

India's Number 1 Education App

# **CHEMISTRY**

# **BOOKS - MS CHOUHAN**

# **GRIGNARD REAGENT**

Level 1

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

$$\begin{array}{c}
& CH_3MgI \\
& Br_2O
\end{array}$$

A.

В.



2. Complete the following reaction

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
CH_3 & \xrightarrow{PhMgBr} (P). \text{ Product } (P) \text{ is :} \\
CH_2 - COCH_3 & \\
CH_2 - COCH_3 & \\
COC$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} CH_3 & O \\ & \parallel \\ C-Ph \\ CH_2-COCH_3 \\ O \end{array}$$
 A.

$$\begin{array}{c|c} CH_3O\\ \hline C-Ph\\ CH_2-COCH_3\\ \hline O\\ \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} \operatorname{CH_3} & \operatorname{Ph} \\ & \parallel \\ \operatorname{CH_2} - \operatorname{COCH_3} \\ & \parallel \end{array}$$

В.

D.

# **Answer: D**



Reaction- 1; 
$$\begin{array}{c} \text{SH} & \text{OH} \\ \text{C-Cl} \\ \text{C-Cl} \\ \text{C-H}_3 \\ \text{OH} \\ \text{C-CH}_3 \\ \text{CH}_3 \\ \text{CH}_3$$

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

A. 1.5

3.

- B. 2
- C. 2.5
- D. 3

#### **Answer: B**



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**4.** In which of the following reaction  $2^{\circ}$  alcohol is obtained as a product ?

D. 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  $CH_3OCOOCH_3$ ?

A. 
$$CH_3-\stackrel{|}{C}-Ph$$
 $Ph$ 
 $OH$ 
 $OH$ 
 $OH$ 
 $OH$ 
 $OH$ 

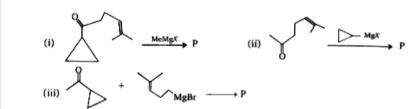
C. 
$$Ph-\stackrel{|}{\overset{|}{C}}-Ph$$
 $\stackrel{|}{\overset{|}{O}}$ 
D.  $CH_3-\stackrel{|}{\overset{|}{C}}-Ph$ 

# Answer: C



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



A. (i) and (ii)

B. (ii) and (iii)

C. (i) and (iii)

D. (i), (ii) and (iii)

# Answer: D

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

A. A) 
$$CH_3-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_3 \xrightarrow{|I|} CH_3MgI \xrightarrow{H_3O^{\oplus}} \xrightarrow{H_3O^{\oplus}} CH_2-CH_2$$

B. B)  $\qquad \qquad CH_3-CH_3 \xrightarrow{Et_2O} \xrightarrow{Et_2O} \xrightarrow{CH_3MgI} \xrightarrow{H_3O^{\oplus}} CH_3-CH_3-CH_2-C=N \xrightarrow{CH_3MgI} \xrightarrow{Et_2O} \xrightarrow{H_3O^{\oplus}} \xrightarrow{CH_3MgI} \xrightarrow{H_3O^{\oplus}} \xrightarrow{CH_3MgI} \xrightarrow{H_3O^{\oplus}} \xrightarrow{CH_3MgI} \xrightarrow{H_3O^{\oplus}} \xrightarrow{CH_3MgI} \xrightarrow{H_3O^{\oplus}} \xrightarrow{CH_3MgI} \xrightarrow{CH_3MgI} \xrightarrow{H_3O^{\oplus}} \xrightarrow{CH_3MgI} \xrightarrow{CH_3M$ 

**Answer: C** 



$$CO_2CH_3 \xrightarrow{x \ CH_3Mgl} \xrightarrow{H^+} C(CH_3)_2; Dimethyl \ phthalate$$

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

is:

8.

