Vidyamandir Classes
Gurukul for IITJEE & Medical Preparation

***38.** The reagent/s required for the conversion $R_1CH = CHR_2 \longrightarrow R_1COOH + HOOCR_2$ is (are) :

(A) O_3 followed by treatment with H_2O_2

(B) Baeyer's reagent

(C) Hot $KMnO_4/KOH$ followed by acidification

(D) Both (A) and (C)

39. An organic compound with molecular formula C_6H_{12} upon ozonolysis gives only acetone as the product. The compound is :

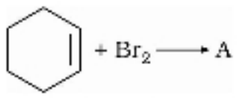
(A) 2, 3-dimethyl-1-butene **(B)** 3-hexane

(C) 2-hexene **(D)** 2, 3-dimethyl-2-butene

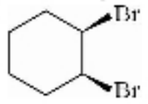
40. An alkene having the molecular formula C_9H_{18} on ozonolysis gives 2, 2-dimethylpropanal and 2-butanone. The alkene is :

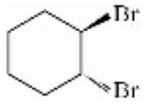
(A) 2, 2, 2-trimethyl-3-hexene **(B)** 2, 2, 6-trimethyl-3-hexane

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

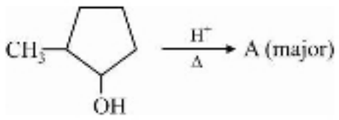
41.  $+ Br_2 \longrightarrow A$

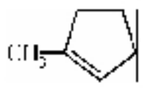
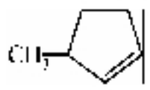
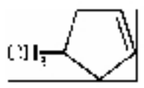
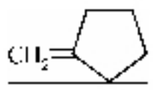
A will have configuration :

(A) 

(B) 

(C) Both (A) and (B) **(D)** None of the above

42.  , A is :

(A)  **(B)**  **(C)**  **(D)** 

43. Aqueous solution of an organic compound, 'A' on electrolysis liberates acetylene and CO_2 at anode. 'A' is:

(A) potassium acetate **(B)** potassium succinate

(C) potassium citrate **(D)** potassium maleate

44. Acetylene can be obtained by the reaction :

(A) $HCOOK \xrightarrow{\text{Electrolysis}}$ **(B)** $CHI_3 + Ag \xrightarrow{\Delta}$

(C) $CH_3CH_2OH \xrightarrow[443\ K]{\text{Conc. } H_2SO_4}$ **(D)** $Be_2C + H_2O \longrightarrow$

45. In the series, $C_2H_2 \xrightarrow[2.0\,eq.]{NaNH_2} X \xrightarrow[2.0\ eq.]{CH_3I} Y \xrightarrow[H_2SO_4, H_2O]{HgSO_4} Z$ the compound Z is :

(A) $CH_3CH_2CH = CH_2$ **(B)** CH_3COCH_3

(C) $CH_3 - \overset{\overset{O}{\|}}{C} - CH_2CH_3$ **(D)** $CH_3CH_2CH_2CHO$