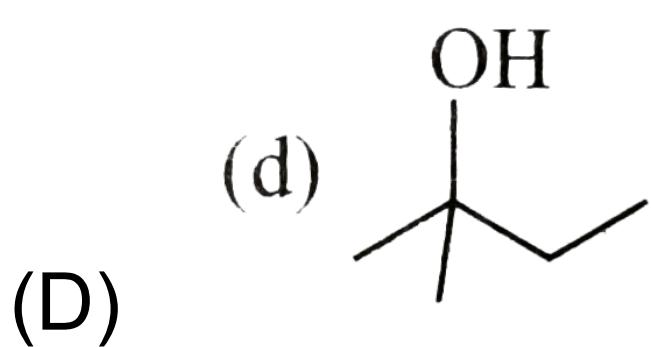
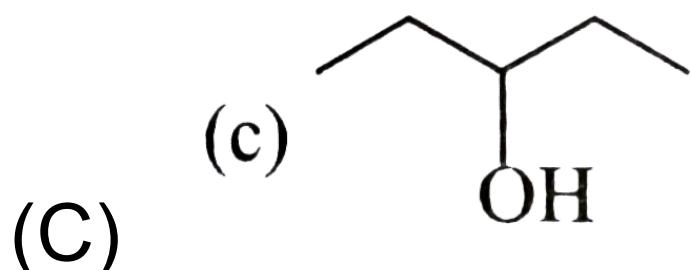
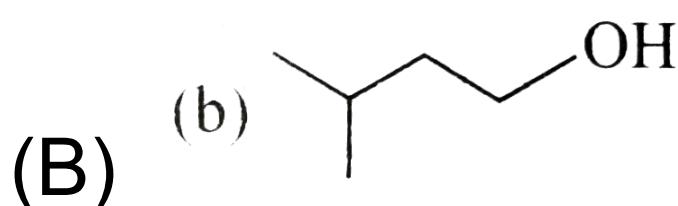
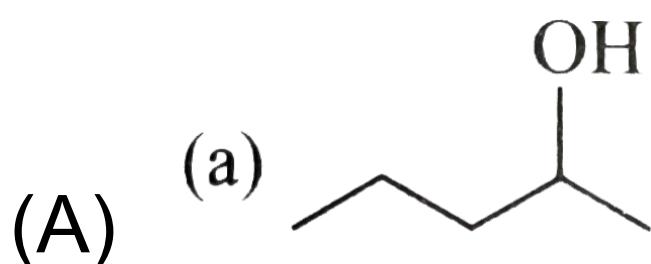


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Q-1 - 12774774

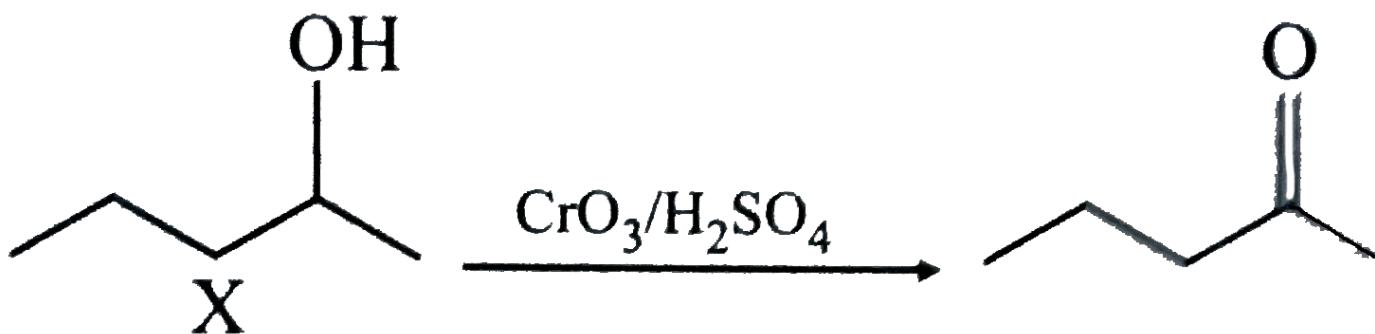
An optically active compound molecular formal $C_5H_{12}O(X)$. X
oxidation with CrO_3 / H_2SO_4 given an actiral $C_5H_{10}O$. Hence , X
could be



CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:

oxidation of X giving ketone as well as X is chiral, it must be a secondary alcohol with α chiral carbon.



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Q-2 - 12774775

When $CH_2 = CHOOH$ is reduced with $LiAlH_4$, the compound obtained is

(A) $CH_3CH_2CH_2OH$

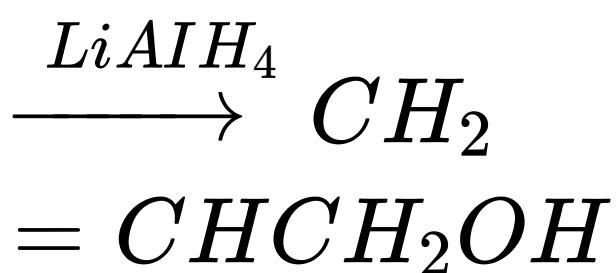
(B) CH_3CH_2CHO

(C) CH_3CH_2COOH

(D) $CH_2 = CHCH_2OH$

CORRECT ANSWER: D

SOLUTION:



Double bond is not affected.

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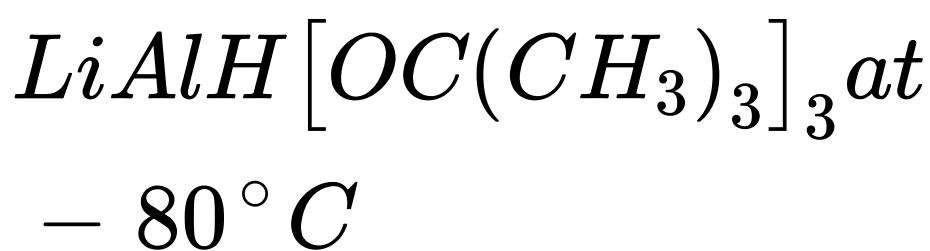
Q-3 - 12774776

Which reagent below cannot be reduced with an acid chloride to an aldehyde?

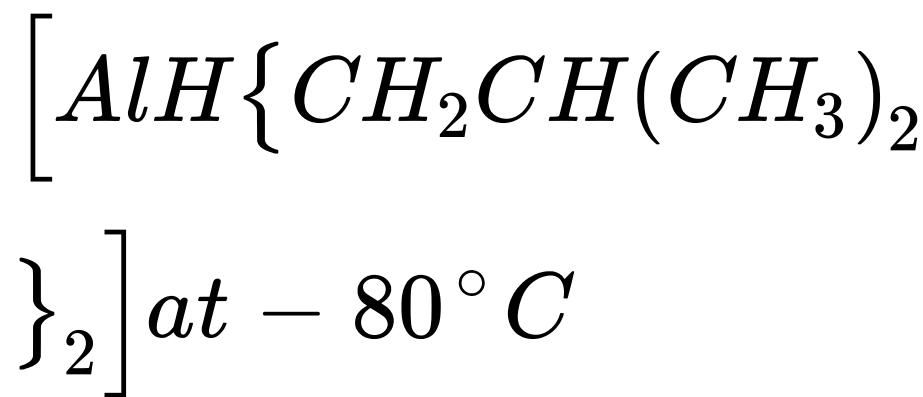
(A) $Pd / BaSO_4$

(B) Na / C_2H_5OH

(C)



(D)



CORRECT ANSWER: B

SOLUTION:

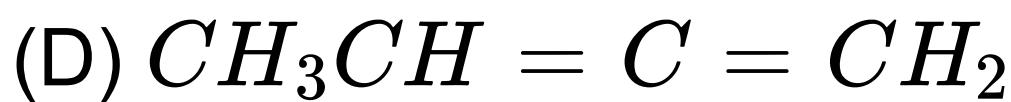
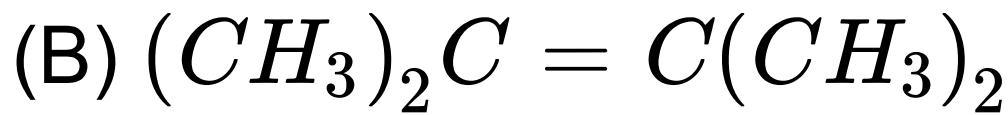
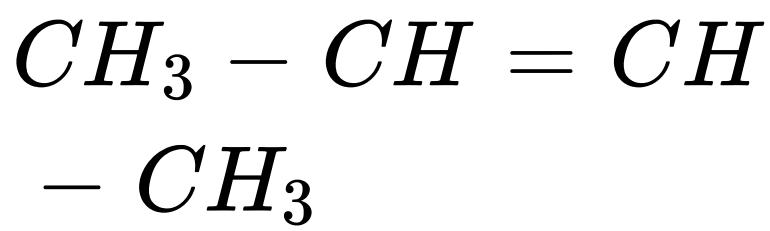
Na / C_2H_5OH further reduces to alcohols.

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Q-4 - 12774780

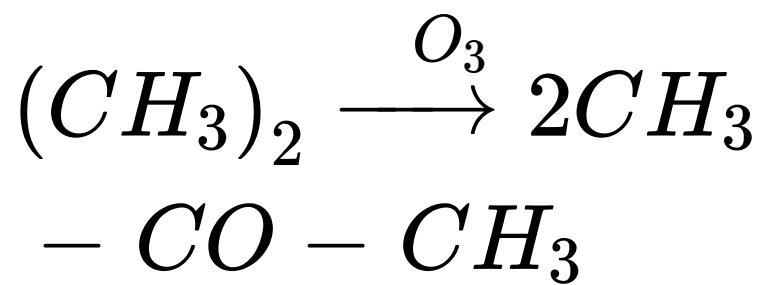
Compound which gives acetone on ozonolysis

(A)



CORRECT ANSWER: B

SOLUTION:



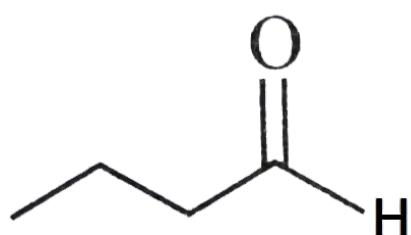
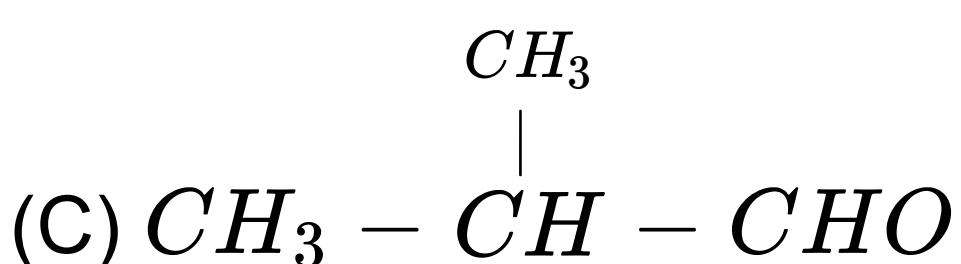
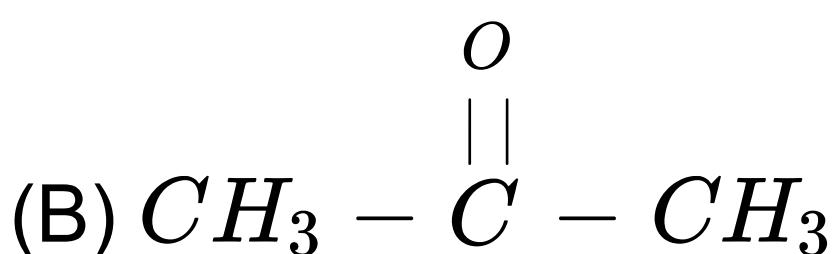
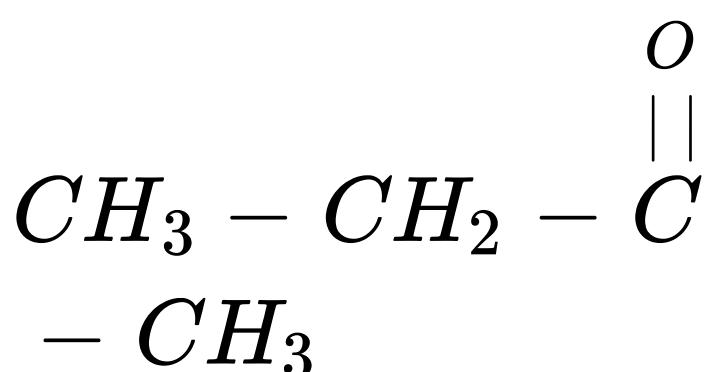
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Q-5 - 12774781

A hydrocarbon X has molecular formula C_5H_{10} . X on treatment with B_2H_6 in $H_2O_2 / NaOH$ gives an optically active $C_5H_{12}O$ which on treatment with $CrO_3 / HCl / \text{pyridine}$ gives $C_5H_{10}O$

which is still chiral. Which of the following can be a product of reductive ozonolysis of X?

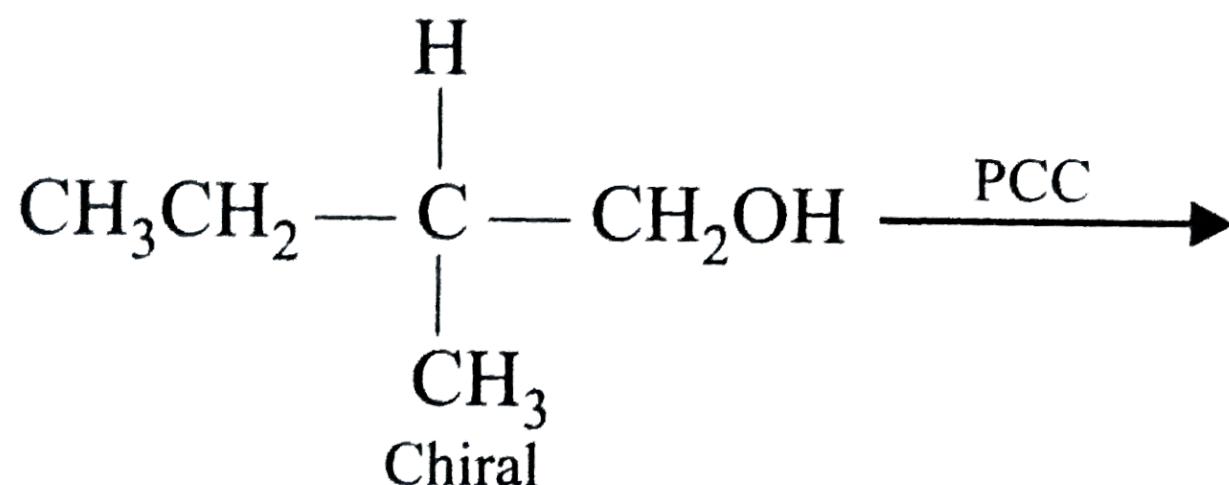
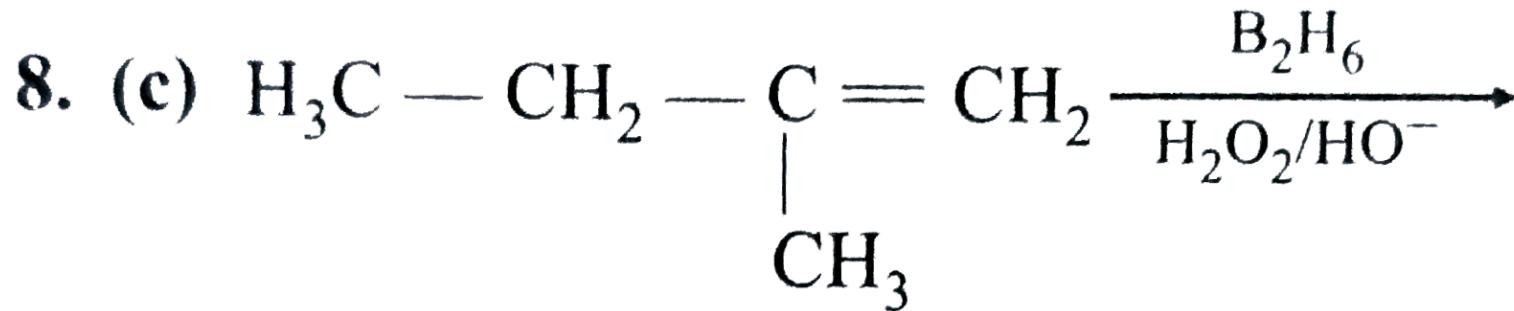
(A)



(D)

CORRECT ANSWER: C

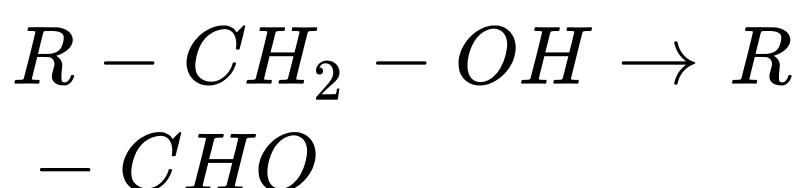
SOLUTION:



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Q-6 - 12774782

The most suitable reagent for the conversion of



is

(A) $KMnO_4$

(B) $K_2Cr_2O_7$

(C) CrO_3

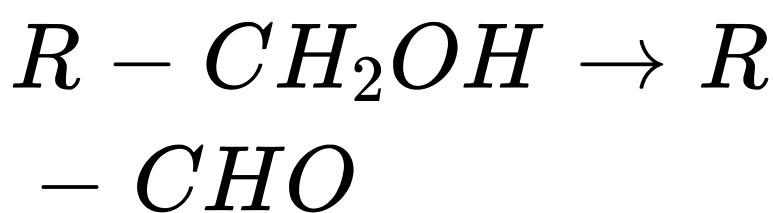
(D) PCC [Pyridinium chlorochromate]

CORRECT ANSWER: B

SOLUTION:

Mild oxidizing agents like *PCC* [Pyridinium chlorochromate] are particularly used for the conversion

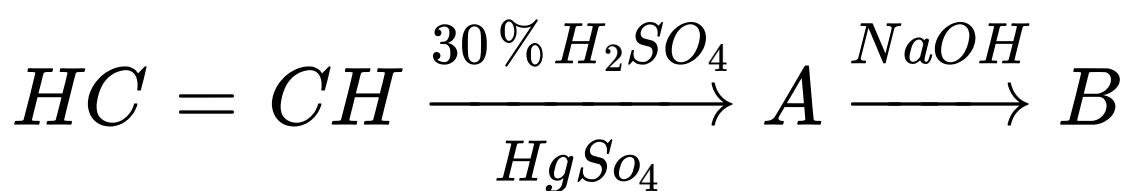
of



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Q-7 - 12774783

Predict the product 'B' in the sequence of reaction

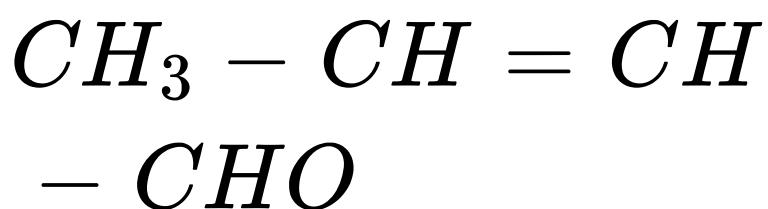


(A) CH_3COONa

(B) CH_3COOH

(C) CH_3CHO

(D)



CORRECT ANSWER: D

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Q-8 - 12774784



:

The above reaction is called

(A) Reimer - Tiemann reaction

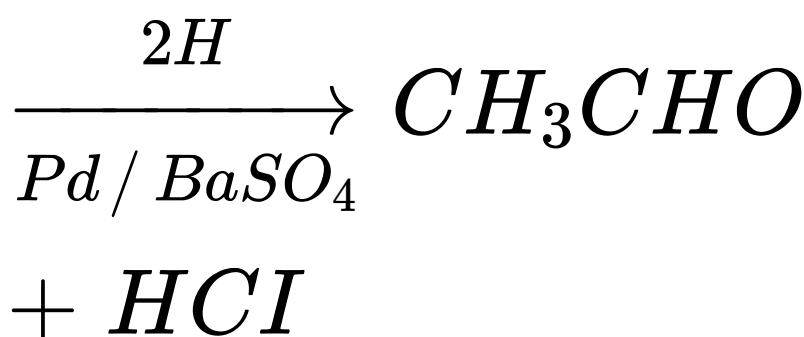
(B) Cannizaro reaction

(C) Rosenmund reaction

(D) Reformatsky reaction

CORRECT ANSWER: C

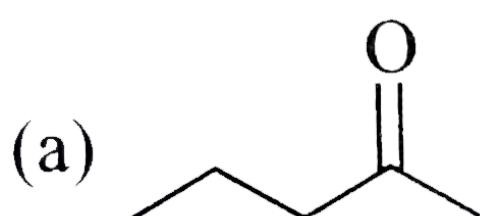
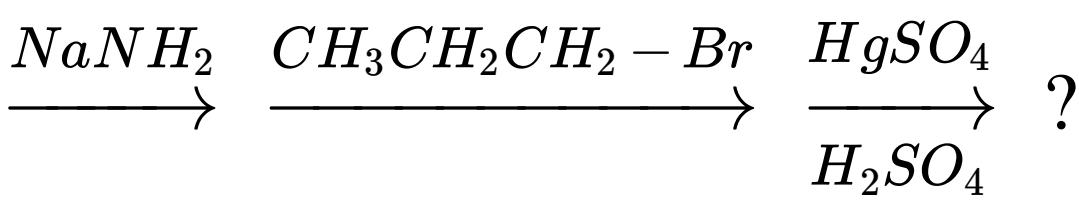
SOLUTION:



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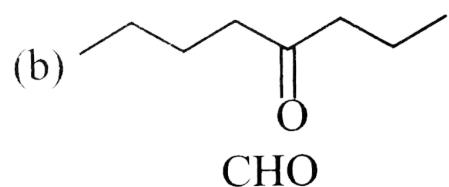
Q-9 - 12774785

What is the final major product of the following reaction

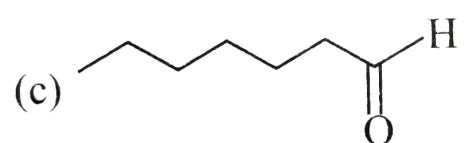


(A)

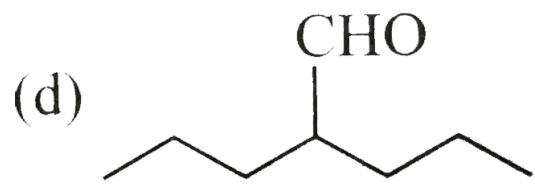
(B)



(C)



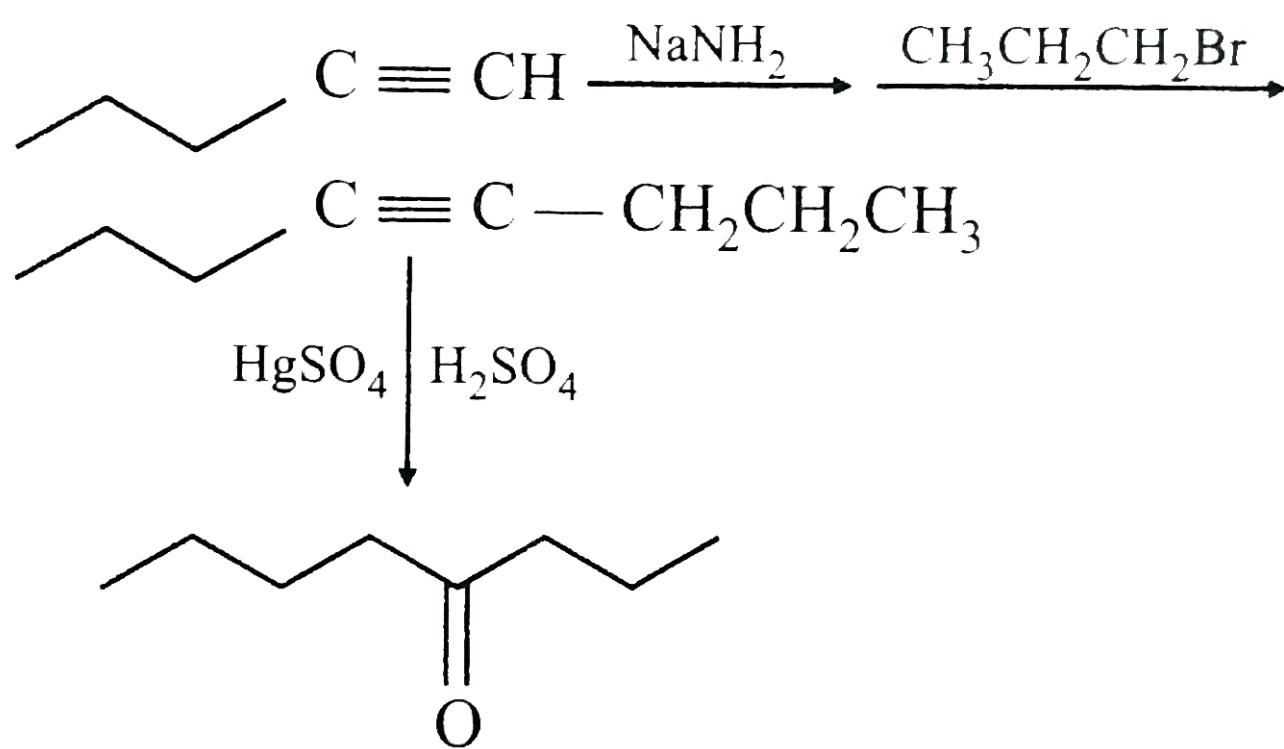
(D)



CORRECT ANSWER: B

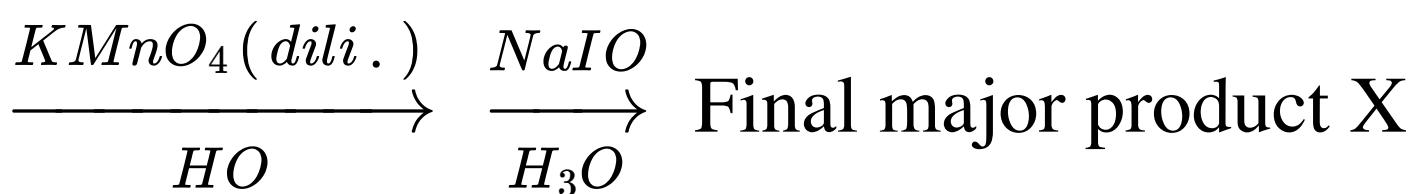
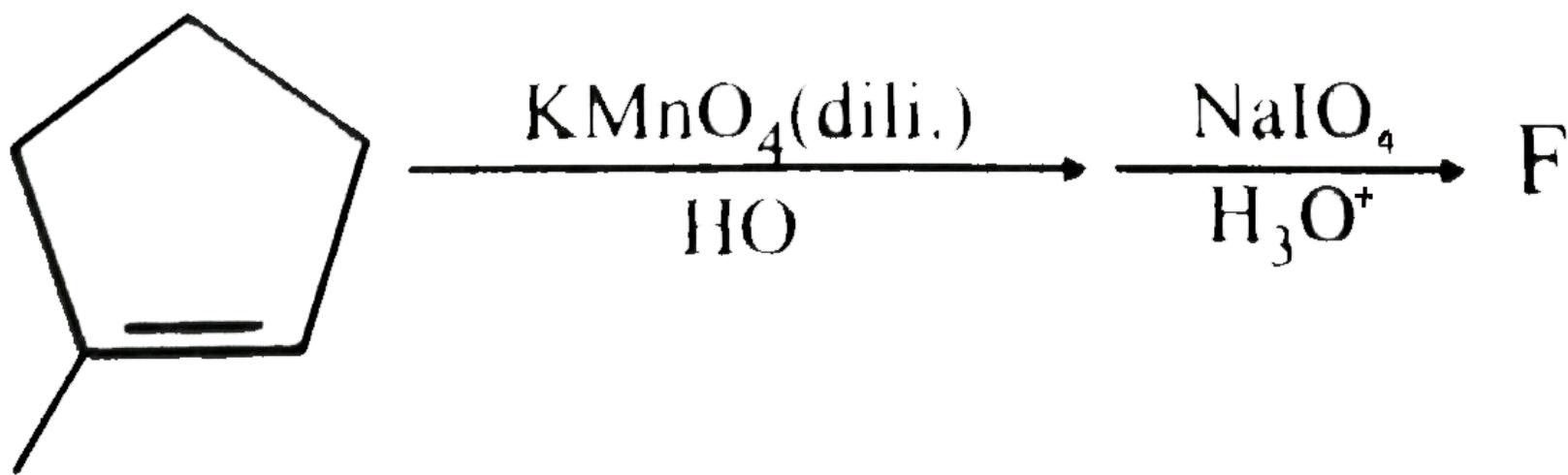
SOLUTION:

12. (b)



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Consider the following reaction sequence



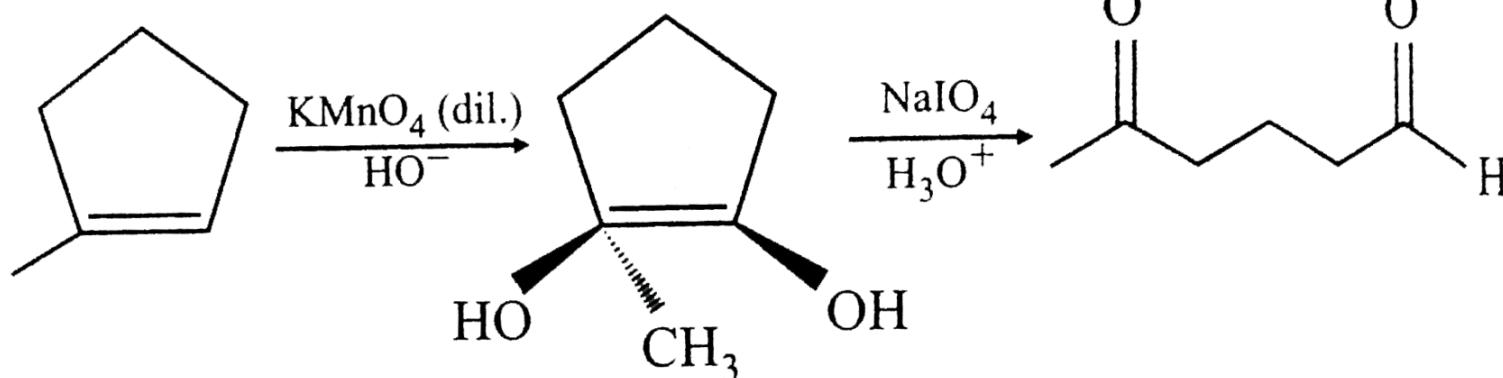
The correct statement regarding X is

- (A) It has an aldehyde functional group
- (B) It has both aldehyde and ketone functional group
- (C) It has a ketone functional group
- (D) It has a ketone and an acid functional group

CORRECT ANSWER: B

SOLUTION:

14. (b)



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Q-11 - 12774792

Banzaldehyde can be prepared by oxidation of toluene by

(A) Acidic $KMnO_4$

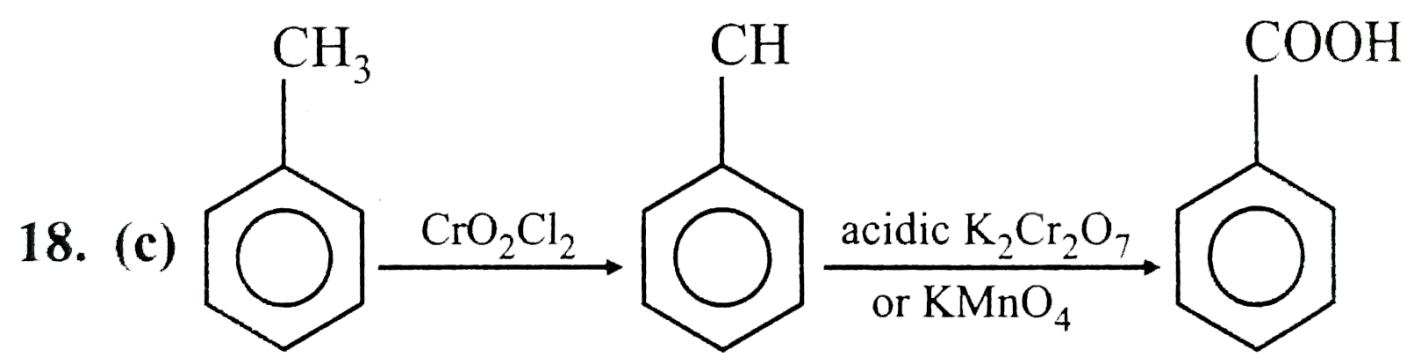
(B) $K_2Cr_2O_7$

(C) CrO_2Cl_2

(D) All of these

CORRECT ANSWER: C

SOLUTION:



This is Etard's reaction

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Q-12 - 12774794

Which of the following compound gives a ketone with Grignard reagent?

