2023

CHEMISTRY — HONOURS

Paper: CC-7

(Organic Chemistry)

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 (Compulsory) and any eight (8) questions from the rest (from question no. 2 to question no. 12).

1. Answer any ten questions:

 $\times 10$

- (a) Nitrobenzene is commonly used as a solvent in Friedel-Crafts reaction. Explain why.
- (b) Convert ethanal into ethylethanoate in one step (no mechanism needed).
- (c) $C_5H_{11}CH_2CH_2OH \leftarrow \underline{\underline{\mathbf{B}}} C_5H_{11} CH = CH_2 \underline{\underline{\mathbf{A}}} C_5H_{11}CH(OH)CH_3$

Indicate the reagents $\underline{\mathbf{A}}$ and $\underline{\mathbf{B}}$. (No mechanism needed)

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(d) Write down the structure of stable hydrate of

- (e) Define ylide with an example.
- (f) Draw the structural formula of the alkene which on ozonolysis yields only 2-butanone.
- (g) Mention the major product formed when benzene reacts with 1-chlorobutane under Friedel-Crafts alkylation conditions.
- (h) Draw the structure of the major product formed when N, N-dimethylaniline reacts with N-phenyl-N-methylformamide and POCl₃ followed by hydrolysis. (No mechanism needed).
- (i) Explain briefly why β-hydroxy esters can be prepared by the Reformatsky reaction but not by Grignard reaction.
- (j) Draw the structural formula of the product formed when salicylaldehyde is condensed with anhydrous acetic anhydride in presence of sodium acetate followed by hydrolysis. (No mechanism needed).
- (k) Convert (reagents only):

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(I)
$$CH_3 + HCHO + Me_2\ddot{N}H + HCl/H_2O (Reflux)$$

Indicate the major product only in the above reaction (No mechanism needed).

- 2. (a) Explain why acetone is formed when $H_2C = C = CH_2$ is subjected to acid catalysed hydration and not the alternative product. Give mechanism.
 - (b) Benzaldehyde undergoes Cannizzaro reaction whereas N, N-dimethylbenzaldehyde does not. Justify.
- 3. (a) Compound $\underline{\mathbf{C}}$ (C_8H_{12}) produces butanedial ($O=C-CH_2CH_2-C=O$) as the only product when treated with O_3 followed by reductive work up with Zn/H_2O . Identify $\underline{\mathbf{C}}$ with structural formula while justifying your answer.
 - (b) Write the structure of the major products in the following reactions with explanation: 3+2

4. (a) para-Dimethylaminobenzaldehyde fails to undergo benzoin condensation but when mixed with benzaldehyde, the condensation does occur. Explain.

(b) Convert :
$$\underline{\hspace{1cm}}^{OCH_3}$$

(a) $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}^{Br}$
 $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}^{Li/Hg}$
 $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}^{D}$
 $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}^{O}$
 $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}^{E}$
 $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}^{H^{\oplus}/MeOH}$
 $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}^{E}$

Identify $\underline{\mathbf{D}}$, $\underline{\mathbf{E}}$, and $\underline{\mathbf{F}}$. Suggest a mechanism for the formation of $\underline{\mathbf{F}}$ from $\underline{\mathbf{E}}$.

(b) Give the product of the following reaction with plausible mechanism:

6. (a) Give the products of the following reactions with plausible mechanism:

- (b) Acetanilide undergoes nitration with Ac₂O HNO₃ predominantly at the *ortho* position. Explain the observation with plausible mechanism.
- 7. (a) Which of the following two compounds will undergo nucleophilic substitution reaction at a faster rate and why?
 - (i) 2, 6 Dimethyl 4 nitrochlorobenzene

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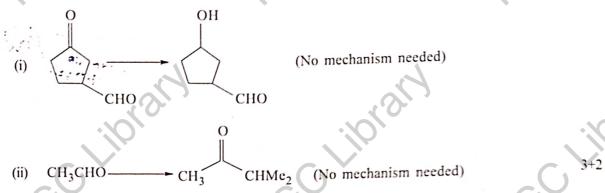
- (ii) 3, 5 Dimethyl 4 nitrochlorobenzene
- (b) Predict the product of the following reaction with mechanism.

8. (a) Identify the products (\underline{K}) and (\underline{L}) in the following reactions with plausible mechanism in each case:

Br
$$\frac{(i) \text{ Ph}_3 \text{ P}}{(ii) \text{ PhLi}} \leftarrow (\underline{\mathbf{K}}) \xrightarrow{\text{Ph} - \text{CH} = \text{CHCHO}} (\underline{\mathbf{L}})$$

- (b) Chloral (Cl₃C-C-H) does not undergo Cannizzaro reaction though it has no α-hydrogen atom. Explain.
- 9. (a) Give the product and mechanism of the following reaction;

- 10. (a) CF₃CHO reacts rapidly with ethanol to form the corresponding hemiacetal. However, it gives acetal very slowly in the presence of anhydrous acid. Explain for the observation with reaction mechanism.
 - (b) How can you accomplish the following transformations?

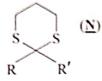


11. (a) Show how diethyl malonate can be used to prepare the following molecules :

(b) Predict the product(s) of the following reaction with plausible mechanism:

$$R \xrightarrow{O} OH \xrightarrow{1.PBr_3} M$$

12. (a) 1,3-Dithiane (\underline{N}) is cleaved to the corresponding carbonyl compound in presence of $HgCl_2/CdCO_3$ but not with acid or alkali. Explain.



(b) Give the mechanism for the reduction of a ketone with LiAlH₄ followed by acid treatment. Explain the role of Li[⊕] ion regarding this reduction.