A. A) 2

B. B) 3

C. C) 4

D. D) 5

#### **Answer: C**



9.  $Ph-C-CH_3 \ | \ CH_2-CH_3$ 

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

A. A) 
$$PhMgBr+2$$
 -butanone  $\longrightarrow \atop NH_4Cl$ 

B. B) 
$$EtMgBr + Ph - \overset{O}{C} - CH_3 \xrightarrow[NH_4Cl]{}$$

C. C) 
$$CH_{3}MgBr+Ph-\stackrel{O}{C}-Et \stackrel{O}{\underset{NH_{4}Cl}{\longrightarrow}}$$

D. D) 
$$EtMgBr+Ph-\stackrel{O}{C}-CH_2-CH_3 \stackrel{O}{\underset{NH_4Cl}{\longrightarrow}}$$

# Answer: D



A. 
$$CH_3 - \overset{||}{C} - O - Et$$

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

 $\mathsf{C.}\,CH_3-\stackrel{|}{\stackrel{}{C}}-CH_3$ 

D. 
$$CH_3-CH_2-CH_3$$

# **Answer: C**

11.

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excess

OH

Ph

B.  $Ph-\stackrel{|}{C}-Ph$ 

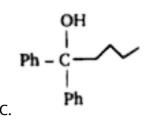
Complete

the

 $\xrightarrow{H^*}$  (A). Product (A) is :

following

reaction



D.



**12.** Complete the following reaction

$$\begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ \hline C - \text{NOCH}_3 + \frac{\text{CH}_3 \text{MgBr}}{\text{Methyl magnesium bromide 75 equivalent}} \xrightarrow{5\%, \text{HCl}} & (P) \text{ . Product } (P) \text{ is :} \\ \hline \text{N-Methoxy-N-methyl} \end{array}$$

A. 
$$Ph-egin{pmatrix}OH&/C&-Ph&/C&-Ph&/OH&/C&-C&-CH_3$$
 B.  $Ph-C&-CH_3$ 

 $CH_3$ 

benzamide 1-equivalent

C. 
$$Ph - \overset{O}{\overset{||}{C}} - CH$$



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# 13. Point out the incorrect synthesis:

A.

В.

$$PhMgBr + \xrightarrow{(1)} QH_2 \xrightarrow{CH_2} Ph - CH_2 - CH_2 - OH$$
C.

D. 
$$PhMgBr+rac{(1)\,HCHO}{(2)\,H^+}\,Ph-CH_2-OH$$



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$$\begin{array}{c}
O \\
\downarrow | \\
C - O - H \xrightarrow{NaHCO_3} (A) \xrightarrow{(i) PhMgBr} (B) \\
CH_3 - S - O - H \xrightarrow{NaHCO_3} (C) \xrightarrow{(i) PhMgBr} (D) \\
CH_3 - S - O - H \xrightarrow{NaHCO_3} (C) \xrightarrow{(i) PhMgBr} (D)
\end{array}$$

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

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

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

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

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

#### Answer: C



, Product

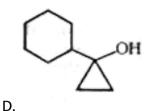
(A) in this sequence is:

A.

15.

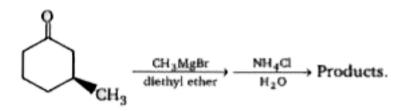
В.

C.





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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



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

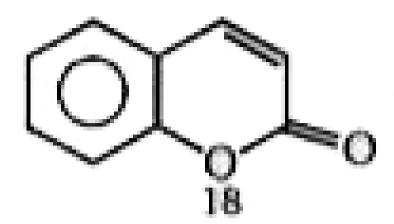
Α

В.

D. All of these

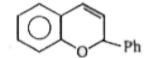
**Answer: D** 





18.

$$rac{(1)\,2PhMgBr}{(2)\,H_2O}$$
  $A \stackrel{H_2SO_4}{ o}$   $(B)$ , Product (B) in this reaction is :



A.

В.

C.

D.



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

A.

Β.

D. 
$$PH-O-\overset{\circ}{C}-O-H$$

#### Answer: D



**20.** A student was carrying out a Grignard reacton 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 acetate
- C. absolute alcohol
- D. benzene

**Answer: D** 



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

A. 3 equivalent

21.

