# ORGANIC CHEMISTRY II ONLINE SUMMER: CHEMISTRY 360-SYLLABUS Online Class - Summer 2019 (Course ID = 000230, CHEM360-01)

Dr. Craig P. Jasperse

web: <a href="http://web.mnstate.edu/jasperse@mnstate.edu">http://web.mnstate.edu/jasperse@nnstate.edu</a>
Office Hours: M-H 9:30-12
Office: Hagen 407J
Telephone: (218) 477-2230

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# ORGANIC CHEMISTRY II ONLINE SUMMER: CHEMISTRY 350-SYLLABUS Online Class - Summer 2019 (Course ID = 000230, CHEM360-01)

Dr. Craig P. Jasperse	Web: <a href="http://web.mnstate.edu/jasperse/Online/chem360online-Summer.htm">http://web.mnstate.edu/jasperse/Online/chem360online-Summer.htm</a>
Office: Hagen 407J	e-mail: mailto:jasperse@mnstate.edu
Telephone: (218) 477-2230	Office Hours: M-H 9:30-12

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 7<sup>th</sup> edition OR 6<sup>th</sup> edition, by Wade (Note: if you have a different Wade edition, or a version of Carey's Organic Chemistry as used at NDSU, 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: <a href="http://web.mnstate.edu/jasperse/Required-Text-and-Materials.pdf">http://web.mnstate.edu/jasperse/Required-Text-and-Materials.pdf</a>
- 2) Solutions Manual: "Solutions Manual, Organic Chemistry." Get the edition that matches the textbook edition you buy. (In other words, if you have 8<sup>th</sup> edition test, make sure you get the 8<sup>th</sup> edition solution manual, etc.)
- 3) Online "Sapling" homework. http://www2.saplinglearning.com

#### Test Schedule

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

- See later pages suggested 5-, 8-, 10-, or 11-week testing schedules. The schedule is very flexible.
- See later pages for a longer, more detailed description of course topics and objectives.

Grading Summary		<u>Tentative letter grades</u>
Tests 1-4	350 points	A/A- ≥90%
Take-Home Quizzes	20 points	B-/B/B+ ≥80%
Online homework	50 points (prorated)	C-/C/C+ ≥70%
No cumulative final	420 Points Total	D-/D/D+ ≥56%

#### • The instructor may lower but will not raise the percentage required for a letter grade.

Jasperse website: http://web.mnstate.edu/jasperse/Online/chem360online-summer.htm This will link to:

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

Student Learning Outcomes/Course Objectives: The course is course is the second semester of a fairly standard two-semester lecture course designed for science majors, including chemistry and biology majors, and including those preparing for health professions. 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 20-25. 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

# 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, if you bought the cheaper Version 7 (or 6): http://web.mnstate.edu/jasperse/Chem360/Other%20Books-Problems%20and%20Readings%20342/Other%20Books-Problems%20and%20Readings.htm	Reading
/ideo	1 0 1	Assignment
	TEST 1 LECTURES. Alcohol Chemistry. Synthesis, Reactions, Retrosynthesis	
1	Intro; Structure, Nomenclature, Properties, Weak Acidity of Alcohols	10.1-10.6
2	Synthesis of Alcohols; Organometallic Reactions.	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  Miscellandow Chamical Tests Multistan Synthesis	11.5-11.9
7 8	Miscellaneous; Chemical Tests; Multistep Synthesis Retrosynthetic Analysis	11.10, 11.14
9	Catchup, Multistep Synthesis Problems	Catchup
	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	
	1H NMR Overview: Chemical Shift, Integration, and Splitting; 1H NMR Problem Solving	13.5-8
	H-NMR Interpretation and Problem Solving	13.5-8
	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
	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	саспир
	TEST 3 LECTURES. Carbonyls Chemistry; Enolates.	
17	Ketones/Aldehydes. Nomenclature, Properties, Intro.	18.1-7
	Synthesis of Ketones/Aldehydes.	18.7-11
19	Reactions of Ketones/Aldehydes	18.13-18
20	Carbonyls, Carbohydrates, and Condensation Polymers	18.19-20
21 22	Catchup; Enols and Enolates Intro. Acid/Base Considerations; Proton as Electrophile	22.1-2, 22.1
23	Enols and Enolates Intro. Acid/Base Considerations; Proton as Electrophile Halogenation; Alkylation; Double Activation; Ester Hydrolysis; Decarboxylation	22.1-2, 22.1 22.3, 5, 15-1
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	
	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, 16-1
31 32	Diazonium Chemistry; Amine Synthesis by Reductive Amination of Carbonyls	19.16-18
	More Synthesis of Amines Carboxylic Acids: Nomenclature; Properties; *ACIDITY*; Salts; Soap; SYNTHESIS	19.18 20.1-5
34	Acid Synthesis; Reactions	20.1-3
	Reactions of Acids: Nucleophilic Acyl Substitution; Carboxylic Acid Derivatives	20.13-15; 21.1
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 <b>Test 4 Practice Tests</b> : V1, V2, V3	
	There is NO Cumulative Final Exam for the Summer Course.	

#### Testing: Either Live at MSUM or PROCTORED for distance students. Testing will NOT be online.

- 1. <u>Testing</u> is one aspect of this "online" class that <u>cannot be done online</u>. The nature of organic chemistry requires drawing/illustrating complex structures for chemicals and electron movements during reaction mechanisms. As such it is not conducive to multiple-choice or short-answer questions that are conveniently viewed and answered online. Further, the flexible "asynchronous" scheduling means that some students will take a test before some others; hand-written tests that are proctored and collected upon completion are good for test security.
- 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.
  - 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. Three Testing options

- a. Testing at MSUM: Monday, Wednesday or Friday at 11 am, Hagen 405/407J.
  - With the flexible, asynchronous test scheduling, different students will be ready for tests at different times. The next available Monday, Wednesday or Friday will always be an opportunity. (Exception: June 12-14, I'll be gone for son's wedding!)
  - I will use a nice conference room (Hagen 405) by my office (Hagen 407J).
- b. <u>Special Arrangement Testing at MSUM</u> at times other than M/W/F 11:00am. Depending on my schedule and availability, feel free to at least ask if you could take a test at a time that works better for you. I will probably say yes! Most M-F between 9-5 can work.
- c. **Proctored Testing**, local to you: You would make the arrangements. Arrange to have your tests proctored, typically at a local college, library, church or high school.
  - 1) Most colleges have proctoring services.
  - 2) Many public libraries are willing to provide proctoring services
  - 3) 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 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! ①)
  - 4) For proctored tests, I will normally email a copy of the test to the proctor who will print the test. After the test is done the proctor will scan and email me the answers and destroy the printed copy.
  - 5) Because it takes some time to communicate with the proctor, to load and send copies of tests, and for the proctor to print them, it helps to have some advance notice. (Maybe if you email me on Friday night that you've got a proctored test set up for Saturday afternoon I'll get it sent and it will be printed and ready for you; but don't totally count on it! ③)

#### 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.

**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): http://web.mnstate.edu/jasperse/Online/chem360online-Summer.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 ("Sapling"):
    - 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: <a href="http://web.mnstate.edu/jasperse/Online/RegistrationDistanceStudents-Summer.pdf">http://web.mnstate.edu/jasperse/Online/RegistrationDistanceStudents-Summer.pdf</a>
    - Jasperse video explaining: <a href="http://coursecast.mnstate.edu/Panopto/Pages/Viewer.aspx?id=9f89af14-8cdf-45c2-a6ff-a42b2fbfb9de">http://coursecast.mnstate.edu/Panopto/Pages/Viewer.aspx?id=9f89af14-8cdf-45c2-a6ff-a42b2fbfb9de</a>
  - b. Order books (used textbook and solutions manual).
    - Amazon links: <a href="http://web.mnstate.edu/jasperse/Required-Text-and-Materials.pdf">http://web.mnstate.edu/jasperse/Required-Text-and-Materials.pdf</a>
  - c. Sign up for Sapling Online Homework: <a href="http://www2.saplinglearning.com">http://www2.saplinglearning.com</a>
  - 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 following websites:
    - Lecture Videos + Homework: http://web.mnstate.edu/jasperse/Online/Lectures360online-summer.html
    - o Main website: http://web.mnstate.edu/jasperse/Online/chem360online-Summer.htm
  - g. View the video in which I talk through the syllabus and the course.
    - Access from Lecture Video site: http://web.mnstate.edu/jasperse/Online/Lectures360online-summer.html
    - o Maybe set the play speed at x1.5, or fast forward through parts!
  - h. View Jasperse personal introduction video (with face showing! ②):
    - o https://mediaspace.minnstate.edu/media/350-online+Face-with-Voice-Personal-Intro/1 sasxj5r1

