

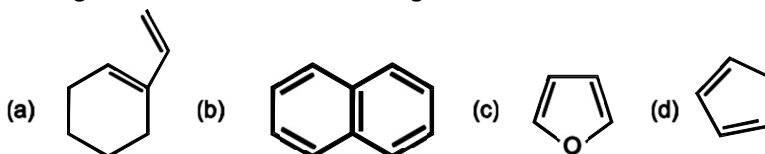
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Department of Chemistry
B.Sc. Part—III
Organic Chemistry Semester VI, Paper No. IXV
Question Bank

TOPIC- 1 Name Reactions

[A] Objective Type Questions

[A] Select the most correct alternative from among those given below.

- The [4+2]-cycloaddition of a conjugated diene and a dienophile (an alkene or alkyne) is known as
(a) Michael reaction (b) Wittig reaction
(c) Dieckmann's reaction (d) Diels -Alder reaction
- From the following list, the diene cannot undergo Diels-Alder reaction is

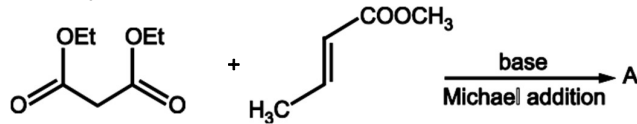


- Diels-Alder reaction is facilitated by group in dienophile
(a) electron withdrawing (b) electron releasing
(c) both (a) and (b) (d) neither (a) nor (b)
- Oppenauer oxidation or reaction is the opposite reaction of reaction.
(a) Wagner-Meerwein rearrangement
(b) Meerwein-Ponndorf-Verley
(c) Dieckmann's reaction
(d) Hoffmann rearrangement
- In Oppenauer oxidation the is oxidized with aluminium tert-butoxide in excess acetone.
(a) secondary alcohol (b) primary alcohol
(c) aldehyde (d) ketone
- In reaction, aldehydes or ketones are reduced selectively to primary or secondary alcohol respectively in presence of excess of 2-propanol by reagent as aluminium tert butoxide or isopropoxide.
(a) Wagner-Meerwein rearrangement
(b) Meerwein-Ponndorf-Verley reduction

- (c) Dieckmann's reaction
 - (d) Hoffmann rearrangement
7. Carbonyl group from unsaturated aldehydes, aromatic ketones, alicyclic ketones, nitro aldehydes etc. which contains other reducible groups, are selectively reduced by reaction.
- (a) Meerwein-Ponndorf-Verley reduction
 - (b) Wagner- Meerwein rearrangement
 - (c) Dieckmann's reaction
 - (d) Hoffmann rearrangement
8. The is an organic reaction involving alkyl migration over the carbon nitrogen bond in an azide with expulsion of nitrogen.
- (a) Dieckmann's reaction
 - (b) Hofmann rearrangement
 - (c) Schmidt rearrangement
 - (d) Favorskii rearrangement
9. In the Hoffmann rearrangement a primary amide is converted to a primary amine with
- (a) same number of carbon atoms
 - (b) one carbon atom less
 - (c) one carbon atom more
 - (d) loss of many carbon atoms
10. In Hofmann rearrangement, carbanion reacts with bromine in α -substitution reaction to give an intermediate.
- (a) N-bromoamide
 - (b) bromonim ion
 - (c) bromide ion
 - (d) amido bromide
11. Organophosphorus ylides react with to give substituted alkenes in a transformation called the Wittig reaction.
- (a) secondary alcohols
 - (b) amides
 - (c) aldehydes or ketones
 - (d) diesters
12. A Wagner-Meerwein rearrangement is any reaction in which the carbon skeleton of a reactant changes due to one or more rearrangements involving in acid catalyst.
- (a) N-bromamide
 - (b) enolate c)carbanions
 - (d) carbocations
13. The nucleophilic addition of a carbanion or another nucleophile to an α , β -unsaturated carbonyl compound is named as reaction.
- (a) Michael
 - (b) Dieckmann's
 - (c) Diels-Alder
 - (d) Favorskii
14. is the base-catalyzed intramolecular condensation of a diester using an alkoxide base in alcohol to make a cyclic β -keto ester.
- (a) Michael
 - (b) Dieckmann's