- B. 4 equivalent
- C. 5 equivalent
- D. 6 equivalent

#### **Answer: C**



22.

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

correct product obtained.

A.

C.

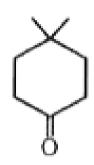
В.

# **Answer: B**

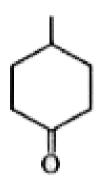
D.



**23.** Which of the following gives two isomers of  $3\,^\circ$  alcohol, when treated with phenyl magnesium bromide ?



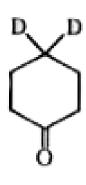
A.



В.



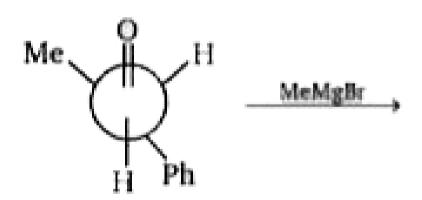
C.



D.



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24. Product of

the reation is:

$$H \xrightarrow{Me} H$$

$$OH$$

В.

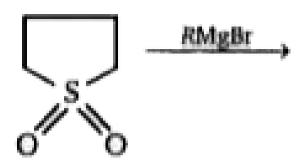
A.

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. None of these

# **Answer: C**





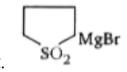
The product of the reaction is :

25.

Product,

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

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



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

#### **Answer: C**



26. When carboxylic acid reacts with organolithium reagents to give

ketones, side reaction sometines occur. For example,

 $CH_3$  $\stackrel{(x)\ CH_3Li}{\longrightarrow} \stackrel{NH_4Cl}{\longrightarrow} HOCH_2CH_2CHCH_2$ tetrahydro furan  $\stackrel{}{\longrightarrow} H_2$  Compound A 63  $HOCH_2CH_2\dot{C}HCH_2CH_2\dot{C}OH$ Compound A 63

Value of (x) in above reaction is:

A. 2

C. 4

B. 3

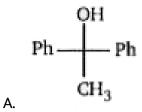
D. 5

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 by acidification?



В.

C.

# Answer: D



$$(i) \xrightarrow{MeMgl} (A) \xrightarrow{H'} (B);$$

$$(ii) \text{ NH}_{4}CI \xrightarrow{} (A) \xrightarrow{\Delta} (B);$$

Product (B) of the above reaction is:

28.

#### **Answer: D**

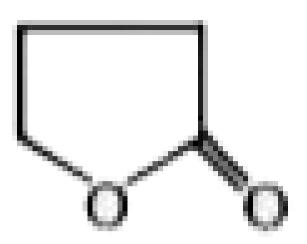


29. The reaction of elemental sulphur with Grignard reagent followed by
acidification leads to the formation of

- A. mercaptan
- B. sulphoxide
- C. thioether
- D. sulphonic acid

#### **Answer: A**





30.

 $MgBrCH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2MgBr \xrightarrow{(i)\,THF}$  product, Product of the reaction is :

A. 
$$HO-\left(CH_{2}
ight)_{3}-\overset{O}{C}-CH_{2}-CH_{2}-CH_{3}$$

D.



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31.

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 :

$$\begin{array}{c}
\text{Cl} \\
& \text{Mg} \\
& \text{Et}_2\text{O}
\end{array}$$

$$(A) \xrightarrow{1.\text{CH}_2\text{O}} (B)$$

∕\_\_\_O⊦



D.

В.

**Answer: B** 



**33.** Which of the following compound is not a suitable solvent for Grignard reaction ?

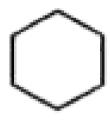


A.



B. (1, 4-dioxane)

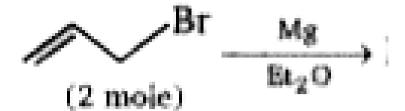
 $\mathsf{C.}\,CH_3-O-CH_2-CH_2-O-CH_3$ 



**Answer: D** 

D.





