Name:

**Enrolment No:** 



## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES

**End Semester Examination, December 2019** 

Course: Organic Chemistry II
Program: B.Sc. (H) Chemistry
Time 03 hrs.

Course Code: CHEM 2002 Max. Marks: 100

Instructions: Read the instructions given below carefully:

1. All questions are compulsory.

2. Internal choice is given in question number 10 and 12.

3. Attempt all part of the question in continuations

SECTION A			
S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1	Describe the preparation of aryl halides from diazonium salt.	4	CO1
Q 2	Arrange the following compounds in decreasing order of reactivity towards nucleophilic addition reactions: C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> CHO, C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> COCH <sub>3</sub> , C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> COC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> , CH <sub>3</sub> COCH <sub>3</sub> , CH <sub>3</sub> CHO	4	CO1
Q 3	Discuss the stereochemical aspect in SN <sup>1</sup> and SN <sup>2</sup> reactions.	4	CO2
Q 4	<ul> <li>a) Giving reasons, arrange the following in increasing order of acidity         ClCH<sub>3</sub>COOH, CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>COOH, BrCH<sub>3</sub>COOH, (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CHCOOH     </li> <li>b) First dissociation constant of maleic acid is greater than first dissociation constant of fumaric acid</li> </ul>	4	CO1
Q 5	Give the reaction involved  a) Reduction of Malic acid b) Oxidation of Malic acid  SECTION B	4	CO3
0.6		I	
Q 6	<ul><li>Explain</li><li>a) The relative reactivity of alkyl halides vs benzyl halides.</li><li>b) Acidic character of reactive methylene compounds</li></ul>	8	CO1

Q 7	Giving reaction, explain the treatment of H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> on hydrocarboxylic acid under different conditions	8	CO2
Q 8	Explain the mechanism in aromatic compounds  a) Michael addition  b) Aldol condensation.  c) Witing reactions  d) Benzil-Benzilic acid rearrangement	8	СОЗ
Q 9	Carry out the following conversions with detailed mechanism  a) butanoic acid to pentanoic acid b) propanamide to ethanamine	8	СОЗ
Q 10	OR  a) Discuss bromination of phenol in the presence of water and also in the presence of CS <sub>2</sub> b) Why 2 <sup>0</sup> and 1 <sup>0</sup> alcohol are less reactive than 3 <sup>0</sup> alcohols.  SECTION-C	8	CO2
Q 11	<ul> <li>a) Discuss the use of Grignard reagent in the synthesis of organic compound.</li> <li>b) Conversions: <ol> <li>i) Ethanoyl chloride to Butanone</li> <li>ii) Ethanal to ethane</li> <li>iii) Methanal to Methanol</li> </ol> </li> </ul>	10 10	CO2 CO3
Q 12	<ul> <li>a) Give reason: <ol> <li>i) Lower carboxylic acid are soluable in water</li> <li>ii) Hydrolysis of ester to produce carboxylic acid is a reversible process</li> <li>iii) Acidic strength of carboxylic acid is higher than alcohol and water</li> <li>iv) Carboxylic acid also exhibit basic characters</li> <li>v) Amides are least reactive of all the acid derivatives</li> </ol> </li> <li>b) Write the equation showing the effect of H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> on 1<sup>0</sup>, 2<sup>0</sup>, and 3<sup>0</sup> alcohol</li> <li>c) Give detailed mechanism of Reimer-Tiemann reaction</li> </ul> <li>OR <ol> <li>a) Explain Victors Meyers test to distinguish between 1<sup>0</sup>, 2<sup>0</sup> and 3<sup>0</sup> alcohols</li> <li>b) Give any two reactions (steps involved) to prepare alcohols using Grignard reagent</li> <li>c) Give detailed mechanism of Pinacol-Pinacolone rearrangement</li> </ol> </li>	10 5 5	CO1 CO3