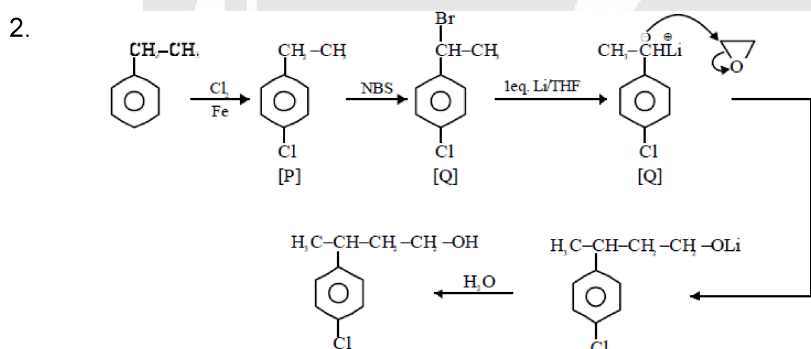
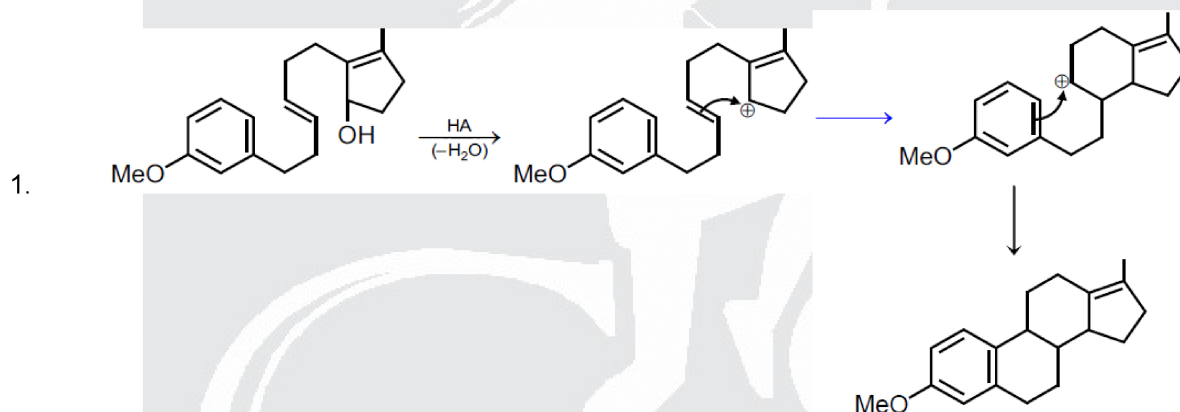


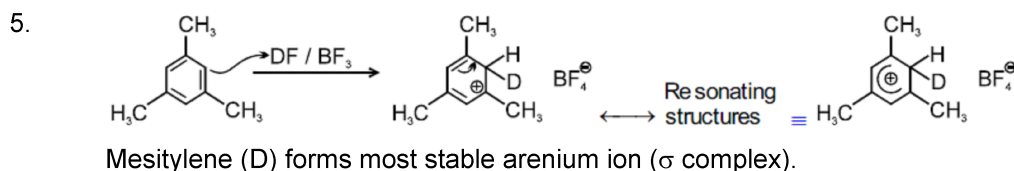
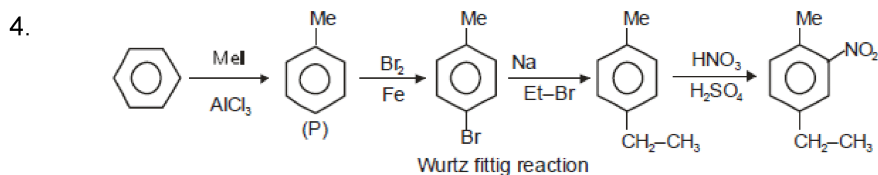
Answer Key_CAPS-9_Part-I

