure based on tests (including DNP and Tollens Tests) 10. Draw the starting materials that would react to produce a given product. 11. Synthesis Design: Given a starting chemical, suggest reactants or sequences of reactions/reactants that could transform the starting material into a target product. 12. Retrosynthesis: Design syntheses of largets, given a restricted pool of allowed starting materials. (Presumably involving carbonyls.) 13. Acideabase: Predict and rank acidities of ketones, esters and 1,3-dicarbonyl compounds relative to other acids and bases; predict when acid/base reactions will or won't be product flowored; apply understanding of equilibrium. 14. Predict when bases (hydroxide, alkoxide, versus LDA) will afford "complete" versus "mall equilibrium" versus zero population of enolate anion react with the following electrophiles: 15. Proton (raccmization, reversible enol formation) 16. Mechanisms: Draw mechanisms for each of the above reactions 17. Predict the product for tractions (including intramolecular versions) 18. Predict the product for reactions, lincluding intramolecular versions) 19. Process reactions involving al., adicarbonyls, including ester hydrolysis and thermal deca			т.			
b. Organomagnesium reagents (Grignard reagents) c. HCN d. Water under acid or base conditions (reversible hydrate formation) e. Alcohols (reversible hemiactal and acetal formation, including cyclic hemiacetals and acetals; and the reverse reactions involving acetal hydrolysis) f. Amines (reversible aminol and imine formation, including cyclic aminols and imines, and the reverse reaction involving imine hydrolysis) 5. Mechanisms: Be able to draw mechanisms for carbonyl reactions listed above, including the reverse reaction, including those involving rings. Major mechanisms include addition (anionic or acid-catalyzed), climination, and substitution reactions. 6. Demonstrate understanding of whether a mechanism is anionic or cationic. 7. Rank the relative reactivities of aldehydes, ketones, and esters. 8. Demonstrate understanding of whether a mechanism is anionic or cationic. 7. Rank the relative reactivities of aldehydes, ketones, and esters. 8. Demonstrate understanding of venture based on tests (including DNP and Tollens Tests) 10. Draw the starting materials that would react to produce a given product. 11. Synthesis Design syntheses of targets, given a restricted pool of allowed starting materials. (Presumably involving carbonyls.) 12. Retrosynthesis: Design syntheses of targets, given a restricted pool of allowed starting materials. (Presumably involving carbonyls.) 13. Acid-Base: Predict and rank acidities and basicities of ketones, esters and 1,3-dicarbonyl compounds relative to other acids and bases; predict when acidit when the following carbonyls in the product flavored; apply understanding of equilibria. 14. Predict the products (multi-reactions sequences may be involved) when enolate anions react with the following electrophilies: 15. Predict the products (multi-reactions sequences may be involved) when enolate anions react with the following electrophilies: 16. Mechanisms: Draw mechanisms for each of the above reactions 17. Predict the product for reactions (including multiser practions) involving c	b. Organomagnesium reagents (Grignard reagents) c. HCN d. Water under acid or base conditions (reversible hydrate formation) e. Alcohols (verersible hemicated and acetal formation, including cyclic hemiacetals and acetals; and the reverse reactions involving acetal hydrolysis) f. Amines (reversible aminol and imine formation, including cyclic aminols and imines, and the reverse reaction involving imine hydrolysis) 5. Mechanisms: Be able to draw mechanisms for carbonyl reactions listed above, including the reverse reaction, including those involving rings. Major mechanisms include addition (annion: or acid-catalyzed), elimination, and substitution reactions. 6. Demonstrate/apply understanding of whether a mechanism is anionic or cationic. 7. Rank the relative reactivities of alchydes, lettones, and esters. 8. Demonstrate understanding/application of protection and deprotection procedures. 9. Chemical Tests: Identify structure based on tests (including DNP and Tollens Tests) 10. Draw the starting materials that would react to produce a given product. 11. Synthesis Design: Given a starting chemical, suggest reactants or sequences of reactions/reactants that could transform the starting material into a target product. 