

B.Sc. 5th Semester (Honours) Examination, 2023 (CBCS)

Subject : Chemistry

Course : CC-XII

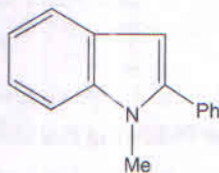
(Organic Chemistry)

Time: 2 Hours

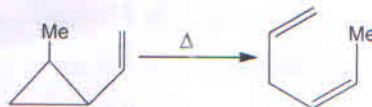
Full Marks: 40

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.**Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.*

1. Answer any five questions from the following: 2×5=10
- Draw the HOMO and LUMO of cyclopentadiene.
 - What happens when naphthalene is subjected to ozonolysis? Give necessary reaction(s).
 - Write down the product when pyrrole is treated with I_2 in aqueous KI?
 - Ephedrine is lesser basic than ψ -ephedrine—Explain.
 - Why are D-mannose and D-galactose not epimeric hexoses? Explain.
 - Draw the structure of BOC-derivative of alanine.
 - Mention the starting compounds for the synthesis of the following compound by Fischer-Indole synthesis.



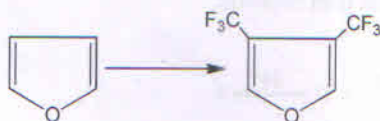
- What is Sanger's reagent? Mention its use in protein chemistry.
2. Answer any two questions from the following: 5×2=10
- (i) Account for the following observation:



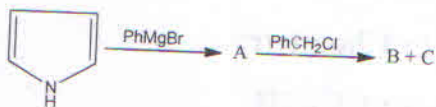
- (ii) Using FMO approach explain how the following conversion can be carried out? 2+3



- (i) Convert:



(ii) Identify A to C in the following reaction scheme:



3+2

(c) (i) An aldohexose, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$ on reduction with Na/Hg gives D-Sorbitol which on reaction with excess phenyl hydrazine forms an osazone which is different from the osazone of D-glucose. Write down the structure of the aldohexose explaining the reactions.

(ii) 'The rate of oxidation of β -D-glucose by $\text{Br}_2/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ is faster than that of α -D-glucose' — Explain.

3+2

(d) (i) What kind of stereoisomerism do you find in α -terpineol? How many stereoisomers are possible when Br_2 adds to the double bond of α -terpineol?

(ii) How phenanthrene can be converted to phenanthrene-9-carboxylic acid?

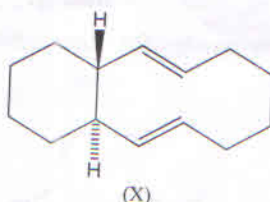
(iii) What is the difference between 'nucleoside' and 'nucleotide'?

2+2+1

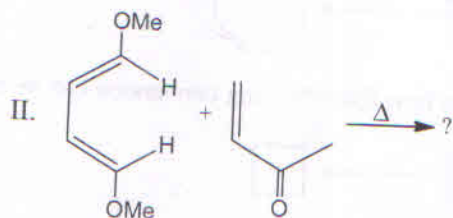
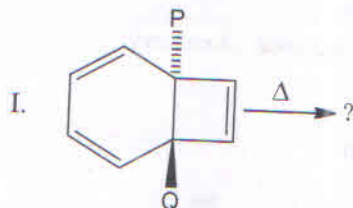
3. Answer any two questions from the following:

10×2=20

(a) (i) Optically active 'X' racemises on heating at 50°C with a half life of 24 hours. Rationalise the observation.



(ii) Predict the product of the following reactions:

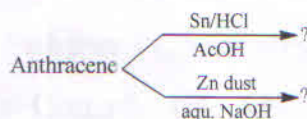


(iii) Identify D and E in the following reaction scheme:

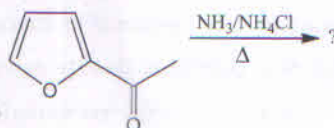


(iv) Write down the products of the following reactions:*

2+(2+2)+2+2



- (b) (i) Write down a scheme for the synthesis of Gly-Ala using DCC promoted peptide bond formation.
 (ii) Briefly discuss one important method for determining N-terminal residue in peptide chain.
 (iii) What happens when alanine is heated with acetic anhydride in pyridine solvent? Give the mechanism involved.
 (iv) Identify the product of hydramine fission on (-)-ephedrine. 3+3+2+2
- (c) (i) Write down the product of the following reaction with proper mechanism:



- (ii) Carry out the following conversions:
 (I) Indole \rightarrow Quinoline
 (II) Pyridine \rightarrow 4-Bromo pyridine
- (iii) Show what happens when α -tetralone is heated with 1 : 1 mixture of NaOH-KOH at 220°C. 3+5+2
- (d) (i) Suggest a scheme for stepping up of an aldose by two additional carbon atoms using Wittig reaction in one of the steps involved.
 (ii) How periodic acid (HIO_4) oxidation be used to distinguish between D-arabinose and D-glucose?
 (iii) How the following conversion can be carried out?
 (I) Methyl D-glucopyranoside \rightarrow Methyl D-glucofuranoside
 (II) D-glucose \rightarrow 3-deoxy-D-glucose
- (iv) Identify the product of the following reaction: 3+2+4+1

