



CHEMISTRY

BOOKS - MS CHOUHAN CHEMISTRY (HINGLISH)

GRIGNARD REAGENTS



1. What is the major product of the following reaction ?





Answer: B



2. Find the final product(P) of the reaction











D.

Answer: D





What is the ratio of (x/y) in above problem ?

A.	1.5

B. 2

C. 2.5

D. 3

Answer: B



4. In which of the following reaction 2° alcohol is obtained as a product ?



D. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: D

5. What product would you expect to obtain from Grignard reaction when an excess of phenylmagnesium bromide reacts with dimethyl carbonate $CH_3OCOOCH_3$?

$$\begin{array}{c} OH\\ \mathsf{A}.\,CH_3-\overset{|}{\overset{|}{C}}-Ph\\ \overset{|}{\overset{Ph}{_{OH}}}\\ \mathsf{B}.\,CH_3-\overset{|}{\overset{OH}{_{C}}}-Ph\\ \mathsf{C}.\,Ph-\overset{|}{\overset{OH}{_{Ph}}}-Ph\\ \overset{OH}{\overset{OH}{_{Ph}}}\\ \mathsf{D}.\,CH_3-\overset{||}{\overset{C}{_{C}}}-Ph \end{array}$$

Answer: C

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6. In which of the following reactions product formed is same ?



Answer: D



7. Which of the following reaction sequences would be the best for synthesis of 2-pentanone ?

$$\mathsf{A.} \, CH_3 - CH_2 - CH_2 - \overset{O}{\underset{l}{C}} - H \xrightarrow[Et_2O]{} \overset{O\oplus}{\xrightarrow{}} \overset{H_3O^\oplus}{\xrightarrow{}}$$

B.
$$(b) \xrightarrow[CH_2-CH_2]{(H_3-CH_2)} \xrightarrow[Et_2O]{(H_3O^{\oplus})} \xrightarrow[Et_2O]{(H_3O^{\oplus})} \xrightarrow[Et_2O]{(H_3O^{\oplus})}$$

$$egin{aligned} \mathsf{C}.\,CH_3-CH_2-CH_2-C&\equiv N \xrightarrow{CH_3MgI} \stackrel{H_3O^\oplus}{\longrightarrow} \ & \longrightarrow \ & \longrightarrow \ & 0 \ & \cup \ &$$

Answer: C





8.

Number of moles (x) of Grignard reagent consumed in the above reaction

is :

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. 5

Answer: C

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9.
$$Ph - \displaystyle egin{array}{c} OH \ ert \ OH \ ert \ CH_2 - CH_3 \end{array} \ - CH_3$$

Which of the following combinations can not be used to prepare alcohol given above?

A.
$$PhMgBr + 2 - butanone \xrightarrow[NH_4Cl]{}$$

B. $EtMgBr + Ph - \overset{O}{\overset{||}{C}} - CH_3 \xrightarrow[NH_4Cl]{}$
C. $CH_3MgBr + Ph - \overset{O}{\overset{||}{C}} - Et \xrightarrow[NH_4Cl]{}$
D. $EtMgBr + Ph - \overset{O}{\overset{||}{C}} - CH_2 - CH_3 \xrightarrow[NH_4Cl]{}$

Answer: D

10.
$$Et - O - \overset{O}{\overset{||}{C}} - O - Et \xrightarrow{(1)CH_3MgBr(\text{excess})}{(2)H_3O^{\oplus}}$$
 (A), Process (A) is :
A. $CH_3 - \overset{O}{\overset{||}{C}} - O - Et$
B. $CH_3 - \overset{O}{\overset{||}{C}} - CH_3$
C. $CH_3 - \overset{OH}{\overset{|}{C}} - CH_3$
D. $CH_3 - CH_2 - CH_3$

Answer: C











Answer: B





N-Methoxy-N-methyl benzamide 1-equivalent

$$\begin{array}{c} \stackrel{OH}{\overset{OH}{\underset{Ph}{OH}}}\\ \text{A. }Ph - \stackrel{I}{\overset{O}{\underset{Ph}{OH}}} - Ph \\ \stackrel{OH}{\overset{OH}{\underset{CH_3}{OH}}}\\ \text{B. }Ph - \stackrel{I}{\overset{O}{\underset{CH_3}{CH_3}}} - CH_3 \\ \text{C. }Ph - \stackrel{II}{\overset{O}{C}} - CH_3 \\ \end{array}$$

