# Organic Chemistry\_Revision\_Set I

**DATE:** 08-01-2022 TIME: 200mins

0.7 gm of an organic compound gave 11.2  $\mbox{cm}^3$  N<sub>2</sub> at NTP in Duma's method. Percentage of nitrogen in the organic compound is

**Correct Options:** 

**(B)** 2

Solution:

moles = 11.2/22400 $mass = moles \times 28$ 

- 2 Which reaction is termed as Darzen's Reaction -
  - (A) ROH + HCI
- (B) ROH +  $PCl_5$  (C) ROH +  $SOCl_2$  (D) ROH +  $PCl_3$

**Correct Options:** 

(C) (C)

Solution:

An organic compound is fused with fusion mixture and extracted with HNO3. The extract give yellow precipitate with ammonium molybdate. It shows the pressure of which element?

**Correct Options:** 

(A) P

Solution:

the answer is 1

Match the interhalogen compounds of column I with the geometry in column II and assign the CORRECT code.

	Column	188	Column II
i.	XX'	a.	T-shape
ii.	XX'3	b.	Pentagonal bipyramidal
iii.	XX's	c.	Linear
iv.	XX'7	d.	Square pyramidal
		e.	Tetrahedral

**Correct Options:** 

5	Vinylic halides are unreactive towards nucleophilic substitution because of the following except-
	(A) C - halogen bond is strong
	(B) The halogen is bonded to sp <sup>2</sup> carbon
	(C) A double bond character is developed in the carbon-halogen bond by reasonance
	(D) Halide ions are not good leaving groups
Correct	Options:
<b>(D)</b> (D)	
Solution	t.
6	Which of the following group 16 element is present in galena and zinc blende?
	Options:
(B) Sulp	ohur
Solution	
Sulphur <b>7</b>	
,	Ethyl bromide can be converted into ethyl alcohol by -
	(A) Heating with an alcoholic solution of KOH
	(B) The action of moist silver oxide
	(C) Heating with dil. HCl and Zn
	(D) Refluxing with methanol
Correct	Options:
<b>(B)</b> (B)	
Solution	
Jointion	•
8	Non combustible hydride is
Correct	Options:
( <b>A)</b> NH <sub>3</sub>	3
Solution	:
concept	tual
9	What is the geometry of molecule of bromine pentafluoride?
	Options:
(C) Squ	are pyramidal
Solution	
Square	pyramidal

1	•

10	Arrange the following in correct order of anionic	o polymerisation			
	I. CH <sub>2</sub> =CH—CH <sub>3</sub>	polymensation.			
	II. CH <sub>2</sub> =CH-Cl				
	III. CH <sub>2</sub> =CH—CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>				
	IV. CH <sub>2</sub> =CH—CN				
	Options:				
(A)  V	>    >   >				
Solution	1:				
11	Order of the above reaction is:				
Correct	Options:				
<b>(B)</b> 2					
Solution	n:				
С					
12	in glacial acetic acid called Wijs solution.				
	9				
	Options:				
(B) lod	ine monochloride				
Solution	1:				
lodine i	monochloride 0.759 g of a silver salt of a dibasic organic acid on ig	nition left 0.463 g metallic silver. The equivalent weight of acid is :			
Correct	Options:				
<b>(A)</b> 70					
Solution	n:				
the ans	swer is 1				
14	The ether $\mathrm{C_6H_5OCH_2C_6H_5}$ on heating with conce	he ether $C_6H_5OCH_2C_6H_5$ on heating with concentrated HI produces -			
	(A) $\mathrm{C_6H_5I}$ and $\mathrm{C_6H_5CH_2OH}$	(B) $\mathrm{C_6H_5I}$ and $\mathrm{C_6H_5CH_2I}$			
	(C) $\mathrm{C_6H_5OH}$ and $\mathrm{C_6H_5CH_2I}$	(D) $\mathrm{C_6H_5OH}$ and $\mathrm{C_6H_5CH_2OH}$			
Correct	Options:				
<b>(C)</b> (C)					
Solution					

#### 15 19. Which is true statement?

**Correct Options:** 

(D) All are true.

Solution:

the answer is 4

In steam distillation of Aniline, the pressure of aniline in vapour is:

**Correct Options:** 

(B) Less than atmospheric pressure.

Solution:

the answer is 2

17

Which of the following hydride is least acidic?

**Correct Options:** 

(A) HF

Solution:

18

$$C_2H_5CI + AgF \longrightarrow C_2H_5F + AgCI$$
 The above reaction is called - (A) Hunsdiecker (B) Swart (C) Strecker

- (D) Wurtz

**Correct Options:** 

**(B)** (B)

Solution:

19 Which of the following constitutes a set of amphoteric species?

**Correct Options:** 

Solution:

the answer is 1

. Statement-1 : Beilstein test can be used to detect fluorine in the organic compound. 20 Statement-2: CuF is not volatile and hence does not impart any colour to the flame.

**Correct Options:** 

(D) Statement-1 is false, statement-2 is true

Solution:

the answer is 4

21 Which of the following is the major organic product for the following reaction?

$$\bigcirc + (CH_3)_2CH.CH_2C1 \xrightarrow{AlCl_3} ?$$

**Correct Options:** 

Solution:

conceptual

22 In homologous series: (A) Molecular formula is same (B) Structural formula is same (C) Physical properties are same (D) General formula is same **Correct Options:** (D) (D) Solution: 23 The ortho to para ratio of the product formed by nitration of toluene was found to be 1.5. The o to p-ratio of the product formed by nitration of tert-butylbenzene should be **Correct Options:** (C) < 1.5Solution: conceptual 24 **STATEMENT - 1** Pyrrole, is aromatic and undergoes electrophilic aromatic substitution extremely readily and predominant by at position adjacent to nitrogen. STATEMENT - 2 Nitrogen in the ring bearing a lone pair in conjugation with \[ \]-electrons brings aromaticity to the pyrrole. **Correct Options:** Statement - 1 is True, Statement - 2 is True: Statement - 2 is NOT a correct explanation for Statement - 1. Solution: CONCEPTUAL 25 Directions: In this section, you have six short passages. After each passage, you will find some questions based on the passage. First, read a passage and answer the questions based on it. You are required to select your answers based on the contents of the passage and opinion of the author only. Vacationing on a motorcycle, you see things in a way that is completely different from any other. In a car you are always in a compartment, and because you are used to it you do not realize that through that car window everything you see is just more TV. You are a passive observer and it is all moving by you boringly in a frame. On a motorcycle, however, the frame is gone. You are completely in contact with it all. You are in the scene, not just watching it anymore, and the sense of presence is overwhelming. The writer likes travelling on the motorcycle. What is the most likely reason for this? **Correct Options:** (D) Travelling by motorcycle, the writer feels that he is part of the scenery

Solution:

Travelling by motorcycle, the writer feels that he is part of the scenery

26

The IUPAC name of given compound is :-

**Correct Options:** 

(C) 4,4-Dimethyl-2-pentyne

# 27 The products A and B in the following reaction sequence are:

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

**Correct Options:** 

(A)

$$H_3C_6$$

Br

 $H_3C$ 
 $CH_3$ 

Solution:

conceptual

28

Which is correct stability order -

**Correct Options:** 

Solution:

# When cinnamic acid is nitrated, the incoming electrophile $\left(NO_2^+\right)$ goes at

#### **Correct Options:**

(D)

both ortho and para positions

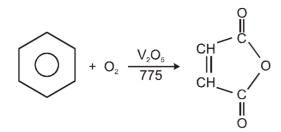
# Solution:

The delocalization of positive charge in arenium ion is extensive (occurs even in the side chain) when the electrophile attacks at ortho and para position in comparison to when it attacks at meta position (where the delocalization all occur only in the ring).

