# CHEMISTRY

# BOOKS - BITSAT GUIDE

# HYDROCARBONS

## Practice Exercise

**1.** Chlorination of n-butane gives the product

A. only 2-chlorobutane

B. only 1-chlorobutane

C. mixture of s-butyl chloride (excess)+n-butyl chloride

D. n-butyl chloride and isobutyl chloride

**Answer: C**

Watch Video Solution

**2.** Consider the following reaction

$CH_3 - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_3 \xrightarrow{AlCl_3 / HCl}$ product

The reaction is named as

A. insertion

B. cracking

C. inversion

D. isomerisation

**Answer: D**

Watch Video Solution

**3.** The concentration aqueous solution of potassium salts of acetic acid and propanoic acid are electrolysed. Which of the following hydrocarbons is/are produced ?

A. only $CH_3CH_2CH_3$

B. $CH_3CH_3$ and $CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_3$

C. $CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_3$, $CH_3CH_2CH_3$ and $CH_3CH_3$

D. Only $CH_3CH_3$

**Answer: C**

Watch Video Solution

**4.** A mixture of ethyl bromide and methyl bromide is subjected to Wurtz reaction. The mixture of alkanes so formed, consists

of

A. propane and butane

B. ethane and propane

C. ethane, propane and butane

D. ethane and butane

**Answer: C**

Watch Video Solution

**5.** Pure methane can be prepared by

A. Wurtz reaction

B. Kolbe's electrolytic method

C. soda lime decarboxylation

D. reduction with $H_2$

**Answer: C**

Watch Video Solution

**6.** The reaction,

$C_6H_5Br + 2Na + BrCH_3 \rightarrow C_6H_5.CH_3 + 2NaBr$ is known as

A. Wurtz reaction

B. Wurtz-Fitting reaction

C. Friedel-Crafts reaction

D. Berthelot synthesis

**Answer: B**

Watch Video Solution

**7.** LPG contains

A. methane

B. ethane

C. butane

D. None of these

**Answer: C**

Watch Video Solution

**8.** The reagent used for the conversion $CH_3CH_2COOH \rightarrow CH_3CH_2CH_3$, is

A. $LiAlH_4$

B. soda lime

C. red P and concentrated Hl

D. amalgamated zinc and concentrated HCl

**Answer: C**

Watch Video Solution

**9.** The compound with the highest boiling point is:

A. n-hexane

B. n-pentane

C. 2,2-dimethylpropane

D. 2-methylbutane

**Answer: A**

Watch Video Solution

**10.** The major product of reaction between n-butane and bromine at $130^\circ C$ is

A. $CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2Br$

B. $CH_3CH_2\underset{\underset{CH_3}{|}}{CH}Br$

C. $CH_3-\underset{\underset{CH_2Br}{|}}{CH_2}CHBr$

D. $CH_3CH_2\underset{\underset{CH_3}{|}}{CH}Br$

**Answer: B**

Watch Video Solution

**11.** Isomeric pentanes have different value of boiling point for example, n-pentane has highest the boiling point among it three isomers. This is due to

A. no branching

B. weak intermolecular force of attraction

C. large area of contact

D. None of the above

**Answer: C**

Watch Video Solution

**12.** Arrange the correct sequence for mechanism of chlorination of methane.

I. $CH_4 + Cl^{\cdot} \xrightarrow{hv} \dot{C}H_3 + H - Cl$

II. $Cl - Cl \xrightarrow{hv} 2\dot{C}l$

III. $\dot{C}H_3 + Cl_2 \rightarrow CH_3 - Cl + Cl^{\cdot}$

(IV) $\dot{C}l + \dot{C}l \rightarrow Cl - Cl$

$\dot{C}H_3 + \dot{C}H_3 \rightarrow CH_3 - CH_3$

Choose the correct option is

A. II, I, III and IV

B. I, II, III and IV

C. IV, III, II and I

D. II, III, I and IV

**Answer: A**

Watch Video Solution

**13.** The reactants involved in general combustion formula for any alkane is represented as

A. $C_nH_{2n+2} + \left(\frac{3n+2}{2}\right)O_2$

B. $C_nH_{2n} + \left(\frac{3n-1}{2}\right)O_2$

C. $C_nH_{2n} + \left(\frac{3n+2}{2}\right)O_2$

D. $C_nH_{2n+2} + \left(\frac{3n+1}{2}\right)O_2$

**Answer: D**

Watch Video Solution

**14.** Consider the following reactants,

(I) $CH_3 - COCH_3 \xrightarrow{A} CH_3 - CH_2 - CH_3$

(II) $(CH_3)_3CH \xrightarrow{B} (CH_3)_3COH$ brgt Here, A and B respectively are