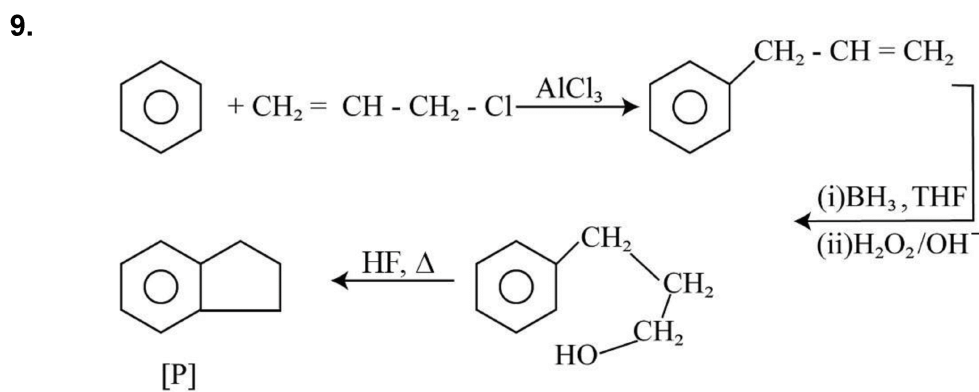
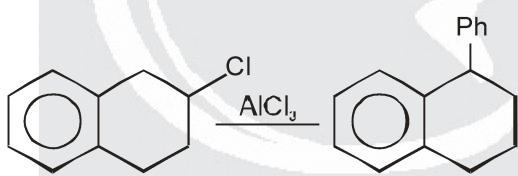
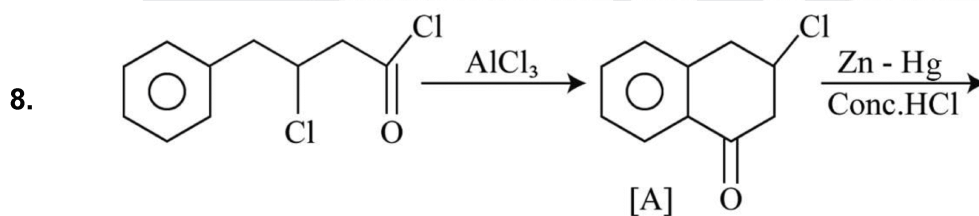
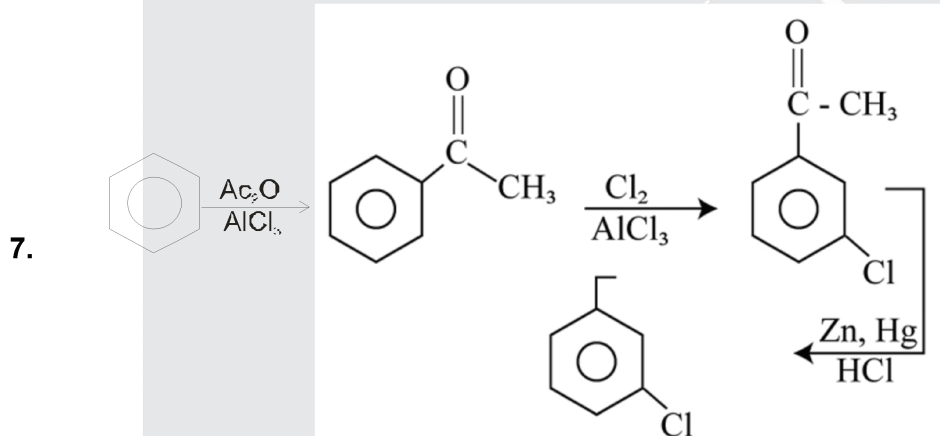
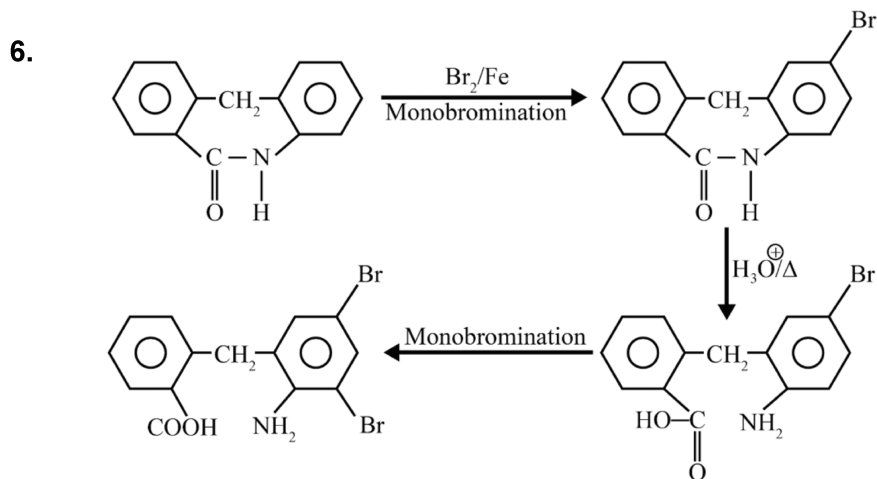
1.	(B)	2.	(D)	3.	(D)	4.	(C)	5.	(D)
6.	(A)	7.	(A)	8.	(B)	9.	(C)	10.	(D)
11.	(B)	12.	(B)	13.	(D)	14.	(B)	15.	(D)
16.	(D)	17.	(ABCD)	18.	(BD)	19.	(D)	20.	(A)
21.	(B)	22.	(A)						