Answer: B

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13. Point out the incorrect synthesis:

A. (a)
$$MgBr \xrightarrow{(1) Gly - Coll_1}_{(2)H^*}$$
 OH



Answer: B

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$$14. CH_{3} - \overset{O}{\overset{||}{C}} - O - H \xrightarrow{NaH^{14}CO_{3}} (A) \xrightarrow{(i) PhMgBr}_{(ii) H_{3}O^{\oplus}} (B)$$

$$CH_{3} - \overset{O}{\overset{||}{S}} - O - H \xrightarrow{NaH^{14}CO_{3}}_{(gas)} (C) \xrightarrow{(i) PhMgBr}_{(ii) H_{3}O^{\oplus}} (D)$$

Product (B) and (D) in the above reaction are :

$$A. Ph - C - O - H, Ph - S - O - H$$

$$B. Ph - C - O - H, Ph - S - O - H$$

$$B. Ph - C - H - O - H, Ph - S - O - H$$

$$C. Ph - C - H - O - H, Ph - C - H$$

D.
$$Ph - \overset{O}{\overset{||}{C}} - OH, Ph - \overset{O}{\overset{||}{S}} - O - H$$

Answer: C





C.



D.

Answer: B

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16.

Comment on optical activity of the products. They are :

A. racemic mixture

B. diastereomers

C. meso forms

D. optically inactive due to absence of chiral centre

Answer: B



17. In which of the following reaction an acid-base reaction takes place ?



D. All of these

Answer: D

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 $\underbrace{\bigcirc}_{18} \underbrace{\bigcirc}_{0} \underbrace{(1) \ 2PhMgBr}_{(2) \ H_2O} A \xrightarrow{H_2SO_4}_{\Delta} (B), \text{ Product } (B) \text{ in this reaction is :}$, **Product**

(B) in this reaction is :

18.









Answer: D



19. All of the following compounds react with ethylmagnesium bromide. Alcohols are formed from three of the compounds. Which one does not give an alcohol ?



Answer: D



20. A student was carrying out a Grignard reaction between PhMgBr and ethyl benzoate. She ran out of anhydrous ether just after the Grignard

reagent was made. Which of the following solvents can still be used to dissolve the ethyl benzoate for its reaction with already formed PhMgBr ?

A. acetone

B. ethyl acetone

C. absolute alcohol

D. benzene

Answer: D

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Number of equivalents of Grignard reagent (x) used in reaction (1) is :

A. 3 equivalent

B. 4 equivalent

C. 5 equivalent

D. 6 equivalent

Answer: C





The given product can not be obtained in the above reaction. Identify the correct product obtained.





Β.







Answer: B

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23. Which of the following gives two isomers of $3^{\,\circ}\,$ alcohol, when treated

with phenyl magnesium bromide ?









Answer: B

D.

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- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. None of these

Answer: C

A.

Β.





The

product of the reaction is :

25.

A.
$$HSO_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-R$$

B.
$$H - SO_2(CH_2)_3 - R$$



$$\mathsf{D}.\,H-SO_2(CH)_3-R$$

Answer: C

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26. When carboxylic acid reacts with organolithium reagentss to give ketones , side sometimes occur. For example,

 $HOCH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2COH \xrightarrow[]{(x)CH_3Li}_{\text{tetrahydro furan}} \xrightarrow[]{NH_4Cl}_{H_2}$

 $\stackrel{CH_3}{\stackrel{|}{\underset{\text{Compound A63\%}}{}}} \stackrel{O}{\underset{\text{Compound A63\%}}{}} O \stackrel{||}{\underset{\text{Compound A63\%}}{} O \stackrel{||}{\underset{\text{Compound A63\%}}{}} O \stackrel{||}{\underset{\text{Compound A63\%}}{} O \stackrel{||}{\underset{\text{Compound A63\%}}{$

Value of (x) in above reaction is :

A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5

Answer: B

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27. Which of the following alcohol can not be prepared by the reaction of acid chloride with excess of Grignard reagent followed by acidification ?









