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India's Number 1 Education App

## CHEMISTRY

## BOOKS - BITSAT GUIDE

## ALDEHYDE AND KETONES

Practice Exercise

1. Ozonide of $\mathrm{CH}_{2}=\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}$ on hydrolysis gives
A. $\mathrm{HCHO}, \mathrm{OHC}-\mathrm{CHO}$
B. $\mathrm{HCHO}, \mathrm{HOCH}_{2}-\mathrm{CHO}$
C. $\mathrm{HCHO}, \mathrm{HOC}-\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}$
D. None of the above

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2. Dry distillation of calcium acetate4 and calcium formate leads to the formation of . ...... aldehydes and . . . . . . . ketones
A. 2,1
B. 1, 2
C. 2, 2
D. 1, 1

## Answer: A

3. In the following sequence of reactions, the final product is

$$
C_{6} H_{6} \xrightarrow[2 . M g / \text { ether }]{1 . \mathrm{Br}_{2} / \mathrm{Fe}}(I) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{HCHO}}(I I) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{Cl}_{2} / \mathrm{Fe}}(I I I) \xrightarrow[\text { Pyridine }]{\mathrm{CrO}_{3}}(I V)
$$

A. p-chlorobenzaldehyde
B. p-chlorobenzylalcohol
C. p-chlorobenzoic acid
D. p-salicylaldehyde

## Answer: A

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4. Identify the product $(\mathrm{Y})$ in the following reaction sequence :



A. $\mathrm{MeO} \longrightarrow\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2}\right)_{3} \mathrm{COOH}$
B. $\mathrm{MeO} \cong\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2}\right)_{2} \mathrm{COOH}$
C. $\mathrm{MeO} \cong \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{COOH}$
D. $\mathrm{MeO} \because \mathrm{COOH}$

## Answer: A

5. Consider the following reaction,

## '

## The compounds X is

A.

B.

C.

D.


## Answer: A

6. The compound formed as a result of oxidation of ethyl benzene by $\mathrm{KMnO}_{4}$ is
A. benzophenone
B. acetophenone
C. benzoic acid
D. benzyl alcohol

## Answer: C

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7. Choose the Gattermann-Koch reaction.
A.

$\xrightarrow[\text { Anhyd. } \mathrm{AlCl}_{3} / \mathrm{CuCl}]{\mathrm{CO}+\mathrm{HCl}}$
B.
C.
D. None of the above

## Answer: A

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8. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{C} \equiv \mathrm{CH} \underset{1 \% \mathrm{HgSO}_{4}}{40 \% \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}} A \xrightarrow{\text { isomerisation }}$
$\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\underset{\mathrm{O}}{\mathrm{C}}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}$

Structure of A and type of isomerism in the above reaction respectively are
A. prop-1-en-2-ol, metamerism
B. prop-1-en-1-ol, tautomerism
C. prop-2-en-2-ol, geometrical isomerism
D. prop-1-en-2-ol, tautomerism

## Answer: D

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9. $\mathrm{Ph}-\mathrm{C} \equiv \mathrm{C}-\mathrm{CH}_{3} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{Hg}^{2+} / \mathrm{H}^{+}} A$, A is

A.




$\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{3}$
D.

Answer: A

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10. Which of the substrate give the same product on the reduction with DIBAL-H?
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2}\right)_{g}-\mathrm{CN}$ and $\mathrm{CH}_{3}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2}\right)_{g}-\mathrm{COOH}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2}\right)_{g}-\mathrm{CN}$ and $\mathrm{CH}_{3}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2}\right)_{g}-\mathrm{COOC}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{15}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2}\right)_{g}-\mathrm{COOH}$ and $\mathrm{CH}_{3}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2}\right)_{g}-\mathrm{CHO}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2}\right)_{g}-\mathrm{COOH}$ and $\mathrm{CH}_{3}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2}\right)_{g} \mathrm{COOC}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}$

## Answer: B

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11. Identify the starting material from which the products

$$
\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{CCH}=\underset{\substack{C H_{3}}}{\mathrm{C}}-\mathrm{CHO} \text { and }
$$

$$
\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{C}-\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CHO} \text { are formed? }
$$

A. Two molecules of ethanol
B. Two molecules of propanal
C. One molecule of ethanal and two molecules of propanal
D. One molecule of propanal and one molecule of ethanal

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12. Both HCHO and $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CHO}$ give simila reactions with all the reagents except
A. Schiff's reagent
B. ammoniacal $\mathrm{AgNO}_{3}$
C. Fehling solution
D. ammonia

## Answer: D

13. Which of the following carbonyl compounds gives lactic acid as the end product in the follwing sequence?
$A \xrightarrow{\mathrm{HON}} B \xrightarrow{\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}^{+}} C$
A. HCHO
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CHO}$
C. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{CHO}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COCH}_{3}$