A. Zn(Hg)/HCl(conc.) and $KMnO_4$

B. $KMnO_4$ and Zn(Hg)/conc.HCl

C. $H_2 / Ni$ and $KMnO_4$

D. $CH_3OH$ and $C_2H_5OH$

**Answer: A**

Watch Video Solution

**15.** When 2-methyl butane-1-ol is dehydrated to give an alkene, the preferred product is

A. 2-methyl but-1-ene

B. but-1-ene

C. 2-methyl but-2-ene

D. but-2-ene

**Answer: A**

Watch Video Solution

**16.** A cylinder of compressed gas that bears no label is supposed to contain either ethane or ethene. Combustion of the sample shows that $16cm^3$ of the gas require $48cm^3$ of oxygen for complete combustion. This shows that the gas is

A. only ethane

B. only ethene

C. 1:1 mixture of two gases

D. some unkown mixtures of the two gases

**Answer: B**

Watch Video Solution

**17.** Cold and dil. $KMnO_4$ reacts with but-2-ene to form

A. ethane-1, 2-diol

B. butane-1, 4-diol

C. butane-1, 3-diol

D. butane-2, 3-diol

**Answer: D**

Watch Video Solution

Watch Video Solution

**18.** The conversion of $ClCH = CH - Cl$ to $Cl_2CH - CHCl_2$ can be carried out with

A. $Cl_2$

B. $Cl_2 / hv$

C. $Cl_2 / AlCl_3$

D. $Cl_2 / aq.\ NaOH$

**Answer: A**

Watch Video Solution

**19.** Isobutyl magneisum bromide with dry ether and absolute alcohol gives

A. $CH_3CHCH_2OH$ (with $CH_3$ branch) and $CH_3CH_2MgBr$

B. $CH_3CHCH_3$ (with $CH_3$ branch) and $MgBr(OC_2H_5)$

C. $CH_3CHCH=CH_2$ (with $CH_3$ branch) and $Mg(OH)Br$

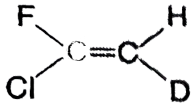
D. $CH_3CHCH_3$ (with $CH_3$ branch) and $CH_3CH_2OMgBr$

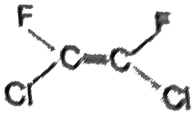
**Answer: B**

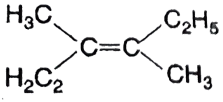
Watch Video Solution

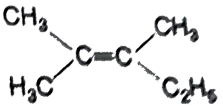
**20.** Which of the following will not show geometrical isomerism ?

A. **a.**



B. b. 

C. c. 

D. d. 

**Answer: D**

Watch Video Solution

**21.** Anti-Markownikoff's addition of HBr is not observed in

A. propene

B. butene

C. but-2-ene

D. pent-2-ene

**Answer: C**

Watch Video Solution

**22.** A compound X when passed through dil. $H_2SO_4$ containing $HgSO_4$ gives a compound Y which on reaction with HI and red phosphorus gives $C_2H_6$. The compound X is

