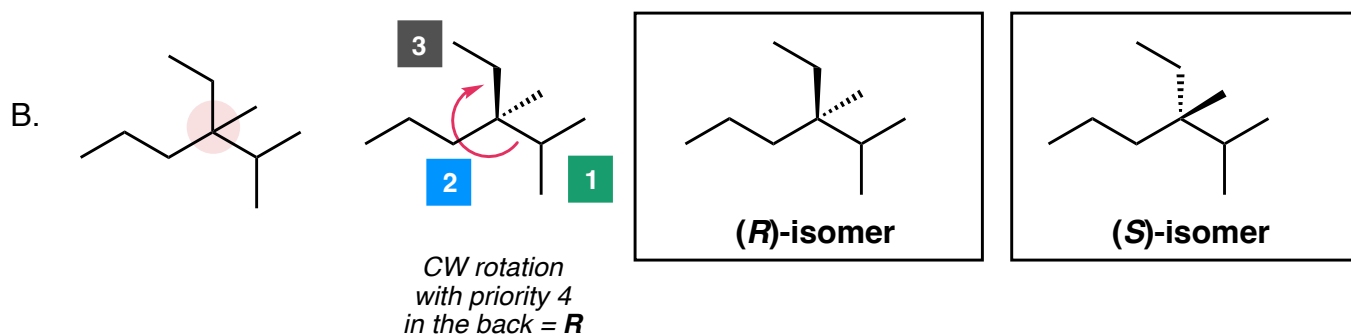
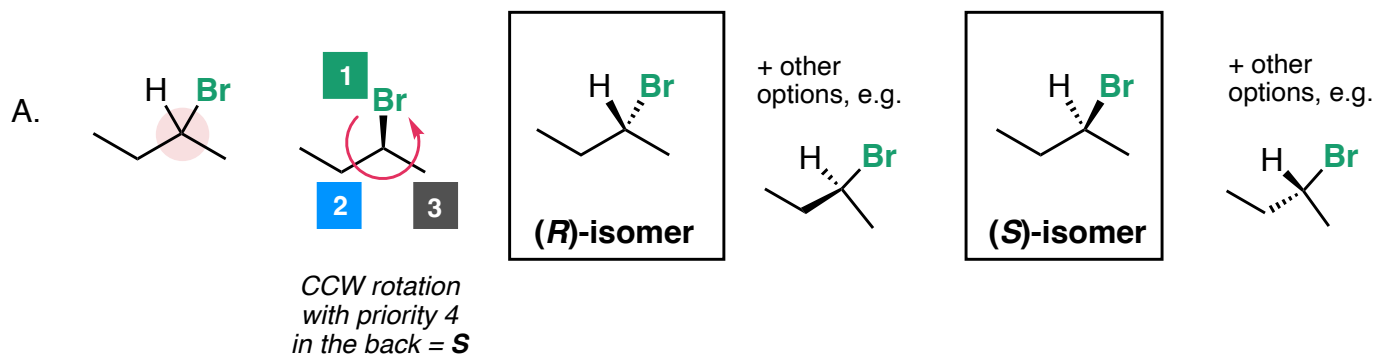
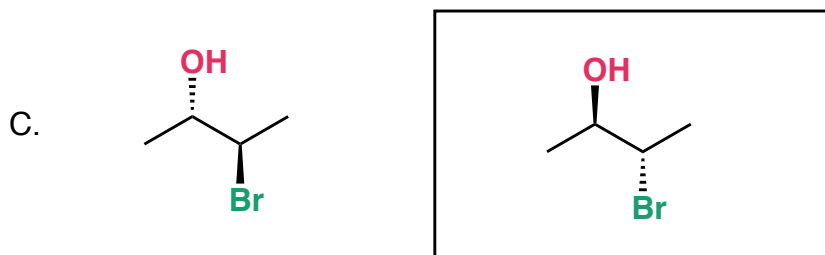
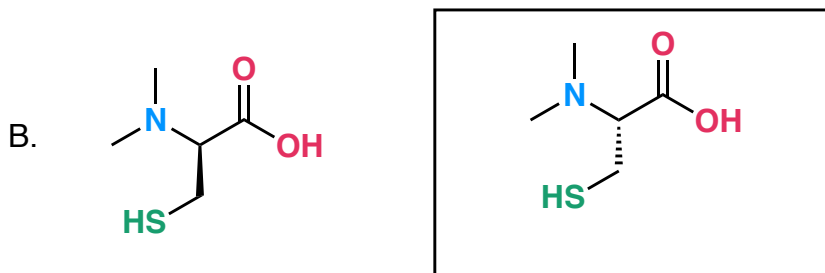
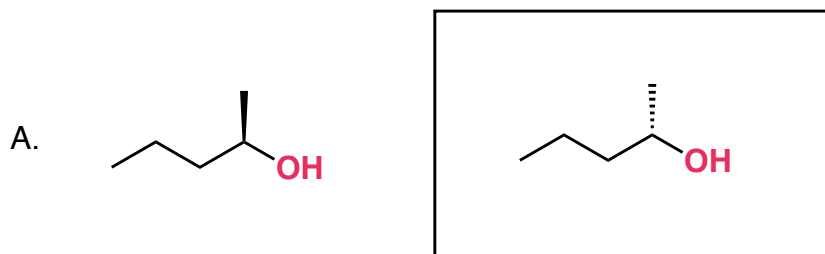