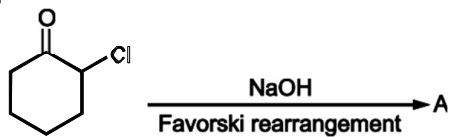
- (c) Diels-Alder (d) Favorskii

15. In the following reaction product A is



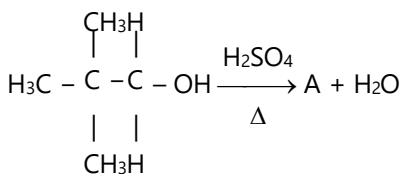
- (a) diester (b) triester
(c) tricarboxylic acid (d) olefin

16. In the following reaction, product A is



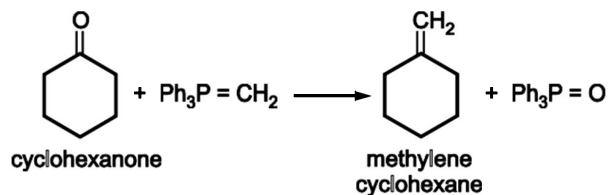
- (a) cyclohexane carboxylic acid (b) cyclohexanol
(c) cyclopentane carboxylic acid (d) cyclopentanone

17. In the following reaction, product A is



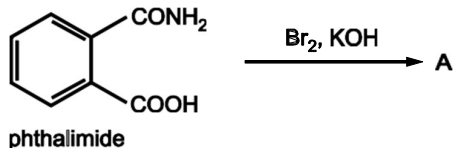
- (a) 2-methyl 2-butene (b) neopentane
(c) 2, 2-dimethyl propene (d) tert butanol

18. The following reaction is



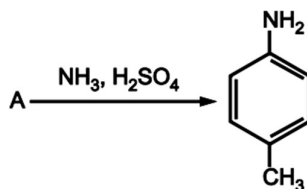
- (a) Michael (b) Dieckmann's
(c) Diels-Alder (d) Wittig

19. The product A in the given reaction is



- (a) 2-amino benzoic acid (b) 2-bromo phthalimide
(c) phthalic acid (d) benzoic acid

20. In the following reaction, the substrate A is



- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| (a) aniline | (b) p-toluic acid |
| (c) p-cresol | (d) toluene |

Answer:

1. (d) Diels-Alder reaction, 2. (b) Naphthalene, 3. (a) electron withdrawing, 4. (b) Meerwein-Ponndorf-Verley, 5. (a) secondary alcohol, 6. (b) Meerwein-Ponndorf-Verley reduction, 7. (a) Meerwein-Ponndorf-Verley reduction, 8. (c) Schmidt rearrangement, 9. (b) one carbon atom less, 10. (a) N-bromamide, 11. (c) aldehydes or ketones, 12. (d) carbocations, 13. (a) Michael, 14. (b) Dieckmann's, 15. (b) trimester, 16. (c) cyclopentane carboxylic acid, 17. (a) 2-methyl 2-buten, 18. (d) Wittig, 19. (a) 2-amino benzoic acid, 20. (b) p-toluic acid.

[B] Long and Short Answer Type Questions:

- What are name reactions?
- Discuss the mechanism of the following reactions with suitable example.

OR

- Write any two synthetic applications of the following:
 - Diels-Alder reaction
 - Oppenauer oxidation
 - Meerwein-Ponndorff-Verley reduction
 - Schmidt rearrangement
 - Hofmann rearrangement
 - Wittig reaction
 - Wagner-Meerwein rearrangement
 - Favorskii rearrangement
 - Michael reaction
 - Dieckmann's reaction or condensation

Topic II. Reagents in Organic Synthesis

1. Answer the following:

(a) What are the reagents? Give its significance in Organic synthesis.

(b) Give the applications of the following reagents.