**34.** 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?

$$\textbf{A.} \quad \text{CH}_{3} \text{CH}_{2} \text{MgBr} + \text{CH}_{2} - \text{CH}_{2} \xrightarrow{\text{Ex}_{2}\text{O}} \xrightarrow{\text{H}_{3}\text{O} \oplus}$$

$$\mathsf{B.}\,CH_3CH_2CH_2MgBr \xrightarrow[Et_2O]{CO_2} \xrightarrow[Et_2O]{H_3O^{\oplus}}$$

$$\mathsf{C.}\,CH_3MgBr+CH_3-\overset{O}{C}-CH_3\overset{Et_2O}{\longrightarrow}\overset{H_3O^{\oplus}}{\longrightarrow}$$

D. 
$$CH_3CH_2MgBr+CH_3-\overset{O}{C}-H\overset{Et_2O}{\longrightarrow}\overset{H_3O^\oplus}{\longrightarrow}$$

#### **Answer: C**



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

$$CH_3-C\equiv N \stackrel{CH_3MgI}{\underset{Et_2O}{
ightarrow}} \stackrel{H_3O^\oplus}{\longrightarrow}$$

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

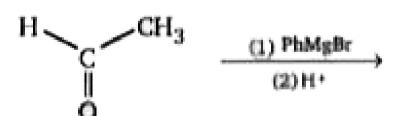
C. 
$$CH_3 - \overset{|}{C} - CH_3$$

D. 
$$CH_3-CH_2-\overset{ec{|}}{C}-OH_3$$

#### **Answer: C**



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37. Products,

Products obtained in this reaction are:

A. diastereomers

B. racemic

C. pure enantiomer

D. meso

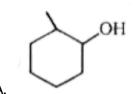
#### **Answer: B**



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

be





В.

C. 
$$CH_3-\stackrel{|}{C}-\left(CH_2
ight)_4-CH_3$$

**Answer: B** 



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$$C - Ph \xrightarrow{(1) PhMgBr/CuCl} (A);$$

$$C_{19}H_{3e}O;$$

**39.** , A will be :

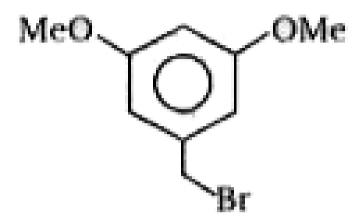
В.

C.

D.

#### **Answer: B**





40.

$$\xrightarrow[\text{(n-Bu=n-butyl group)}]{} \text{Product of the reaction will be :}$$

A.

В.

C.

**Answer: A** 



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$$CI-C-O-Me \rightarrow (?);$$
, Product

of this reaction is:

A.

В.

41.





Answer: B

D.



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

A. 
$$CH_3 - \overset{O}{C} - CH_2 - \overset{O}{C} - CH_3$$

$$O^{\Theta} M_{\,g}^{\oplus} Br \quad O \\ | \quad | \quad | \quad |$$
B.  $CH_3 - C - CH_2 - C - CH_3$ 
 $| \quad CH_3$ 

C. 
$$CH_3-\overset{O}{C}-\overset{ ext{e}}{C}H_2-CO_2Et$$
  $\overset{O}{\overset{ ext{m}}{M}gBr}$  O.  $CH_2^--\overset{ ext{e}}{C}-CH_2-CO_2Et$ 

#### **Answer: C**

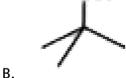


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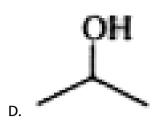
# **43.** $CH_{3}MgBr+Et-O-\overset{\circ}{C}-O-Et \xrightarrow[(2)H^{\oplus}]{}(A)$ , Product A is :



JOH.







