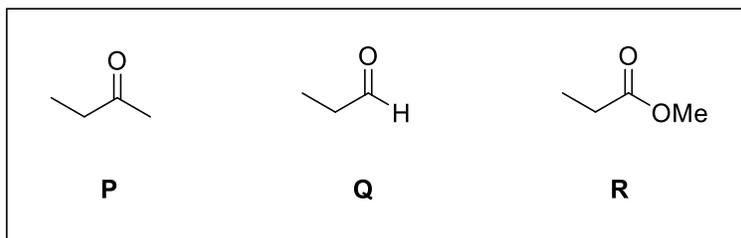
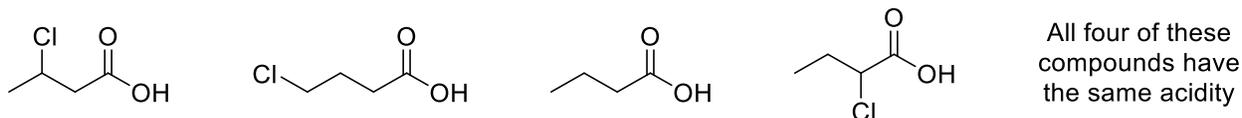


Multiple choice (questions 1-5). Circle the best answer to each of the following questions. (10 pts)

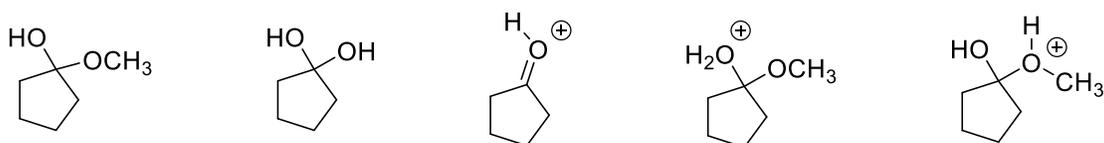
1. Place the three compounds in order of **decreasing electrophilicity** (most electrophilic to least electrophilic).



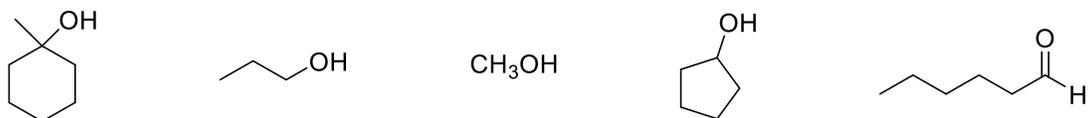
- a. Q > P > R
b. P > Q > R
c. P > R > Q
d. R > Q > P
e. Q > R > P
2. Select the **most acidic** carboxylic acid.



3. Select the structure that is **not** an intermediate in an acetal formation mechanism.



4. Select the compound that **cannot** be oxidized using the Jones reagent.



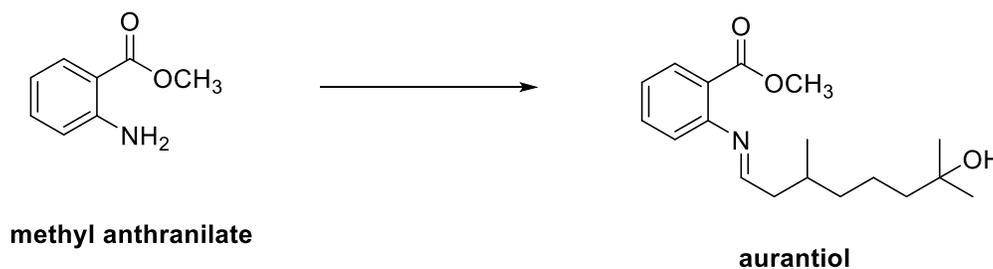
5. Recently, legendary pigeon chemist Professor Burblecoo set up his research laboratory (which employs hundreds of hardworking pigeon chemists, as shown in the photograph) on the roof of a commercial building. Unfortunately, the building owner is strongly opposed to pigeons doing chemistry and began to periodically spray the roof with a chemical called methyl anthranilate to repel these dedicated scientists.



Hundreds of pigeon chemists at work in the Burblecoo Laboratories

Methyl anthranilate is used in the food industry as a flavoring agent. It has the scent and flavor of grapes and is found in substances such as grape Kool-Aid. However, pigeons hate the smell of grapes.

In response to this chemical warfare, Professor Burblecoo and his team performed a reaction that converts the methyl anthranilate into a compound called aurantiol:



Although the reaction was successful, the product (aurantiol) also smells like grapes, so the Burblecoo Laboratories are now seeking a new facility.

