## Answer Q No. 1 \& any two from Gr.A \& Gr. B

## Paper-(VA)

## 1. MCQ question

(a) What will be the stereochemistry of the product for 1-phenyl ethanol $/ \mathrm{SOCl}_{2}$ reaction.
(i) Inversion
(ii) Racemization
(iii) Retention
(iv) $75 \%$ ee w.r.t $(+)$
(b) Chugaeve reaction is an example
(i) E1
(ii) E 2
(iii) EiCB
(iv) Pyrolytic Syn Elimination
(c) Michael acceptor for the dimedone synthesis
(i) $\mathrm{Me}_{2} \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{CH} . \mathrm{COMe}$
(ii) $\mathrm{CH}_{2}\left(\mathrm{CO}_{2} \mathrm{Et}\right)_{2}$
(iii) $\mathrm{MeCH}=\mathrm{CH} . \mathrm{CHO}$
(iv) $\mathrm{Me}_{2} \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{CH} . \mathrm{CHO}$
(d) Which reagent is used for sucrose structure determination?
(i) LTA
(ii) $\mathrm{HIO}_{4}$
(iii) $\mathrm{SeO}_{2}$
(iv) $\mathrm{OsO}_{4}$
(e) Butterfly T.S. is involved which of the following reaction
(i) Baeyer Villiger
(ii) Wittig reaction
(iii) Stobbe reaction Oxidation
(iv) Prieschaieve's reaction
(f) Brucine is not used for the resolution of
(i) $( \pm$ ) Acid
(ii) $( \pm)$ Base
(iii) $( \pm)$ Amino acid
(iv) ( $\pm$ ) Alcohol
(g) RMgBr on rexn with $\mathrm{D}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ produces
(i) RH
(ii) ROH
(iii) ROD
(iv) RD

## Paper-(VB)

## Gr. A

2. (a) What happens when $\mathrm{Et}_{2} \mathrm{NH}$ is heated with HCHO and $\mathrm{HCO}_{2} \mathrm{H}$. (b) In presence of pyridine the threo isomer 1,2-dibromo-1,2-diphenyl ethane undergo dehydrobromination to give (Z)-1-bromo 1,2-diphenyl ethene, whereas erythro isomer undergoes dehydrobromination to give (E)-1,2-diphenyl ethene. Account the observation. (c) Carry out the following conversion.

3. (a) Using Reformatsky reaction to synthesis $\mathrm{PhC}(\mathrm{Me})=\mathrm{C}(\mathrm{Me}) \mathrm{CO}_{2} \mathrm{H}$. Why Mg can't replace Zinc in this synthesis. (b) Alkaline hydrolysis of benzonitrile gives salt of benzoic acid but in presence of $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ an amide is formed. Explain. (c) Convert aniline to 1,2,3-tribromo benzene.
$(3+2+2)$
4. (a) Calculate the ee and sp . rotation of a mixture containing 6 g of $(+)$ 2-butanol and 4 g of $(-)$ 2-butanol. The sp. Rotation of enantiomerically pure (+) 2-butanol is $+13.5^{\circ}$. (b) What happens thiourea with EtI and the resultant product is hydrolysed. (c) Define and give expression of specific rotation. (d) Using appropriate organometallic reagent do the following conversion.
$(2+2+1.5+1.5)$


## Gr. B

5. (a) Predict the product with mechanism.

(b) Mechanistically explain the following observation.

(c) On heating $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{C} . \mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH} . \mathrm{COOH}$ decarboxylate easily than $\mathrm{R}_{3} \mathrm{C} . \mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH} . \mathrm{COOH}$. Explain why? (d) Explain the mechanism of the following reaction.
(1.5+1.5)

6. (a) Explain benzoin gives $\mathrm{PhCH}(\mathrm{OH}) \mathrm{CO}(p-\mathrm{Tol})$ when treated with p-methyl benzaldehyde. (b) Applying Wittig reaction convert PhCHO to $\mathrm{PhCH}_{2} \mathrm{CHO}$. Predict the product of the following reactions.
(2+2+3)
7. Predict the product with mechanism.
$[(2 \times 2)+(1.5 \times 2)]$