#### **Answer: B**



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- **44.** For the sequence of reactions,  $A \xrightarrow[\text{ether}]{C_2H_5MgI} B \xrightarrow[\text{ether}]{H_2O/H^+}$  tert-Pentyl alcohol. The compound A in the sequence is :
  - A. 2-Butanone
  - B. Acetaldehyde
  - C. Acetone
  - D. Propanal

#### Answer: C



45.

$$PhMgBr+CH_{3}-CN \xrightarrow[H_{3}O^{\oplus}]{O} (A)Ph-\overset{O}{C}-O-H \xrightarrow{(1) ext{ excess } CH_{3}-Li} (A)$$

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

A. 
$$Ph-\stackrel{OH}{\overset{|}{C}}_{CH_2}$$

B. Ph-CHO

C. 
$$Ph-\overset{O}{C}-CH_3$$

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

#### Answer: C



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

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

B. 
$$Br - Mg - CH_2 - CH_2 - SH$$

C. 
$$BrMg - CH_2 - CH_2 - NH_2$$

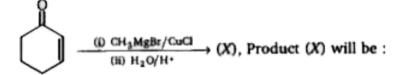
D. 
$$BrMg-CH_2-CH_2-N_-CH_3$$

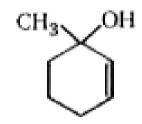
#### **Answer: D**



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#### 47. In the reaction sequence:





A.

В.

C.

#### **Answer: B**

D.



**48.** 
$$(C_2H_5O)_2CO \xrightarrow[H_3O^+]{CH_3MgBr\,(\, ext{excess}\,)} A.$$
 A (alcohol) can also be obtained by :

A. 
$$CH_{3}CH_{2}CHO \xrightarrow[H_{3}O^{+}]{CH_{3}MgBr\,(\,2mol\,)}{H_{3}O^{+}}$$

$$\mathsf{B.}\,CH_3COC_2H_5 \xrightarrow[H_3O^+]{CH_3MgBr(2mol)} \xrightarrow[H_3O^+]{O} \\ \mathsf{C.}\,CH_3CCH_3 \xrightarrow[H_3O^+]{CH_3MgBr(1mol)} \\ \mathsf{D.}\,\mathsf{as}\,\mathsf{in}\,\mathsf{(b)}\,\mathsf{and}\,\mathsf{(c)}$$

#### Answer: D



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

2 moles of  $CH_3MgBr$  after hydrolysis is :

A. 
$$C_3H_7COCH_3$$

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 Gridnard reagent ?

A.  $CH_3CH_2OH$ 

B.  $CH_3CHO$ 

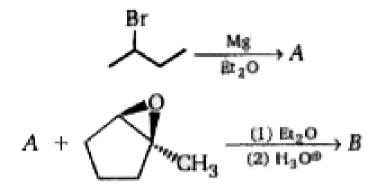
 $\mathsf{C}.\,CH_3COCH_3$ 

D.  $CH_3CO_2CH_3$ 

**Answer: A** 



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



A.

В.

C.

#### **Answer: A**

D.



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

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

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

C. 
$$CH_3MgI+C_6H_5CH_2\overset{\mid\ \mid}{C}CH_3$$

D. 
$$C_6H_5MgCl+CH_3CCH_2CH_2CH_3$$

#### Answer: A

53. What is the product of the following reaction?

$$O + 2CH_3MgBr \xrightarrow{1. \text{ diethyl ether}} Product$$

 $CH_3$ 

A. 
$$HO-CHCH_2CH_2CH_2CH-OH_{CH_3}$$

B. 
$$CH_3OCH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2CHCH_3$$

D. 
$$HOCH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2CHOCH_3$$

#### **Answer: C**

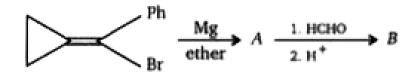


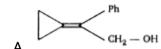
**54.** Complete

the

following

reaction





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

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

D. 
$$Ph-CH_2-C\equiv C-CH_2-CH_2-OH$$

#### **Answer: B**



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

A.  $CH_3CH_2CH_2MgBr$  (2 moles) + formaldehyde  $(H_2C=O)$  in diethyl ether followed by  $H_3O^+$  .

B.  $CH_3CH_2CH_2MgBr \;\;$  + butanol  $\;\; (CH_3CH_2CH_2CH=O) \;\;$  ir diethyl ether followed by  $H_3O^+$ 

C.  $CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2MgBr$  + acetone  $\left[\left(CH_3\right)_2C=O\right]$  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**