(A) Formaldehyde

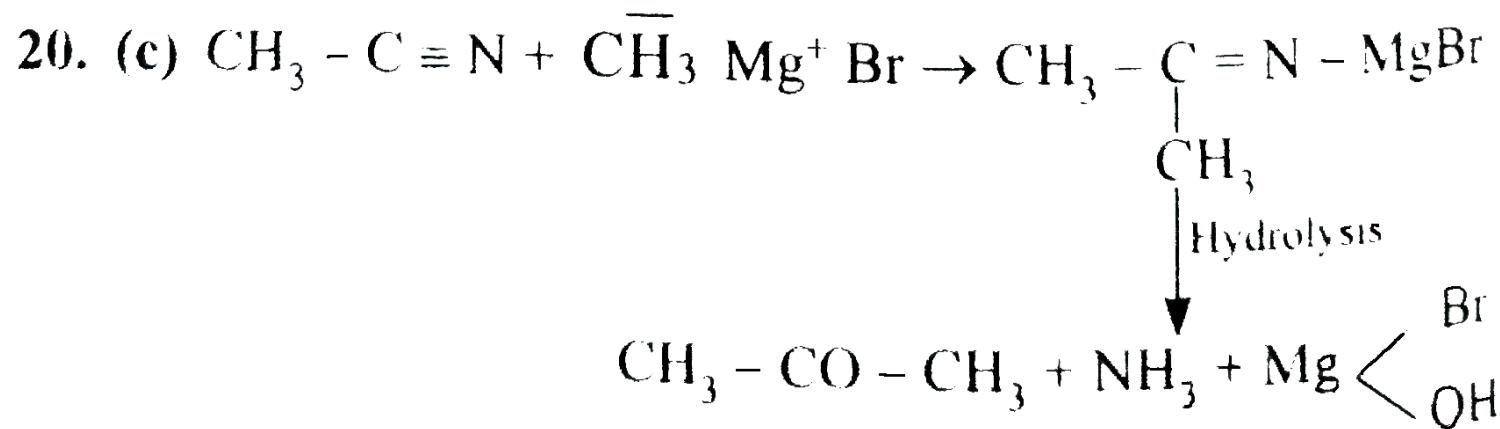
(B) Ethyl alcohol

(C) Methyl cyanide

(D) Methyl iodide

CORRECT ANSWER: C

SOLUTION:



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Q-13 - 12774802

The regent used in Gattermann -Koch aldehyde synthesis is

(A) $Pd / BaSO_4$

(B) alkaline $KMnO_4$

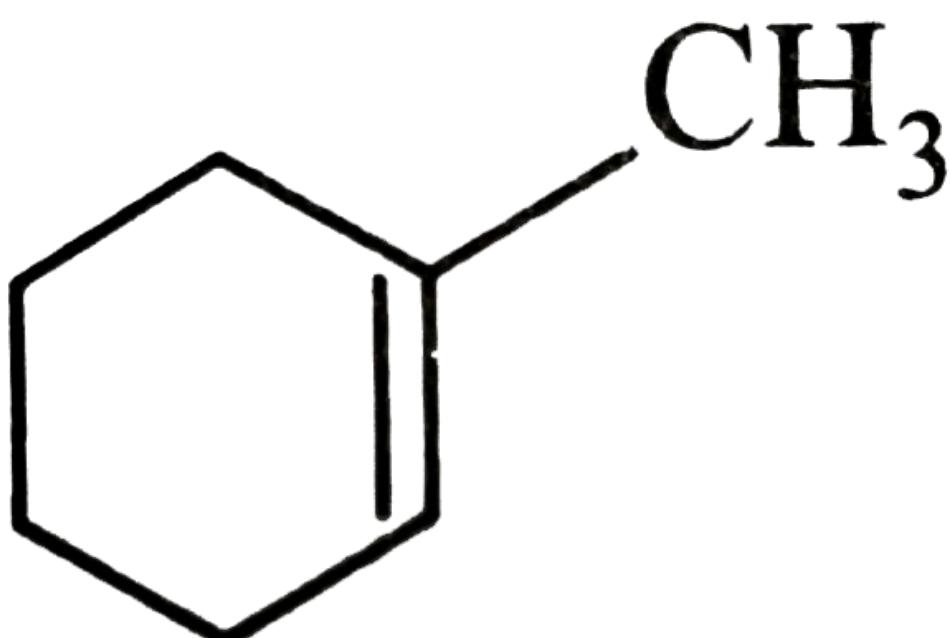
(C) acidic $KMnO_4$

(D) $CO + HCl$

CORRECT ANSWER: D

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28.



On reductive

ozonolysis yields

(A) 2- oxoheptanal

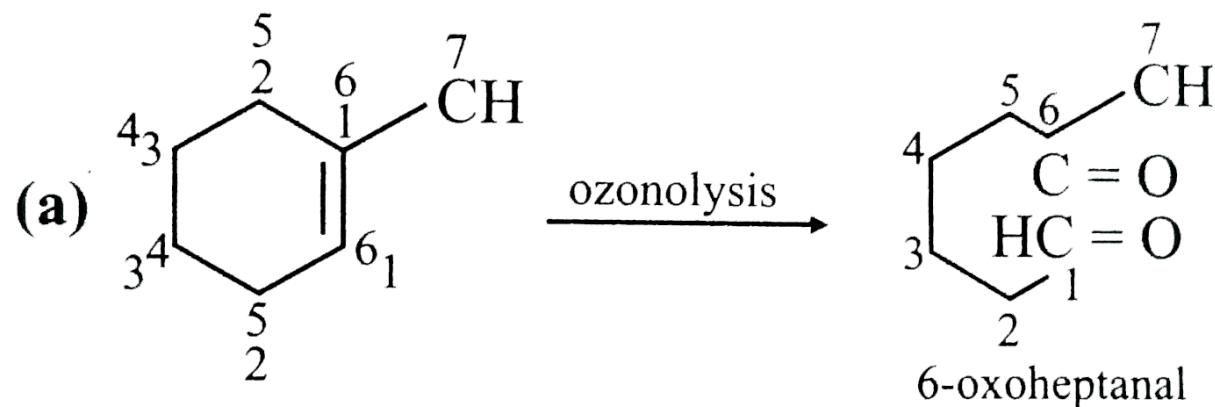
(B) 6- oxoheptanoic acid

(C) 6- hydroxyheptanal

(D) 3- hydroxyheptanal

CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:



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Q-15 - 12774805

An alkene of molecular formula C_9H_{18} on ozonolysis gives 2.2 dimethyl propanal and 2- butanone, then the alkene is

(A) 2, 2, 4 - trimethyl - 3 - hexene

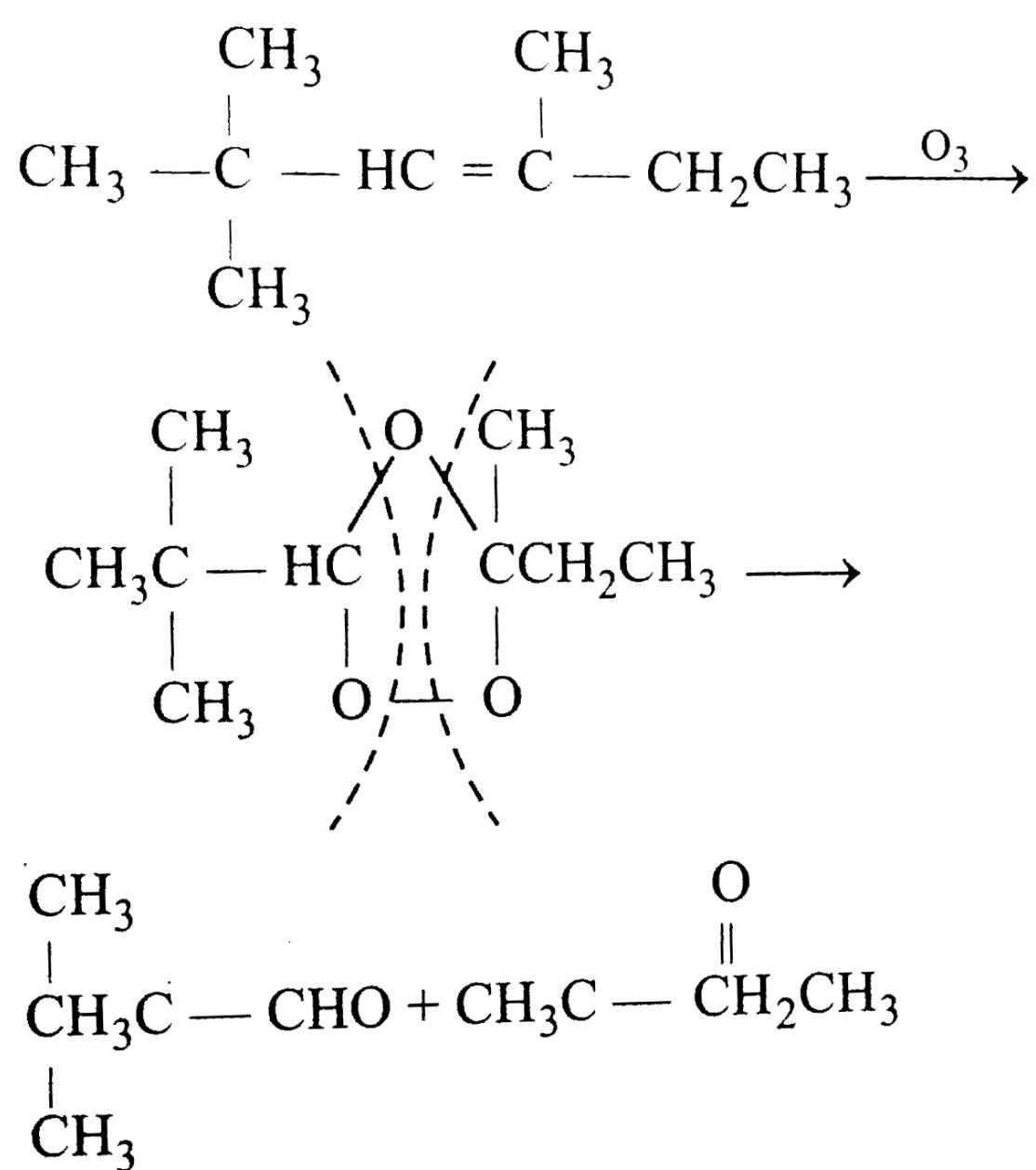
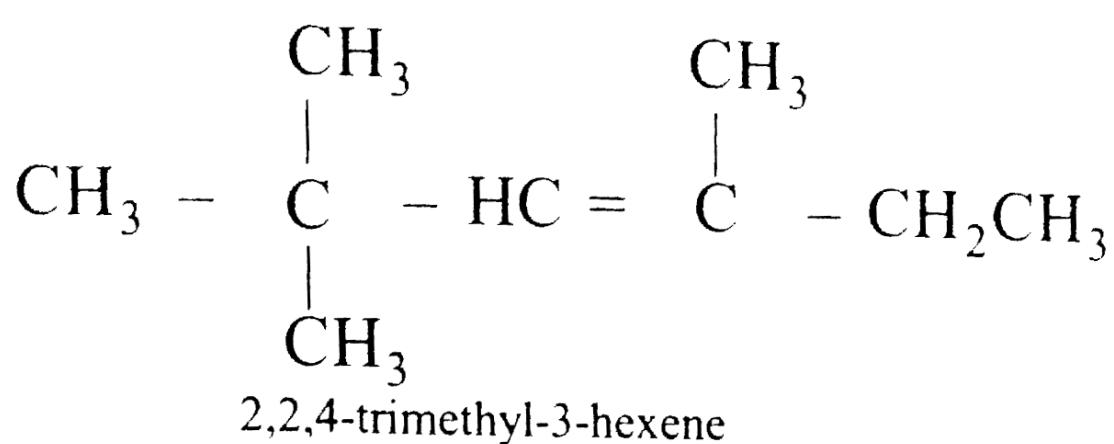
(B) 2, 2, 6 - trimethyl - 3 - hexene

(C) 2, 3, 4 - trimethyl - 2 - hexene

(D) 2, 2, 4 - trimethyl - 2 - hexene

CORRECT ANSWER: A

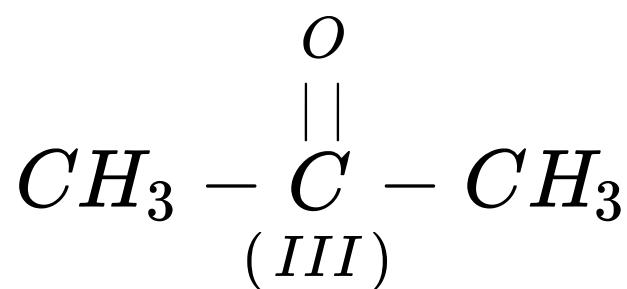
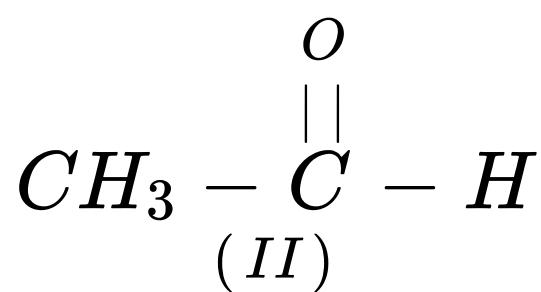
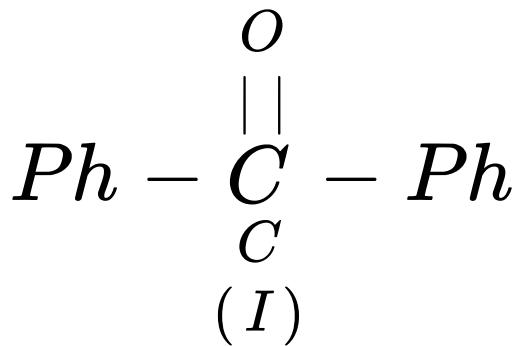
SOLUTION:



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Q-16 - 12774812

The correct order of reactivity of Ph Mg Br with



is

(A) (I) gt (II) gt (III)

(B) (III) gt (II) gt (I)

(C) (II) gt (III) gt (I)

(D) (I) gt (III) gt (II)

CORRECT ANSWER: C

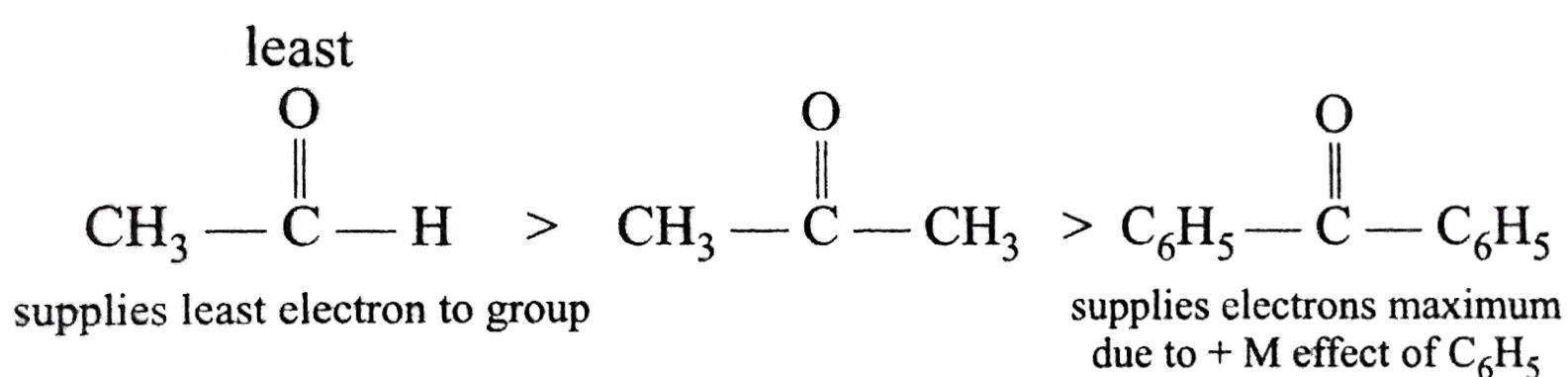
SOLUTION:

Reaction of $PhMgBr$ with carbonyl compound is an example of nucleophilic addition on carbon-deficiency of

carbonyl carbon and less steric hindrance on carbonyl carbon.

The acetaldehyde I is the most reactive

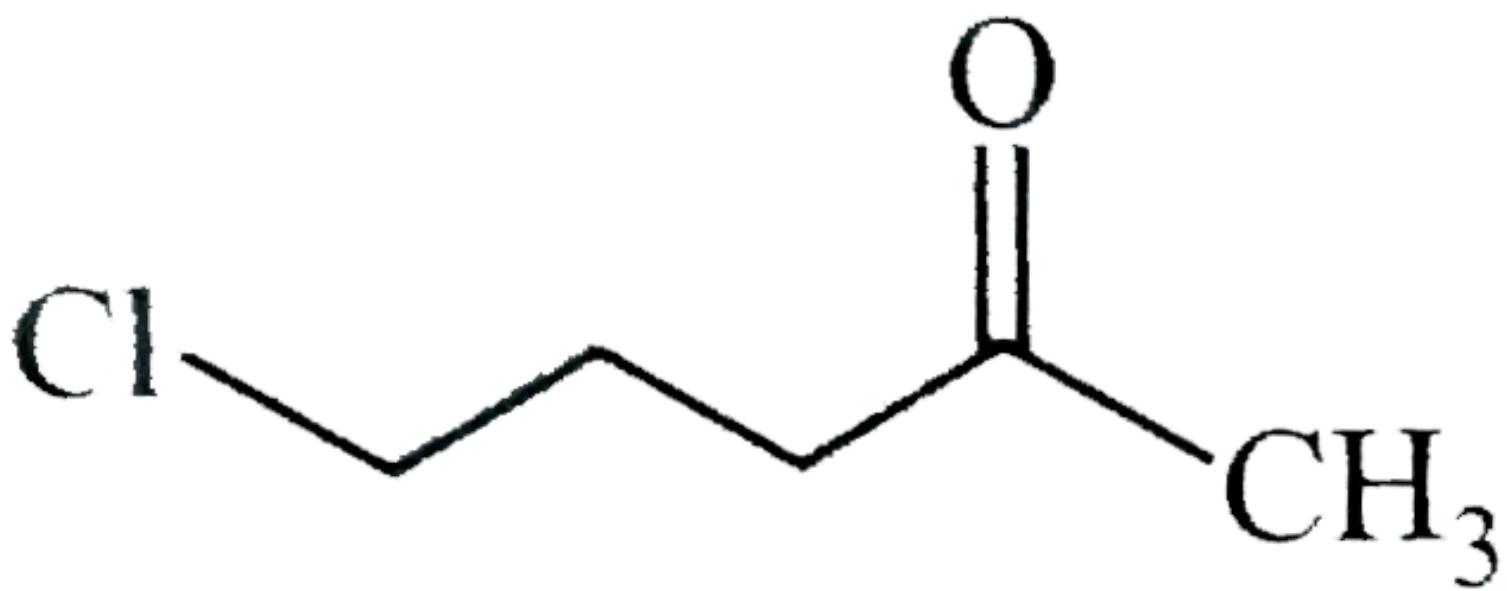
$C_6H_3COCH_3$ least

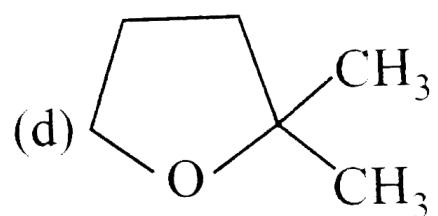
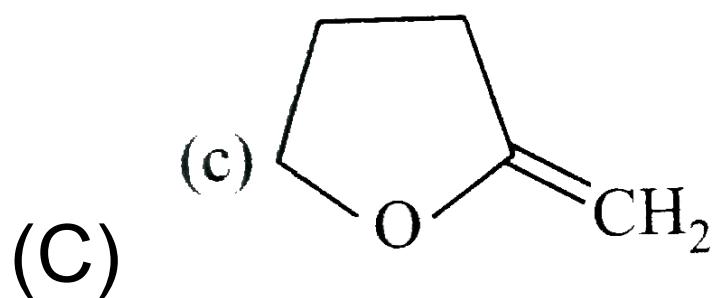
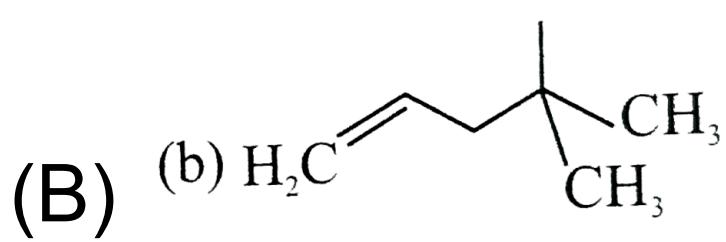
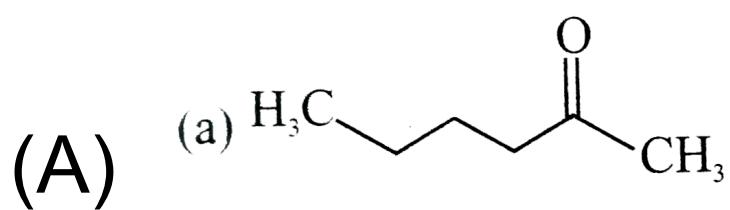


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Q-17 - 12774814

The major product in the following reaction is

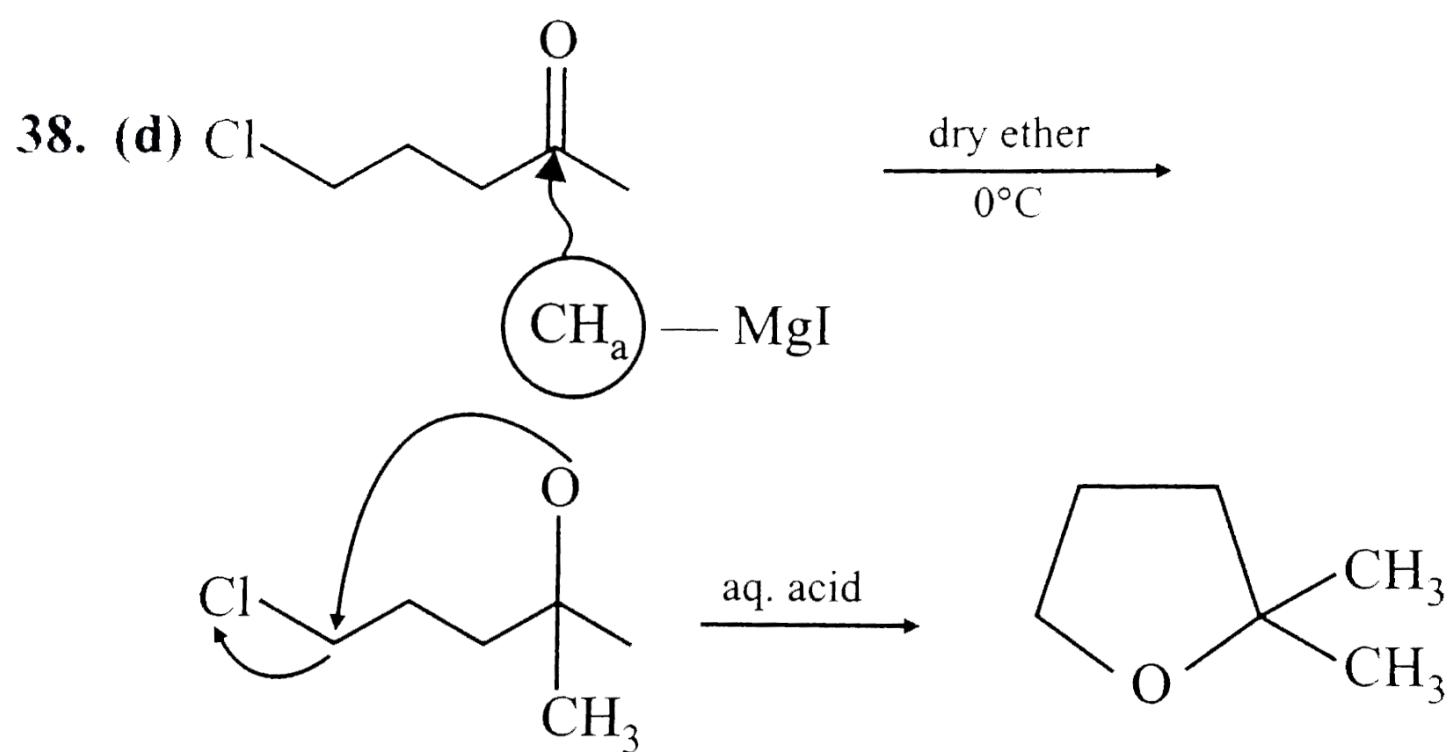




(D)

CORRECT ANSWER: D

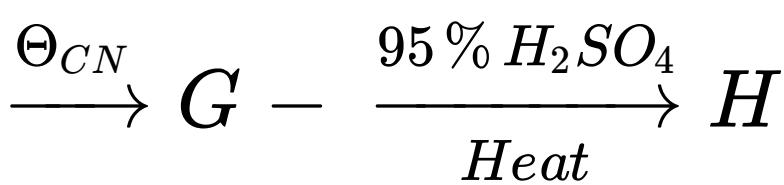
SOLUTION:



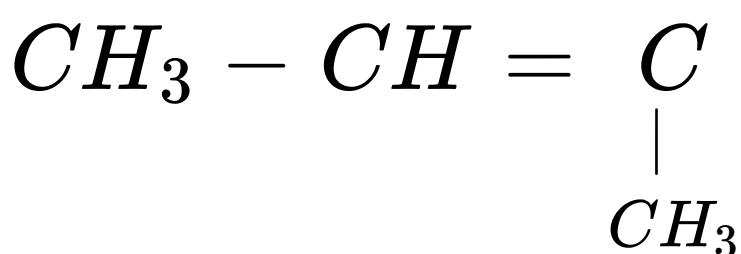
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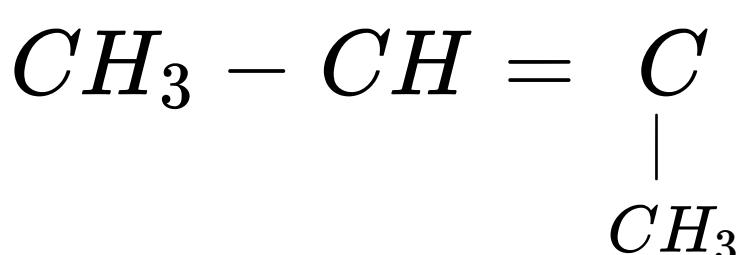
The major product H of the given reaction sequence is



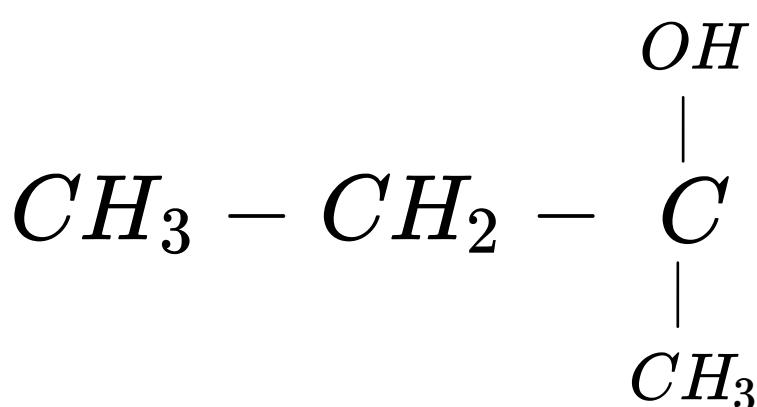
(A)



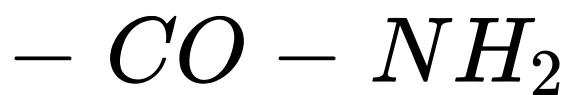
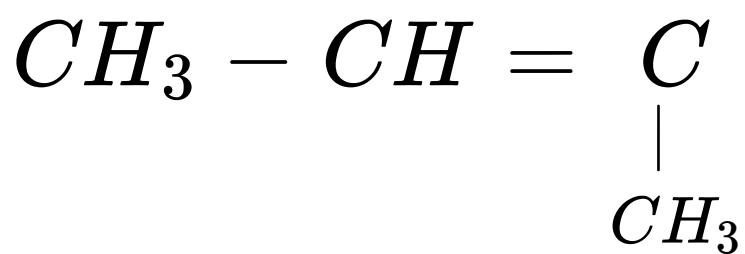
(B)



(C)

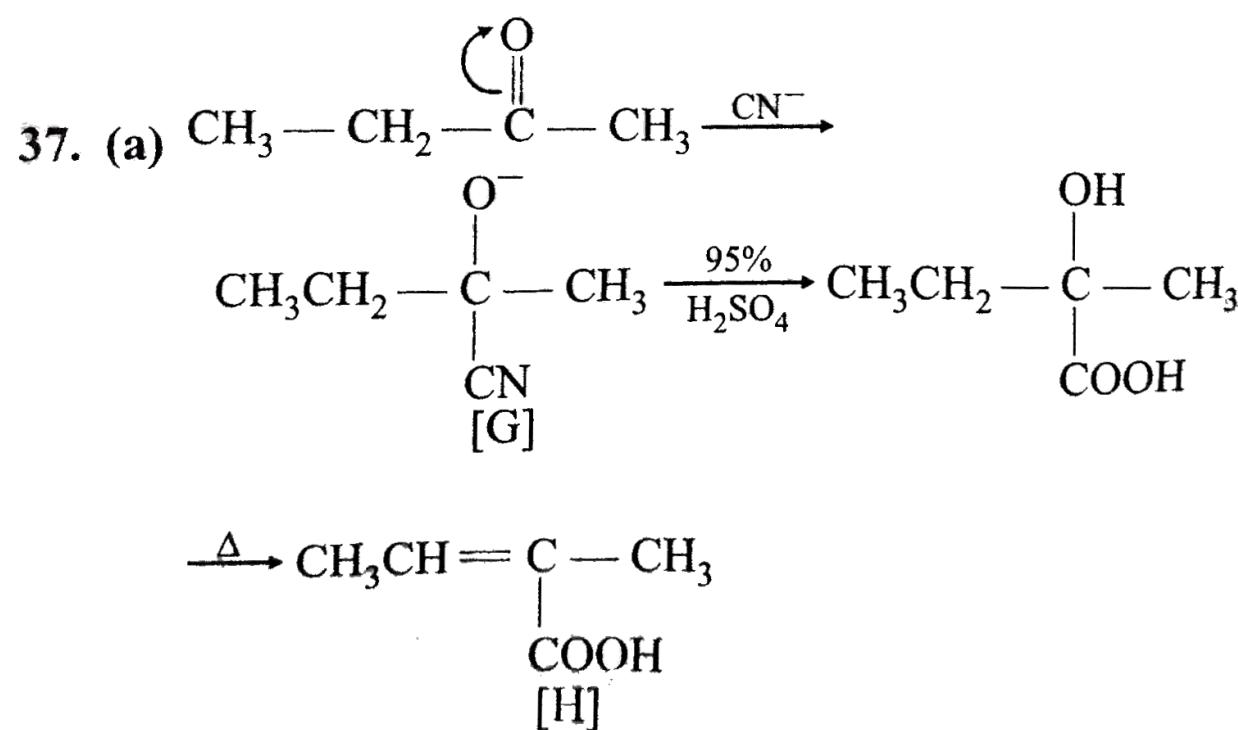


(D)



CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:



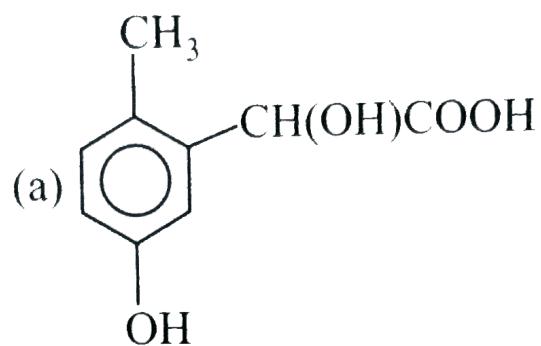
This is example of nucleophile addition on cationyl compounds

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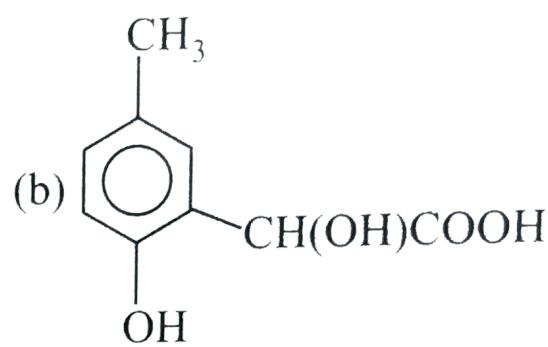
Q-19 - 12774816

