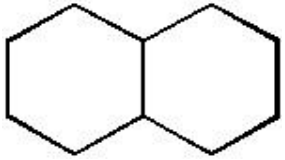
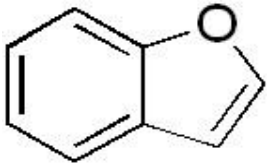
Question	Option1	Option2	Option3	Option4	CorrectAns
Identify the correct IUPAC name for the given structure- 	Bicyclo [4.4.0] decane	Bicyclo [4.3.0] decane	Bicyclo [4.2.0] decane	Bicyclo [4.4.1] decane	1
Identify the correct IUPAC name for the given structure- 	2,3-dihydro pyridine	5,6-dihydro pyridine	5,6-dihydro pyrimidine	2,3-dihydro piperidine	1
Identify the correct IUPAC name for the given structure- 	Benzo [b] furan	Benzo [b] pyrrole	Benzo [a] furan	Benzo [a] 2-furan	1
Which of the following heterocycle can undergo Diels Alder adduct formation reaction?	Pyrimidine	Furan	Thiophene	Pyrrole	2
Which heterocycles is not an example of fused heterocycle?	Quinoline	Acridine	Phenothiazine	Pyrimidine	4
Which is the correct basicity order?	Furan>Pyrrole>Benzene>Thiophene	Pyrrole>Benzene>Thiophene>Furan	Benzene>Thiophene>Furan>Pyrrole	Furan>Pyrrole>Thiophene>Benzene	4

When aniline is heated with glycerol, conc. Sulhuric acid and nitrobenzene it gives?	Quinoline	Isoquinoline	Pyrrole	Indole	1
Oxidation of isoquinoline with alkaline KMnO4 gives largely?	Pthalic acid	Acetamide	Isoindoline-1,3-dione	Isoquinoline-1,3-dione	1
Conversion of aryl hydrazone to indole in presence of Lewis acid is refered as:	The Fischer-indole synthesis	The Mandelung synthesis	The Reissert synthesis	The Bischer synthesis	1
Identify the ring with nirogen as a heteroatom:	Pyrrole	Thiophene	Furan	Benzene	1
Synthesis of pyridine using mixture of beta-keto ester, an aldehyde and ammonia is known as:	Pall-knorr synthesis	The Hantzsch synthesis	Pinacole-pinacolone rearrangement	Diels-Alder reaction	2
Reacting idole with benzonitrate in acetonitrile at 0°C gives:	3-nitroindole	2-nitroindole	4-nitroindole	5-nitroindole	1
Reactions which proceeds through a cyclic transition state are refered as:	Heteocyclic reactions	Pericyclic reaction	Carbocation reaction	Retrosynthetic reaction	2
Name the rule used to predict directions as conrotatory and disrotatory:	Woodward-Hoffmann rule	n+1 rule	Rule of thumb	Woodward-Fieser fule	1
HOMO term referes to-	Highest Occupied Molecular Orbital	High Orbital Molecular Orbit	Height Occupied Molar Orbital	Highest Occupied Molecular Oxgen	1
Green chemistry utilize approach of-	Atom economy	Use of hazadous chemicals	Chemical reaction with lower yield	Use of toxic chemicals	1
Ideally the Environmental factor value should be:	>1	>2	>10	Should be zero	4
_____affords a salt free route to amino acid esters in which a basic compound is formed in presence of an acid catayst.	H-USY	Hydrotalcite	Suzuki coupling	4-hydroxy TEMPO	1

The hydrocarbon with methyl groups at C-13 but without a methyl group at C-10 and without a side at C-17 is named as___.	Gonane	Estrane	Pregnane	Androstane	2
Bromination of -keto steroid such as 5α-chloestane -3-ones gives	4-bromo derivatives	2-bromo derivatives	2,4-dibromo derivative	Mixture of 2 and 4-bromo derivatives	2
The _____reaction nvolves the palladium catalyzed acylation of olefinic double bonds and provide an alternative to Friedel-craft alkylation/acylation.	H-USY	Heck	Sumitomo	Suzuki coupling	2
Which amoung the following heterocyles contains two heteroatoms in its structure?	Pyrrole	Thiophene	Imidazole	Quinoline	3
Formylation of an aromatic ring using disustituted formamide ad $POCl_3$ is known as ___.	The Vilsmeier-Haack reaction	Suzuki coupling reaction	Hinseberg condensation reaction	Pall-Knorr reaction	1
Synthesis of 6-amino penicililanic acid using enzymes as a catalyst is known as-	Biocatalyzed reaction	Synthetic catalyzed reactions	BOC protected reaction	Biohazardous reaction	1

Which of the following statements best describes a disconnection in retrosynthesis?	A disconnection involves a theoretical disconnection of a bond in a target structure in order to identify simpler structures that could be linked through the formation of that bond	A disconnection involves identifying stages where a bond is split in the corresponding synthesis.	A disconnection identifies retrosynthetic stages which would not be feasible in the corresponding synthesis	A disconnection describes the reaction conditions required to split a target structure into simpler molecules.	1