

2018

CHEMISTRY

(Major)

Paper : 6.3

(Organic Chemistry)

Full Marks : 60

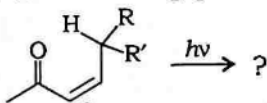
Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

1. Answer the following questions : 1×7=7
- (a) What is photostationary state?
 - (b) Mentioning the main source of citral, name one of the methods of extraction of citral from the source.
 - (c) Give the name and structure of a female sex hormone.
 - (d) What is the monomer of Teflon?
 - (e) Write the structure of ala-gly.
 - (f) What is isotactic polymer?
 - (g) Draw the structure of an energy-rich compound in biochemical reaction.
2. Answer any four of the following : 2×4=8
- (a) What are essential and non-essential amino acids? Give one example each.

(b) Stating the condition of Norrish type-II reaction, explain why cyclohexanone does not give this type of reaction.

(c) Write down the following product :



(d) What is lysozyme?

(e) Write the structure of adrenaline and mention one of its function.

(f) How will you establish the presence of pyridine in nicotine?

3. Answer any *three* of the following : $5 \times 3 = 15$

(a) What is special isoprene rule? Plan a synthesis of citral starting from 6-methylhept-3-ene-2-one. Also draw the geometrical isomer of citral. $1+3+1=5$

(b) What is isoelectric point of amino acids? Mention the use of Sanger's reagent in N-terminal amino acid determination.

$1+4=5$

(c) State and explain Wigner spin conservation rule by taking triplet-triplet energy transfer in photosensitization process. What is optical pumping?

$4+1=5$

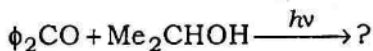
(d) Draw the general structure of the penicillin and discuss the mechanism of action.

$1+4=5$

- (e) Draw the structures of the bases present in RNA. 5

4. Answer (a) or (b), (c) or (d) and (e) or (f) :
10×3=30

- (a) (i) Complete the following reaction and write the mechanism :



What is the role of isopropyl alcohol here? 3+1=4

- (ii) What is glycolysis? Mention the various steps involved. 1+3=4
- (iii) Write the general mechanism of action of sulpha drugs. 2
- (b) (i) Draw the Jablonski diagram to show IC, ISC, F and P. 3
- (ii) Name and give the structure of any two antipyretic or analgesic. Write the general mechanism of action of such drugs. 4
- (iii) Discuss briefly the effect of denaturation on the structure and activity of protein. 3
- (c) (i) Plan a synthesis of the peptide gly-ala. 3
- (ii) Explain why most of the photochemical reactions of ketone occur via T_1 -state. 2

- (iii) What is protein? Discuss the various levels of structure of protein. 5
- (d) (i) What is mutarotation in glucose? Draw the α - and β -anomer of D(+)-glucose in pyranose form and hence explain anomerism. 1+2+2=5
- (ii) Write a short note on biosynthesis of DNA. 3
- (iii) What is nucleotide? Draw the structure of guanylic acid. 2
- (e) (i) Explain why both glucose and fructose reduce Fehling's solution. 2
- (ii) What is the cause of photo-isomerization of olefin? 2
- (iii) How will you prepare paracetamol and sulphapyridine? 3
- (iv) Give example of synthetic rubber and plan its synthesis. 3
- (f) (i) Give the name and structure of a neutral, acidic and basic amino acid. What is zwitterion? 3
- (ii) Describe Watson-Crick model for the structure of DNA. 4
- (iii) What are the fractions of starch? Give the structures. 3

