

Set I

M.Sc (Chemistry)

Semester - IV

Full Marks = 70

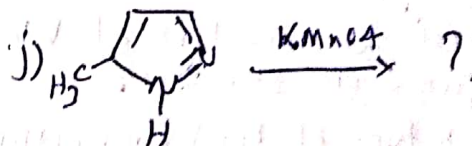
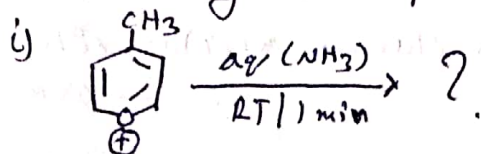
Dr. Brajesh Kumar
Assistant Professor
Department of Chemistry
Jata College, Chaibasa

EC-4




(Organic Chemistry special)

1. Answer the following questions: MCQ, True-False and fill in the blanks
1X10 = 10 marks

- a) Difference in rate between S_N2 reactions are mainly due to
- Polar factor
 - steric factor
 - Both (a) and (b)
 - None of these
- b) Catenanes are compounds containing
- charge transfer compounds
 - Inclusion compounds
 - Interlocked rings
 - Clathrate compounds
- c) Basic unit of heterocyclic group present in DNA/RNA is
- Pyridine
 - Pyrrole
 - Furan
 - Pyrimidine
- d) Main role of vitamin B₁ (Thiamin) as co-enzyme to transfer
- Two carbon atoms
 - Acyl group
 - Electron
 - All of these
- e) Vitamin _____ is containing adenine and pteridine ring.
- f) Phenanthrene ^{ring} is backbone of Vitamin _____.
- g) The Hammett reaction constant ρ will _____ value, when aromatic rings attached with electron donating group.
- h) Mechanism of reaction may be studied with the help of Isotopic labelling. (True/False)



2. a) Establish the constituent of Vitamin C. Explain its synthesis from sugar. what are the importance of Vit C in our body. 12 marks

b) why boiling point of  (207°C) is higher than  and .

(119-128°C)

-3 marks

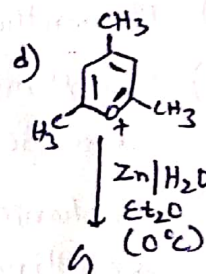
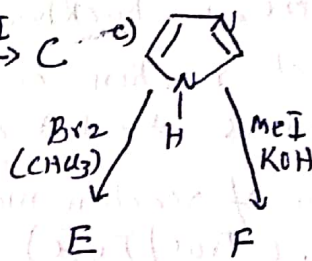
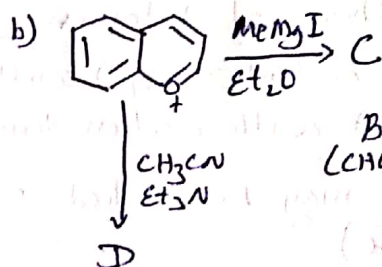
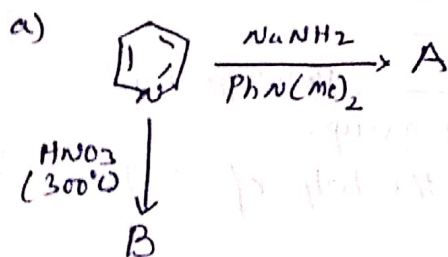
By ①

3. a) Discuss the various types of steric strain and its influence on reaction with suitable examples. 5 marks
 b) Write short notes on hard-soft concept of acid-bases with respect to organic reactions. 5 marks
 c) Compare S_N1 and S_N2 reaction with suitable examples. 5 marks

4. a) Synthesize the following compounds with given chemicals. (Any Three) 4X3=12 marks
 i) chromones from O-Hydroxyacyl benzene and Ester.
 ii) α -pyrones from Malic acid
 iii) Coumarins from phenols and Ethyl aceto acetate
 iv) Pyridazines from 1,4-dicarbonyl compound and hydrazine
 b) Brief the importance of coumarin and chromones. 3 marks

5. a) How heterocyclic compounds are different from normal carbocyclic compounds. Give few examples. 6 Marks
 b) Write the structure of any pyrazole, Thioxazole and diazine (at least one from each group) 3 Marks
 c) Draw the structure of Cyanidine chloride at different pH. 6 Marks

