JARAMOGI OGINGA ODINGA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
SCHOOL OF BIOLOGICAL, PHYSICAL, MATHEMATICS AND ACTUARIAL SCIENCES UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION FOR DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF

BACHELOR OF EDUCATION (SCIENCE) WITH IT
FOURTH YEAR FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS: 2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR

SPB 9419 (SCH 411): ORGANIC STEREOCHEMISTRY

EXAM VENUE:
DATE:
TIME: 2.00 HOURS

## Instructions:

1. Answer question 1 (Compulsory) in Section $A$ and ANY other 2 questions in Section B.
2. Candidates are advised not to write on the question paper.
3. Candidates must hand in their answer booklets to the invigilator while in the examination room.

## QUESTION 1

a. Define the following terms as applied to Organic Stereochemistry:
i. Absolute configuration
ii. Stereoisomerism
iii. Molecular geometry
iv. Optical activity
v. Enantiotopicity
b. Draw the chair and boat conformers of cis of 4-methycylcohexanol.

Comment on their relative stabilities.
c. Complete the following reactions and name the products:
i.

(S) (+) 1-chloro-2-methyl butane
ii.

iii.

d. Which of the compounds are optically active (Reactant/Product)?
e. Assign priorities to the attached substituents in the following compounds and give the CIP name of the following compounds:
i.

ii.



## SECTION B (40 MARKS):

ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION-EACH QUESTION CARRIES 20 MARKS

## QUESTION 2

a. Draw Fischer projection of the following compound:
[10 marks]
i. 2-bromo-3-chloropentane
ii. 2,3-dichlorobutane
iii. 2-methylbutan-1-ol
iv. Lactic acid
v. 2-bromo-2-iodohexane
b. Draw an example of a compound with the following molecular structure. [10 marks]
i. Linear
ii. Trigonal planar
iii. Bent
iv. Tetrahedral
v. Octahedral

## QUESTION 3

a. Give the major organic products in the following reactions;

ii.

iii.


b. A reaction of a racemic mixture $A^{R}$ and $A^{S}$ with resolving agent $X^{R}$ yields diastereomers $A^{R}-X^{R}$ and $A^{S}-X^{R}$. Isomer $A^{S}-A^{R}$ is less soluble than $A^{R}-X^{R}$.
i. Describe the experimental results of reacting the mixture to $X^{S}$ as a resolving agent. [4 marks]
ii. Describe how the experimental results in 3b.i. above can be used to separate the two enantiomers.
[4 marks]
c. Enantiomeric resolution of a racemic mixture $A^{R}$ and $A^{S}$ yields one enantiomer with a specific rotation of $+44^{\circ}$ and $-33^{\circ}$; respectively.
i. Suppose one enantiomer is obtained in excess of the other. Identify the optically pure form. Give a reason for your answer.
ii. Determine the optical purity of the pure enantiomer.

## QUESTION 4

a. Draw the structures of the following compounds and indicate the their stereochemical details;
i. $\quad(2 R, 3 S)-2,3$-dibromopentane
[10 marks]
ii. $(S)$ - 2-bromobutane
iii. A meso form of 1,3-dichlorocyclopentane
iv. 1-chloro-3-methylcyclononane
v. 2-methylbicyclo[2.2.1]heptanes
a. Complete the following reactions and give the structure of the major product including its stereochemistry;
[10 marks]
i.

ii.

iii.




## QUESTION 5

a. Complete the following reactions and name the products:


b. Which of the compounds are optically active (Reactant/Product)? Explain
d. Assign R and/or S configuration to the sterogenic centres in the molecules [6 marks]
(i)



(iv)

$\boldsymbol{E} * * * * * * * * * * N * * * * * * * * * * D$