A. ethene

B. ethyne

C. 2-butene

D. 2-butyne

**Answer: B**

Watch Video Solution

**23.** The addition of halogen to an alkene involves the formation of

A. carbocation as the intermediate

B. carbanion as the intermediate

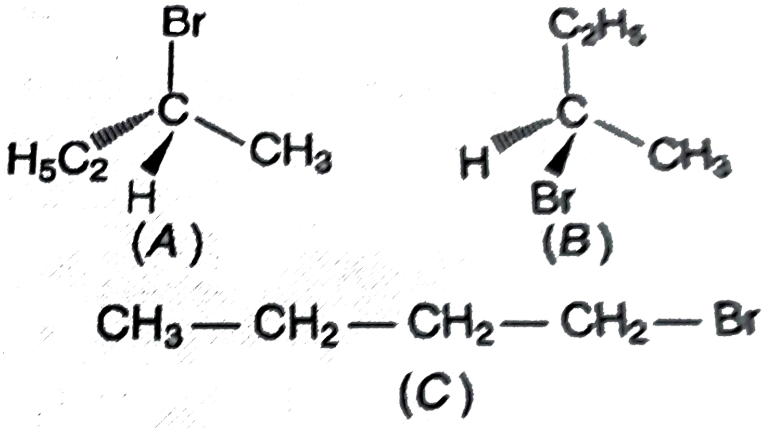
C. free radical as the intermediate

D. halonium ion as the intermediate

**Answer: D**

Watch Video Solution

**24.** The addition of HBr of 1-butene gives a mixture of products A,B and C




(C) $CH_3 - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_2 - Br$

The mixture consists of

A. A and B as major and C as minor products

B. B as major, A and C as minor products

C. B as minor, A and C as major products

D. A and B as minor and C as major products

**Answer: A**

Watch Video Solution

**25.** The prinicipal organic product formed is the reaction :

$$CH_2 = CH(CH_2)_8COOH + HBr \xrightarrow{\text{Peroxide}}$$

is

A. $CH_3 - CHBr(CH_2)_8COOH$

B. $CH_2 = CH(CH_2)_8COBr$

C. $CH_2BrCH_2(CH_2)_8COOH$

D. $CH_2 = CH(CH_2)_7CHBrCOOH$

**Answer: C**

Watch Video Solution

**26.** Identify Z in the sequence of reactions :

$$CH_3CH_2CH = CH_2 \xrightarrow[H_2O_2]{HBr} Y \xrightarrow{C_2H_5ONa} Z$$

A. $CH_3 - \underset{\underset{CH_3}{|}}{CH} - CH_2 - O - CH_2CH_3$

B. $CH_3CH_2 - \underset{\underset{CH_3}{|}}{CH} - O - CH_2CH_3$

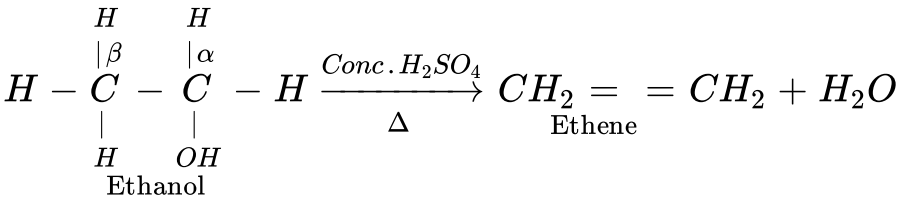
C. $CH_3 - (CH_2)_3 - O - CH_2 - CH_3$

D. $CH_3 - (CH_2)_4 - O - CH_3$

**Answer: C**

Watch Video Solution

**27.** The following reaction is an example of



A. oxidation reaction

B. reduction reaction

C. $\alpha$- eliminaiton reaction

D. $\beta$-elimination reaction

**Answer: D**

Watch Video Solution

**28.** According to Markownikoff's rule, the major product formed by addition of HBr with propene is

A. 1-bromopropane

B. 1-bromo, 1-methyl ethane

C. 2-bromopropane

D. 2, 2-dibromopropane

**Answer: C**

Watch Video Solution

**29.** What will be the product of the following reaction?

$$CH_3 - CH = CH_2 + HBr \xrightarrow{(C_6H_5CO)_2O_2} \text{Product}$$

A. $CH_3CH_2CH_2Br$

B. $CH_3CH(Br)CH_3$

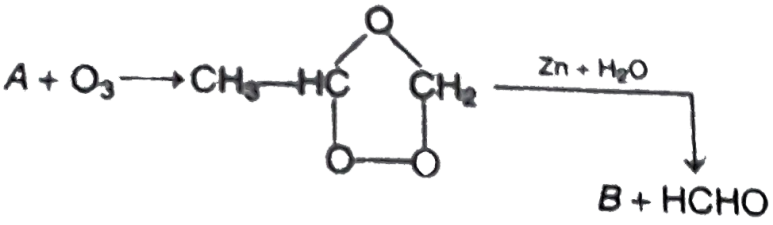
C. $CH_3CBr_2CH_3$

D. $CH_3 - \underset{\underset{H}{|}}{C} = CH_2$

**Answer: A**

Watch Video Solution

30.