Solution

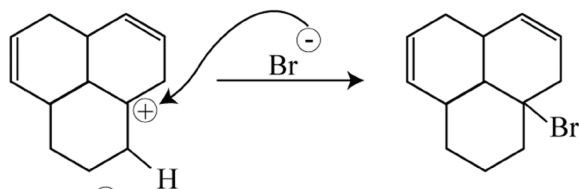


3. Friedel-Craft reaction not possible in presence of strong deactivating group.

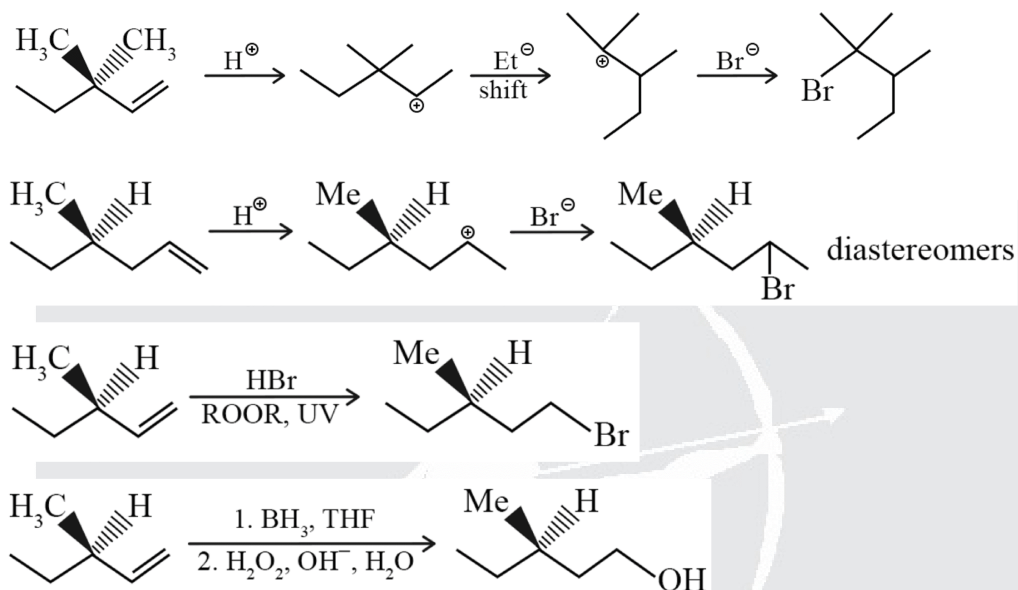




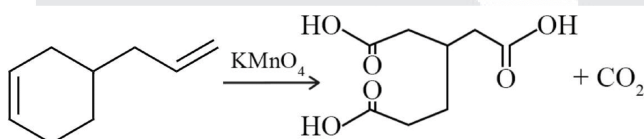
10.



