

Seat Number

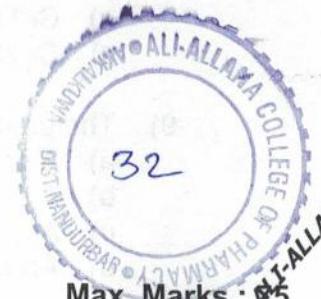
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लक्ष - 004

14-18



BP 202 T

Pharmaceutical Organic Chemistry - I (712202)

P. Pages : 3

Time : Three Hours

Instructions to Candidates :

- Do not write anything on question paper except Seat No.
- Graph or diagram should be drawn with the black ink pen being used writing paper or black HB pencil.
- Students should note, no supplement will be provided.
- Figure to the right indicate full marks.

1. Multiple choice questions (MCQs)

20x1=20

- IUPAC name of $\text{CH}_3 \text{ CO } \text{CH}_3$ is
 - Propanone
 - Acetone
 - Both
 - None
- $\text{C}_n \text{ H}_{2n+2}$ is the general formula for –
 - Alkynes
 - Alcohols
 - Alkenes
 - Alkanes
- n-pentane & 2 – methyl butane are a pair of –
 - Enantiomers
 - stereomers
 - Diastereomers
 - Constitutional isomers.
- The order of reactivity of halogen towards halogenation of Alkenes is –
 - $\text{F} > \text{Br} > \text{Cl}$
 - $\text{F} > \text{Cl} > \text{Br}$
 - $\text{Cl} > \text{F} > \text{Br}$
 - $\text{Cl} > \text{Br} > \text{F}$
- Which of the following is primary halide
 - Neo hexyl chloride
 - Isopropyl halide
 - Sec. butyl iodide
 - Ter – butyl bromide
- $\text{S}^{\text{N}}\text{I}$ reaction of optically active alkyl halides leads to –
 - Inversion of configuration
 - Racemisation
 - Retention of configuration
 - None of these
- $\text{S}^{\text{N}}\text{Ar}$ reactions can be best carried out with –
 - 2° alkyl halide
 - 1° alkyl halide
 - 3° alkyl halide
 - All of above

- 8) The general formula which represents the homologous series of alkanol is
 a) $C_n H_{2n+2} O$ b) $C_n H_{2n} O_2$
 c) $C_n H_{2n} O$ d) $C_n H_{2n+1} O$
- 9) The product formed in aldol condensation is
 a) A beta hydroxy acid
 b) A beta hydroxy aldehyde or ketone
 c) An alpha, beta unsaturated ester
 d) An alpha, hydroxy aldehyde or ketone
- 10) When benzoic acid is treated with Li Al H₄ it forms –
 a) Benzyl alcohol b) Benzaldehyde
 c) Benzene d) Toluene
- 11) When – COOH is attached directly to benzene ring the acid is called –
 a) Aliphatic b) Alicyclic
 c) Carboxylic d) Aromatic
- 12) 1° Amines can be distinguished from 2° amines.
 a) Libermann nitrosamine reaction
 b) Hofmann bromamide reaction
 c) Gabriel – phthalimide reaction
 d) All of the above
- 13) Loss of hydrogen halide from alkyl halide gives
 a) Alkenes b) Alkanes
 c) Alkynes d) Halogen
- 14) Which of the following is conjugated diene.
 a) $CH_3 - CH = CH - CH = CH_2$
 b) $CH_2 = CH - CH_2 - CH = CH_2$
 c) $CH_2 = C = CH_2$
 d) $CH_2 = C = CH - CH_3$
- 15) Structure of 1, 3 – Butadiene is –
 a) $CH_2 = C = CH - CH_3$ b) $CH_2 = CH - CH_2 - CH_3$
 c) $CH_2 = CH - CH = CH_2$ d) None of above
- 16) SN¹ reactions occur through the intermediate formation of –
 a) Carbanion b) Carbocations
 c) Free radicals d) None of these
- 17) Which of the following is more basic than aniline
 a) Picnitroaniline b) Diphenyl amine
 c) Triptenylamine d) Benzylamine
- 18) Benzene is –
 a) Diene b) 1, 3, 5 – Cyclohexatriene
 c) Cyclotetracene d) None