#### 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
  - http://web.mnstate.edu/jasperse/Online/Lectures360online-summer.html
  - After each lecture, review the material
- d. Do lots of Practice/Homework Problems
  - Many sample practice problems integrated into the lectures
  - Required Sapling 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): <a href="http://web.mnstate.edu/jasperse/Online/Quizzes360Online.html">http://web.mnstate.edu/jasperse/Online/Quizzes360Online.html</a>
- 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 August 2, 2019)
- 2. The "Official" semester start date is either May 22 (full-term section) or June 11 (8-week section), 2019
  - But you can start earlier, much earlier, if you want
- 3. Semester Completion date: August 2, 2019.
  - a. You can finish early, and you can start early (or late), but you MUST FINISH BY AUGUST 2
  - b. MSUM academic calendar: <a href="https://www.mnstate.edu/academiccalendars.aspx">https://www.mnstate.edu/academiccalendars.aspx</a>
- 4. YOU CAN START EARLY, AND/OR FINISH EARLY. (But must finish by August 2 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.
  - \*\*IF\*\* you want to complete both Organic I and also Organic II this summer, starting early will help a lot!
- 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 (August 2), 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 at 11:30am. Most other days of the week I can also schedule by arrangement between 10:30am-5pm.
  - You can adjust on the fly, to some degree. For example, suppose you were planning to take Test 1 on Friday, June 1, but you realized that if you could study more and take it on Monday June 4, 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 number of 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 Panopto Videos http://web.mnstate.edu/jasperse/Online/Lectures360online.html	Alternate Videos http://www.ndsu.edu/pubweb/~jasperse/Chem342/chem342-onlinelectures-2015.htm
Test 1	• Lectures 1-10	• Lectures 1-10
Test 2	• Lectures 11-16	• Lectures 10-16
Test 3	• Lectures 17-28	• Lectures 17-26
Test 4	Lectures 29-39	• Lectures 27-34

#### 5-week: (see following page for more detailed suggested schedule)

- This is geared for students who want BOTH Organic I AND Organic II during the same summer
- ~1 week per test
- On this schedule you might routinely be going through three lecture videos (hour-long) per day, plus reviewing them and doing Sapling homework. You may also need to be using some weekend time.
- First 4-5 days: Go through all lecture videos, Sapling online homework, and some extra practice sets.
- Days 5-7: Study a lot; go through all the practice sets; complete any quizzes or incomplete Sapling; review lecture video discussion on topics that don't make sense; do all the practice tests.
- Day 8: Take the actual test.
- Note: Test 2 is really a "half test" so should be completed more quickly
- Test 3 is very hard. It takes longer to understand and master the content. So don't complete Test 2 behind schedule. Test 3 will take extra long; test 2 doesn't have nearly as many lectures and shouldn't take as long.
- Note: If you really want to complete both Organic I and Organic II during the summer, but the pacing required for successful completion by August 2 proves to be too fast, contact Dr. Jasperse to discuss possible workarounds.

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

- ~Two weeks per test
- 8 days: Go through all lecture videos, Sapling 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 Sapling; review lecture video discussion on topics that don't make sense; do all the practice tests.
- Day 14: Take the actual test.
- Note: Test 2 is really a "half test" so should be completed more quickly, in less than two weeks
- Test 3 is very hard. It takes longer to understand and master the content. So don't complete Test 2 behind schedule. Test 3 will take extra long; test 2 doesn't have nearly as many lectures and shouldn't take as long.

#### 10-week: (see two pages later for more detailed suggested schedule)

- This would involve starting in mid-May (May 16?) and finishing July 20.
- Two-and-a-half weeks per average test (17 days)
- Days 1-11: Go through all lecture videos, Sapling online homework, and extra practice sets.
- Days 12-16: Study a lot; go through all the practice sets; complete any quizzes or incomplete Sapling; review lecture video discussion on topics that don't make sense; do all the practice tests. Then take the actual test.
- Note: Test 2 is really a "half test" so should be completed more quickly

#### ~11-week: (see two pages later for more detailed suggested schedule)

- This would involve starting mid-May (May 16?), and then using the most unrushed pace to finish by August 2.
- ~Two-and-a-half weeks per test (17 days)
- Days 1-11: Go through all lecture videos, Sapling online homework, and extra practice sets.
- Days 12-16: Study a lot; go through all the practice sets; complete any quizzes or incomplete Sapling; review lecture video discussion on topics that don't make sense; do all the practice tests. Then take the actual test.
- Note: Test 2 is really a "half test" so should be completed more quickly

#### Possible 5-week Schedule: June 21-August 2

- Geared towards students who are taking BOTH CHEM341-online and CHEM342-online during the same summer
- This schedule assumes use of ~5 weeks to complete CHEM360, beginning on June 21, and finishing on August 2. It assumes using the five weeks from May 16-June 20 to complete CHEM341-online.
- Starting sooner would sure help!

	Using 50-minute MSUM Panopto Videos http://web.mnstate.edu/jasperse/Online/Lectures360online-summer.html	Alternate Videos https://www.ndsu.edu/pubweb/~jasperse/Online/onlinelectures-342.htm
Test 1	• Lectures 1-10	Lectures 1-10
Friday June	Finish lectures/Sapling by/before Tuesday, June 26	
29	Digest/Practice/Integrate Wednesday-till-test	
Test 2	Lectures 11-16 (short, fewer, limited content)	Lectures 10-16
Monday	• Finish lectures/Sapling by Saturday, 6/23	
July 9	Digest/Practice/Integrate Sunday-till-test	
Test 3	Lectures 17-28 (longer, harder; much content)	Lectures 17-26
Wednesday	Finish lectures/Sapling by Saturday, July 14	
July 18	Digest/Practice/Integrate Sunday-till-test	
	• Lots of material on this one, so aggressively start needed.	
Test 4	• Lectures 29-39	Lectures 27-34
Friday	Finish viewing lectures by Monday, July 31	
August 2	Digest/Practice/Integrate Tuesday-till-test	

#### **Notes on the 5-week schedule:**

- On this schedule you might routinely be going through two-three lecture videos (hour-long) per day, plus reviewing them and doing Sapling homework. You may also need to be using some weekend time.
- Starting sooner than June 21 would help a lot. Starting Organic I early would relieve pressure on both O1 and O2.
- Test 2 has fewer lectures to cover, and Test 3 has a lot of material. If you could accelerate earlier on Test 2, you'd give yourself more time to prepare for Test 3.
- Normally you want to get through all of the lectures and Sapling homework material well before taking a test. Protect several days for reviewing, studying, putting it all together, practicing, doing practice tests, etc..
- Note: If you really want to complete both Organic I and Organic II during the summer, but the pacing required for successful completion by August 2 proves to be too fast, contact Dr. Jasperse to discuss possible workarounds.

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

- This should involve an average of at least one video lecture per day, weekends included.
- This schedule uses the full 8 weeks. It assumes not also taking CHEM350 during same summer.

	Using 50-minute MSUM Panopto Videos http://web.mnstate.edu/jasperse/Online/Lectures360online-summer.html	Alternate Videos https://www.ndsu.edu/pubweb/~jasperse/Online/onlinelectures-342.htm
Test 1	• Lectures 1-10	• Lectures 1-10
Tuesday	• Finish lectures/Sapling by Friday, June 15	
June 19	Digest/Practice/Integrate Thursday-till-test	
Test 2	• Lectures 11-16 (short, fewer, limited content)	• Lectures 10-16
Wednesday	• Finish lectures/Sapling by Saturday, 6/23	
June 27	Digest/Practice/Integrate Sunday-till-test	
Test 3	• Lectures 17-28 (longer, harder; much content)	• Lectures 17-26
Friday	Finish lectures/Sapling by Sunday, July 8	
July 13	Digest/Practice/Integrate Tuesday-till-test	
Test 4	• Lectures 29-39	• Lectures 27-34
Friday	Finish viewing lectures by Monday, July 23	
August 2	Digest/Practice/Integrate Mon-Thurs	

#### Notes on the 8-week schedule:

- On this schedule you might routinely be going through 6-7 lecture videos (hour-long) per week, plus reviewing them and doing Sapling homework. Then you'd have several days to study for tests.
- The lecture videos will be available by Feb 14. So you could start early if you wished.
- On this schedule you might routinely be going through ≥one lecture video (~hour-long) per day, plus
- The lecture videos will be available by April 15, so you are welcome to start (and finish?) way early if you wish
- You can adjust the schedule to some degree to fit your schedule and your ability to prepare for specific tests.

