

*The midterm exam will include all materials starting from the beginning of the course.*

**Consequently, the Checklist for the Quiz is also applicable  
and all items should be reviewed.**

### Conformation

describe conformational mobility  
define Newman projection, dihedral angle  
transform “wedge&dash” to Newman structures & v.v.  
describe & draw eclipsed & staggered conformations (incl. antiperiplanar, gauche, ...)  
describe torsional, steric and angle strain  
assess relative energy values based on angle of rotation( dihedral angle)  
identify preferred conformations  
describe major causes for ring strain  
describe how “puckering” reduces ring strain  
give 3D representations of the cycloalkanes  
C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>6</sub>, C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>8</sub>, C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>10</sub> , C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>  
for cyclohexanes:  
distinguish between equatorial and axial positions  
realize consequences of “ring flipping” on eq./ax., cis/trans, top/bottom relationships  
assess steric strain in substituted cyclohexanes, especially strain due to 1,3 diaxial interferences  
identify preferred conformation of mono- and multi-substituted cyclohexanes  
describe *cis* & *trans* fused ring systems ( esp. decalins & steroids); identify & apply concepts of axial, equatorial, cis, trans, ringflipped substitution patterns to fused rings

### Stereochemistry

define/describe terms:  
mirror image, plane of symmetry, chiral/achiral, optically active, block diagram/ functioning of a polarimeter, optical rotation  $\alpha_D$  and specific rotation  $[\alpha]_D$ , stereogenic centers; enantiomers (optical isomers), diastereomers, meso cmpds, racemates  
R/S configuration: priority rules, R/S assgnmt cmpds w/ multiple stereogenic centers  
Fischer projection, define convention interconvert between “wedge&dash”, Fischer and Newman projections  
define various classes of isomers (constitutional, stereoisomers (diastereomers & enantiomers))  
distinguish between identical conformers, identical compounds, enantiomers, diastereomers ( incl. cis/trans isomers) & constitutional isomers, (and, of course, “non-isomers”)  
effect of chem. rxns on chirality  
resolution of racemic mixtures (general scheme)

### Nucleophilic Substitution & Elimination

general terminology  
define/ describe S<sub>N</sub>2 rxns in terms of rate law, transition state, rxn diagram, rxn mechanism, effect on chirality