1. Lithium aluminium hydride LiAlH_4
2. Osmium tetroxide (OsO_4)
3. Dicyclohexyl Carbodiimide (DCC)
4. Raney Nickel (Na-H)
5. 2,3-Dichloro -5,6-dicyano – 1,4-benzoquinone (DDQ)
6. Polyphosphoric acid (PPA)
7. Diazomethane (CH_2N_2)
8. Ceric ammonium nitrate (CAN)
9. N-Bromosuccinamide (NBS)
10. Selenium dioxide (SeO_2)

(c) Give the method of preparation of following reagents.

i) LiAlH_4 ii) OsO_4 iii) DCC iv) Raney Nickel v) DDQ vi) PPA vii) CH_2N_2 viii) CAN ix) NBS x) SeO_2

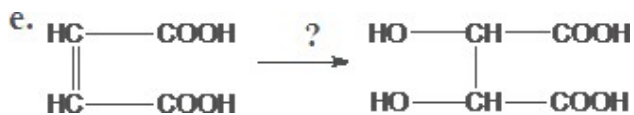
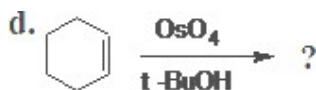
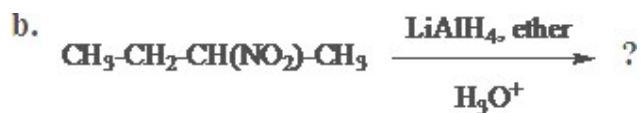
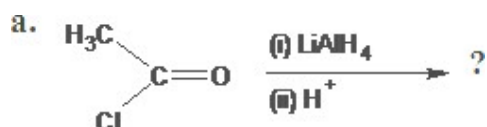
(d) Give the synthesis and applications of following reagents.

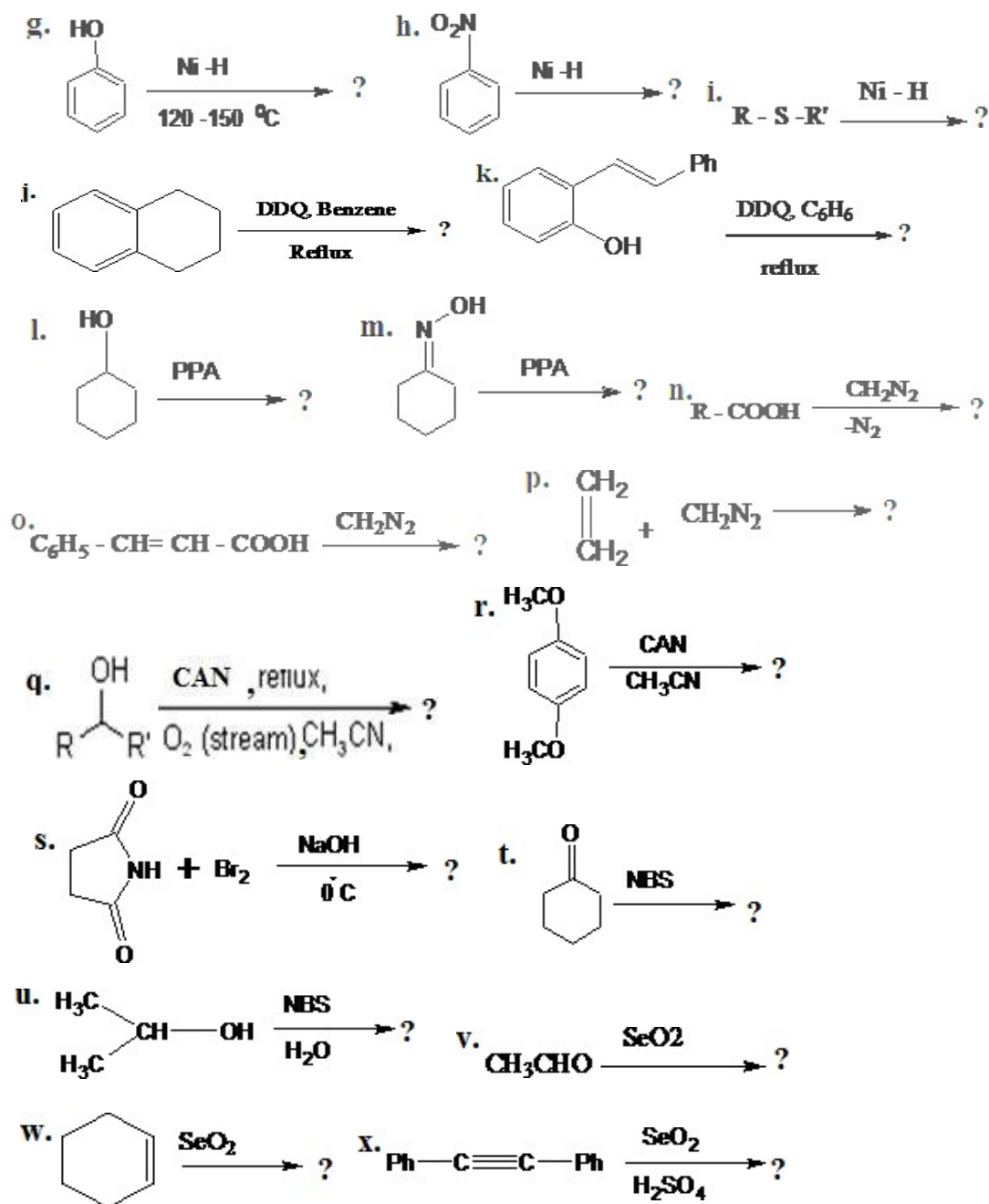
1. Lithium aluminium hydride
2. Osmium tetroxide
3. Dicyclohexyl Carbodiimide
4. Raney Nickel
5. 2,3-Dichloro -5,6-dicyano – 1,4-benzoquinone
6. Polyphosphoric acid
7. Diazomethane
8. Ceric ammonium nitrate
9. N-Bromosuccinamide
10. Selenium dioxide (SeO_2)

