

**TDC Odd Semester Exam., 2020
held in July, 2021**

CHEMISTRY

(Honours)

(3rd Semester)

Course No. : CHMH-302

(Organic Chemistry—III)

Full Marks : 35

Pass Marks : 12

Time : 2 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions

Answer **five** questions, taking **one** from each Unit

UNIT—I

1. (a) *p*-Toluidine reacts with benzene diazonium chloride to form a compound which on boiling with dilute H_2SO_4 gives four products (excluding nitrogen). Discuss with reactions. 3

- (b) How can you convert aniline to *p*-dinitrobenzene? 2
- (c) Give the product(s) of the following reaction and explain their formation : 2



2. (a) Nitration of cinnamic acid affords *p*-nitrocinnamic acid. Explain. 2
- (b) Carry out the following conversion : 2
- Nitrobenzene *m*-anisidine
- (c) $MeCOCH_2Cl$ CH_2N_2
 C_4H_7ClO C_4H_7ClO
(A) (B)

(A) is a ketone and (B) is an epoxide. Suggest structures for (A) and (B) and mechanism for their formations. 3

UNIT—II

3. (a) Two aldohexoses *X* and *Y* produce identical osazone. *Y* or nitric acid oxidation gives an optically inactive dicarboxylic acid. Two successive Ruff degradation of *Y* produces D-threose. Aldohexoses *Z* and *X* can give identical dicarboxylic acids on nitric acid oxidation. Identify *X*, *Y* and *Z* with supporting reasoning. 3

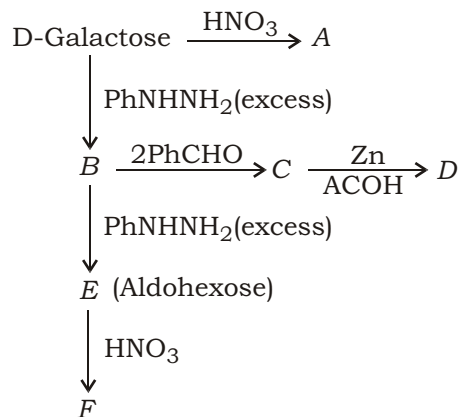
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(b) Outline the reaction pathways to convert the following : $2 \times 2 = 4$

(i) D-Arabinose to D-Mannose

(ii) D-Arabinose to D-Erythrose

4. (a) Follow the reactions :



Identify A, B, C, D, E and F. 3

(b) Neither the glucose nor the fructose part of sucrose exhibits mutarotation.

What information is obtained from the above fact regarding the structure of sucrose? 2

(c) Both the methyl- α -D-glucopyranoside and methyl- β -D-glucopyranoside do not undergo mutarotation while both of α - and β -D-glucose undergo mutarotation. Why? 2

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(Turn Over)

(4)

UNIT—III

5. (a) What are terpenoids? State the isoprene rule and special isoprene rule. Mention two examples of terpenoids which are exceptions to the above rules. $1+2+1=4$

(b) How can you synthesize citral from acetone? 2

(c) How will you prove that gereneol contains two double bonds? 1

6. (a) Write the structure of nicotine. How is nicotine isolated from tobacco leaf? How would you show that nicotine contains a pyridine nucleus? $1+2+2=5$

(b) Provide a synthetic route of (7) nicotine, taking nicotinonitrile as one of the starting materials. 2

UNIT—IV

7. (a) Show the mechanism for the formation of a segment of poly (vinyl chloride) containing three units of vinyl chloride and initiated by hydrogen peroxide. 2

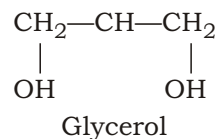
(b) What are Zeigler-Natta catalysts? Describe the mechanism of Zeigler-Natta polymerization of substituted ethene. $1+2=3$

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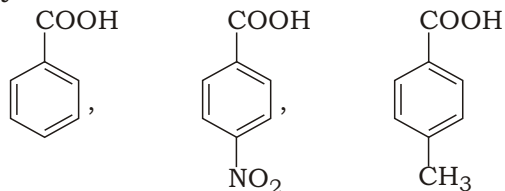
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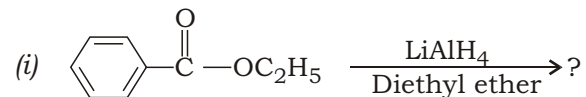
- (c) If a small amount of glycerol is added to the reaction mixture of toluene-2,6-diisocyanate and ethylene glycol during the synthesis of polyurethane foam, a much stiffer foam is obtained. Explain. 2



8. (a) Arrange the following compound(s) in increasing order of acidity and justify your choice : 2



- (b) How is citric acid synthesized from glycerol? 2
- (c) Provide the products of the following reactions and suggest mechanism of reactions : 1½×2=3

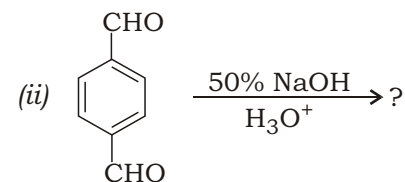
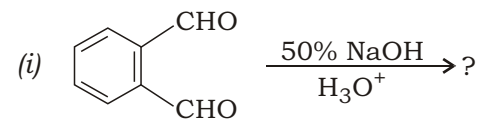


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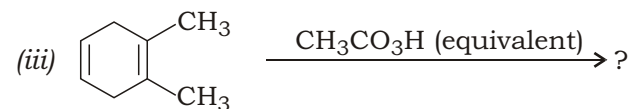
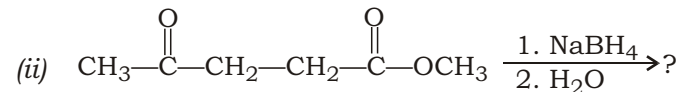
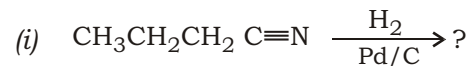
UNIT—V

9. (a) What product is obtained when benzaldehyde is heated with propanoic anhydride and sodium propanoate? Give the mechanism of the reaction. 3

- (b) Give the products and mechanism of each of the following reactions : 2×2=4



10. (a) Give the product of the following reactions : 1×3=3



(7)

(b) An alkene is treated with OsO_4 followed by aqueous NaHSO_3 . When the resulting diol is treated with HIO_4 , the only product obtained is an unsubstituted cyclic ketone with molecular formula $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{O}$. What is the structure of the alkene? Explain the reaction(s). 2

(c) Carry out the following conversion : 2

