Seat No.:	Enrolment No.	

## **GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY**

**BE - SEMESTER-III (New) EXAMINATION - WINTER 2015** 

Sub	ject	Code:2130501 Date:18/12/201	15
Tim	e: 2:	Name: Organic Chemistry and Unit Process 30pm to 5:00pm Total Marks:	<b>70</b>
Instr	1. 2.	Attempt all questions.  Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.  Figures to the right indicate full marks.	
Q.1	1 2	Short Questions What is free radical? Give examples. A reaction in which unsaturated hydro carbon participates is called	14
	3 4 5 6 7	What are Enantiomers? What are Racemic mixtures? Common name of Ethanoic Acid is What is esterification? A five membered heterocyclic compound containing oxygen atom is called	
	8 9 10 11 12 13 14	Non-hydrosible carbohydrates are called  Give the general formula of Amino acid and Zwittor ion.  What is an antiseptic?  Benzene is colourless while Nitrobenzene is pale yellow in colour. Why?  What are nitrating agents?  Malachite Green is which type of dye?  What is thermal gracking?	
Q.2	(a) (b) (c)	What is thermal cracking? Explain Carbonium ion, Carbanion and Carbenes. Differentiate between Nucleophile and Electrophile. What is an organic mechanism? Explain Friedel-Craft reactions with suitable illustrations.	03 04 07
Q.3		Explain nucleuophillic substitution reaction with suitable illustrations.  What is stereo chemistry? Explain optical activity.  Explain optical isomerism in tartaric acid.  Explain nitration reaction in detail and what are industrial applications of oxidation process.	07 03 04 07
Q.3	(a) (b) (c)	What are heterocyclic compounds? Give name of five membered and six membered heterocyclic compounds with their formulae.  Mention physico-chemical properties of Furan.  Give mechanism and application of Cannizzaro reaction and Wolf-Kishner	03 04 07
Q.4	(a) (b) (c)	reaction. What are carboxylic acids? What are acid amide and esters? What are carbohydrates? Classify them with examples. Discuss preparation and properties of carboxylic acids.  OR	03 04 07
Q.4	(a) (b) (c)	What are proteins? Mention qualitative tests of proteins. How will you convert glucose to fructose? What is a colour? Explain various theories governing colour.	03 04 07

(a)	Define: Dyes, Pigments and Antibiotics	03
<b>(b)</b>	Explain Azodyes and Vatdyes.	04
<b>(c)</b>	Give synthesis of aspirin and paracetamol.	07
	OR	
(a)	Define: Knocking, Octane number and Cetane number	03
<b>(b)</b>	What are the requisites of an ideal fuel?	04
(c)	Explain fractional distillation of crude oil with a labeled diagram. Also give applications of each fraction.	07
	(b) (c) (a) (b)	<ul> <li>(c) Give synthesis of aspirin and paracetamol.  OR </li> <li>(a) Define: Knocking, Octane number and Cetane number</li> <li>(b) What are the requisites of an ideal fuel?</li> <li>(c) Explain fractional distillation of crude oil with a labeled diagram. Also give</li> </ul>

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