2. Write short note on:

i) LiAlH_4 ii) OsO_4 iii) DCC iv) Raney Nickel v) DDQ vi) PPA vii) CH_2N_2 viii) CAN ix) NBS x) SeO_2

3. Predict the product with justification.





4. Multiple Choice Questions:

(i) LAH is useful reagent for reduction of compounds.

(a) carbonyl (b) olefinic (c) parafinic (d) aromatic

(ii) LAH acts as agents.

(a) dehydrating (b) hydrating (c) oxidizing (d) reducing

- (iii) Reduction of halides with LAH gives.....
- (a) Hydroxy compounds (b) alkynes (c) alkanes (d) alkenes
- (iv) The conversion of $-\text{NO}_2$ group to $-\text{NH}_2$ group takes place by using... .. reagents.
- (a) LAH (b) DCC (c) DDQ (d) OsO_4
- (v) Reduction of nitriles by LAH gives.....
- (a) alkanes (b) alkenes (c) amines (d) nitro compounds
- (vi) syn-hydroxylation of alkene is carried out byreagent.
- (a) LAH (b) DCC (c) Ni-H (d) SeO_2
- (vii) Oxidation of anthracene by OsO_4 yields.....
- (a) Phenol (b) tetrol (c) naphthalene-2,3-dicarboxylic acid (d) quinol
- (viii) When malic acid is treated with OsO_4 gives.....
- (a) citric acid (b) tartaric acid (c) fumaric acid (d) succinic acid
- (ix) Oxidation of alkenes by OsO_4 in presence of NaIO_4 gives.....
- (a) carbonyl compounds (b) hydroxy compounds (c) carboxylic acids (d) esters
- (x) Osmylation of alkenes with osmium tetra oxide yields.....
- (a) 1,4-diols (b) 1,2-diols (c) 1,5-diols (d) 1,1-diols
- (xi) DCC is a.....agent.
- (a) hydrating (b) dehydrating (c) oxidizing (d) reducing
- (xii) Oxidation of dicyclohexyl urea with p-toluene sulfonyl chloride in hot pyridine yields.....
- (a) DDQ (b) LAH (c) DCC (d) SeO_2
- (xiii) Reaction of acid and alcohol in presence of DCC gives.....
- (a) esters (b) acids (c) alcohols (d) ketones

(xiv) Carboxylic acid with H_2O_2 under mild condition in the presence of DCC.....

(a) diacyl chloride (b) diacyl amine (c) diacyl peroxide (d) diacyl ester

(xv) When malonic acid is treated with DCC, it gives.....

(a) barbituric acid (b) benzoic acid (c) cinnamic acid (d) fumaric acid

(xvi) Raney nicel is used for.....

(a) hydrogenation (b) hydrolysis (c) oxidation (d) dehydration

(xvii) Reaction of ethene with Ni-H gives.....

