

2022

## CHEMISTRY — HONOURS

Paper : CC-3

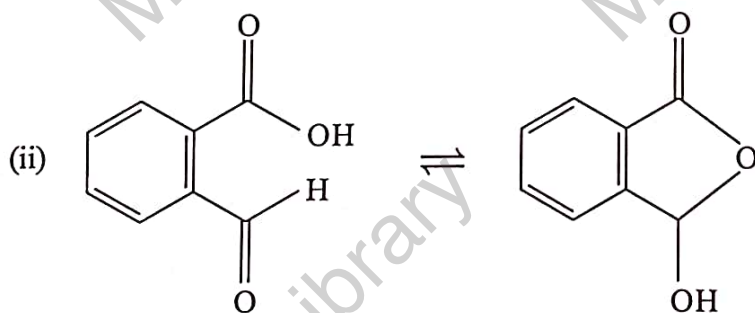
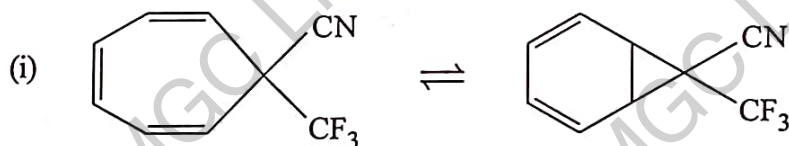
(Organic Chemistry - 2)

Full Marks : 50

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.**Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.*Answer *question no. 1* and *any eight* questions from the rest.1. Answer *any ten* questions :

1×10

- Write down the structure of conformers of optically active butane-2, 3-diol.
- E*-But-2-ene has enantiotopic faces. Justify the statement.
- Write down the *s-cis* and *s-trans* conformational isomers of methyl acrylate.
- Draw the structure of stilbene in *Re-Si* face.
- 18-crown-5 binds ammonium cation more than 1000 times weaker than 18-crown-6. Explain.
- Write the type of tautomerism involved in the following cases :

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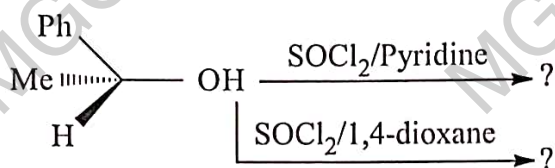
- Draw the most stable conformer of 1, 2-dibromoethane and ethylene glycol in Newman Projection formula.
- Between  $\text{NH}_3$  and  $\text{NH}_2\text{NH}_2$ , which one is more nucleophilic? Justify.
- Alkaline hydrolysis of methyl chloride takes place at a much faster rate in presence of sodium iodide. – Explain.

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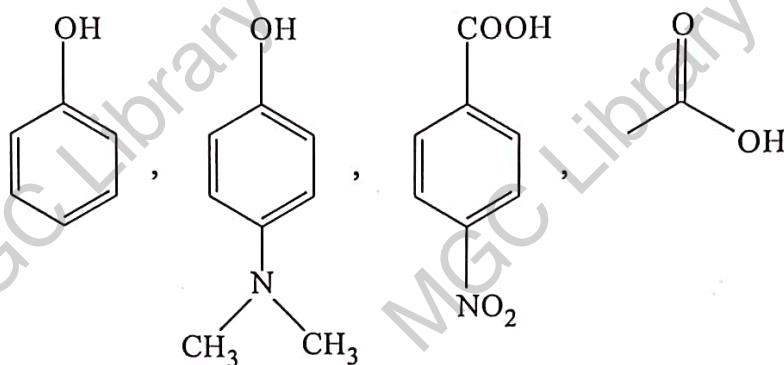
(2)

X(2nd Sm.)-Chemistry-H/CC-3/CBCS

(j) Write down the products of the following reactions :

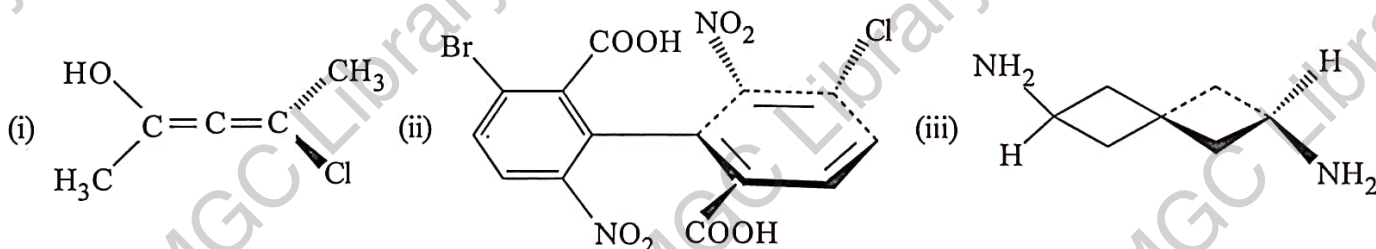


(k) Write the correct order of pka values for the following compounds :



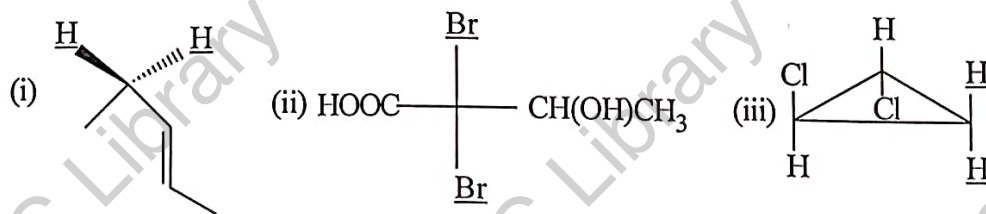
(l) Compare the base strengths of 4-Nitroaniline and 2,3,5,6 – tetramethyl-4-Nitroaniline.