30 Which of the following is/are produced when a mixture of benzene vapour and oxygen is passed over  $V_2O_5$  catalyst at 775 K?

**Correct Options:** 

(D) Maleic anhydride



31

Maximum wave length of Balmer series for H-atom : ( $R_{H} = 10^{7} \text{ m}^{-1}$ )

**Correct Options:** 

(A) 720 nm

Solution:

720 nm

32

**UPAC** name of the following compound :-



**Correct Options:** 

(C) 1-Ethyl-6,6-dimethyl-1-cyclohexene

Solution:

С

33 Which of the following groups is ortho and para directing?

**Correct Options:** 

(c) — OH

Solution:

CONCEPTUAL

34 1, 3, 5-Trideuteriobenzene is allowed to react with conc. H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> to form monosubstituted product. Predict the relation between D: H ratio of the reactant and product.

**Correct Options:** 

(B)

 $[D:H]_{Product} > [D:H]_{Reactant}$ 

Solution:

sulphonation shows kinetic isotopic effect

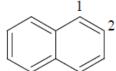
35 The structure of 2-butenyl radical is :-

**Correct Options:** 

Solution:

В

## 36 STATEMENT - 1 In naphthalene



the electrophilic attack on indicated position 1 is more hindered so less stable intermediate

is formed hence it takes place at position 2.

STATEMENT - 2

The electrophile attacks on that position which gives more stable intermediate

**Correct Options:** 

(D)

Statement - 1 is False, Statement - 2 is True.

Solution:

Intermediate carbocation results from attack at position '1' is most stable.

37

Directions: Look at the underlined part of each sentence. Below each sentence are given three possible substitutions for the underlined part. If one of them (a), (b) or (c) is better than the underlined part, indicate your response on the Answer Sheet against the corresponding letter. If none of the substitutions imporves the sentence, indicate (d) as your response on the Answer Sheet.

The Prime Minister had wide-ranging discussions on the international situation.

**Correct Options:** 

(A) widely-ranged

Solution:

widely-ranged

38 DDT is prepared by reacting chlorobenzene with

**Correct Options:** 

(B) CCl<sub>3</sub> -CHO

Solution:

-39

The IUPAC name of given compound is :-

Correct Options:

(C) 2-Ethyl-2-butenoic acid

Solution:

40

Caustic soda is :-

Correct Options:

(B) Deliquescent

Solution:

Deliquescent

Hydrogen can be obtained by, which of the following

(B) Sodium + C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH

Solution:

Sodium + C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH

42 An organic compound with molecular formula C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O dissolves in NaOH and gives a characteristic colour with FeCl<sub>3</sub>. On treatment with bromine, it gives a tribromoderivative, C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OBr<sub>3</sub>. The compound is:

**Correct Options:** 

(C) m-Cresol

Solution:

Since the compound dissolves in NaOH, and gives a characteristic colour with  $FeCl_3$ , it must be a phenol. Now three phenols having the M.F.  $C_7H_8O$  are o-, m- or p-cresol. Since the compound on treatment with  $Br_2$  gives a tribromoderivative, therefore, two o- and one p-position w.r.t. OH group must be free. That is the phenol is m-cresol.

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
OH & OH \\
Br & Br \\
CH_3 & Br \\
M-Cresol & Br \\
(M.F. C_7H_5OBr_3)
\end{array}$$

43 Most viruses that infect plants possess

Correct Options:

(B) single-stranded RNA

Solution:

single-stranded RNA

44

Name of the compound given below is 
$$H_3C$$
  $CH_3$   $CH_3$ 

**Correct Options:** 

(A) 4-Ethyl-3-methyl octane

Solution:

45 Toluene reacts with excess of  $\text{Cl}_2$  in presence of sunlight to give a product which on hydrolysis followed by reaction with NaOH gives -

**Correct Options:** 

Solution:

conceptual

46 Below is the sequence to prepare an aryl halide (P) compound (P) can be

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
CH_3 \\
\hline
(1) Sn, HCI \\
\hline
(2) \overline{O}H
\end{array}
\xrightarrow{Ac_2O} 
\begin{array}{c}
Cl_2 \\
\overline{Fe}
\end{array}
\xrightarrow{OH} 
\begin{array}{c}
1. NaNO_2, HCI \\
2. H_3PO_2
\end{array}$$
(P)

**Correct Options:** 

(B)

Solution:

$$(H_3) \xrightarrow{(1) \text{ Sn, HCl}} (H_3) \xrightarrow{Ac_2O} (H_3) \xrightarrow{Cl_2} (H_3) \xrightarrow{Old_1} (H_3) \xrightarrow{Cl_3} (H_3) \xrightarrow{Old_2} (H_3) \xrightarrow{Cl_3} (H_3) (H_3)$$

# 47 Benzene does not undergo addition reactions easily because

## **Correct Options:**

(C)

Resonance stabilized system is to be preserved

## Solution:

Due to its aromaticity

48

IUPAC name of the following compound.

# Correct Options:

(A) N,N-dimethylcyclo propane carboxamide

# Solution:

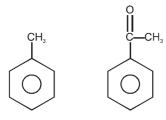
Α

49 For preparing monoalkyl benzene, acylation process is preferred than direct alkylation because

# **Correct Options:**

(C)

In alkylation, pollyalkylated product is formed



–  $CH_3 \longrightarrow Ortho$  / para directing / Activating group For E.S.R.  $-CH_3 \longrightarrow Meta$  directing / deactivating group For E.S.R.