### Possible/Suggested 10-week Schedule (you can personalize it, and start it earlier or later):

- Geared to be non-rushed, but to get everything done one week before the August 2 deadline, and give some July and August free!
- Geared for students who are just taking Organic II, but not also Organic I
- Note: It's really easy to have a plan but then to fall behind. It is wise to plan complete all the work work a week early. That provides a little bit of cushion, for cases when you realize you'll need to spend some extra time on a test. (Especially for the last test, which is typically the hardest.)
- This is **my favorite**, **recommended schedule** if you only want to complete Organic II! By planning to finish somewhat early, it prevents that course finish from catching you by surprise.
- This should involve about 6 lectures per week.

	Using 50-minute MSUM Panopto Videos	Alternate Videos
	http://web.mnstate.edu/jasperse/Online/Lectures360online-summer.html	https://www.ndsu.edu/pubweb/~jasperse/Online/onlinelectures-342.htm
Test 1	• Lectures 1-10	• Lectures 1-10
Friday	• Finish lectures/Sapling by/before Monday, May 28	
June 1	Digest/Practice/Integrate Tues-Thurs	
Test 2	• Lectures 11-16 (short, fewer, limited content)	• Lectures 10-16
Wednesday	• Finish lectures/Sapling by/before Fri, June 8	
June 13	Digest/Practice/Integrate Sat-Tues	
Test 3	• Lectures 17-28 (longer, harder; much content)	• Lectures 17-26
Friday	• Finish lectures/Sapling by Friday, June 29	
July 6	Digest/Practice/Integrate Sat-Thursday	
Test 4	• Lectures 29-39	• Lectures 27-34
Friday	• Finish viewing lectures by Friday, July 13	
July 20	Digest/Practice/Integrate rest of week	

# Suggested ~11-week Schedule: For students who want to complete Organic II (but not also Organic I during the same summer) in the most unrushed pace.

• Note: It's really easy to have a plan but then to fall behind. It is wise to plan complete work a week early (see the 10-week plan above). That provides a little bit of cushion, for cases when you realize you'll need to spend some extra time on a test. (Especially for the last test, which is typically the hardest.)

	Using 50-minute MSUM Panopto Videos http://web.mnstate.edu/jasperse/Online/Lectures360online-summer.html	Alternate Videos https://www.ndsu.edu/pubweb/~jasperse/Online/onlinelectures-342.htm
Test 1 Friday June 1	<ul> <li>Lectures 1-10</li> <li>Finish lectures/Sapling by/before Monday, May 28</li> <li>Digest/Practice/Integrate Tues-Thurs</li> </ul>	• Lectures 1-10
Test 2 Wednesday June 13	<ul> <li>Lectures 11-16 (short, fewer, limited content)</li> <li>Finish lectures/Sapling by/before Fri, June 8</li> <li>Digest/Practice/Integrate Sat-Tues</li> </ul>	• Lectures 10-16
Test 3 Monday July 9	<ul> <li>Lectures 17-28 (longer, harder; much content)</li> <li>Finish lectures/Sapling by Friday, June 29</li> <li>Digest/Practice/Integrate 4th-of-July week</li> </ul>	• Lectures 17-26
Test 4 Friday August 2	<ul> <li>Lectures 29-39</li> <li>Finish viewing lectures by Friday, July 20</li> <li>Digest/Practice/Integrate rest of week</li> </ul>	• Lectures 27-34

#### Notes on the 11-week schedule:

- On this schedule you might routinely be going through one lecture video (hour-long) per day, plus reviewing them and doing Sapling homework. Complete those far-enough in advance of test days so as to give yourself time to put everything together in advance of a test.
- The lecture videos will be available by Feb 14. So you could start early if you wished.
- The actual official end-of-semester drop-dead completion deadline is Friday August 2, 2019.

#### On-Line Lectures: http://web.mnstate.edu/jasperse/Online/Lectures360online-summer.html

- 1. These are normally recorded "Kaltura" lectures from previous semester's face-to-face class. You will see and hear exactly what a student would see in a regular face-to-face class.
  - o If the Kaltura server is ever down, equivalent content is available from 60-min "Tegrity" videos I recorded while teaching at North Dakota State University a couple of summers ago:
  - o http://www.ndsu.edu/pubweb/~jasperse/Chem342/chem342-onlinelectures-2015.htm
- 2. Because the video lectures were actually recorded previously, they often mention Sapling 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 39 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. There are also play-speed options. If I'm lecturing too slowly, you can speed it up.
- 9. The ability to pause and rewind is really helpful for difficult topics.

# 10. 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\* logged into D2L or media space.
- To download, you must be logged into Minnesota State Media Space using your StarID.
  - a. 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 in Media Space, a "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 sign into D2L using StarID: <a href="https://mnstate.learn.minnstate.edu/">https://mnstate.learn.minnstate.edu/</a>

# <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. (Page 18?)

#### 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 Sapling 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 http://web.mnstate.edu/jasperse/Online/Lectures360online-summer.html	If you use 60-minute NDSU Tegrity Videos https://www.ndsu.edu/pubweb/~jasperse/Online/onlinelectures-342.htm
Test 1	• Lectures 1-10	• Lectures 1-10
Test 2	• Lectures 11-16	• Lectures 10-16
Test 3	• Lectures 17-28	• Lectures 17-26
Test 4	• Lectures 29-39	• Lectures 27-34

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

- 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: <a href="http://web.mnstate.edu/jasperse/Online/chem360online-Summer.htm">http://web.mnstate.edu/jasperse/Online/chem360online-Summer.htm</a>

Between Sapling 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 Sapling/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 Sapling problems don't have the same kind of commentary available.

#### Sapling On-Line Homework: http://saplinglearning.com

More details on a later page. Sapling'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 Sapling homework also provides an effort-driven opportunity to earn some points! (Sapling averages are typically much higher than test averages.)

#### Sapling OnLine Homework, version 2019

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

- 1. Website: <a href="http://www.saplinglearning.com/">http://www.saplinglearning.com/</a>
- 2. Login
- 3. Click on your class
- 4. If you click on "Activites and Due Dates" in the upper left corner, that will list assignments.
- 5. Miscellaneous:
  - After you open an assignment, there is an option to "print" it. I like to write on paper and keep my work so I can study it later, for example. However, this will NOT print the "hints" which are often very helpful.
  - You can try a problem as many times as you like. But the scoring will cost you 5% of the points available (per problem) for each incorrect attempt.
  - <u>Jasperse can enter due-date extensions.</u>
  - Take some time with the introduction materials, including the "training assignment" and the "drawing tips and shortcuts" practice problems.
  - You can go back and work on things after they are due. So you can use these as a study tool later on if you wish (or when you're studying for PCAT or whatever....)

### Re-enrolling for Organic II, if you Paid a 2-semester package fee for Organic I

To register for the course for those who purchased the two semester access, find the course. From there, if you paid the 2-semester access, there should be a button that says "Use your Sapling Learning Credit to enter the course" (provided you haven't used the credit on any other courses). Click the button and you should have access.

#### **Enrolling at the beginning**

- 1. Go to http://saplinglearning.com
- 2. a. If you already have a Sapling Learning account, log in, click "View Available Courses", then skip to step 3. [5]. If you have a Facebook account, you can use it to quickly create a SaplingLearning account. Click "create account" located under the username box, then click "Login with Facebook". The form will auto-fill with information from your Facebook account (you may need to log into Facebook in the popup window first). Choose a password and timezone, accept the site policy agreement, and click "Create my new account". You can then skip to step 3. [5]. Cotherwise, click "create account" located under the username box. Supply the requested information and click "Create my new account". Check your email (and spam filter) for a message from Sapling Learning and click on the link provided in that email.
- 3. Find your course in the list (listed by school, course, and instructor) and click the link.
- 4. Select your payment options and follow the remaining instructions. NOTE: Sapling Learning costs \$42.00 for a single semester or \$60.00 for two semesters. You will be prompted before payment and asked if you would like to purchase two semesters for a discount. You will need to purchase two semesters in advanced to receive the multi-course discount. There is a 14 day grace period to access your courses before payment, and there is a 60 day refund policy. For more information on refunds, visit: <a href="http://www.saplinglearning.com/help/?topic=9">http://www.saplinglearning.com/help/?topic=9</a>
- Once you have registered and enrolled, you can log in at any time to complete or review your homework assignments.
- During sign up and throughout the term if you have any technical problems or grading issues, send an email to <a href="support@saplinglearning.com">support@saplinglearning.com</a> explaining the issue. The Sapling support team is almost always more able (and faster) to resolve issues than your instructor and TAs.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

<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 Sapling/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 Sapling 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.
  - http://web.mnstate.edu/jasperse/Chem360/Practice%20Tests/Chem360PracticeTests.html
- 8. Some recorded lectures from the Spring class may be rushed or not super clear. Alternative lectures covering analogous notes are available from this past summer:
  - https://www.ndsu.edu/pubweb/~jasperse/Online/onlinelectures-342.htm

Class E-Mail List: 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 Sapling homework will not be sufficient.

