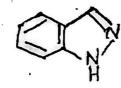
N.B.: (1) All questions are compulsory

- (2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- 1. (a) Attempt any two of the following:-

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- (i) Name the following compounds according to the system of nomenclature mentioned alongside the structure:-
 - **(1)**.



Common name System

(II)



Hantzsch - Widman System.

(III)



Replacement nomenclature

(IV)



Replacement nomenclature

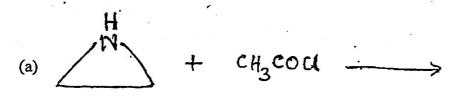
- (ii) Draw structures for the following:
 - (I) 1, 3-Diazetidine
 - (II) Pyrimidine
 - (III) 5H Pyrido [2, 3 -d] 1, 2 -oxazine.
 - (IV) Benzo [b] furan.

[TURN OVER]

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(iii) (I) Explain the difference in the basicities of aziridine and azetidine.

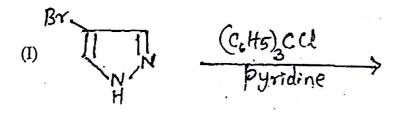
(II) Complete the following reactions:-



- (iv) (I) How will you prepare oxazole from α acylaminoketone? Give an example of Diels Alder reaction of oxazole.
 - (II) Give the preparation of benzimidazole from 1, 2 diaminobenzene. Explain -why imidazole is stronger acid than pyrrole.

(b) Attempt any one of the following:

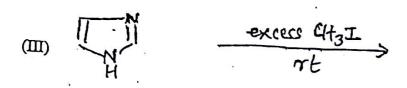
(i) Complete the following reactions:



(II)
$$V_{S}$$
 CH_{3} $V_{2}O_{4}$, BF_{3}

[TURN OVER]

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- (ii) Discuss the reaction of pyrazole with electrophilic reagents.
- 2. (a) Attempt any two of the following:-(i) Give an account of the methylation studies used in the structure determination
 - (ii) Explain the structural features and applications of,
 - (I) Cellulose
- (II) Chitin
- (iii) Discuss the structural elucidation of β carotene.
- (iv) Give the synthesis of bombykol from acetylene.
- (b) Attempt any one of the following :-
 - (i) Give the structural features and biological importance of
 - (I) Flavones
- (II)Porphyrins .
- Give analytical evidences in support of the structure of papaverine.
- 3. (a) Attempt any two of the following:-
 - (i) Write the structure of griseofulvin. How is 2-(2-methyl-1, 3 - dithiolanyl) - 1, 3-butadiene prepared from ethylaceto
 - (ii) How is longifolene synthesised from homodecalinedione derivative?
 - (iii) Explain the stereochemistry of β vetivone. Write the synthesis of 4,6 - dimethoxy benzofuranone from phloroglucinol.
 - (iv) How would you convert 6-methoxytryptamine and a cyclohexane carboxaldehyde derivative into (\pm) reserpine?
 - (b) Attempt any one of the following:-
 - (i) Write the structure of 4- demethoxy daunomycin. How are prostaglandins classified? Give their partial structures.
 - (ii) Give the analytical evidences for structure determination of PGF 1 α

[TURN OVER]

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4. (a) Attempt any two of the following:-

(i) What are lanthanide shift reagents? How are they useful in NMR?

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- (ii) Draw the structures of the following compounds, label the protons and designate the spin system.
 - (I) 1, 1, 2- trichloroethane
 - (II) 5 nitro-m-xylene
 - (III) 3-bromo-2-t-butoxythiophene
 - (IV) 2- chloroethanol.
- (iii) Two isomeric compounds [A] and [B] have molecular formula C₄H₆O₂. Both exhibit C = O absorption at 1730 cm⁻¹ in their I R spectra. Their H NMR Spectra are as follows:

Compound [A]: 8 1.2 (3H, t), 2.35 (2H, q) and 3.7 (3H, s)

Compound [B]: 8 1.0 (3H, t), 1.65 (2H, m), 4.1 (2H,t) and 8.0 (1H, s).

Assign suitable structures to compounds [A] and [B] with proper justification.

(iv) An organic compound having molecular formula C₃H₃O exhibits the following spectral data. Assign a suitable structure and justify.

IR (cm⁻¹): 3042 (m), 2941 (w), 2862 (w), 1722 (s), 1605 (m), 1575 (m) and 1462 (m).

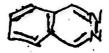
'H NMR: δ 2.8 (d), 7.27 (m) and 9.78 (t).

- (b) Attempt any one of the following:-
 - (i) Propene and propyne show C-C multiple bond stretching bands in IR Spectrum while ethylene and ethyne donot show such bands, Explain.
 Discuss the principle of ¹⁹F NMR spectroscopy.
 - (ii) Discuss in brief the applications of ³¹P NMR spectroscopy.

 A compound C₃H₅N exhibits in its IR Spectrum a peak at 2250 cm⁻¹. On reduction with LiA1H₄ it forms, C₃H₉N the IR spectrum of which lacks the peak at 2250 cm⁻¹ instead records two peaks at 3300-3500cm⁻¹. Suggest the probable structure.
- 5. Attempt any four of the following:-
 - (a) Name the following compound by

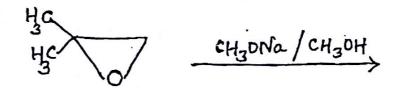
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- (i) recognised common name
- (ii) Systematic Hantzsch-Widman System.
- (iii) replacement nomenclature.



[TURN OVER]

(b) (i) Complete the following reaction:



- (ii) Discuss the thermal conversion of isoxazoles to oxazoles.
- (c) Give the structure of any aminosugar and write its name.
 Write a note on insect pheromones.
- (d) Give the synthesis of ubiquinone from 3, 4, 5 trimethoxyacetophenone.
- (e) Give the structure of JH₃.
 Give the application of triacontanol.
- (f) What are insect growth regulators? Give a brief account of arylacetic acid as plant growth regulators.
- (g) Discuss in brief: long range coupling.
- (h) In the following compounds state whether the types of protons indicated by arrows in each CH₂ group are homotopic/enantiotopic/ diastereotopic.
 - (i) CH, CO CH, -CH (Cl) CH, CH,
 - (ii) (CH₃)₂ CH- CH₂ CH₃
 - (iii) Br CH₂ CH₂-CH₂-CH (Br) CH₃