## Answer: B

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14. Oximino acetone is formed in the reaction
A. acetone + hydroxylamine
B. acetone + ammonia
C. acetone + nitrous acid
D. None of the above

## Answer: C

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15. Which of the following is used to prepare a medicine, which is used in making an important explosive, RDX?
A. Acetaldehyde
B. Acetone
C. Formaldehyde
D. None of these

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16. Which of the following reactions gives pentaerythritol?
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CHO}+4 \mathrm{HCHO} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{Ca}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CHO}+2 \mathrm{HCHO} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{NaOH}}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\underset{\substack{\mathrm{a} \\ \mathrm{CH}}}{\mathrm{CH}}-\mathrm{CHO}+2 \mathrm{HCHO} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{NaOH}}$
D. $2 \mathrm{HCHO} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{NaOH}}$

## Answer: A

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17. Consider the following reaction,
$\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CHOm} \xrightarrow{[\mathrm{O}]} \mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{Ch}-\mathrm{COOH}$
The above reaction is completed by the reagent
A. alkaline $\mathrm{KMnO}_{4}$
B. Tollen's reagent
C. selenium dioxide
D. osmium tetraoxide

## Answer: B

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18. Consider the following reaction,
$\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CHO}+\mathrm{CH}_{2}(\mathrm{COOH})_{2} \xrightarrow[\Delta]{\text { Pyridine }} A$
$A$ is
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COOH}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{COOH}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CHCOOH}$
D. $\mathrm{HOOC}-\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{COOH}$

## Answer: C

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19. In the aldol condensation of acetaldehyde and acetone in dilute alkali, the carbanion source will be
A. acetaldehyde
B. acetone
C. Both (a) and (b)
D. None of these

## Answer: B

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20. For distinction between $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CHO}$ and $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{CHO}$, the used regent is
A. KCN
B. HCN
C. $\mathrm{NH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}$
D. $P C l_{5}$

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21. Oxidation of ketones with $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ or with a peroxy acid is called Baeyer-Villiger oxidation. This oxidation reaction forms
A. carboxylic acid with the fewer number of carbons
B. an alcohol with the same number of carbons as in the ketone
C. an ester
D. carboxylic acid with the same number of carbons as in

the parent ketone

## Answer: C

22. The order of reactivity of pheny1 magnesium bromide with the following compounds is

(I)

(II)

(III)
A. $I I>I I I>I$
B. $I>I I I>I I$
C. $I I>I>I I I$
D. All react with the same rate

## Answer: C

23. The product of acid hydrolysis of $P$ and $Q$ can be distinguished by


A. Lucas reagent
B. 2, 4-DNP
C. Fehling solution
D. $\mathrm{NaHSO}_{3}$

## Answer: C

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24. Consider the following Rosenmund reaction,
$\mathrm{RCOCl}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{Pd} / \mathrm{BaSO}_{4}} \mathrm{RCHO}+\mathrm{HCl}$
Here, $\mathrm{BaSO}_{4}$
A. promotes catalytic activity of Pd
B. removes the HCl formed in the reaction
C. deactivates palladium
D. activates palladium

## Answer: C

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25. Addition of water to alkyness occurs in acidic medium and in the presence of $\mathrm{Hg}^{2+}$ ions as a catalyst. Which of the
following products will be formed on additon of water to but1 -yne under these conditions?

B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\stackrel{\mathrm{O}}{\mathrm{C}}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\stackrel{\mathrm{O}}{2}_{\text {॥ }}^{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{C}-\mathrm{OH}+\mathrm{CO}_{2}$


## Answer: B

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26. An organic compound containing $C, H$ and O gives red colouration with sodium nitroprusside solution but does not
reeduce Tollen's reagent and yields chloroform on treating with NaOH and $\mathrm{Cl}_{2}$. The compound is
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CHCH}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COCH}_{3}$
D. $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{3} \mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CHO}$

## Answer: C

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27. Maximum dehydration takes place in that of



OH
C.
D.


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28. With reference to the scheme given, which of the given
statement (s) about T,U,V and W is/are correct?

A. T is soluble in hot aqueous NaOH
B. $U$ is optically active
C. Molecular formula of $W$ is $\mathrm{C}_{10} \mathrm{H}_{18} \mathrm{O}_{4}$
D. $V$ gives effervescence on treatment with aqueous
$\mathrm{NaHCO}_{3}$

## Answer: B

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29. Which of the following is the product of aldol condensation?
A.

B.


