4 SEM TDC CHMH (CBCS) C 9

2025

(May/June)

CHEMISTRY

(Core)

Paper: C-9

(Organic Chemistry)

Full Marks: 53
Pass Marks: 21

Time: 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

- 1. Choose the correct answer from the following: 1×4=4
 - (a) Which one of the following is a condensed polynuclear hydrocarbon?

(iv) All of the above

- (b) Nucleophilic substitution in pyridine occurs at
 - (i) N-atom
 - (ii) a-position
 - (iii) β-position
 - (iv) Does not occur
- (c) Which one is used as a local anaesthetic?
 - (i) Quinoline
 - (ii) Cocaine
 - (iii) Morphine
 - (iv) Reserpine
- (d) Which of the following methods is used for isolation of terpenoids?
 - (i) Steam distillation
 - (ii) Solvent extraction
 - (iii) Enfleurage process
 - (iv) All of the above
- 2. Answer any four questions from the following: 2×4=8
 - (a) Aniline is a weaker base than ethylamine. Explain.

- (b) How will you prepare benzene diazonium chloride? What happens when benzene diazonium chloride is treated with KI? 1+1=2
- (c) Naphthalene at high temperature gives mainly β-naphthalene sulphonic acid. Explain why?
- (d) Pyridine, though aromatic like benzene, can undergo nucleophilic substitution easily, while benzene cannot. Explain.
- (e) What are the natural sources of nicotine and cocaine? 1+1=2

UNIT-I

- 3. Answer any three questions:
 - (a) How would you distinguish among 1°, 2° and 3° amines with the help of nitrous acid test?
 - (b) Write short notes on any two of the following: $1\frac{1}{2}\times 2=3$
 - (i) Hofmann elimination
 - (ii) Schotten-Baumann reaction
 - (iii) Gabriel phthalimide synthesis
 - (c) Discuss the synthesis of the following: $1\frac{1}{2} \times 2=3$
 - (i) Aniline from chlorobenzene
 - (ii) p-Benzoquinone from aniline

(d) Complete the following reactions (any three): 1×3=3

(i)
$$H_2O \rightarrow ?$$
(ii) $CH_3 \xrightarrow{\text{con. HNO}_3} ?$

(iii)
$$C_6H_5OH + NH_3 \xrightarrow{300 \text{ °C}}$$
?

(iv) ArNH₂ + HNO₂
$$\longrightarrow$$
 ?

UNIT-II

- **4.** Answer any three questions: 3×3=9
 - (a) Complete the following reactions (any three): 1×3=3

(i)
$$Na/EtOH \rightarrow ?$$

(iv)
$$\bigcap$$
 Fe/HCl Fe/HCl [H] ?

(b) Electrophilic substitution of naphthalene takes place mainly at α-position (C-1).

Explain.

(c) How will you convert any two of the following? 1½×2=3

(i) Naphthalene into phthalicanhydride

(ii) Anthracene into 9,10anthraquinone

(iii) 1,4-Naphthaquinone into anthracene

(d) What happens when α-naphthol is oxidised by alk.KMnO₄? How will you convert α-naphthol into 1,4-naphthaquinone? 1+2=3

UNIT-III

- 5. (a) Out of pyrrole and furan, which is more aromatic? Explain.
 - (b) Starting with furan, how will you get the following? 1+1=2
 - (i) 2-Nitrofuran
 - (ii) Furan-2-sulfonic acid
 - (c) Explain why pyridine is less basic than tert aliphatic amines.
 - (d) Out of pyrrole and furan, which is more aromatic?

P25/1251

(Continued)

P25/1251

(Turn Over)

2

- (e) Answer any three questions: 2×3=6
 - (i) Give Friedlander's synthesis of quinoline.
 - (ii) What happens when quinoline is treated with conc.HNO3 and conc.H2SO4?
 - (iii) Complete the following reactions: 1+1=2
 - (iv) Convert the following: 1+1=2
 - 1. 2-Formyl pyrrole from pyrrole
 - 2. Furan from furfural

UNIT-IV

Hofmann What is exhaustive methylation? Explain with suitable example. Or Salara Maria

> Give the medicinal use of nicotine and hygrine. 1+1=2

What are physiological actions of alkaloid? Discuss in detail. Or

Give one method of synthesis of hygrine.

UNIT-V

7. What is isoprene rule? Explain with suitable example. Outline the synthesis of neral. 1+1+3=5

Or

Establish the structure of citral. How does it differ from neral? How will you convert it 1+1+3=5 into neral and α-terpineol?

* * *

2