

Subject: Advanced Organic Chemistry-II
F Y M Pharm: Semester II

ANS

- 1) Green chemistry is also called as C
[A] Life chemistry [B] Organic chemistry [C] Sustainable chemistry [D] Environmental chemistry
- 2) A desirable green solvent should be D
[A] Synthetic [B] Toxic [C] Costly [D] Readily available
- 3) The _____ reactions involve reorganisation of the atoms of the molecules. C
[A] Addition reactions [B] Reorganised reactions [C] Rearrangement reactions [D] Elimination reactions
- 4) Which of the following is not the aspect of Green chemistry? C
[A] Prevention of waste/by products [B] Energy requirement for any synthesis should be minimum [C] Designing of hazardous chemical [D] Products obtained should be biodegradable
- 5) _____are greener than the conventional methods. A
[A] Micro waves [B] Electromagnetic waves [C] Ultra violet waves [D] Radio waves
- 6) Application of rapidly reversing charges sets up a vibration that emits ultrasonic waves called the- B
[A] Ultracentrifugation [B] Piezoelectric effect [C] Ultrasonic chemistry [D] Environmental chemistry
- 7) Which of the following is the greenest solvent? C
[A] Ethanol [B] Formaldehyde [C] Water [D] Benzene
- 8) Which of the following is not a use of peptide? D
[A] Food supplement [B] Drugs [C] Diagnosis of disease [D] Storage of genetic information
- 9) Who revolutionized the process by developing a solid-phase technique in the 1960s? A
[A] Bruce Merrifield [B] Robert Hooke [C] Bruce Brown [D] Robert Baratheon

- 10) What is the process called in which the basic group of one amino acid and the acidic group of another amino acid are made unable to react? B
[A] Restriction **[B]** Protection **[C]** Prohibition **[D]** Desensitization
- 11) If solutions containing two amino acids are mixed (without use of protecting group), then how many different dipeptides can be formed? A
[A] Four **[B]** Three **[C]** Two **[D]** One
- 12) Which of the following reactions best describes the Diels-Alder reaction? B
[A] Nucleophilic reaction **[B]** Cyclo-addition reaction **[C]** Electro-cyclic reaction **[D]** Radical Reaction
- 13) How does a catalyst increase the rate of a reaction? B
[A] By increasing activation energy **[B]** By lowering the activation energy **[C]** By changing equilibrium constant **[D]** By forming an intermediate complex
- 14) Which of the following types of metals represent the most efficient catalysts? A
[A] Transition metals **[B]** Alkaline earth metals **[C]** Alkali metals **[D]** Radioactive metals
- 15) _____ refers to reactions where the catalyst is in the same phase as the reactants, principally in solution. A
[A] Homogenous catalysis **[B]** Heterogeneous catalysis **[C]** Single phase catalysis **[D]** Double phase catalysis
- 16) A substance, especially an enzyme, which initiates or modifies the rate of a chemical reaction in a living body, is called? B
[A] Catalyst **[B]** Biochemical catalyst **[C]** Living catalyst **[D]** Organic Catalyst
- 17) Commercially available catalysts namely benzyltriethylammonium chloride and methyltricaprylammonium chloride are examples of? C
[A] Double phase catalyst **[B]** Living catalyst **[C]** Phase-transfer catalysts **[D]** single phase catalyst
- 18) Optical activity is measured by? B
[A] Refractometer **[B]** Polarimeter **[C]** Spectrophotometer **[D]** pH meter
- 19) The isomers which can be inter-converted through rotation around a single bond are called? D
[A] enantiomers **[B]** diastereomers **[C]** positional isomers **[D]** conformers

- 20) An isomer of ethanol is: B
[A] acetone **[B]** dimethyl ether **[C]** diethyl ether **[D]** methanol
- 21) A reaction which takes place when a chemical process absorbs light energy as its energy source is called? A
[A] Photochemical reaction **[B]** Sonochemical reaction **[C]** Microwave irradiation reaction **[D]** Chemical reaction
- 22) _____ is a stereogenic group or unit that is temporarily incorporated into an organic compound in order to control the stereochemical outcome of the synthesis. A
[A] A chiral auxiliary **[B]** Catalyst **[C]** Organic reactor **[D]** A chiral pool
- 23) Any chemical reaction that affects the structural symmetry in the molecules of a compound, converting the compound into unequal proportions of compounds that differ in the dissymmetry of their structures at the affected centre is called? D
[A] Organic synthesis **[B]** Synthesis using catalyst **[C]** Synthesis using Organic reactor **[D]** Asymmetric synthesis
- 24) Collection of abundant enantiopure building blocks provided by nature used in synthesis are called- D
[A] A chiral auxiliary **[B]** Organic reactor **[C]** Catalyst **[D]** A chiral pool
- 25) Wilkinson's catalyst is a coordinate compound of? A
[A] Rhodium **[B]** Sodium **[C]** Molybdenum **[D]** Zirconium
- 26) Which of the following catalysts are used to polymerize terminal alkenes or used in the synthesis of polymers of alpha-olefins? B
[A] Wilkinson's **[B]** Ziegler–Natta **[C]** Chemo- catalysts **[D]** Bio-catalysts
- 27) The compound is widely used as a catalyst for hydrogenation of alkenes? A
[A] Wilkinson's **[B]** Bio-catalysts **[C]** Chemo- catalysts **[D]** Ziegler–Natta