C.
d.


## Answer: B

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30. lodofrom can be prepared from all except
A. ethyl methyl ketone
B. isopropyl alcohol
C. 3-methyl-2-butanone
D. isobutyl alcohol

## Answer: D

31. The Clemmensen reduction of ketones is carried out in the presence of
A. $\mathrm{Zn}-\mathrm{Hg}$ with HCl
B. $\mathrm{LiAlH}_{4}$
C. $H_{2}$ and $P t$ as a catalyst
D. glycol with KOH

## Answer: A

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32. Which one of the following aldehydes does not give Cannizzaro's reaction?
A. Formaidehyde
B. Acetaidehyde
C. Trimethyl acetaidehyde
D. Benzaldehyde

## Answer: B

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33. When $\alpha, \beta$-unsaturated carbonyl compounds undergo a ring closure reaction with cnojugated dienes, the reaction is called
A. Clasien rearrangement
B. Diels Alder reaction
C. Cannizzaro reaction
D. Perkin reaction

## Answer: B

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34. Which H atom in the following ester is most acidic?

A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4

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$$
>=O \xrightarrow[-\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}]{\mathrm{NH}_{2} \mathrm{NH}_{2}}>=\mathrm{NH}_{2} \xrightarrow[\text { heal }]{\mathrm{KOH} / \text { eitylene glycol }}
$$

35. 

$$
>\mathrm{CH}_{2}+\mathrm{N}_{2}
$$

The above reaction is known as
A. Wolff-Kishner reduction
B. Clemmensen's reduction
C. Both (a) and (b)
D. None of the above

## Answer: A

36. Identify the product formed in the following reaction:

A.

B.
b. ${ }_{\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{C}}^{\mathrm{H}}$
C.
c. $\left.\stackrel{\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{C}}{\mathrm{H}}\right\rangle=\left\langle\begin{array}{c}\mathrm{COONa}_{3} \\ \mathrm{CH}_{3} \\ \mathrm{CHCl}_{3}\end{array}\right.$
D.


Answer: C
37. Consider the following reaction,
$2 \mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COCH}_{3} \stackrel{\mathrm{Ba}(\mathrm{O})_{2}}{\Longleftrightarrow} X \underset{-\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}}{\stackrel{\Delta}{\Longleftrightarrow}} Y$
Identify X and Y in the given reaction.


D.


## Answer: B

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38. Cannizzaro's reaction is not given by
A.
a.

B.

C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CHO}$
D. HCHO

## Answer: C

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39. The product formed in the following reaction is

A.
a.

B.

c.

C.
d.

D.
b.


d.


Answer: C
40. The compounds, bennzaldehyde and acetone are distinguished by
A. Fehling's solution
B. 2, 4-DNP
C. Tollen's reagent
D. sodium hydroxide solution

## Answer: A

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41. Consider the following Cannizzaro reaction
$2 \mathrm{Ph}-\mathrm{CHO} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{OH}^{-}} \mathrm{Ph}-\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}+\mathrm{PhCO}_{2}^{-}$

In the above reaction, the slowest step of the reaction is
A. the transfer of hydride ion to the carbonyl grop
B. The deprotonation of $\mathrm{Ph}-\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}$
C. the attack of $\mathrm{OH}^{-}$at the carbonyl group
D. the abstraction of proton fro the carboxylic acid

## Answer: A

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42. An aromatic compound, $\mathrm{A}\left[\mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{H}_{10} \mathrm{O}\right]$ undergoes Cannizzaro reaction, forms $2,4-D N P$ derivative reduces Tollen's reagent and produces 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid on vigorous oxidation. The compound A would be
a.

A.

B.
b.

C.

D.


Answer: A
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43. Consider the following series of reaction,

$\xrightarrow{\mathrm{SOCl}_{2}} B \xrightarrow{\mathrm{AlCl}_{3}} C \xrightarrow{\mathrm{LiAlH}_{4}} D$
$\xrightarrow[\Delta]{\text { Conc. } \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}} \mathrm{C} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{NBS}} F \xrightarrow{\text { Alc. } \mathrm{KOH}} G$
The end product of the above series of reaction is
C.

B.

c.


## Answer: C

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44. The increasing order of the rate of $H C N$ addition of compound a-d is
(i) HCHO
(ii) $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COCH}_{3}$
(iii) $\mathrm{PhCOCH}_{3}$
(iv) PhCOPh
A. $(i)<(i i)<(i i i)<(i v)$
B. $(i v)<(i i)<(i i i)<(i)$
C. $(i v)<(i i i)<(i i)<(i)$
D. $(i i i)<(i v)<(i i)<(i)$

## Answer: C

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45. Select the structure or chromium complex formed when the toluene reacts with chromyl choride to give benzaldehyde on hydrolysis.



D.


## Answer: C

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46. 

$\mathrm{OCOCH}_{3}$


## Anhyd. $\mathrm{AlCl}_{3}, \mathrm{CS}_{2}$ <br> $\Delta$

Predict the product (s) formed in the given reaction.
A.