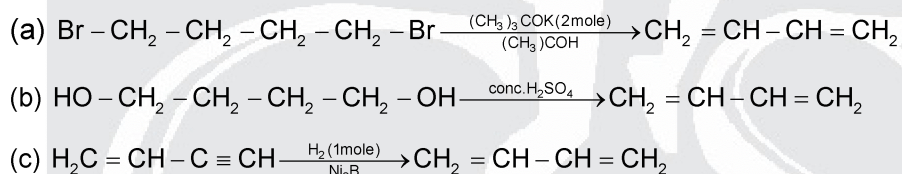
11.



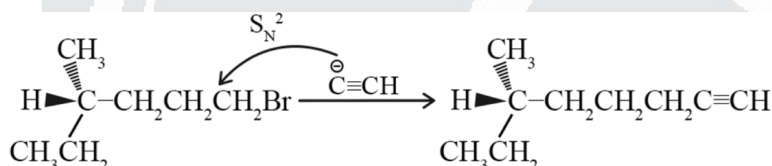
12.



13.

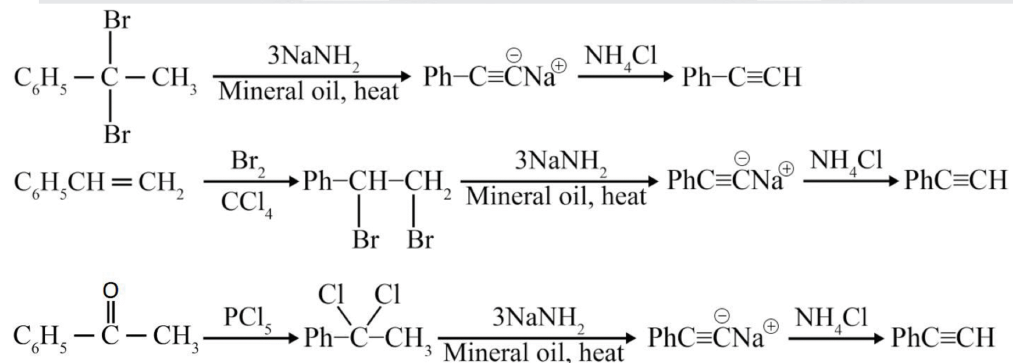


14.

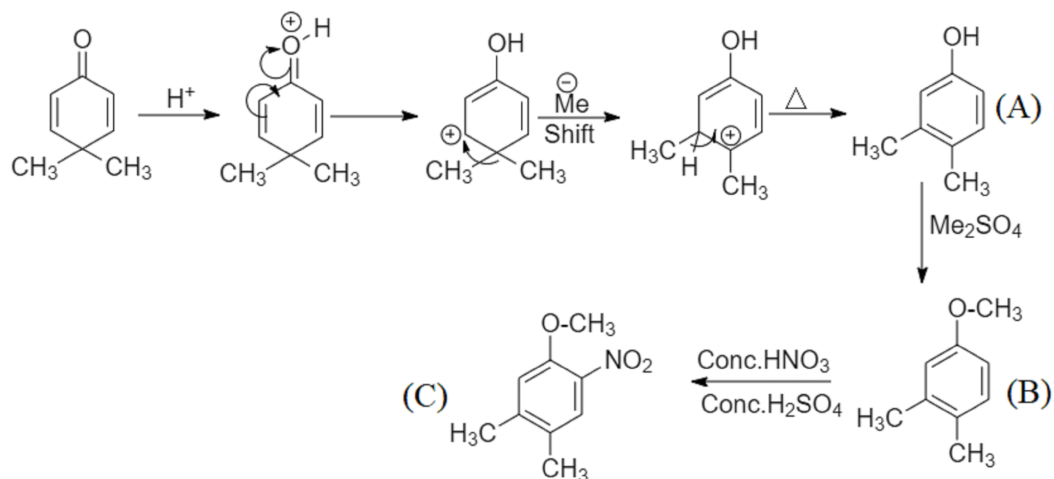


$\text{S}_{\text{N}}2$ on primary alkyl halide is better.

