#### 2022

### B.A./B.Sc.

#### **Third Semester**

CORE - 6

#### **CHEMISTRY**

Course Code: CHC 3.21 (Organic Chemistry-II)

Total Mark: 70 Pass Mark: 28

Time: 3 hours

Answer five questions, taking one from each unit.

#### UNIT-I

1.	(a)	How will you prepare alkyl halide	$1\frac{1}{2} \times 3 = 4\frac{1}{2}$		
		(i) by direct halogenation of alkene?			
		(ii) from alkene?			
		(iii) by halogen exchange?			
	(b) What is $S_N 2$ reaction? Give its mechanism by taking example.				
	` /	discuss it stereochemical aspects.	•		
	(c)	Discuss the effect of solvent on nucleophilic substitution re	eactions.		
		-	31/2		
2.	(a)	Give any three point of difference between elimination and	1		
		substitution reactions?	$\epsilon$		
	(b)	How will you prepare	2×3=6		
		(i) bromobenzene by Sandmeyer reaction?			
		(ii) chlorobenzene by Gattermann reaction?			
		(iii) fluorobenzene by Balz-Schiemann reaction?			
	(c)	Vinyl chloride is less reactive towards nucleophilic substitu	ıtion		
	` /	reaction. Explain.	2		
		UNIT-II			

3. (a) Compare the reactivity of ethyl alcohol, isopropyl alcohol and tertiary butyl alcohol towards dehydration reaction.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ 

	(b)	Complete the following re	eactions:	2×3=6
		(i) (i) (i)	?	
		(ii) nHO-CH <sub>2</sub> -CH <sub>2</sub> -OH	$H + nHOOC - \bigcirc -$ ?	
		(iii) R–Mg–X + HCHO	$\rightarrow$ ? $\xrightarrow{\text{H}_2\text{O/H}^+}$ $\rightarrow$ ?	
		The boiling point of <i>n</i> -but alcohol. Give reason. Complete the following re	tyl alcohol is higher than that of <i>ter</i> eactions:	<i>t</i> -butyl  1½  1+1=2
	( )	(i) R	?	
		(ii) $R-O-H + SOCl_2$	?	
4.	(a)	Complete the following re	eactions:	1×4=4
		(i) O	?	
		(ii) O	?	
		(iii) O	?	
		(iv) O	?	

(b) How will you prepare phenol from

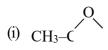
 $2\times3=6$ 

- (i) chlorobenzene (Dow's process)?
- (ii) benzene sulphonic acid?
- (iii) cumene?
- (c) What is Claisen rearrangement? Give its mechanism.

#### **UNIT-III**

## 5. (a) Complete the following reactions:

 $1\times4=4$ 



2

?



?



0

# (b) Complete the following reactions:

 $1 \times 4 = 4$ 

(i) 
$$R-O-R+PCl_5$$

(ii) 
$$R-O-R+H_2O$$

(iii) 
$$R=O=R+HC1$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
R-ONa + CH_3 \\
CH_3
\end{array}$$

?

# (c) What is thiols? Give any two methods of preparation of ethanethiol.

 $1\times3=3$ 

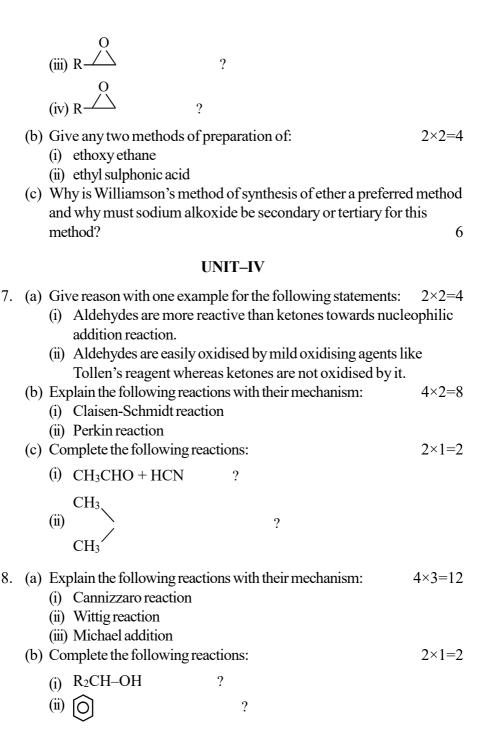
(i) 
$$2C_2H_5Br + K_2S$$

(ii) 
$$C_2H_5$$
–SNa + CH<sub>3</sub>–I

(iii) 
$$C_2H_5$$
-SH + CH<sub>3</sub>-COOH

# 6. (a) Complete the following reactions:

 $1\times4=4$ 



# UNIT-V

9.	(a)	The boiling point of carboxylic acid is much higher than that of phenol. Give reason.	
	` ,	Explain the following reactions with one example:  (i) Claisen condensation  (ii) Dieckmann reaction  (iii) Reformatsky reaction	2 2×3=6
	(c)	Complete the following reactions:	1×4=4
		(i) $R-COOH + NH_3$ ?	
		(ii) CH <sub>3</sub> COONa + NaOH ?	
		(iii) CH <sub>3</sub> COOH + PCl <sub>5</sub> ?	
		(iv) $CH_3COCl + NH_3$ ?	
	(d)	What is Hell Volhard-Zelinsky reaction? Give an example.	2
10.	(a)	Complete the following reactions:	1×4=4
		(i) O ?	
		(ii) H-C COOTT ?	
		(iii) H-C	
		(iv) CHOOLI ?	
	(b)	Give any one method of preparation of the following compou	
		<ul><li>(i) Fumaric acid</li><li>(ii) Maleic acid</li></ul>	2×4=8
		(iii) α-hydroxy propionic acid	
		(iv) Succinic acid	_
	(c)	What is esterification? Give an example.	2