2023

B.A./B.Sc.

Fourth Semester

CORE - 9

CHEMISTRY

Course Code: CHC 4.21 (Organic Chemistry - III)

Total Mark: 70 Pass Mark: 28

Time: 3 hours

Answer the following questions.

UNIT_I

- (a) Nitro compounds are acidic in nature. Explain.(b) Complete the following reactions:
- $1 \times 4 = 4$

2

- (i) $CH_3 CH_3 + HNO_3 \xrightarrow{400^{\circ}C}$
- (ii) $CH_3 CH_2 Br + AgNO_2 \rightarrow$
- (iii) $CH_3CH_2NH_2 + HNO_2 \rightarrow$
- (iv) $R_3C NH_2 + 3[O] \xrightarrow{KMnO_4}$
- (c) Complete the following reactions:

 $1 \times 4 = 4$

- (i) $R_2CH NO_2 + Br_2 \xrightarrow{NaOH}$
- (ii) $R CH_2 CH_2 NO_2 \xrightarrow{Ni/H_2}$
- (iii) $CH_3 CH_2 NO_2 \xrightarrow{LiAlH_4}$
- (iv) $CH_3 CH_2 NO_2 + H_2O \xrightarrow{acid}$
- (d) Complete the following reactions:

 $1 \times 4 = 4$

- (i) $CH_3 CH_2 I + AgCN \rightarrow$
- (ii) $CH_3 CH_2 I + NaCN \rightarrow$
- (iii) $CH_3 CH_2 NC + 2H_2 \xrightarrow{Pt}$
- (iv) $CH_3 Mg Br + Cl CN \rightarrow$
- 2. (a) Write short notes on the following with chemical reactions:
 - (i) Carbylamine reaction

 $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 5$

(ii) Hoffmann elimination

- (b) How are 1°, 2° and 3° aliphatic amines distinguished by Hinsberg reagent? Explain with chemical reaction. 4½
- (c) Secondary aliphatic amine is a stronger base than primary aliphatic amine. Explain. $1\frac{1}{2}$
- (d) Complete the following reactions:

$$1 \times 3 = 3$$

(i)
$$CH_3 - C - NH_2 \xrightarrow{LiAlH_4}$$

(ii)
$$CH_3 - CH_2 - NH_2 + CH_3COCl_2 \rightarrow$$

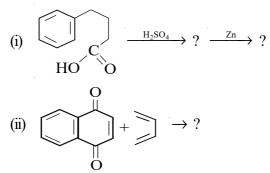
(iii)
$$C_6H_5 - \overset{+}{N_2}\overset{-}{Cl} + CH_3OH \rightarrow$$

UNIT-II

- 3. (a) Draw and explain the molecular orbital structure of naphthalene. 5
 - (b) Naphthalene, phenanthrene and anthracene are aromatic compounds. Explain on the basis of Huckel's rule and give their resonance structures.
 - (c) Electrophilic substitution reactions in anthracene occurs preferentially at 9 and 10 positions. Explain.
- 4. (a) How are naphthalene, anthracene and phenanthrene synthesised by Haworth synthesis? Give their reactions stepwise. 3+3+3=9
 - (b) Complete the following reactions.

$$2\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 5$$

6



UNIT-III

- 5. (a) Explain the following name reactions with their mechanisms:
 - (i) Paal-Knorr synthesis of furan

 $3\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 14$

(ii) Hantzsch pyrrole synthesis

		(iii) Madelung synthesis of indole (iv) Knorr-quinoline synthesis	
6.	(a)	Pyridine is less reactive towards electrophilic substitution reactions	
		1	$\frac{31}{2}$
	(b)	The electrophile substitution reactions in pyridine preferentially	
		1 1	$3\frac{1}{2}$
	(c)	Electrophilic substitution reactions in indole preferentially occurs at	
		1	$\frac{31}{2}$
	(d)	Pyridine ring of quinoline does not undergo electrophilic substitution reactions; whereas, electrophilic substitution occurs at 5 or 8	
		positions of benzene ring of quinoline. Explain.	$\frac{31}{2}$
		UNIT-IV	
7.	(a)	What are alkaloids? Discuss their occurrance.	4
		How are alkaloids isolated? Describe with its flow-sheet diagram.	4
		Write a note on structural features of alkaloids.	5
		Give the medicinal importance of cocaine.	1
8.	(a)	Discuss the degradation of alkaloids by Hoffmann's exhaustive	
		methylation method.	6
	(b)	Determine and elucidate the structure of hygrine.	6
	(c)	Give any one method of synthesis of hygrine.	2
		UNIT-V	
9.	(a)	What are terpenes and terpenoids? How do they differ from each	
	. ,	other?	3
	(b)	What is isoprene? Draw its structure.	2 3
	(c)	What is isoprene rule? Explain with some examples.	3
	(d)	Determine the structure of terpenoids.	6
10.	(a)	Discuss about the structure elucidation of neral or citral.	6
		Give the following synthesis with their stepwise reactions: 2×4	=8
		(i) Barbier, Bouveault and Tiemann synthesis of citral	
		(ii) Arens and Van Drop synthesis of citral	
		(iii) Perkin Junior synthesis of alpha-terpineol	
		(iv) Alder and Voget synthesis of alpha-terpineol	