12. Retrosynthesis: Design syntheses of targets, given a restricted pool of allowed starting materials. (Presumably involving carbonyls.) 13. Aidiarbonyl compounds relative to other acids and bases; predict when acid/base reactions will or won't be product frozered; and the starting materials. 14. Predict when bases (hydroxide, alkoxide, versus LDA) will afford "complete" versus "mall ceuilibrium" versus zero population of enolate anion 15. Predict the products (multi-reactions sequences may be involved) when enolate anions react with the following electrophiles: 16. Mechanisms: Draw mechanisms for each of the above reactions 17. Predict the product for reactions (including multi-reactions) 18. Alchieve homework problems 19. Fasters (Claisien reactions, including intramnolecular versions) 19. Fasters					problems	
c. HČN d. Water under acid or base conditions (reversible hydrate formation) e. Alcohols (reversible hemiactal and acetal formation, including cyclic hemiacetals and acetals, and the reverse reactions involving acetal hydrolysis) f. Amines (reversible aminol and imine formation, including cyclic aminols and imines, and the reverse reaction involving imine hydrolysis) 5. Mechanisms: Be able to draw mechanisms for carbonyl reactions listed above, including the reverse reaction, including those involving rings. Major mechanisms include addition (amionic or acid-catalyzed), elimination, and substitution reactions. Demonstrate/apply understanding/dryblication of protection and deprotection procedures. Demonstrate understanding/application of protection and deprotection procedures. Demonstrates: Identify structure based on tests (including DNP and Tollens Tests) Desponstrate understanding/application of protection and deprotection procedures. Permoter structure based on tests (including DNP and Tollens Tests) Demonstrates: Identify structure based on tests (including application of a reactions of a reactions/reventable) in the starting material into a target product. Retrosynthesis: Design syntheses of targets, given a restricted pool of allowed starting materials. (Presumably involving carbonyls) and Enolate 13. Acid-Base: Predict and rank acidities and bases; predict when acid/base reactions will or won't be product for mation of enolate anion for Enolate and Enolate 14. Predict when bases (hydroxide, alkoxide, versus LDA) will afford "complete" versus "small equilibrium" versus zero population of enolate anion for fine the products (multi-reactions sequences may be involved) when enolate anion	d. Water under acid or base conditions (reversible hydrate formation) e. Alcohols (reversible hemiactal and acetal formation, including cyclic hemiacetals and acetals; and the reverse reactions involving acetal hydrolysis) f. Amines (reversible aminol and imine formation, including cyclic aminols and imines, and the reverse reaction involving imine hydrolysis) 5. Mechanisms: Be able to draw mechanisms for carbonyl reactions listed above, including the reverse reaction, including theory including the single mechanism is anionic or actionic. 6. Demostrate valepte understanding of whether a mechanism is anionic or actionic. 7. Rank the relative reactivities of alchydes, ketones, and esters. 8. Demostrate understanding/application of protection and deprotection procedures. 9. Chemical Tests: Identify structure based on tests (including DNP and Tollens Tests) 10. Draw the starting materials that would react to produce a given product. 11. Synthesis Design: Given a sturting chemical, suggest reactants or sequences of reactions/cactants that could transform the starting material into a target product. 12. Retrosynthesis: Design syntheses of fargets, given a restricted pool of allowed starting materials. (Presumably involving carbonyls.) 13. Acid-Bass: Predict and rank acidities and basicities of ketones, esters and 1,3-dicarbonyl compounds relative to other acids and bases; predict when acid-base reactions will or worn't be product favored; apply understanding of equilibria. 14. Predict when bases (hydroxide, alkoxide, versus LDA) will afford "complete" versus sets online 15. Predict the products (multi-reactions sequences may be involved) when enolate anions react with the following electrophiles: 16. Mechanisms: Draw mechanisms for each of the above reactions 17. Predict the product for reactions (including unitramolecular versions) 18. Process reactions involving 1,3-dicarbonyls, including intramolecular versions) 19. Esters (Claisen reactions, (including unitramolecular versions) 20. Chemical Tests: Identify poss					5 Pools	