Here, A and B respectively are

A. propene and methanal

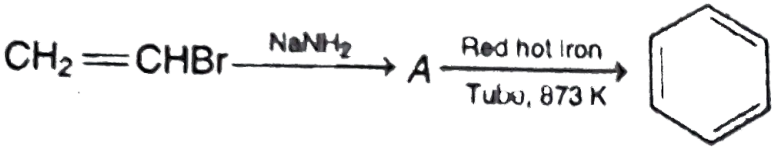
B. propene and ethanal

C. propene and ethanol

D. propene and ethanal

**Answer: D**

Watch Video Solution




**31.**

Here, A is

A. $CH \equiv CH$

B. $CH_3 - C \equiv CH$

C. $CH_3 - CH_3$

D. $CH \equiv C - NH_2$

**Answer: A**

Watch Video Solution

**32.** Which one of the following compounds will react with two mole of $CH_3MgBr$ ?

A. $CH_3COOH$

B. $CH_3 - C = C - CH_3$

C. $HC \equiv C - CH_2OH$

D. $CH_3CH_2CH_2OH$

**Answer: C**

View Text Solution

**33.** An organic compound on treatment with $Br_2 / CCl_4$, gives a bromoderivative alkene. The compound will be

A. $CH_3CH = CH_2$

B. $CH_3CH = CHCH_3$

C. $HC \equiv CH$

D. $CH_2 = CH_2$

**Answer: C**

Watch Video Solution

**34.** Which of the following shows less reactivity towards $Br_2$ ?

A. $CH_3CH_2CH = CH_2$

B. $CH_3CH = CH_2$

C. $CH_3 - C \equiv C - CH_3$

D. $CH \equiv CH$

**Answer: D**

Watch Video Solution

**35.** Which one of the following does not dissolve in conc. $H_2SO_4$?

A. $CH_2 = CH_2$

B. $CH - C \equiv C - CH_3$

C. $CH_3CH_2C \equiv CH$

D. $CH \equiv CH$

**Answer: D**

Watch Video Solution

**36.** n-propyl bromide on treatment with ethanolic potassium hydroxide produces

A. propanol-1

B. propene

C. propanol-2

D. ethyl propyl ether

**Answer: B**

Watch Video Solution

**37.** When an alkyne $RC \equiv CH$ is treated with cuprous ion in an ammoniacal medium one of the products is

A. $RC \equiv CCu$

B. $CuC \equiv CH$

C. $CuC \equiv CCu$

D. $RC \equiv CR$

**Answer: A**

Watch Video Solution

**38.** Ozonolysis of 2,3-dimethyl-1-butene followed by reduction with zinc and water gives

A. methanoic acid and 3-methyl-2- butanone

B. methanal and 2-methyl-2-butanone

C. methanal and 3-methyl-2-butanone

D. methanoic acid and 2-methyl-2-butanone

**Answer: C**

Watch Video Solution

**39.** Which of the following is the predominant product in the reaction of HOBr with propene?

A. 2-bromo-1-propanol

B. 3-bromo-1-propanol

C. 2-bromo-2-propanol

D. 1-bromo-2-propanol

**Answer: D**

Watch Video Solution

**40.** When propyne is treated with aqueous $H_2SO_4$ in presence of $HgSO_4$, the major product is

A. propanal

B. n-propyl hydrogen sulphate

C. acetone

D. propanol

**Answer: C**

Watch Video Solution

**41.** What is the best way to carry out of the following transformation ?

1- pentyne $\rightarrow$ pentanal

A. $HgSO_4 / H_2SO_4$

B. $H_2$/Lindlar's catalyst, $O_3$, $Zn - H_2O$

C. $HIO_4 / H_2O$

D. $BH_3$, $H_2O_2 / NaOH$

**Answer: D**

Watch Video Solution

**42.** On vigorous oxidaiton by permanganate solution $(CH_3)_2C = CHCH_2CHO$ gives

A. $(CH_3)_2CO$ and $OHCCH_2CHO$

B. $(CH_3)_2\underset{|}{\overset{OH}{C}} - \underset{|}{\overset{OH}{CH}} - CH_2CHO$

C. $(CH_3)_2CO$ and $OHCCH_2COOH$

D. $(CH_3)_2CO$ and $CH_2(COOH)_2$

**Answer: D**

Watch Video Solution

**43.** Acidic hydrogen is present in

A. ethyne

