B.Sc.(Part – III)(Semester-VI)(Revised)
CHEMISTRY
ORGANIC CHEMISTRY (Paper-XIV)
Practice work

Day and Date: **Total Marks: 40**

Time:

***Instructions*: 1) *All* questions are *compulsory*.**

2) Figures to the right indicate *full* marks.

3) Draw neat diagrams & give equations *wherever* necessary.

4) Chemical equations are to be written wherever necessary.

Q.1) Select most correct alternatives among those given below and rewrite the sentences. [8]

I. Paludrine is an ---------drug.

(a) antiseptic (b) antibiotics (c) antimalarial (d) antipyretic

II. Reduction of R − C ≡ C − R with Lindlar's catalyst forms .....

(a) alkanes (b)cis-alkenes (c) trans-alkenes (d) a mixture of cis-trans alkenes

III. Citral is having …… group in its structure.

(a) alcohol (b) acid (c) aldehyde (d) ketone

IV. Nicotine on oxidation with chromic aid gives……..

(a) Pyrrole (b) Pyridine (c) Piperidone (d) Nicotinic acid

V. ……is used to convert propene into 1- propyl alcohol.

(a) Borane/H_2O_2 (b) Cold aq.$KMnO_4$ (c) Ozone (d) H_2O/H^+

VI. The symbol used for retrosynthetic analysis is…….

(a) → (b) ⇌ (c) ⟶ (d) ⇒

VII. In Hoffmann rearrangement, a primary amide is converted to a primary amine with.....

(a) Same number of carbon atom (b) One carbon atom less

(c) Loss of two carbon atom (d) Loss of many carbon atoms

VIII. LAH is useful reagent for reduction of .....compounds.

(a) Carbonyl (b) Aromatic (c) Paraffinic (d) Olefinic

Q. 2 Attempt any two of the following [16]

1. What are the qualities of ideal drugs? Give the synthesis of following drugs

   (a) Ethambutol (b) Isoniazide

2. How will you establish the structure of Citral on the basis of analytical evidence?

3. Give the method of preparation of Lithium aluminium hydride with its any four synthetic applications.

Q. 3 Attempt any four of followings [16]

1. Addition of bromine to propene with mechanism
2. Diels- Alder reaction
3. Synthesis of Nicotine
4. Wittig reaction
5. Metal Acetylides
6. Define the Term: 1. Retrosynthesis 2. Synthon 3. Synthetic equivalent 4. Disconnection

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