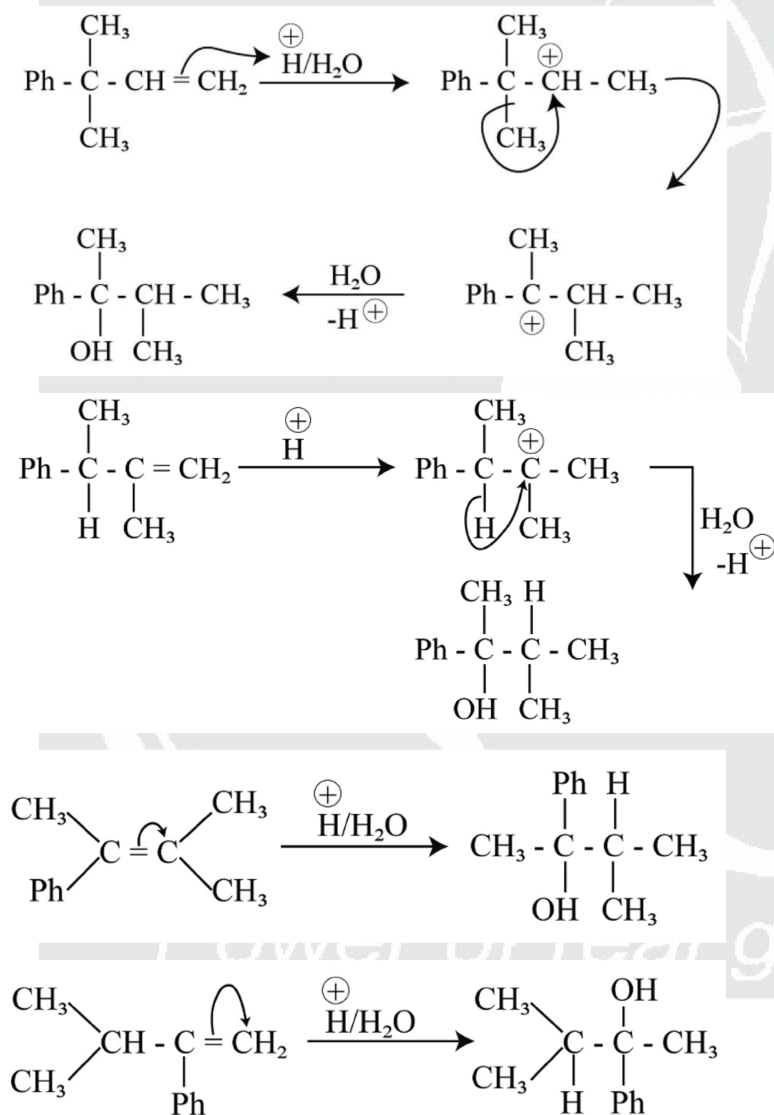
15.



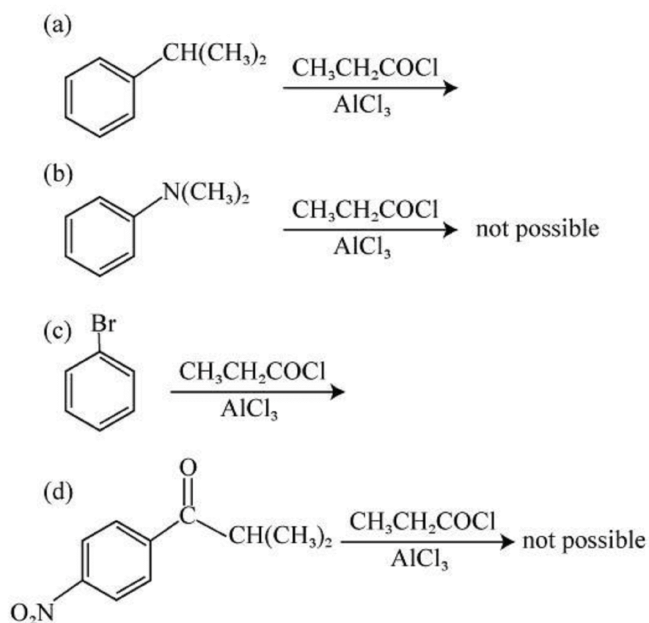
16.