<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, Coordinator of Sexual Assault Services at Hendrix Clinic and Counseling Center, 218-477-2211, or Ashley Atteberry, Title IX Coordinator in Owens Hall 208 (218-477-2174; <a href="mailto:ashley.atteberry@mnstate.edu">ashley.atteberry@mnstate.edu</a>). Additional information is available at: <a href="https://www.mnstate.edu/titleix">www.mnstate.edu/titleix</a>

# 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 7<sup>th</sup> or 6<sup>th</sup> edition, or Carey or 9<sup>th</sup> of 8<sup>th</sup> 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

<u>Chapter</u> Topic	<u>Wade</u> Chap	Wade 8 Problems In the Chapter	Wade 8 Problems 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) <sub>3</sub> = 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-H 9:30-12:00
  - 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 Sapling 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. Sapling: 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. Online office hours: 9:30-12:00.

#### 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.

# American Chemical Society certified: Minnesota State University Moorhead's chemistry department 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- accredited.

#### **Academic Honestv**

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: <a href="http://www.mnstate.edu/student-handbook/policies-procedures.aspx">http://www.mnstate.edu/student-handbook/policies-procedures.aspx</a>

<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.

• <a href="https://www.mnstate.edu/student-handbook/policies-procedures.aspx">https://www.mnstate.edu/student-handbook/policies-procedures.aspx</a>

# 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. Apply to MSUM as a "Non-degree seeking student": https://www.mnstate.edu/admissions/non-degree/apply.aspx
  - 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 actually need 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 immunization (shouldn't be), can self-report: <a href="https://www.mnstate.edu/hendrix/immunizations.aspx">https://www.mnstate.edu/hendrix/immunizations.aspx</a>
  - b. Application Option using a short fillable PDF form: (This can be fast, if in rush to beat deadline...)
  - https://www.mnstate.edu/uploadedFiles/Orlando/Content/Admissions/Undergraduate/Non-Degree Seeking Student/Non-degree-Seeking-Student-Undergraduate-Application.pdf

     Can email (admissions@mnstate.edu) or snail-mail (address is on 2nd page of PDF form)
    - \$20 application fee by check, or debit/credit card (call business office: 218.477.2221)
  - c. You will not need to send official transcripts from your school for MSUM application.
  - d. Approval usually takes 1-7 days. You will be notified by both email and snail-mail.
  - e. Deadlines:
    - Online application should be submitted by May 11 (for full term) or May 31 (for 8-week session)
    - Faster PDF form (see b above) still accepted until May 18 (full term) or June 7 (8-week session).
    - Class registration must be completed by May 22 (full term) or June 11 (8-week session.)
    - If you don't get ≥\$300 payment in by start of semester, you'll get dropped from class roster.

#### 2. Register: Actually register for the course(s): http://www.mnstate.edu/eservices/

- a. You'll need your StarId and password to login. (There are prompts if you've forgotten.)
- b. Your admission into MSUM will need to have been completed.
- c. Registration for summer classes will open on Tuesday, April 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2019, at 8am
- d. If prompted for immunization (shouldn't), can self-report: <a href="https://www.mnstate.edu/hendrix/immunizations.aspx">https://www.mnstate.edu/hendrix/immunizations.aspx</a>
- e. Pay First: After registering, pay ≥\$300 by start of semester, or you'll get dropped from class roster.
- f. Pay Rest: If you don't complete your payments, your grade will never be released!
- g. Can pay online (<a href="https://www.mnstate.edu/eservices/">https://www.mnstate.edu/eservices/</a>), or use debit/credit card on phone to business office: 218.477.2242
- h. 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 Summer, 2019; will inflate for later years...).

- ~\$928: Minnesota, SD, ND, and WI (reciprocity states). [Note: cheaper than NDSU! ©]
- ~\$1287 IL, IN, KS, MI, MO, NEB (Midwest Consortium states)
- ~\$1645 Other states

# 4. For NDSU or Concordia Students: Does Tricollege work? Not exactly for summer. Yes you can take the course, but you'll need to pay MSUM instead of NDSU....

- a. For my summer Organic Chemistry classes, NDSU students will need to apply to MSUM as part-time students, and pay tuition to MSUM for the class. (See procedures in steps 1 and 2 above.)
  - This will save you ~\$130 per course! © (NDSU summer courses cost more than at MSUM.)
- b. Tricollege may possibly apply in the Fall Semester for Organic II, but \*\*only\*\* if NDSU isn't offering Organic II. Some years it does, some years it doesn't.

**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.
  - <a href="http://www.mnstate.edu/disability/">http://www.mnstate.edu/disability/</a>

#### **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: <a href="http://web.mnstate.edu/jasperse/Online/chem350online.htm">http://web.mnstate.edu/jasperse/Online/chem350online.htm</a>
  - Lectures and Activities Page: http://web.mnstate.edu/jasperse/Online/Lectures350online.html
  - Practice Tests Page: http://web.mnstate.edu/jasperse/Chem350/Practice%20Tests/Chem350PracticeTests.html
  - Quizzes Page: http://web.mnstate.edu/jasperse/Online/Quizzes350Online.html
- 2. Access and Navigate D2L Brightspace
  - https://mnstate.ims.mnscu.edu/?target=%2fd2l%2fhome
  - In order to enter D2L Brightspace, you'll need to know your Star ID and password
  - This where you will access grades
- 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 file version of Kaltura videos.
  - Example video: <a href="https://mediaspace.minnstate.edu/media/350+AL02.+Normal+Bonding,+Formal+Charge,+Structural+Formulas/0\_9sfkh015">https://mediaspace.minnstate.edu/media/350+AL02.+Normal+Bonding,+Formal+Charge,+Structural+Formulas/0\_9sfkh015</a>
  - Click on guest/login in upper right corner; Star ID login to Media Space; download available below video.
  - 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: <a href="https://www.mnstate.edu/helpdesk/students.aspx">https://www.mnstate.edu/helpdesk/students.aspx</a>
  - 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. Sapling: mailto:support@saplinglearning.com
- 4. Other problems: mailto:jasperse@mnstate.edu

# **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: <a href="http://www.mnstate.edu/disability/">http://www.mnstate.edu/disability/</a>

# **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:**

Dreamweaver

Accessibility: <a href="http://www.adobe.com/accessibility/products/dreamweaver.html">http://www.adobe.com/accessibility/products/dreamweaver.html</a>

Kaltura

Accessibility: https://corp.kaltura.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/Accessibility at Kaltura.pdf

Adobe Acrobat Reader

Accessibility: <a href="http://www.adobe.com/accessibility/compliance/acrobat-xi-standard-section-508-vpat.html">http://www.adobe.com/accessibility/products/acrobat.html</a>

• Sapling Online HomeworK

Accessibility: http://www.saplinglearning.com/ibiscms/help.php?file=accessibility.html

#### Modestly Used Technologies:

• D2L Brightspace

Privacy: <a href="http://www.brightspace.com/legal/privacy/">http://www.brightspace.com/legal/privacy/</a>
Accessibility: <a href="http://www.brightspace.com/accessibility/">http://www.brightspace.com/accessibility/</a>
http://www.brightspace.com/accessibility/standards/

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

- Java Accessibility: <a href="http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/articles/javase/downloads-jsp-138220.html">http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/articles/javase/downloads-jsp-138220.html</a>
- Miscrosoft Word Accessibility: <a href="http://www.microsoft.com/enable/microsoft/section508.aspx">http://www.microsoft.com/enable/microsoft/section508.aspx</a>
- 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 Sapling <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. Sapling online homework problems; 5. "Quizzes" (open notes, take-home); and 6. Textbook practice problems. Of these the Sapling 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 Sapling 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. Sapling online homework problems; and 5. Book practice problems.

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

**COURSE OBJECTIVES / OUTCOMES / COMPETENCIES.** 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. Nomenclature. Provide correct IUPAC names for alcohols, aldehydes, ketones, amines, carboxylic acids, and esters.
- 2. Predict and explain Patterns and Properties. 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. <u>Classify, explain, and apply fundamental reactions.</u> 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 Sapling <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. Sapling online homework problems; 5. "Quizzes" (open notes, take-home); and 6. Textbook practice problems. Of these the Sapling 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 Sapling 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. Sapling online problems; and 5. Book practice problems.