Answer: D





Product (B) of the above reaction is :





Answer: D



29. The reaction of elemental sulphur with Grignard reagent followed by

acidification leads to the formation of

A. mercaptan

B. sulphoxide

C. thioether

D. sulphonic acid

Answer: A



 $\overset{(d)}{\underset{HO}{\longleftarrow}}_{CH_2-CH_2-CH_3}$ D.

Answer: B



Number of moles of CH_3MgBr consumed in above reaction is :

A. 2	
B. 4	
C. 6	
D. 8	

Answer: B



32. End product of the given reaction is:



Answer: B

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33. Which of the following compounds is not suitable solvent for Grignard reagent?



Answer: D

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Predict

major product of the reaction :



Answer: B



35. Which of the following reaction sequences would be the best for

synthesis of t-butyl alcohol ?

A. (a) $CH_3CH_2MgBr + CH_2 - CH_2 \xrightarrow{B_2O} \xrightarrow{H_3OB}$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \text{B.} & CH_3CH_2CH_2MgBr \xrightarrow{CO_2} & \overset{H_3O^{\oplus}}{\longrightarrow} \\ \text{C.} & CH_3MgBr + CH_3 - \overset{O}{C} - CH_3 \xrightarrow{Et_2O} & \overset{H_3O^{\oplus}}{\longrightarrow} \\ \text{D.} & CH_3CH_2MgBr + CH_3 - \overset{O}{C} - H \xrightarrow{Et_2O} & \overset{H_3O^{\oplus}}{\longrightarrow} \end{array}$$

Answer: C

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36. What is the major product of the following reaction ?

$$CH_3-C\equiv N \stackrel{CH_3MgI}{\longrightarrow} \stackrel{H_3O^\oplus}{\longrightarrow}$$

A.
$$CH_3 - CH_2 - NH - CH_3$$

B. (b)
$$CH_3 - C - CH_3$$

D.
$$CH_3 - CH_2 - \overset{O}{\overset{||}{C}} - OH$$

Answer: C



obtained in this reaction are :

A. diastereomers

B. racemic

C. pure enantiomer

D. meso

Answer: B

38. $CH_3CO_2Et + (CH_2)_5(MgBr)_2 \xrightarrow[(2)H^+]{} C_7H_{14}O$, compound (A) will

be :



Answer: B

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Answer: B



Answer: A


, Product of

this reaction is :



Β.





Answer: B

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42. Ethyl acetoacetate when reacts with one mole methyl magnesium iodide then product of reaction will be :

$$\begin{split} & \text{A. } CH_3 - \overset{O}{\overset{\mbox{$||$}}{C}} - CH_2 - \overset{O}{\overset{\mbox{$||$}}{C}} - CH_3 \\ & \text{B. } CH_3 - \overset{O}{\overset{\mbox{$||$}}{C}} - CH_2 - \overset{O}{\overset{\mbox{$||$}}{C}} - CH_3 \\ & \overset{O}{\overset{\mbox{$||$}}{C}} - CH_2 - \overset{O}{\overset{\mbox{$||$}}{C}} - CH_3 \\ & O\\ & \text{C. } CH_3 - \overset{O}{\overset{\mbox{$||$}}{C}} - \overset{\Theta}{\overset{\mbox{$||$}}{C}} - CO_2Et \\ & \overset{O}{\overset{\mbox{$||$}}{M_gBr}} \\ & \text{D. } CH_2^{-\overset{O}{\overset{\mbox{$||$}}{C}}} - CH_2 - CO_2Et \end{split}$$

Answer: C

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43.
$$CH_3MgBr + Et - O - \overset{O}{\overset{||}{C}} - O - Et \xrightarrow{(2)H^{\oplus}} (A)$$
, Product A is:



Answer: B



44. For the sequence of reactions, $A \xrightarrow[ether]{C_2H_5MgI} B \xrightarrow[ether]{H_2O/H^+}$ tert-Pentyl

alcohol. The compound A in the sequence is :