(a) ethyne (b) ethane (c) acetylene (d) alkyne

(xviii) Reduction of phenol in presence of Raney nickel at $120-150^\circ\text{C}$ gives.....

(a) cyclohexane (b) benzene (c) cyclohexanol (d) hexane

(xix) Hydrogenation of naphthalene by Raney nickel at 200°C under 200-300atm. gives.....

(a) decaline (b) tetralin (c) benzene (d) cyclohexane

(xx) DDQ is mainly used asreagent.

(a) oxidizing (b) reducing (c) dehydrating (d) dehydrogenating

(xxi) Tetralin on dehydrogenation with DDQ gives.....

(a) naphthalene (b) anthracene (c) benzene (d) phenanthrene

(xxii) In intramolecular cyclisation by DDQ occurs by abstraction of

(a) proton (b) electron (c) hydride (d) positron

(xxiii) PPA is oligomer of.....

(a) H_3PO_4 (b) H_2SO_4 (c) HCl (d) HNO_3

(xxiv) Oxidation of red phosphorus in presence of nitric acid gives.....

(a) HNO_3 (b) HCl (c) H_3PO_4 (d) H_2SO_4

(xxv)acid is used in dentistry.

(a) H_3PO_4 (b) H_2SO_4 (c) HCl (d) HNO_3

(xxvi) Dehydration of cyclohexanol with PPA gives.....

(a) cyclohexene (b) cyclohexane (c) hexane (d) hexene

(xxvii) Reductive decyanation has been carried out by reagent.

(a) DDQ (b) LAH (c) Na-H (d) PPA

(xxviii) Conversion of cyclohexanoxime in to caprolactam takes place by using...reagent.

(a) DDQ (b) SeO_2 (c) PPA (d) Na-H

(xxix) Reaction of aniline and glycerol in presence of PPA yields.....

(a) quinoline (b) phenol (c) quinine (d) quinol

(xxx) When carboxylic acid reacts with diazomethane gives.....

(a) ester (b) alcohol (c) amine (d) amide

(xxxi) Amines are methylated by diazomethane in presence of.....

(a) AlCl_3 (b) BF_3 (c) Br_2 (d) NaN_3

(xxxii) Reaction of $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}_2$ and CH_2N_2 yields.....

(a) pyrrole (b) pyridine (c) pyrazoline (d) benzene

(xxxiii) Representation of Ceric ammonium nitrate is.....

(a) $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{Ce}(\text{NO}_3)_6$ (b) $(\text{NH}_4)_6\text{Ce}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ (c) $(\text{NH}_4)_4\text{Ce}(\text{NO}_3)_4$ (d) $(\text{NH}_4)_3\text{Ce}(\text{NO}_3)_5$

(xxxiv)reagent is used as deprotection agent.

(a) DDQ (b) CAN (c) DCC (d) NBS

(xxxv) Oxidation of sulfides to sulfoxides is carried out by using... ..reagent.

(a) SiO_2 (b) CAN (c) DCC (d) DDQ

(xxxvi) In presence of CAN, 1,4-dimethoxy benzene is converted into

(a) 1,4-benzoquinone (b) phenone (c) phenol (d) benzene

(xxxvii) NBS is used as.....reagent.

(a) reducing (b) oxidizing (c) dehydrating (d) brominating

(xxxviii) In presence of NBS, the conversion of isopropyl alcohol takes place in to

(a) acetaldehyde (b) acetone (c) formaldehyde (d) dimethyl ether

(xxxviii) The conversion of cyclohexene into bromohydrin takes place in presence of

(a) NBS (b) SeO_2 (c) Na-H (d) DDQ

(xxxix) The bromination of succinimide in NaOH at 0°C yields.....

(a) NBS (b) DCC (c) DDQ (d) LAH

(xl) Allylic bromination is carried out by using reagent.

(a) LAH (b) NBS (c) DDQ (d) DCC

(xli) Oxidation of acetaldehyde by SeO_2 gives.....

(a) glycolic acid (b) glyoxal (c) acetic acid (d) formaldehyde

(xlii) SeO_2 act asreagent.

(a) hydrating (b) dehydrating (c) hydrogenating (d) dehydrogenating

(xlili) Allylic hydroxylation is carried out by using.....reagent.