P- cresol react with chloroform in alkaline medium to give

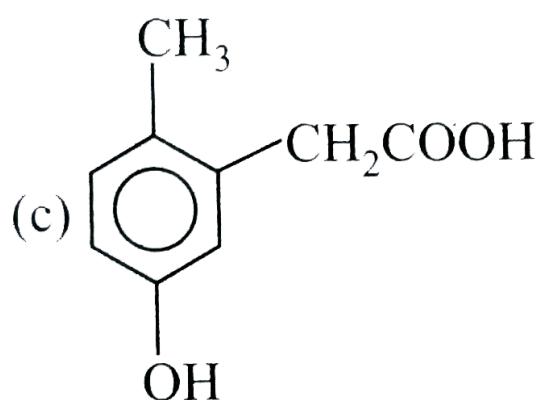
compound (*A*) which adds *HCN* to form (*B*). The latter on acidic hydrolysis given chiral carboxylic acid. The structure of carboxylic acid is :



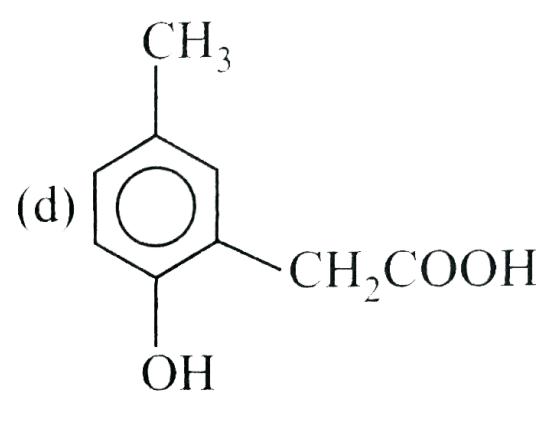
(A)



(B)



(C)

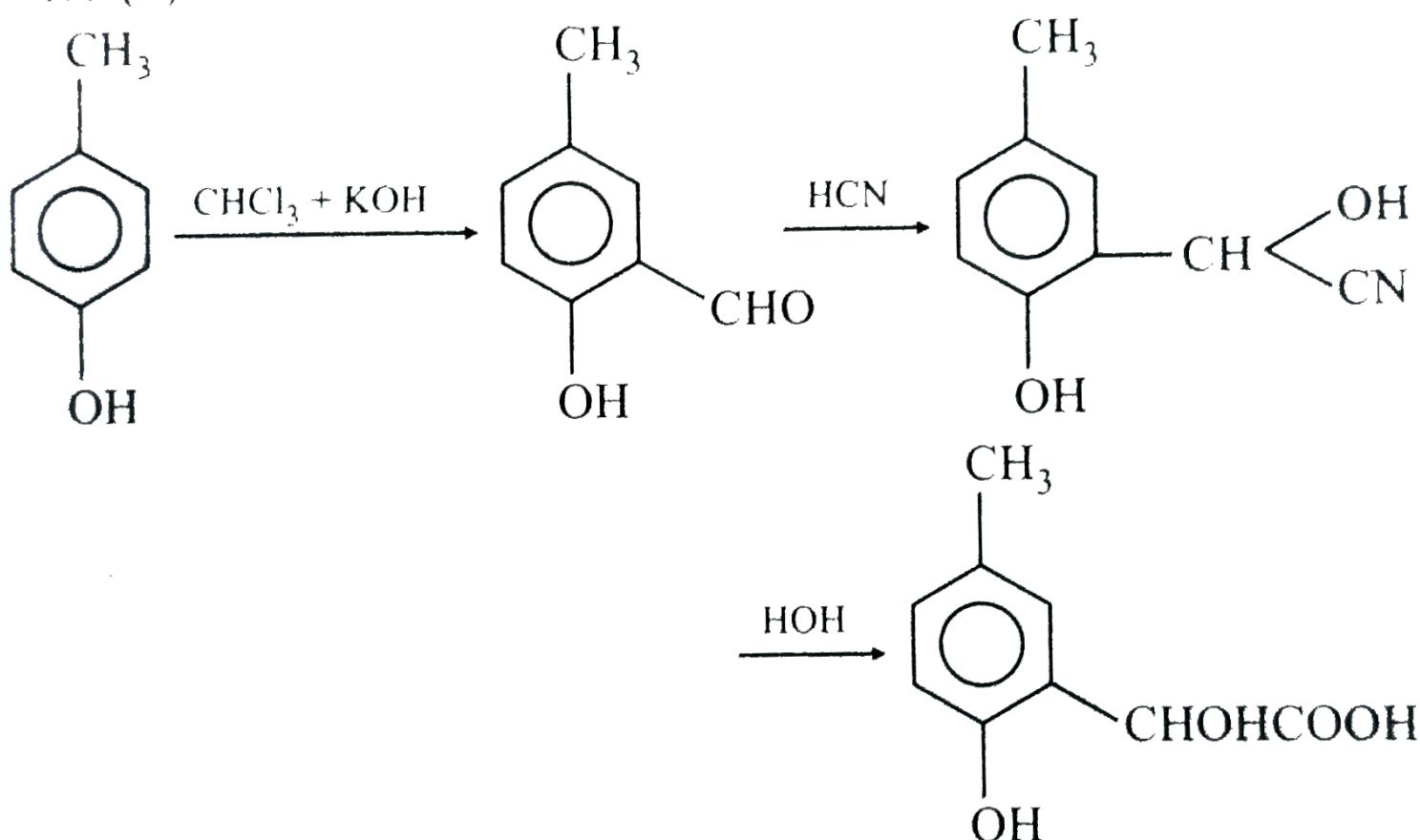


(D)

CORRECT ANSWER: B

SOLUTION:

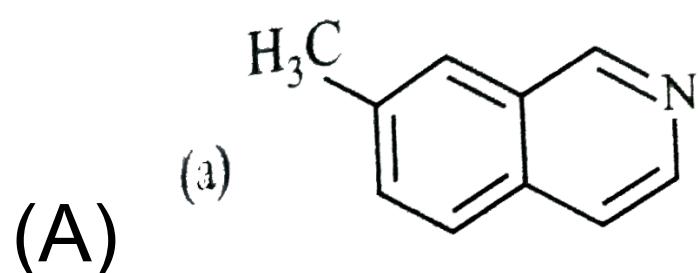
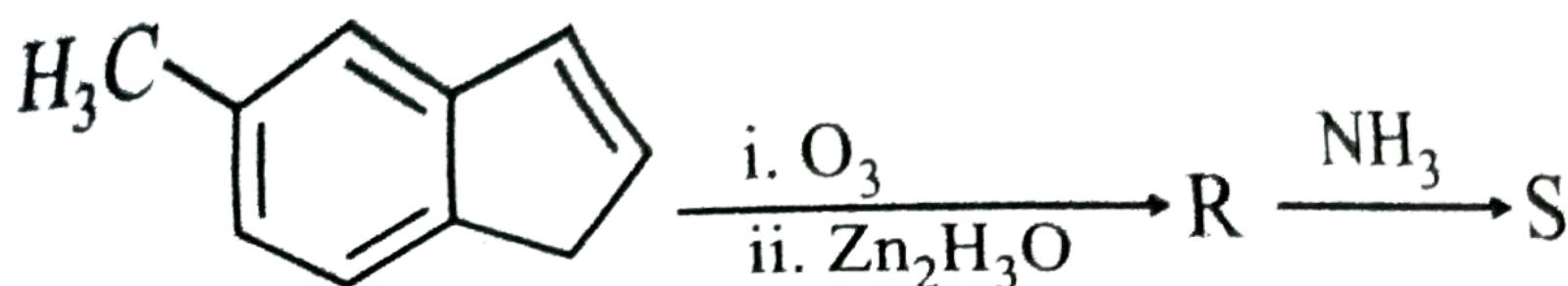
40. (b)

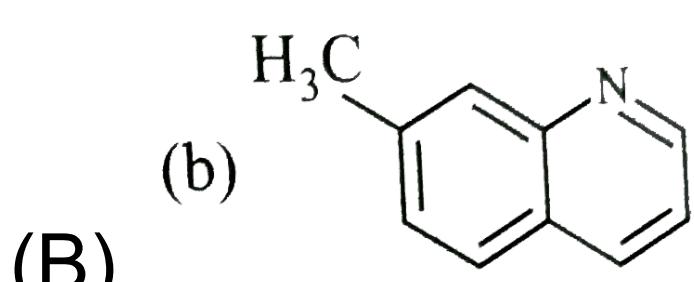


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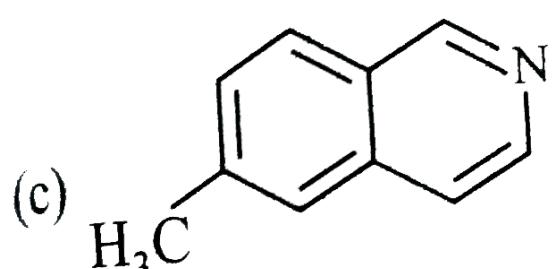
Q-20 - 12774833

In the following reaction, the product *S* is

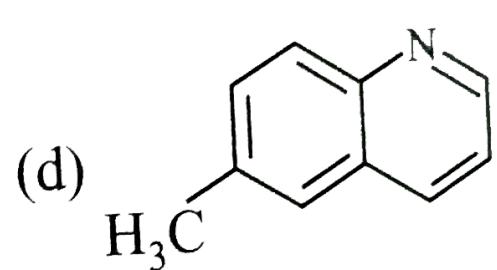




(B)



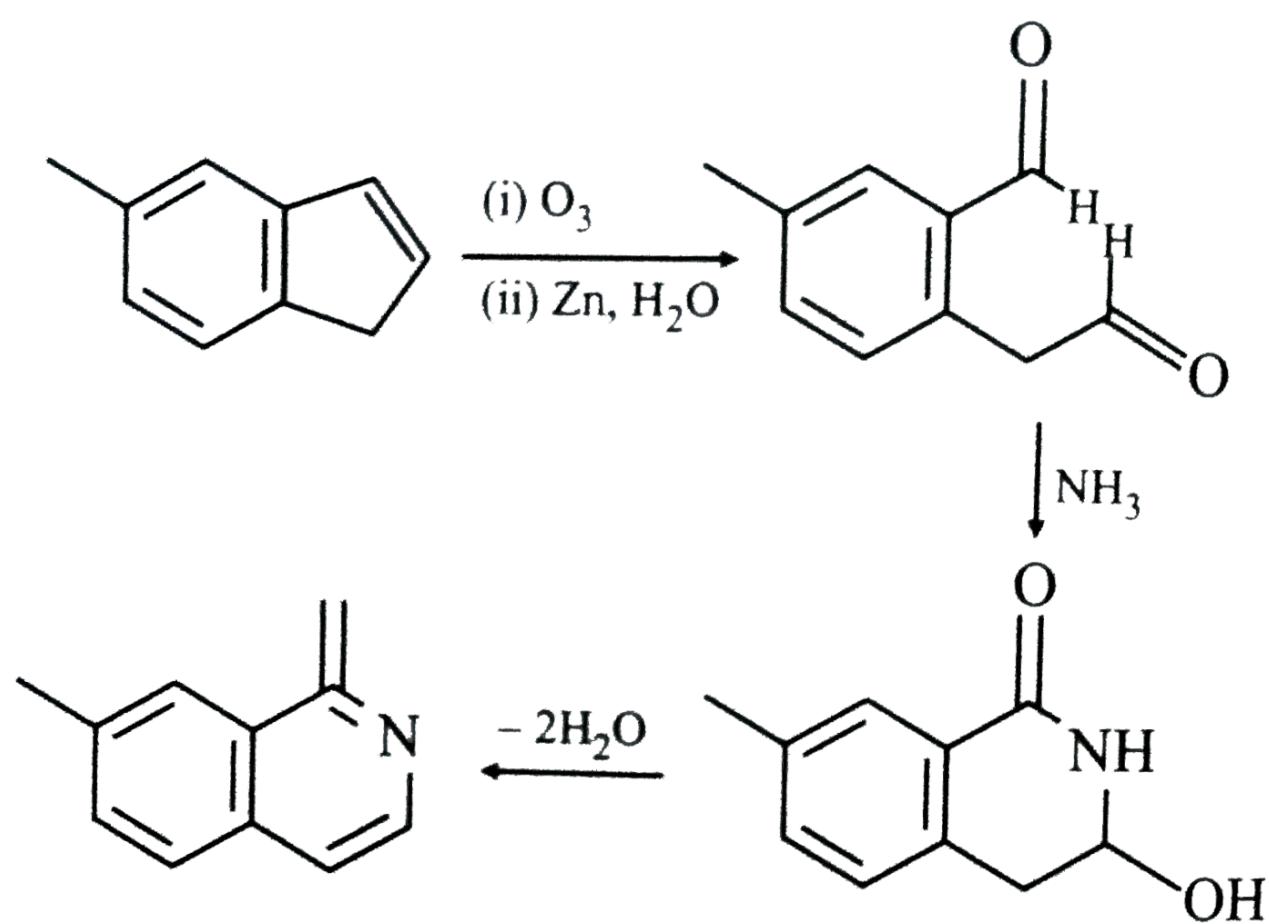
(C)



(D)

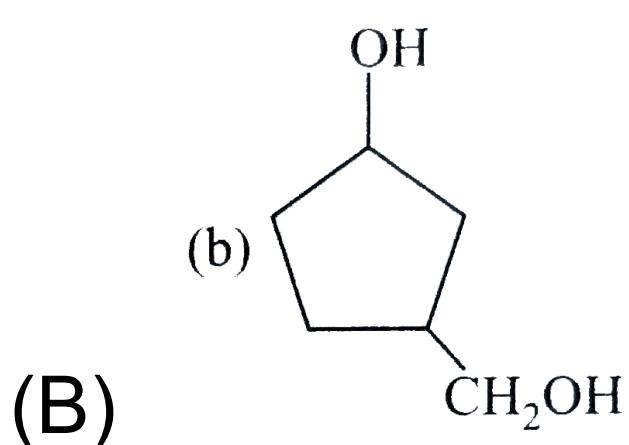
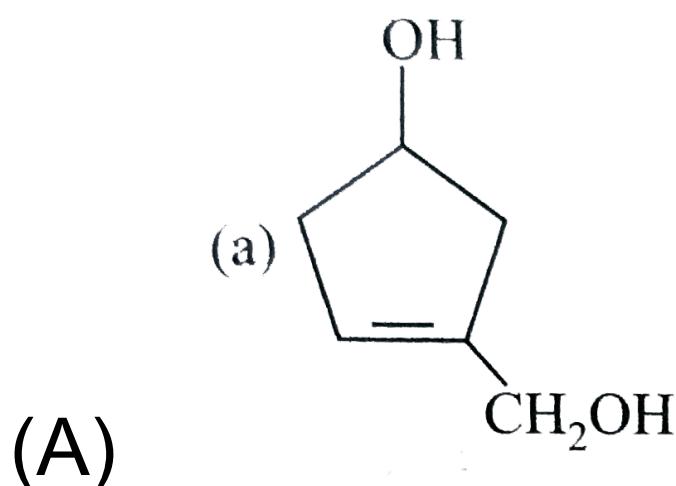
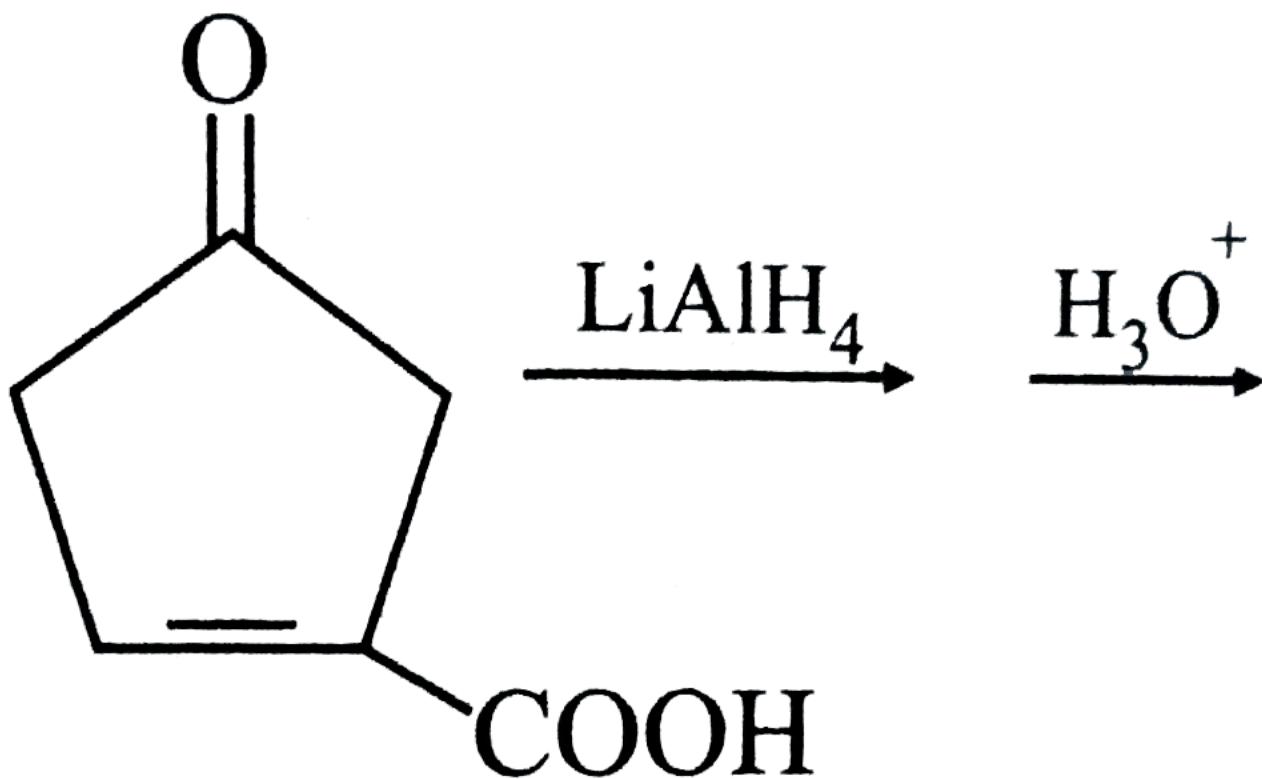
CORRECT ANSWER: A

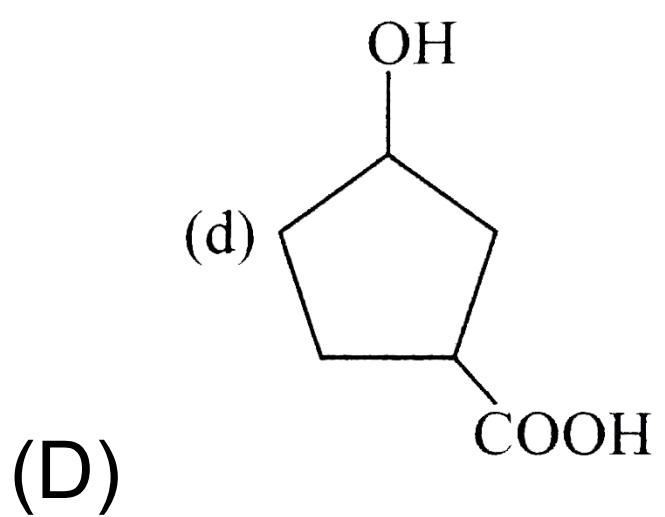
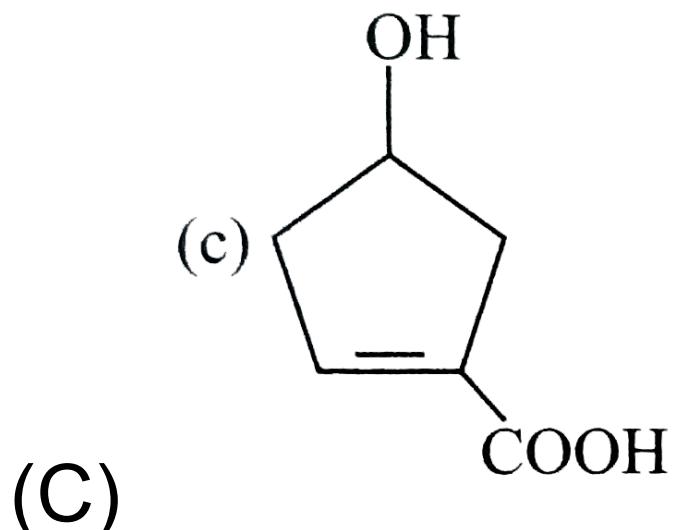
SOLUTION:



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What would be the major product in the following reaction?





CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:

$LiAlH_4$ reduces both carbonyls and carboxylic group

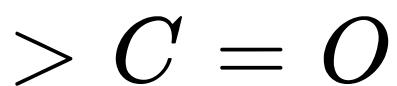
but does not reduce olefinic bond

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Q-22 - 12774840

Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched ?

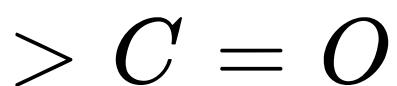
(A)



Clemenson's reduction



(B)



Wolff -Kishner reduction



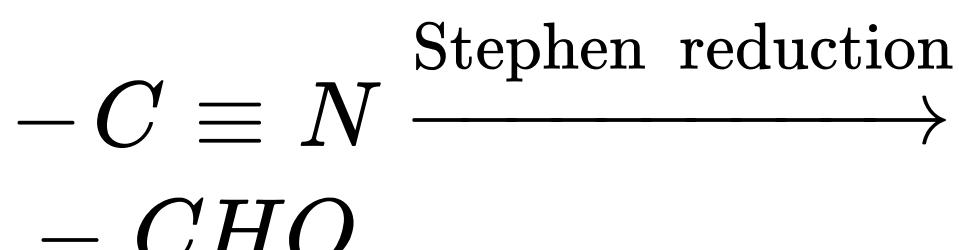
(C)



Resenmund's reduction



(D)



CORRECT ANSWER: B

SOLUTION:

Wolff-Kishner reduction does not convert gt CO to

CHOH but conversis it to $> \text{CH}_2$.

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Q-23 - 12774846

Which compound given below does not form red precipitate with ammobniacal solution of Cu(II) tartarate?

- (A) H_2CO
- (B) $\text{CH}_3 - \text{C} \equiv \text{CH}$
- (C) CH_3CHO
- (D) $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CHO}$

CORRECT ANSWER: D

SOLUTION:

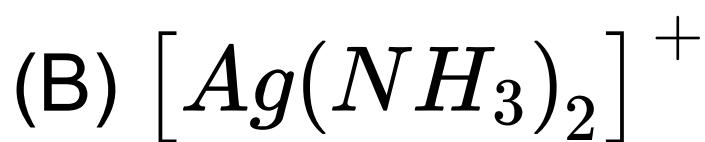
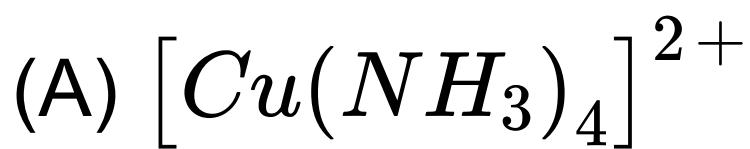
Fehling's test is not given by banzaldehyde (aromatic

aldehyde).

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Q-24 - 12774847

Which reagent can differentiate between benzaldehyde and distinguished by



(D) Both (b) and (c)

CORRECT ANSWER: D

SOLUTION:

Benzaldehyde gives Tollens test acetophenone does

not. On the other hand, acetophenone ($Ph - COCH_3$) gives iodoform test but benzaldehyde does not.

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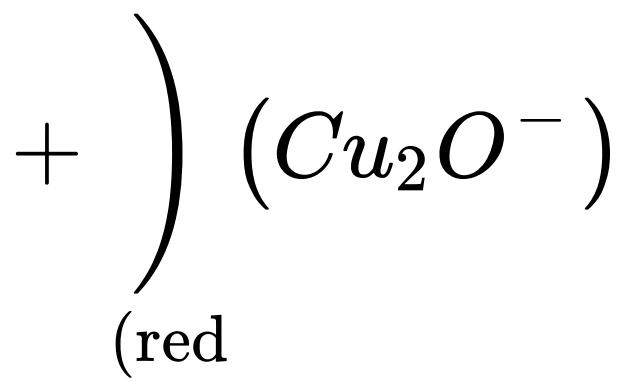
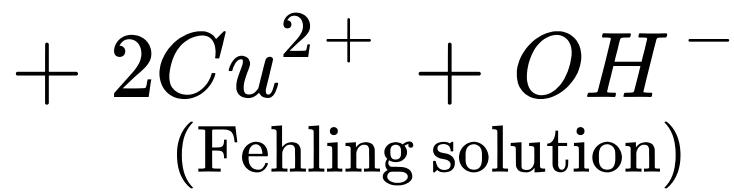
Q-25 - 12774861

When acetaldehyde is heated with Fehling's solution it gives a precipitate of

- (A) Cu
- (B) CuO
- (C) Cu_2O
- (D) $Cu + Cu_2O + CuO$

CORRECT ANSWER: C

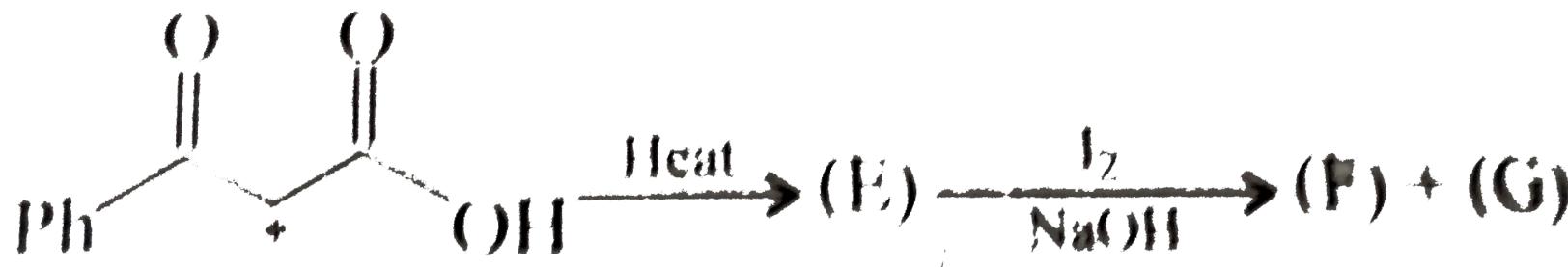
SOLUTION:



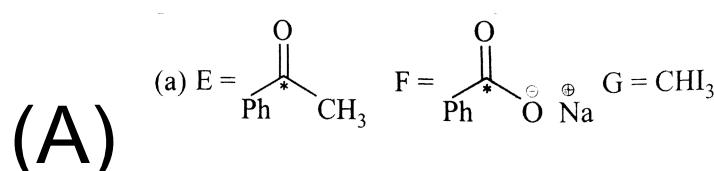
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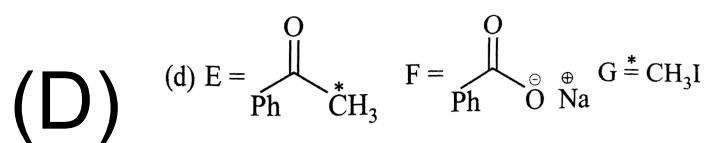
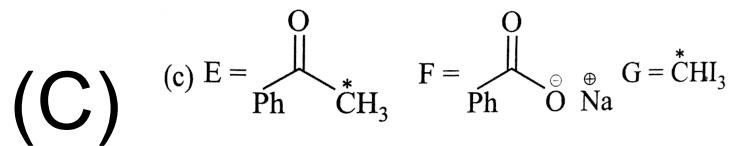
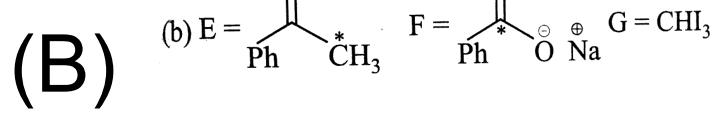
Q-26 - 12774862

In the following reaction sequence, the correct structures of (E), (F) and (G) are:



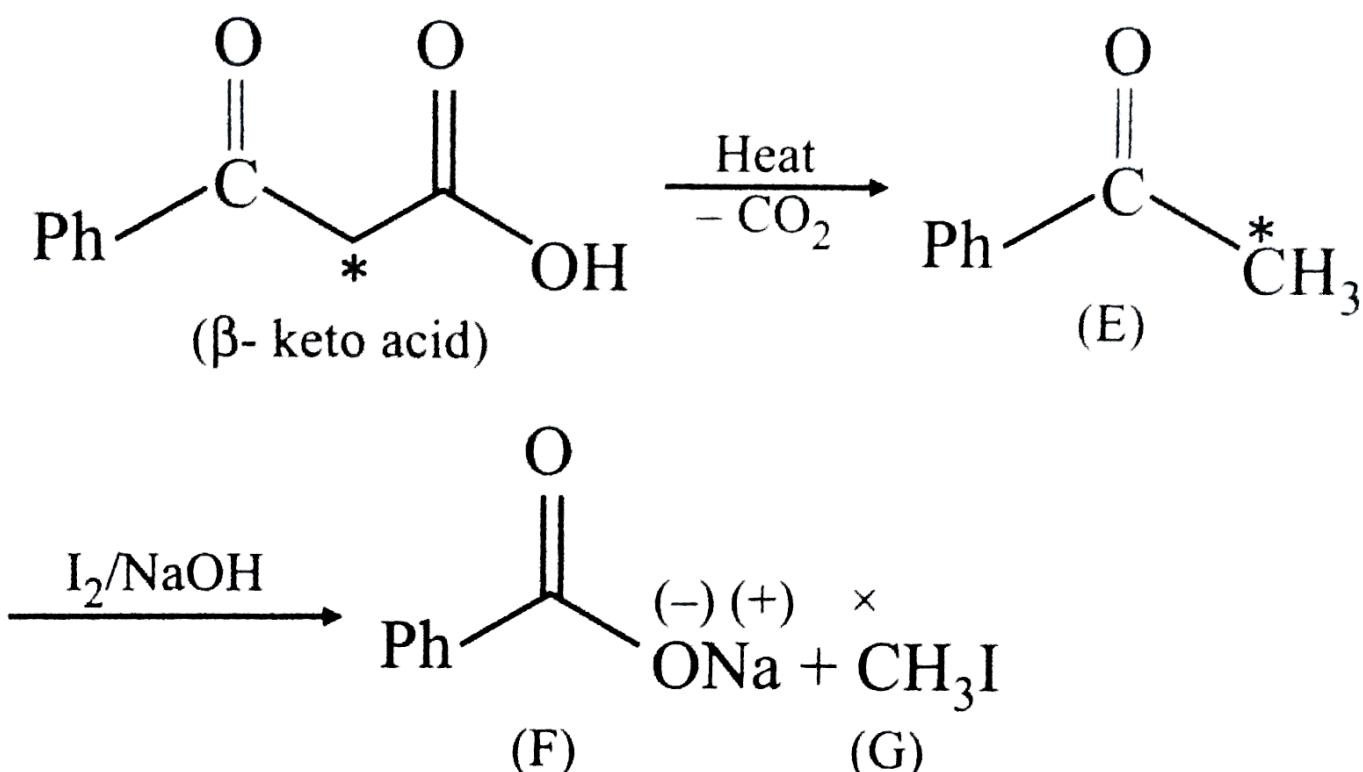
(*implies ^{13}C -labelled carbon)





CORRECT ANSWER: C

SOLUTION:



β -keto acids undergo decarboxylation by simple heating

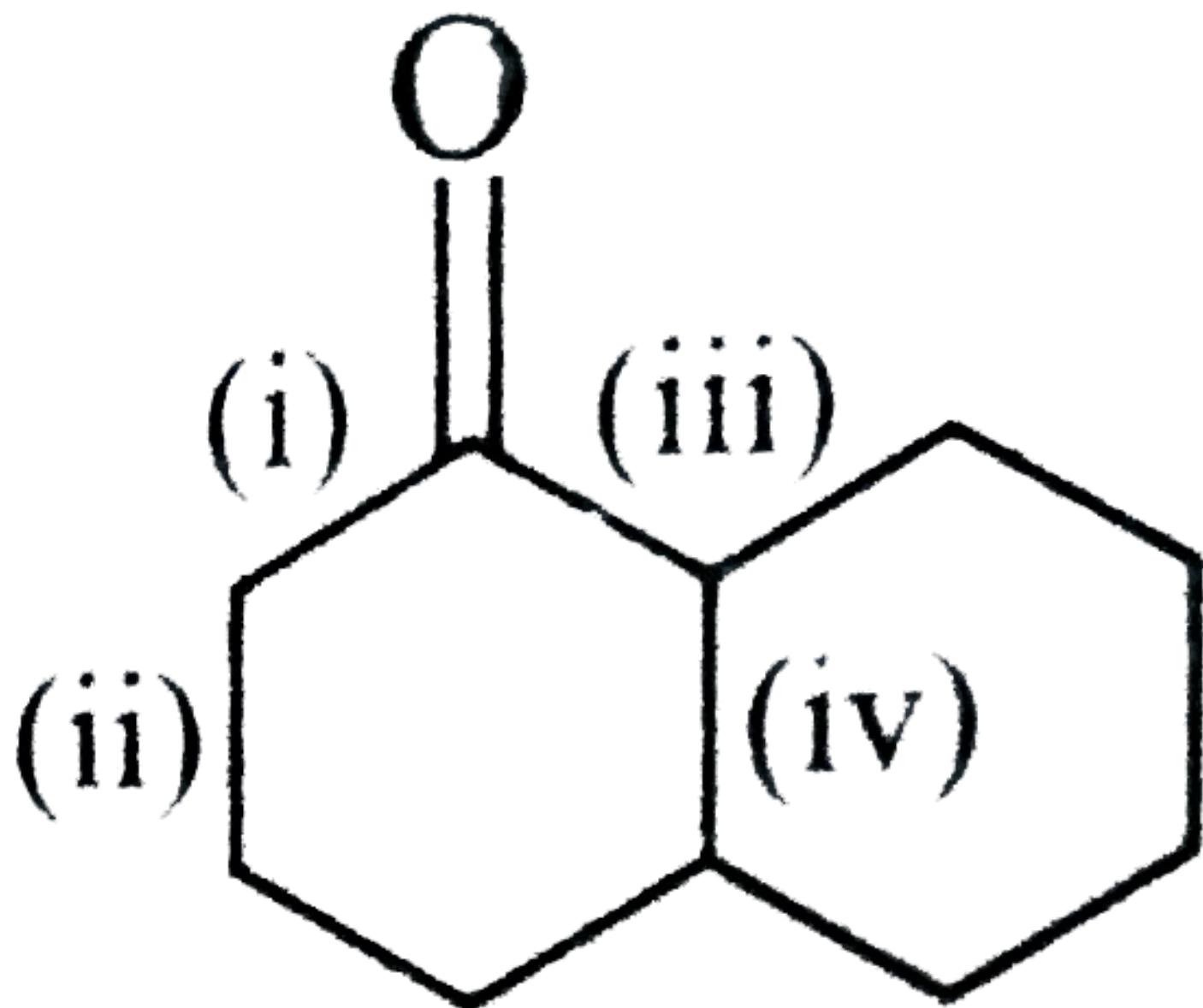
from that we get carbonyl compound of type

$CH_3 - \overset{O}{\underset{||}{C}}$ - which undergoes iodoform reaction.