6. Complete the following reactions:



7. a) Suggest the structure of Vitamin A. Write their chemical reaction which confirms its structure. — 08 Marks
 b) Which type of bonds are mostly involved in Supramolecular chemistry. Highlight its importance in applied chemistry. — 04 Marks
 c) 18-Crown-6 ^{compounds} is more selective for which alkali metal ion. Draw the binding structure of metal ion with 18-crown-6. — 03 Marks

8. Write short notes on any three of the following: 5X3=15 marks
 a) Vitamin D
 b) Isotopic effect
 c) Cyclodextrin
 d) Vitamin B₁
 e) Curve crossing approach

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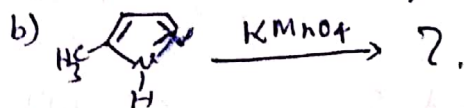
(Organic chemistry Special)

Answer any Five Questions in which Q. NO-1 is compulsory

1. Answer the following questions: MCQ, True-False and fill in the blanks. 1XB = 10 marks

a) Basic unit of Heterocyclic group present in DNA and RNA is:

- i) Pyridine ii) Pyrrole iii) Pyrimidine iv) Furan



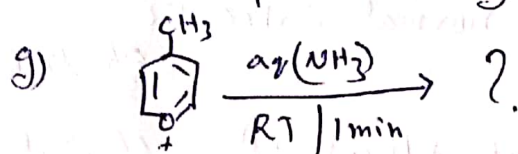
c) Vitamin _____ is containing adenine and pteridine ring.

d) Difference in rate between S_N^2 reactions are mainly due to:

- i) Steric factor ii) Polar factor
-
- iii) Both (a) and (b) iv) None of these

e) Phenanthrene ^{ring} is backbone of Vitamin _____.

f) Mechanism of reaction may be studied with the help of Isotopic labelling. (True/False)



h) Catenanes are compounds containing

- i) Interlocked rings ii) Inclusion compounds
-
- iii) Charge transfer compounds iv) Clathrate compounds

i) The Hammett reaction constant (ρ) will _____ charge, when aromatic ring attached with electron donating group.j) Main role of Vitamin B₁ (Thiamin) as co-enzyme to transfer

- i) Two carbon atoms ii) Acyl transfer
-
- iii) oxidation-reduction iv) All of the above

2. a) Give synthesis of any three of the following:

i) Coumarins from phenols and Ethyl acetoacetate

3X3 = 12 Marks

ii) Chromones from o-Hydroxy acyl benzene and ester

iii) α -Pyrones from Malic acid

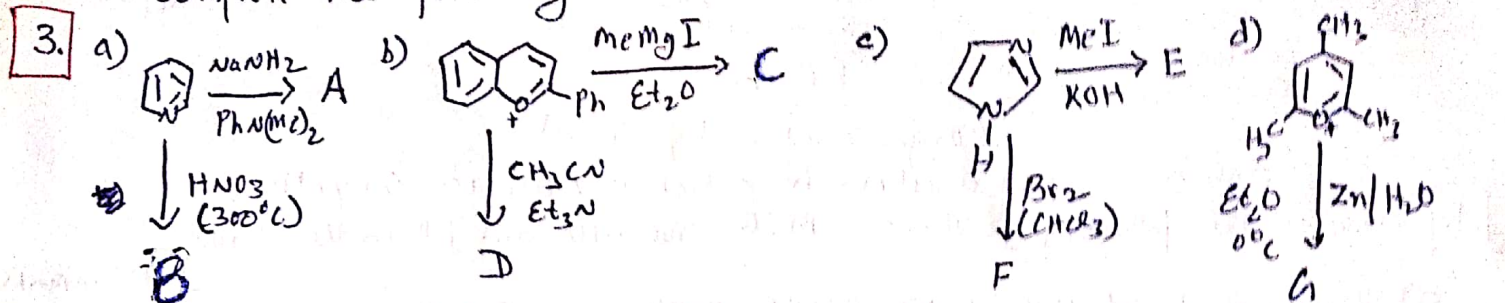
iv) Pyridazines from 1,4-dicarbonyl compound and hydrazine.

b) Brief the importance of coumarin and chromones.

