



**JARAMOGI OGINGA ODINGA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**  
**SCHOOL OF BIOLOGICAL, PHYSICAL, MATHEMATICS AND ACTUARIAL SCIENCES**  
**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION FOR DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF**  
**BACHELOR OF EDUCATION (SCIENCE) WITH IT**  
**FOURTH YEAR FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS**  
**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS: 2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR**  
**SPB 9210 (SCH 206): ORGANIC CHEMISTRY II**

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**EXAM VENUE:**

**STREAM: (BEd. Science)**

**DATE:**

**EXAM SESSION:**

**TIME: 2.00 HOURS**

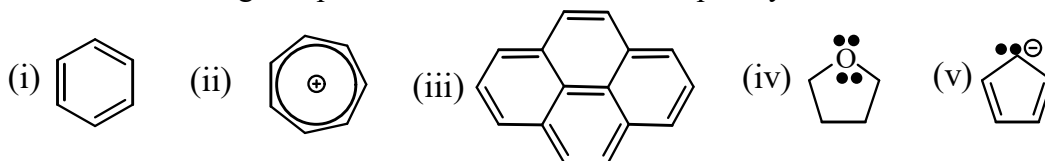
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**Instructions:**

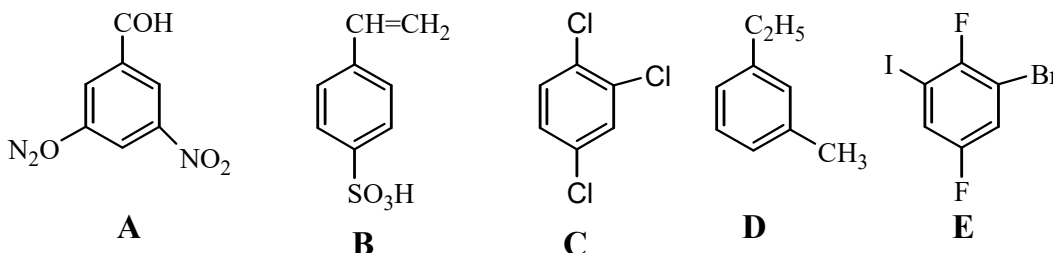
- 1. Answer question 1 (Compulsory) in Section A and ANY other 2 questions in Section B.**
- 2. Candidates are advised not to write on the question paper.**
- 3. Candidates must hand in their answer booklets to the invigilator while in the examination room.**

## QUESTION 1

a) Which of the following compounds/ions are aromatic? Explain your answer. [5 marks]



b) Give the IUPAC names of the following compounds: [5 marks]



c) Explain the following terms; [5 marks]

- (i) Stereochemistry
- (ii) Optical activity
- (iii) Racemic mixture
- (iv) Nucleophile
- (v) Electrophile

d) Discuss the principles underlying the naming of enantiomers. [5 marks]

e) Account for the following observations; [10 marks]

- (i) 1,3-dimethylcyclohexane exists only in three rather than four isomers though it has two stereogenic centres.
- (ii) A pair of enantiomers has identical infra red spectra, indexes of reflection, solubilities and reaction kinetics in ordinary solvents.
- (iii) Benzene is inert towards addition reactions
- (iv) Bond dissociation energy can be used to calculate enthalpy ( $\Delta H$ ) of a reaction.
- (v) The heat of hydrogenation of benzene is not three times that of cyclohexene

## SECTION B (40 MARKS):

ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION-EACH QUESTION CARRIES 20 MARKS

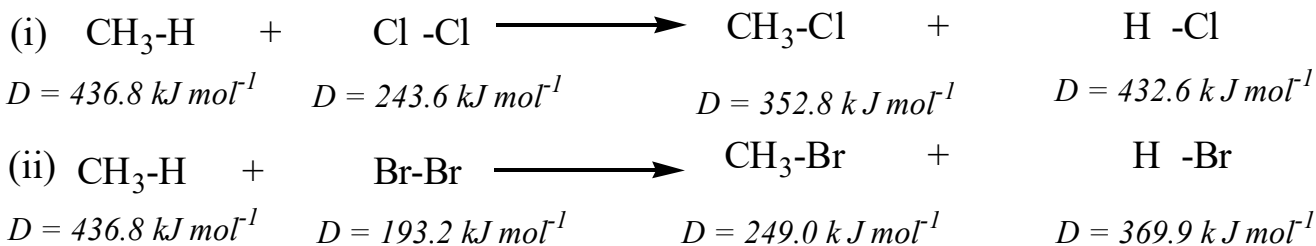
## QUESTION 2

a) Give the mechanism for the nitration of benzene. [5 marks]