**56.** Comment

on stereochemistry of products :

A. diastereomers

B. racemic

C. single stereoisomer

D. meso

Answer: A



$$CH_2-OH$$
  $|$  57.  $CH-OH+CH_3MgBr
ightarrow xCH_4$   $|$   $|$   $CH_2-SH$ 

What is the value of x in the above reaction?

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

#### Answer: C



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**58.** 0.40 g 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) given pentan-1-ol. The correct structure of (A) is :

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

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

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

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

#### **Answer: C**



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$$extbf{59.} \ CH_3 - CH = CH_2 \xrightarrow[ ext{h v (low conc.})]{Br_2} \xrightarrow[ ext{Dry ether}]{Hg} \xrightarrow[ ext{CH}_3 - C - CH_3]{ec{ec{l}} - CH_3} \xrightarrow[ ext{Mu}]{H^+} (X)$$

End product (X) of the above reaction is:

A. 
$$CH_2 = CH - CH_2 - \stackrel{ert_1}{C} - CH_3$$

B. 
$$H_2C=CH-CH= {\scriptsize C\atop CH_3\atop OH}-CH_3$$

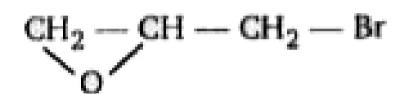
C. 
$$H_2C=CH-CH_2-\stackrel{|}{\underset{CH_3}{C}}-CH_3$$

D. 
$$H_2C=CH-CH_2-CH-CH_2-OH$$
  $|$   $CH_3$ 

**Answer: B** 



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60.

$$\stackrel{Mg}{\longrightarrow}$$
  $(A)\stackrel{CH_3I}{\longrightarrow}(B),$  Product (B) is :

A. 
$$CH_2 - CH - CH_2 - CH_3$$

$$\mathsf{B.}\,CH_3-O-CH_2-CH_2-CH_3$$

$$\mathsf{C.}\,H_2C=CH-CH_2-O-CH_3$$

$$H_2C - CH - CH_3$$

D.



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

Which of the following compounds can be A?

A

B.

#### **Answer: D**

D.

C.



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#### **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. 
$$H_2C=CHCH_2CC_6H_5$$

B. 
$$H_2C=CHCH_2NHCC_6H_5$$

C. 
$$H_2C=CHCH_2CHC_6H_5$$

D. 
$$H_2C=CHCH_2CHC_6H_5$$

#### **Answer: A**



63.

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$$Cl$$
 $CH_3MgBr$ 
 $Cl$ 

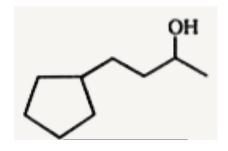
(Consider all steps and intermediate) correct statement is :

- A. Nucleophilic addition
- B. Nucleophilic substitution reaction
- C. Product obtained is chiral
- D. All

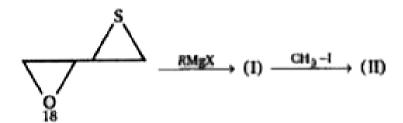
#### **Answer: D**

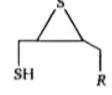


**64.** Which combination (s) of alkyl bromide and epoxide can be used to prepare the following product by addition of the Grignard reagent derived from the alkyl bromide to the epoxide?



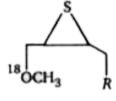
**65.** What will be the final major product?



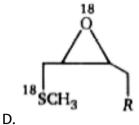




В.



C.



**Answer: C** 



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**66.** Give the expected product of the following reaction.

В.

C.

D.