50 <sup>||</sup>

17. Consider the reactions:

(i)  $(CH_3)_2CH - CH_2Br \xrightarrow{C_2H_5OH}$   $(CH_3)_2CH - CH_2Br \xrightarrow{C_2H_5O}$ (ii)  $(CH_3)_2CH - CH_2Br \xrightarrow{C_2H_5O}$   $(CH_3)_2CH - CH_2OC_2H_5 + Br$ The mechanisms of reactions (i) and (ii) are respectively

(a)  $S_N1$  and  $S_N2$ (b)  $S_N1$  and  $S_N1$ (c)  $S_N2$  and  $S_N2$ (d)  $S_N2$  and  $S_N1$ 

**Correct Options:** 

(C) C

Solution:

С

51 In the following reaction

**Correct Options:** 

(A) 
$$Me \ | C - Me$$

$$HC(Me)_2$$

Solution:

conceptual

52 Each of the following, except one, gives the compound shown as the major product. Identify the reagent or combination that is not suitable.

$$CH_3$$
  $CH_3$   $CH_3$   $CH_3$   $CCCH_3$ 

Correct Options:

(C) (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>CCl, AlCl<sub>3</sub>

Solution:

CONCEPTUAL

78. The geometry of XeF<sub>6</sub> molecule and itshybridisation are:

(a) tetrahedral, sp<sup>3</sup>

(b) pentagonal bipyramidal, sp<sup>3</sup>d<sup>3</sup>

(c) octahedral, sp<sup>3</sup>d<sup>2</sup>

(d) square planar , sp<sup>3</sup>d<sup>2</sup>

**(B)** 2

Solution:

54

$$A \xleftarrow{Br_2} CCl_4 \xrightarrow{KMnO_4/\Delta} B$$

Compound A and B respectively are :

#### **Correct Options:**

**(D)** Styrene dibromide, benzoic acid

#### Solution:

#### 55 Which of the following will not produce aromatic compound

## **Correct Options:**

(A)

NH<sub>2</sub> + CHO 
$$\triangle$$

Solution:

56

Which one of the following is a physical change?

## **Correct Options:**

(C) Heating of a platinum crucible

Solution:

Heating of a platinum crucible

The IUPAC name of the structure is :-

**Correct Options:** 

(D) 3-Ethyl-2,5,5-trimethyl heptane

58

What is the correct IUPAC name for the following compound?

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \mid \\ \text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CH} - \text{C} - \text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3 \\ \mid \quad \mid \\ \text{CH}_3 \quad \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$$

- (A) 3,4 Dimethyl -3-n propyl nonane (B) 6, 7 Dimethyl -2- n- propyl nonane
- (C) 6,7- Dimethyl -7- ethyl decane
- (D) 4- Ethyl- 4, 5 dimethyl decane

**Correct Options:** 

**(D)** (D)

Solution:

59 if p-methoxy toluene is nitrated, the major product is:

**Correct Options:** 

(B)

Solution:

 $\mathsf{OCH}_3$  is ortho-para directing and more electron density at ortho/para position.

- 60 n-Propylbenzene can be obtained in quantitative yield by following method:
  - (i) By treating benzene with n-propyl chloride in presence of AlCl<sub>3</sub>
  - (ii) By treating excess of benzene with n-propyl chloride in presence of AlCl<sub>3</sub>
  - (iii) By treating benzene with allyl chloride in presence of AlCl<sub>3</sub> followed by reduction
  - (iv) By treating benzene with propanoyal chloride in presence of AICI3 followed by Clemmensen reduction

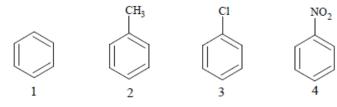
**Correct Options:** 

(C) By (iii) and (iv)

Solution:

conceptual

61 Identify the correct order of reactivity in electrophilic substitution reactions of the following compounds:



**Correct Options:** 

(C) 2 > 1 > 3 > 4

Solution:

CONCEPTUAL

62

Which one of the following statements is not true?

**Correct Options:** 

(D) Natural rubber has the trans-configuration at every double bond.

Solution:

(d): Natural rubber is *cis*-1,4-polyisoprene and has only *cis*-configuration about the double bond as shown below:

Isoprene or 
$$cis$$
-polyisoprene  $H_2C$ 
 $CH_3$ 
 $cis$ -polyisoprene  $CH_2$ 
 $CH_3$ 
 $cis$ -polyisoprene

whereas in Gutta-percha, only *trans*-configuration exists about the double bond.

63
The hybridization of the central carbon in CH3C≡N and the bond angle CCN are

(Natural rubber)

Correct Options:

**(B)** Sp, 180°

Solution:

Sp, 180°

An alkane has C/H ratio (by mass) of 5.1428. Its molecular formula is

**Correct Options:** 

**(B)**  $C_6H_{14}$ 

Solution:

Ratio is  $\frac{12 \times 6}{14 \times 1} = \frac{72}{14} = 5.1428$ . This way the ratio has to be calculated for each case and

the correct choice is to be identified

65 Ozonolysis of o-xylene gives

Correct Options:

(D) All the three above.

Solution:

66

In the following sequence of reactions the compound A is

$$A \xrightarrow{\qquad HBr \qquad} B \xrightarrow{\qquad Alc.KOH \qquad} C \xrightarrow{\qquad O_2, Zn/H_2O} CH_3CHO + HCHO$$

**Correct Options:** 

(C) Propene

Solution:

$$CH_{3} - CH = CH_{2} \xrightarrow{HBr} CH_{3} - CH(Br) - CH_{2} \xrightarrow{Alc.KOH} CH_{3} - CH = CH_{2}$$

$$\xrightarrow{O_{2}, Zn / H_{2}O} CH_{3}CHO + HCHO$$

67

The correct order of catenation is :

**Correct Options:** 

(C) C > Si > Ge ฒ Sn

Solution:

C > Si > Ge ≋ Sn

68

What is the ratio of the number of neutrons present in potassium atom and magnesium atom with mass numbers 39 and 24 respectively?

Correct Options:

Solution:

5:3

The hybridization of the central carbon in CH3C≡N and the bond angle CCN are

Correct Options:

**(B)** Sp, 180°

Solution:

Sp, 180°

The hybridization of the central carbon in CH3C≡N and the bond angle CCN are

**Correct Options:** 

**(B)** Sp, 180°

Solution:

Sp, 180°

The hybridization of the central carbon in CH3C≡N and the bond angle CCN are

**(B)** Sp, 180°

Solution:

Sp,  $180^{\circ}$  72 The reaction of propene with HOCI proceeds via the addition of

**Correct Options:** 

(B) CI+ in the first step

Solution:

CONCEPTUAL

73

The hybridization of the central carbon in CH3C≡N and the bond angle CCN are

**Correct Options:** 

**(B)** Sp, 180°

Solution:

Sp, 180° **74** 

Decreasing order of stability of  $O_2$ ,  $O_2^-$ ,  $O_2^+$  and  $O_2^{2-}$  is:

**Correct Options:** 

**(D)** 
$$O_2^+ > O_2 > O_2^- > O_2^{2-}$$

Solution:

$$O_2^+ > O_2 > O_2^- > O_2^{2-}$$
**75**

If 
$$a_1,a_2,a_3,\ldots,a_{2n+1}$$
 are in A.P., then  $\frac{a_{2n+1}-a_1}{a_{2n+1}+a_1}+\frac{a_{2n}-a_2}{a_{2n}+a_2}+\ldots+\frac{a_{n+2}-a_n}{a_{n+2}+a_n}$  is equal to

**Correct Options:** 

(B) 
$$\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

Solution:

$$\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

If 
$$b_i = 1 - a_i, na = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i, nb = \sum_{i=1}^n b_i$$
, then  $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i + \sum_{i=1}^n \left| a_i - a \right|^2 = \mathcal{L}$ 

**Correct Options:** 

(B) 
$$-nab$$

Solution:

If 
$$a_1,a_2,a_3,\ldots,a_{2n+1}$$
 are in A.P., then  $\dfrac{a_{2n+1}-a_1}{a_{2n+1}+a_1}+\dfrac{a_{2n}-a_2}{a_{2n}+a_2}+\ldots+\dfrac{a_{n+2}-a_n}{a_{n+2}+a_n}$  is equal to

(B) 
$$\frac{n[n+1]}{2}$$

The hybridization of the central carbon in CH3C≡N and the bond angle CCN are

**Correct Options:** 

**(B)** Sp, 180°

Solution:

Sp, 180° **79** 

Which of the following is a cationic detergent?

**Correct Options:** 

(C) Cetyltrimethyl ammonium bromide

Solution:

(c): Cetyltrimethyl ammonium bromide is a cationic detergent.

$$\begin{bmatrix} CH_{3} \\ CH_{3} - (CH_{2})_{15} - N^{+} - CH_{3} \\ CH_{3} \end{bmatrix} Br^{-}$$

80

The hybridization of the central carbon in CH3C≡N and the bond angle CCN are

**Correct Options:** 

**(B)** Sp, 180°

Solution:

Sp, 180° **81** 

The compounds that is most difficult to protonate is

**Correct Options:** 

Solution:



82

The hybridization of the central carbon in CH3C≡N and the bond angle CCN are

**Correct Options:** 

**(B)** Sp, 180°

Solution:

Sp, 180°

Pick out the wrong statement :

**Correct Options:** 

(B) is non-aromatic

84

The hybridization of the central carbon in CH3C≡N and the bond angle CCN are

**Correct Options:** 

**(B)** Sp, 180°

Solution:

Sp, 180° **85** 

If intermolecular forces in a solid, liquid and gas are represented by S, L and G respectively, then identify the correct relation among the three from the following.

**Correct Options:** 

Solution:

The hybridization of the central carbon in CH3C≡N and the bond angle CCN are

**Correct Options:** 

**(B)** Sp, 180°

Solution:

Sp, 180° **87** 

The hybridization of the central carbon in CH3C≡N and the bond angle CCN are

**Correct Options:** 

**(B)** Sp, 180°

Solution:

Sp, 180°

Which of the following is a cross-linked polymer?

**Correct Options:** 

(D) Bakelite

Solution:

89

The hybridization of the central carbon in CH3C≡N and the bond angle CCN are

**Correct Options:** 

**(B)** Sp, 180°

Solution:

Sp, 180°

Consider the molecule

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H-CH_2-CH-CH-CH-CH_2-C=C-H \\ \gamma & \alpha \\ & \beta \end{array}$$

The order of bond energy is -

**(C)** □ > □ > □

Solution:

Greater stability of radical

less bond energy

stability  $\square < \square > \square$ 

If 
$$a_1, a_2, a_3, \ldots, a_{2n+1}$$
 are in A.P., then  $\frac{a_{2n+1} - a_1}{a_{2n+1} + a_1} + \frac{a_{2n} - a_2}{a_{2n} + a_2} + \ldots + \frac{a_{n+2} - a_n}{a_{n+2} + a_n}$  is equal to

**Correct Options:** 

(B) 
$$\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

Solution:

$$\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

If 
$$a_1,a_2,a_3,\ldots,a_{2n+1}$$
 are in A.P., then  $\dfrac{a_{2n+1}-a_1}{a_{2n+1}+a_1}+\dfrac{a_{2n}-a_2}{a_{2n}+a_2}+\ldots+\dfrac{a_{n+2}-a_n}{a_{n+2}+a_n}$  is equal to

**Correct Options:** 

(B) 
$$\frac{n[n+1]}{2}$$

Solution:

$$\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

If 
$$a_1,a_2,a_3,\ldots,a_{2n+1}$$
 are in A.P., then  $\dfrac{a_{2n+1}-a_1}{a_{2n+1}+a_1}+\dfrac{a_{2n}-a_2}{a_{2n}+a_2}+\ldots+\dfrac{a_{n+2}-a_n}{a_{n+2}+a_n}$  is equal to

**Correct Options:** 

(B) 
$$\frac{n[n+1]}{2}$$

Solution:

$$\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

94

The hybridization of the central carbon in CH3C≡N and the bond angle CCN are

**Correct Options:** 

Solution:

Sp, 180° **95** 

Structures of some common polymers are given. Which one is not correctly presented?

Neoprene- 
$$\begin{bmatrix} CH_2 - C = CH - CH_2 - CH_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Solution:

(a): Neoprene is a polymer of chloroprene.

$$nCH_2 = CH - C = CH_2 \xrightarrow{\text{Polymerisation}} CI$$

$$Chloroprene CI$$

$$CH_2 - CH = C - CH_2 \frac{1}{n}$$
Neoprene

Rest of the polymers are correctly represented.

96

If 
$$a_1, a_2, a_3, \ldots, a_{2n+1}$$
 are in A.P., then  $\frac{a_{2n+1} - a_1}{a_{2n+1} + a_1} + \frac{a_{2n} - a_2}{a_{2n} + a_2} + \ldots + \frac{a_{n+2} - a_n}{a_{n+2} + a_n}$  is equal to

**Correct Options:** 

(B) 
$$\frac{n[n+1]}{2}$$

Solution:

$$\frac{n[n+1]}{2}$$

97

The hybridization of the central carbon in CH3C≡N and the bond angle CCN are

**Correct Options:** 

**(B)** Sp, 180°

Solution:

Sp, 180° **98** 

Analyse the given statements and choose the correct option.

Statement 1: Colloidal solutions scatter light whereas true solutions do not.

Statement 2: The particles of the colloidal solutions move slower than the particles of the true solutions.

**Correct Options:** 

(B)

Both statement 1 and statement 2 are CORRECT, but statement 2 is NOT THE CORRECT explanation of the statement 1.

Solution:

Both statement 1 and statement 2 are **CORRECT**, but statement 2 is **NOT THE CORRECT** explanation of the statement 1.