(a) SeO_2 (b) NBS (c) DCC (d) LAH

Answer:

(i) (a) carbonyl ;(ii) (d) reducing; (iii) (c) alkanes ; (iv) (a)LAH ; (v) (c) amines;

(vi) (a) LAH ; (vii) (b) tetrol ; (viii) (b) tartaric acid ; (ix) (a) carbonyl compounds ; (x) (a) 1,4-diols ; (xi) (b)dehydrating ; (xii) (c) DCC ; (xiii) (a) esters ; (xiv) (c) diacyl peroxide ;(xv) (a) barbituric acid ; (xvi) (a) hydrogenation ; (xvii) (b) ethane ; (xviii) (c) cyclohexanol ; (xix) (a) decaline ;

(xx) (d) dehydrogenating; (xxi) (a) naphthalene; (xxii) (c) hydride ; (xxiii) (a) H_3PO_4 ; (xxiv) (c) H_3PO_4 ; (xxv) (a) H_3PO_4 ; (xxvi) (a) cyclohexene; (xxvii) (d) PPA; (xxviii) (c) PPA ; (xxix) (a) quinoline ; (xxx) (a) ester ; (xxxi) (b) BF_3 ;

(xxxii) (c) pyrazoline ; (xxxiii) (a) $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{Ce}(\text{NO}_3)_6$; (xxxiv) (b) CAN ; (xxxv) (b) CAN ; (c) (xxxvi) (a) 1,4-benzoquinone ; (xxxvii) (d) brominating; (xxxviii) (b) acetone ;(xxxviii) (a) NBS ; (xxxix) (a) NBS ; (xxxx) (b) NBS; (xxxxi) (b) glyoxal ; (xxxxii) (d) dehydrogenating; (xxxxiii) (a) SeO_2 ;

Topic III.-Electrophilic addition to Carbon Carbon Double and Triple Bonds

Answer the following

- (a) State Markovnikoff's rule with suitable example.
- (b) Propylene reacts with HBr and forms 2-bromopropane as a major product. Why?
- (c) Cis-2-butene on hydroxylation by KMnO_4 gives a meso 1, 2-diol. Why?
- (d) The hydrogen attached to triply bonded carbon is more acidic. Explain with example.
- (e) What is the product when ethylene is first treated with B_2H_6 and then with alkaline H_2O_2 ?
- (f) 2-butene on reduction with Na/NH_3 (liquid) gives trans-2-butene. Explain.
- (g) Give the mechanism of addition of bromine to propene.
- (h) Discuss the mechanism of addition of HBr to propene. Explain peroxide effect.
- (i) What is ozonolysis? Explain the mechanism of addition of O_3 molecule to 2-butane.
- (j) Explain the mechanism of addition of water to propene in the acidic medium.
- (k) Explain the hydroxylation of alkene by KMnO_4 .
- (l) What is hydrogenation? Explain the mechanism of hydrogenation of propene in presence of metal catalyst.
- (m) Explain with mechanism when 2-methyl propene reacts with HBr in presence of peroxide.
- (n) Write the hydroboration-oxidation of alkene with example.
- (o) Trans 2-

Topic IV : Natural Products

Answer the following:

- ((a) What are terpenes? How are they classified? What are the different methods for isolation of terpenoids from natural sources?
- ((b) Discuss the general analytical methods used for determination of structure of terpenoids.
- (c) What are alkaloids? How are they classified? Describe the general method of extraction of alkaloids from natural sources.
- (d) Discuss the general analytical methods used for determination of structure of alkaloids.
- (e) How will you establish the structure of citral on the basis of analytical and synthetic evidence?
- (f) How will you establish the structure of α -terpineol on the basis of analytical and synthetic evidence?
- (g) How will you establish the structure of ephedrine on the basis of analytical and synthetic evidence?
- (h) How will you establish the structure of nicotine on the basis of analytical and synthetic evidence?
- (i) Give the synthesis of:
 - (i) Citral, (ii) α -Terpineol, (iii) Nicotine, (iv) Ephedrine, (v) Methylheptenone, (vi) Terpenylic acid, (vii) Terebic acid
- (j) How will prove the following?
 - (i) The presence of two carbon-carbon double bonds in citral
 - (ii) The presence of α,β -unsaturated aldehyde in citral
 - (iii) The presence of isopropylidene group in citral
 - (iv) The acyclic nature of citral
 - (v) The presence of pyridine ring in nicotine
 - (vi) Nicotine is a tertiary base
 - (vii) Monocyclic nature of α -terpineol
 - (viii) α -terpineol contains para-cymene
 - (ix) α -terpineol is a tertiary alcohol
 - (x) The presence of benzene ring in ephedrine