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5. Mechanisms: Be able to draw mechanisms for carbonyl reactions listed above, including the reverse reaction, including those involving rings. Major mechanisms include addition (anionic or acid-catalyzed), climination, and substitution reactions. 6. Demonstrate/apply understanding of whether a mechanism is anionic or cationic. 7. Rank the relative reactivities of aldehydes, ketones, and esters. 8. Demonstrate understanding/application of protection and deprotection procedures. 9. Chemical Tests: Identify structure based on tests (including DNP and Tollens Tests) 10. Draw the starting materials that would react to produce a given product. 11. Synthesis Design: Given a starting chemical, suggest reactants or sequences of reactions/reactants that could transform the starting material into a target product. 12. Retrosynthesis: Design syntheses of targets, given a restricted pool of allowed starting materials. (Presumably involving carbonyls.) 13. Acid-Base: Predict and rank acidities and basicities of ketones, esters and 1,3-dicarbonyls of Enols and Enolate 14. Predict when bases (hydroxide, alkoxide, versus LDA) will afford "complete" versus "small equilibrium" versus zero population of enolate anion react with the following electrophiles: 15. Predict the products (multi-reactions sequences may be involved) when enolate anions react with the following electrophiles: 16. Proton (racemization, reversible enol formation) 17. Halogen (including polyhalogenatin) 18. Predict the product for reactions, including intramolecular versions) 19. Esters (Claisen reactions, including intramolecular versions) 10. Mechanisms: Draw mechanisms for each of the above reactions 11. In-lecture problems 12. In-lecture problems 13. Practice 14. Achieve homework 15. Book practice 16. Achieve homework 17. Predict the product for reactions (including multistep reactions) 18. Process reactions involving 1,3-dicarbonyls, including ester hydrolysis and thermal decarboxylation of 1,3-carbonyl acids. 19. Process keto-eno	5. Mechanisms: Be able to draw mechanisms for carbonyl reactions listed above, including the reverse reaction, including those involving rings. Major mechanisms include addition (anionic or acid-catalyzed), elimination, and substitution reactions. 6. Demonstrate/apply understanding of whether a mechanism is anionic or cationic. 7. Rank the relative reactivities of aldehydes, ketones, and esters. 8. Demonstrate understanding/application of protection and deprotection procedures. 9. Chemical Tests: Identify structure based on tests (including DNP and Tollens Tests) 10. Draw the starting materials that would react to produce a given product. 11. Synthesis Design: Given a starting chemical, suggest reactants or sequences of reactions/reactants that could transform the starting material into a target product. 12. Retrosynthesis: Design syntheses of targets, given a restricted pool of allowed starting materials. (Presumably involving carbonyls.) 13. Acid-Base: Predict and rank acidities and bases; predict when acididase reactions will or won't be product favored; apply understanding of equilibria. 14. Predict when bases (hydroxide, alkoxide, versus LDA) will afford "complete" versus "small equilibrium" versus zero population of enolate anion. 15. Predict the products (multi-reactions sequences may be involved) when enolate anions react with the following electrophiles: 16. Proton (racemization, reversible enol formation) 17. Predict the products (multi-reactions sequences may be involved) when enolate anions react with the following electrophiles: 18. Proton (racemization, reversible enol formation) 19. Esters (Claisen reactions, including intramolecular versions) 10. Mechanisms: Draw mechanisms for each of the above reactions 11. In-lecture problems 12. Tradict the product for reactions (including multiset practiculons) involving carbonyls; and phosophorus ylides (Wittig reaction) 19. Process reactions involving 1,3-dicarbonyls, including ester hydrolysis and thermal decarboxylation of 1,3-carbonyls acid. 19. Proces						
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TEST FOUR SKILLS/OBJECTIVES / OUTCOMES / COMPETENCIES
 The list should not be viewed as exhaustive; anything that is addressed in the notes and is not designated either in the notes or in the lectures as "not test responsible" should be considered to be fair game for test assessment.