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Consider the following reaction

A "dicarbonyl" overset (NaOH ("Dil"))underset ("Aldol") to
overset ((Ph₃P)₃ RhCl) to



Which of the Labeled C - C bond formation is not possible in the
above reaction?

- (A) Only iv

(B) Only iii

(C) Only ii

(D) Only i

CORRECT ANSWER: D

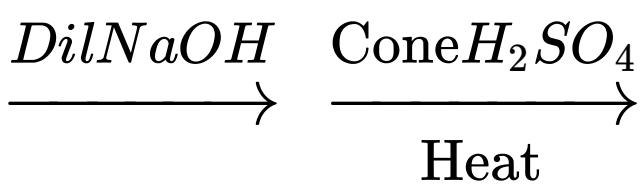
SOLUTION:

An $\alpha - \beta C - C$ bond is always formed in aldol reaction.

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Q-28 - 12774882

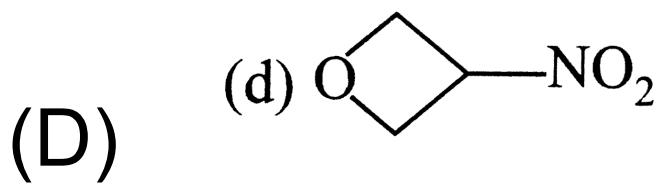
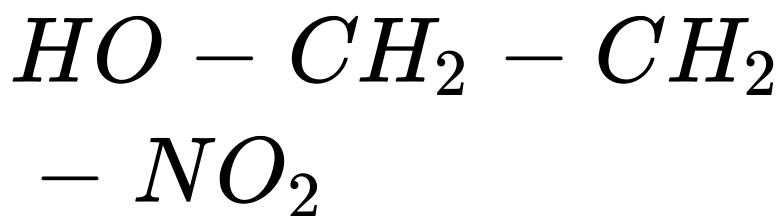
In the following reaction



The major organic product is

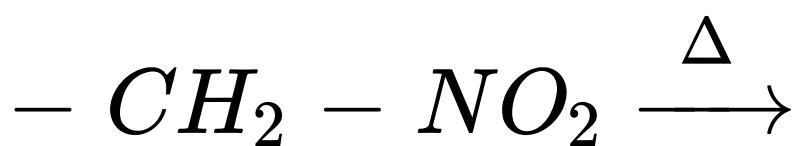
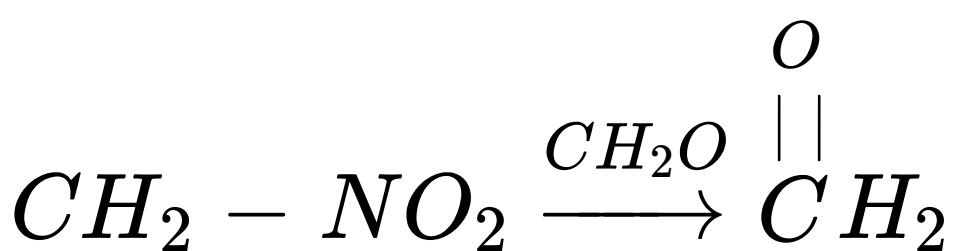
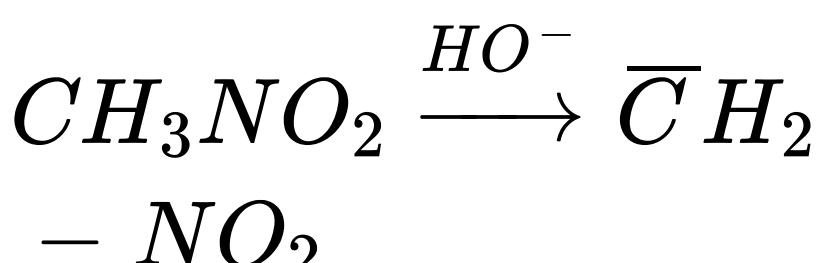


(C)



CORRECT ANSWER: B

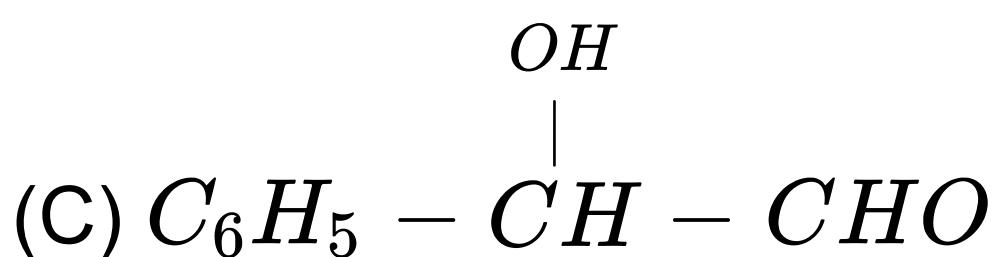
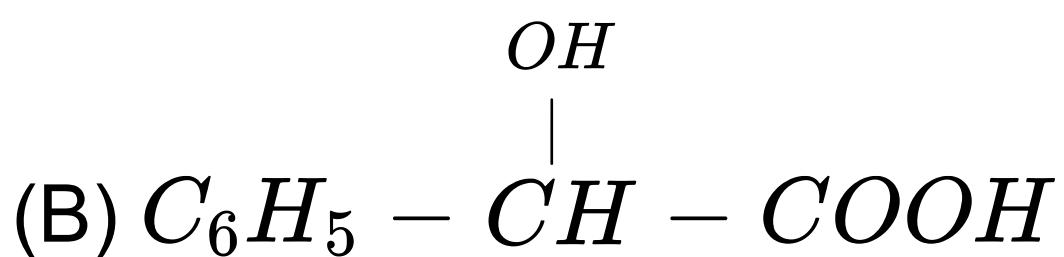
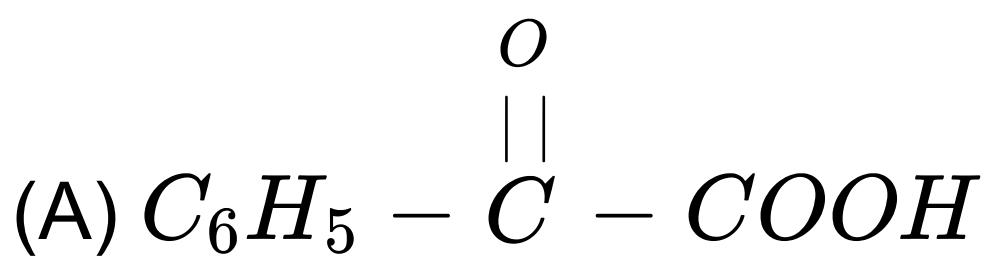
SOLUTION:



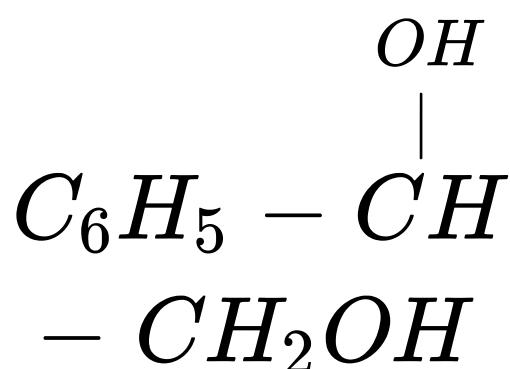
product

Q-29 - 12774894

The major organic product in the following reaction is

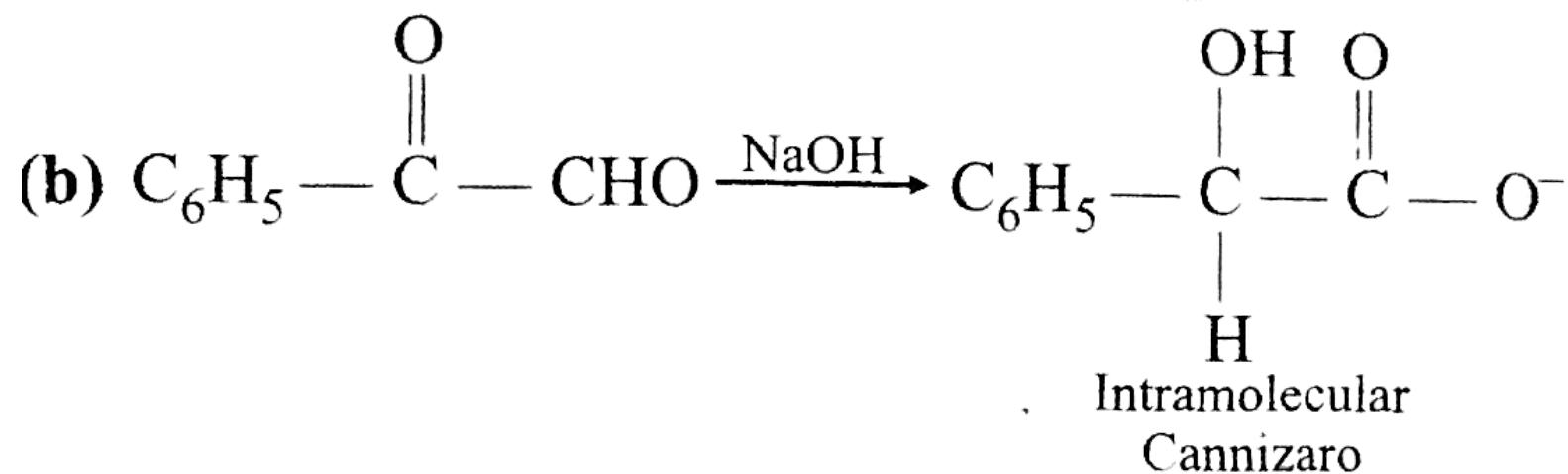


(D)



CORRECT ANSWER: B

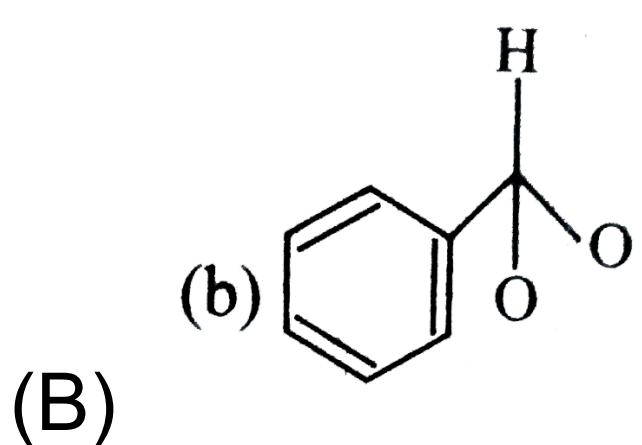
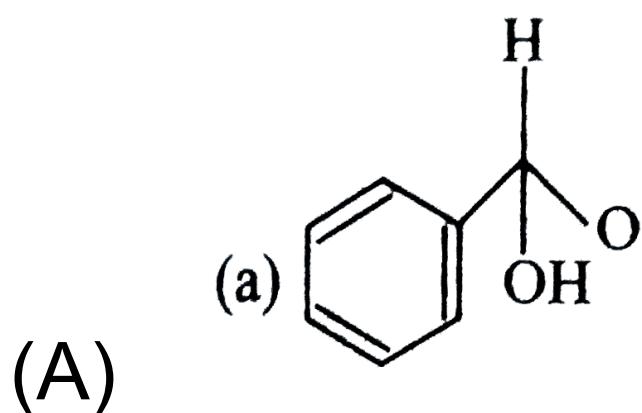
SOLUTION:



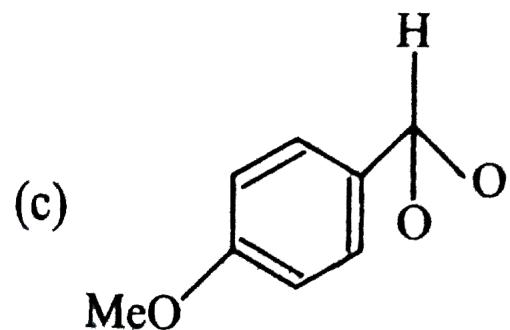
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Q-30 - 12774902

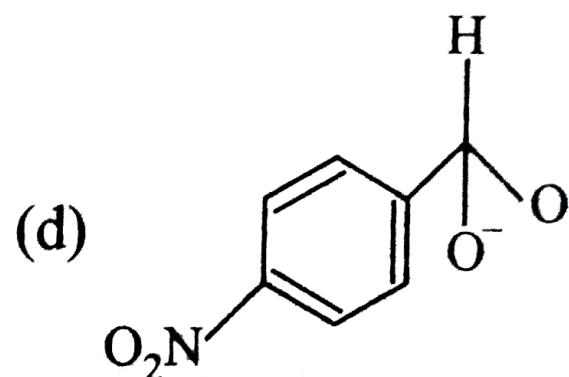
In a Cannizaro reaction the intermediate that will be the best hydride donor is



(C)



(D)



CORRECT ANSWER: D

SOLUTION:

– NO_2 is an electron withdrawing nitro group.

Presence of electron withdrawing nitro group facilitates

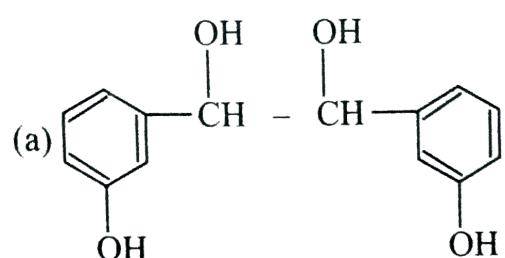
the release of hydride ion.

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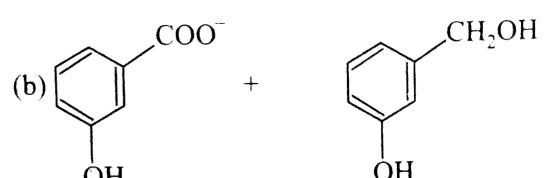
Q-31 - 12774903

Which m-chlorobenzaldehyde is treated with 50 % KOH

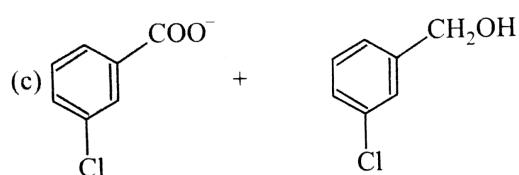
solution, the product (s) obtained is (are)



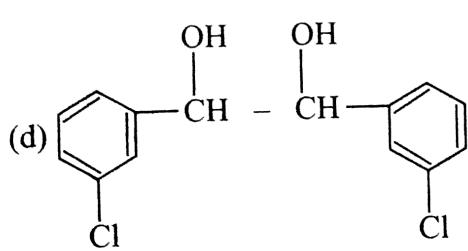
(A)



(B)



(C)

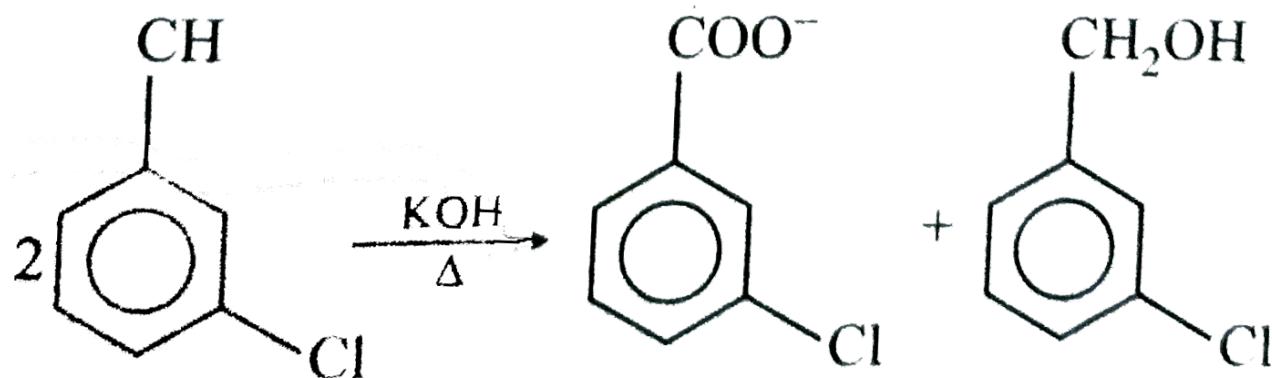


(D)

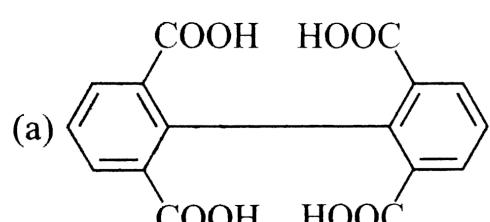
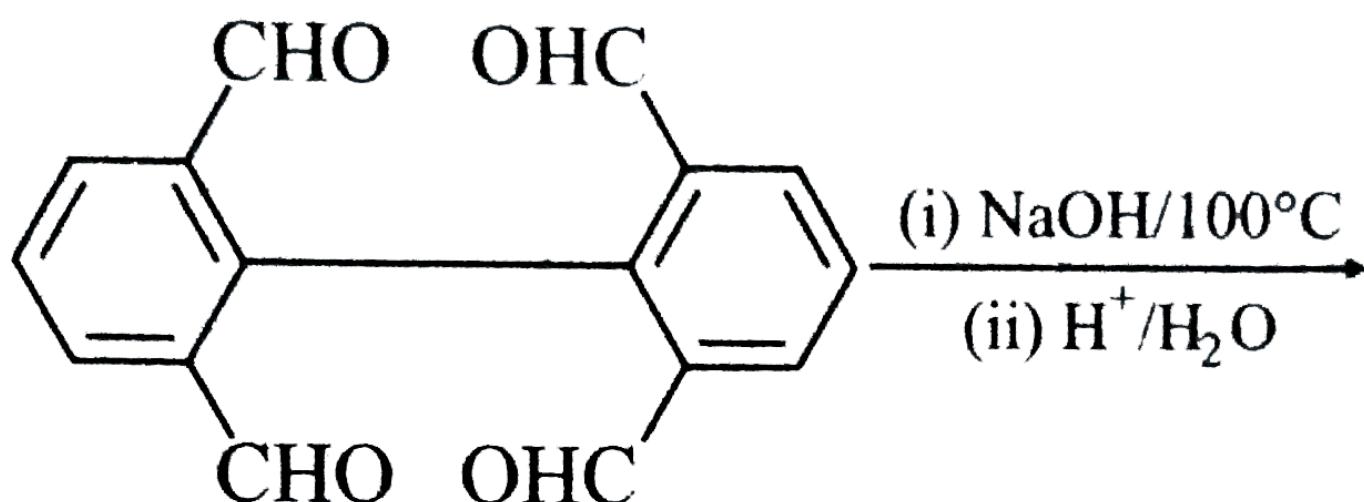
CORRECT ANSWER: C

SOLUTION:

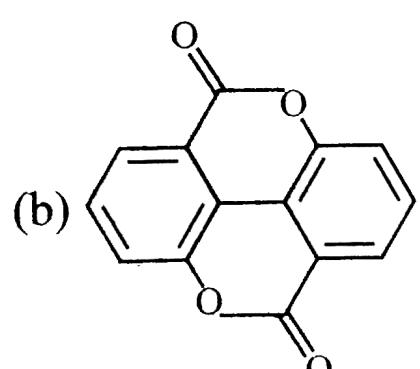
It is Cannizzaro reaction



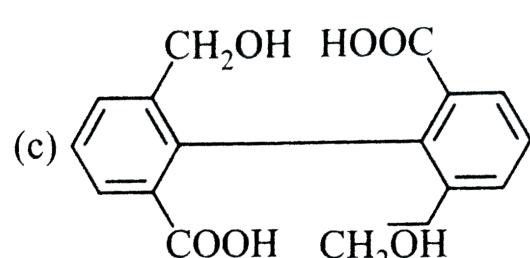
Q-32 - 12774905



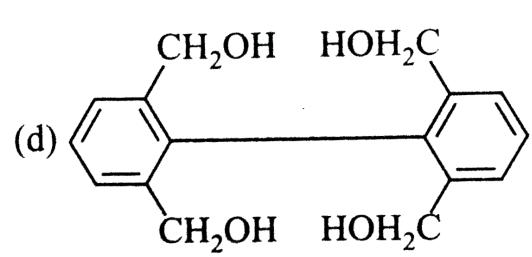
(A)



(B)



(C)

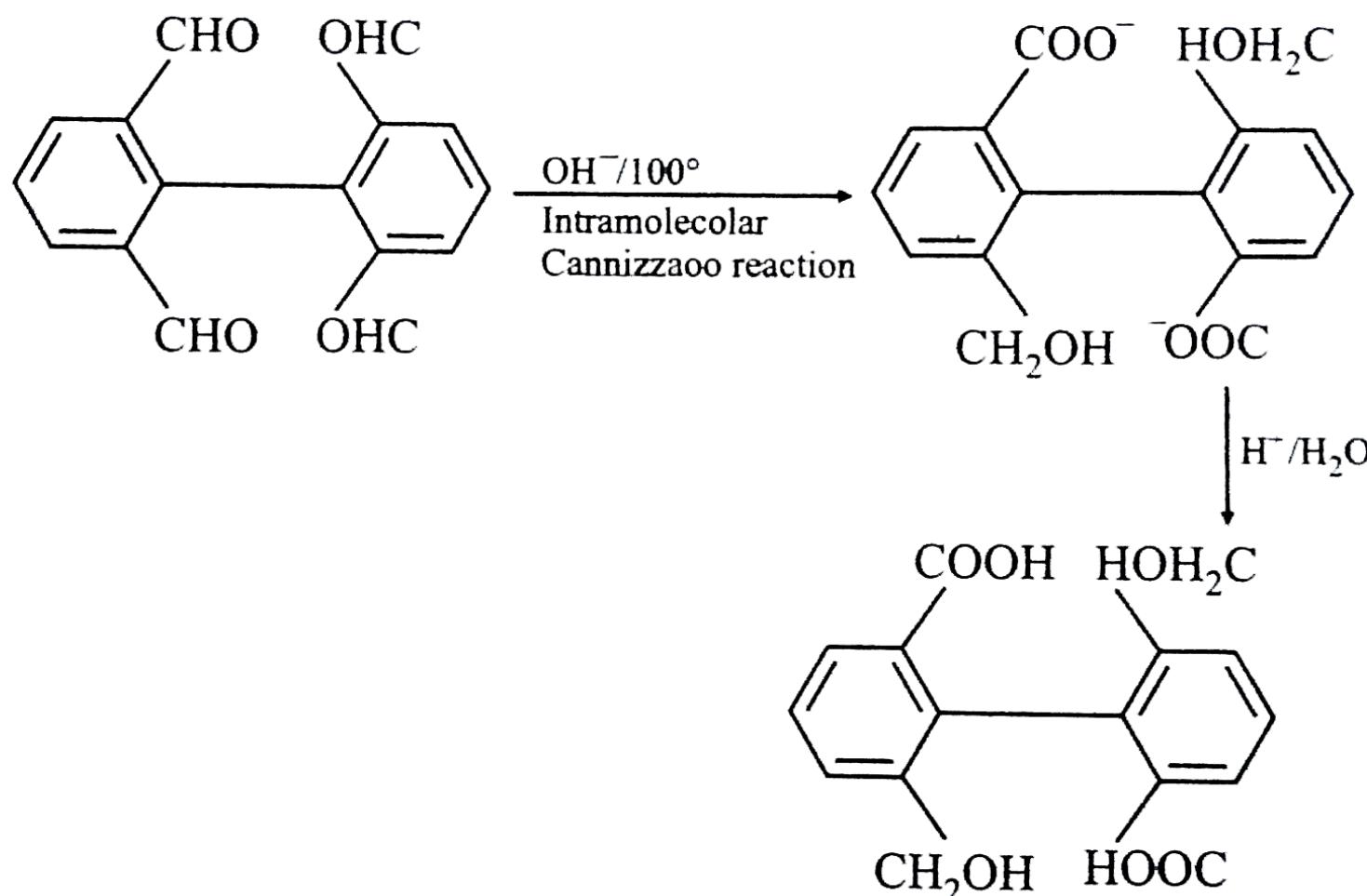


(D)

CORRECT ANSWER: C

SOLUTION:

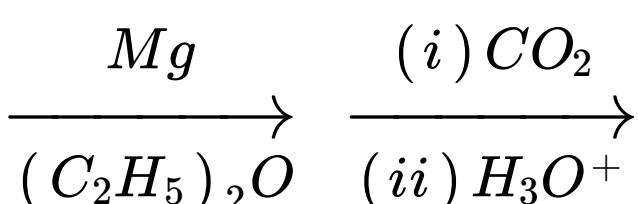
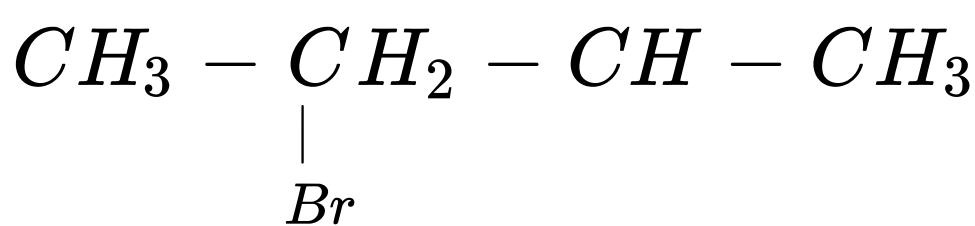
119. (c)



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Q-33 - 12774922

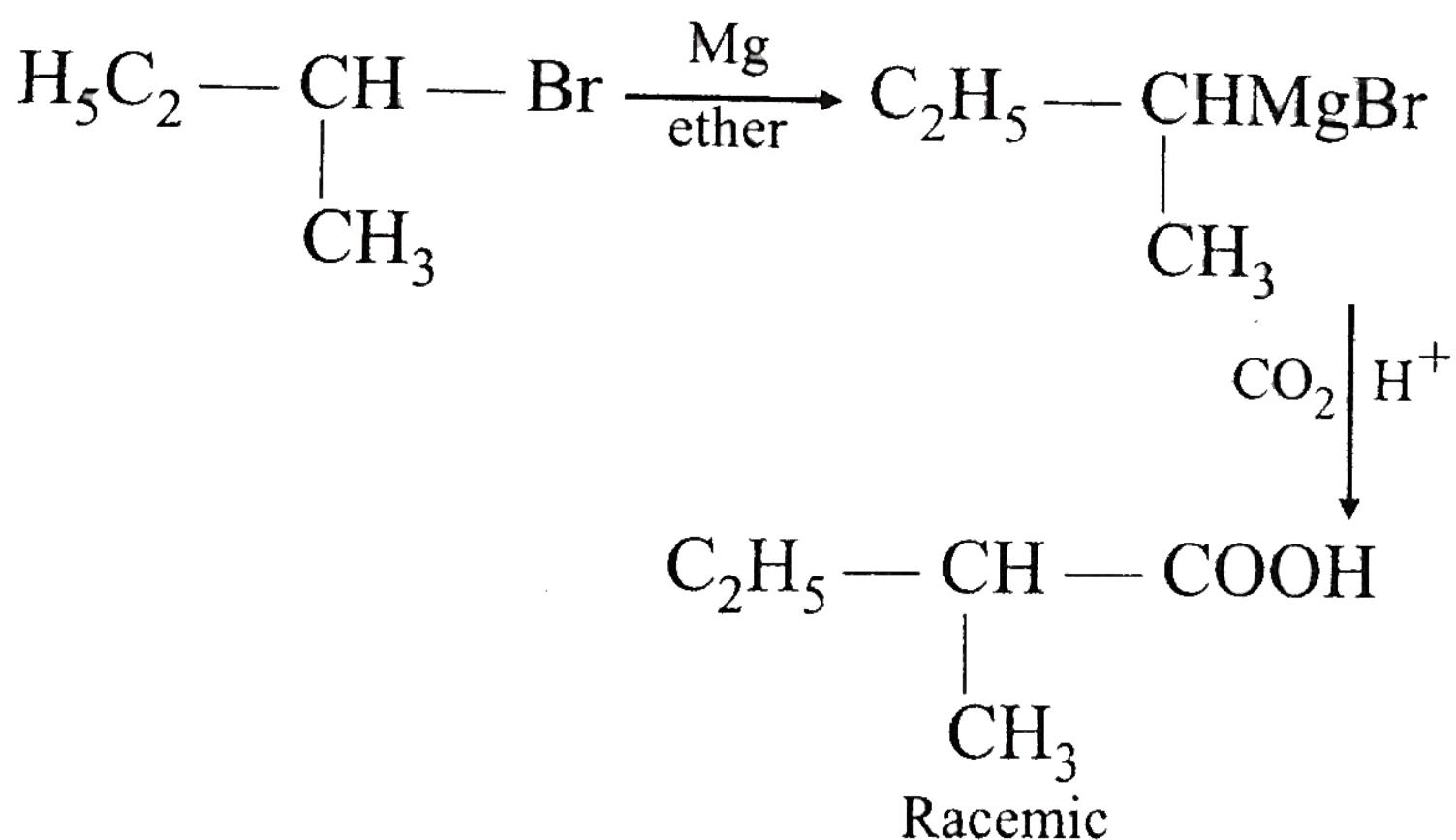
What is the correct about the following reaction



- (A) The major product is recemic mixture of 2- methyl butanoic acid
- (B) The major product is achiral 2-methyl butanoic acid
- (C) If a pure enantiomer of starting compound is taken, the major product would be a pure enantiomer of 2- methyl butanoic acid
- (D) The major product would be trans-2-butene

CORRECT ANSWER: A

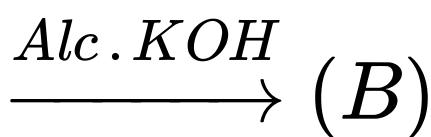
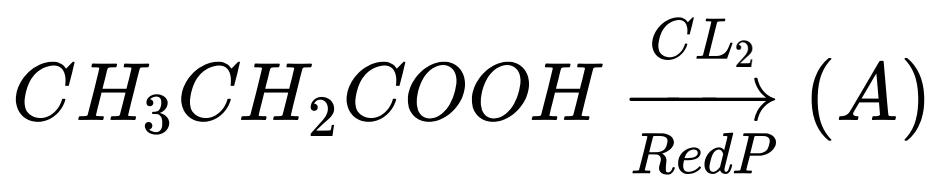
SOLUTION:



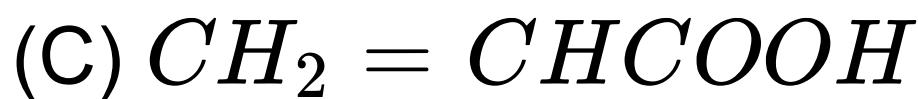
Recemic Grignard reagent is formed which gives
recemic product.

