STELLA MARIS COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS) CHENNAI-86 (For candidates admitted during the academic year 2011 – 12 & thereafter)

SUBJECT CODE: 11CH/MC/OC54

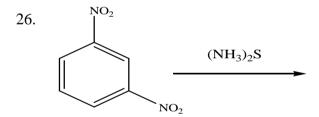
B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2015 BRANCH IV- CHEMISTRY FIFTH SEMESTER

		EG.NO	
	IRSE : MAJOR CORE ER : ORGANIC CHEMISTRY-II		
	ER : ORGANIC CHEMISTRY-II E : 30 MINUTES	MAX.MARKS: 30	
SECTION – A (30x1=30) ANSWER ON THE QUESTION PAPER ITSELF.			
Answer all the questions.			
I Choose the correct Answer: (10x1=10)			
1	. Reduction of alkyl nitrite with Sn/HCl form		
1.	a) Alcohol b) Amine c) Acid		
2.	 2. Nitrobenzene on reduction with Zn/NH₄Cl form a) Aniline b) Phenylhydroxylamine c) Azobenzene d) Hydrazobenzene 		
3.	 3. Primary amine from carbylamines by reaction with a) CHCl₃ and alc. KOH b) CCl₄ and alc. KOH c) CH₂Cl₂ and alc. KOH d) Sn/HCl 		
4.	 Pyridine on nitration form a) o - nitropyridine b) m - nitropyridine c) p - nitropyridine d) Both a and b 		
5.	5. Methyl orange is an example ofa) Cationic dyeb) anionic dyec) mordent dyed) azo dye		
6.	 1° nitroalkane on catalytic reduction with H₂/Ni form a) 1° amine b) 2° amine c) 3° amine 		
7.	. Nitrobenzene form hydrazobenzene in the presence of a) Zn/NH ₄ OH b) Zn/NaOH c) Zn/NH ₄ O	cl d) H ₂ /Ni	
8.	is used as a solvent in Friedel crafts reaca) Methanolb) ethanolc) nitroben		
9.	a) pyrrole > furan > thiophene > be b) pyrrole < furan > thiophene < be c) pyrrole < furan < thiophene > be d) pyrrole > furan < thiophene > be thiophene > be	enzene enzene enzene enzene	
10	0. Pyridine on reduction with Ni forma) Piperidineb) pyrrolec) purine	d) phenol	

- Π Fill in the blanks: 11. Aniline on treatment with NaNO₂ and HCl form _____ 12. Tetracycline is an example of _____ 13. Indigo is an example of _____ dye. 14. Chlorophyll contains _____ ring structure. 15. Nitroalkanes form on treatment with HNO₂. 16. Position ______ is more reactive in pyrrole. 17. ______ is the only heterocyclic compound that undergoes Diels Alder reaction. 18. Phthalic anhydride with catechol forms ______. 19. Enol form of Isatin is _____. 20. Structure of LSD is _____. III Match the following: (5x1=5)21. Chloromycetin -Anti malarials
 - 22. Quinine
 23. Isoquinoline
 24. Aniline
 25. Sulpha guanidine
 26. Sulpha guanidine
 27. Bacillary dysentery
 28. Liebermann's test

IV Answer in a line or two:

(5x1=5)



- 27. How is phenol prepared from $C_6H_5N_2Cl$?
- 28. What is Hinsberg reagent?
- 29. Draw the structure of chlorophyll.
- 30. Give the structure of crystal violet.

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COURSE: MAJOR COREPAPER: ORGANIC CHEMISTRY-IITIME: 2½ Hours

MAX.MARKS: 70

(5x6=30)

SECTION – B ANSWER ANY FIVE QUESTIONS

1. Explain the mechanism of nitration of nitrobenzene.

- 2. Discuss the following
 - a) Aniline is less basic than N-methyl aniline
 - b) Diphenylamine is a much weaker base than aniline
- 3. Describe the mechanism of coupling reaction of benzene diazonium chloride with tertiary amine.
- 4. Explain the preparation of quinoline by Skraup's synthesis.
- 5. How are the following prepared.

a) Methyl orange b) Indigo

- 6. Discuss any one preparation and therapeutic use of sulphadiazine.
- 7. Write a short note on the classification of dyes based on chemical structure.

SECTION – C (2x20=40) ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS

- 8. a) How is the separation of mixture of amines carried out by Hinsberg and Hoffman method? Explain.
 - b) Explain the mechanism of
 - i. Beckmann rearrangement
 - ii. Hoffmann rearrangement (12+8)
- 9. a) Discuss any one electrophilic substitution reaction of furan with mechanism.b) Write a short note on replacement reactions of benzene diazonium chloride.
- 10. Discuss the preparation of the followinga) Malachite green b) Phenolphthalein c) Aspirin d) Sulpha guanidine