b) Using a sequence of reactions, outline how  $(\pm)\text{-CH}_3\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CO}_2\text{H}$  can be separated.

What is the name of this process? [5 marks]

c) Calculate the heat of reaction ( $\Delta H$ ) for the following reactions, assuming that in both reactions, bond breakage is homolytic. Comment on the reaction. [5 marks]



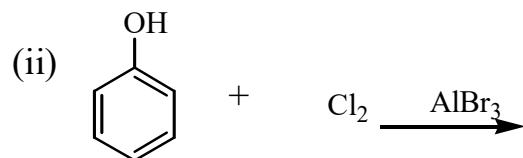
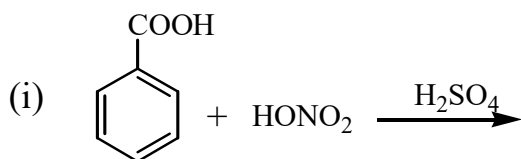
d) Illustrate keto-enol tautomerism using the reaction of propanone with water. [5 marks]

### QUESTION 3

a) Define each of the following terms: [5 marks]

- (i) Diastereomers
- (ii) Stereogenic centre
- (iii) Meso compound
- (iv) Enantiometrically pure substances
- (v) Solvolysis reaction

b) Complete the following reactions; [5 marks]



c) Methanol reacts with acetic acid to form methyl acetate and water in the presence of a catalyst as shown by the following equation:

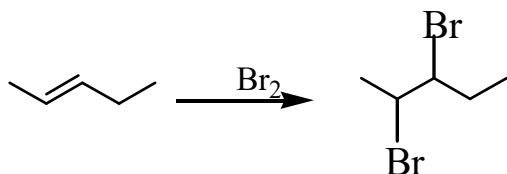


The bond dissociation energies in  $\text{kJ mol}^{-1}$  are given below;

$$\text{C-C} = 348; \text{C-H} = 413; \text{C=O} = 805; \text{O-H} = 464; \text{C-O} = 360$$

What is the heat of formation of methyl acetate in  $\text{kJ mol}^{-1}$  [5 marks]

d) Consider the reaction below: [5 marks]



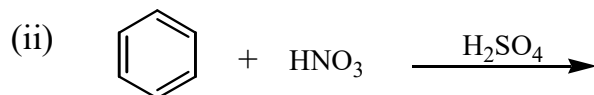
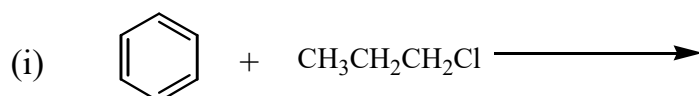
How many stereoisomers of the product are possible? Draw them. Are the products optically active?

## QUESTION 4

- a) State any FIVE features of aromaticity. [5 marks]
- b) Illustrate the effect of the substituent group on the benzene ring on further substitution. [10 marks]
- c) At 24°C, a sample of S-2-iodobutane whose specific rotation is:  $[\alpha]^{24}_D = 22.4^\circ$  was put in a 1 dm cell of solution of 1 g ml<sup>-1</sup> showed an optical rotation of +3.975°.
- (i) What is the optical purity? [2½ marks]
- (ii) What is the enantiomeric excess? [2½ marks]

## QUESTION 5

- a) Complete the following reactions giving the necessary reagents and reaction conditions. [4 marks]



- b) Give the mechanism for the reactions in (e) (i) and (ii) above. [12 marks]
- c) What is aromaticity? [2 marks]
- d) A racemic mixture shows no optical activity. Explain. [2 marks]

***E\*\*\*\*\*N\*\*\*\*\*D***