A. 2-Butanone

B. Acetaldehyde

C. Acetone

D. Propanal

Answer: C



45.

$$PhMgBr+CH_3-CN \mathop{\longrightarrow}\limits_{H_3O^\oplus} (A)Ph- \stackrel{||}{C} -O-H \stackrel{(1)\,\mathrm{excess}CH_3-Li}{\stackrel{(2)\,H_3O}{\longrightarrow}} (A)$$

Same product (A) will form in both reactions. A is :

A.
$$Ph - \displaystyle \sub_{CH_3}^{OH} - CH_3$$

B. $Ph - CHO$
C. $Ph - \displaystyle \operatornamewithlimits_{CH_3}^{O} - CH_3$

$$\mathsf{D}. Ph - CH_2 - CO_2H$$

Answer: C

46. Which of the following Grignard reagent can be prepared ?

 CH_3

A.
$$Br - Mg - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_2 - O - H$$

B. $Br - Mg - CH_2 - CH_2 - SH$
C. $BrMg - CH_2 - CH_2 - NH_2$
D. $BrMG - CH_2 - CH_2 - N - CH_3$

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47. In the reaction sequence :

(a)

$$\begin{array}{c} (i) \quad CH_3MgBr/CuCl}{(ii) \quad H_2O/H^+} (X), \text{ Product } (X) \text{ will be :} \\ (ii) \quad H_2O/H^+ \\ (ii) \quad H_2O/H$$







Answer: B

:



48. $(C_2H_5O)_2CO \xrightarrow[H_3MgBr(excess)]{}{H_3O^+} A. A$ (alcohol) can also be obtained by

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{A. } CH_{3}CH_{2}CHO \xrightarrow[H_{3}O]{CH_{3}MgBr(2mol)} \\ & \xrightarrow[H_{3}O^{+}]{O} \\ \text{B. } CH_{3}COC_{2}H_{5} \xrightarrow[H_{3}O^{+}]{CH_{3}MgBr(2mol)} \\ \end{array}$$

$$\overset{O}{\mathsf{C.}} \overset{||}{CH_3CCH_3} \xrightarrow{CH_3MgBr(1mol)}_{H_3O^+}$$

D. as in (b) and (c)

Answer: D

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49. The principal product of the reaction between methyl butanoate and

2 moles of CH_3MgBr after hydrolysis is :

A. $C_3H_7COCH_3$

 $\mathsf{B.}\, C_3H_7C(OH)CH_3)_2$

 $\mathsf{C.}\, C_3H_7CHOHCH_3$

D. $C_3H_7COCH(CH_3)_2$

Answer: B

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50. Which of the following compounds will form hydrocarbon on reaction

with Grignard reagent ?

A. CH_3CH_2OH

B. CH_3CHO

C. CH_3COCH_3

D. $CH_3CO_2CH_3$

Answer: A

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51. What is the product (B) of the following reaction sequence ?











Answer: A



52. Which, if any, of the following pairs of reagents could be used to prepare 2-phenyl-2-butanol?

A.
$$CH_{3}CH_{2}MgBr+Ph-\overset{O}{\overset{||}{C}}-CH_{3}$$

B.
$$CH_3CH_2MgBr+C_6H_5CH_2\overset{\sqcup}{C}H$$

C.
$$CH_3MgI+C_6H_5CH_2\overset{O}{CCH_3}$$

D.
$$C_6H_5MgCl+CH_3\overset{O}{C}CH_2CH_2CH_3$$

Answer: A

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53. What is the product of the following reaction ?

$$\begin{array}{c} & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ \bullet & &$$



Answer: C



(B) is :



 $\mathsf{B}.\,Ph-C\equiv C-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-OH$