17. Acid catalyzed hydration involved the formation of intermediate carbocation.



18.



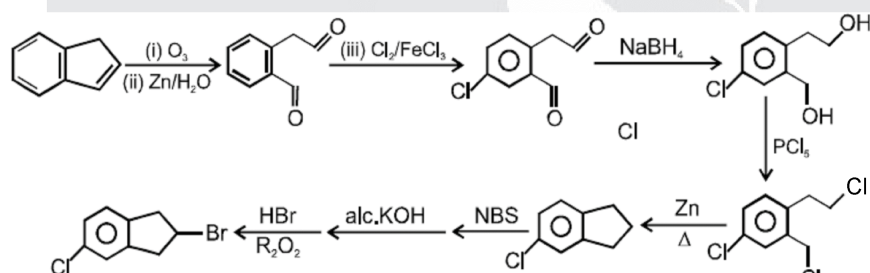
F.C. Rxns are not possible in presence of strong activating group as well as strong deactivating group

19.

(D)

20.

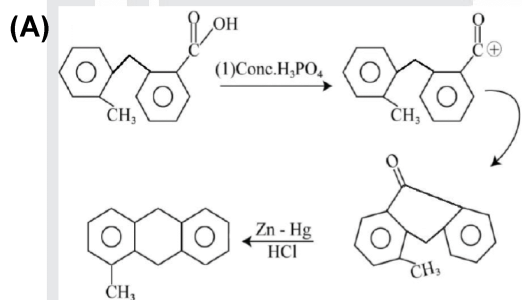
(A)



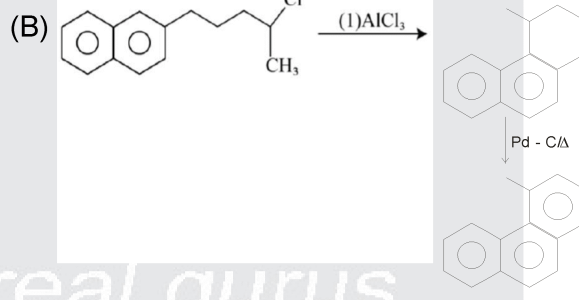
21.

22.

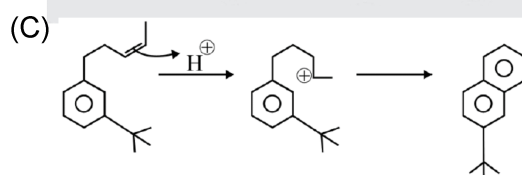
(A)



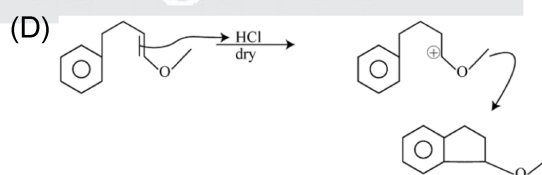
(B)



(C)

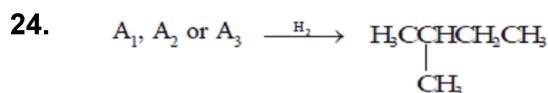


(D)

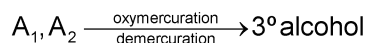


23.