	notes of in	the lectures as "not test responsible" should be considered to be fair gan	1	
		TEST FOUR	Self- Assessment	Graded Assessment
19	Amines	1. Nomenclature: Name amines, and draw structures given names.	1. In-lecture	Achieve
		2. Physical Properties: Predict and rank relative boiling points and	problems	homework
		solubilities of amines compounds relative to other organic structures.	•	
		3. Contrast physical properties of amines with those of ammonium salts.	2. Practice sets	Test 4
		4. Acid-Base: Predict and rank basicities of amines and acidity of	online	
		ammoniums relative to other bases and acids.		Final Exam
		5. Determine nitrogen atom hybridization and lone-pair hybridizaton; and	3. Practice	
		apply to amine basicity and ammonium acidity.	Tests	
		6. Amine Reactions: Predict the products or identify starting materials for		
		for reactions (including multi-step reactions) of amines, including with	4. Achieve	
		proton donors (acid-base); carbonys (imine formation); alkyl halides	homework	
		(alkylation and polyalkylation); acid chlorides (amide formation);	problems	
		carboxylic acids (acylation, amide formation); and carbonyl in the		
		presence of H+/NaBH3CN (reductive amination).	5. Book	
		7. Amine Synthesis: Demonstrate understanding of amine synthesis.	practice	
		This could involve predicting a product, specifying a starting material,	problems	
		designating an appropriate reactant, or proposing an effective synthesis.		
		Major amine precursors include carbonyls (reductive amination; 1°, 2°,		
		or 3° amines possible); amides (1°, 2°, or 3° amines); nitro compounds		
		(1°); alkyl halides and ammonia (1°), and nitriles (1°).		
		8. Mechanisms: Be able to draw mechanisms for reactions including acid-		
		base reactions; alkylation; polyalkylation; and acylation.		
		9. Draw the starting materials that would react to produce a given product.		
		10. Synthesis Design: Given a starting chemical, suggest reactants or		
		sequences of reactions/reactants that could transform the starting		
		material into a target product.		
		11. Retrosynthesis: Design syntheses of targets, given a restricted pool of		
	a 1 1:	allowed starting materials.		
20,	Carboxylic	12. Nomenclature: Name carboxylic acids, esters, and carboxylates; and	1. In-lecture	Test 4
21	Acids and	draw structures given names.	problems	E: 1E
	Carboxylic	13. Physical Properties: Predict and rank relative boiling points and	2 D 4	Final Exam
	Acid	solubilities of carboxylic acids relative to other organic structures.	2. Practice sets	
	Derivatives	14. Acid-Base: Predict and rank acidity of carboxylic acids and basicity of carboxylates relative to other bases and acids.	online	
		15. Diagnose how electron donors or withdrawers impact acidity/basicity.	3. Practice	
		16. Determine which version of an amino acid monomer exists at different	Tests	
		pH's	10818	
		17. Carboxylic Acid Synthesis: Use chemical equations to demonstrate	4. Achieve	
		understanding of carboxylic acid synthesis reactions, including:	homework	
		hydrolysis of acid chlorides, anhydrides, esters, or amides under	problems	
		neutral, acidic, or basic conditions; oxidation of alcohol, alkene, or	proorems	
		alkyl benzenes; carboxylation of Grignard reagents; hydrolysis of	5. Book	
		nitriles; or hydrolysis/decarboxylation of 1,3-diesters.	practice	
		18. Carboxylic Acid Reactions: Use chemical equations to demonstrate	problems	
		understanding of carboxylic acid reactions, including direct or indirect	1	
		conversion to acid chlorides; anhydrides; esters; amides.		
		19. Interconversions among Carboxylic Acids and Derivatives: Use		
		chemical equations to predict products, identify starting materials, and		
		design pathways for interconversions between carboxylic acids, acid		
		chlorides; anhydrides; esters; amides, and carboxylates.		
		20. Mechanisms: Be able to draw mechanisms for interconversions		
		between carboxylic acids, acid chlorides; anhydrides; esters; amides,		
		and carboxylates, including "downhill" reactions and acid-catalyzed		
		"lateral" conversions within the ClAvENO series.		
		21. Draw the starting materials that would react to produce a given product.		
		22. Synthesis Design: Given a starting chemical, suggest reactants or		
		sequences of reactions/reactants that could transform the starting		
		material into a target product.		
		23. Retrosynthesis: Design syntheses of targets, given a restricted pool of		
		allowed starting materials.		

