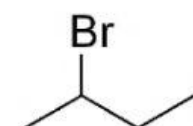


Name: _____

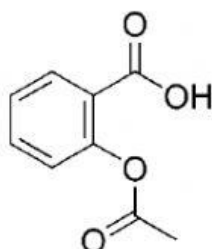
Set: _____

Optical Isomerism

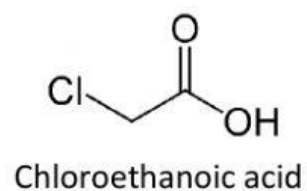
1. Select the compound that has chiral carbon centre.



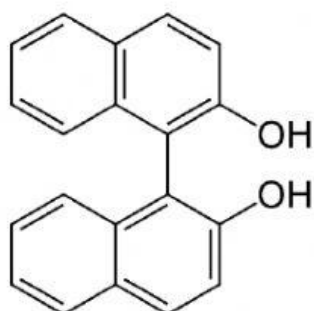
2-bromobutane



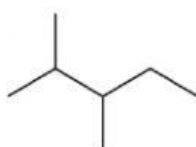
Aspirin



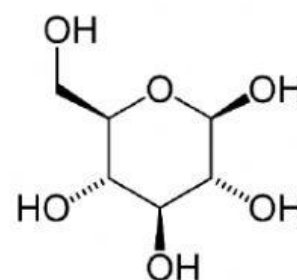
Chloroethanoic acid



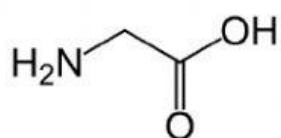
Binol



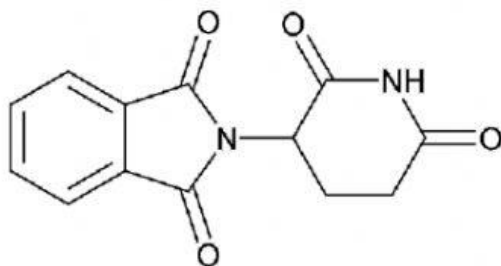
2,3-dimethyl pentane



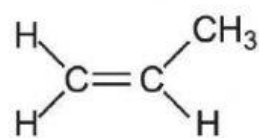
Glucose



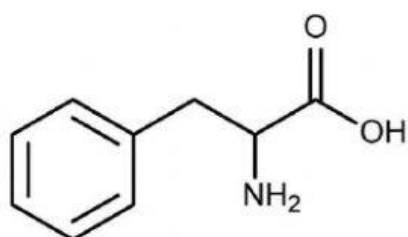
Glycine



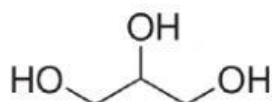
Thalidomide



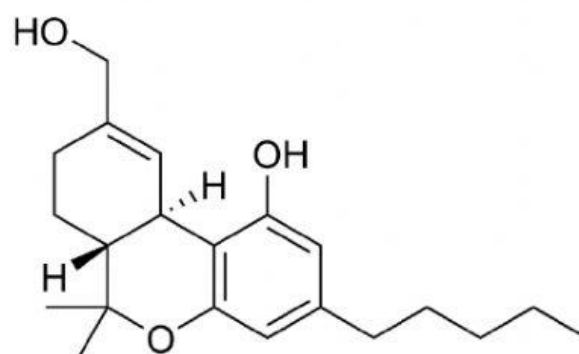
Propene



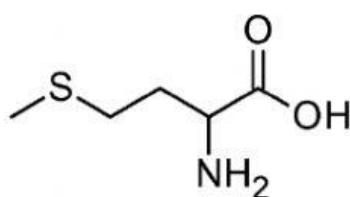
Phenylalanine



Glycerol

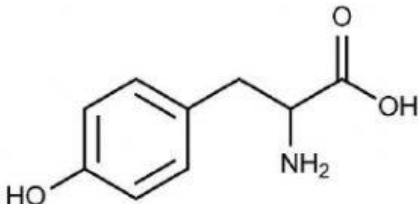
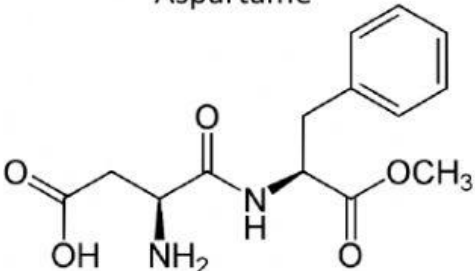
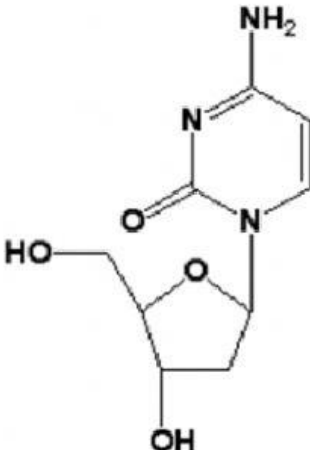


Δ 9-tetra hydro cannabinol



Methionine

2. State the number of chiral carbon centre the following compounds possess.

Thirosine  Chemical structure of Thirosine: A benzene ring with a hydroxyl group (HO-) at the para position is connected to a -CH₂- group. This is followed by a chiral carbon atom bonded to an amino group (-NH₂) and a carboxylic acid group (-COOH).	
Aspartame  Chemical structure of Aspartame: A central amide bond connects two chiral carbon atoms. The left chiral carbon is bonded to a carboxylic acid group (-COOH) and an amino group (-NH₂). The right chiral carbon is bonded to a benzyl group (-CH₂-C₆H₅) and a methyl ester group (-COOCH₃).	
Cytosine  Chemical structure of Cytosine: A pyrimidine ring with an amino group (-NH₂) at the 4-position is attached to a ribose sugar at the 1-position. The ribose sugar has hydroxyl groups (-OH) at the 2' and 3' positions.	