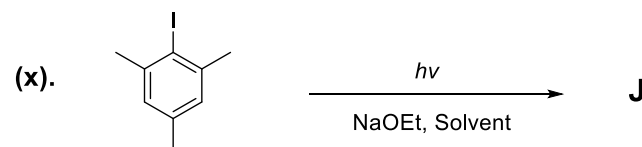
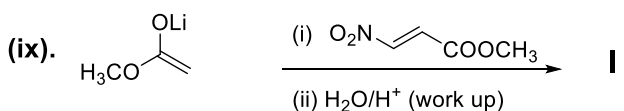
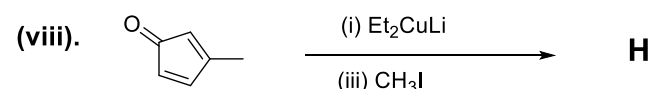
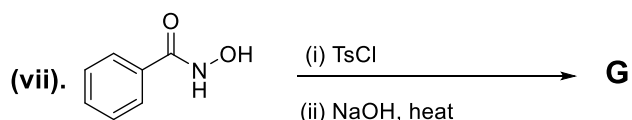
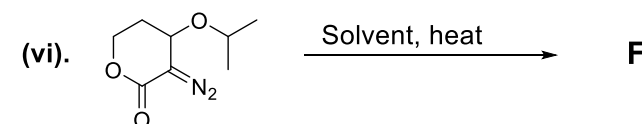
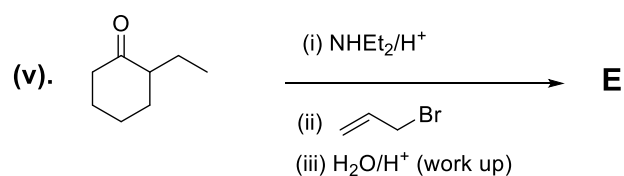
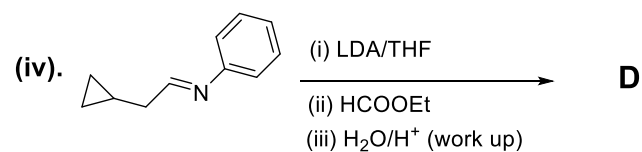
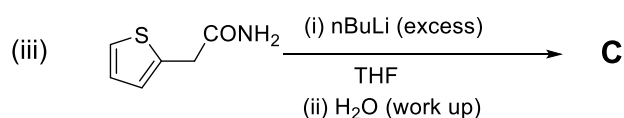
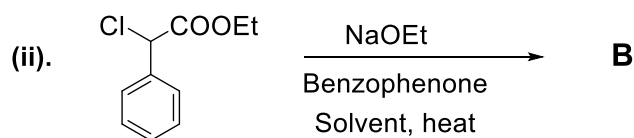
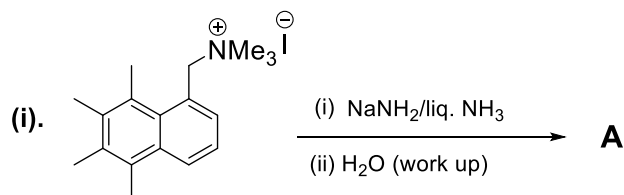


All questions are compulsory. Answer sub-parts of a question sequentially in the order given.

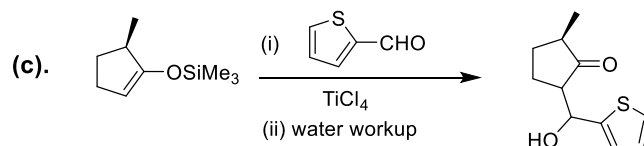
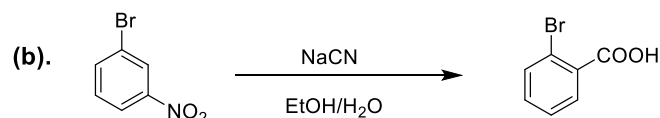
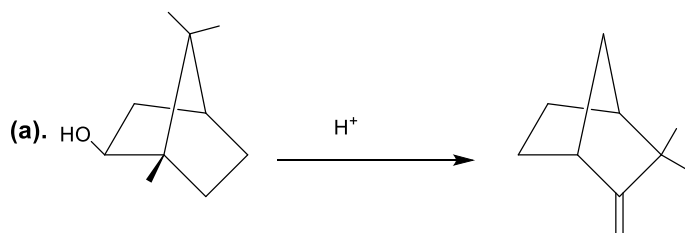
Q. No. 1. Identify the structures of final major products, **A-J** for the following chemical transformations?

[10x2=20]



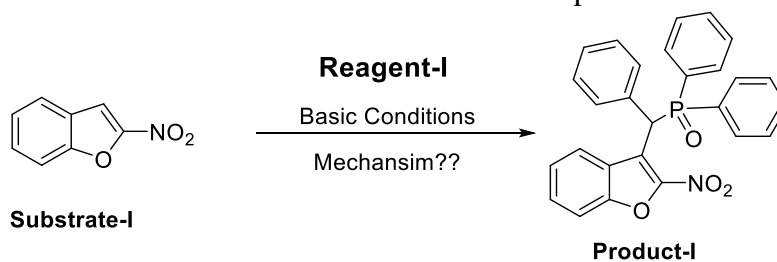
Q. No. 2. (i). Propose a detailed mechanism for the given transformations:

[3x6=18]

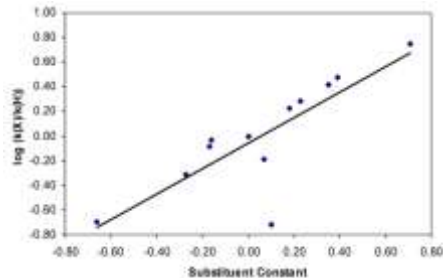


(ii). "Trapping of an intermediate is sometimes very helpful in proposing the mechanism of a reaction". Justify this statement by taking a suitable example. [2]

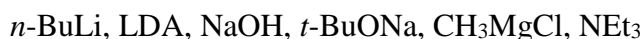
Q. No. 3. (i). Identify the structure of the reagent (**Reagent-I**), which will react with the given substrate (**Substrate-I**) to produce the given product (**Product-I**) under basic conditions (*e.g.* KOH) in an appropriate solvent? Also, propose a detailed mechanism for the formation of the product. [2+4]



(ii). The reaction constant determined from the Hammett plot for the alkaline hydrolysis of substituted benzamides is +1.05. Justifying the given information, propose a detailed mechanism for this reaction. Also, draw the energy profile diagram for the reaction. [4+2]

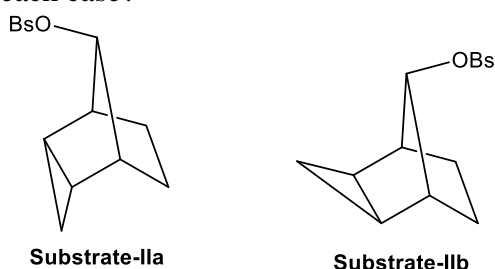


(iii). Arrange the following bases in the increasing order of basic strength [2]



(iv). What could be inferred from a concave upward and a concave downward non-linear plots regarding a reaction mechanism? [3]

(v). For the given reactions, which of the two given substrates (**Substrate-IIa** or **Substrate-IIb**) will undergo acetolysis faster under similar reaction conditions and why? Also, identify the major product (**Product IIa** and **Product-IIb**) that will be formed in each case? [3]



.....page2/2.....

-----GOOD LUCK-----