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Q-34 - 12774924

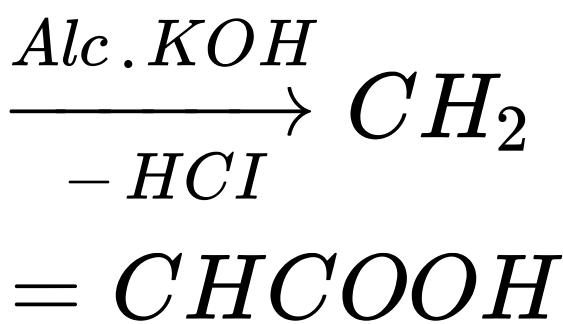


What is (B)?



CORRECT ANSWER: C

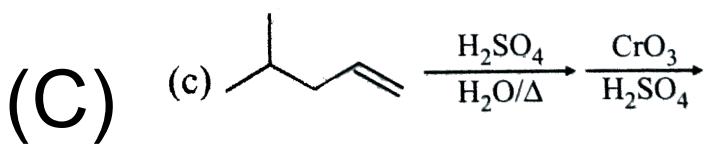
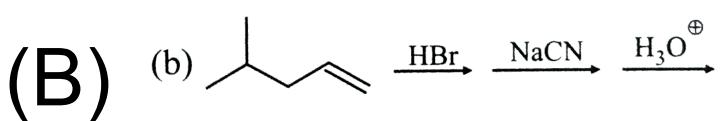
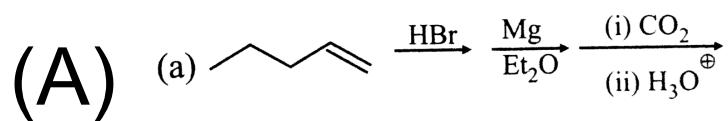
SOLUTION:



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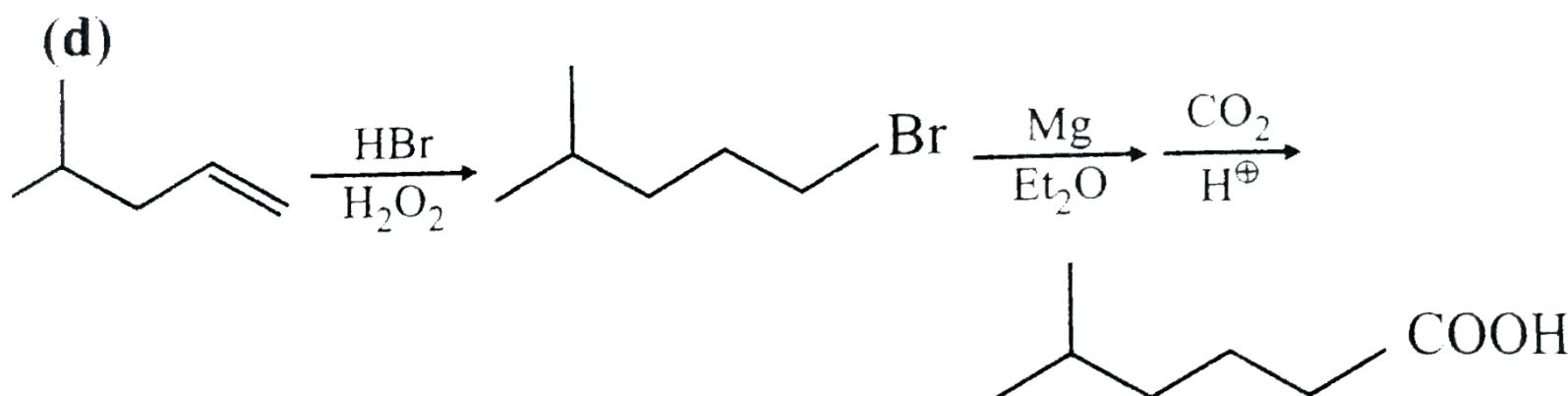
Q-35 - 12774934

Which reaction sequence gives below 5-methyl hexanoic acid?



CORRECT ANSWER: D

SOLUTION:



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Q-36 - 12774943

The acid which reduces Fehling sodium is

- (A) Methanoic acid
- (B) Ethanoic acid
- (C) Butanoic acid
- (D) Propanoic acid

CORRECT ANSWER: D

SOLUTION:

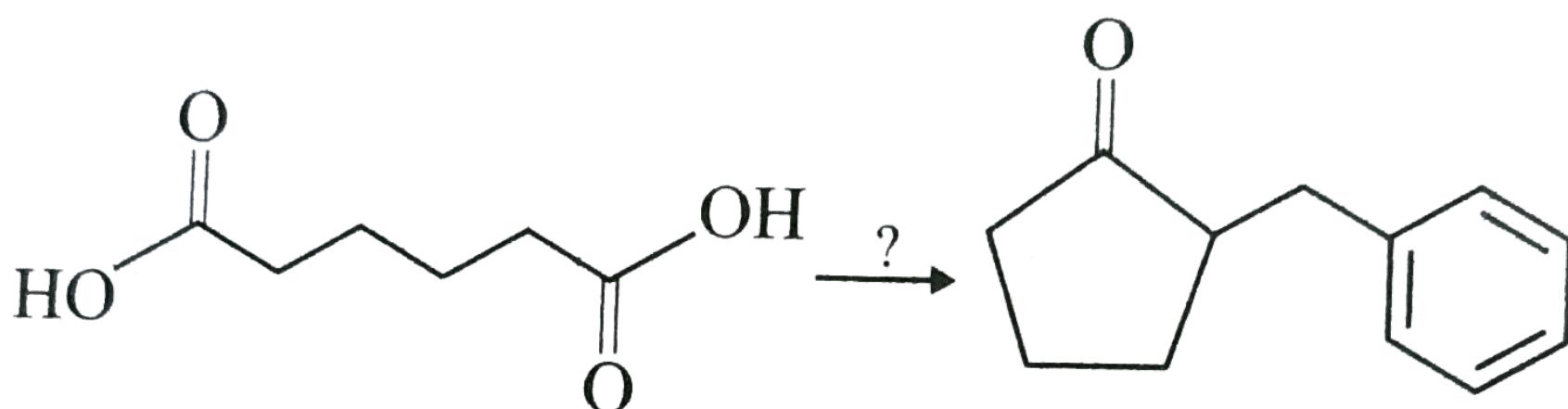
Methanoic acid resembles with aldehyde due to its

structure So, it reduces Fehling reagent. $H - \overset{O}{\underset{\underset{\text{Aldehydic group}}{|}}{C}} - OH$

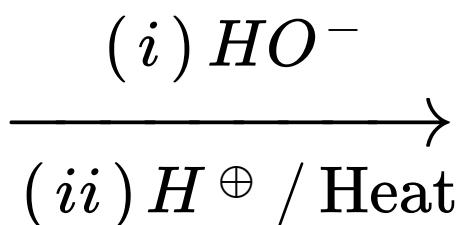
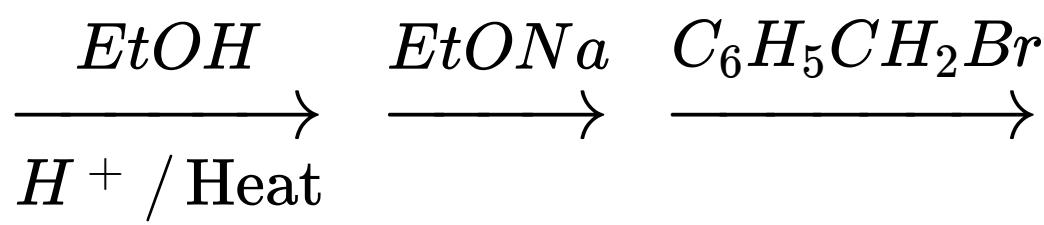
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Q-37 - 12775016

Choose the best method that could perform the following transformation.



(A)



(B)

LDA $C_6H_5CH_2Br$

→ →

(i) HO^-

→

(ii) H^+ / Heat

(C) $\xrightarrow{HO^-}$ $\xrightarrow[H^+]{EtOH}$ $\xrightarrow{C_6H_5CH_2Br}$

(D)

OH^- $C_6H_5CH_2Br$

→ →

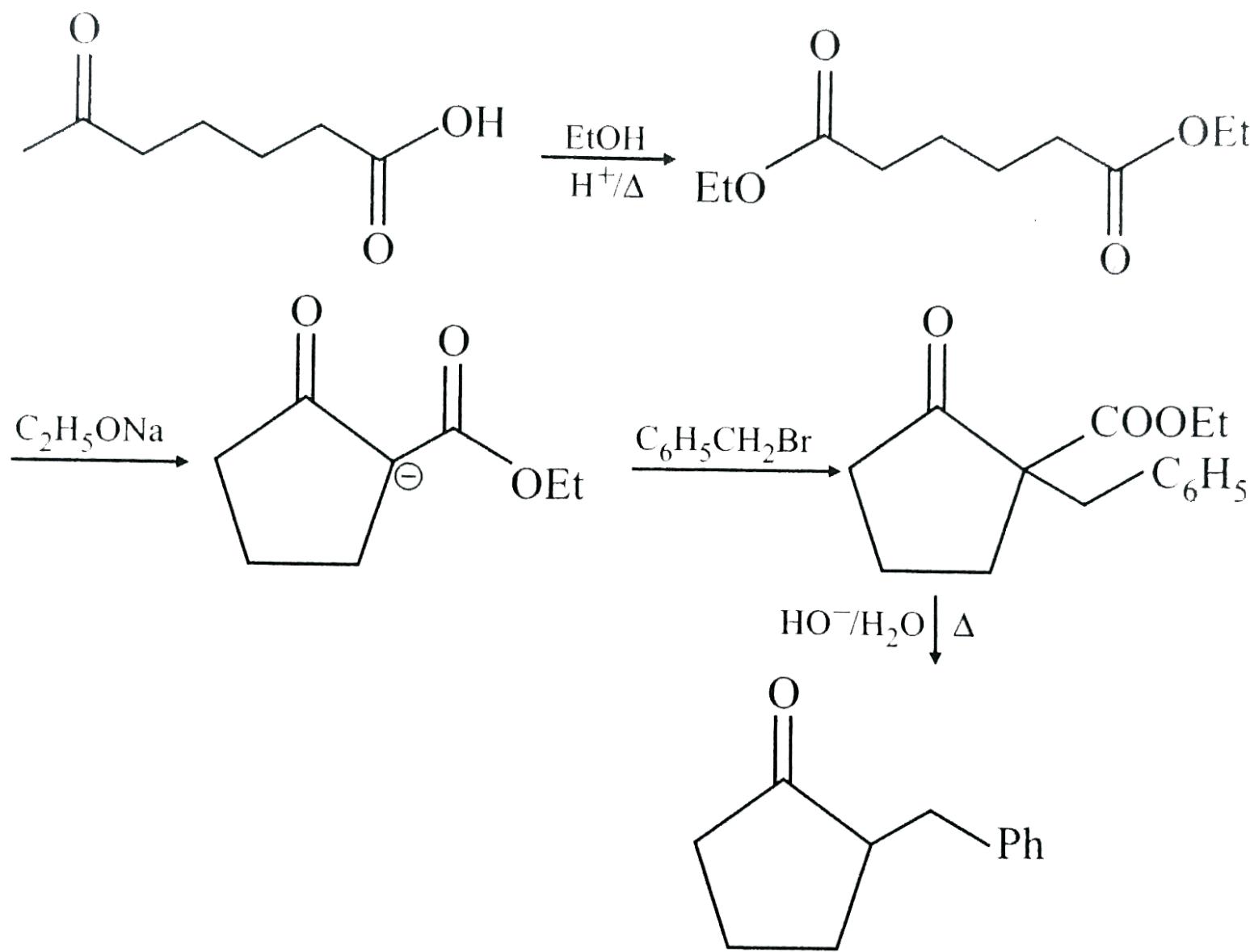
(i) HO^-

→

(ii) H^+ / Heat

CORRECT ANSWER: A

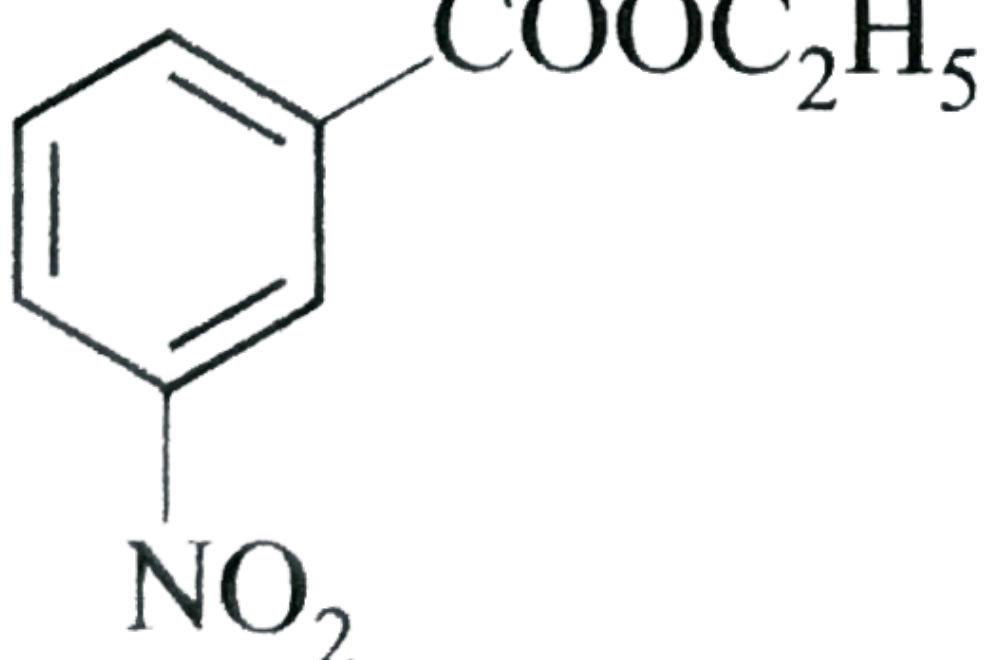
SOLUTION:



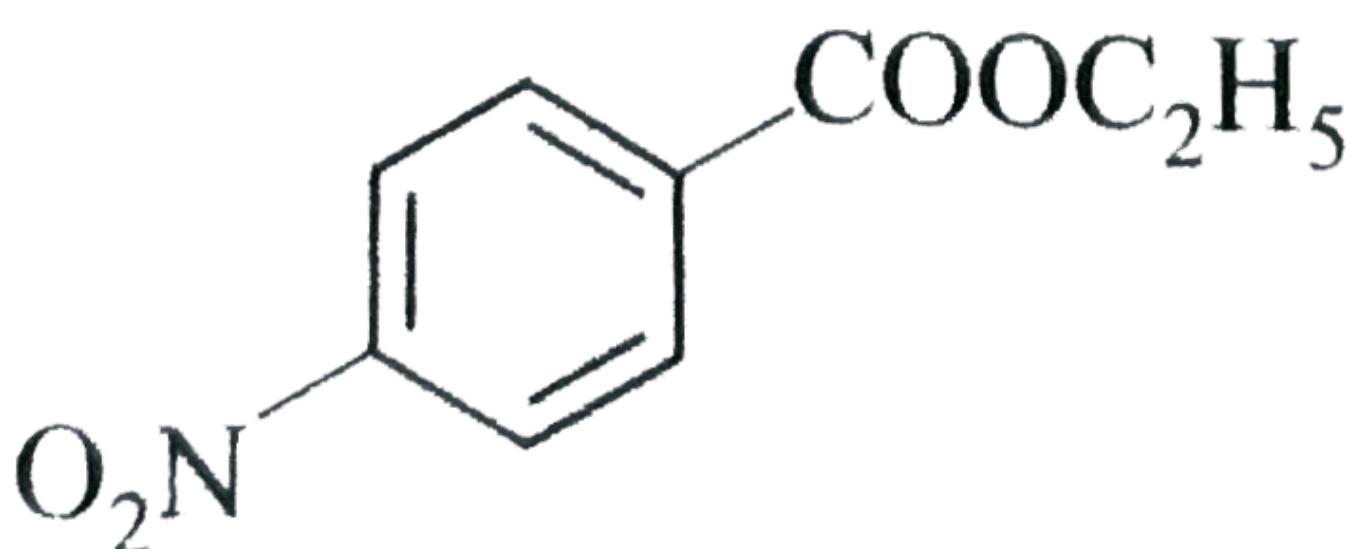
Q-38 - 12775017

Arrange the following esters in the following order of reactivity in base catalysed hydrolysis reaction.

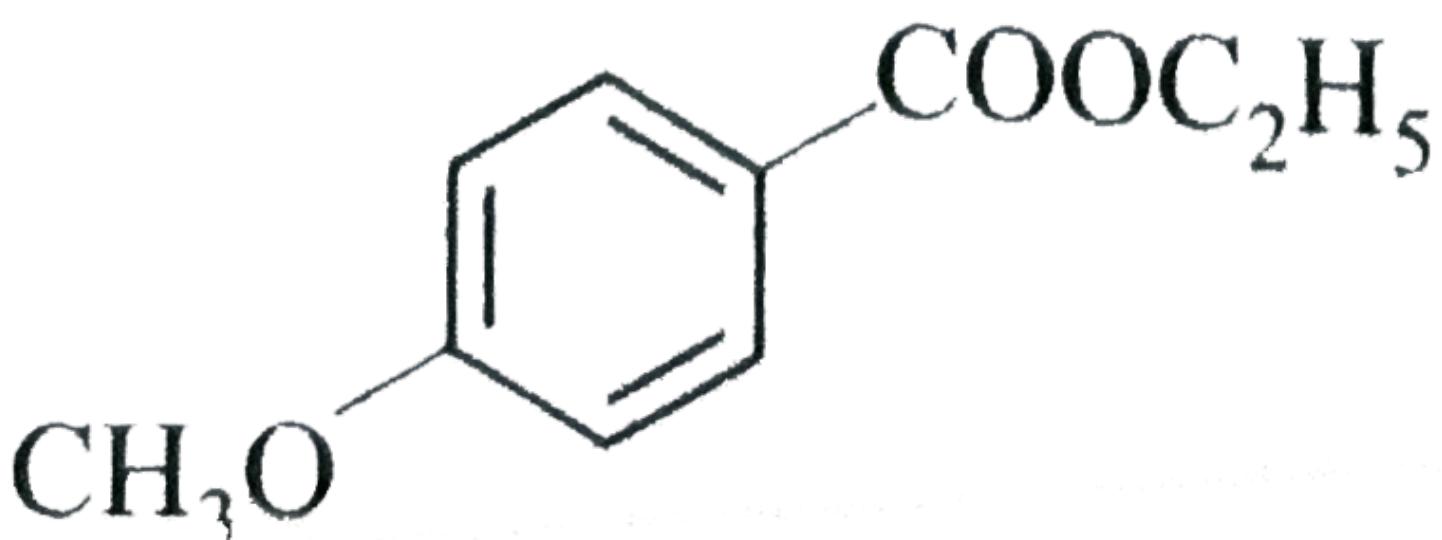
I.

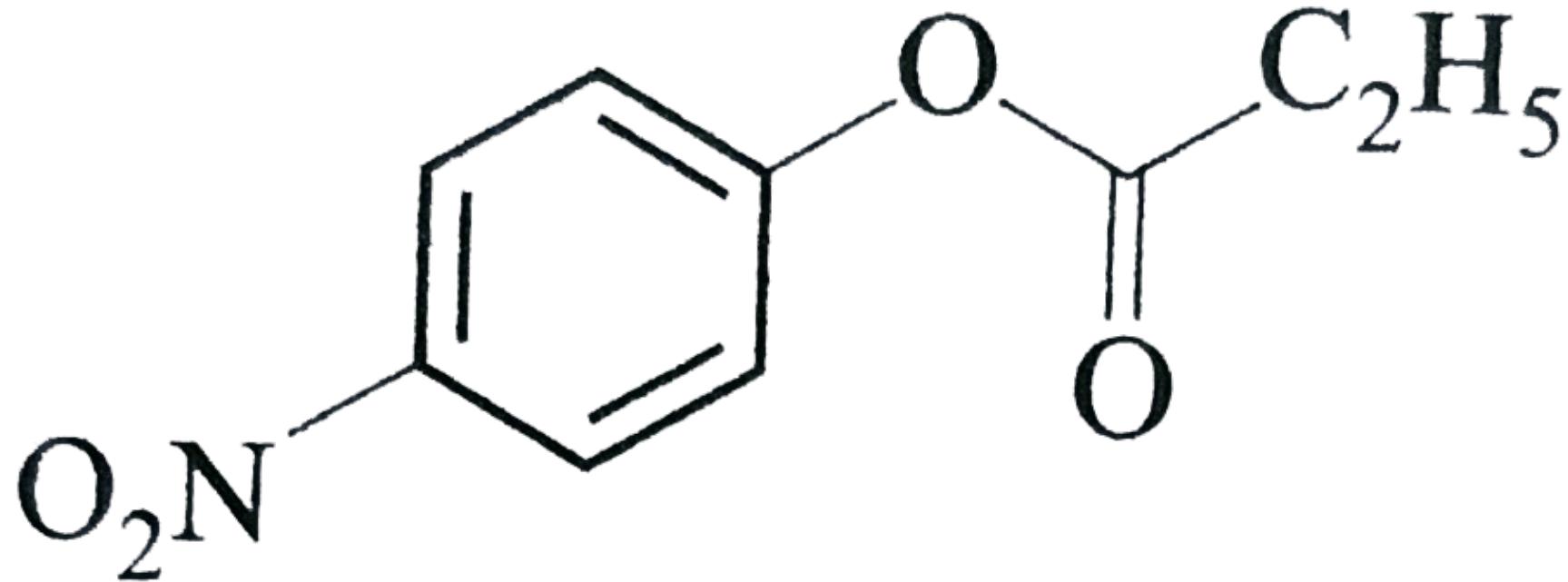


II.



III.





(A) $III < I < II < IV$

(B) $Iv < III < II < I$

(C) $I < II < III < IV$

(D) $IV < II < I < III$

CORRECT ANSWER: A

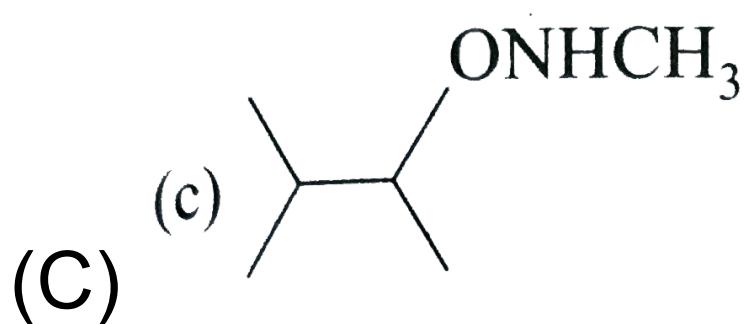
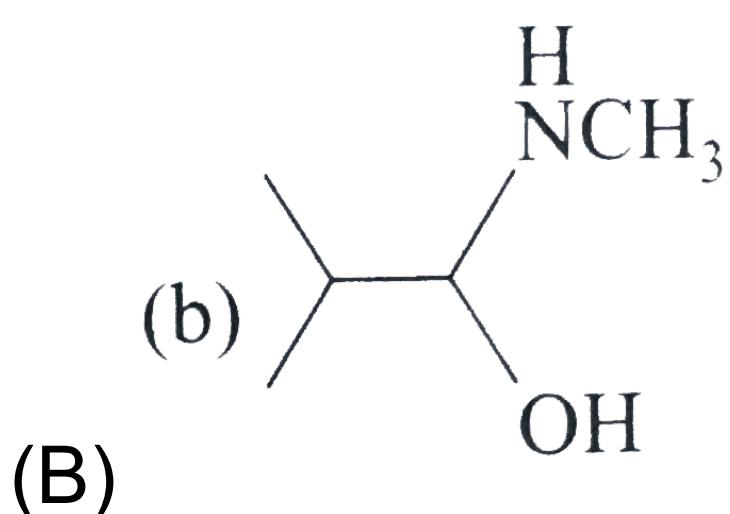
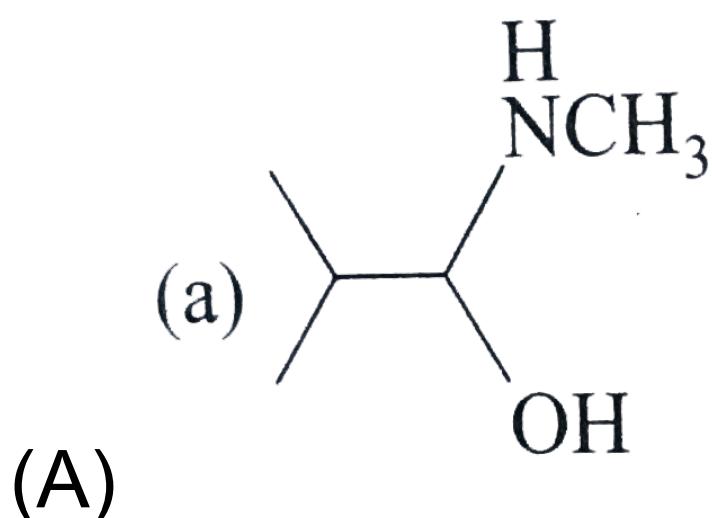
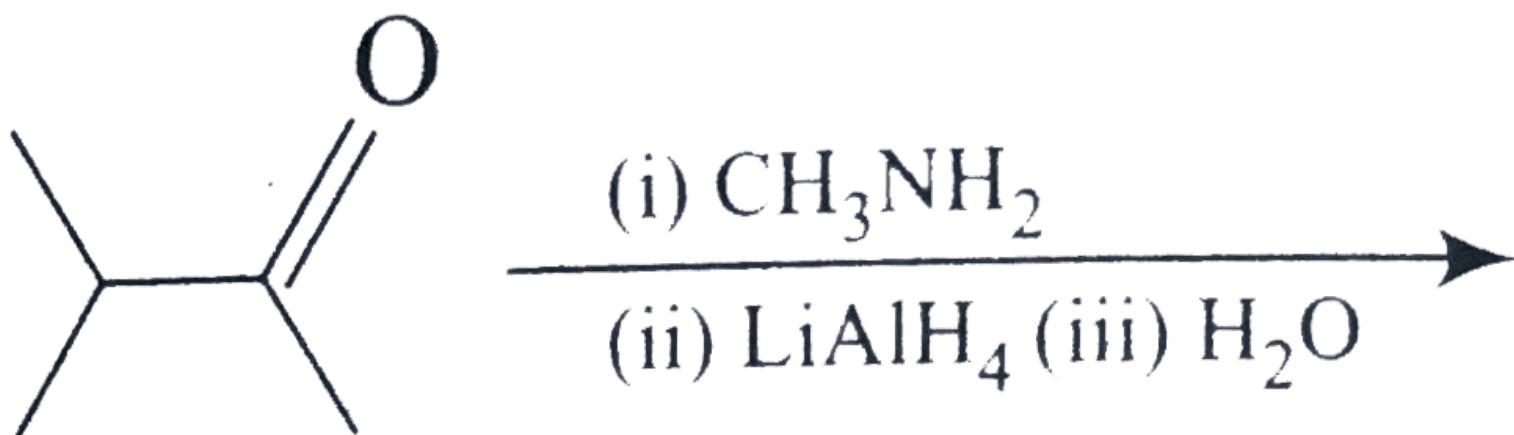
SOLUTION:

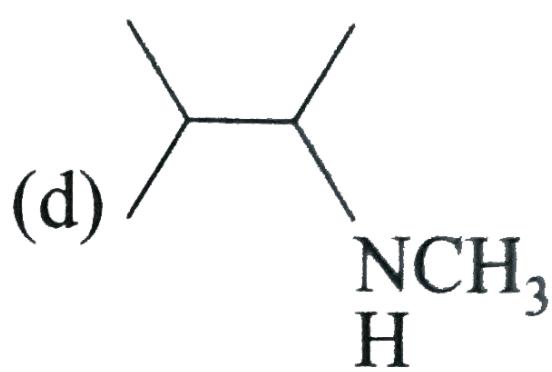
Electron withdrawing group increases electrophilic character of ester, hence reactivity in hydrolysis reaction.

(IV) is most reactive as it has the best leaving group.

