Total No. of Printed Pages-9

#### 4 SEM TDC CHM M 3

2013

(May)

**CHEMISTRY** 

(Major)

Course: 403

## ( Organic Chemistry—II )

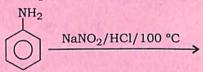
Full Marks: 48
Pass Marks: 19

Time: 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

- 1. Choose the correct answer/Answer the following: 1×5=5
  - (a) The compound commonly used in the dye test of aromatic amine is
    - (i) naphthalene
    - (ii) β-naphthol
    - (iii) β-naphthylamine
    - (iv) anthraquinone

(b) The main product of the reaction



is

- (i) benzenediazonium chloride
- (ii) benzene
- (iii) phenol
- (iv) azobenzene
- (c) What happens when alanine is treated with nitrous acid?
- (d) What products will be formed when thiophen is treated with H<sub>2</sub> in presence of Raney nickel?
- (e) Hemlock alkaloid which was responsible for the forced death of great philosopher Socrates contains
  - (i) strychnine
  - (ii) opium
  - (iii) coniine
  - (iv) nicotine
- **2.** Answer any five of the following:  $2 \times 5 = 10$ 
  - (a) How can primary, secondary and tertiary amines be distinguished with the help of nitrous acid?

- (b) Starting from diethyl malonate, how will you prepare an unsaturated acid?
- (c) Explain why peptide C—N bond is stronger and shorter than the usual C—N single bond.
- (d) How is Herzig-Meyer method helpful in structure determination of alkaloids?
- (e) The dipole moment of pyridine (2·26D) is higher than that of piperidine (1·17D). Explain.
- (f) Complete the following reaction and suggest the mechanism:

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#### UNIT-I

### Answer any one question

- 3. (a) What do you understand by active methylene group? Starting from ethyl acetoacetate, how will you prepare 3-methyl pentane-2-one? 1+1=2
  - (b) Starting from diethyl malonate, how would you synthesize the following? 1+1=2
    - (i) n-valeric acid
    - (ii) Succinic acid

- Starting from diethyl malonate, prepare (a) cyclopropane carboxylic acid. How can you prepare 4-methyl uracil (b) starting from ethyl acetoacetate?
  - 1

1

2

1

Acetoacetic ester is an equilibrium (c) mixture of keto and enol forms. Give evidences in support of this statement.

#### UNIT-II

### Answer any one question

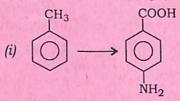
5. (a) Identify A and B of the following:

$$\begin{array}{c}
\operatorname{NO}_2 \\
& \xrightarrow{\operatorname{Fe}} A \xrightarrow{\operatorname{Sn/HCl}} B
\end{array}$$

- from benzenediazonium Starting (b) chloride, how would you prepare-
  - (i) p-amino azobenzene;
  - (ii) nitrobenzene?

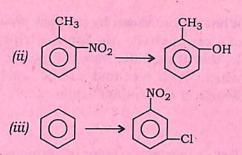
1+1=2

Convert the following (any two): 11/2×2=3



P13-1200/1147

(Continued)



- 6. (a) PhN<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup>Cl<sup>-</sup> couples with Ph-NH<sub>2</sub> but not with 2,6-Me<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>NMe<sub>2</sub>. Explain. 1½
  - (b) How will you convert aniline to m-nitroaniline?
  - (c) Complete the following reactions: 1×3=3

(i) 
$$O + CH_2N_2 \longrightarrow$$

OH

(ii)  $O + 3CH_2O + 3(CH_3)_2NH \longrightarrow$ 

(iii)  $CHN_2COO\bar{C}_2H_5 + [H] \xrightarrow{Zn/CH_3COOH}$ 

#### UNIT-III

#### Answer any one question

7. (a) Synthesize alanine by Gabriel's phthalimide synthesis.

2

(b) What do you mean by primary structure of a peptide? Gly-Ala-Ser is a tripeptide. In this tripeptide, how will you identify which is N-terminal amino acid and which is C-terminal amino acid?

1+2=3

2

2

8. (a) Define isoelectric point of amino acids.

(b) Explain briefly about the secondary structure of proteins.

(c) Synthesize phenylalanine with the help of Strecker synthesis. 2

#### UNIT-IV

# Answer any one question

9. (a) How can naphthalene be synthesized by Haworth synthesis?

(b) Complete the following reactions (any two): 1×2=2

(i) 
$$\bigcirc$$
 + CH<sub>2</sub>O + HCl $\longrightarrow$ 

P13-1200/1147

(Continued)

The C1-C2 bond of naphthalene has 10. (a) greater double bond character than C2-C3 bond. Explain.

2

How can phenanthrene be synthesized (b) by Bardhan-Sengupta method?

2

#### UNIT-V

# Answer any one question

Electrophilic substitution of pyrrole (a) 11. takes place at C-2 position. Explain.

2

Illustrate Fischer indole synthesis. (b)

3

Complete the following reactions (any (c)  $1 \times 3 = 3$ three):

(i) 
$$N \xrightarrow{NaNH_2}$$

(ii) 
$$\downarrow$$
 + CH<sub>3</sub>COCl  $\xrightarrow{\text{SnCl}_4}$ 

(iii) 
$$H_2 \xrightarrow{\text{Ni}} + H_2 \xrightarrow{\text{Ni}} 120 \text{ °C}$$

- 12. (a) Write Bichler-Napieralski synthesis of isoquinoline.
  - (b) Pyridine is a stronger base than pyrrole. Explain.
  - (c) How can quinoline be synthesized with the help of Skraup synthesis? 21/2
  - (d) Complete the following reactions (any two):  $1 \times 2 = 2$

(i) 
$$CHO + (CH_3CO)_2O \xrightarrow{CH_3COONa}$$

(ii) 
$$CH_3 + C_6H_5$$
—CHO  $CH_3$ 

(iii) 
$$\underset{H}{\underbrace{\operatorname{Sn/HCl}}}$$

#### UNIT-VI

Answer any one question

**13.** (a) Complete the following transformation:

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
 & 1) \text{ CH}_3\text{I} \\
 & 2) \text{ AgOH} \\
 & 3) \Delta
\end{array}
\xrightarrow{2) \text{ AgOH}} X \xrightarrow{2) \text{ AgOH}} Y$$

P13-1200/1147

(Continued)

(b)	Discuss	the	importa	nce	of	Zei	isel	
	method	in	structure	elu	cidat	ion	of	
	alkaloids.							2

(c) Write one medicinal use each of quinine and cocaine.

2

14. (a) Write one medicinal use of morphine.

1

(b) Explain the importance of Hofmann's exhaustive methylation method in structure elucidation of alkaloids. What products will be obtained when this method is applied to coiine? 3+2=5

\* \* \*