Drawing Chiral Molecules and Defining Isomeric Relationships

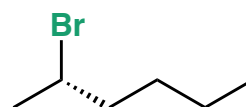
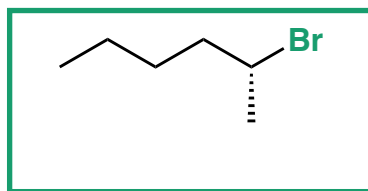
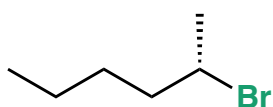
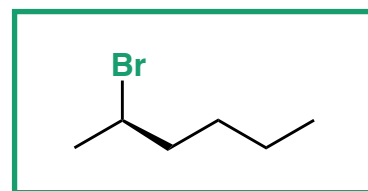
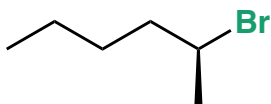
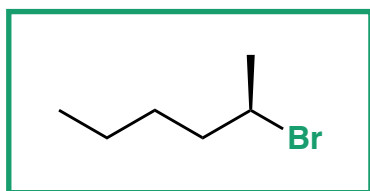
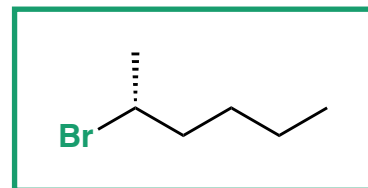
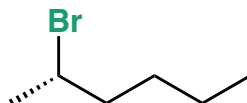
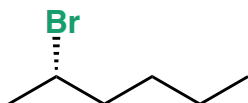
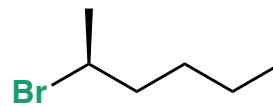
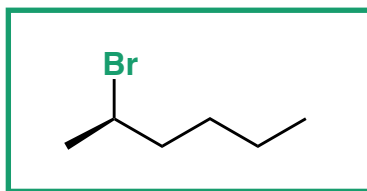
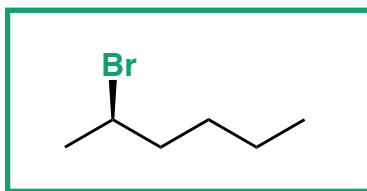
1. Draw the **(R)** and **(S)** enantiomers of each molecule below, each containing only one chiral center (highlighted for you)



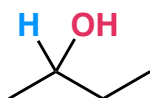
2. Draw the enantiomer of each chiral molecule below.



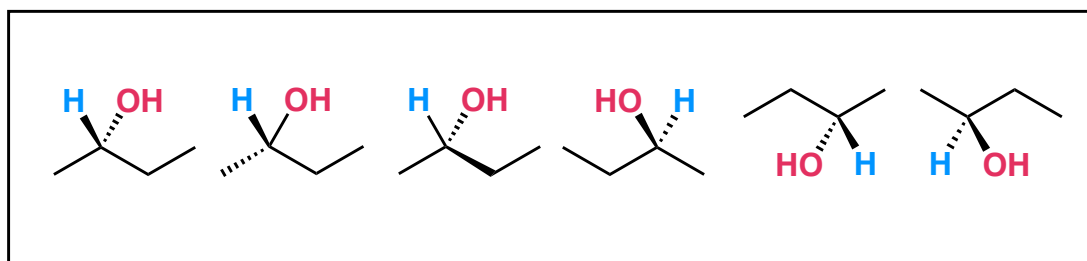
3. **Select all** of the molecules below that are (*R*)-2-bromohexane.



4. Draw **three different orientations** of (*S*)-2-butanol

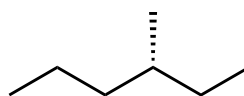
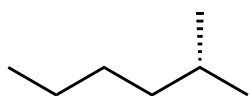


2-butanol



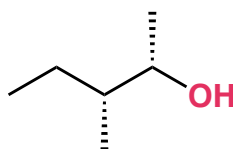
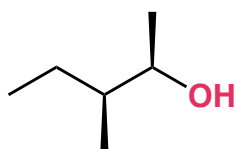
5. Use the flowchart to determine the relationship between the pairs of molecules below.

A.



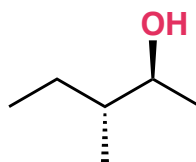
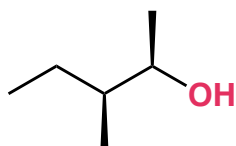
- ☒ constitutional isomers
☐ enantiomers
☐ diastereomers
☐ conformers

B.



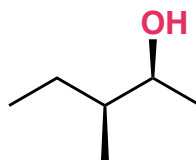
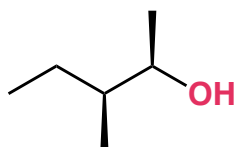
- ☐ constitutional isomers
☒ enantiomers
☐ diastereomers
☐ conformers

C.



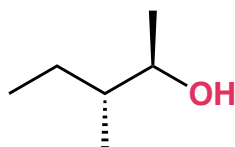
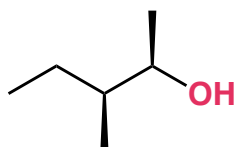
- ☐ constitutional isomers
☒ enantiomers
☐ diastereomers
☐ conformers

D.



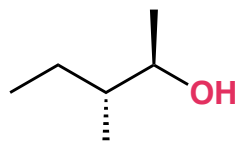
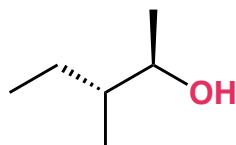
- ☐ constitutional isomers
☐ enantiomers
☒ diastereomers
☐ conformers

E.



- ☐ constitutional isomers
☐ enantiomers
☒ diastereomers
☐ conformers

F.



- ☐ constitutional isomers
☐ enantiomers
☐ diastereomers
☒ conformers