B. ethene

C. benzene

D. ethane

**Answer: A**

Watch Video Solution

**44.** Which of the following order is correct regarding acidic character of hydrocarbons given below?

I. $CH \equiv CH > CH_2 > CH_3 - CH_3$

II. $HC \equiv CH > CH_3C \equiv CH > \ > CH_3C \equiv CCH_3$

A. Only I

B. Only II

C. Both I and II

D. None of these

**Answer: C**

Watch Video Solution

**45.** The hydrocarbon, which can react with sodium in liquid ammonia is

A. $CH_3CH_2CH_2C \equiv CCH_2CH_2CH_3$

B. $CH_3CH_2C \equiv CH$

C. $CH_3CH \equiv CHCH_3$

D. $CH_3CH_2C \equiv CCH_2CH_3$

**Answer: B**

Watch Video Solution

**46.** Which of the following is non-aromatic?

A. Benzene

B. Tropylium cation

C. Cyclopentadienyl anion

D. Cyclooctatetraene

**Answer: D**

Watch Video Solution

**47.** Toluene, on oxidation with $KMnO_4$ gives

A. benzaldehyde

B. phenol

C. nitrotoluene

D. benzoic acid

**Answer: D**

Watch Video Solution

**48.** Ozonolysis of benzene gives

A. 8 moles of glyoxal

B. glycol

C. 6 moles of glyoxal

D. 3 moles of glyoxal

**Answer: D**

Watch Video Solution

**49.** Benzene was discovered by

A. Faraday

B. Berthelot

C. Kekule

D. Huckel

**Answer: A**

Watch Video Solution

**50.** Which of the following is the active species in the nitration of aromatic organic compounds ?

A. $NO_2^-$

B. $ONO^-$

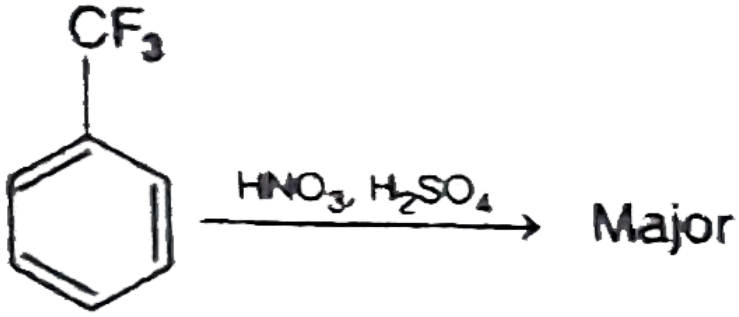
C. $NO_2^+$

D. $NO_3^-$

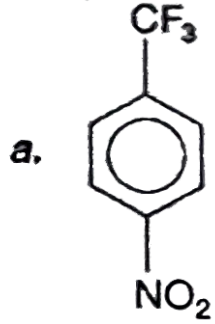
**Answer: C**

Watch Video Solution

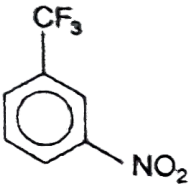
**51.** Give the major product of the following reaction.



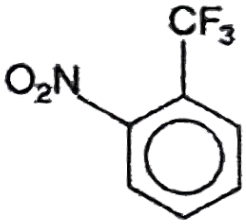
A. a.




B. b.




C.

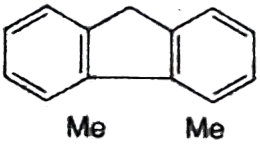


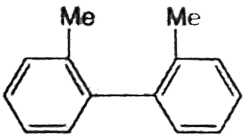

D. Cannot say

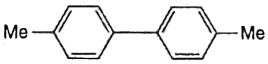
**Answer: B**

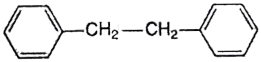
Watch Video Solution

**52.** $PhCH_3$ on reaction with $Cl_2 + hv$ followed by Na/ether will give

A. 


B. 

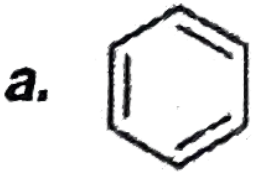

C. 


D. 

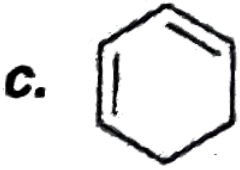

**Answer: D**

Watch Video Solution

**53.** The reaction of 1, 3-butadiene and acetylene gives

A. 


B. 

C. 


D. None of these

**Answer: B**

Watch Video Solution

**54.** When nitrobenzene is treated with $Br_2$ in presence of $FeBr_3$, the major product formed is $m-$ bromo $-$

nitrobenzene. Statement which is related to obtain the $m-$ isomer is

A. the electron density on meta-carbon is less that on ortho and para-positions

B. the intermediate carbonium ion formed after initial attack of $Br^+$ at the meta-position is least destabilised

C. lose of aromaticity when $Br^+$ attacks at the ortho and para-positions and not at meta-position

D. easier loss of $H^+$ to regain aromaticity from the meta-position than from ortho and para-positions

**Answer: B**

Watch Video Solution

**55.** A hydrocarbon reacts with HI to give X which on reaction with aqueous KOH forms Y. Oxidation of Y gives 3-methyl, 2-butanone.