Which of these reagents did the pigeon chemists use when converting methyl anthranilate to aurantiol? (Other reagents may be involved too; just pick the one that the pigeons had to use.)

Aqueous base
(KOH, H₂O)

An aldehyde

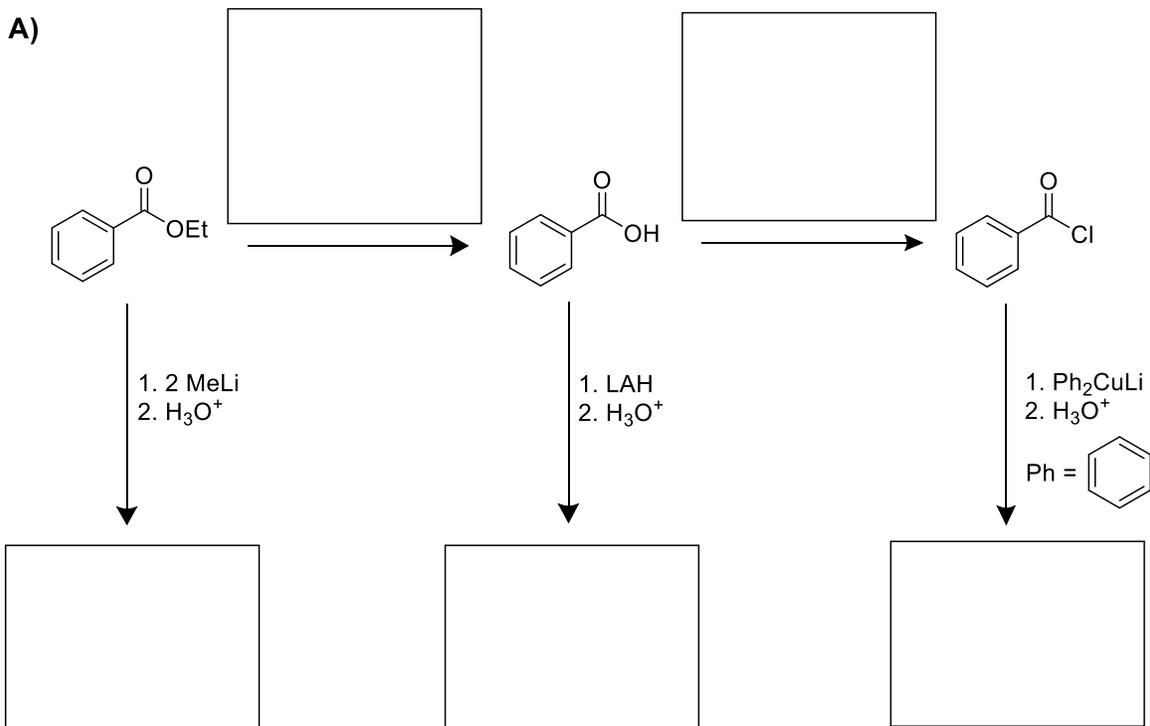
PCC or
Jones

LAH or
NaBH₄

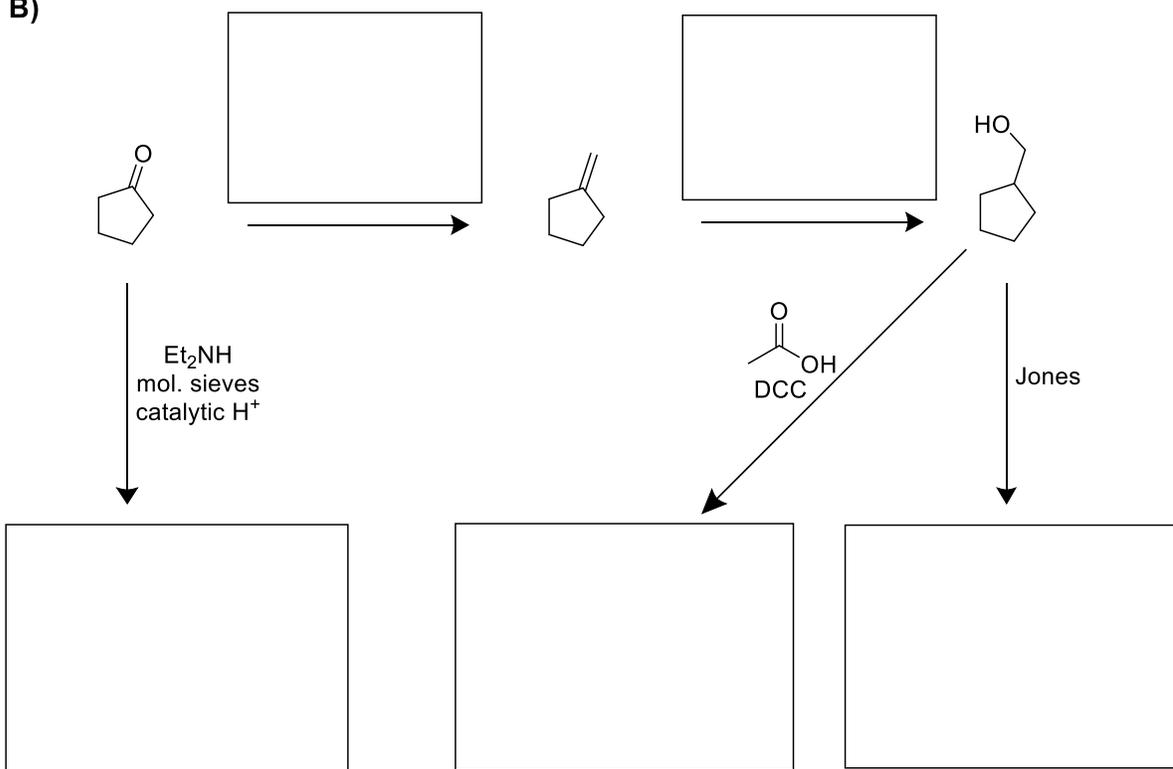
A phosphorus
ylide

6. In each box, supply either missing reagents or the major organic product of the requested reaction. Work outside the boxes will not be graded. (30 pts)

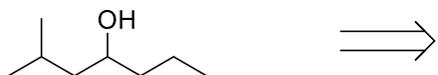
A)



B)



7. **Alcohol retrosynthesis.** In each box, draw the requested organic precursor to the alcohol, along with any reagents needed to transform the precursor into the alcohol. Some boxes may have more than one possible correct solution (i.e., combination of organic compound and reagent); please draw only one. (18 pts)



Carbonyl compound + reducing agent