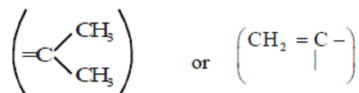
(a) $\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{Hg}^{2+}/\text{H}^+$ (b) $\text{B}_2\text{H}_6/\text{H}_2\text{O}_2/\text{OH}^-$ (c) 2HCl (d) $\text{Na}, \text{CH}_3 - \text{I},$ (e) $\text{Na}, \text{D} - \text{O} - \text{D}$



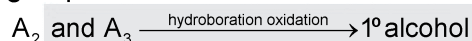
24. This shows that each of A_1, A_2 and A_3 have same C-chain; only position of (C=C) is to be decided.



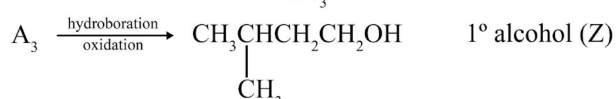
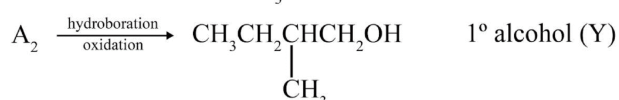
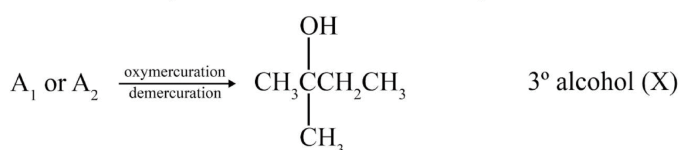
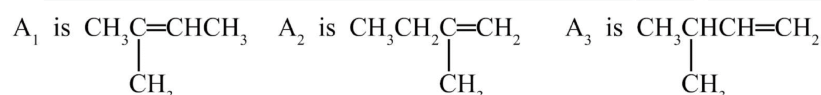
hence A_1 and A_2 have



groups.

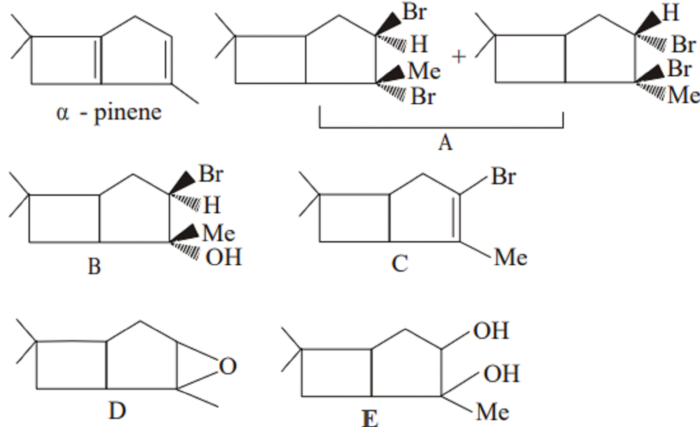


This indicates presence of $(CH_2=)$ group at the terminal. Hence,

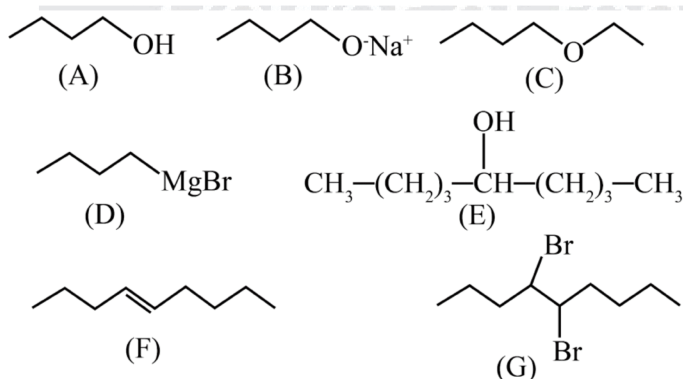


Y and Z are different 1° alcohols.

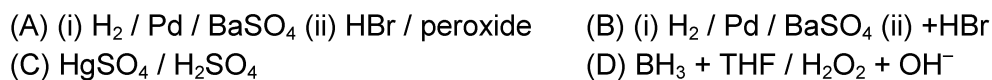
25.



26.



27.



(E) 2 mole HBr

(F) 1 mole HBr

