# 3 SEM TDC CHMH (CBCS) C 6

2023

( Nov/Dec )

CHEMISTRY

(Core)

Paper: C-6

(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:  $1 \times 5 = 5$ 
  - (a) Hunsdiecker reaction is governed by
    - (i) ionic mechanism
    - (ii) ionic and free radical mechanism
    - (iii) free radical mechanism
    - (iv) None of the above

- (b) When (-)-2-bromo octane is treated with NaOH, the product is (+)-2-octanol. This inversion of configuration shows by
  - (i) S<sub>N</sub>1 mechanism
  - (ii) S<sub>N</sub>2 mechanism
  - (iii) S<sub>N</sub>i mechanism
  - (iv) None of the above
- (c; Talaprade reagent used to detect vicinal diol is
  - (i) OsO<sub>4</sub>
  - (ii) H<sub>5</sub>IO<sub>6</sub>
  - (iii) Pb(OAc)<sub>4</sub>
  - (iv) peracetic acid
- (d) Phenyl acetate when heated with anhydrous AlCl<sub>3</sub> gives o- or p-hydroxy acetophenone. This reaction is known as
  - (i) allyl rearrangement
  - (ii) Claisen rearrangement
  - (iii) Fries rearrangement
  - (iv) None of the above

- (e) Which one of the following compounds will give Cannizzaro's reaction?
  - (i) CH<sub>3</sub>CHO
  - (ii) C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CHO
  - (iii) (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>C—CHO
  - (iv) CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CHO

#### UNIT-I

- **2.** Answer any *five* of the following questions:  $2 \times 5 = 10$ 
  - (a) Giving a suitable example, show that in an  $S_N^2$  reaction inversion takes place.
  - (b) Discuss the relative reactivity of alkyl, allyl and aryl halides towards nucleophilic substitution reactions.
  - (c) Give the elimination-addition mechanism of conversion of chlorobenzene into aniline.

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(Turn Over)

(d) Complete the following reactions:

(i) 
$$H_2C \xrightarrow{CH_2} CH_2 \xrightarrow{RLi} ? \xrightarrow{H^{\oplus}} ?$$

(ii) 
$$(CH_3)_3C-MgX \xrightarrow{O_2} ? \xrightarrow{H^{\oplus}} ?$$

- (e) \_\_\_\_nthesize the following:
  - (i) Ethyl bromide by Hunsdiecker reaction
  - (ii) Fluorobenzene through diazonium salt
- (f) Which one of the following reacts faster in S<sub>N</sub>1 reaction and why?

## UNIT-II

**3.** Answer any *three* of the following questions: 2×3=6

- (a) How would you synthesize  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ -unsaturated aldehyde from glycerol?
- (b) Give the mechanism of the following reaction:

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{COOC}_2\text{H}_5 \xrightarrow{\qquad \text{Ethanol} \\ \qquad \text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{OH} + \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} \end{array}}$$

- (c) With the help of Victor Meyer test, how will you distinguish between 1°, 2° and 3° alcohols?
- (d) Complete the following reaction:

4. Answer any two of the following questions:

 $3 \times 2 = 6$ 

(a) Complete the following reactions with mechanisms:

(i) 
$$H_3C$$
  $CH_3$   $CH_3$   $A$  ?

(ii) 
$$CH(CH_3)_2$$
 +  $O_2(air)$   $\longrightarrow$  ?  $H_2O/H^+$ ?

(b) Complete the following reaction and write down the possible mechanism:

(c) Complete the following reactions:

(i) OH 
$$\frac{1) \text{ Br}_2\text{-H}_2\text{O}}{2) \text{ Zn (dust), } \Delta}$$
?

$$\begin{array}{c|c} \text{CH}_2\text{--}\text{CH}_2\text{--}\text{CH}_2 \\ \textit{(ii)} & | & | & + \text{HI (excess)} & \longrightarrow \\ \text{OH} & \text{OH} & \text{OH} \end{array}$$

(iii) 
$$CH_2 CH_3 + HI \longrightarrow$$

## UNIT-III

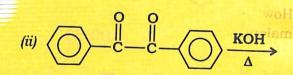
Answer either Q. No. 5 or Q. No. 6

**5.** (a) Complete the following reactions and write down their mechanisms:  $3 \times 2 = 6$ 

(i) 
$$CH_2$$
—CHO + NaOH (dil.)—>

(ii) 
$$O$$
 1)  $N_2H_4$  2) 200° C, 5  $hv/C_2H_5O^-Na^+$ 

- (b) "Aldol condensation leads to  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ -unsaturated aldehydes and not  $\beta$ , $\gamma$ -unsaturated aldehydes." Explain.
- 6. (a) Complete the following reactions with the possible mechanisms: 3×2=6



- (b) Synthesize the following: 2
  2,3-dimethylbut-2-ene by Wittig reaction.
- 7. Answer any two of the following questions:  $2 \times 2 = 4$ 
  - (a) Mention synthetic applications of the following reagents (any two): 1×2=2

    (i) HIO<sub>4</sub> (Periodic acid)
    - (ii) PCC (Pyridinium chlorochromate)
    - (iii) SeO<sub>2</sub> (Selenium dioxide)

- (b) How can you prepare crotonaldehyde from acetaldehyde?
- (c) What is active methylene compound?

  Show the keto-enol tautomerism in ethylacetoacetate. 1+1=2
- **8.** Synthesize methyl vinyl ketone from acetone.

Or

How is barbutaric acid prepared using malonic ester?

#### UNIT-IV

Answer either Q. No. 9 or Q. No. 10

- **9.** (a) "Carboxylic acids have higher boiling point than the alcohols." Explain.
  - (b) Complete the following reaction and suggest the mechanism:

$$\begin{array}{c}
CH_3-CH_2-C-NH_2 \xrightarrow{Br_2/KOH} ?\\
0
\end{array}$$

2

2

1

2

- (c) Synthesize the following:
- 2×2=4
- (i) Citric acid from glycerol
- (ii) Cinamic acid from benzaldehyde by using Knoevenagel reaction.
- **10.** (a) Complete the following reactions:  $1 \times 2 = 2$

(i) 
$$COOH \xrightarrow{PCl_5}$$
 ? COOH

- (b) How would you synthesize the following? 2×2=4
  - (i) Cyclopentanone from esters of adipic acid by Dieckmann reaction
  - (ii) Lactic acid from propene
- (c) Discuss the mechanism of acidcatalyzed hydrolysis of ester. 3

#### UNIT-V

- 11. What are thioethers? How do you obtain diethyl thioether from ethyl mercaptan? What happens when a thioehter is oxidized with  $H_2O_2$ ?  $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}+1=2$
- **12.** Which is the stronger acid, ROH or RSH?

  Give reason for your answer. 1+1=2

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