99

If 
$$b_i = 1 - a_i$$
,  $na = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i$ ,  $nb = \sum_{i=1}^n b_i$ , then  $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i + \sum_{i=1}^n \left(a_i - a\right)^2 = \mathcal{C}$ 

(B) 
$$-nab$$

(n+1)ab

Solution:

The hybridization of the central carbon in CH3C≡N and the bond angle CCN are

**Correct Options:** 

**(B)** Sp, 180°

Solution:

Sp, 180° **101** 

If 
$$b_i = 1 - a_i$$
,  $na = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i$ ,  $nb = \sum_{i=1}^n b_i$ , then  $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i + \sum_{i=1}^n \left| a_i - a \right|^2 = i$ .

**Correct Options:** 

(B) 
$$-nab$$

Solution:

 $n+1 \mid ab$ 

102

The hybridization of the central carbon in CH3C≡N and the bond angle CCN are

**Correct Options:** 

**(B)** Sp, 180°

Solution:

Sp, 180° **103** 

The hybridization of the central carbon in CH3C≡N and the bond angle CCN are

**Correct Options:** 

**(B)** Sp, 180°

Solution:

Sp, 180° **104** 

# Which of the following statements is NOT true?

**Correct Options:** 

(D)

The mass of an electron is  $1.06 \times 10^{-19}$  g.

Solution:

The mass of an electron is  $1.06 \times 10^{-19}$  g.

105

The structural formula of the compound which yields ethylene upon reaction with alcoholic zinc is

**Correct Options:** 

(C) CH<sub>2</sub>CI - CH<sub>2</sub>CI

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
CH_2-CH_2+Zn & \longrightarrow CH_2=CH_2+ZnCl_2\\
 & | & | & \\
Cl & Cl
\end{array}$$

106

If 
$$a_1,a_2,a_3,\ldots,a_{2n+1}$$
 are in A.P., then  $\frac{a_{2n+1}-a_1}{a_{2n+1}+a_1}+\frac{a_{2n}-a_2}{a_{2n}+a_2}+\ldots+\frac{a_{n+2}-a_n}{a_{n+2}+a_n}$  is equal to

**Correct Options:** 

(B) 
$$\frac{n[n+1]}{2}$$

Solution:

$$\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

107

$$\text{CH}_2\text{=CH-CH=CH}_2\xrightarrow{\text{H}_2/\text{Pt}} \text{A}\xrightarrow{\text{(i) O}_3/\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2} \text{B}$$

A and B are

Correct Options:

**(B)**  $CH_3CH = CHCH_3$ ,  $CH_3CO_2H$  (2 moles)

Solution:

108

# Match the entries of Column-I with those in Column-II.

	Column - I		Column - II
i.	Drying of wet clothes	p.	Sublimation
ii.	Decrease in the size of naphthalene balls	q.	Condensation
iii.	Formation of clouds	r.	Solidification
iv.	Formation of ice from water	s.	Evaporation

**Correct Options:** 

Solution:

109

If 
$$a_1,a_2,a_3,\ldots,a_{2n+1}$$
 are in A.P., then  $\dfrac{a_{2n+1}-a_1}{a_{2n+1}+a_1}+\dfrac{a_{2n}-a_2}{a_{2n}+a_2}+\ldots+\dfrac{a_{n+2}-a_n}{a_{n+2}+a_n}$  is equal to

**Correct Options:** 

(B) 
$$\frac{n[n+1]}{2}$$

Solution:

$$\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

110

. When glucose reacts with bromine water it forms

Correct Options:
(D) Gluconic acid
Solution:
Gluconic acid 111
If $a_1, a_2, a_3, \ldots, a_{2n+1}$ are in A.P., then $\frac{a_{2n+1} - a_1}{a_{2n+1} + a_1} + \frac{a_{2n} - a_2}{a_{2n} + a_2} + \ldots + \frac{a_{n+2} - a_n}{a_{n+2} + a_n}$ is equal to
Correct Options:
(B) $\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$
Solution:
$\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$
112
If $a_1, a_2, a_3, \ldots, a_{2n+1}$ are in A.P., then $\frac{a_{2n+1} - a_1}{a_{2n+1} + a_1} + \frac{a_{2n} - a_2}{a_{2n} + a_2} + \ldots + \frac{a_{n+2} - a_n}{a_{n+2} + a_n}$ is equal to
Correct Options:
(B) $\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$
Solution:
$\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$
2 113 Maximum deviation from ideal gas is expected from :
Correct Options:
<b>(D)</b> NH <sub>3(g)</sub>
Solution:
NH <sub>3(g)</sub> 114 The hybridization of the central carbon in CH3C=N and the hand apple CCN are
The hybridization of the central carbon in CH3C≡N and the bond angle CCN are
Correct Options:
<b>(B)</b> Sp, 180°
Solution:
Sp, 180° 115 The hybridization of the central carbon in CH3C≡N and the bond angle CCN are
Correct Options:
<b>(B)</b> Sp, 180°
Solution:
Sp, 180° 116 The Reagent & conditions to convert methyl iodide to methane

Methyl iodide on reaction with Mg metal gives Grigard's reagent i.e. methyl magnesium iodide, which on further hydrolysis gives methane.

( $\ensuremath{\mathbf{D}}\xspace$ ) Mg in dry ether followed by boiling with water.

**Correct Options:** 

117

The peroxide effect involves

**Correct Options:** 

(B) Free radical mechanism

Solution:

Conceptual

118

An alkene (A)  $C_{16}H_{16}$  on ozonolysis gives only one product (B) ( $C_8H_8O$ ). Compound (B) on reaction with  $NH_2OH/H_2SO_4$ , gives N-methyl benzamide the compound 'A' is -

**Correct Options:** 

(B) 
$$CH_3$$
  $CH_3$ 

Solution:

A Ozonolysis B NH2OH/H+ oxime followed by Beckmann'srearrangement C-NH-CH3So B is C-C-OH-CH3So B is C-

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
 & \text{H}^{3}C & \text{CH}^{3}
\end{array}$$

119

The hybridization of the central carbon in CH3C≡N and the bond angle CCN are

**Correct Options:** 

**(B)** Sp, 180°

Solution:

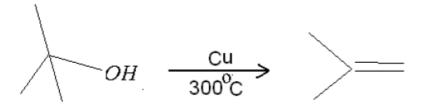
Sp, 180° **120 T** 

120 The alcohol which gives alkene on reaction with Cu/300C, with M.F. 4 10 C H O is

**Correct Options:** 



Solution:



# 121 Glucose cyanohydrin is obtained when

**Correct Options:** 

(B) Glucose is reacted with HCN

Solution:

conceptual

122 The no. of geometrical isomers possible for the complex [Pt(NH<sub>3</sub>)(Py)(Cl) (Br)] is

Correct Options:
<b>(C)</b> 3
Solution:
CONCEPTUAL
In the presence of alumina catalyst, two alcohol molecules will undergo dehydration and form an
Correct Options:
(B) ether
Solution:
ether 124 α - D glucose and β - D glucose are of D-glucose?
Correct Options:
(D) Anomers
Solution:
$\alpha$ – D $$ glucose and $\beta$ – D $$ glucose are anomers of D-glucose
125 Which one is not an example of Alien species?
Correct Options:
Solution:
Wheat 126  Q.70 Molybdenum (At wt. = $96 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$ ) crystallizes as bcc crystal. If density of crystal is $10.3^{\circ} \text{ g/cm}^3$ , then radius of Mo atom is (use $N_A = 6 \times 10^{23}$ ) - (1) 111 pm (2) 314 pm (3) 135.96 pm (4) None of these
Correct Options:
(C) 3
Solution:
3
127 Which carbohydrate cannot be metabolized by human being?
Correct Options:
(B) Cellulose
Solution:
coneputal
128 अभिक्रिया, aA + bB → P के लिये, दर = k[A]a[B]b है। यदि A की सान्द्रता दुगुनी होती है, तो दर दुगुनी हो जाती है। यदि B की
सान्द्रता दुगुनी होती है तो दर चार गुना हो जाती है। सही संबंध है
यात्रया बेरी । बाग ६ मा ४८ बार री । बा बामा ६ । यहा यन ब ६
Correct Options:
$-2\frac{d[A]}{dt} = -\frac{d[B]}{dt}$
dt dt

$$\therefore \qquad -\frac{d[A]}{dt} = -\frac{1}{2}\frac{d[B]}{dt}$$

## 129 The reactivity of the halogens towards methane decreases in the order

**Correct Options:** 

Solution:

120

130

Find out the final product in given reaction :-

$$\frac{\text{NH}_2}{\text{HNO}_2^2 + \text{HCl}} \rightarrow \text{A} \xrightarrow{\text{HBF}_4} \text{B} \xrightarrow{\text{NaNO}_2} \text{C}$$

**Correct Options:** 



Solution:

## 131 Diethyl ether is a metamer of :

Correct Options:

(C) 2-Methoxy propane

Solution:

С

132

$$O \xrightarrow{\text{NH}_2} \xrightarrow{\text{HNO}_2} ? \text{ The major product is}$$

**Correct Options:** 

(B)

Solution:

conceptual

# 133 Glycosidic linkage is present in -

**Correct Options:** 

**(D)** All



Glycosidic linkage is present in surcose, maltose & lactose.

#### 134

Which of the following chemical system is non aromatic?

## **Correct Options:**

(D)



#### Solution:

The molecules which do not satisfy Huckel rule or  $(4n + 2)\pi$  -electron rule are said to be non-aromatic. The compound (d) has total  $4\pi$  e-. It does not follow  $(4n + 2)\pi$  rule. So, it is non-aromatic compound.

135

The hybridization of the central carbon in CH3C≡N and the bond angle CCN are

#### **Correct Options:**

**(B)** Sp, 180°

#### Solution:

Sp, 180° **136** 

Which can give aldol condensation:

# **Correct Options:**

(B) CH<sub>3</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CO-CH<sub>3</sub>

#### Solution:

CH3-CH2-CO-CH3

137

In an eco system if the net primary productivity is 2000 Kcal/m .year then what will be the amount of energy stored in biomass at third trophic level?

## **Correct Options:**

Solution:

20 Kcal /m<sup>2</sup> . year

138

Ostwald's dilution law is not applicable for strong electrolytes because -

## **Correct Options:**

(A) Strong electrolytes are completely ionised

#### Solution:

139

Which one of the following compounds is most acidic?

## **Correct Options:**



Phenols are much more acidic than alcohols, due to the stabilisation of phenoxide ion by resonance.

—NO<sub>2</sub> is the electron withdrawing group and helps in stabilizing the negative charge on the oxygen hence equilibrium shifts in forward direction and more H<sup>+</sup> ions remove easily. Hence, it is most acidic.

—CH<sub>3</sub> is the electron donating group. Hence, electron density increases on the oxygen and destabilizes the product. Thus, equilibrium shifts in backward direction.

140

$$(B) \leftarrow Ag_2O \longrightarrow Glucose \longrightarrow (A)$$

(A) and (B) respectively are

**Correct Options:** 

(A)

Saccharic acid and Gluconic acid

Solution:

conceptual

141

Order of dissociation of 0.1 N CH<sub>3</sub>COOH is - (Dissociation constant =  $1 \times 10^{-5}$ )

**Correct Options:** 

**(D)**  $10^{-2}$ 

Solution:

. 142

The hybridization of the central carbon in CH3C≡N and the bond angle CCN are

**Correct Options:** 

**(B)** Sp, 180°

Solution:

Sp, 180°

3ρ, 1ου **143 STATEMENT - 1** 

The major products formed by heating  ${\rm C_6H_5CH_2OCH_3}$  and HI are  ${\rm C_6H_5CH_2I}$  and  ${\rm CH_3OH.}$ 

STATEMENT - 2

Benzyl cation is more stable than methyl cation

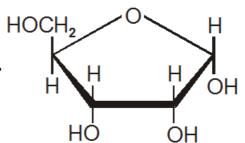


(A)
Statement – 1 is True, Statement
– 2 is True; Statement – 2 is a
correct explanation for Statement
– 1.

Solution:

CONCEPTUAL

144

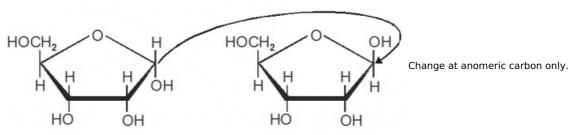


Which of the following represents the anomer of the compound shown?

**Correct Options:** 

(B)

Solution:



How many chiral compounds are possible on monochlorination of 2-methyl butane? 145

**Correct Options:** 

(A) 4

$$\begin{array}{c} \mathrm{CH_3} - \mathrm{CH} - \mathrm{CH_2} - \mathrm{CH_3} \\ \mathrm{CH_3} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{(1)} & & \text{CI} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_3 \\ & & \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{CI} \\ \text{I} \\ \text{CH}_{3} - \text{CH} - \text{CH}_{2} - \text{CH}_{3} \\ \text{CH}_{3} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{CI} \\ \text{(3)} \\ \text{CH}_{\text{3}} - \text{CH} - \text{CH} - \text{CH}_{\text{3}} \\ \text{CH}_{\text{3}} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{(4)} & \text{CH}_{\text{3}} - \text{CH} - \text{CH}_{\text{2}} - \text{CH}_{\text{2}} - \text{CI} \\ & \text{CH}_{\text{3}} \end{array}$$

Total 4 product

146

The acids present in acid rain are:

**Correct Options:** 

(C) Both 1 and 2

Solution:

Both 1 and 2

147

In the reaction:

$$CH_3$$
 $CH_3$ 
 $CH_2$ 
 $CH_2$ 
 $CH_3$ 
 $CH_3$ 
 $CH_4$ 
 $CH_4$ 
 $CH_5$ 
 $CH_5$ 
 $CH_5$ 
 $CH_6$ 
 $CH_7$ 
 $CH_7$ 

which of the following compounds will be formed?