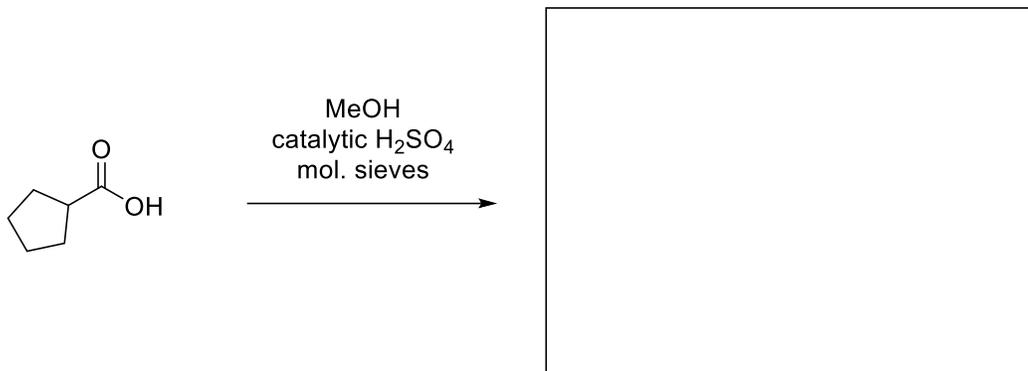


Carbonyl compound + Grignard/organolithium reagent

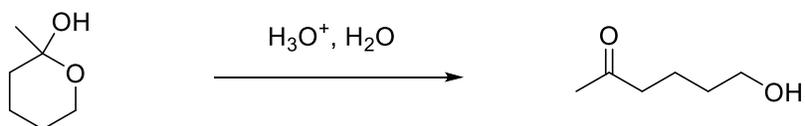


Epoxide + organocuprate

8. Draw the major organic product of the following reaction conditions and draw a mechanism to illustrate its formation. Include all necessary electrons, curved arrows, and nonzero formal charges. (21 pts)



9. Draw a mechanism to illustrate the following transformation. Include all necessary lone pair electrons, curved arrows and nonzero formal charges. (9 pts)



10. Propose a multi-step synthesis of the target molecule shown at the right, using the starting materials on the left and any other reagents you need. Show the reagents needed for each step and the product of each step. Do not show any mechanisms. (12 pts)

Write your answer like this (actual number of steps may vary):	A	reagent(s) →	B	reagent(s) →	C	reagent(s) →	D
	<i>starting material</i>						<i>target</i>

