c. 3- nitro pyrrole

a. C3H4NS

c. C3H5NS

c. Furan

a. Naphthalene

Molecular formula of Thiazole

## B. PHARM. FOURTH SEMESTER PHARMACEUTICAL ORGANIC CHEMISTRY III $\frac{BP401T}{\text{[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]}}$

SET B

Duration: 3 hrs. Full Ma						
( PART-A: Objective )						
Time: 30 min.				Marks: 20		
Cho	ose the correct answer from the follow	ing	:	1×20=20		
1.	Compounds which rotate plane of polarize a. Dextro - compound c. Optical- compound	b.	ght towards left is known as Levo- compound Cyclic - compound			
2.	Reagent used for nucleophilic substitution r a. NaOH c. NaNH2	b.	tion of quinoline NaNH3 NaNH4			
3.	Catalytic reduction of quinoline in presence a. Decahydro quinoline c. 3,4-Dihydro quinoline	b.	acetic acid gives? 1,2-Dihydro quinoline 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro quinoline			
4.	Reagent used in Birch reduction reaction?  a. Phthalic acid  c. Li in Liq. NH3 in ethanol		Benzoic acid LiAlH4			
5.	Oxidation of isoquinoline in presence of KM a. Phthalic acid c. 1-amino isoquinoline	b.	4 gives? Phthalic anhydride 2-amino quinoline			
6.	<ul><li>IN presence of strong oxidizing agent alcohola. Aldehyde</li><li>c. Ketone</li></ul>	b.	ets oxidised to? Carboxylic acid Ether			
7.	Pyridine is basic in nature due to?  a. Double bond  c. Sigma bond		Aromatic sextet Lone pair of electrons			
8.	Nitration of pyrrole yields a. 2- nitro pyrrole	b.	4- nitro pyrrole			

10. Which of the following compound is not a heterocyclic aromatic compound?

d. 5- nitro pyrrole

b. C3H3NS

d. C4H4NS

b. Pyrrole

d. Pyrimidine

11.	Priority order for the heterocyclic compound a. O>N>P>S>Si c. O>P>N>Si>S	b.	s always started from heteroatom- N>O>P>S>Si O>S>N>P>Si
12.	Furan on reacts with CHCl3/KOH gives  a. 2- Chloro furan  c. 2- acetyl furan		Furfural None of these
13.	Acetylene reacts with H2S at 673K gives  a. Furan  c. Pyridine		Thiophene Pyrrole
14.	Molecular formula of Pyridine is a. C4H5N c. C5H5N		C3H5N C5H4N
15.	Chiral compounds are?  a. Super imposable mirror image c. Both		Non- Super imposable mirror image NOTA
16.	Which of the following compound have 2 cha. Lactic acid c. Tartaric acid	b.	l centres? 2-butanol Glyceraldehyde.
17.	Which of the following is not a system of no a. Cis-trans c. EZ	b.	nclature for geometrical isomerism DL Syn-Anti
18.	How many conformational isomers are avai a. 4 c. 5	lab b. d.	6
19.	In staggered conformation the torsional stra a. 0 c. 120	b.	s? 60 90
20.	Molecular formula of indole is-? a. C8H9N c. C7H8N		C9H9N C8H9O

## (PART-B:Descriptive)

Tir	ne: 2 hrs. 30 min.	larks: 35
	[Answer any seven (7) questions]	
1.	Write a note on Clemmensen reduction reaction.	5
2.	Write the synthesis and medicinal uses of a. Pyrimidine b. Azepines	2.5+2.5 =5
3.	Write a note on synthesis, reaction and medicinal uses of Imidazole.	5
4.	Write a note on conformational isomerism in Ethane.	5
5.	Explain the nomenclature of heterocyclic compounds.	5
6.	Write a note on Asymmetric synthesis: Partial and Absolute.	5
7.	Explain the method for the determination of Geometrical isomerism.	5
8.	Write a note on classification of heterocyclic compounds.	5
9.	Write a note on Claisen-Schmidt condensation	5

## ( PART-C: Long type questions

## [Answer any two (2) questions]

1.	Write a note on pyrrole and Thiophene	5+5=10
2.	<ul> <li>Define the following term with example-</li> <li>a. Isomerism b. Optical isomerism c. Cis/trans isomerism</li> <li>d. Chiral and Achiral molecules e. Racemic modification.</li> </ul>	
3.	Define atropisomerism? Explain sequence rule for nomenclature of geometrical isomerism.	2+8=10