**Answer: D** 



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#### **Level 2 Comprehension**

1. Grignard reagent is usually prepared by

$$R-X+Mg \stackrel{Et_2O}{\longrightarrow} RMgX \hspace{0.5cm} ext{Grignard reagent}$$

$$Ar-X+Mg \stackrel{Et_2O}{\longrightarrow} ArMgX \hspace{5mm} ext{Grignard reagent}$$

Grignard reagent acts as a strong base. Grignard reagent carry out nucleophilic attack in absence of acidic hydrogen. Grignard reagent form complex with its ether solvent. Complex formation with molecular 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. 
$$R-Cl>R-Br>R-I$$

B. 
$$R-Br>R-Cl>R-I$$

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

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

#### **Answer: C**



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#### 2. Grignard reagent is usually prepared by

$$R-X+Mg \xrightarrow{Et_2O} RMgX$$
 Grignard reagent

$$Ar-X+Mg \stackrel{Et_2O}{\longrightarrow} ArMgX \hspace{0.5cm} ext{Grignard reagent}$$

Grignard reagent acts as a strong base. Grignard reagent carry out nucleophilic attack in absence of acidic hydrogen. Grignard reagent form complex with its ether solvent. Complex formation with molecular 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. 
$$HC \equiv CH$$

B. 
$$R-OH$$

$$\mathsf{C.}\,R-CO_2H$$

D. All of these

#### Answer: D



#### 3. Grignard reagent is usually prepared by

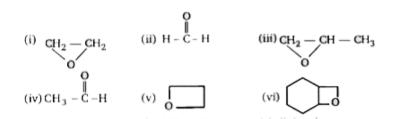
$$R-X+Mg \stackrel{Et_2O}{\longrightarrow} RMgX \hspace{0.5cm} ext{Grignard reagent}$$

$$Ar-X+Mg \stackrel{Et_2O}{\longrightarrow} ArMgX \hspace{0.5cm} ext{Grignard reagent}$$

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

reagent.

Which of the following reactants give perimary 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, iv, iii, vi

#### **Answer: A**



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4. Grignard reagent is usually prepared by

 $R-X+Mg \stackrel{Et_2O}{\longrightarrow} RMgX \hspace{0.5cm} ext{Grignard reagent}$ 

 $Ar - X + Mg \xrightarrow{Et_2O} ArMgX$  Grignard reagent

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

$$Cl-Cl-Cl-Cl$$
  $\stackrel{(1)\,xRMgX}{\longrightarrow} 3^\circ$  alcohol. Value of x is :

C. 4

B. 3

D. 5

#### Answer: B



### 5. Grignard reagent is usually prepared by

$$R-X+Mg \stackrel{Et_2O}{\longrightarrow} RMgX \hspace{0.5cm} ext{Grignard reagent}$$

$$Ar - X + Mg \xrightarrow{Et_2O} ArMgX$$
 Grignard reagent

Grignard reagent acts as a strong base. Grignard reagent carry out

nucleophilic attack in absence of acidic hydrogen. Grignard reagent form complex with its ether solvent. Complex formation with molecular of

ether is an important factor in the formation and stability of Grignard reagent.

$$H-O-CH_2-CH_2-C-O-Et ag{(1)\,xPhMgBr}_{(2)\,H^+} HO-CH_2-C-Ph$$
 , Value of x is :

## B. 3

C. 4

## D. 5

## Answer: B

**6.** Grignard reagent is usually prepared by

$$R-X+Mg \stackrel{Et_2O}{\longrightarrow} RMgX \hspace{0.5cm} ext{Grignard reagent}$$

$$Ar-X+Mg \stackrel{Et_2O}{\longrightarrow} ArMgX \hspace{0.5cm} ext{Grignard reagent}$$

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

Which of the following Grignard reagents is not possible?

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

$$\mathsf{B.}\,HO-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2MgBr$$

$$\mathsf{C.}\,NH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2MgBr$$

D. All of these

#### Answer: D



**7.** Grignard reagent is usually prepared by

 $R-X+Mg \xrightarrow{Et_2O} RMgX$  Grignard reagent

 $Ar-X+Mg \stackrel{Et_2O}{\longrightarrow} ArMgX \hspace{5mm} ext{Grignard reagent}$ 

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

How many different Grignard reagents when react with EtOH, give n-butane as product (excluding stereoisomerism).