The hydrocarbon is

A. $CH_3CH = \overset{CH_3}{\overset{|}{C}} - CH_3$

B. $CH_2 = CH - \underset{CH_3}{\underset{|}{CH}} - CH_3$

C. $CH_3 - CH_2 - \underset{CH_3}{\underset{|}{CH}} - CH_3$

D. $CH \equiv C - \underset{CH_3}{\underset{|}{CH}} - CH_3$

**Answer: B**

Watch Video Solution

**56.** A Friedel-Crafts reaction of benzene with chloroform produces

A. $C_6H_5CHCl_2$

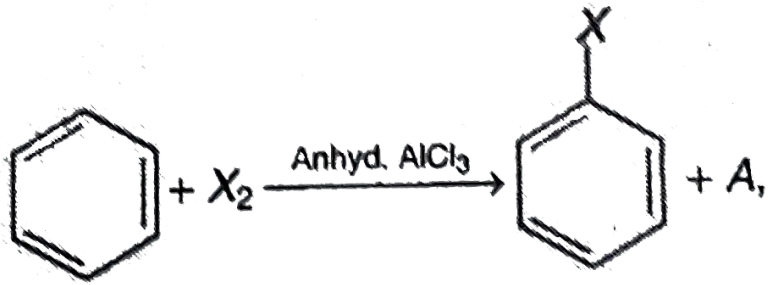
B. $C_6H_5 - \overset{\overset{CH}{|}}{\underset{\underset{H}{|}}{C}} - C_6H_5$

C. $C_6H_5 - \overset{\overset{C_6H_5}{|}}{\underset{\underset{H}{|}}{C}} - C_6H_5$

D. All of these

**Answer: C**

Watch Video Solution

57. 


Here, A is

A. $H_2$

B. $X^-$

C. HX

D. Both b and c

**Answer: C**

Watch Video Solution

**58.** Consider the following statements,

I. The -OH group present in the phenol is ortho and para-directing .

II. Directive influence of a fundamental group in monosubstituted benzene depends on the nature of the substituent already present in the benzene ring.

III. The -OH group activates the benzene ring for the attack by an electrophile.

IV. Groups such as $-NH_2,\ -NHR,\ -NHCOCH_3,\ -OCH_3,\ -CH_3,\ -C_2H_5$ ., etc, are the examples of activating group.

Selection the correct option.

A. I and II

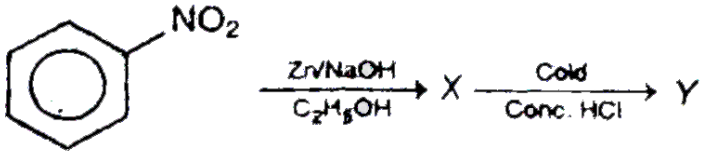
B. II and III

C. II, III and IV

D. I, II, III and IV

**Answer: D**

Watch Video Solution




59. X and Y are

X and Y are

A. $C_6H_5NHOH, C_5H_4(OH)NH_2$

B. $C_6H_5 - N_2H_4 - C_6H_5, C_6H_4 - \overset{Cl}{\underset{|}{N}}C_6H_4 - \overset{Cl}{\underset{|}{N}}H$

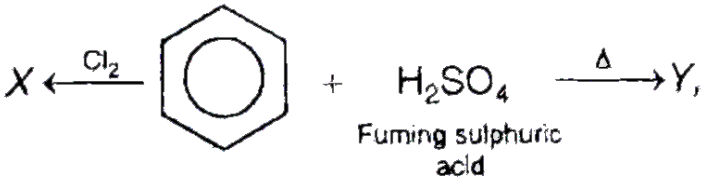
C. Both (a) and (b)

D. None of the above

**Answer: D**

Watch Video Solution

**60.** In the reaction,




X and Y are respectively,

A. $C_6H_5Cl$ and $C_6H_5SO_3H$

B. $C_6H_5Cl$ and $C_6H_5OH$

C. $C_6H_4Cl$ and $C_6H_5SO_2$

D. $C_6H_5Cl$ and $C_6H_5CHO$

**Answer: A**

Watch Video Solution

**61.** Which of the following organic materials damage DNA of our body ?

A. Tobacco

B. Coal

C. Petroleum

D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

Watch Video Solution

Bitsat Archives

**1.** What will be the product of the reaction ?

$$H_3C - \overset{\overset{CH_3}{|}}{\underset{\underset{CH_3}{|}}{C}} - Br + Na - O - CH_3 \rightarrow$$