 $\mathsf{C}.\, Ph-C\equiv C-CH_2-CH_2-OH$

 $\mathsf{D}.\, Ph-CH_2-C\equiv C-CH_2-CH_2-OH$

Answer: B



55. What sequence of steps represents the best best synthesis of 4heptanol $(CH_3CH_2CH_2)_2CHOH$?

A. $CH_3CH_2CH_2MgBr$ (2 moles) + formaldehyde $(H_2C=O)$ in

diethyl ether followed by H_3O^+

B. $CH_3CH_2CH_2MgBr$ + butanol $(CH_3CH_2CH_2CH = O)$ in

diethyl ether followed by H_3O^+

C. $CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2MgBr+$ acetone $\left[(CH_3)_2C=O
ight]$ in diethyl

ether followed by H_3O^+

D. $(CH_3CH_2CH_2)_2CHMgBr +$ formaldehyde $(H_2C = O)$ in

diethyl ether followed by H_3O^+

Answer: B







A. diastereomers

B. racemic

C. single stereoisomer

D. meso

Answer: A



57.
$$CH_2-OH \ | CH_2-OH + CH_3MgBr
ightarrow xCH_4 \ | CH_2-SH \ (ext{Execess})$$

What is the value of x in the above reaction ?



Answer: C



58. 0.40g of an organic compound (A), $(M. F. - C_5H_8O)$ reacts with x mole of CH_3MgBr to liberate 224 mL of a gas at STP. With excess of H_2 , (A) gives pentan-1-ol. The correct structure of (A) is :

A.
$$CH_3 - C \equiv C - CH_2 - CH_2 - OH$$

B.
$$CH_3-CH_2-C\equiv C-CH_2-OH$$

C.
$$H-C\equiv C-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-OH$$

D.
$$H-C\equiv C-CH_2-CH-CH_3$$

Answer: C

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$$\textbf{59.} \ CH_3 - CH = CH_3 \xrightarrow[(low conc.)]{hv} \xrightarrow[(low conc.)]{Mg} \xrightarrow[(low conc.)]{Mg} \xrightarrow[(low conc.)]{Ng} \xrightarrow[(low conc.]{Ng} \xrightarrow[(low conc.]$$

End product (X) of the above reaction is :

A.
$$CH_2=CH-CH_2-\stackrel{CH_2}{\overset{||}{C}}-CH_3$$

B.
$$H_2C=CH-CH= C - CH_3$$

 $CH_3 OH$
C. $H_2C=CH-CH_2= CH_3 - CH_3$

D. $H_2C = CH - CH_2 - CH - CH_2 - OH \ ert_{CH_3}$

Answer: B



Answer: C

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61. Compound A was treated with a large excess of CH_3MgBr . The resulting products was exposed to $POCl_3$ /pyridine to give compound B, as one of many products:



Which of the following compounds cab be A?





Answer: D



62. Identify product Z in the following reaction sequence:

 $H_2C=CHCH_2Br \stackrel{NaCN}{\longrightarrow} Y \stackrel{1\,.\,C_6H_5MgBr,\, ext{diethylether}}{2\,.\,H_3O^+} Z$

A.
$$H_2C=CHCH_2\overset{O}{\overset{||}{C}C_6}H_5$$

B.
$$H_2C=CHCH_2NH\overset{O}{\overset{||}{CC_6}}H_5$$

 $\mathsf{C}.\,H_2C = CHCH_2CHC_6H_5$

D. $H_2C=CHCH_2CHC_6H_5$

Answer: A



63.

(Consider all steps and intermediate) correct statement is :

A. Nucleophilic addition

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B. Nucleophilic substitution reaction

C. Product obtained is chiral

D. All

Answer: D

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64. What will be the final major product ?





65. Give the expected product of the following reaction.





Answer: D

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66. Grignard reagent is usually prepared by $R - X + Mg \xrightarrow{Et_2O} RMgX$ Grignard reagent $Ar - X + Mg \xrightarrow{Et_2O} ArMgX$ Grignard reagent

Grignard reagent acts s a strong base. Grignard reagent carry out nucleoplilic attack in absence of acidic hydrogen. Grignard reagent form complex with its ether solvent. Complex formation with molecule of ether is an important factor in the formation and stability of Grignard reagent. What is the correct order of reactivity of halides with magnesium ?