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

• The test scores will make up  $\sim 80\%$  of the class points. Sapling and the quizzes will combine for the other  $\sim 20\%$ .

## 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.

CI		TEST ONE ALCOHOL CHEMISTRY	Self-Assessment	Graded
Ch		TEST ONE. ALCOHOL CHEMISTRY	(Some but not all	Assessment
			,	
10	Structure and Synthesis of Alcohols	<ol> <li>Nomenclature: Draw and name alcohols, phenols, and diols, including alkenols and cyclic alcohols; or given a name, be able to draw the structure.</li> <li>Physical Properties: Predict and rank relative boiling points and solubilities of alcohols relative to other organic structures.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Grignard Reactions: Draw the expected products when organomagnesium reagents (Grignard reagents) react with aldehydes, ketones, esters (including cyclic esters), formaldehyde, or epoxides.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Rank the relative reactivities of aldehydes, ketones, esters, alcohols, or water towards strong nucleophiles/bases such as RMgBr reagents.</li> <li>Mechanisms: Use arrow-pushing to display electron movement in chemical reactions involved in the carbonyla and aldehydes lectones.</li> </ol>	Graded)  1. In-lecture innotes problems  2. Practice sets online  3. Practice Tests  4. Sapling homework problems  5. Book practice problems	1. Sapling homework 2. Quiz 1 3. Test 1
		<ul> <li>reactions involving RMgBr, LiAlH4, or NaBH4 and aldehydes, ketones, esters (including cyclic esters), or epoxides.</li> <li>8. 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.)</li> <li>9. Retrosynthesis: Identify different combinations of chemicals that could be used to synthesize 1°, 2°, or 3° alcohols or derivatives thereof.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>		
11	Reactions of	11. Acid-Base: Predict and rank acidities and basicities of alcohols and	1. In-lecture in-	1. Sapling
11	Alcohols	alkoxides relative to other organic structures; and predict when acid/base	notes problems	homework
		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	2. Practice sets online	2. Test 1
		13. Predict the products (multi-reactions sequences may be involved) for	Offinic	
		reactions sequences involving alcohols and	3. Practice Tests	
		<ul> <li>Reducing metals such as elemental Na or K</li> </ul>		
		• Bases	4. Sapling	
		Oxiding agents such as PCC and H2CrO4  Published All POA H2POA  Published All POA H2POA	homework problems	
		<ul> <li>Dehydrating agents such as H2SO4 or H3PO4</li> <li>Halogenating agents such as HBr, PBr3, HCl, HI, and SOC12</li> </ul>	•	
		<ul><li>(including stereochemistry)</li><li>Sulfonating agents such as TsCl and subsequent reactions</li></ul>	5. Book practice problems	
		14. Chemical Tests: Identify possible structures for a chemical given a		
		chemical formula and chemical test results (Jones, Lucas, $H_2/Pt$ reaction)		
		<ol> <li>Mechanisms: Draw mechanisms for ROH → RX reactions, using HBr (or HCl or HI) or PBr3.</li> </ol>		
		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.		

## 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
			Graded)	
13	Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy	<ol> <li>Given a structure, determine which protons or which carbons are equivalent and which are nonequivalent</li> <li>Given a structure, predict the approximate chemicals shifts for the hydrogens or the carbons</li> <li>Use integrals to determine the relative numbers of different types of protons.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Given a chemical structure, predict the approximate integration, chemical shift, and splitting for each hydrogen signal set.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Distinguish overlapping signals from "clean" signal sets in an H-NMR.</li> <li>Demonstrate and apply common terminology, such as "upfield" and "downfield"; "shielding" versus "deshielding"; and "methylene" and "methine" as well as methyl.</li> <li>Demonstrate an understanding of the additive impact of functional groups on systems that have multiple functional groups.</li> <li>Given a formula and a C-NMR, solve for a plausible structure of the chemical.</li> <li>Given a formula, use whatever combination of H-NMR, C-NMR, and</li> </ol>	1. In-lecture innotes problems 2. Practice sets online 3. Practice Tests 4. Sapling homework problems 5. Book practice problems	Sapling homework Test 2
		infrared data that is provided to solve for the structure of the chemical.		
12	Infrared Spectroscopy	<ol> <li>Given an IR spectrum or summary, identify characteristic peaks, particularly for OH and carbonyl groups</li> <li>Distinguish whether a carbonyl is present, including whether it is saturated or unsaturated.</li> <li>Distinguish whether an alcohol hydroxyl group is present</li> <li>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).</li> <li>Match characteristic peaks with actual molecules.</li> <li>Use IR in combination with H-NMR to solve for the structures of chemicals.</li> </ol>	In-lecture innotes problems     Practice sets online     Rectice Tests     Sapling homework problems     Book practice problems	Sapling homework Test 2

## 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.

	notes or in the lectures as "not test responsible" should be considered to be fair game for test assessment.				
		TES	ST THREE: Aldehydes, Ketones, and Enolate Chemistry	Self- Assessment	Graded Assessment
18	Ketones and	1.	Nomenclature: Draw and name aldehydes and ketones, including in the context of	1. In-lecture	Sapling
	Aldehydes		multifunctional molecules where decisions about which groups are treated as	problems	homework
			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	2. Practice	Quiz
			carbonyl compounds relative to other organic structures.	sets online	
		3.	Carbonyl Synthesis: Process reactions for synthesis of ketones or aldehydes from		Test 3
			alcohols, alkenes, alkynes, carboxylic acids, nitriles, acid chlorides, or aromatic	3. Practice	
			compounds. This could involve predicting a product, specifying a starting material,	Tests	
			designating an appropriate reactant, or proposing an effective synthesis. Single-step		
			or multistep reactions may be involved.	4. Sapling	
		4.	Carbonyl Reactions: Predict the products for reactions (including multi-step	homework	
			reactions) of ketones and aldehydes with the following types of compounds:	problems	
			a. Hydride reducing agents (NaBH4, LiAlH4)	5 D 1	
			b. Organomagnesium reagents (Grignard reagents)	5. Book	
			<ul> <li>c. HCN</li> <li>d. Water under acid or base conditions (reversible hydrate formation)</li> </ul>	practice	
			,	problems	
			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), 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.			
			reactions/reactants that could transform the starting material into a target product.		
		12.	Retrosynthesis: Design syntheses of targets, given a restricted pool of allowed		
22	A 11	10	starting materials. (Presumably involving carbonyls.)	1 7 1	G 1:
22	Alpha Substitutions	13.	Acid-Base: Predict and rank acidities and basicities of ketones, esters and 1,3-	1. In-lecture	Sapling
	and		dicarbonyl compounds relative to other acids and bases; predict when acid/base reactions will or won't be product favored; apply understanding of equilibria.	problems	homework
	Condensations	14	Predict when bases (hydroxide, alkoxide, versus LDA) will afford "complete" versus	2. Practice	Test 3
	of Enols and Enolate	14.	"small equilibrium" versus zero population of enolate anion	sets online	1081 3
	Ellolate	15	Predict the products (multi-reactions sequences may be involved) when enolate	Sets offine	
		10.	anions react with the following electrophiles:	3. Practice	
			Proton (racemization, reversible enol formation)	Tests	
			Halogen (including polyhalogenatin)		
			Alkyl halides (including usage of LDA as base)	4. Sapling	
			Aldehydes/ketones (aldol reaction resulting in beta-hydroxy carbonyls; aldol	homework	
			condensations resulting in enones; including intramolecular versions)	problems	
			Esters (Claisen reactions, including intramolecular versions)		
		16.	Mechanisms: Draw mechanisms for each of the above reactions	5. Book	
		17.	Predict the product for reactions (including multistep reactions) involving carbonyls	practice	
			and phosophorus ylides (Wittig reaction)	problems	
		18.	Process reactions involving 1,3-dicarbonyls, including ester hydrolysis and thermal		
		4.0	decarboxylation of 1,3-carbonyl acids.		
			Process keto-enol equilibration and mechanism, and rank amounts of enol.		
		20.	Chemical Tests: Identify possible structures for a chemical given a chemical formula		
		21	and chemical test results (including Iodoform, DNP and Tollens Tests)		
			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.		
			(Presumably either involving enolate chemistry. Synthesis of alkenes via aldol		
			condensation or Wittig reaction will also be a priority skill.)		
		23	Retrosynthesis: Design syntheses of targets, given a restricted pool of allowed		
			starting materials.		
	1		0	l .	

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.

