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Total No. of Questions: 9] (2034)

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UG (CBCS) IIIrd Year Annual Examination

2988

B.Sc. CHEMISTRY

(Polynuclear Hydrocarbons, Dyes, Heterocyclic Compounds and Spectroscopy)

> (UV, IR, NMR) (DSE-2A)

Paper: CHEM 301 TH

Time: 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks: 50

Note: Attempt *five* questions in all, selecting *one* question each from Sections-A, B, C and D. All questions carry equal marks. Section E is compulsory.

Section-A

- 1. (a) Describe the Haworth synthesis of naphthalene.
 - (b) How will you explain the greater reactivity of positions -9 and -10 in anthracene towards electrophilic substitution reactions?

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(1)

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- (c) Discuss the acetylation of naphthelene in CS_2 and in nitrobenzene. 4,3,3
- 2. (a) Discuss the Pschorr synthesis of Phenanthrene.
 - (b) Why benzene and naphthalene do not undergo Diels Alder reaction?
 - (c) Discuss in brief classification of dyes on the basis of their mode of application. 3,3,4

Section-B

- 3. (a) Write down the mechanism of Fischer Indole synthesis of Indole.
 - (b) Which is more reactive and why? Pyrrole or Furan or Thiophene
 - (c) What happens when:
 - (i) Pyrrole is treated with Br₂-ethanol at 273K?
 - (ii) Furan reacts with Maleic anhydride?
 - (iii) Thiophene is heated with CH₂N₂ in presence/HCl and CuBr 4,3,3

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- 4. (a) Discuss the orientation and mechanism of Nucleophilic substitution reactions in pyridine.
 - (b) Discuss Skraup synthesis of Quinoline with mechanism.
 - (c) Complete the following reactions:
 - (i) Pyrrole + CHCl₃ (340K) \longrightarrow
 - (ii) Pyridine + LiAlH₄ + H₃O⁺ \longrightarrow
 - (iii) Isoquinoline + $Br_2/CCl_4 \longrightarrow 3,4,3$

Section-C

- 5. (a) What are the advantages of spectroscopic methods over classical methods?
 - (b) Discuss various shifts and effects in UV spectroscopy.
 - (c) How does the change in polarity of solvent affect the $n \pi^*$ and $\pi \pi^*$ transitions?
 - (d) Calculate the value of λ_{max} for the following:

(ii)
$$CH_3$$
 $-C-C=CH_2$
 CH_3

- 6. (a) What is selection rule for IR spectroscopy?
 - (b) What is meant by stretching and bending vibrations? Discuss briefly various types of bending vibrations.
 - (c) Discuss in brief the factors which affect the vibrational frequencies.
 - (d) Identify the compound having molecular formula C_8H_{10} which shows absorption bands at : $3016~\rm cm^{-1}$, $1602~\rm cm^{-1}$, $1578~\rm cm^{-1}$, $1460~\rm cm^{-1}$, $705~\rm cm^{-1}$, $690~\rm cm^{-1}$.

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Section-D

- 7. (a) Discuss the scales used to express the chemical shift and how are they related?
 - (b) Describe the rules of spin-spin splitting of proton signals.
 - (c) Write down the number of signals and their multiplicity shown by the following compounds in PMR spectroscopy:
 - (i) $CH_2 = CH CH_2OH$

(ii)
$$CH_3-CH-CH_2$$

(iii) $CH_3-CH_2-O-CH_2-CH_3$. 3,4,3

- 8. (a) Explain the terms shielding and deshielding with appropriate examples.
 - (b) Discuss the factors which affect the chemical shifts.
 - (c) Describe the salient features of PMR spectrum of Toluene. 3,3,4

Section-E

9.	Multiple choice questions/True or False/Fill in the				
	blanks:				
	(i) Naphthalene is reactive than				
	benzene towards substitution and addition.				
	(more/less)				
	(ii) Dyes which need some additional substance for				
	binding themselves to the fabric are called				
	(a) Vat dyes				
	(b) Ingrain dyes				
	(c) Disperse dyes				
	(d) Mordant dyes				
	(iii) Electrophilic substitution reactions in Indole occur				
	preferentially atposition.				
	(a) 1				
	(b) 2				
	(c) 3				
	(d) 4				

	(iv)	Pyrrole undergoes coupling reaction with
		benzene diazonium iodide. (True/False)
	(v)	IR Region extends from to
		μm.
	(vi)	C-H stretching in all aldehydes is observed at
		and cm ⁻¹ .
	(vii)	Nuclear spin quantum number of nuclei having
		even mass number and even atomic number is
		(a) I
		(b) 1/2
		(c) 0
		(d) 5/2
	(viii)	2-chloro propane exhibits number of
		nmr signals.
	(ix)	Congo dye is not a good dye to impart colour
		to the fabric. (True/False)
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(x) Twisting is an out of plane vibration in which one atom moves the plane while other moves the plane with respect to central atom.