A. $CH_3 - \underset{\underset{CH_3}{|}}{C} = CH_2$

B. $CH_3 - O - \overset{\overset{CH_3}{|}}{\underset{\underset{CH_3}{|}}{C}} - CH_3$

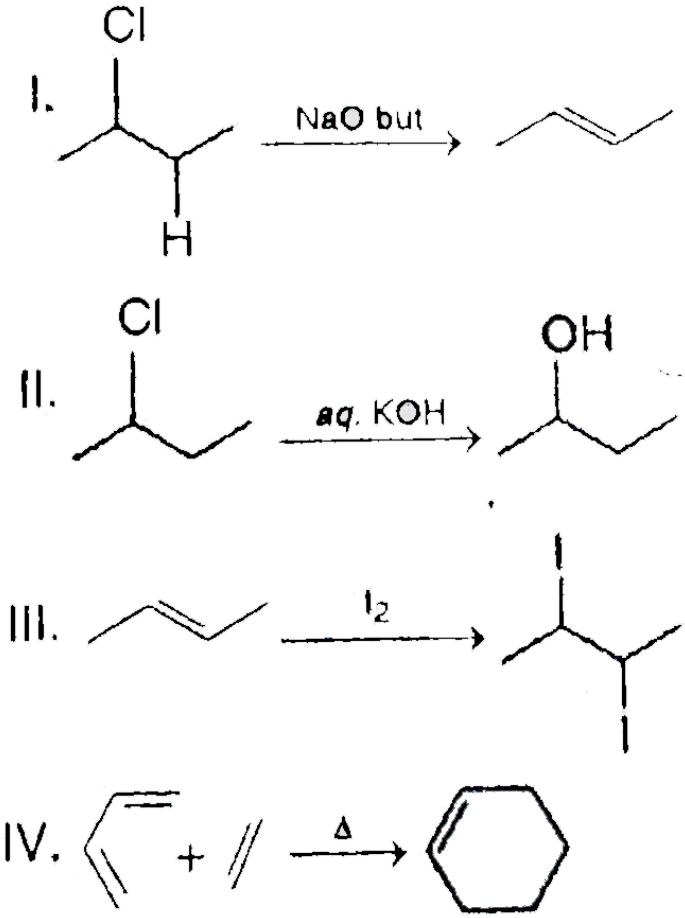
C. $CH_3 - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_3$

D. $CH_3 - \underset{\underset{CH_3}{|}}{CH} - CH_3$

**Answer: A**

Watch Video Solution

**2.** The types of the reactions for these are

I. 


A. elimination, substitution, addition, addition

B. addition, elimination, addition, substitution

C. elimination, addition, substitution, addition

D. substitution, elimination, addition, addition

**Answer: A**

Watch Video Solution

**3.** Which of the following reaction produces most stable alkene ?

A. 2-chloro butane

B. 2, 3-dichloro butane

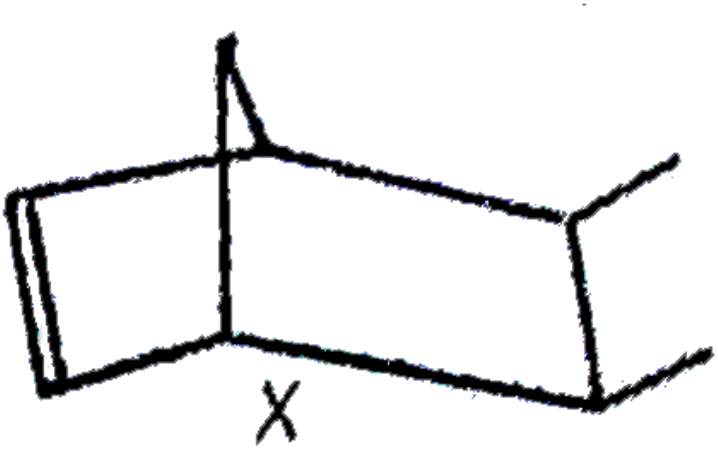
C. 2, 2-dichloro butane

D. 2, 3-dichloro, 2, 3-dimethyl butane

**Answer: D**

Watch Video Solution

**4.** IUPAC name and degree of unsaturation of compound X is




A. 2, 3-dimethyl bicyclo [2,2,1] hept-5 ene, 2

B. 1, 2-dimethyl bicyclo [2,2,1] hept-4 ene , 3

C. 5, 6-dimethyl bicyclo [2,2,1] hept-2 ene, 3

D. 4, 5-dimethyl bicyclo [2,2,1] hept-1 ene, 2

**Answer: C**

Watch Video Solution

Watch Video Solution

**5.** Lindane can be obtained by the reaction of benzene with

A. $CH_3Cl$ / anhyd. $AlCl_3$

B. $C_2H_5l$ / anhyd. $AlCl_3$

C. $CH_3COCl$ / anhyd. $AlCl_3$

D. $Cl_2$ in sunlight

**Answer: D**

Watch Video Solution

**6.** What will be the main product when acetylene reacts with hypochlorous acid ?

A. Trichloro acetaldehyde

B. Acetaldehyde

C. Dichloro acetaldehyde

D. Chloro acetaldehyde

**Answer: C**

Watch Video Solution

**7.** In which of the following compounds, the bond length between hybridised carbon atom and other carbon atom is minimum?