Amines			the lectures as "not test responsible" should be considered to be fair gam		
Amines  1. Nomenclature: Name amines, and draw structures given names. 2. Physical Properties: Predict and rank relative boiling points and solubilities of amines compounds relative to other organic structures. 3. Contrast physical properties of amines with those of ammonium salts. 4. Acid-Base: Predict and rank basicities of amines and acidity of ammonium selative to other bases and acids. 5. Determine nitriogen atom hybridization and lone-pair hybridization; and apply to amine hassicity and ammonium acidity. 6. Amine Reactions: Predict the products or identify starting materials for for reactions (incling multi-step reactions) of amines, including with proton donors (acid-base); carbonys (inime formation); alky halidies (alkylation and polyalkylation); acid-tolivoties (amide formation); carboxylic acids (acylation, amide formation); and carbonyl in the presence of Hr/MaBHEMC (reductive amination). 7. Amine Synthesis: Demonstrate understanding of amine synthesis. This could involve predicting a product, specifying a starting material, designating an appropriate reactant, or proposing an effective synthesis. Major amine precursors include carbonyls (reductive amination). 8. Mechanisms: Be able to draw mechanisms for reactions including acid-base aceations, alkylation, polyalkylation; and eacylation, and carbonylation. 9. Draw the starting materials that would react to produce a given product. 10. Synthesis Design syntheses of targets, given a restricted pool of allowed starting materials.  20. Carboxylic Acid Swnthesis: Design syntheses of targets, given a restricted pool of allowed starting materials.  11. In-electure problems of the product of the product of the problems of the p			TEST FOUR	Self- Assessment	Graded Assessment
2. Physical Properties: Predict and rank relative boiling points and solubilities of amines compounds relative to other organic structures. 3. Contrast physical properties of amines with those of ammonium salts. 4. Acid-Base: Predict and rank basicities of amines and acidity of ammoniums relative to other bases and acids. 5. Determine nitrogen atom hybridization and lone-pair hybridizator; and apply to amine basicity and ammonium acidity. 6. Amine Reactions: Predict the products or identify starting materials for for reactions (including multi-step reactions) of amines, including with proton donors (acid-base); carbony (simne formation); acthoxylic acids (acylation, amide formation); and acthony in the presence of H+/NaBH3CN (reductive amination). 7. Amine Synthesis: Demonstrate understanding of amine synthesis; This could involve predicting a product, specifying a starting material, designating am appropriate reactant, or proposing an effective synthesis. Major amine precursors include carbonyls (reductive amination; 1º, 2º, or 3º amines possible); amided (1º, 2º, or 3	19	Amines	1. Nomenclature: Name amines, and draw structures given names.		
solubilities of amines compounds relative to other organic structures.  3. Contrast physical properties of amines with those of ammonium salts.  4. Acid-Base: Predict and rank basicities of amines and acidity of ammoniums relative to other bases and acids.  5. Determine nitrogen atom hybridization and lone-pair hybridizaton; and apply to amine basicity and ammonium acidity.  6. Amine Reactions: Predict the products or identify starting materials for for reactions (including multi-step reactions) of amines, including more reactions (including multi-step reactions) of amines, including homework problems and polyalty/ation; acid chlorides (amide formation); acid chlorides (amide formation); and earbowyli in the presence of H+/NaBH3CN (reductive amination).  7. Amine Synthesis: Demonstrate understanding of amine synthesis. This could involve predicting a product, specifying a starting material, designaling am appropriate reactant, or proposing an effective synthesis. Major amine precursors include carbonyls (reductive amination); P. 2°, or 3° amines possible); amides (P. 2°, or 3° amines), intro 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 allowed starting materials.  22. Practice sets online  23. Practice sets online  24. Sapling more acid structures given an ames.  25. Practice sets online  26. Spractice problems  27. Practice sets online  28. Practice sets online  29. Carboxylic Acid Synthesis: Use chemical equations to demonstrate understanding of carboxylic acids relative to other organic structures.  29. Carboxylic Acid Synthesis: Use chemic				problems	
3. Contrast physical properties of amines with those of ammonium salls. 4. Acid-Base: Predict and rank basicities of amines and acidity of ammoniums relative to other bases and acids. 5. Determine nitrogen atom hybridization and lone-pair hybridizator; and apply to amine basicity and ammonium acidity. 6. Amine Reactions: Predict the products or identify starting materials for for reactions (including multi-step reactions) of amines, including with proton olonors (acid-base); carbonys (inime formation); ally halides (alkylation and polyalkylation); acid oblivides (amine formation); and carbonyl in the presence of Hr-NaBH3CN (reductive amination). 7. Amine Synthesis: Demonstrate understanding of amine synthesis. This could involve predicting a product, specifying a starting material, designating an appropriate reactant, or proposing an effective synthesis. Major amine precursors include carbonyls (reductive amination); 2.2 or 3° amines possible); amides (1°, 2°, or 3° amines possible); amides (1°, 2°, or 3° amines possible); amides (1°, 2°, or 3° amines possible); amides (1°, 3°, and mitries (1°). 8. Mechanisms: Be able to draw mechanisms for reactions including acid-base reactions; allylation; polylatylation; and product of product and acid to the product of the				1	
4. Acid-Base: Predict and rank basicities of amines and acidity of ammoniums relative to other bases and acids. 5. Determine nitrogen atom hybridization and lone-pair hybridizaton; and apply to amine basicity and ammonium acidity. 6. Amine Reactions: Predict the products or identify starting materials for for reactions (including multi-step reactions) of amines, including with proton donors (acid-base); carboxy (inuine formation); actrobxylic acids (acylation, amide formation); and carbonyl in the presence of H+/NaBH3CN (reductive amination). 7. Amine Synthesis: Demonstrate understanding of amine synthesis. 7. This could involve predicting a product, specifying a starting material, designating an appropriate reactant, or proposing an effective synthesis. Major amine procursors include carbonyls (reductive amination); P. 2°, or 3° amines possible); amides (P. 2°, or 3° amines), intro compounds (1°); alsy lahides 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 themical, suggest reactants or sequences of reactions/reactants that could transform the starting material into a traget product. 11. Retrosynthesis: Design syntheses of targets, given a restricted pool of allowed starting materials. 12. Nomenclature: Name carboxylie acids, setters, and carboxylates; and war structures given names. 13. Physical Properties: Predict and rank relative boiling points and solubilities of carboxylie acids relative to other bases and acids. 14. Acid-Base: Predict and rank acidity of carboxylie acids and basicity of carboxylates in the war structures given names. 15. Diagnose how electron donors or withdrawers impact acidity/basicity. 16. Determine which version of an amino acid monomer exists at different plats. 17. Carboxylic Acid Raetions: Use chemical equations to demonstrate understanding of carbo				2. Practice sets	Test 4
ammonium relative to other bases and acids.  5. Determine nitrogen atom hybridization and lone-pair hybridization; and apply to amine basicity and ammonium acidity.  6. Amine Reactions: Predict the products or identify starting materials for for reactions (including multi-step reactions) of amines, including with proton donors (acid-base): carbony (imine formation); and carbonyli in the presence of Hr-MaBILSO. (reductive amination).  7. Amine Synthesis: Demonstrate understanding of amine synthesis. This could involve predicting a product, specifying a starting material, designating an appropriate reactant, or proposing an effective synthesis. Major amine precursors include carbonyls (reductive amination); P. 22, or 3° amines possible); amides (1°, 2°, or 3° amines), mitro compounds (1°); allyly halides and ammonia (1°), and nitriles (1°).  8. Mechanisms: Be able to draw mechanisms for reactions including acid-base reactions; alkylation; polarlylation; 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. In-lecture problems.  12. Nomenclature: Name carboxylic acids, esters, and carboxylates; and draw structures given names.  13. Physical Properties: Predict and rank relative boiling points and solubilities of carboxylic acids relative to other organic structures.  14. Acid-Base: Predict and rank acidity of carboxylic acids and basicity of carboxylic					