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

#### 8. Match the column I and II. (Matrix)

	Column (I)		Column (II)		
Reactant		Product			
(a)	O     PhMgBr+Cl-C-O-Et     (excess)	(p)	Ph – CH <sub>2</sub> – OH		
(b)	O     PhMgBr+ H − C − O − Et − H <sup>⊕</sup>	(q)	Ph – CH – Ph OH		
(c)	O     PhMgBr+ H−C−H — H®→	(r)	OH 		
(d)	$\begin{array}{c} O \\   \\   \\   \\ (excess) \end{array} \rightarrow C - O - Et \xrightarrow{H^{\oplus}} $	(s)	$\begin{array}{c} \text{OH} \\ \downarrow \\ \text{Ph} - \stackrel{\downarrow}{\text{G}} - \text{Ph} \\ \downarrow \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$		

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#### 9. Match the column I and II. (Matrix)

Column (I) Reaction		Column (II) Reactant		
(b)	PhMgBr + (B) → H <sup>®</sup> → 2°alcohol	(q)	CH <sub>3</sub> - C - CH <sub>3</sub>	
(c)	PhMgBr + (C) → 3°alcohol	(r)	O    CH <sub>3</sub> - C - H	
(d)	$PhMgBr + (D) \xrightarrow{H^{\oplus}}$	(s)	O    H-C-H	



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#### 10. Match the column I and II. (Matrix)

	Column (I)		Column (II)	
Reaction		Moles of PhMgBr used		
(a)	PhMgBr + Et - O - C - O - Et $\xrightarrow{H^{\oplus}}$ 3°alcohol	(p)	1	
(ь)	PhMgBr + HO – CH <sub>2</sub> – C – CH <sub>3</sub> $\xrightarrow{H^{\oplus}}$ 3° alcohol	(q)	2	
(c)	PhMgBr + CH <sub>3</sub> - C - CH <sub>3</sub> $\xrightarrow{\text{H}^{\oplus}}$ 3°alcohol	(r)	3	
(d)	PhMgBr + HO C − Cl H⊕ 3°alcohol	(s)	4	



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**11.** When 20 gof a compound(A)=M.  $F.=C_4H_{10}O_4$  reacts with excess of  $CH_3MgBr$ ,14.6L of  $CH_4$  is obtained at STP`. What is structural formula of (A)?

A. 
$$(CH-OH)_2$$

$$CH_2-OH$$

$$CH_2OH$$

$$B. \ HO-CH_2-C-CH_2OH$$

$$OH$$

$$OH$$

$$C.$$
D. Both (a) & (b)

 $CH_2 - OH$ 

## **Answer: D**



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**Level 2 Subjective Problems** 

How many geometrical isomer of (X) is possible?



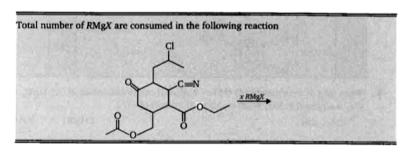
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**2.** How many isomer of  $C_4H_8O$  when reacts with  $CH_3MgBr$  followed by acidification to give  $2^\circ$  alcohol (only consider carbonyl isomers) ? (including stereoisomer)



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3. Total number of RMgX are consumed in the following reaction



4. How many isomers of  $C_4H_{10}O$  reacts with  $CH_3MgBr$  to evolve  $CH_4$ 

**4.** How many isomers of  $C_4H_{10}O$  reacts with  $CH_3MgBr$  to evolve  $CH_4$  gas ? (Excluding stereoisomer)

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

#### Answer: 4



**5.** How many carbonyl isomers of  $C_5H_{10}O$  which reacts with PhMgBr to give racemic mixture ?



**6.** How many moles of Grignard reagent will consume when it reacts with following compound ?