2. (a) Designate *R/S* in the following compounds showing the priority of the ligands.



(b) Between ethanol and trifluoroethanol, which is more efficient solvent for  $S_N1$  reaction? – Explain. 3+2

3. (a) Identify the underlined atoms as homotopic, enantiotopic or diastereotopic with explanation.



(b) Between allyl chloride and trityl chloride, which one will react faster in  $S_N1$  reaction? – Explain. 3+2

4. (a) Predict the major product in the following reaction with mechanism. Offer explanation.

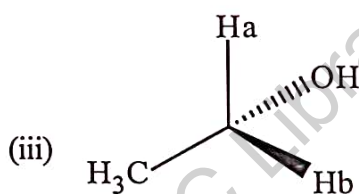
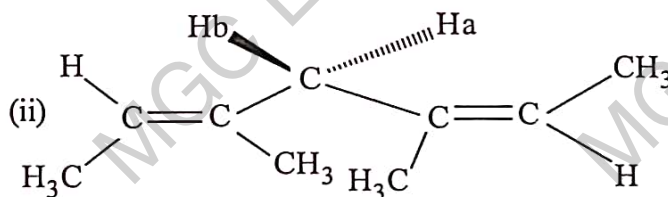
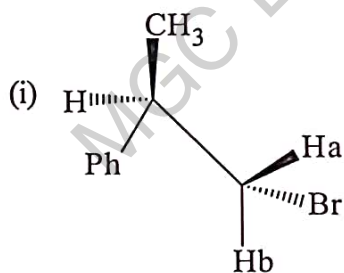


(b) Write in increasing order of the following leaving groups affecting the rate of an  $E_1cB$  reaction. Give explanation.  $\text{MeO}^\ominus$ ,  $\text{CN}^\ominus$ ,  $\text{PhS}^\ominus$ . 3+2

(3)

X(2nd Sm.)-Chemistry-H/CC-3/CBCS

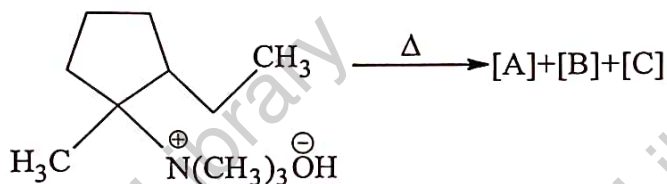
5. (a)

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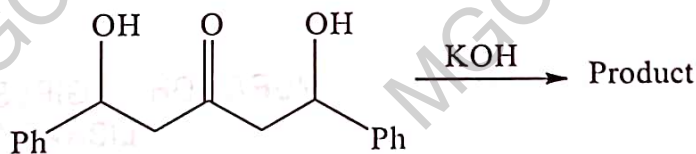
Identify the pro-R and pro-S hydrogen atoms (marked) in each of the above molecules.

- (b) Which form of diethyl malonate is stable in n-hexane? What happens when methanol is added to it? Explain on the basis of entropy change of the equilibrium. 3+2

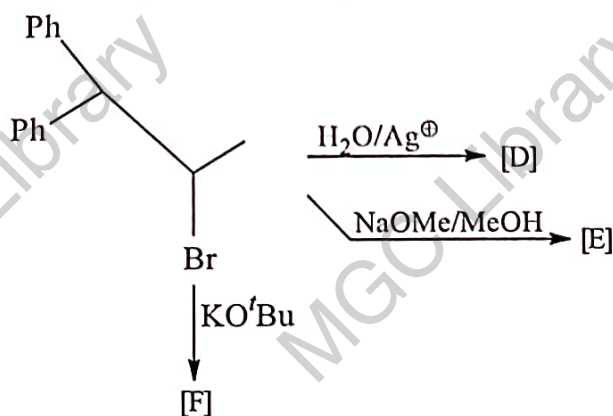
6. (a) Give the structures of [A], [B] and [C] and explain their relative amounts.



- (b) Predict the product and explain the following reaction with mechanism. 3+2



7. (a) Write down the major products [D], [E] and [F] in the following reaction with proper justification.



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12. (a) What happens when (*R*)-2-bromobutanoic acid is treated with alkali? Predict the configuration of the product with mechanism and explanation.
- (b) Calculate the enthalpy change ( $\Delta H$ ) for the following reaction.

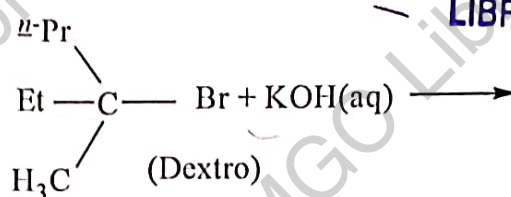


C-H, C-Br, H-Br and Br-Br bond energies are 102 kcal/mole, 70 kcal/mole, 88 kcal/mole and 46 kcal/mole respectively.

Is the reaction endothermic or exothermic?

3+2

13. (a) For the reaction,



Draw the energy profile diagram for the reaction. Draw the structure of the intermediate. What is the optical activity of the product?

- (b) If in the above reaction, the concentration of KOH is doubled, what will be the effect on the rate? If aqueous KOH is replaced by alcoholic KOH, write the structure of the product formed.

3+2

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