A. R-Cl>R-Br>R-I

$$\mathsf{B}.\,R-Br-\,>R-Cl>R-I$$

 $\mathsf{C}.\,R-I > R-Br > R-Cl$

 $\mathsf{D}.\,R-I=R-Br=R-Cl$

Answer: C



67. Grignard reagent is usually prepared by $R - X + Mg \xrightarrow{Et_2O} RMgX$ Grignard reagent $Ar - X + Mg \xrightarrow{Et_2O} ArMgX$ Grignard reagent Grignard reagent acts s a strong base. Grignard reagent carry out nucleoplilic attack in absence of acidic hydrogen. Grignard reagent form complex with its ether solvent. Complex formation with molecule of ether is an important factor in the formation and stability of Grignard reagent. Which of the following will undergo acid-base reaction with Grignard reagent ?

A. $HC \equiv CH$

 $\mathsf{B.}\,R-OH$

 $C.R - CO_2H$

D. All of these

Answer: D

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68. Grignard reagent is usually prepared by $R - X + Mg \xrightarrow{Et_2O} RMgX$ Grignard reagent $Ar - X + Mg \xrightarrow{Et_2O} ArMgX$ Grignard reagent Grignard reagent acts s a strong base. Grignard reagent carry out nucleoplilic attack in absence of acidic hydrogen. Grignard reagent form complex with its ether solvent. Complex formation with molecule of ether is an important factor in the formation and stability of Grignard reagent. Which of the following reactants give primary alcohol as a major product when reacts with RMgX followed by acidification?



A. I, ii, v

B. I, ii, v, vi

C. ii, iv, vi

D. v, vi, iii, vi

Answer: A

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69. Grignard reagent is usually prepared by $R - X + Mg \xrightarrow{Et_2O} RMgX$ Grignard reagent $Ar - X + Mg \xrightarrow{Et_2O} ArMgX$ Grignard reagent

Grignard reagent acts s a strong base. Grignard reagent carry out nucleoplilic attack in absence of acidic hydrogen. Grignard reagent form complex with its ether solvent. Complex formation with molecule of ether is an important factor in the formation and stability of Grignard reagent.

$$Cl-\overset{|\,|}{C}-O-Et extstyle extst$$

Answer: B

D. 5

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70. Grignard reagent is usually prepared by $R - X + Mg \xrightarrow{Et_2O} RMgX$ Grignard reagent $Ar - X + Mg \xrightarrow{Et_2O} ArMgX$ Grignard reagent

Grignard reagent acts s a strong base. Grignard reagent carry out nucleoplilic attack in absence of acidic hydrogen. Grignard reagent form complex with its ether solvent. Complex formation with molecule of ether is an important factor in the formation and stability of Grignard reagent.

$$H - O - CH_2 - CH_2 - \overset{O}{CH_2} - \overset{(1) xPhMgBr}{O} H + HO - CH_2 - CH_2 - \overset{O}{O} H^+$$

, Value of x is :

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. 5

Answer: B

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71. Grignard reagent is usually prepared by

 $egin{aligned} R-X+Mg \xrightarrow{Et_2O} RMgX & ext{Grignard reagent} \ Ar-X+Mg \xrightarrow{Et_2O} ArMgX & ext{Grignard reagent} \end{aligned}$

Grignard reagent acts s a strong base. Grignard reagent carry out nucleoplilic attack in absence of acidic hydrogen. Grignard reagent form complex with its ether solvent. Complex formation with molecule of ether is an important factor in the formation and stability of Grignard reagent. Which of the following Grignard reagents is not possible ?

A.
$$HS-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2MgBr$$

B. $HO_CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_2MgBr$

C. $NH_2 - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_2MgBr$

D. All of these

Answer: D

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72. Grignard reagent is usually prepared by

 $egin{aligned} R-X+Mg \xrightarrow{Et_2O} RMgX & ext{Grignard reagent} \ Ar-X+Mg \xrightarrow{Et_2O} ArMgX & ext{Grignard reagent} \end{aligned}$

Grignard reagent acts s a strong base. Grignard reagent carry out nucleoplilic attack in absence of acidic hydrogen. Grignard reagent form complex with its ether solvent. Complex formation with molecule of ether is an important factor in the formation and stability of Grignard reagent. How many different Grignard reagents when reacts with EtOH, give nbutane as product (excluding stereoisomerism).

