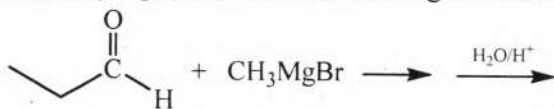


10. What is the major product of the following reaction?



- [] 1-Butanol [] Butanal [] 2-Butanol [] Butanone
11. Which reagent reacts with butanal to give a butanaloxime ?
[] NH₂NH₂ [] NH₂OH [] C₆H₅NHNH₂ [] NH₂NHCONH₂
12. Benzaldehyde reacts with a mixture of concentrated sulfuric acid and nitric acid to give
[] p-Nitrobenzaldehyde [] o-Nitrobenzaldehyde
[] p-Nitrobenzoic acid [] m-Nitrobenzaldehyde
13. The typical reaction of alkene is
[] an electrophilic substitution [] a nucleophilic substitution
[] an electrophilic addition [] a radical substitution
14. Which of the following aldehydes used alone will undergo an aldol reaction?
[] Methanal [] Benzaldehyde
[] Cyclohexanecarbaldehyde [] 2,2-dimethylpropanal
15. Methyl benzoate on hydrolysis gives
[] Acetic acid [] Benzoic acid [] Picric acid [] Phenylacetic acid

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words/ symbols

16. According to X-ray study the value of peptide bond length in polypeptide isA⁰.
17. Water soluble proteins are classified as.....proteins.
18. Oxidation of butanol with pyridinium chlorochromate (PCC) in gives
19. The isoelectric point of an aminoacid is the pH at which the net charge on the molecule is zero; this structure is referred to as the
20. Polymerization of tetrafluoroethene to form *teflon* is an example of polymerization.

KATHMANDU UNIVERSITY
End Semester Examination
June/July, 2023

16 JUL 2023

Level : B.Sc.
Year : II
Time : 2 hrs. 30 mins.

Course : CHEM 207
Semester : I
F. M. : 55

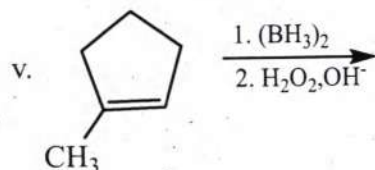
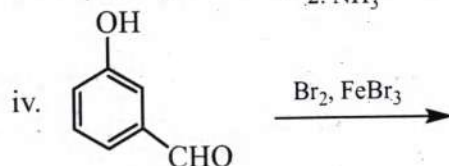
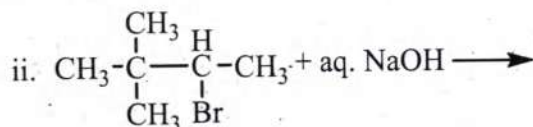
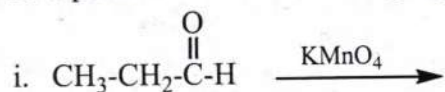
SECTION "B"

Attempt ALL questions.

1. a. Give structures of the following compounds. [4]
- i. 3,5-Dihydroxybenzoic acid ii. 3-Ethyl-2-methylpentane
iii. *N,N*-Dimethylbenzamide iv. 4-Methyl-2-pentene

- b. Write an example of the following name reactions. [4]
- i. Williamson ether synthesis
ii. Wolf-Kishner reduction
iii. Aldol condensation
iv. Cannizzaro reaction

2. a. Give product/s for the following equations: [5]

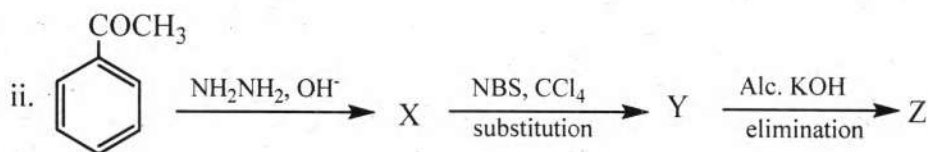
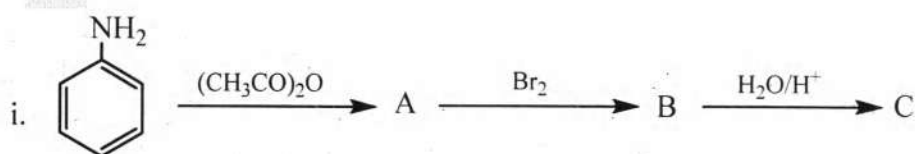


- b. Explain with appropriate example. [2+2 = 4]
- i. Peroxide effect.
ii. Ring activating group for electrophilic aromatic substitution.

3. Give an example and propose mechanism for the example of following reactions. [10]
- i. Electrophilic aromatic substitution reaction
ii. Nucleophilic addition
iii. Nucleophilic substitution bimolecular (S_N2)
iv. Electrophilic addition
v. Elimination unimolecular (E1)

4. Give the appropriate reasons. (*ANY FIVE*) [5 × 2 = 10]
- At isoelectric point an amino acid exists as zwitter ion.
 - Peroxide effect is only observed in the addition of HBr but not for HCl and HI.
 - Ethanol has higher boiling point than diethylether.
 - 2-chloro-3-methylbutane reacts with aqueous sodium hydroxide to give mixture of 2-methylbutan-2-ol and 3-methylbutan-2-ol.
 - Organometallic compounds are the sources of carbon nucleophiles.
 - COOH group is deactivating for further electrophilic substitution on a benzene ring.
 - Alkanes are insoluble in water

5. Give structures for the products represented by the letters for following series of reactions. [3+3 = 6]



6. Write short notes on. [4 × 3 = 12]
- Reactions of Grignard's reagent.
 - Secondary structure of protein.
 - Activating and deactivating groups for Electrophilic Aromatic Substitution.
 - Mechanism of hydrolysis of protein by Chymotrypsin.