B.
$\mathrm{COCH}_{3}$
C. Both (a) and (b)
D. None of these

## Answer: C

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47. An organic compound (A) with molecular formula $\mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{8} \mathrm{O}$ forms an orange red precipitate with 2,4 -DNP reagent and gives yellow precipitate on heating with iodine in the presence of sodium hydroxide. It neither reduces Tollen's reagent or

Fehling's solution, nor does it decolourise bromine water or Baeyer's reagent. On drastic oxidation with chromic acid, it gives a carboxylic acid (B) having molecular formulae $\mathrm{C}_{7} \mathrm{H}_{6} \mathrm{O}_{2}$. Identify the compound (A) and (B) and explain the reactions involved.
A.

B.

C.

D.


## Answer: A

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48. An organic compound with the molecular folmula $\mathrm{C}_{9} \mathrm{H}_{10} \mathrm{O}$ form 2,4-DNP derivative, reduces Tollens reagent, and undergoes Cannizaro reaction. On vigorous oxidation, it gives 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid. Identify the compound.
a.

b.

B.
$\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}$
c.

C.


D.


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49. Predict the product(s) formed in the following reaction:


NaOH (1 mol)

CHO
b.
B.

C.
c.

d.


## Answer: C

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50. Name the reaction which involves the conversion of benzaldehyde to cinnamic acid in the presence of acetic anhydride.
A. Benzoin condensation
B. Reformatsky reaction
C. Knoevanagel reaction
D. Perkin's reaction

## Answer: D

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## Bitsat Archives

1. How many chiral centres are possible for the product of following reaction?

A. 1
B. 0
C. 3
D. 2

Answer: A

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2. Arrange the following compounds in the increasing order of nucleophillic addition reaction:
I. HCHO
II. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COCH}_{3}$
III. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{COCH}_{3}$
IV. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{COC}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}$
A. $I<I I<I I I<I V$
B. $I V<I I I<I I<I$
C. $I V<I I<I I I<I$
D. $I I I<I V<I I<I$

## Answer: B

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3. Which of the following compounds will give positive iodoform test with $I_{2}$ and NaOH ?
A. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{COC}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CHO}$
C. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{COCH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}-\underset{\text { I }}{\mathrm{OH}} \mathrm{C} \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}$

Answer: D

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4. What will be the final product of the reaction?


A.

B.

C.
c.

d.

D.

## Answer: D

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5. The compound formed as a result of oxidation of propyl benzene by $\mathrm{KMnO}_{4}$ is
A. benzaldehyde
B. benzyl alcohol
C. benzoic acid
D. acetophenone

## Answer: C

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6. What will be the correct structural formula of product for the following reaction?



D.


## Answer: A

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7. Which of the following is process used for the preparation of acetone?
A. Wasber process
B. Wecker process
C. Wolff-Kishner reduction
D. Gattermann-Koch synthesis

## Answer: B

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8. What will be the main product when acetylene reacts with hypochlorous acid?
A. Trichloro acetaldehyde
B. Acetaldehye
C. Dichloro acetaldehyde
D. Chloro acetaldehyde

## Answer: C

9. Which of the following reagents can be used to prepare benzaldehyde from toluene?
A. $\mathrm{CrO}_{3}$ in $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CO}\right)_{2} \mathrm{O}$
B. $\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}+$ conc. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$
C. Hot alkaline $\mathrm{KMnO}_{4}$
D. Conc. $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}$

## Answer: A

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10. Acetone on addition to methyl magnesium bromide froms a complex, which on decomposition with acid gives $X$ and
$M g(O H) B r$. Which one of the following is X ?
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{OH}$
B. $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{3} \mathrm{COH}$
C. $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{CHOH}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}$

## Answer: B

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11. 

$$
\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{C} \equiv \mathrm{CCH}_{3} \xrightarrow[(i i) \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O} / \mathrm{Zn}]{(i) \mathrm{X}}
$$

$$
\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\underset{\mid}{\mathrm{C}}-\underset{\mathrm{O}}{\mathrm{O}} \underset{\mathrm{O}}{\mathrm{C}}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}
$$

$X$ in the above reaction is
A. $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}$
B. $O_{2}$
C. $O_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{KMnO}_{4}$

## Answer: C

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12. Which of the following ketones will not respond to iodoform test?
A. Methyl isopropyl ketone
B. Ethyl isopropl ketone
C. Dimethyl ketone
D. 2-hexanone

## Answer: B

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13. Acetone and acetaldehyde can be distinguished by
A. Molisch test
B. Tollen's test
C. Schiff's test
D. iodoform test

Answer: B
14. Cyanohydrin of which of the following forms lactic acid
A. HCHO
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CHO}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CHO}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COCH}_{3}$

## Answer: B