Q-39 - 12775087

The major organic formed in the following reaction is

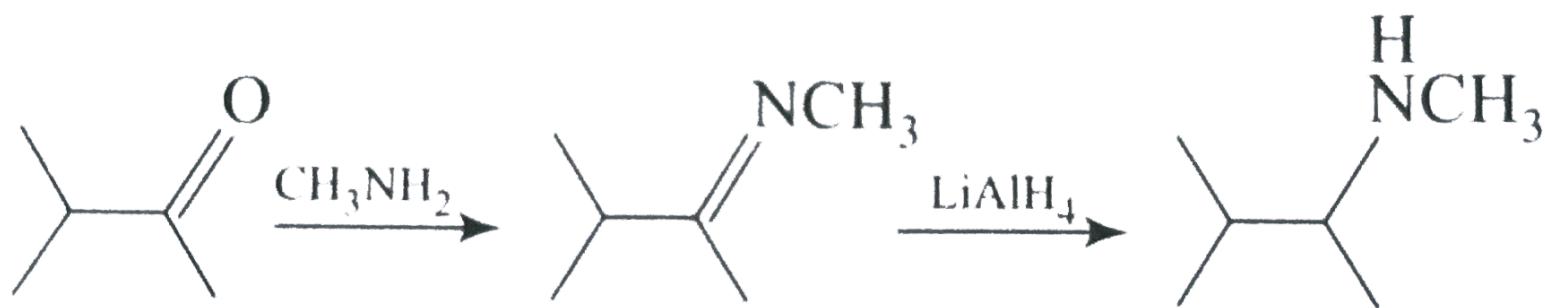




(D)

CORRECT ANSWER: D

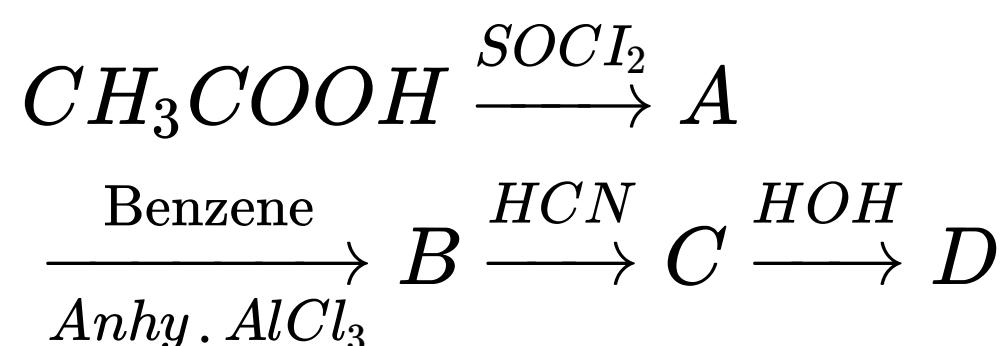
SOLUTION:

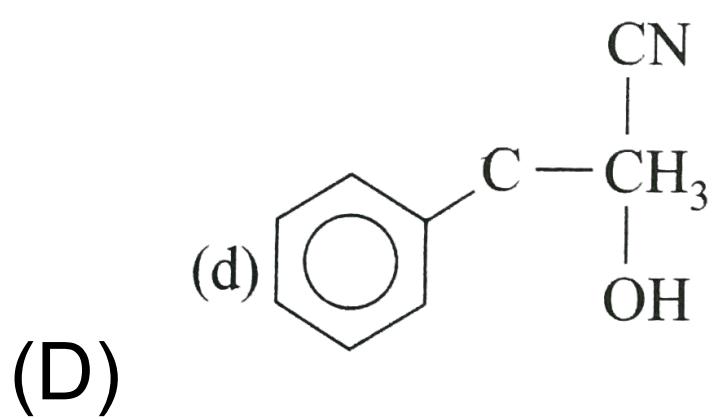
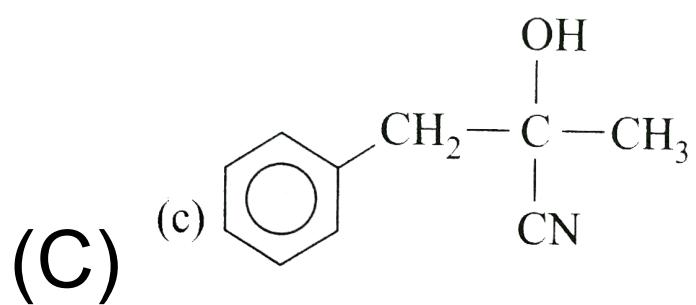
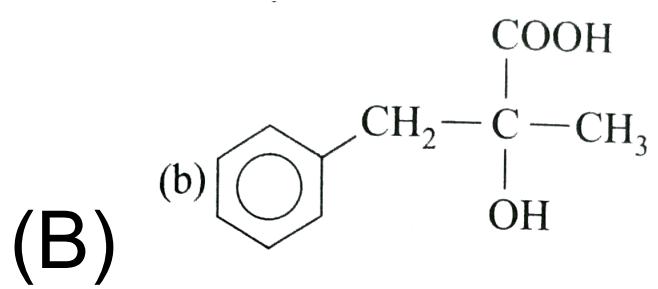
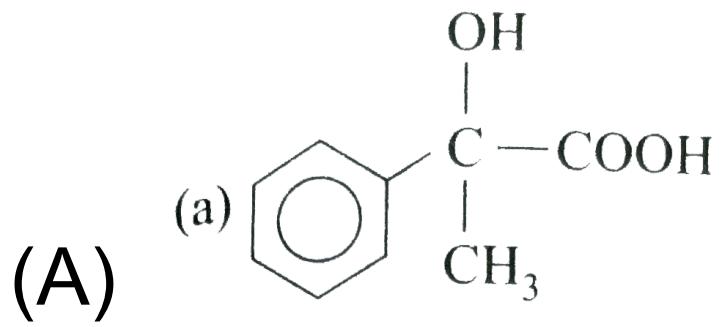


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Q-40 - 12775088

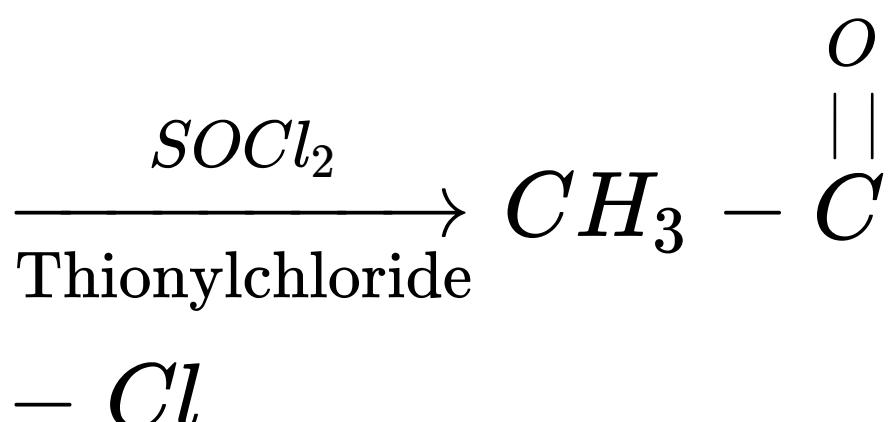
In a series of reactions, acid yielded a product D





CORRECT ANSWER: A

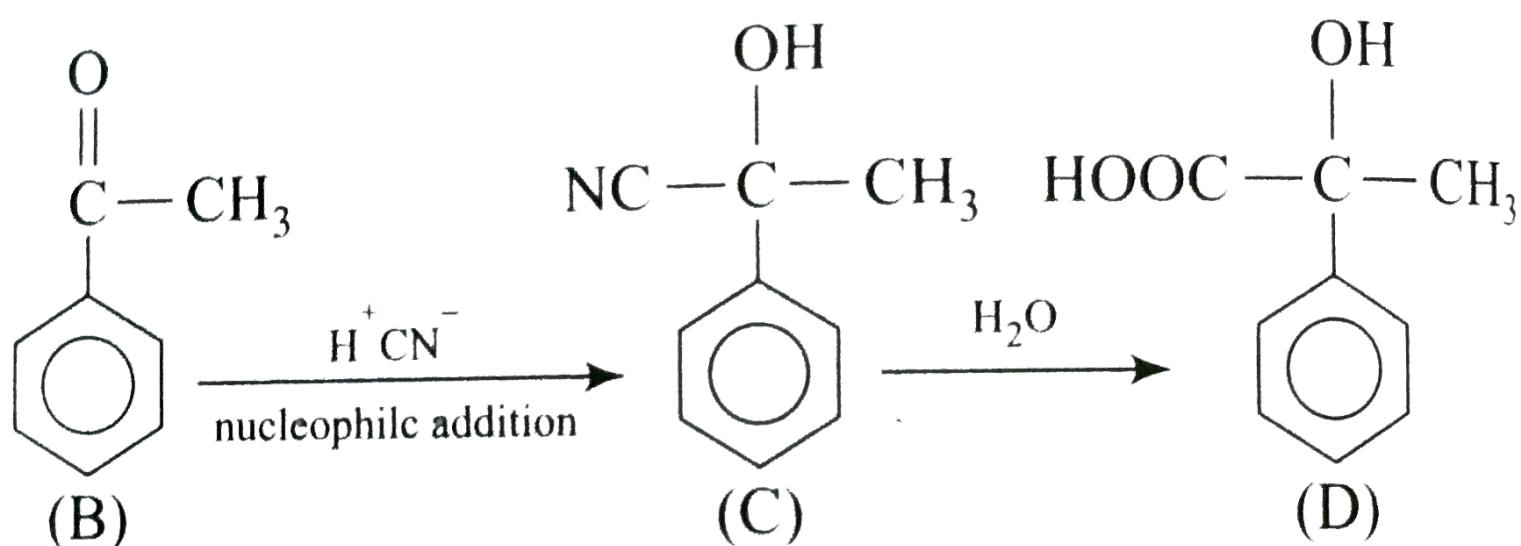
SOLUTION:



Benzene

Anhy AlCl₃

Friedel–Craft
acylation

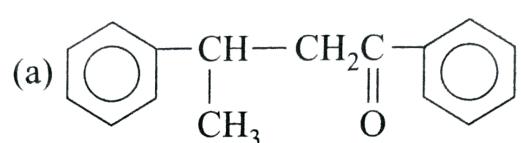


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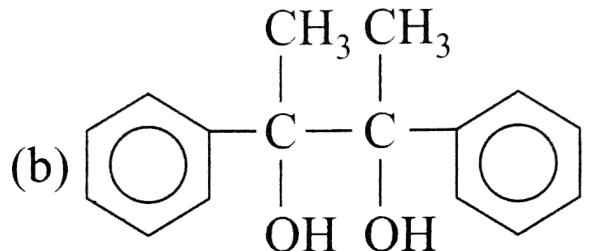
Q-41 - 12775098

Acetophenone when reacted with a base C₂H₅Ona yields a stable compound which has the structure

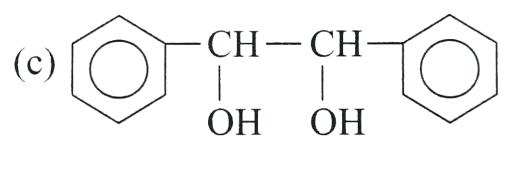
(A)



(B)



(C)



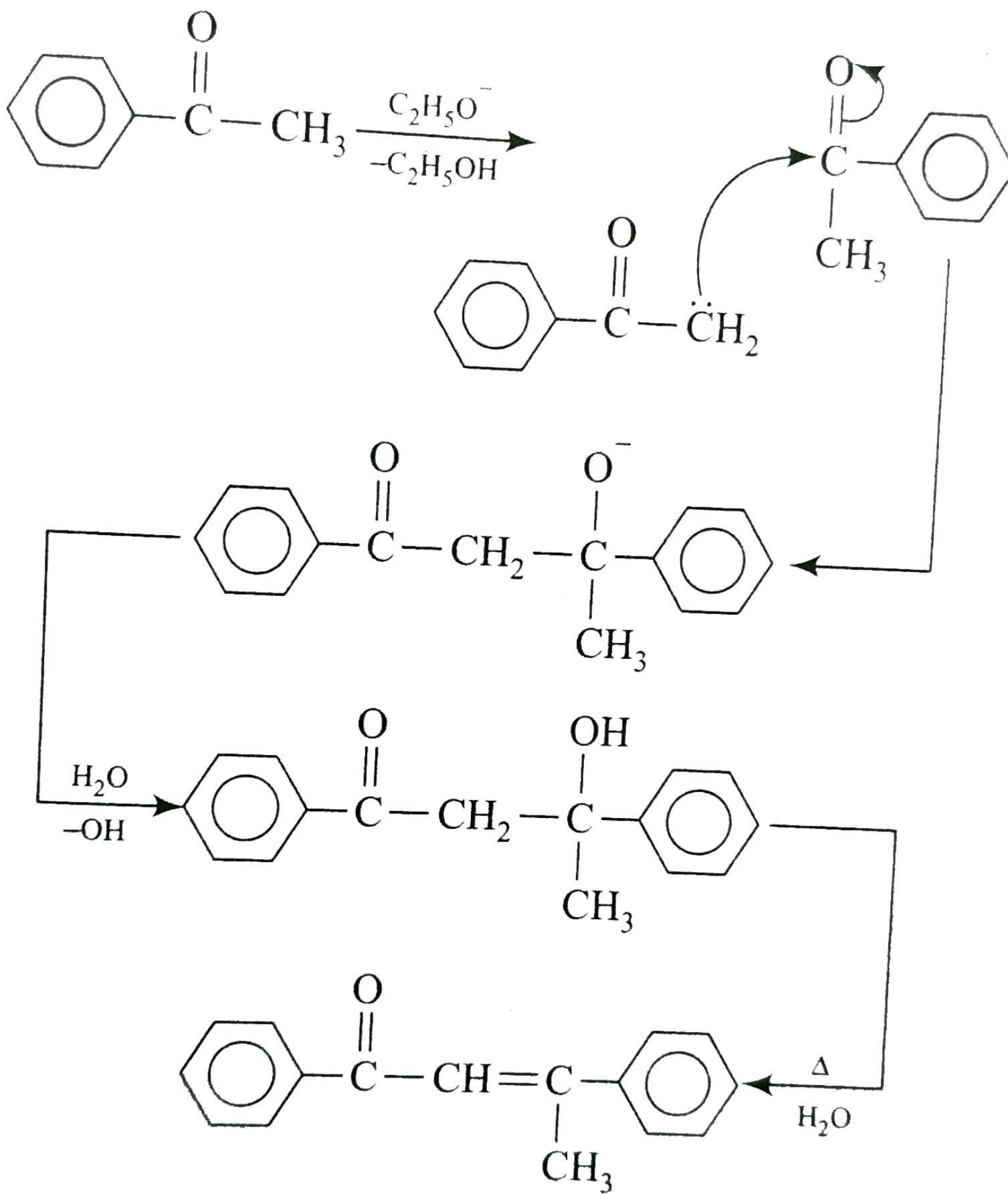


(D)

CORRECT ANSWER: D

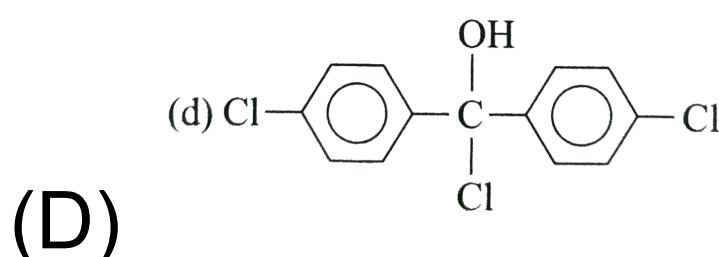
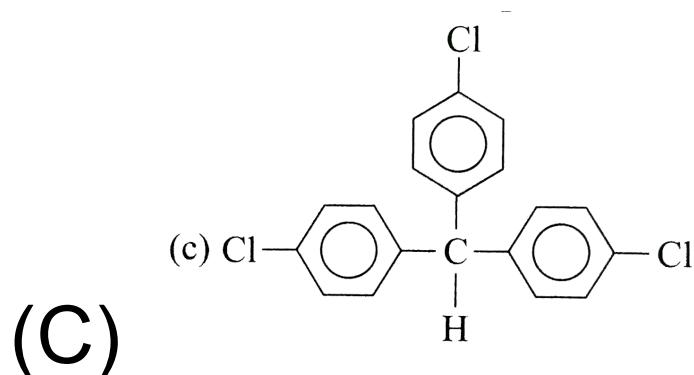
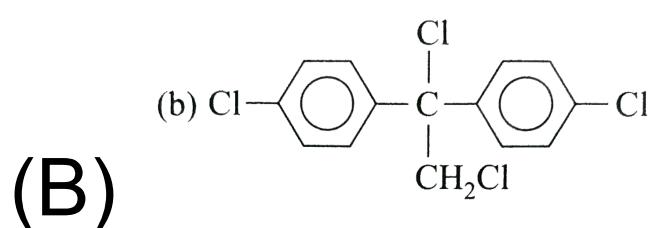
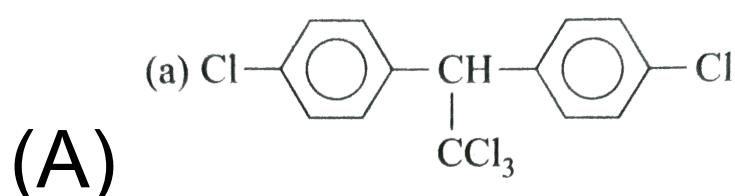
SOLUTION:

It is condensation reaction.



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Trichlorroacetaldehyde, CCl_3CHO . Reacts with chlorobenzene in presence of sulphuric acid and produces.



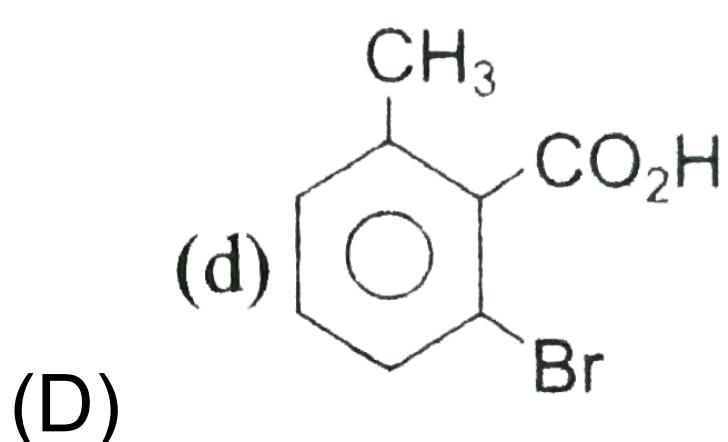
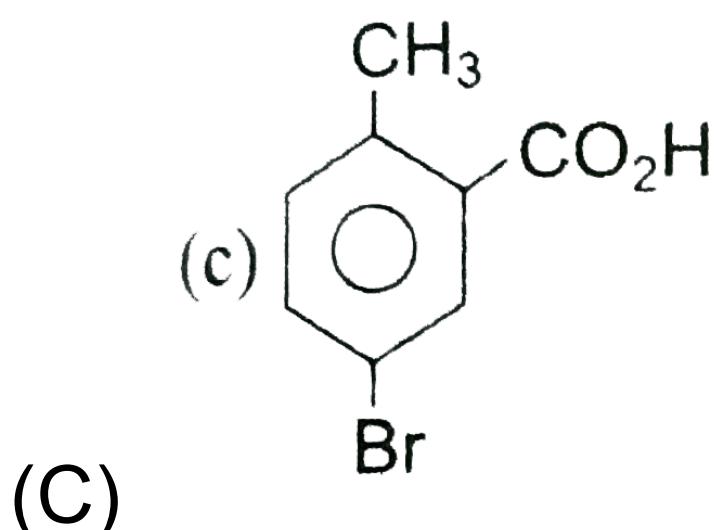
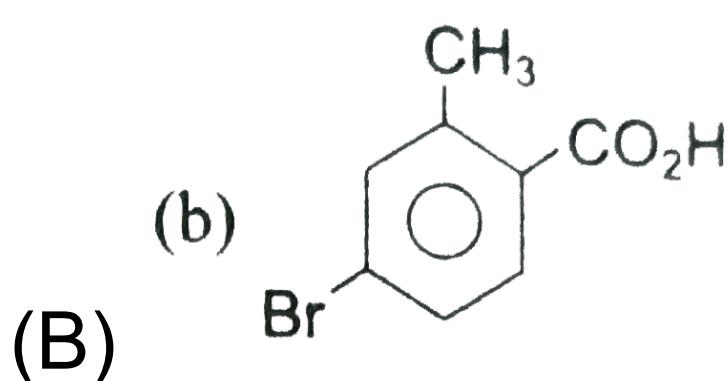
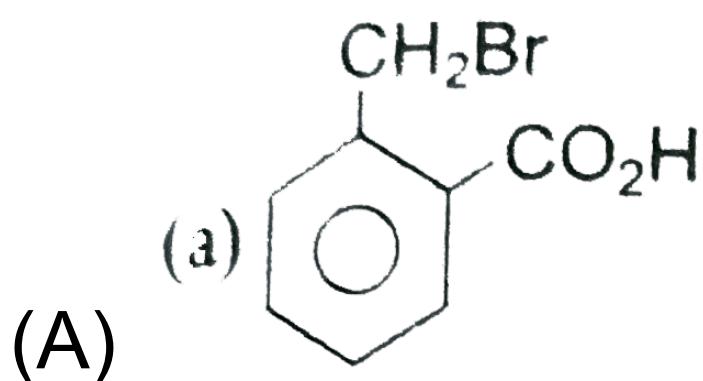
CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:

It is preparation of DDT.

Q-43 - 12775136

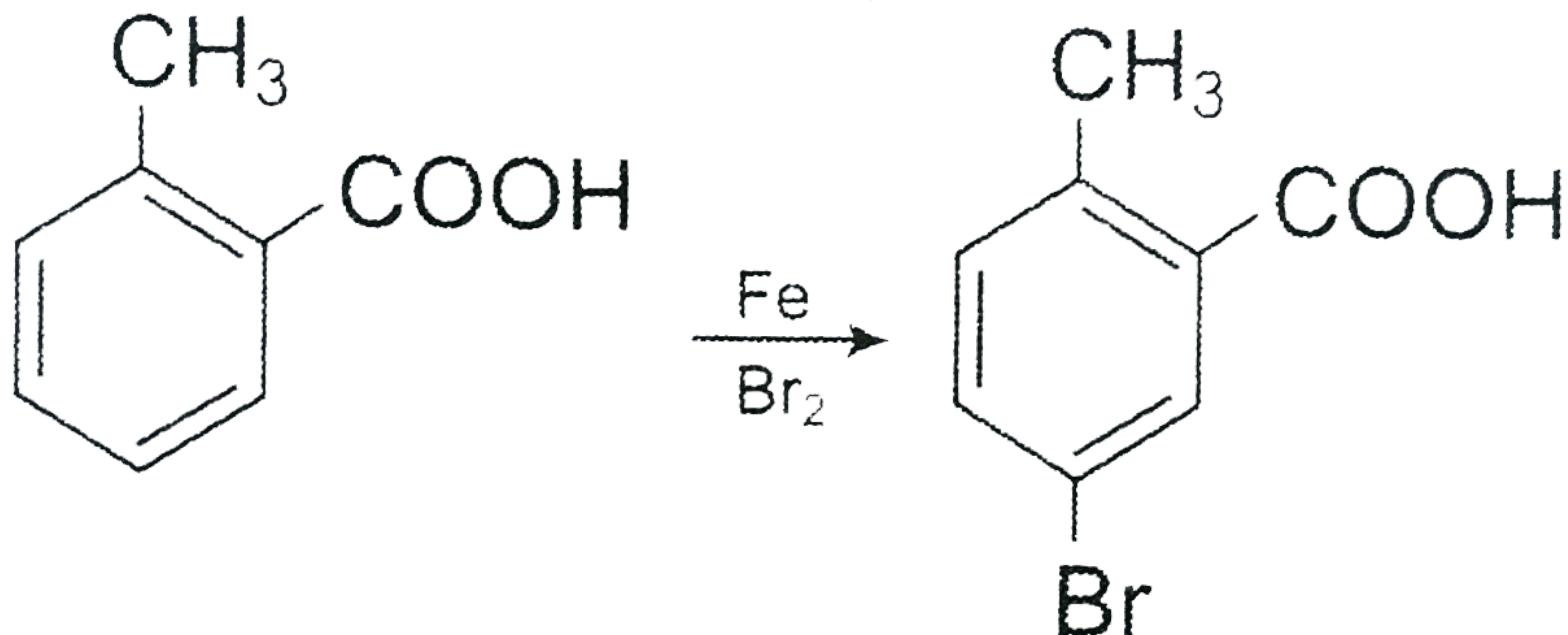
o – Toluic acid on reaction with $Br_2 + Fe$ gives



CORRECT ANSWER: C

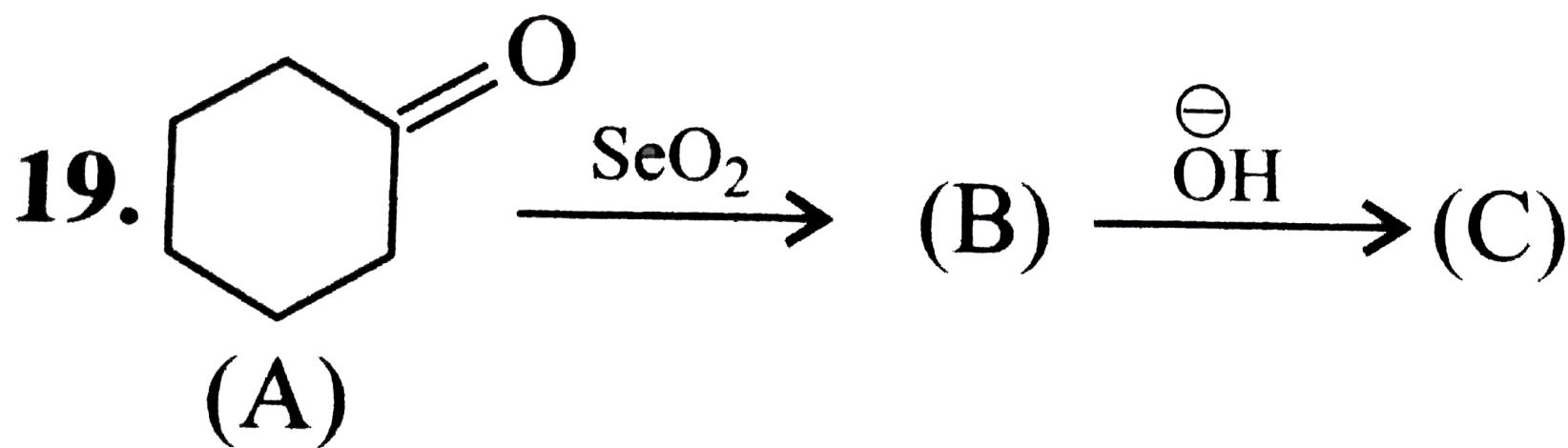
SOLUTION:

In o-toluic acid, $-CH_3$ group is ortho-para directing

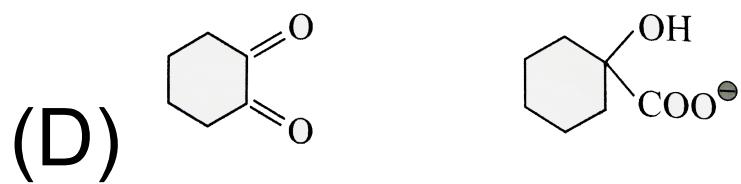
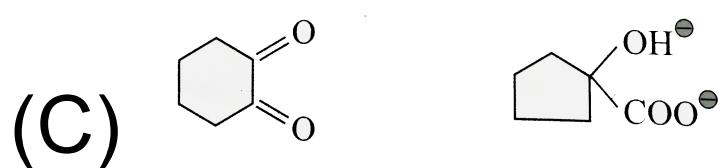
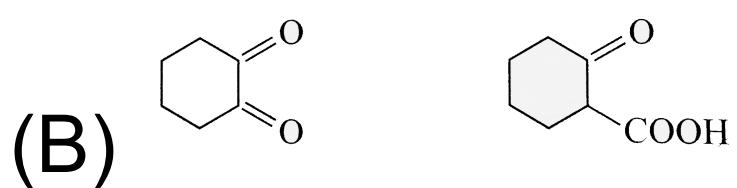
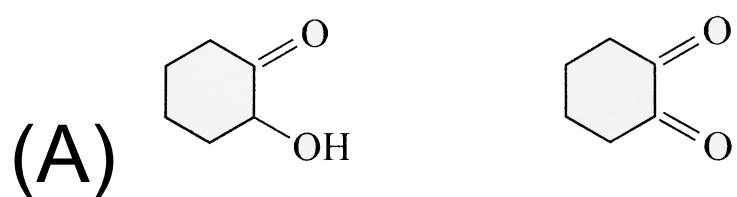


and $-COOH$ group is meta-directing. So the resulting product will be (c) in which Br is attached at para to $-CH_3$ and meta to $-COOH$ group.

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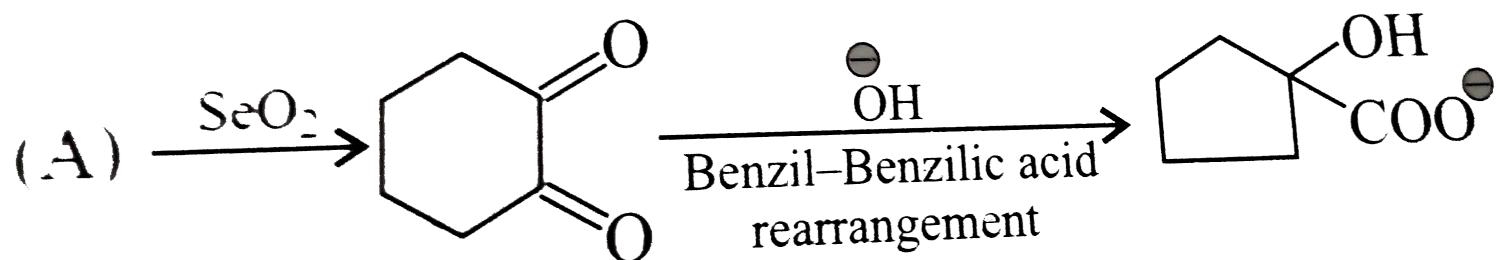


Compounds (B) and (C), respectively, are:

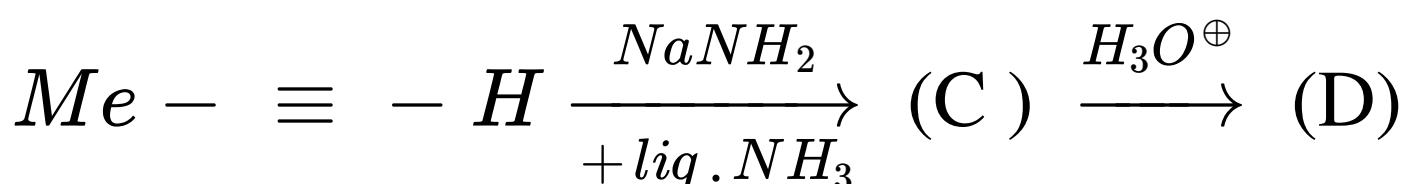
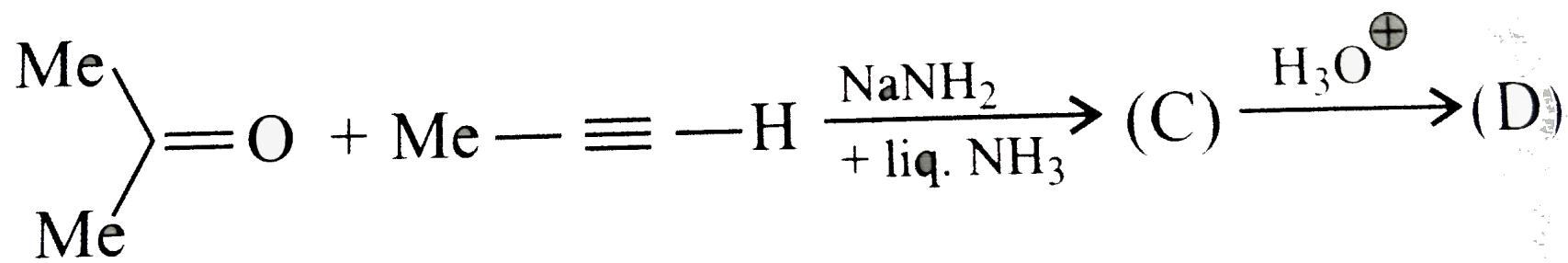


CORRECT ANSWER: C

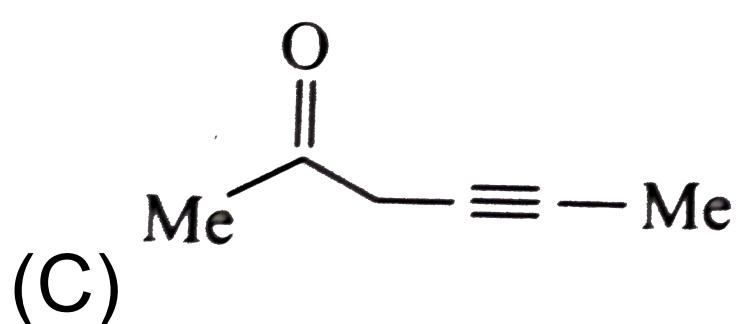
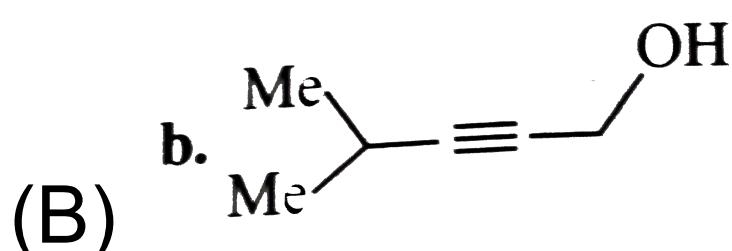
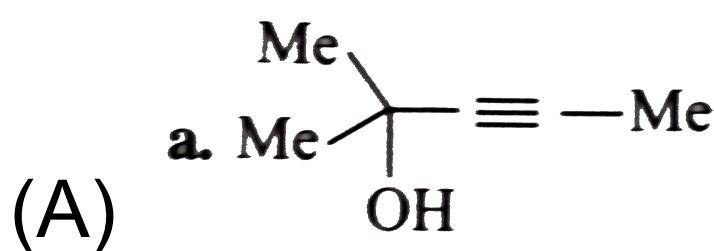
SOLUTION:



Q-45 - 11485847



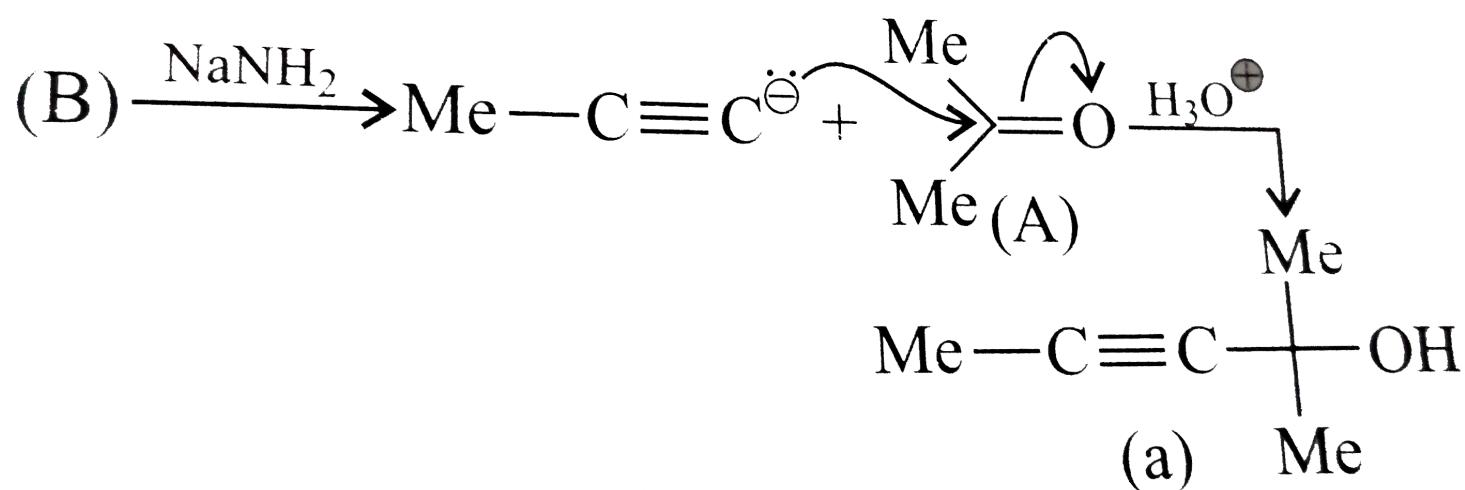
the final product (D) is:



(D) All

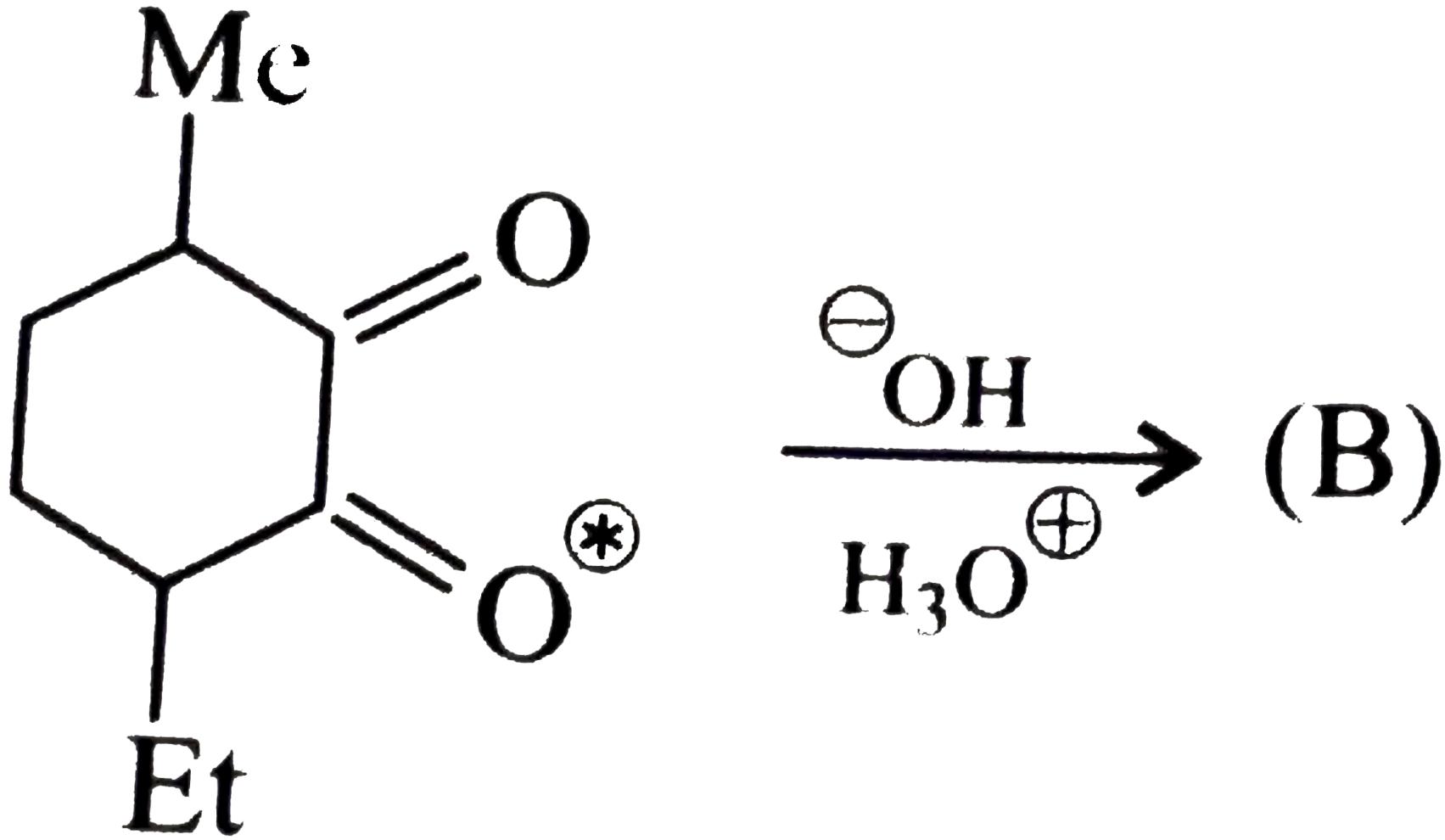
CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:



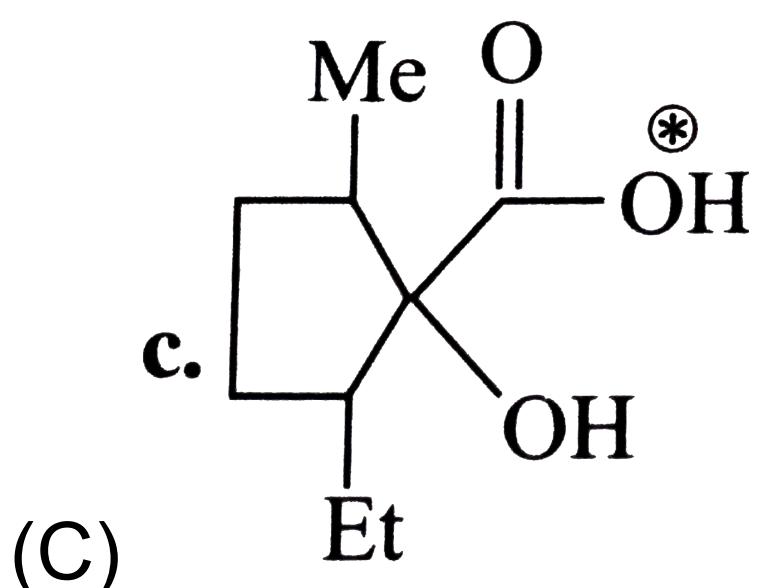
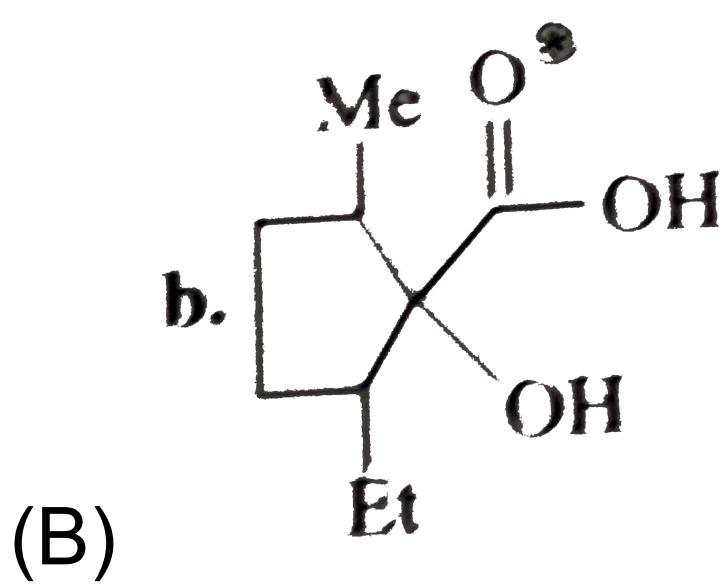
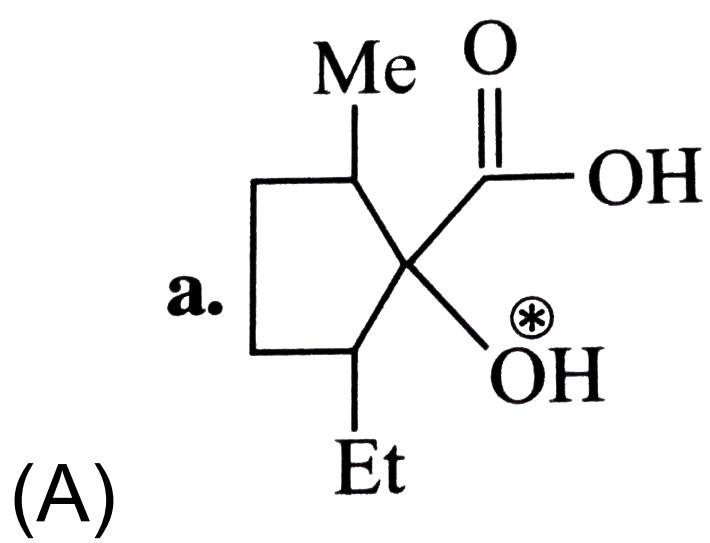
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Q-46 - 11485848



Compound

(B) is:



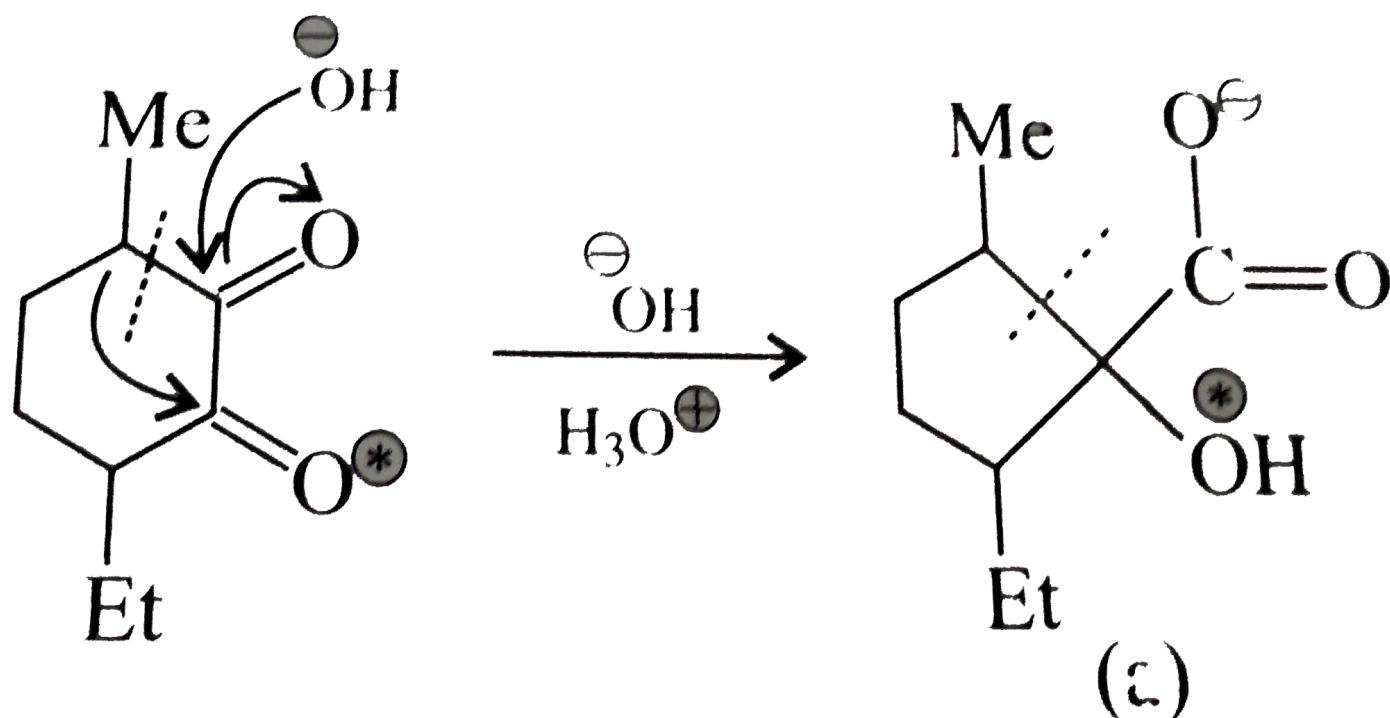
(D) All

CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:

This is an example of Benzil-Benzilic acid rearrangement

reaction. OH attacks at the more reactive ($C = O$) group, (containing more EWG or less EDG). Et is more EDG than Me (due to +I effect, here no H.C.). Therefore, OH attacks ($C = O$) with (Me)group.



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Q-47 - 11485854

Two moles of $HCHO$ and 1 mol of $PhCHO$ react with conc. $NaOH$.

What are the products quantitatively?

- (A) 1 mol of $HCOONa$, 1 mol of $PhCH_2OH$, and 1 mol of $PhCOONa$.

(B) 1 mol of HCOONa, 1 mol of $PhCH_2OH$, and 0.5 mol of PhCOONa.

(C) 1 mol of HCOONa, 1.5 mol of $PhCH_2OH$, and 0.5 mol of PhCOONa.

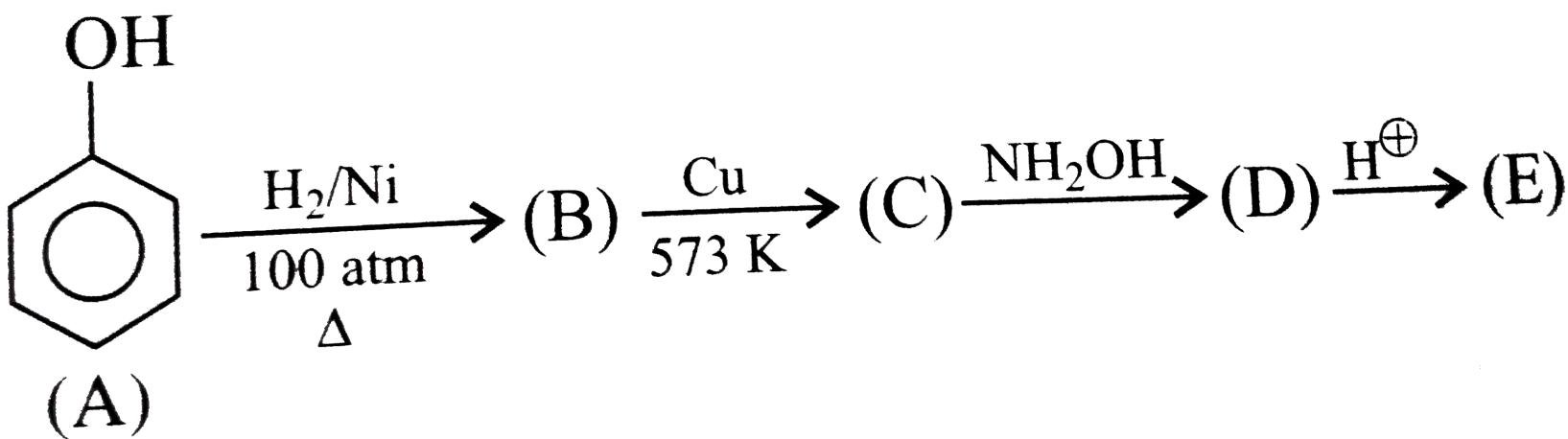
(D) 1 mol of HCOONa, 2 mol of $PhCH_2OH$, and 2 mol of PhCOONa.

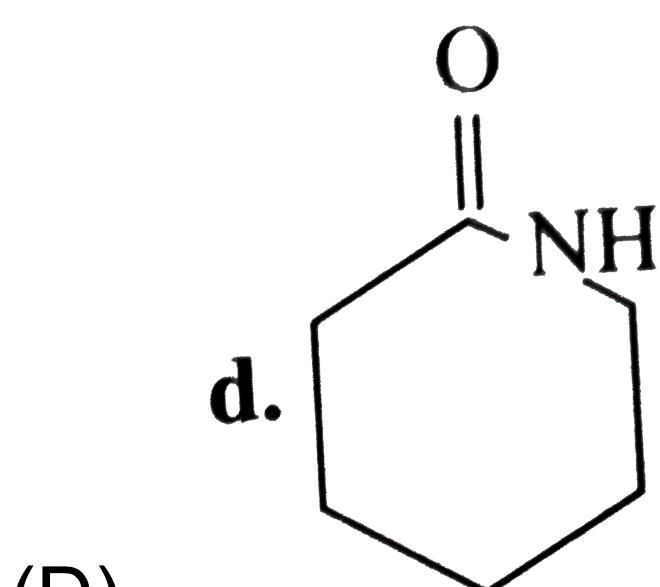
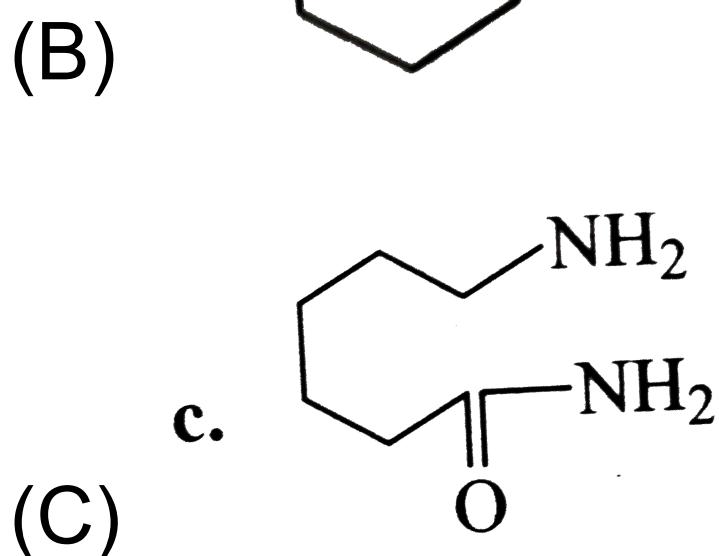
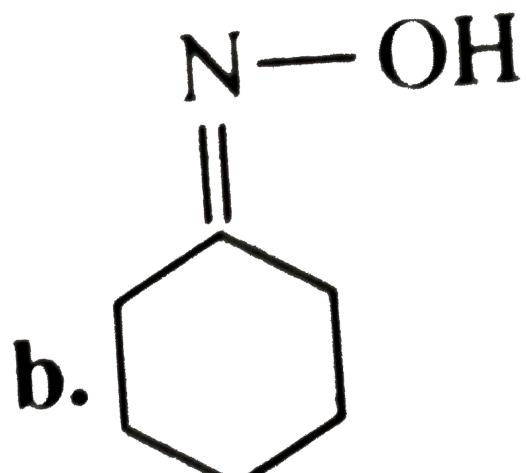
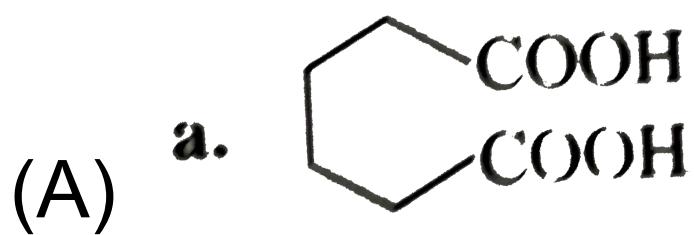
CORRECT ANSWER: C

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Q-48 - 11485869

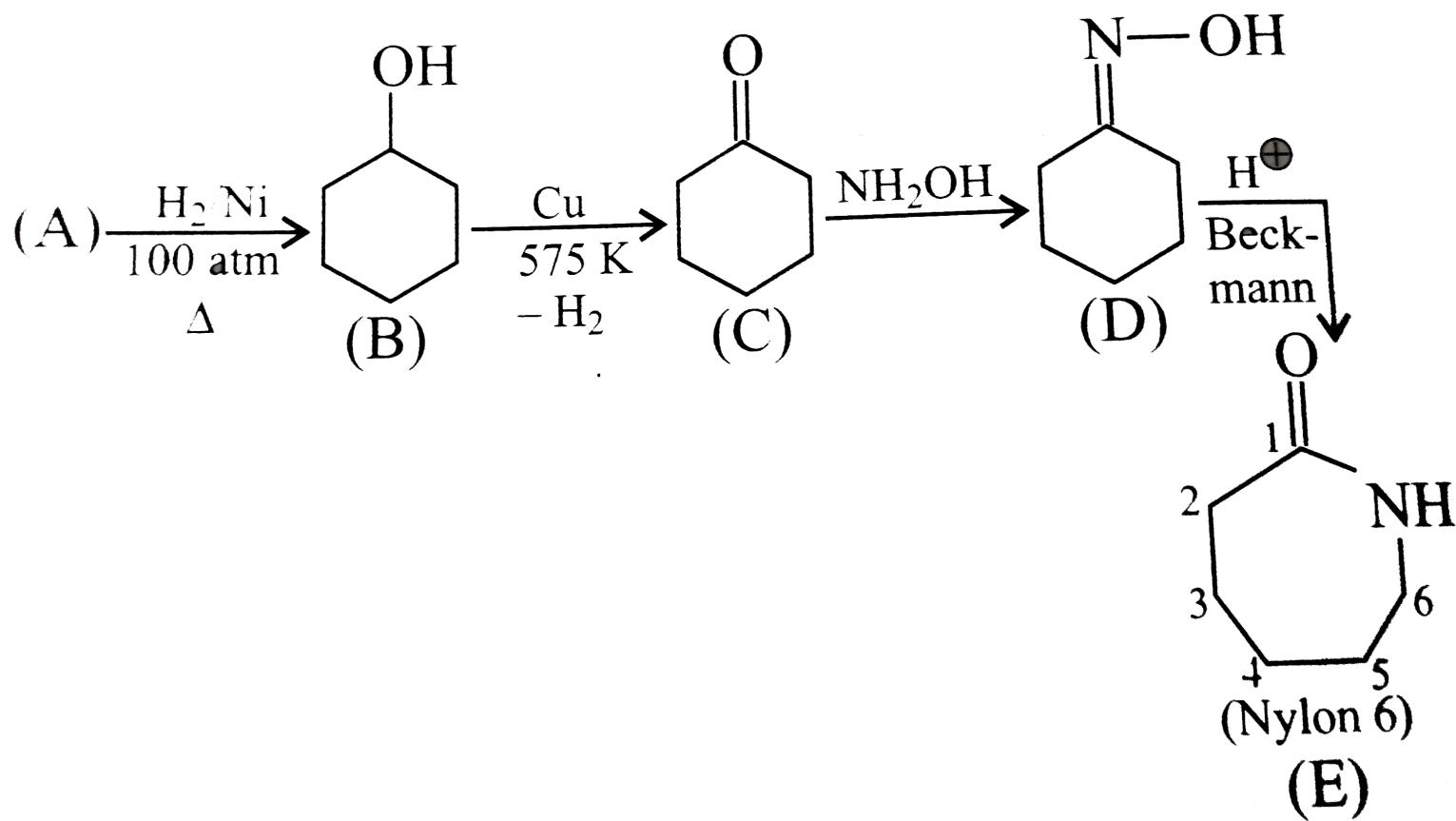
The final product (E) in the following reaction is:





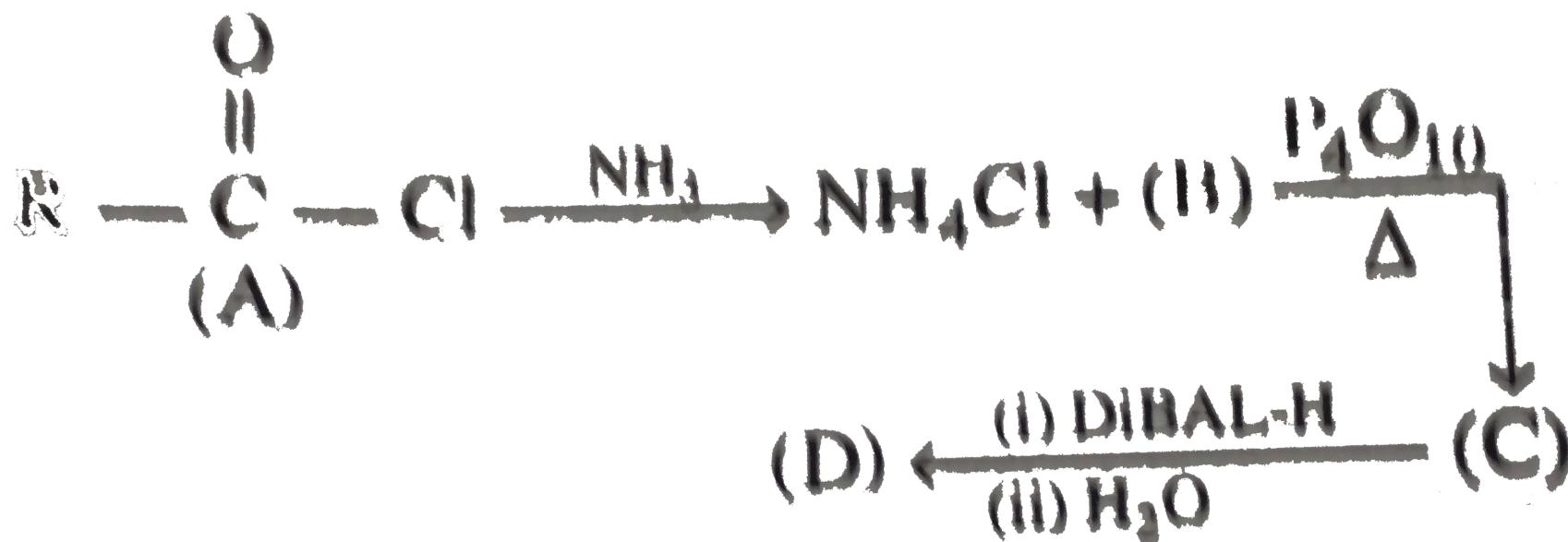
CORRECT ANSWER: D

SOLUTION:



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Q-49 - 11486119



The compound (D) is :

(A) RCOOH

(B) RCH_2OH

(C) $\text{R} - \text{C} \equiv \text{N}$

(D) $RCHO$

CORRECT ANSWER: D

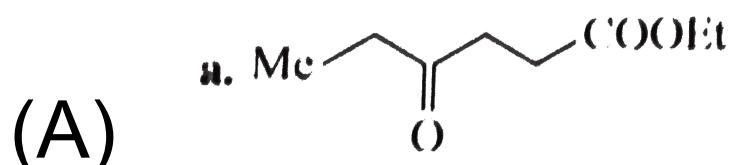
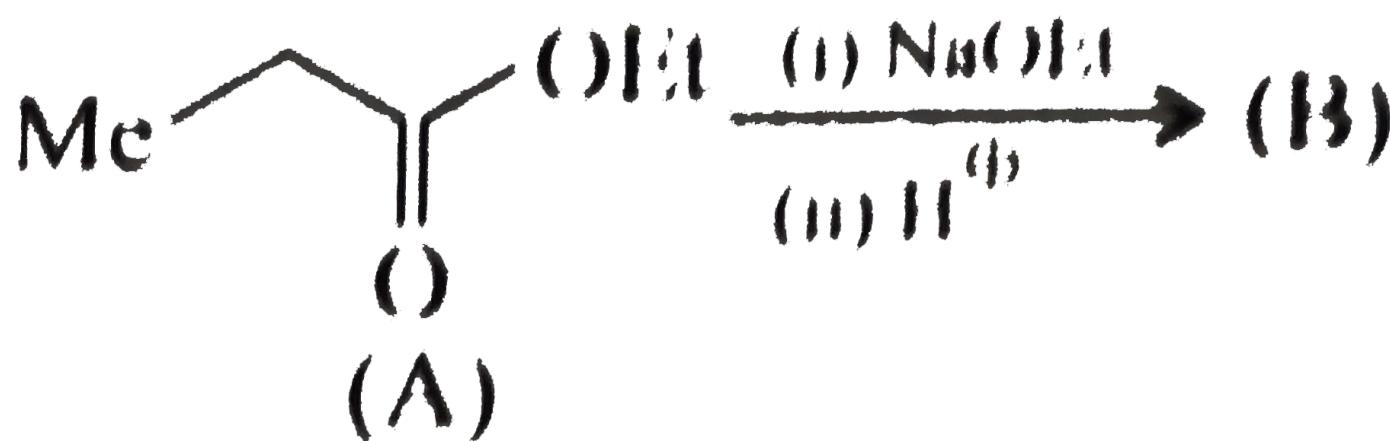
SOLUTION:

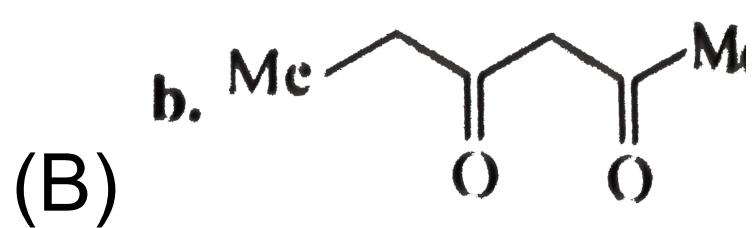
$$\begin{aligned} & RCONH_2(B), R - C \\ & \equiv N(C), RCHO(D) \end{aligned}$$

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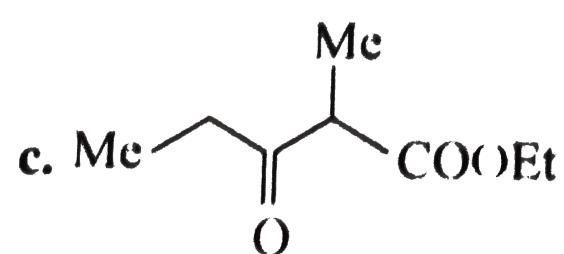
Q-50 - 11486122

Product (B) in the reaction is :

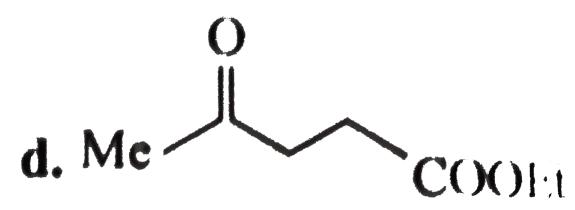




(B)



(C)



(D)

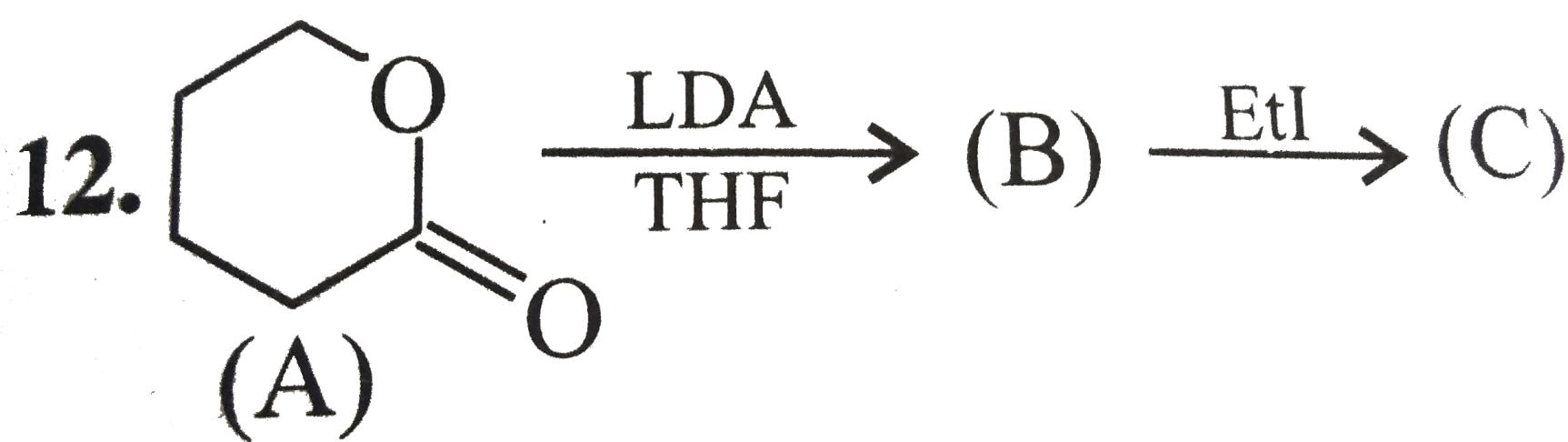
CORRECT ANSWER: C

SOLUTION:

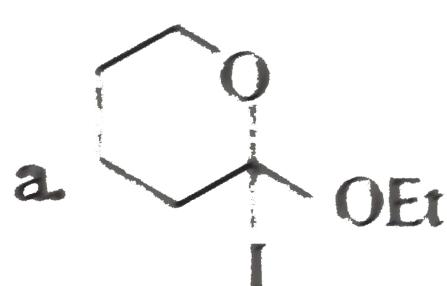
Claisen ester condensation.