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

Answer: B

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73. Match The coloumn I and II. (Matrix)

S E	Cólumn (I)		Column (II)
	Reactant		Product
(a)	$\begin{array}{c} O \\ \parallel \\ PhMgBr+Cl-C-O-Et \\ (cxces) \end{array} \rightarrow$	(p)	Ph – CH ₂ – OH
(b)	$\begin{array}{c} O \\ \parallel \\ PhMgBr+H-C-O-Et \xrightarrow{H^{\oplus}} \end{array}$	(q)	Ph – CH – Ph I OH
(c)	$\begin{array}{c} O\\ \\ PhMgBr + H - C - H \xrightarrow[(excess)]{} H^{\oplus} \end{array}$	(r)	OH Ph — C — Ph Ph
(d)	$\begin{array}{c} O \\ \parallel \\ PhMgBr + CH_3 - C - O - Et \xrightarrow{H^{\oplus}} \end{array}$	(s)	OH Ph — C — Ph CH ₃

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74. Match The coloumn I and II. (Matrix)

-	Column (I) Column (II)				
	Reaction		Reactant		
(a)	$\operatorname{PhMgBr} + (A) \to \frac{1}{\mathrm{H}^2} o 1^{\circ}$ alcohol	(p)	$\begin{array}{c} O & O \\ \parallel & \parallel \\ CH_3 - C - CH_2 - C - CH_3 \end{array}$		
(b)	$PhMgBr + (B) \xrightarrow{H^{\pm}} 2^{o}alcohol$	(q)	$CH_3 - C - CH_3$		
(c)	PhMgBr + (C) $\xrightarrow{H^{\oplus}}$ 3°alcohol	(r)	О СН ₃ – С – Н		
(d)	$PhMgBr + (D) \xrightarrow{H^{\oplus}} \bigcirc$	(s)	О Н – С – Н		

Match the missing reactant A, B, C, D



75. Match The coloumn I and II. (Matrix)

	Column (I)	Column (11)	
Reaction		Møles of PhMgBr used	
(a)	\bigcirc PhMgBr + Et − \bigcirc − C − \bigcirc − Et $\xrightarrow{H^{\oplus}}$ 3°alcohol	(p)	1
(b)	PhMgBr + H O − CH ₂ − C − CH ₃ $\xrightarrow{H^{\oplus}}$ 3° alcohol	(q)	2
(c)	$ \begin{array}{c} & \\ \parallel \\ \mathbb{P}hMgBr + CH_3 - C - CH_3 H^{\oplus} 3^{\circ}alcohol \end{array} $	(r)	3
(d)	$\begin{array}{c} & & & \\ & H \textcircled{O} \\ & H \end{array}{O} \\ & H \textcircled{O} \\ & H \textcircled{O} \\ & H \textcircled{O} \\ & H \end{array}{O} \\ & H \textcircled{O} \\ & H \textcircled{O} \\ & H \end{array}{O} \\ & H \\ &$	(s)	4
		1	

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76. When 20g of a compound (A) $(M. F. = C_4 H_{10} O_4)$ reacts with excess of $CH_3 MgBr$, 14.6 L of CH_4 is obtained at STP. What is structure formula of (A) ?

$$CH_2-OH \ ert$$
 A. $(CH-OH)_2 \ ert$ CH_2-OH



D. Both (a) & (b)

Answer: d





How many geometrical isomer of (X) is possible ?



78. How many isomer of C_4H_8O when reacts with CH_3MgBr followed by acidification to give 2° alcohol (only consider carbonyl isomers) ? (including stereoisomer) Watch Video Solution 79. Total number of RMgX are consumed in the following reaction Cl $\equiv N$ x RMgXWatch Video Solution **80.** How many isomer of $C_4H_{10}O$ reacts with CH_3MgBr to evolve CH_4

gas ? (Excluding stereoisomer)



81. How many carbonyl isomers of $C_5H_{10}O$ which reacts with PhMgBr to

give racemic mixture ?

Watch Video Solution

82. How many moles of Grignard reagent will consume when it reacts with

following compounds?





1. Which combination (s) of alkyl bromide and epoxide can be used to prepare the following product by addition of the Grignard derived from the alkyl bromide to the epoxide ?





Answer: B

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