Safety & Procedural Information

<u>MSUM Sexual Violence Policy</u>: Acts of sexual violence are intolerable. MSUM expects all members of the campus community to act in a manner that does not infringe on the rights of others. We are committed to eliminating all acts of sexual violence.

MSUM faculty and staff are concerned about the well-being and development of our students. We are obligated to share information with the MSUM Title IX Coordinator in certain situations to help ensure that the students' safety and welfare is being addressed, consistent with the requirements of the law. These disclosures include but are not limited to reports of sexual assault, relationship violence, and stalking. If you have experienced or know someone who has experienced sexual violence, services and resources are available. You may also choose to file a report. For further information, contact Lynn Peterson, Title IX Coordinator, petrsnly@mnstate.edu; 218-477-2967, or Ashley Atteberry, Director of Student Conduct & Resolution, ashley.atteberry@mnstate.edu; 218-477-2174; both located in Flora Frick 153. Additional information is available online mnstate.edu/titleix.

Bias Incident Statement: A bias incident is an act of bigotry, harassment, or intimidation that is motivated in whole or in part by bias based on an individual's or group's actual or perceived race, color, creed, religion, national origin, sex, gender, age, marital status, disability, public assistance status, veteran status, sexual orientation, or familial status. If you are a student who has experienced or witnessed a hate or bias incident, we want to address the incident and provide you with resources. Contact the Campus Diversity Officer, Jered Pigeon (jered.pigeon@mnstate.edu, 218-477-2047, 114 CMU) or the Dean of Students, Kara Gravley-Stack (kara.gravleystack@mnstate.edu, 218-477-4222, 153 Flora Frick Hall). Additional information is available at: https://www2.mnstate.edu/oscar/.

<u>Student Grievance/Complaint Process:</u> This general procedure is applicable only to those administrative actions for which no special grievance procedure has been established. Special procedures have been established for certain academic (e.g., graduation, grades), student conduct, discrimination/harassment, and employment related matters. Students desiring to appeal actions or procedures of University administrative offices must meet with the following officials, continuing up the hierarchy as necessary to resolve the issues.

Academic Affairs

- 1. Department Chair of the academic discipline in which the problem arose
- 2. Dean of that college discipline
- 3. Provost and Senior Vice President for Academic Affairs
- 4. President

Administrative Affairs

- 1. Director of specific area
- 2. Vice President for Administrative Affairs
- 3. President

Student Affairs

- 1. Director of specific area
- 2. Vice President for Student Affairs
- 3. President

This process can also be found in the Policies and Procedures section of the <u>Student Handbook</u> (p. 12) (mnstate.edu/student-handbook/).

<u>Building Emergency Plans:</u> Whether taking your courses online, hybrid, Hyflex, or face-to-face, you may find yourself on campus at some point, so best to be prepared and aware. Building floor plans showing emergency exit routes, fire extinguisher locations and fire alarm pull stations are conspicuously located in classrooms, labs, conference rooms, departmental main offices and residence halls. The Emergency Preparedness Guides (flip style booklets) are located with the maps. Please review the floor plans as well as the guide so you know how to respond in an emergency to help protect yourself and others. If you have questions, please contact Ryan Nelson, Director of Public Safety, at ryan.neslon@mnstate.edu or 218-477-5869. (mnstate.edu/public-safety/).