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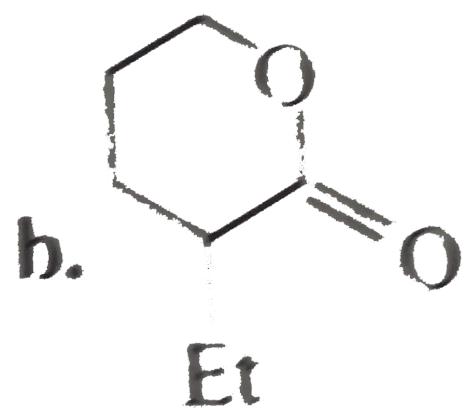
Q-51 - 11486124



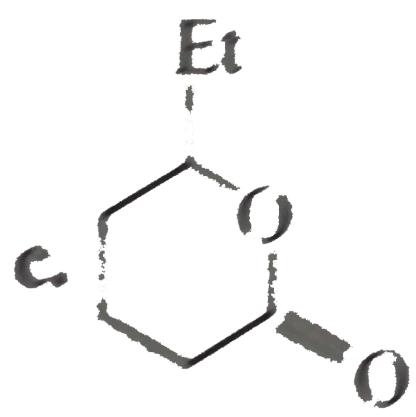
Product (C) is :



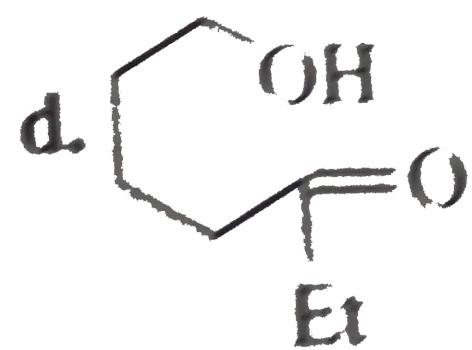
(A)



(B)



(C)



(D)

CORRECT ANSWER: B

SOLUTION:

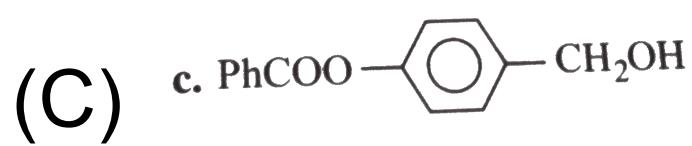
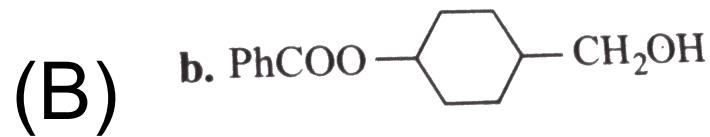
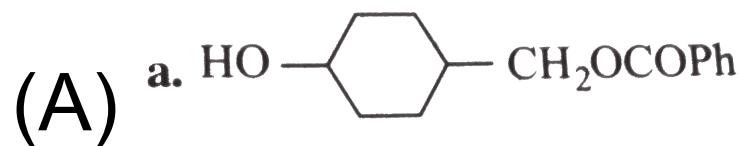
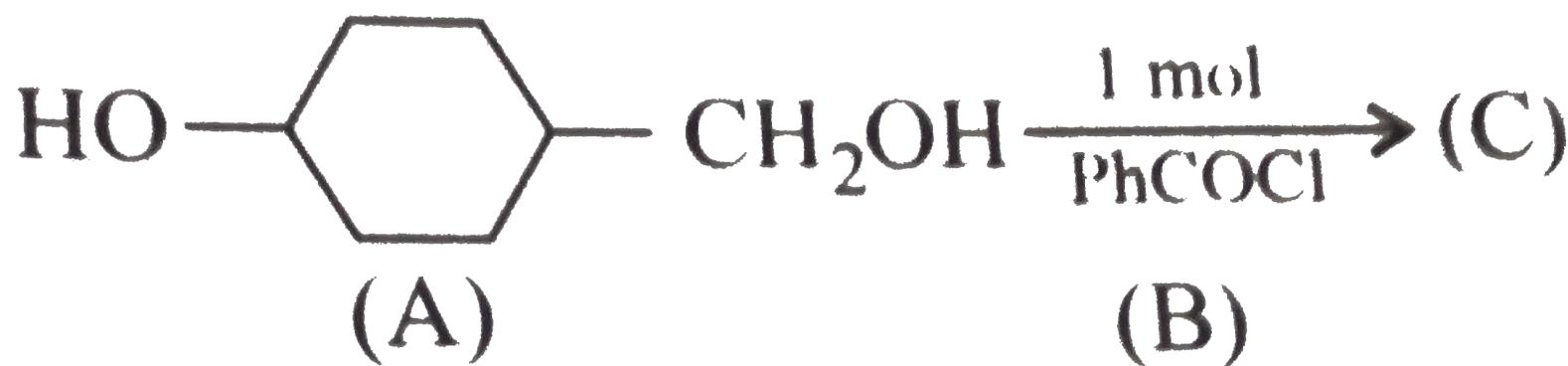
LDA abstract $\alpha - H$ atom to form a carbanion which

reacts with EtI to give product (b).

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Q-52 - 11486131

The major product (C) in the reaction is :



(D) All

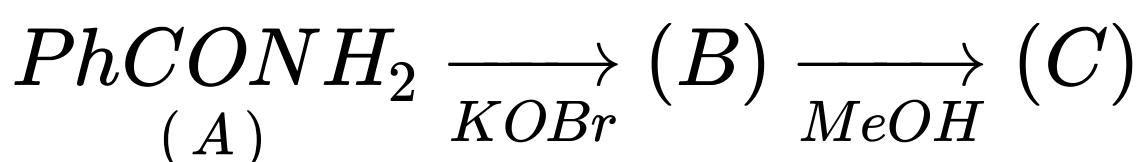
CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:

Herem 2^-OH group would be sterically more hindered when ester with bulky ($PhCO$) group is formed. Hence , 1^-OH group reacts.

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Q-53 - 11486138



Product is (C) is :

(A) $PhNH_2$

(B) $PhNHCOOMe$

(C) $PhNHCOOPh$

(D) None

CORRECT ANSWER: B

SOLUTION:

Hofmann bromamide reactions. The product

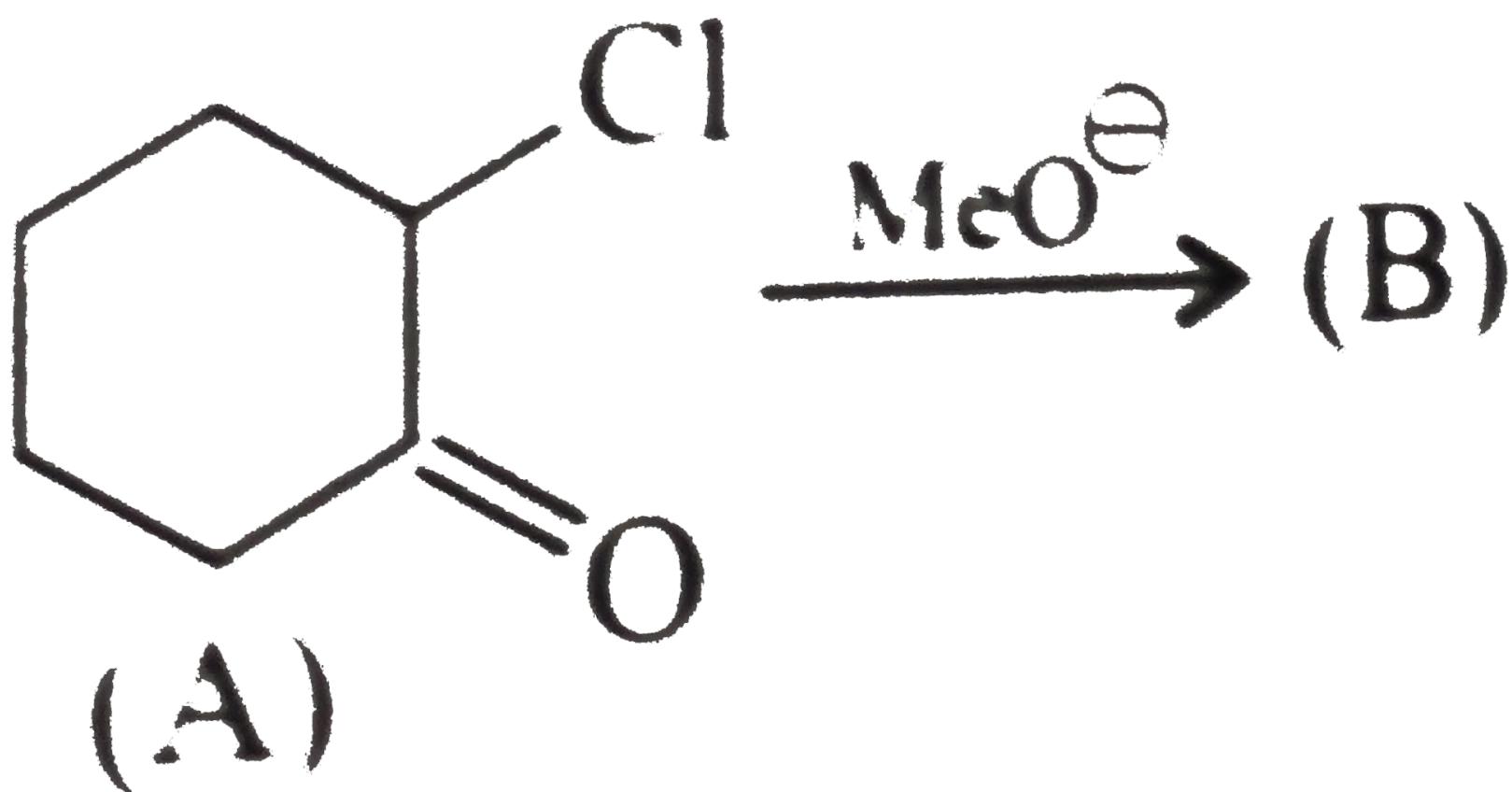
($Ph - N - C = O$) reacts with $MeOH$ to give

urethane

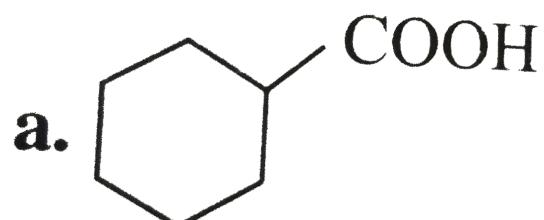
($Ph - NH$
– $COOMe$)

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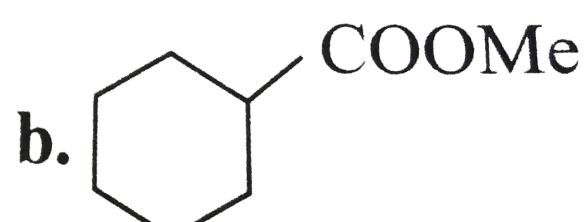
Q-54 - 11486144



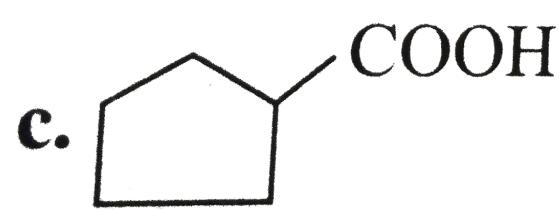
Product (B) is :



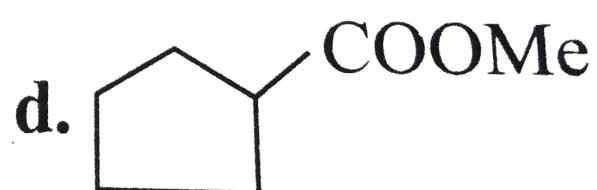
(A)



(B)



(C)

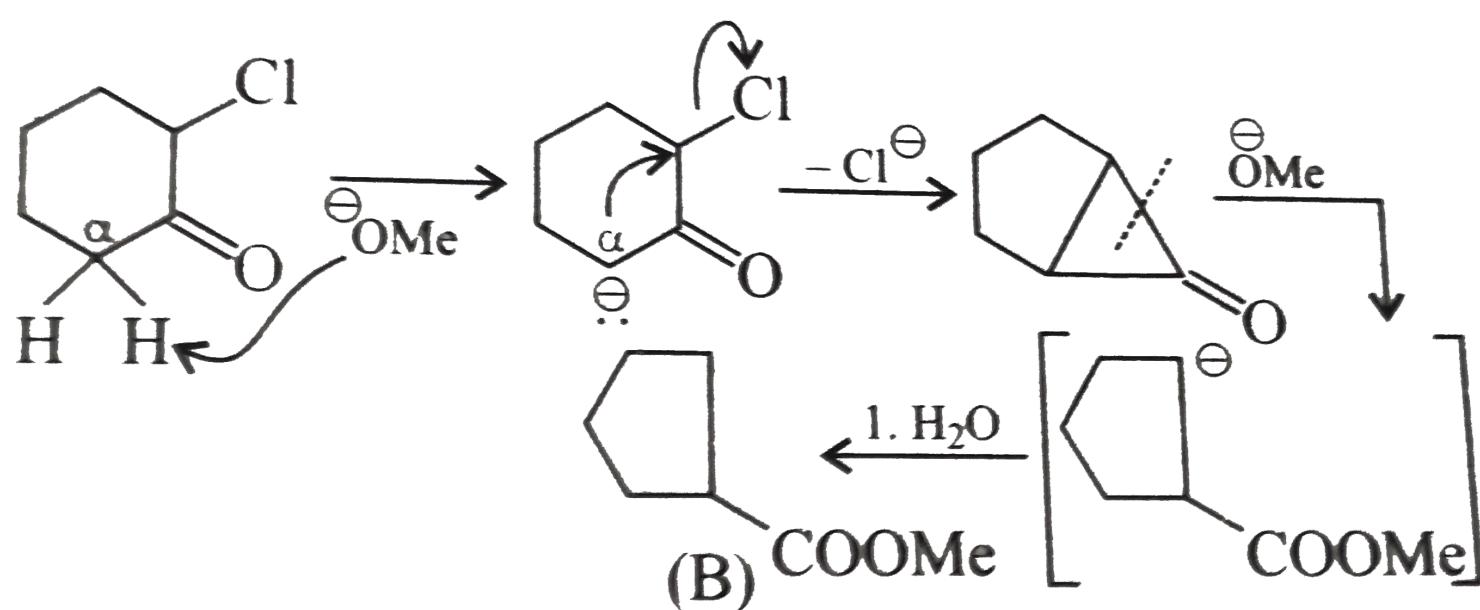


(D)

CORRECT ANSWER: D

SOLUTION:

Favorskii reaction.



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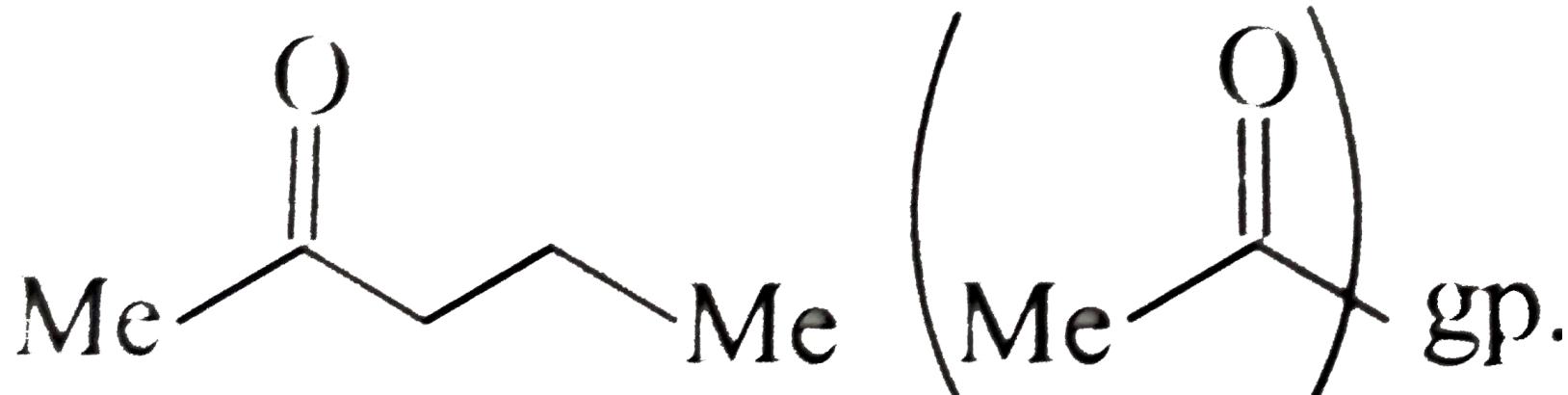
Q-55 - 11485878

Which of the following ketone will not give yellow precipitate with $NaOH / I_2$?

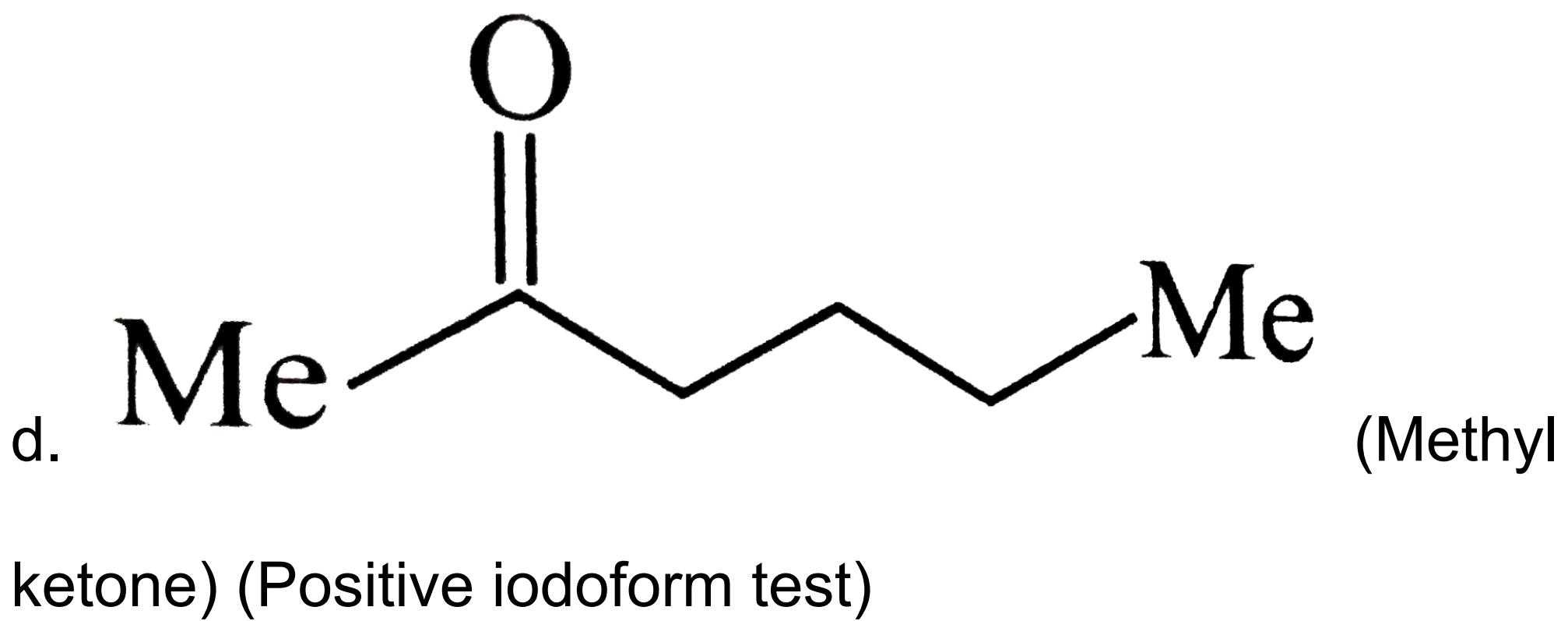
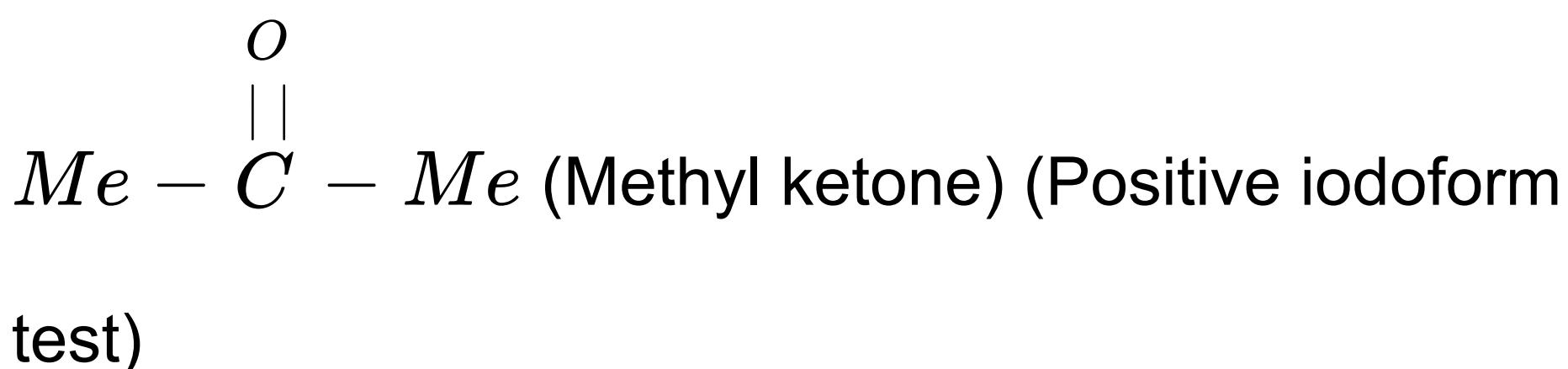
- (A) 2-Pentanone
- (B) Benzophenone
- (C) Acetone
- (D) 2-Hexanone

CORRECT ANSWER: B

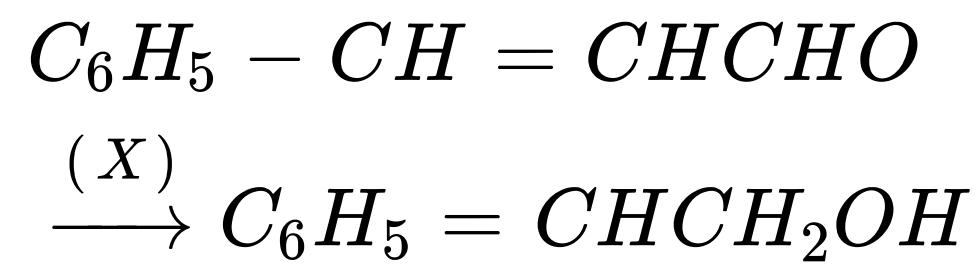
SOLUTION:



a.



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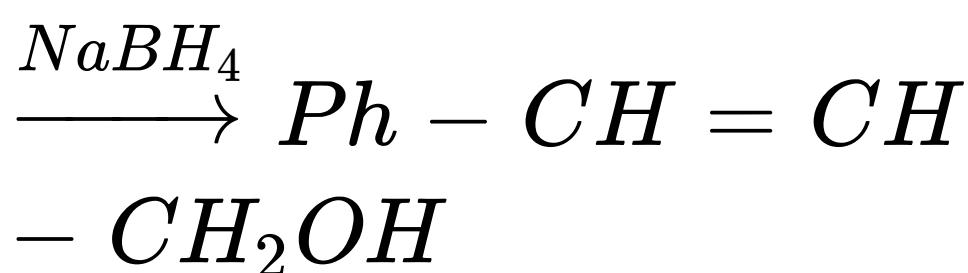


In the above sequence (X) can be:

- (A) H_2 / Ni
- (B) $NaBH_4$
- (C) $K_2Cr_2O_7 / H^+$
- (D) Both (a) and(b)

CORRECT ANSWER: B

SOLUTION:



$NaBH_4$ does reduce ($C = C$) and ($C \equiv C$) bonds.

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Q-57 - 11485901

Which of the following will not reduce Fehling's solution ?

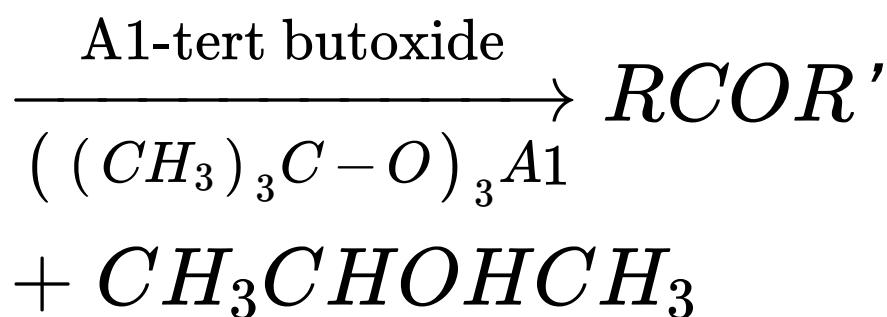
- (A) Formic acid
- (B) Ethanal
- (C) 2-Methyl Propanal
- (D) All will reduce

CORRECT ANSWER: D

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Q-58 - 11485883

The following reaction is an example of:



(A) Oppenauer oxidation

(B) Etard oxidation

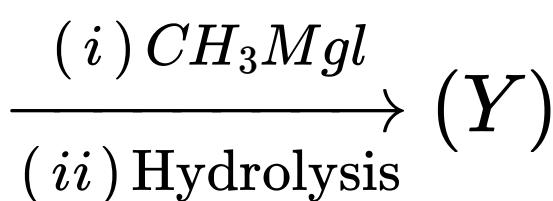
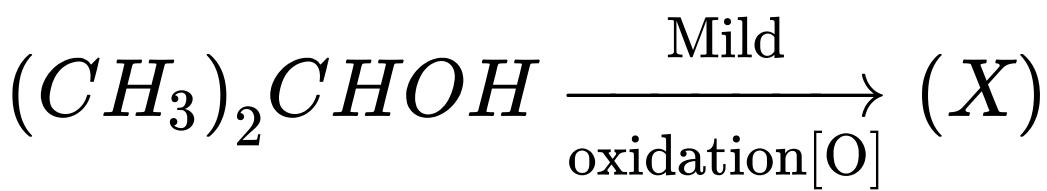
(C) Pinacol reduction

(D) Beta oxidation

CORRECT ANSWER: A

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In the above sequence of reaction, (Y) is:

(A) Isobutyl alcohol

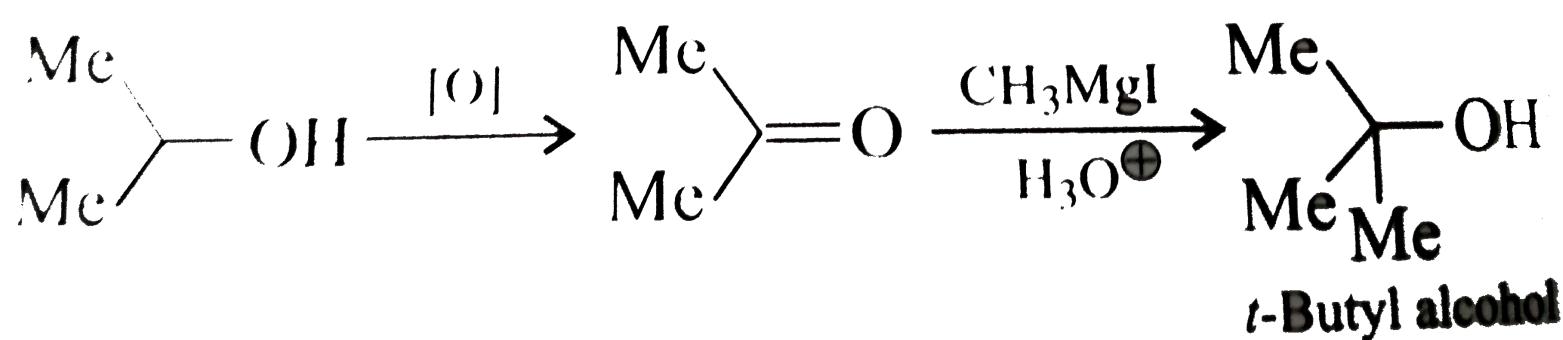
(B) n-Butyl alcohol

(C) Tertiary butyl alcohol

(D) Isobutylene

CORRECT ANSWER: C

SOLUTION:



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(C) can also be obtained from (A) by:

(A) Claisen-Schmidt reaction with HCHO

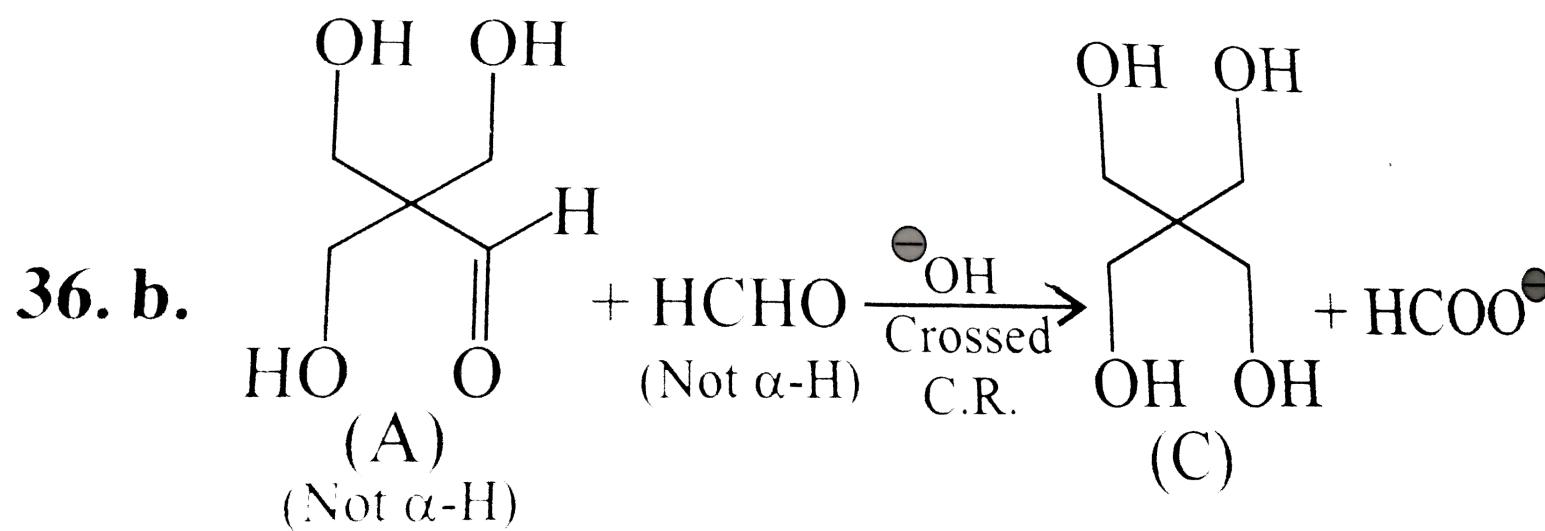
(B) Cross Cannizzaro reaction with HCHO

(C) Aldol reaction with CH_3CHO

(D) None

CORRECT ANSWER: B

SOLUTION:



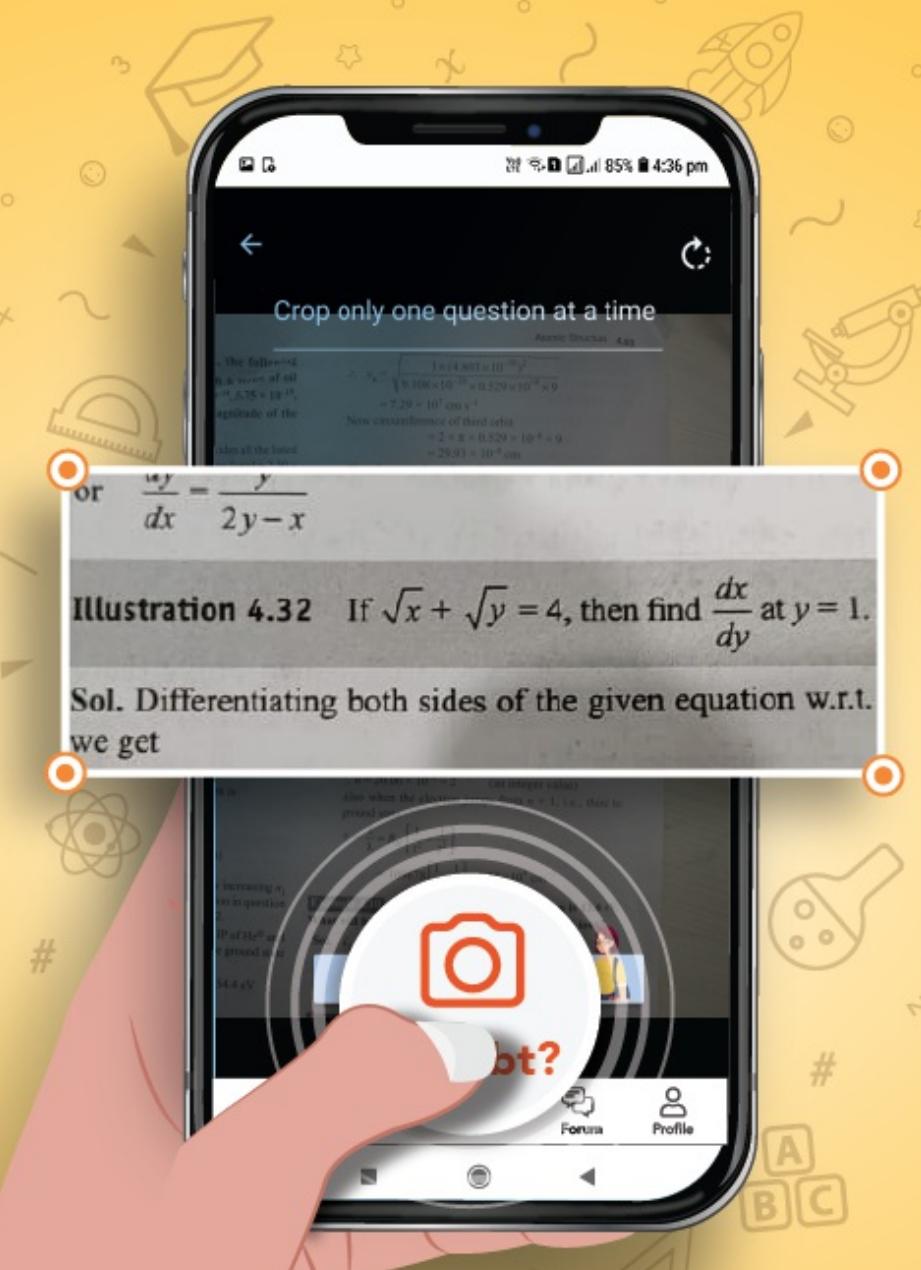
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