5. Determine nitrogen atom hybridization and lone-pair hybridizaton; and apply to amine basicity and ammonium acidity.  6. Amine Reactions: Predict the products or identify starting materials for for reactions (including multi-step reactions) of amines, including with proton donors (acid-base); carbonys (imine formation), alkyl halides (alkylation and polyalkylation); acid chlorides (amide formation); are decided and activation in the presence of H-f/NaBH3CN (reductive amination).  7. Amine Synthesis: Demonstrate understanding of amine synthesis. This could involve predicting a product, specifying a starting material, designating an apropropriate reactant, or proposing an effective synthesis. Major amine precursors include carbonyls (reductive amination; 1º, 2º, or 3º amines possible); amides (1. 2º, and nitriles; 1º).  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 allowed starting materials.  12. Nomenclature: Name carboxylia exids, seters, and carboxylates; and draw structures given names.  13. Practice Tests  14. Acid-Base: Predict and rank relative boiling points and solublines of carboxylia exids relative to other bases and acids.  15. Diagnose how electron donors or withdrawers impact acidity/basicity.  16. Determine which version of an amino acid monomer exists at different pll's  17. Carboxylic Acid Synthesis: Use chemical equations to demonstrate understanding of carboxylia exid and facholi, alkene, or alkyl benzenes; carboxylation of Gripand reagents; hydrolysis of nitrles; or hydrolysis/decarboxylation of I3-distesters.  18. Carboxylic Acid Reactions: Use chemical equations to demonstrate understandi					
apply to amine basicity and ammonium acidity.  6. Amine Reactions: Predict the products or identify starting materials for for reactions (including multi-step reactions) of amines, including with proton donors (acid-base); carbonyts (mine formation); alkyl halides (alkylation and polyalkylation); acid chlorides (amide formation); carboxylic acids (acylation, amide formation); and carbonyl in the presence of H+NABHEXO. (reductive amination); and carbonyl in the presence of H+NABHEXO. (reductive amination); and sarting material, designating an appropriate reactant, or proposing an effective synthesis. Major amine precursors include carbonyls (reductive amination); 1º, 2°, or 3° amines possible); amides (1°, 2°, or 3° amines); nitro compounds (1°); alkyl halides and ammonia (1°), and nitrites (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 materials in the would react to produce a given product.  11. Retrosynthesis: Design syntheses of targets, given a restricted pool of allowed starting materials.  22. Practice sets online and advantage of the properties: Predict and rank relative boiling points and solubilities of carboxylate acids relative to other bases and acids.  12. Practice sets online and acid properties: Predict and rank acidity of carboxylate acid structures.  13. Practice Tests 4  24. Acid-Base: Predict and rank acidity of carboxylate acid structures.  14. Acid-Base: Predict and rank acidity of carboxylate acid structures.  15. Diagnose how electron donors or withdrawers impact aciditybasicity.  16. Determine which version of an amino acid monomer exists at different pH's  17. Carboxylic Acid Synthesis: Use chemical equations to demonstrate understanding of carboxylation of 1.3-distesters.  18. Carboxyli			5. Determine nitrogen atom hybridization and lone-pair hybridizaton; and	3. Practice	
6. Amine Reactions: Predict the products or identify starting materials for for reactions (including multi-step reactions) of amines, including with proton donors (acid-base); carbonys (mine formation); alkyl halides (alkylation and polyalkylation); acid chlorides (amide formation); and carbonyl in the presence of H+/NaBHSON (reductive amination).  7. Amine Synthesis: Demonstrate understanding of amine synthesis. This could involve predicting a product, specifying a starting material, designating an appropriate reactant, or proposing an effective synthesis. Major amine precursors include carbonyls (reductive amination; 1º, 2º, or 3º amines possible), amides (1º, 2º, or 3º amines) possible), amides (1º, 2º, 0r) possible) (1º, 2º, 1º, 2º amines), amines), amines), amines (1º, 2º, 2º, or 3º amines), amines), amines), amines (1º, 2º, 2º, or 3º amines), amines), amines), amines), amines), amines (1º, 2º, 2º, or 3º amines), am					
for reactions (including multi-istep reactions) of amines, including with proton donors (acid-base); carboxy (fime formation); alty halides (alkylation and polyalkylation); acid chlorides (amide formation); carboxylic acids (acylation, amide formation); and carbonyl in the presence of H+/NaBH3CN (reductive amination).  7. Amine Synthesis: Demonstrate understanding of amine synthesis. This could involve predicting a product, specifying a starting material, designating an appropriate reactant, or proposing an effective synthesis. Major amine precursors include carbonyls (reductive aminatori, 1º, 2º, or 3º amines possible); amides (1º, 2º, or 3º amines); nitro compounds (1º); alkyl halides and ammonia (1º); and nitrites (1º).  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 allowed starting materials.  20. Carboxylic Acid Synthesis: Use chemical equations to demonstrate understanding of carboxylic acids, setsers, and carboxylation of products.  12. Physical Properties: Predict and rank relative to other organic structures.  13. Practice Tests 4 draw structures.  14. Acid-Base: Predict and rank acidity of carboxylic acids and basicity of carboxylic acid synthesis reactions, including; hydrolysis of acid chlorides, anhydrides, esters, or amides under neutral, acidic, or basic conditions; oxidation of alcohol, alkene, or alkyl benzenes; carboxylation of Grignard reagents; hydrolysis of an intrince, or hydrolysis of acid holrides, anhydrides, esters, a maides, and chlorides, anhydrides; esters; amides, and carboxylate acid, acid chlorides, anhydrides, esters; amides, and carboxylate acid product, identify starting mater			6. Amine Reactions: Predict the products or identify starting materials for		
proton donors (acid-base); carbonys (mine formation); allyl halides (alkylation and polyalkylation); acid chlorides (amide formation); carboxylic acids (acylation, amide formation); and carbonyl in the presence of H+/NaBHSCN (reductive amination).  7. Amine Symthesis: Demonstrate understanding of amine synthesis. This could involve predicting a product, specifying a starting materials, designating an appropriate reactant, or proposing an effective synthesis. Major amine precursors include carbonyls (reductive amination); 1º, 2º, or 3º amines possible); amides (1º, 2º, or 3º amines), nitro compounds (1º); alkyl halides and ammonia (1º), and nitriles (1º).  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. Symthesis Design: Given a starting chemical, suggest reactions to 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 allowed starting materials.  12. Nomenclature: Name carboxylic acids, esters, and carboxylates; and draw structures given names.  12. Nomenclature: Name carboxylic acids, esters, and carboxylates; and draw structures given names.  12. Nomenclature: Name carboxylic acids and basicity of carboxylates relative to other bases and acids.  13. Diagnose how electron donors or withdrawers impact acidity/basicity.  14. Sapling homework problems  15. Diagnose how electron donors or withdrawers impact acidity/basicity.  16. Determine which version of an amino acid monomer exists at different pH¹s.  17. Carboxylic Acid Synthesis: Use chemical equations to demonstrate understanding of carboxylic acids and Derivatives: Use chemical equations to problems  18. Carboxylic Acid Synthesis reactions, including: hydrolysis of nitriles; or hydrolysis of acid chlorides; anhydrides; esters; amides.  19. Interconversions among Carboxylic a				4. Sapling	
carboxylic acids (acylation, amide formation); and carbonyl in the presence of H-NaBHSCN (reductive amination).  7. Amine Synthesis: Demonstrate understanding of amine synthesis. This could involve predicting a product, specifying a starting material, designating an appropriate reactant, or proposing an effective synthesis. Major amine precursors include carbonyls (reductive amination; 1º, 2º, or 3º amines possible); amides (1º, 2º, or 3º amines), nitro compounds (1º); alkyl halides and ammonia (1º), and nitriles (1º).  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 allowed starting materials.  12. Acids and Carboxylic  21. Acids and Carboxylic acids are lative to other organic structures.  12. Physical Properties: Predict and rank relative boiling points and solubilities of carboxylic acids a relative to other organic structures.  13. Practice sets online  14. Acid-Bases: Predict and rank acidity of carboxylic acids and basicity of carboxylates relative to other bases and acids.  15. Diagnose how electron donors or withdrawers impact acidity/basicity.  16. Determine which version of an amino acid monomer exists at different pH¹'s  17. Carboxylic Acid Synthesis: Use chemical equations to demonstrate understanding of carboxylic acids analydrides; esters, or amides under hand phylophylosylas of acid chlorides, anhydrides; esters; amides.  18. Carboxylic Acid Reactions: Use chemical equations to demonstrate understanding of carboxylic acids and Derivatives: Use chemical equations to product and design pathways for interconversions between carboxylic acids, acid chlorides; anhydrides; esters; amides.  19. Interconve			proton donors (acid-base); carbonys (imine formation); alkyl halides	homework	
