



15. Outline the method to prepare saccharin from toluene.
16. Represent a sequence of reaction involving the conversion of propanoic acid to ethanoic acid.
17. Explain Blanc's rule.
18. What is Iodoform test ?
19. What is trans esterification ? Give an example.
20. What is MPV reduction ? Give an example.
21. Why is phenol acidic while alcohol is neutral ?
22. How is Indole synthesised ?

(10 × 2 = 20 marks)

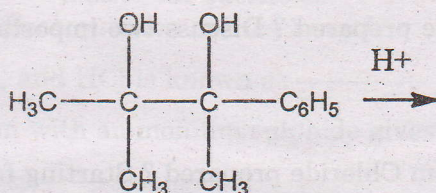
### Section C

*Answer any five questions.*

*Each question carries 6 marks*

23. (a) What is Hoffman's bromamide reaction.  
(b) Describe the Hinesburg method of separation of primary, secondary and tertiary amines from their mixture.
24. (a) Give two reactions of alkyl lithium to show its synthetic applications.  
(b) How are the following compounds prepared ?  
(i) 2-Methyl 2-butanol from 2-propanol ; and (ii) Acetaldehyde to Crotonic acid.
25. (a) Discuss the various products obtained by the reduction of nitro benzene in acidic, basic and neutral media.  
(b) What is Perkins reaction ?
26. (a) How is vanillin prepared ? Mention two important uses of vanillin.  
(b) How are  $\text{NaBH}_4$  and  $\text{LiAlH}_4$  react with  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}=\text{CH}-\text{CHO}$  ?  
(c) What is Benzoin condensation ?
27. (a) Discuss addition elimination mechanism of aromatic nucleophilic substitution reactions ? Give the evidence in support of this mechanism  
(b) Would you expect 1-bromo 2-methylbutane to be more / less active than 1-bromo 3-methylbutane in  $\text{S}_\text{N}2$  reaction ? Explain.

28. (a) Give two reactions of alkyl lithium to show its synthetic applications.  
 (b) Electrophilic substitution of pyrrole takes place at 2-position, whereas in pyridine at 3-position. Comment.
29. (a) Discuss the orientation of substituent groups around the multiple bond in an elimination reaction.  
 (b) Discuss the stereochemical aspect of SN2 and SN1 reactions.
30. (a) What is Victor Mayer test ?  
 (b) Predict the major product and Discuss the mechanism of the following reaction :—



(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

### Section D

Answer any two questions.  
 Each question carries 10 marks.

31. Illustrate the mechanism of the following reactions :—

- Cannizarro reaction.
- Riemer Tiemann reaction.
- Claisen rearrangement.
- Beckmann rearrangement.
- Aldol condensation.

(5 × 2 = 10 marks)

32. (a) How is Glycine obtained by Gabriel Pthalimide synthesis.  
 (b) Explain how are primary secondary and tertiary amines react with nitrous acid.  
 (c) Discuss the principle underlying the estimation of urea by hypobromite method  
 (d) How is semi carbazide prepared.

(2 + 3 + 3 + 2 = 10 marks)

33. Explain why ?

- (a) Meta nitro benzoic acid is a weaker acid than para nitro benzoic acid.
- (b) 2, 6-Dimethyl benzoic acid , when heated with ethyl alcohol and a trace of acid fails to form the ester.
- (c) Amides are much weaker bases than amines
- (d) Neopentyl chloride ( $\text{CH}_3)_3\text{CCH}_2\text{Cl}$ , a primary alkyl halide does not participate in typical  $\text{S}_\text{N}2$  reaction.
- (e) Vinyl Chloride does not give nucleophilic substitution reaction.

(5 × 2 = 10 marks)

34. (a) How is Ethyl acetoacetate prepared ? Discuss two important synthetic application of Ethyl acetoacetate.

(2 + 3 = 5 marks)

(b) How is Benzene diazonium Chloride prepared ? Starting from Benzene diazonium Chloride how are the following compounds synthesised

- (i) Benzoic acid ; and (ii) Nitro benzene.

(2 + 1½ + 1½ = 5 marks)

[2 × 10 = 20 marks]