20U612

(Pages: 2)

Name:

Reg.No:

SIXTH SEMESTER B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2023

(CBCSS - UG)

(Regular/Supplementary/Improvement)

CC19U CHE6 B10 - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - III

(Chemistry - Core Course)

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time: 2.00 Hours

Maximum : 60 Marks Credit : 3

Part A (Short answer questions) Answer *all* questions. Each question carries 2 marks.

- 1. What is bathochromic shift?
- 2. What is the essential difference between adsorption column chromatography and partition coloumn chromatography?
- 3. How can glucose be converted to gluconic acid?
- 4. Name and formulate the product obtained when glucose reacts with hydroxylamine.
- 5. Name the purine bases found in RNA.
- 6. Give two examples for neutral aminoacids.
- 7. What are lipids?
- 8. Name an important source and disease caused by the deficiency of vitamin K.
- 9. What is meant by vulcanization? Explain with example.
- 10. Give the uses of citral.
- 11. What are sigmatropic rearrangements? Give an example.
- 12. Explain why in [4 + 2] cycloaddition, diene is activated by electron-donor substituents and dienophile by electron-withdrawing substituents.

(Ceiling: 20 Marks)

Part B (Short essay questions - Paragraph) Answer *all* questions. Each question carries 5 marks.

- 13. Comment on the charcteristic bands observed in the IR spectra of primary amines.
- 14. Discuss the distinguish features of the IR spectra of primary, secondary and tertiary amides.
- 15. Discuss the chemistry behind Molisch's test in carbohydrate chemistry.

- 16. Discuss the Strecker synthesis of amino acids with the help of an example.
- 17. Explain the classification of steroid hormones with suitable examples.
- 18. Give the source, structure, and uses of geraniol.
- 19. Explain with equations the role of pericyclic reactions in synthesizing vitamin D in the body.

(Ceiling: 30 Marks)

Part C (Essay questions)

Answer any one question. The question carries 10 marks.

- 20. What is GLC? Explain its principle and how it is carried out.
- 21. (a) Explain the action of phenylhydrazine on (i) glucose (ii) fructose(b) How is glucose converted to fructose? Explain with suitable equation.

 $(1 \times 10 = 10 \text{ Marks})$