presence of H+/NaBH3CN (reductive amination).  7. Amine Synthesis: Demonstrate understanding of amine synthesis. This could involve predicting a product, specifying a starting material, designating an appropriate reactant, or proposing an effective synthesis. Major amine precursors include carbonyls (reductive amination; 1º, 2º, or 3º amines) mitriles (1º).  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 allowed starting material into a target product.  12. Nomenclature: Name carboxylic acids, esters, and carboxylates; and carboxylates; and raw structures given names.  13. Physical Properties: Predict and rank relative boiling points and solubilities of carboxylic acids relative to other organic structures.  14. Acid-Base: Predict and rank acidity of carboxylic acids and basicity of carboxylic acids relative to other organic structures.  15. Diagnose how electron donors or withdrawers impact acidity/basicity.  16. Determine which version of an amino acid monomer exists at different pH¹s'  17. Carboxylic Acid Synthesis: Use chemical equations to demonstrate understanding of carboxylic acid synthesis reactions, including: hydrolysis of acid chlorides, anhydrides, esters, andices, and the conversion to acid chlorides, anhydrides, esters, andices, and design pathways for interconversions between carboxylic acid, acid chlorides; anhydrides; esters; amides, and carboxylates.  18. Carboxylic Acid Reactions: Use chemical equations to demonstrate understanding of carboxylic acid, acid conversion to acid chlorides; anhydrides; esters; amides, and carboxylates.  19. Interconversions within the ClavENO series.  20. Mechanis			(alkylation and polyalkylation); acid chlorides (amide formation);	problems	
7. Ámine Synthesis: Demonstrate understanding of amine synthesis. This could involve predicting a product, specifying a starting material, designating an appropriate reactant, or proposing an effective synthesis. Major amine precursors include carbonyls (reductive amination; 1º, 2º, or 3º amines possible); amides (1º, 2º, and mitriles (1º).  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 allowed starting materials.  22. Nomenclature: Name carboxylic acids, esters, and carboxylates; and draw structures given names.  23. Practice sets onlihities of carboxylic acids relative to other organic structures.  24. Acid-Base: Predict and rank acidity of carboxylate acids and basicity of carboxylates relative to other bases and acids.  15. Diagnose how electron donors or withdrawers impact acidity/basicity.  16. Determine which version of an amino acid monomer exists at different pH's  17. Carboxylic Acid Synthesis: Use chemical equations to demonstrate understanding of carboxylates of synthesis reactions, including: hydrolysis of acid chlorides, anhydrides, esters, a mides, and carboxylates or acid chlorides, anhydrides, esters, amides, and carboxylates or acid chlorides, anhydrides, esters, amides, and design pathways for interconversions between carboxylic acids, acid chlorides; ashydrides; esters; amides, and carboxylates.  20. Mechanisms: Be able to draw mechanisms for interconversions between carboxylic acids, acid chlorides; anhydrides; esters; amides, and carboxylates.  21. Draw the starting materials that would react to produce a given product.  22. Synthesis Design. Given a starting chemical, suggest reactants or			carboxylic acids (acylation, amide formation); and carbonyl in the		
This could involve predicting a product, specifying a starting material, designating an appropriate reactant, or proposing an effective synthesis. Major amine precursors include carbonyls (reductive amination; 1º, 2º, or 3º amines) mitriles (1º).  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 achieval transform the starting material into a target product.  11. Retrosynthesis: Design syntheses of targets, given a restricted pool of allowed starting materials.  22. Acids and Carboxylic Acid Derivatives  13. Nomenclature: Name carboxylic acids, esters, and carboxylates; and draw structures given names.  14. Acid-Base: Predict and rank relative boiling points and solubilities of carboxyla caids relative to other organic structures.  15. Diagnose how electron donors or withdrawers impact acidity/basicity.  16. Determine which version of an amino acid monomer exists at different pH¹s  17. Carboxylic Acid Synthesis: Use chemical equations to demonstrate understanding of carboxylic acid synthesis reactions, including: hydrolysis of acid chlorides, anhydrides, esters, a mides, and design pathways for interconversions between carboxylates and design pathways for interconversions demonstrate understanding of carboxylic acid sections; carboxylates.  20. Mechanisms: Be able to draw mechanisms for interconversions between carboxylates, and carboxylates, and carboxylates, and carboxylates, and carboxylates, and carboxylates, and carboxylates, including "downhill" reactions and acid-catalyzed "lateral" conversions within the ClAVEKO series.  21. Draw the starting materials that would react to produce a given product.  22. Spathsis Design. Given a starting chemical, suggest reactants or feet to product.  23. Practice sets online  24. Sapling homework problems  25. Book practice  26. Carboxylic Acid Reactions: esters; amides, and c			presence of H+/NaBH3CN (reductive amination).	-	
designating an appropriate reactant, or proposing an effective synthesis. Major amine precursors include carbonyls (reductive amination; 1°, 2°, or 3° amines), 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 allowed starting materials.  22. Carboxylic Acid and Carboxylic Acid and Solubilities of carboxylic acids, esters, and carboxylates; and draw structures given names.  13. In-lecture problems  14. Acid-Base: Predict and rank relative boiling points and solubilities of carboxylic acids relative to other organic structures.  15. Diagnose how electron donors or withdrawers impact acidity/basicity.  16. Determine which version of an amino acid monomer exists at different pH's  17. Carboxylic Acid Synthesis: Use chemical equations to demonstrate understanding of carboxylic acid synthesis reactions, including: hydrolysis of acid chlorides, anhydrides, esters, or amides under neutral, acidic, or basic conditions; oxidation of alcohol, alkene, or alkyl benzenes; carboxylation of Grignard reagents; hydrolysis of nitriles; or hydrolysis/decarboxylation of Grignard reagents; hydrolysis of nitriles; or hydrolysis/decarboxylation of Grignard reagents; hydrolysis of nitriles; or hydrolysis/decarboxylation of Brignard reagents; hydrolysis of nitriles; or hydrolysis/decarboxylation of Grignard reage			7. Amine Synthesis: Demonstrate understanding of amine synthesis.	practice	
Major amine precursors include carbonyls (reductive amination; 1º, 2º, or 3º amines possible); amides (1º, 2º, or 3º amines); nitro compounds (1º); alkyl halides and ammonia (1º), and nitriles (1º).  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. 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 allowed starting materials.  12. Nomenclature: Name carboxylic acids, esters, and carboxylates; and draw structures given names.  13. Physical Properties: Predict and rank relative boiling points and solubilities of carboxylic acids relative to other organic structures.  14. Acid-Base: Predict and rank acidity of carboxylic acids and basicity of carboxylates relative to other bases and acids.  15. Diagnose how electron donors or withdrawers impact acidity/basicity.  16. Determine which version of an amino acid monomer exists at different pH's  17. Carboxylic Acid Synthesis: Use chemical equations to demonstrate understanding of carboxylic acid synthesis reactions, including: hydrolysis of acid chlorides, anhydrides, esters, or amides under neutral, acidic, or basic conditions; oxidation of alcohol, alkene, or alkyl benzenes; carboxylation of Grignard reagents; hydrolysis of nitriles; or hydrolysis/decarboxylation of Grignard reagents; hydrolysis of nitriles; or hydrolysis/decarboxylation of Grignard reagents; hydrolysis of nitriles; or hydrolysis/decarboxylation of I.3-diesters.  18. Carboxylic Acid Reactions: Use chemical equations to demonstrate understanding of carboxylic acid reactions, including: hydrolysis of nitriles; or hydrolysis/decarboxylation of I.3-diesters.  19. Interconversions among Carboxylic Acids and Derivatives: Use chemical equations to predict products,			This could involve predicting a product, specifying a starting material,	problems	
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 allowed starting materials.  22. Carboxylic Acids and Carboxylic Acid and Carboxylic acids and solubilities of carboxylic acids, esters, and carboxylates; and draw structures given names.  13. Physical Properties: Predict and rank relative boiling points and solubilities of carboxylic acids relative to other brases and acids.  15. Diagnose how electron donors or withdrawers impact acidity/basicity.  16. Determine which version of an amino acid monomer exists at different pH's  17. Carboxylic Acid Synthesis: Use chemical equations to demonstrate understanding of carboxylic acid synthesis reactions, including: hydrolysis of acid chlorides, anhydrides, esters, or amides underneutral, acidic, or basic conditions; oxidation of alcohol, alkene, or alkyl benzenes; carboxylation of Grigand reagents; hydrolysis of momework problems  18. Carboxylic Acid Reactions: Use chemical equations to demonstrate understanding of carboxylic acid sand berivatives: Use chemical equations to problems of microversions among Carboxylic Acids and Derivatives: Use chemical equations to problems of a microversion to acid chlorides; anhydrides; esters; amides, and design pathways for interconversions between carboxylic acids, acid chlorides; anhydrides; esters; amides, and carboxylates, including "downhill" reactions and acid-catalyzed "lateral" conversions within the ClAvENO series.  20. Mechanisms: Be able to draw mechanisms for interconversions between carboxylic aci					
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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.		

MSUM Sexual Violence Policy: 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, Coordinator of Sexual Assault Services at Hendrix Clinic and Counseling Center, 218-477-2211, or Ashley Atteberry, Title IX Coordinator in Owens Hall 208 (218-477-2174; <a href="mailto:ashley.atteberry@mnstate.edu">ashley.atteberry@mnstate.edu</a>). Additional information is available at: <a href="https://www.mnstate.edu/titleix">www.mnstate.edu/titleix</a>