- (xi) Nature of side chain in ephedrine
 - (xii) Presence of methoxy group ($-\text{OCH}_3$) in natural products
 - (xiii) Nature of oxygen function in ephedrine
 - (xiv) Nature of nitrogen atom in ephedrine
 - (xv) The presence of secondary alcoholic group in ephedrine
 - (xvi) The presence of $-\text{NHCH}_3$ group in ephedrine
 - (xvii) The presence of pyridine and N-methyl pyrrolidine rings in nicotine
- (k) Give the significance of the following:
- (i) Citral on treatment with Br_2 gives tetrabromocitral
 - (ii) Ozonolysis of citral gives acetone as one of the products
 - (iii) Citral on mild oxidation with Ag_2O gives geranic acid
 - (iv) Ephedrine on oxidation gives benzoic acid
 - (v) Ephedrine on heating with HCl acid forms methylamine and propiophenone
- (l) Write short notes on:
- (i) Isoprene rule
 - (ii) Stereochemistry of citral
 - (iii) Hoffmann's exhaustive methylation or Hoffmann's degradation
 - (iv) Emde's degradation
 - (v) Von Braun degradation
 - (vi) Zeisel's method
- (m) How are the following conversions effected?
- (i) Methyl heptanone into citral
 - (ii) Benzaldehyde into ephedrine
 - (iii) 1-phenylpropane-1, 2-dione into ephedrine
 - (iv) 2, 4-dibromo-2-methylbutane into citral
 - (v) Pyridine into 1, 3-pentadiene
 - (vi) Ethyl aceto acetate into terpenylic acid
 - (vii) Nicotinic ester into nicotine

Q. 1 Multiple Choice Questions:

1. Terpenes are products.
 - (a) synthetic
 - (b) natural
 - (c) organic
 - (d) plant origin
2. Terpenes contain in its structure.
 - (a) pentene
 - (b) nicotine
 - (c) isoprene
 - (d) dipentene
3. Sesquiterpene contains no of isoprene unit.
 - (a) 2
 - (b) 3
 - (c) 4
 - (d) 5
4. Citral on mild oxidation gives
 - (a) citric acid
 - (b) aldehyde
 - (c) geranic acid
 - (d) geranol

5. Citral is having group in its structure.
(a) alcohol (b) acid
(c) aldehyde (d) ketone
6. Citral is
(a) aromatic (b) cyclic
(c) acyclic (d) heterocyclic
7. Citral shows strong peak at in UV spectroscopy.
(a) 250 nm (b) 266 nm
(c) 238 nm (d) 256 nm
8. Citral on reaction with KHSO_4 gives
(a) isoprene (b) geranic acid
(c) p-cymene (d) acetone
9. α -terpeniol is monoterpenoid.
(a) dicyclic (b) acyclic
(c) heterocyclic (d) monocyclic
10. α -terpeniol contains group.
(a) alcohol (b) phenol
(c) acid (d) ether
11. α -terpeniol is alcohol.
(a) primary (b) secondary
(c) tertiary (d) binary
12. Terbic acid is obtained on oxidation of
(a) isoprene (b) citral
(c) nicotine (d) α -terpeniol
13. Nicotine contains ring in its structure.
(a) pyridine (b) pyrrol
(c) benzene (d) quinoline
14. Dehydration of α -terpineol with KHSO_4 gives
(a) dipentene (b) terebic acid
(c) terpenylic acid (d) geranic acid
15. Nicotine on oxidation with mild oxidant like silver oxide yielded
(a) nicotyrine (b) nicotone
(c) geraniol (d) geranic acid
16. Oxidation of ephedrine gives
(a) geraniol (b) benzoic acid
(c) geranic acid (d) methyl amine
17. Ephedrine is a
(a) primary amine (b) secondary amine
(c) tertiary amine (d) primary alcohol
18. Ephedrine has the configuration while ψ -ephedrine has the configuration.
(a) erythro, threo (b) threo, erythro

