Total No. of Questions : 6]	SEAT No. :
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[5245]-304

Second Year B. Pharmacy (Semester - III) PHARMACEUTICAL ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - III (2013 Pattern) (Theory)

Time: 3 Hours] [Max. Marks: 70

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) All questions are compulsory.
- 2) Answers to the two sections to be written in separate answer books.
- 3) Figures in right indicate full marks.
- 4) Neat diagrams must be drawn if necessary.

SECTION - I

Q1) Draw the Newman projection formulae for n-butane & discuss the energy profile diagram for the same.[10]

OR

Discuss in details the conformational analysis of cyclohexane.

Q2) Answer any five:

[15]

- a) How shall you prepare amino acids from halogen acids?
- b) Which is the most preferred conformation between menthol & neo-menthol and why?
- c) Explain why trans decalin is more stable than cis decalin.
- d) Explain the term dipole-dipole interaction with suitable examples.
- e) Why cis-trans is different than Z-E nomenclature? Explain.
- f) Discuss the limitations of D/L method of nomenclature.
- g) Explain the priority rules for assigning Z/E nomenclature.
- Q3) Write short notes on any two

[10]

- a) Geometrical Isomerism & structural Isomerism
- b) Conformations of decalin.
- c) Stereospecific & stereoelective reactions
- d) Chirality with suitable examples

SECTION - II

Q4) Define molecular rearrangement reactions and classify them. Explain in brief any 2 reactions with mechanisms, at electron deficient carbon. [10]

OR

Product the product/s

iv)
$$c_{13}$$
 c_{13} c_{13}

Q5) Answer any five

[15]

- a) Explain the Elbs reaction for synthesis of anthracene.
- b) Discuss the reduction of naphthalene under different conditions.
- c) How are 1- & 2-anthranols prepared?
- d) How shall you prepare 9-chloropharanthrene?
- e) Write a short note on Willgerodt rearrangement.
- f) Explain why claisen rearrangement is intramolecular.
- g) In Oxy-lope rearrangement isomeric diene is not obtained. Explain.

Q6) Short notes (any two)

[10]

- a) Pinacol Pinacolone rearrangement
- b) Lossen rearrangement
- c) Starenz Rearrangement
- d) Favorskii Rearrangement

