	Cyclobutane reacts with hydrogen in the presence of nickel catalyst at 200 C to give $\mbox{\ensuremath{^{\prime\prime}}}$	
	Butane	
	1-Butene	
	() 2-Butene	
	O None of these	
	en e	
	Which reducing agent is used for the reduction of nitro compound to phenyl amine?	
	C LIAÍH4	
	○ Sn/HCl	
	Na/alcohol	
	H2/Ni	: :
	The state of the s	7
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ps://docs.google.com/forms/d/e	Pharmaceutical Organic Chemistry-II Carboxylic acid can be converted into alcohol in presence of* LiAlH4/ether Sn/Hcl H2so4	
ps://docs.google.com/forms/d/e	Pharmaceutical Organic Chemistry-II Carboxylic acid can be converted into alcohol in presence of* LiAlH4/ether Sn/Hcl H2so4 Hcl Which of the following correctly orders the relative steric energies of conformations of cyclohexane? *	
ps://docs.google.com/forms/d/s	Pharmaceutical Organic Chemistry-II Carboxylic acid can be converted into alcohol in presence of* LiAlH4/ether Sn/Hcl H2so4 Hcl Which of the following correctly orders the relative steric energies of conformations of cyclohexane? * E(boat) < E(twist-boat) < E(chair)	
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B. Pharm Improvement Examination (2020-2021)
Date: 21/09/2020

Semester: 3

Subject: Pharmaceutical Organic Chemistry-II (8P301T)

Instructions.

1. All Questions are compulsory.

2. Each question carry 1 mark.

Your email address (manisha.jadav121112@paruluniversity.ac.in) will be recorded when you submit this form. Not you? https://www.not.gov/sizelf.ca.zazate1

* Regnired

Enrollment No *

Your answer

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9/29/2020

Pharmaceutical Organic Chemistry-II

Which one is more acidic? *

4-Nitrobenzoic acid

O Benzoic acid

4-methoxybenzoic acid

Carboxylic acids reacts with phosphorus (v) chloride at room temperature to form $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

Alcohols

O Acids

acyl chloride

Amines ·



ore planar

Have 4n π-electrons

Are generally less reactive than similarly substituted

O A and B

O Hydrochloric acid

	Pharmaceutical Organic Chemistry-II	9/29/2020	Pharmaceutical Organic Chemistry-II
	Nitration of a benzene molecule shows reaction of *	•	With respect to the electrophilic aromatic substitution of benzene which of the following is not true? *
	Addition reaction		A non-aromatic intermediate is formed
	Nucleophilic reaction	•	Benzene acts as an electrophile
	Substitution reaction		A proton is lost in the final step
	Clectrophilic substitution		Resonance forms are important
	Which of the following is not associated with electrophilic aromatic substitution?		
• .	*		The Friedel-Crafts alkylation *
	The formation of nitrobenzene		Works very well for primary chlorides
	The formation of benzyne		Works very well for tertiary chlorides
	The formation of bromobenzene		Works very well for acyl chlorides
	The formation of benzene sulfonic acid		Works very well without a catalyst
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rms/d/e/1F <i>A</i>	Pharmaceutical Organic Chemistry-II When considering electrophilic aromatic substitution reactions the halides are	9/19 https://docs.google.com/forms/d	Pharmaceutical Organic Chemistry-II Phenols undergo nitration in concentrated nitric acid to produce * nitro phenol
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rms/d/e/1FA	Pharmaceutical Organic Chemistry-II When considering electrophilic aromatic substitution reactions the halides are described as * Ortho/para directing and activating	9/19 https://docs.google.com/forms/d	Pharmaceutical Organic Chemistry-II Phenols undergo nitration in concentrated nitric acid to produce * nitro phenol dinitrophenol trinitriphenol
rms/d/e/1F/	Pharmaceutical Organic Chemistry-II When considering electrophilic aromatic substitution reactions the halides are described as * Ortho/para directing and activating Ortho/para directing and deactivating	9/19 https://docs.google.com/forms/d	Pharmaceutical Organic Chemistry-II Phenols undergo nitration in concentrated nitric acid to produce * intro phenol dinitrophenol
rms/d/e/1FA	Pharmaceutical Organic Chemistry-II When considering electrophilic aromatic substitution reactions the halides are described as * Ortho/para directing and activating Ortho/para directing and deactivating Meta directing and activating	9/19 https://docs.google.com/forms/d	Pharmaceutical Organic Chemistry-II Phenols undergo nitration in concentrated nitric acid to produce * nitro phenol dinitrophenol trinitriphenol tetra phenol
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nms/d/e/1F/	Pharmaceutical Organic Chemistry-II When considering electrophilic aromatic substitution reactions the halides are described as * Ortho/para directing and activating Ortho/para directing and deactivating Meta directing and activating Meta directing and deactivating Bromine reacts with phenol and decolorize orange color and turns it to *	9/19 https://docs.google.com/forms/d	Pharmaceutical Organic Chemistry-II Phenols undergo nitration in concentrated nitric acid to produce * nitro phenol dinitrophenol trinitriphenol tetra phenol
rmadde/1F/	When considering electrophilic aromatic substitution reactions the halides are described as * Ortho/para directing and activating Ortho/para directing and deactivating Meta directing and activating Meta directing and deactivating where directing and deactivating where directing and deactivating where directing and deactivating where directing and deactivating	9/19 https://docs.google.com/forms/d	Pharmaceutical Organic Chemistry-II Phenols undergo nitration in concentrated nitric acid to produce * nitro phenol dinitrophenol trinitriphenol tetra phenol Phenol reacts vigorously with sodium metal giving off *
rms/d/e/1FA	Pharmaceutical Organic Chemistry-II When considering electrophilic aromatic substitution reactions the halides are described as * Ortho/para directing and activating Ortho/para directing and deactivating Meta directing and activating Meta directing and deactivating Bromine reacts with phenol and decolorize orange color and turns it to *	9/19 https://docs.google.com/forms/d	Pharmaceutical Organic Chemistry-II Phenols undergo nitration in concentrated nitric acid to produce * nitro phenol dinitrophenol trinitriphenol tetra phenol Phenol reacts vigorously with sodium metal giving off * hydrogen gas





Benzophenone

It is commercially used for variety of applications

2020	Pharmaceutical Organic Chemistry-II
	Compare to benzene, nitration of toluene takes place at *
	Same rate
	○ Faster rate
	Slower rate
	Can not predict
	p-nitratoluene on treatment with chlorine in the presence of Fecl3 gives
	m-chlorotoluene
	2-chloro-4-nitrotoluene
	2-Nitro-4-chlorotoluene

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