- (c) threo, threo (d) erythro, erythro
19. Reduction of cis-citral gives
- (a) geranic acid (b) geraniol
- (c) nerol (d) terebic acid
20. The method that can not used to open the heterocyclic ring of an alkaloid is method.
- (a) Emde's (b) Van Brown
- (c) Herzig (d) Hofmann
21. Quaternary ammonium hydroxide lacking β -hydrogen atoms do not undergo reaction.
- (a) Herzig-Meyer's (b) Zerewitinoff's
- (c) Hofmann's (d) Zeisel's
22. Estimation of alkoxy group of alkaloid is done by method.
- (a) Zerewitinoff's (b) Hofmann's
- (c) Zeisel's (d) Herzig-Meyer's

Answer:

1. (b) natural; 2. (c) isoprene; 3. (d) 5; 4. (c) geranic acid; 5. (c) aldehyde; 6. (c) acyclic; 7. (c) 238 nm; 8. (c) p-cymene; 9. (d) monocyclic; 10. (a) alcohol; 11. (c) tertiary; 12. (d) α -terpeniol; 13. (a) pyridine; 14. (a) dipentene; 15. (a) nicotine; 16. (b) benzoic acid; 17. (b) secondary amine; 18. (a) erythro, threo; 19. (c) nerol; 20. (c) Herzig; 21. (c) Hofmann's; 22. (c) Zeisel's.

TOPIC 4: Pharmaceuticals

1. Answer the following:

- 1) What are the pharmaceuticals? Give its classification.
- 2) What are antibiotic drugs? Give the synthesis of chloramphenicol.
- 3) What are the drugs? What qualities are required for an ideal drug.
- 4) What are functional drugs? Explain the different functional drugs.
- 5) Give the classification of drugs based as chemotherapeutic agents.
- 7) Give synthesis of proguanil and its use.
- 9) Give synthesis of the following drugs.
 - a) antibiotic drug b) CNS drug c) antitubercular drug d) antimalarial drug
- 10) Give the synthesis and uses of the following drugs.
 - a) paludrin b) ethambutol c) phenobarbitone d) Isoniazide
 - e) tolbutamide
 - f) chloramphenicol g) benzocaine
- 11) Explain the drug action of sulpha drug

2. Multiple Choice Questions:

- i) An ideal drug must not induce in body.
 - a) resistance b) hunger c) curative action d) sleep
- ii) Tranquilizer is a -----functional drug.
 - a) Antipyretic b) CNS c) anti inflammatory d) antitubercular
- iii) ----- is antimalarial drug.
 - a) Proguanil b) izonizide c) phenobarbitone d) Tolbutamide
- iv) Ibuprofen is an -----drug.
 - a) antimalarial b) antibiotic c) antidiabetic d) antiinflammatory

v) Malaria is caused due to -----.

- a) bacteria b) virus c) protozoa d) fungi

vi) -----is applied on the non living surface .

- a) Antiseptic b) antimalarial c) antipyretic d) disinfectant

vii) Local response to injury is called as -----.

- a) Histamine b) inflammation c) hypertension d) diabetes

viii) Antipyretic are the drugs which -----body temperature incase of fever.

- a) decrease b) increase c) maintain constant d) zero

ix) ----- is antidiabetic drug .

- a) Isoniazid b) ethambutol c) tolbutamide d) ibuprofen

X) Chloramphenicol is ----- drug.

- a) antiseptic b) antibiotics c) antimalarial d) antipyretic .

xi) --- these drugs are used to treat heart disorder.

- a) Cardiac b) CNS c) Antiseptic d) antibiotics

xii) The drug which are used in treatment of cancer is called as...drug.

- a) antineoplastic b) antiseptic c) antidiabetic d) Cardiac

Answer:

i) a) resistance ; ii) b) CNS; iii) a) Proguanil ; iv) d) anti-inflammatory ;
v) c) protozoa; vi) d) disinfectant; vii) b) inflammation ; viii) a) decrease ;
ix) c) tolbutamide; X) b) antibiotics ; xi) a) Cardiac ; xii) a) antineoplastic;
