

Q.P. Code : 09241

[Time: 2½ Hours]

[Marks: 60

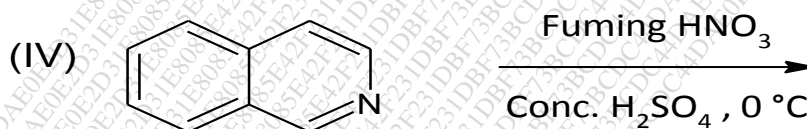
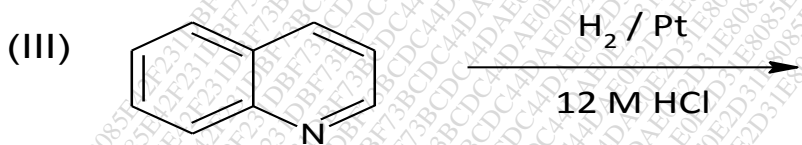
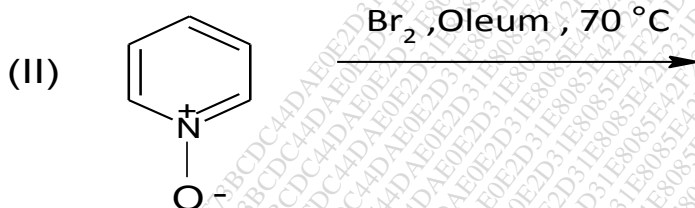
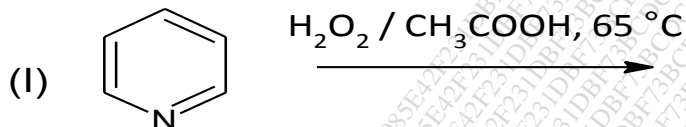
Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

- N.B:**
- 1) All questions are compulsory
 - 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks

Q. 1 (a) Answer any **two** of the following :-

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i) Complete the following reactions:



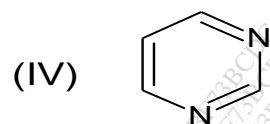
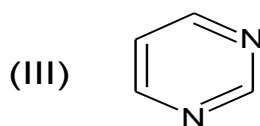
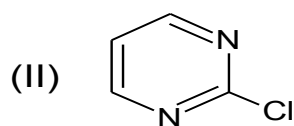
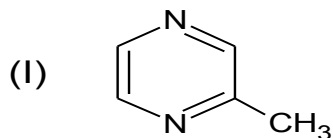
- ii) (I) How is quinoline synthesized by Skraup method?
- (II) Explain electrophilic substitution reactions in pyridine take place preferably at position-3.
- iii) (I) Pyridazine does not undergo electrophilic substitution, comment.
- (II) Give the synthesis of pyrimidine from 1,3-dicarbonyl compound.

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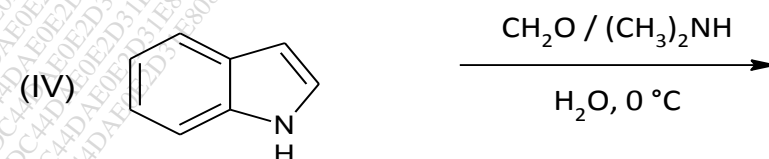
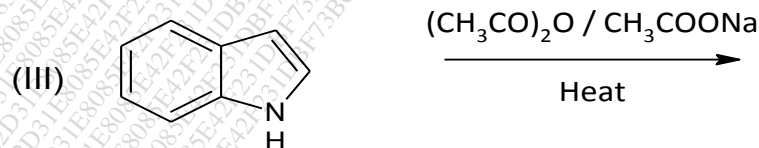
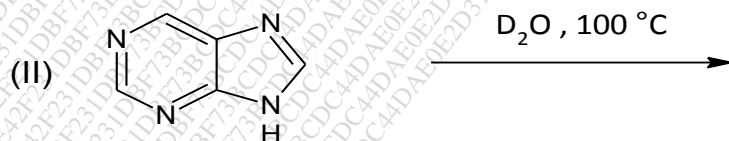
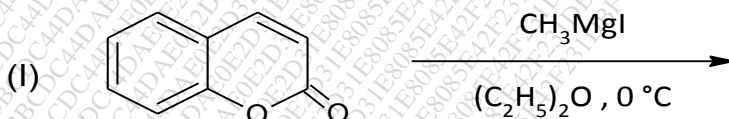
iv) Complete the following reactions :-

Q. 1 (b) Answer any **one** of the following :-

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- i) (I) Give Fischer synthesis of indole.
(II) Explain, electrophilic substitution in indole takes place at 2 or 3-position.

ii) Complete the following reactions:



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Q. 2 (a) Answer any **two** of the following:-

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- What are sterols? How are they classified? Explain the structure and stereochemistry of cholesterol.
- Discuss the occurrence, structures and biological function of bile acids.
- How is 16-DPA synthesized from cholesterol?
- Give the synthesis of androsterone from 16-DPA.

(b) Answer any **one** of the following:-

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- How is testosterone synthesized from 16-DPA?
- Give the synthesis of cinerolone. Give the structure of oestriol.

Q. 3 Answer any **two** of the following :-

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- Give the classification of antibiotics on the basis of activity. Write the synthesis of D-penicillamine.
- Write the degradative evidences to establish the structure of penicillin-G.
- Give an account of acid hydrolysis of cephalosporin- C under different conditions.
- Write the synthesis of vitamin B₁.

(b) Answer any **one** of the following :-

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- State the biological importance of α -tocopherol and write its synthesis.
- Briefly describe the sources and biological importance of (I) folic acid and (II) Biotin.

Q. 4 (a) Answer any **two** of the following :-

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- An organic compound has the molecular formula C₇H₉N. Identify the compound and justify your answer using the spectroscopic data given below:
 IR (cm⁻¹) : 3500-3300 (doublet), 1600 (s), 1575 (s), 1450(s), 1260(s) and 830 (s).
¹H NMR : δ 2.2 (3H), 3.45 (2H) and 6.81 (4H, pair of doublets) ppm.
¹³C NMR: δ 22, 115.0, 127.7, 130.0 and 143.7 ppm.
- What is meant by the off-resonance decoupled spectrum in NMR spectroscopy? Explain it with the reference to (I) Butanone and (II) 2-methyl propan-2-ol
- Explain the COSY technique with a suitable example.
- Calculate ¹³C NMR chemical shift for all the aromatic carbons, using the incremental shifts of the aromatic carbon atoms in the table given below, for the following compounds:
 (I) Resorcinol (II) 1,4 – diaminobenzene.

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Substituent	Increments in ppm			
	<i>ipso</i>	<i>ortho</i>	<i>meta</i>	<i>para</i>
OH	26.6	-12.7	1.6	-7.3
NH ₂	19.2	-12.4	1.3	-9.5

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- a) What is the action of the following on 1,3,5-triazine:
 - i) $\text{CH}_3 \text{OOC}-\text{C} \equiv \text{C}-\text{COOCH}_3$ in dioxan, heat.
 - ii) 1,2-diaminobenzene at 160°C .
 - iii) Br_2 at 120°C ?
- b) How is coumarin prepared by i) Perkin synthesis ii) Pechmann synthesis?
- c) Give the synthesis of exaltone.
- d) How is 16-DPA converted to progesterone?
- e) Give the synthesis of pyrethrin-I.
- f) State the biological properties of vitamin B₆. Draw the structure of rotenone.
- g) Explain the NOESY technique.
- h) Discuss the applications of Fluorescence spectroscopy.