## B.Sc. 5<sup>th</sup> Semester (Honours) Examination, 2020 (CBCS) Subject: Chemistry Paper: CC-12 Organic Chemistry-V

**Time: Two Hours** 

## Full Marks: 40

Candidates are required to give answers in their own words as far as practicable

Answer *any eight* questions from the following:  $5 \times 8 = 40$ 

1. Draw the C-3 epimer of D-glucose and identify compounds A to D in the following reaction sequence:

D-Glucose 
$$\xrightarrow{NH_2OH}$$
 A  $\xrightarrow{Ac_2O}$  B  $\xrightarrow{-AcOH}$  C  $\xrightarrow{NaOMe}$  D  
base D A NaOAc

2. Draw the structure of *Boc* derivative of glycine and Identify **P**, **Q**, **R** & **S** in the following reaction sequence:

Indole 
$$\xrightarrow{\text{CHCl}_3} P \xrightarrow{\text{Hydantoin}} Q \xrightarrow{\text{Na-Hg}} R \xrightarrow{\text{HCl}} S$$

- 3. Write the structural difference between '*nucleoside*' and '*nucleotide*'. Suggest a scheme for the synthesis of Gly-Ala using DCC prompted peptide synthesis and provide mechanism for the DCC coupling reaction.
- 4. On the basis of FMO interaction, explain the feasibility of [4+2] cycloaddition and [3,3] sigmatropic rearrangement under thermal condition.
- 5. Describe the synthesis of  $\alpha$ -terpineol from methylvinylketone (MVK) utilizing *Diels-Alder* reaction. D-(-)-Ephedrine is a weaker base than L-(+)- $\Psi$ -ephedrine—explain.
- 6. An aldopentose X can be oxidized with dilute HNO<sub>3</sub> to an optically active aldaric acid. A Killiani-Fisher synthesis starting with X yields two new aldoses Y and Z. Aldose Y can be oxidized with HNO<sub>3</sub> to an optically inactive aldaric acid, but aldose Z is oxidised to an optically active aldaric acid. Assuming the D configuration, identify the structures of X, Y and Z.
- 7. In terms of relative stabilities of the intermediates, explain the orientation of electrophilic substitutions with pyrrole and thiophen. How pyrrole be converted to 3-chloropyridine?

The Fischer indole synthesis starts with an aryl hydrazone and utilizes Bronsted or Lewis acid (ZnCl<sub>2</sub>). Provide the structural formula of E to I involved in the following synthesis of an indole derivative (I):

$$PhNHNH_{2} + PhCOCH_{3} \longrightarrow E \xrightarrow{tatutomerism} F \xrightarrow{Claisen type} G$$

$$rearrangement$$

$$I \xrightarrow{i) cyclisation} H \xrightarrow{aromatisation} H$$

9. Identify the final product showing all the steps involved when piperidine is subjected to undergo consecutive Hoffmann-exhaustive methylation.

Which of the following would undergo solvolysis in 80% ethanol at a faster rate and why?



10. How naphthalene can be converted to 1-methylphenanthrene using *Haworth* synthesis?Write down the products when anthraquinone is reduced by (i) Sn/HCl in acetic acid and (ii) Zn-dust in aqueous NaOH solution.