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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka I Year B.Pharm Degree Examination - NOVEMBER 2015

Time: Three Hours Max. Marks: 70 Marks

PHARMACEUTICAL ORGANIC CHEMISTRY – I (Revised Scheme 3)

Q.P. CODE: 2604

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked Draw neat labeled diagrams wherever necessary

LONG ESSAYS (Answer any Two)

 $2 \times 10 = 20 \text{ Marks}$

- 1. Discuss the mechanism involved in the (A) Nitration and (B) Chlorination of Benzene
- Discuss the mechanism involved in the following reactions
 (A) Benzoin condensation
 (B) Aldol condensation
- 3. Write the mechanism of Electrophilic addition. Write about the reaction of hydrogen halides with alkenes. Write the effect of peroxide on the above reaction

SHORT ESSAYS (Answer any Six)

 $6 \times 5 = 30 \text{ Marks}$

- 4. What are carbenes? Discuss the mechanism involved in the reaction between phenol and chloroform in the presence of sodium hydroxide
- 5. What is Williamson's synthesis? Give its limitations
- 6. What is Isomerism? Explain different types of isomerism with examples
- 7. Discuss the mechanism involved in Beckmann rearrangement
- 8. Comment, phenol is acidic but not ethanol
- 9. Explain the factor affecting the nucleophilic aliphatic substitution reaction
- 10. What are dienes? Discuss the stability of conjugated dienes
- 11. Give reasons, amino group is activating and ortho, para directing in electrophilic aromatic substitution

SHORT ANSWERS

 $10 \times 2 = 20 \text{ Marks}$

- 12. Define with examples (a) Electrophile (b) Nucleophile
- 13. Explain how allyl carbocation is stabilized?
- 14. Propene is treated with chlorine at about 500°C. Write the reaction
- 15. Compare and contrast E1 versus E2 reactions (Any four points)
- 16. What do you mean by hydride shift? Give one example
- 17. Explain Hoffmann's elimination with an example
- 18. Write down the structures of the following
 (A) Acetophenone (B) Ethyl acetoacetate
- 19. How do you convert Benzoic acid to Benzamide
- 20. Complete the reaction with chemical structures. Aniline is treated with acetic anhydride in presence of acetic acid and the compound obtained is then treated with nitrating mixture
- 21. What is Grignard reagent? Give any one example
