4. Answer all Parts I, II and III.

Part I

How does the rate and site selectivity of electrophilic aromatic substitution vary in monosubstituted benzene derivatives? In your answer consider inductive and mesomeric effects induced by some or all of the substituents listed below. [7]

Part II

Explain both of the following.

 $[2 \times 4]$

(b) Nitration of *N*,*N*-dimethylaniline with HNO₃/H₂SO₄ gives a mixture of *meta*-and *para*- nitro isomers in which the *meta*- isomer is the major product. Under analogous conditions, anisole gives a mixture of *ortho*- and *para*- nitro isomers.

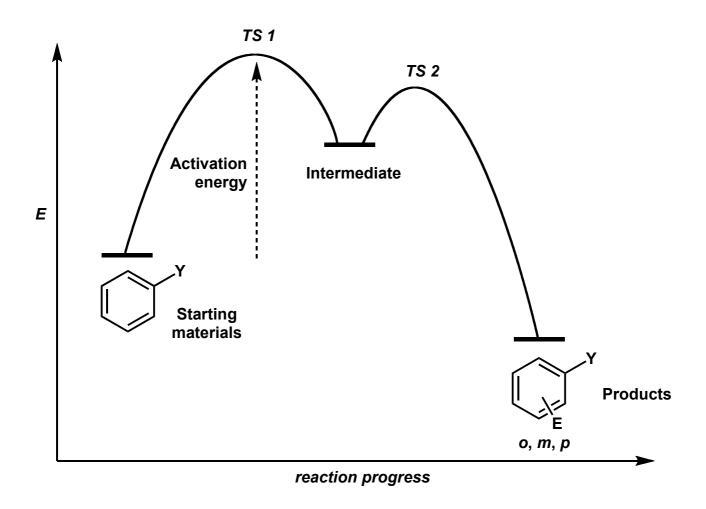
Part III

Suggest reagents for the transformations in *one* of the following short sequences [mechanisms are *not* required; more than one step may be necessary for some of the transformations.] [5]

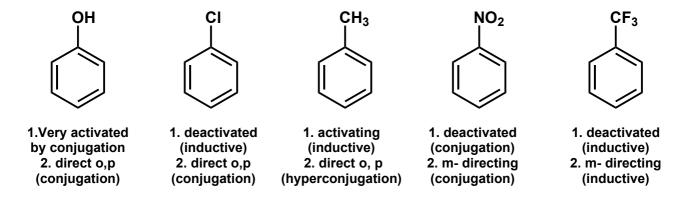
(b)
$$CH_3$$
 CH_3 $CH_$

Turn over

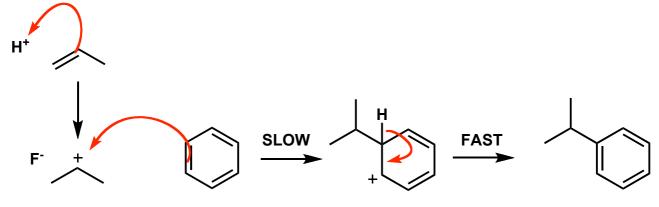
CCHE 4272



"The transition state looks like an intermediate close to it in energy"



Part II (a)

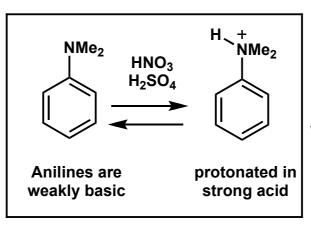


secondary most stable (hyperconjugation)

concentration of benzene must be much higher than concentration of alkylbenzene to outcompete donating effect of alkyl group (product is more reactive than the SM)

part II (b)

NMe₂ a powerful donor - more reactive than protonated form. Therefore reacts faster even though a minor component of equilibrium



More abundant but less reactive anilinium.
Now not a good donor/activator
Mostly inductively withdrawing (deactivated) meta- predominates

direct o,p

OMe group not basic Not protonated in strong acid Therefore: still activating ortho- & para directing through conjugation of the OMe group.

Part III (a)

NH₂ activating o-, p- directing

(what about protonation on N?)
the N-acetyl derivative is a less reactive
and non-basic alternative

Part III (b)