**Correct Options:** 

$$CH_3$$
 $CH_3 - CH - CH_2OH + CH_3CH_2I$ 

The alkyl iodide produced depends on the nature of the alkyl groups. If one group is Me and the other a primary or secondary alkyl group, it is methyl iodide which is produced. This can be explained on the assumption that the mechanism is  $S_N 2$ , and because of the steric effect of the larger group,  $I^-$  attacks the smaller methyl group.

When the substrate is a methyl t-alkyl ether, the products are t-RI and MeOH. This can be explained by  $S_N1$  mechanism, the carbonium ion produced being the t-alkyl since tertiary carbonium ion is more stable than a primary or secondary carbonium ion.

148

- 0.74 Which is not true for beryllium -
  - (1) Beryllium oxide is amphoteric
  - (2) It forms unusual carbide Be<sub>2</sub>C
  - (3) Be(OH)<sub>2</sub> is basic
  - (4) BeCl<sub>2</sub> in solid state has tetrahedral shape

**Correct Options:** 

**(C)** 3

Solution:

3

149 The dehydration of 1 - butanol gives

**Correct Options:** 

(B)
2 - butene as the main product

Solution:

due to rearrengment

150

In the cell represented by

 $Pb_{(s)}|Pb_{(1M)}^{2+1}||Ag_{(1M)}^{+}||Ag_{(s)}^{-}|$ , , the reducing agent is \_\_\_\_\_.

**Correct Options:** 

(A) Pb

Solution:

Pb **151** 

The non-essential amino acid among the following is \_\_\_\_ .

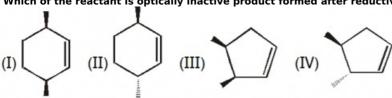
**Correct Options:** 

(B) alanine

Solution:

alanine

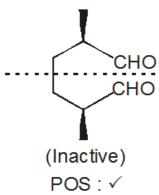
Which of the reactant is optically inactive product formed after reductive ozonolysis.



**Correct Options:** 

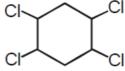
(A) I

Solution:



153

Find the number of diastereomers possible for 1, 2, 4, 5, tetrachloro cyclohexane



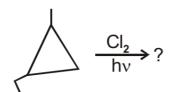
**Correct Options:** 

**(A)** 5

## Solution:

(1) Total S.I. = 7

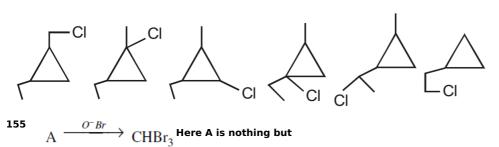
- (2) Enantiomer pair = 2
- (3) Number of fraction = 5 (On fractional distillation)
- (4) Number of diastereomers = number of fraction 5
- 154 Total number of different types of monochlorinated products obtained by the following compound (excluding stereoisomers) are :-



Correct Options:

**(B)** 6

Solution:



**Correct Options:** 

(A) Isopropyl alcohol

Solution:

156

Which of the following when passed through conc. H2SO4 followed by hydrolysis with boiling water would give tert-butyl alcohol?

## **Correct Options:**

(B) Isobutylene

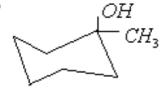
#### Solution:

Isobutylene

157 Which one of the following reacts with HBr at the fastest rate?

## **Correct Options:**

(B)



## Solution:

Is a tertiaryalcohol and hence undergoes dehydration at the fastest rate.

158

The compressibility factor of a gas is greater than unity at 1 atm and 273 K. Therefore:-

## **Correct Options:**

**(A)**  $V_m > 22.4 L$ 

#### Solution:

 $V_{m} > 22.4 L$ 

159 β-Pleated structure of proteins is-

#### **Correct Options:**

(B) Secondary structure

# Solution:

 $\beta\text{-}$  pleated sheet is secondary structure of protein

Therefore option (B) is correct.

## 160 Glucose and fructose are

# Correct Options:

(C) functional isomers

#### Solution:

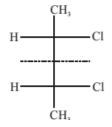
functional isomer

## 161 The meso form of 2,3-dichlorobutane is optically inactive due to

## **Correct Options:**

(C) Internal compensation

# Solution:



Due to plane of summetry internal compensation makes the compound opticaly inactive

162 Find the number of meso & optically active isomers possible for product(x) respectively

**Correct Options:** 

**(D)** 7,2

Solution:

So, 7 meso and 2 enantiomer

**Correct Options:** 

**(D)** |V > |I > I > |I|

Solution:

On the basis of stability of conjugate base due to electronic effects.

164 Which of the following will give a yellow precipitate of iodoform on heating with I2 and NaOH?

Correct Options:

Solution:

165 Which of the following reactions will not give an isocyanide

(c) 
$$CH_3CH_2CONH_2 + P_2O_5 \xrightarrow{heat}$$

Solution: anhydrous conditions at room temperature to give -HBr reacts with  $CH_2 = CH - OCH_3$  under **Correct Options:** (D) CH<sub>3</sub>CHO and CH<sub>3</sub>Br Solution: bromide ion attacks on methyl group 167 In which of the following species 180° bond angle is not present **Correct Options:** (B) CO<sub>2</sub> Solution:  $CO_2$ A drug that is antipyretic as well as analgesic is 168 **Correct Options:** (C) paracetamol Solution: 169 The two cyclic hemiacetal forms of glucose differ only in the configuration of the hydroxyl group at C-1 the carbon is called:-**Correct Options:** (A) Anomeric Solution: Anomeric Ethyl acetate is not a functional group isomer of **Correct Options:** (C) Butane-2,3-diol Solution: 171 The minimum number of carbon atoms presentin an organic compound to be able to show positionisomerism is **Correct Options: (C)** 2 Solution: C 2.. Consider the following structure (A), (B), (C), (D) CI C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub> CI CH<sub>3</sub> ·CH<sub>3</sub> Which statement is incorrect ? C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>

Br (D)

CH<sub>3</sub>

(B)

**Correct Options:** 

(D) B & D are enantiomers

Solution:

4, b and d enantiomers

173

The IUPAC name of 
$$$\operatorname{\textsc{is}}$$$

**Correct Options:** 

(D) 3-bromomethyl-1-chloro-5-methyhexane

Solution:

\_

174 In the following reaction

$$C_2H_5OC_2H_5 + 4[H] \xrightarrow{\text{Red P+HI}} 2X + H_2O, X \text{ is}$$

**Correct Options:** 

(A) Ethane

Solution:

$$C_2H_5OC_2H_5 \xrightarrow[\text{others}]{\text{Red }P/HI} \rightarrow 2C_2H_5I \xrightarrow[\text{Red }D]{\text{Red }P/HI} \rightarrow 2C_2H_6$$

175

Reaction between acetone and methyl magnesium chloride followed by hydrolysis

**Correct Options:** 

(C) tert-buty alcohol

Solution:

$$\begin{array}{c}
O \\
CH_3 - C - CH_3 + CH_3MgCl \longrightarrow CH_3 - C - CH_3 \\
Acetone & Methyl magnesium \\
CH_3 & CH_3
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
CH_3 \\
CH_3 \\
CH_3
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
CH_3
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
CH_3
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
CH_3
\end{array}$$

$$CH_3$$

## 176 Phenol is less acidic than

**Correct Options:** 

(C) o-nitrophenol

Solution:

CONCEPTUAL

177 Coconut oil upon alkaline hydrolysis gives

Correct Options:

(C) Glycerol

178

The products X and Y are

**Correct Options:** 

Solution:

. 179 
$$X + 3NH_3 \longrightarrow Y \xrightarrow{H^+/H_2O} H_2N-CH_2-COOH$$
, compound X is-

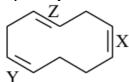
**Correct Options:** 

(C) Both A & B

Solution:

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} CH_2-CN & \stackrel{NH_3}{\longrightarrow} CH_2-CN & \stackrel{H_2O/H^+}{\longrightarrow} CH_2-COOH \\ | & & | & \Delta & | \\ Br & & NH_2 & NH_2 \end{array}$$

180 Types of geometrical isomerism shown at point X, Y and Z of the following compound respectively are:



**Correct Options:** 

(A) cis cis trans

Solution:

Ans. cis ; cis ; trans

- 181 Which of the following statements is false -
  - (A) Enantiomers have same m.p. and b.p.
  - (B) A mixture containing equal amounts of enantiomers is optically inactive
  - (C) Enantiomers have identical chemical properties
  - (D) A mixture containing two enantiomers can be separated into fractions containing pure enantiomers

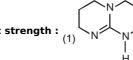
Correct Options:

**(C)** (C)

Solutio	n:	
182	The IUPAC name of the composition of the CH $\equiv$ CH $\equiv$ CH $\equiv$ CH $\equiv$ CH $_2$ is	ound having the
Correct	Options:	
(c) 1	-butene-3-yne	
Solutio	n:	
183	The process of the isolation of a metal by dissolute metal by a more electropositive metal is call	ving the ore in a suitable chemical reagent followed by precipitation of led:
Correct	Options:	
<b>(A)</b> hy	drometallurgy	
Solutio	n:	
CONCE	PETUAL	
184	Which of the following alcohols is difficult to oxi	dise?
Correct	Options:	
<b>(D)</b> 2-1	Methylpropan-2-ol	
Solutio	n:	
2-Meth <b>185</b>	nylpropan-2-ol The reaction of elemental sulphur with Grignard	reagent followed by acidification leads to the formation of
Correct	Options:	
( <b>A</b> ) me	ercaptan	
Solutio	n:	
concep	otual	
186	Which of the following can exist as enantiomers -	
	(A) CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	(B) CH <sub>3</sub> .CH(OH). COOH
	(C) CH <sub>3</sub> . CH <sub>2</sub> . COOH	(D) HOOC. CH <sub>2</sub> . COOH
Correct	Options:	
<b>(B)</b> (B)		

187



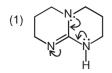




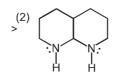
**Correct Options:** 

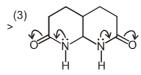
(A) 1 > 4 > 2 > 3

Solution:



(4) N.





(2 amine groups are increasing electron density on imine through + M)

(Only 1 amine increasing electron density)

Generally Localised lone pair are more basic than delocalised Here, lone pairs are delocalised

# 188 In vulcanization of rubber

**Correct Options:** 

(B)

Sulphur cross-links are introduced

Solution:

CONCEPTUAL

189 How many isomeric pentynes (C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>10</sub>) are possible -

(A) 3

(B) 4

(C) 5

(D) 6

**Correct Options:** 

**(A)** (A)

Solution:

190

Followed by hydrolysis will lead to produce  $\begin{array}{c} Reaction & of \ \bigvee_O \ with \ RMgX \end{array}$ 

**Correct Options:** 

(D) RCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OH

Solution:

$$RMgX + \bigvee_{O} \longrightarrow H_3C \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{O \longrightarrow MgX} R \longrightarrow OH$$

∴(d)

191 The conversion:

by

**Correct Options:** 

(C) NaBH4 reduction

Solution:

CONCEPTUAL

192

The major products *C* and *D* formed in the following reactions respectively are

$$H_3C-CH_2-CH_2-O-C(CH_3)_3 \xrightarrow{\text{excess HI}} C+D$$

**Correct Options:** 

(A) 
$$H_3C-CH_2-CH_2-I$$
 and  $I-C(CH_3)_3$ 

Solution:

Ethers are readily attacked by HI to give an alkyl halide and alcohol. But when heated with excess of HI, the product alcohol first formed reacts further with HI to form the corresponding alkyl iodide.

$$R-O-R' + 2HI \xrightarrow{\text{Heat}} RI + R'I + H_2O$$

193 Alpha-glucose & beta-glucose are called-

**Correct Options:** 

(B) Anomers

Solution:

 $\alpha\text{-D(+)}$  &  $\beta\text{-D(+)}$  glucose are called anomies

194

Which of the following acids is a vitamin?

**Correct Options:** 

(B) Ascorbic acid

Solution:

Ascorbic acid

195 Which of the following belong to the class of natural polymers?

**Correct Options:** 

(D) All of the above

Solution:

conceptual

196

Source of energy in deep sea water is

Solution:

Fossils 197

The most appropriate measure of population density is?

**Correct Options:** 

(A) Number

Solution:

Number 198

Which of the following alkane cannot be made in good yield by Wurtz reaction?

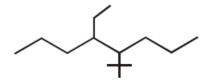
Correct Options:

(c) n-Heptane

Solution:

(c): Wurtz reaction is used for the preparation of higher alkanes containing even number of C-atoms. Thus this reaction cannot be used for the preparation of *n*-heptane.

199



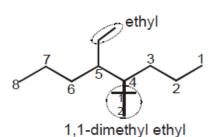
Correct IUPAC name of the following compound is -

Correct Options:

(A) 4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-5ethyloctane

Solution:

(A)



Since, while naming of compounds containing complex locants is done then di, tri, tetra etc are considered in alphabetical sequence.  $\therefore$  IUPAC name : 4-(1,1-dimethyl ethyl)-5-ethyl octane

200

The most stable carbocation, among the following is