3 Marks

①

Complete the following chemical Reactions!



4. a) Establish the Constitution of Vitamin C, 12 Marks

b) How Vitamin C act as an antioxidant? 03 Marks




5. a) Draw the structure of Retinol, Retinal and Retanoic acid. Highlight the physical property of Vitamin A. 08 Marks

b) Which type of bond is mostly involved in Supramolecular Chemistry. Highlight its importance in applied chemistry. 03 Marks

c) 18 Crown 6 ^{compounds} is more selective for which alkali metal ion. Draw the binding structure of metal with 18-Crown-6. 4 Marks

6. a) How heterocyclic compounds are different from normal carbocyclic compounds. Give few examples. 06 Marks

b) Draw the structure of Cynidine chloride at different pH. 06 Marks

c) Why boiling point of  (207°C) is higher than  and  (119-124°C) 03 Marks

7. a) Discuss the various types of steric strain and its influence on reaction with suitable examples. 5 Marks

b) Compare the S_N1 and S_N2 reaction with suitable examples. 5 Marks

c) Write short notes on hard-Soft Concept of acids and bases with respect to organic reactions. 5 Marks

8. Write short notes on any three of the following! 5x3 Marks.

a) β -Carotenes

f) Linear Free Energy Relationship

b) Isotopic effect

c) Curve-crossing approach

d) Cyclodextrin

e) Vitamin D

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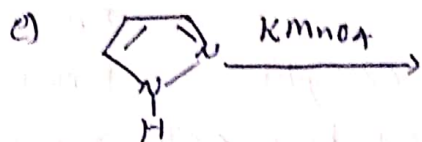
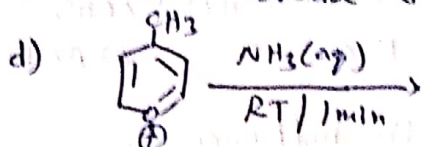
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(Organic Chemistry special)

1. Answer the following questions: MCQ, True-False and Fill in the blanks

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 b) The Hammett reaction constant ρ will be _____ value, when aromatic rings attached with electron withdrawing group.

- c) Phenanthrene ring is backbone of Vitamin _____.



- f) Isotopic labelling may be used to study mechanism of reaction. True/False

- g) Main role of vitamin B₁ (Thiamin) as co-enzyme to:

- i) transfer two carbon atoms iii) transfer acyl group
 ii) transfer electrons iv) All of these

- h) Difference in rate between S_N² reactions are mainly due to

- i) Polar factor ii) Both (a) and (b)
 iii) Steric factor iv) None of these

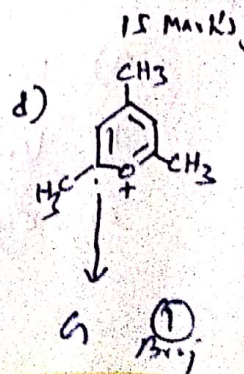
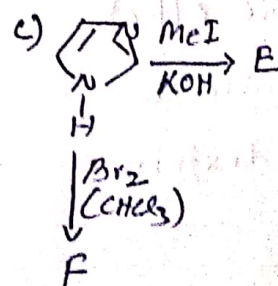
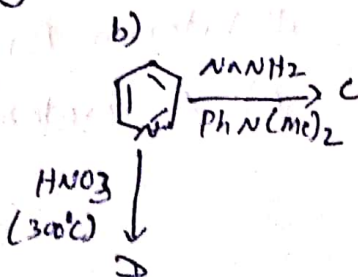
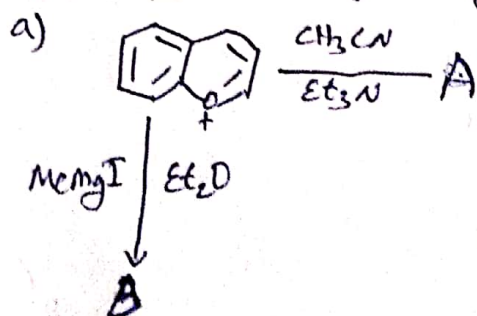
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5. a) Discuss the various types of steric strain and its influence on reaction with suitable examples. - 5 marks
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b) Vitamin D
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d) Vitamin B₁
e) β -Carotene