3 SEM TDC CHMH (CBCS) C 6

2022

(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: 1×5=5
 - (a) Addition of HBr to 2-methylpropene in the presence of benzoyl peroxide mainly forms
 - (i) 1-bromobutane
 - (ii) 2-bromopropane
 - (iii) 2-bromo-2-methylpropane
 - (iv) 1-bromo-2-methylpropane

- (b) The intermediate in the acid-catalyzed dehydration of alcohol is
 - (i) carbene
 - (ii) carbanion
 - (iii) carbocation
 - (iv) free radical
- (c) The electrophile involved in the Reimer-Tiemann reaction is
 - (i) :CC1₂
 - (ii) [⊕]CHCl₂
 - (iii) [®]CHO
 - (iv) ⊖CCl₃
- (d) Malaprade reagent used to detect vicinal diol is
 - (i) OsO4
 - (ii) H₅IO₆
 - (iii) Pb(OAc)4
 - (iv) peracetic acid

- (e) Which of the following compounds has the highest acid strength?
 - (i) C_6H_5OH
 - (ii) HCOOH
 - (iii) CH3COOH
 - (iv) CICH2COOH

UNIT-I

2. Answer any five of the following questions:

 $2 \times 5 = 10$

- (a) What is $S_N i$ mechanism? Explain with the help of an example.
- (b) Discuss the benzyne mechanism for nucleophilic aromatic substitution reaction. Give evidences in support of the proposed mechanism.
- (c) Synthesize the following:
 - (i) Ethyl bromide by Hunsdiecker reaction
 - (ii) Fluorobenzene through diazonium salt

 $1 \times 2 = 2$

- (d) Using organometallic compound, how would you prepare a 3°-alcohol from an ethyl ester?
- (e) Why are the aryl halides less reactive towards nucleophilic substitution reactions than alkyl halides?
- (f) Discuss the relative reactivity of alkyl, allyl and aryl halides towards nucleophilic substitution reactions.

UNIT-II

3. Answer any three of the following questions:

2×3=6

- (a) How will you distinguish between 1°-, 2°- and 3°-alcohols by Victor-Meyer method?
- (b) Complete the following reactions:

(i)
$$\bigcirc$$
 CH₂OH + PCl₅ \longrightarrow ?

(ii)
$$\left\langle \begin{array}{c} + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{O} & \text{dil. alk. KMnO}_4 \\ \end{array} \right\rangle$$
?

- (c) How would you synthesize α,βunsaturated alcohol and aldehyde from glycerol?
- (d) Prepare acrolein from glycerol.
- 4. Answer any two of the following questions:

 $3 \times 2 = 6$

(a) Complete the following reactions with mechanisms:

$$(ii) \qquad \begin{array}{c} O-CH_2-CH=CHCH_3 \\ \longrightarrow & (Claisen \\ rearrangement) \end{array}$$

- (b) (i) How can you prepare phenol from cumene? Give mechanism.
 - (ii) Give the mechanism of the following reaction:

$$\begin{array}{c}
\text{OH} \\
\text{CHCl}_3 + \text{NaOH} \\
\hline
70 \, ^{\circ}\text{C}
\end{array}$$

(Turn Over)

(c) (i) Complete the following rearrangement and suggest the mechanism:

(ii) Complete the following reactions:

(1)
$$CH_2$$
 + HCN \longrightarrow ?

(2)
$$\stackrel{\text{CH}_2\text{-OH}}{\downarrow}$$
 $\stackrel{\text{Pb(OAc)}_4}{\downarrow}$?

(3)
$$+ HCN + HCl \xrightarrow{1) ZnCl_2} ?$$

UNIT-III

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

5. (a) Complete the following reactions and write down the mechanisms: 3×2=6

(Benzil-benzilic acid rearrangement)

(ii)
$$\rightarrow$$
 + Ac₂O $\xrightarrow{\text{AcONa}}$ (Perkin reaction)

- (b) Trichloroacetaldehyde is more reactive towards the nucleophilic addition reaction than acetaldehyde. Explain.
- 6. (a) Explain with example the mechanism involved in Wittig reaction.
 - (b) Write one synthetic application of each of the following reagents (any three): 1×3=3
 - (i) LiAlH₄
 - (ii) Pb(OAc)₄
 - (iii) NaBH4
 - (iv) PCC
 - (c) Write the Rosenmund's reaction for synthesis of acid chlorides.

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7. Answer any two of the following questions:
2×2=4 (a) Synthesize the following (any one): 2 (i) Methylvinyl ketone from acetone (ii) Crotonaldehyde from acetaldehyde
(b) Write a short note on keto-enol tautomerism.
(c) What is Michael reaction? Explain with a suitable reaction.
8. How is barbituric acid prepared using malonic ester? Or
Write any one preparation method of acetoacetic ester.
Unit—IV
Answer either Q. No. 9 or Q. No. 10

9. (a) "Acetic acid is much weaker acid than

formic acid." Explain.

(b) Identify A, B and C in the following reaction:

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COOH
$$\frac{\text{conc. HNO}_3}{\text{conc. H}_2\text{SO}_4} A \xrightarrow{\text{SOCl}_2} B$$

$$\frac{\text{NaBH}_4}{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} C$$

(c) Synthesize the following:

 $2 \times 2 = 4$

- (i) Propanoic acid to ethanoic acid by Hoffmann degradation
- (ii) Butanoyl chloride to propanoic acid by Curtius rearrangement
- **10.** (a) Arrange the following acids in increasing order of their relative acid strength with proper explanation:

(b) Show the mechanistic steps of the following reaction:

$$CH_3$$
— C — $OC_2H_5 + H_2O$ H^+
 $CH_3COOH + C_2H_5OH$

(c) Complete the following reactions (any two):

(i)
$$COOH + 2CaO \xrightarrow{\Delta}$$
 ?

(ii)
$$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_2\text{COOH} \\ \text{CH}_2\text{COOH} \end{array}$$
 + $\text{SOCI}_2 \longrightarrow ?$

(iii)
$$C(OH)$$
— $COOH$ H_2SO_4 ? CH_2 — $COOH$

(d) Account for the fact that maleic acid is a stronger acid than fumeric acid but maleate monoanion is a weaker acid than fumarate monoanion.

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UNIT-V

Answer the following questions:

 $2 \times 2 = 4$

- 11. What are mercaptans? How will you prepare ethyl mercaptan from ethyl halide? 1+1=2
- 12. Give one method of preparation of thio-ether.

 What happens when a thiol reacts with an aldehyde in the presence of HCl?

 1+1=2

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