SECOND YEAR - SEM - 14
ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - 2015-2016

Sem IV. First Half 2016

Q.P. Code: 527500

(3 Hours)

[Total Marks: 70

- **N.B.**: (1) All questions are compulsory.
  - (2) Attempt all subquestions together.
- (a) Discuss the difference in acidity of benzoic acid and phenol and account 2 for the same.
  - (b) Among ethylamine and ethanol, the former is considered basic while the latter is called neutral, even though both Nitrogen and Oxygen atoms have lone pair of electrons. Explain.
  - (c) Aldehydes are considered to be more reactive than ketones, account for the same.
  - (d) Account for the fact that oxidation of ketones with strong oxidising agents
    is not an important method to synthesize carboxylic acids.
  - (e) Using a mild oxidising agent convert an aldehyde to a carboxylic acid and write the reaction involved.
  - (f) Answer the following (any three) and write the complete reaction:
    - (i) Butanone KOCl, Δ H<sub>3</sub>O<sup>+</sup>.
    - (ii) Formaladehyde + sec.buty! Magnesium bromide ether H<sub>3</sub>O<sup>+</sup>.
    - (iii) diethylester of hexanedioic acid C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>O<sup>-</sup>, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH.
    - (iv) Bromobenzene Mg, THF CO<sub>2</sub> H<sub>3</sub>O'.
- 2. (a) Discuss the mechanism of the following:
  - (i) Benzoin condensation.
  - (ii) Benzaldehyde + ethyl 2-bromopropionate Zn, ether H<sub>3</sub>O\*
  - (b) Write the steps involved in the following conversions:
    - (i) diethyl malonate to 2,2-dimethylethanoic acid.
    - (ii) Salicylaldehyde to catechol.
  - (c) Discuss two different methods of synthesis of ethers and write the reactions involved.

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- 3. (a) Give the mechanism for the following using suitable examples.
  - (i) Alkaline hydrolysis of an ester and account for the retention of configuration of alcohol formed.
  - (ii) Beckmann rearrangement and show the stereochemistry involved.
  - (b) Answer the following and write reactions involved.
    - (i) Using Gabriel synthesis prepare n-propylamine.
    - (ii) Using Cannizarro reaction prepare a mixture of formic acid and benzyl alcohol in good yields.
  - (c) Bring about following conversions and write the reactions involved.
    - (i) Aniline to Chlorobenzene.
    - (ii) Ethyl benzoate to n-propyl benzoate.
    - (iii) Benzoic acid to benzamide.
- 4. (a) Complete the reactions and write the mechanism involved:
  - (i) 1,1 Diphenyl 2-methyl propan 1,2 diol H\*.
  - (ii) p-nitrobenzamide NaOBr.
  - (b) Discuss the conformational stability of 1-methyl 4-phenyl cyclohexane and 1-methyl 2-phenyl cyclohexane separately and comment on resolvability.
  - (c) Write the reaction and the product formed in any three of the following
    - (i) Propiophenone +  $Ph_3P = CHCH_3 \rightarrow .$
    - (ii) Acetone + diethyl succinate t-BuOK.
    - (iii) Phenyl propionate AlCl,, high temp.
    - (iv) 2, 4 dinitro chlorobenzene aq. NaOH, Δ.
- 5. (a) Give the mechanism involved in the following:
  - (i) Reimer Tiemann reaction.
  - (ii) Reaction involved when benzyltrimethylammonium bromide is treated with sodamide.

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(b)	Write the reactions involved in the following conversions.				4
	(i)	o-toluidine	to	o-cresol.	
	(ii)	ethyl pentanoate	to	pentanol.	
	(iii)	cyclohexanol	to	1-methyl cyclohexanol.	
	(iv)	benzaldehyde	to	cinnamic acid.	
(c)	Discuss Haworth synthesis of naphthalene. Also write the resonance				3
	stru	ctures of naphthale	ne.		
(a)	Write the mechanism in the following conversions:				4
	(i)	Acetophenone to	ethy	ylbenzene using selective reducing agent.	
	(ii)	Phenol to	sali	cylic acid.	
(b)	Writ	te the product at the	end o	f the reaction and name the reaction involved.	4
	(i)	C <sub>6</sub> H, CNHOH acc	etic ar	nhydride OH H <sub>2</sub> O	
	(ii)	p-toluidine HNO <sub>2</sub>	C <sub>6</sub> H	OH, Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> soln.	

- (c) Write a note on two or three reducing agents and choose proper examples to explain their use.