A. Butane

B. Propyne

C. Propene

D. Butene

**Answer: B**

Watch Video Solution

**8.** The treatment of benzene with isobutene in the presence of sulphuric acid gives

A. iso-butylbenzene

B. tert-butylbenzene

C. n-butylbenzene

D. No reaction

**Answer: B**

Watch Video Solution

**9.** Which of the following carbon atoms is most electronegative ?

$\overset{III}{C}H_3 - \overset{II}{C}H_2 - C \equiv \overset{I}{C}H$

A. I

B. II

C. III

D. All are equally electronegative

**Answer: A**

Watch Video Solution

**10.** The reaction/method that does not give an alkane is

A. catalytic hydrogenation of alkenes

B. hydrolysis of alkyl magnesium bromide

C. Kolbe's electrolytic method

D. dehydrohalogenation of an alkyl halide

**Answer: D**

Watch Video Solution

**11.** The most strained cycloalkane is :

A. cyclopropane

B. cyclobutane

C. cyclopentane

D. cyclohexane

**Answer: A**

Watch Video Solution

**12.** The number of isomers of $C_6H_{14}$ is:

A. 4

B. 5

C. 6

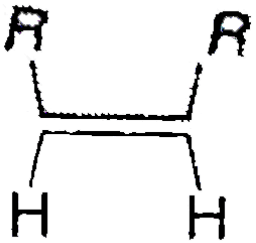
D. 7

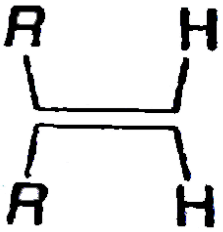
**Answer: B**

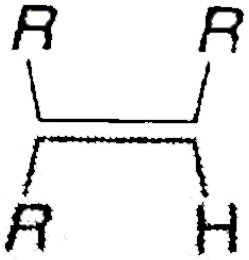
Watch Video Solution

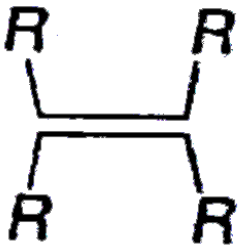
Watch video Solution

**13.** Which of the following alkenes will react fastest with $H_2$ under catalytic hydrogenation conditions

A. 


B. 


C. 

D. 


**Answer: A**

Watch Video Solution

**14.** Which of the following reagents would you prefer to find out whether the hydrocarbon $C_3H_4$ contains one-triple bond or two double bonds?

A. Fehling solution

B. Ammoniacal $AgNO_3$ or $CuCl$ solution

C. Baeyer's reagent

D. $Br_2 / CCl_4$

**Answer: B**

Watch Video Solution

**15.** Which of the following compounds (s) has Z configuration?

I. 

II. 

III. 

A. Only I

B. Only II

C. Only III

D. I and III

**Answer: D**

View Text Solution

View Text Solution

**16.** The compound $C_7H_8$ undergoes the following reactions

$$C_7H_8 \xrightarrow{3CI_2 / \Delta} A \xrightarrow{Br_2 / Fe} B \xrightarrow{Zn / HCI}$$

The product 'C' is .

A. 3-bromo 2, 4 = 6 -trichlorotoluene

B. o-bromotoluene

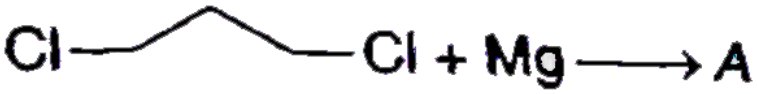
C. p-bromotoluene

D. m-bromotoluene

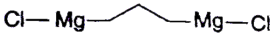
**Answer: D**

Watch Video Solution

**17.** What is the product A in the following?




A. 

B. 


C. Both a and b

D. None of the above

**Answer: A**

Watch Video Solution

**18.** How many asymmetric carbon atoms are present in

(i) 1, 2-dimethylcyclohexane

(ii) 3-methycyclopentene and

(iii) 3-methylcyclohexene

A. two, one , one

B. one, one, one

C. Two, none, two

D. two, none, one

**Answer: A**

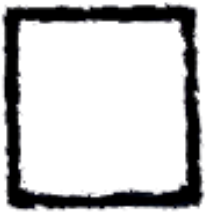
View Text Solution

**19.** Bicyclo (1, 1, 0) butane is

A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 

**Answer: C**

Watch Video Solution