

**ABHINAV COLLEGE OF ARTS, COMMERCE AND SCIENCE, BHAYANDAR EAST**  
**DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY**  
**PRACTICE QUESTION PAPER-ORGANIC CHEMISTRY-SUMMER SESSION 2020**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ ligands are those atoms or group which on replacement by another ligand one at a time gives a pair of enantiomers.  
a) topic b) enantiotopic c) diastereomer d) heterotopic
- 2) In  $S_N^i$  reaction, the bond to the \_\_\_\_\_ carbon atom is broken.  
a) diastereomeric b) symmetric c) asymmetric d) side
- 3) The hydroxylation of alkene by  $KMnO_4$  and  $OsO_4$  is a \_\_\_\_\_ reaction.  
a) enantiomeric b) isomeric c) stereoselective d) stereospecific
- 4) cis-2, 3- dimethyloxirane on hydrolysis in the presence of acid, gives \_\_\_ butane-2,3 -diol.  
a) meso b) inactive c) active d) tetra
- 5) In Merrifield's solid phase peptide synthesis, BOC acts as \_\_\_\_\_ group.  
a) deprotecting b) protecting c) rinsing d) washing
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ is conjugated protein with a prosthetic part called heme.  
a) globulin b) amine c) benzene d) myoglobin
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ is a rearrangement of  $\alpha$ -haloketones in presence of a basic catalyst to give a carboxylic acid or acid derivatives like ester or amide.  
a) hofmann b) beckmann c) fenton d) favorski
- 8) Wittig reaction is between an aldehyde or a ketone with an organophosphorus compound called \_\_\_\_\_ to give a substituted alkene.  
a) elide b) ylide c) halide d) alkaloid
- 9) Stachyose on hydrolysis gives \_\_\_\_\_ monosaccharide molecules.  
a) 3 b) 6 c) 4 d) 5
- 10) All \_\_\_\_\_ sugars undergo Mutarotation.  
a) reducing b) non-reducing c) compound d) sweet

- 11) D-Glucose on oxidation with  $\text{HNO}_3$  gives \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) tartaric acid   b) formic acid   c) saccharic acid   d) acetic acid
- 12) Glycosides are \_\_\_\_\_ in water.
- a) soluble   b) insoluble   c) acidic   d) basic
- 13)  $\text{Cl}_2$  \_\_\_\_\_ absorbs IR radiation.
- a) do   b) does not   c) hardly   d) flatly
- 14) In NMR, \_\_\_\_\_ signals are observed due to n-propyl bromide.
- a) 4   b) 6   c) 3   d) 2
- 15) The difference between the peaks of \_\_\_\_\_ is called as coupling constant.
- a) singlet   b) doublet   c) triplet   d) multiplets
- 16) In NMR, number of signals tells us about different kinds of \_\_\_\_\_ in a molecule.
- a) electron   b) proton   c) positron   d) neutron
- 17) Nucleotides are made up of a \_\_\_\_\_, a base and phosphoric acid.
- a) sugar   b) salt   c) thymine   d) uracil
- 18) RNA stands for \_\_\_\_\_ nucleic acids.
- a) deoxy   b) right   c) retro   d) ribo
- 19) An \_\_\_\_\_ is a plastic that stretches and then reverts to its original shape.
- a) resin   b) fibre   c) elastomer   d) graft
- 20) PVC is prepared by \_\_\_\_\_ radical polymerisation in an inert solvent in presence of a peroxide.
- a) forced   b) free   c) fixed   d) five
- 21) Urethanes are also known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) xanthates   b) acetates   c) carbamates   d) helmets

22) CaO is a \_\_\_\_\_.

a) plasticisers b) stabilisers c) fillers d) adapters

23) The triple bond of alkynes can be partially reduced by using \_\_\_\_\_ catalyst.

a) nickel b) platinum c) lindlar's d) oxime

24) The aldehydes and ketones are reduced by  $\text{NaBH}_4$  into corresponding \_\_\_\_\_.

a) amines b) amides c) esters d) alcohols

25) \_\_\_\_\_ is a brominating agent.

a) NBS b) m-CPBA c)  $\text{SeO}_2$   $\text{PtO}_2$