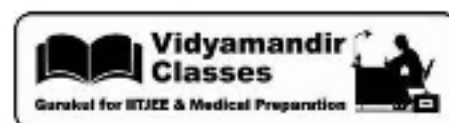




2

of 2



- 55.** Alkyne, C_7H_{12} , when reacted with hot acidic $KMnO_4$ gives a mixture of $(CH_3)_2CHCOOH$ and CH_3CH_2COOH . The alkyne C_7H_{12} is :
- (A) 3-hexyne (B) 5-methyl-2-hexyne
(C) 2-methyl-3-hexyne (D) 3-methyl-2-hexyne
- 56.** Acetylene reacts with 1.0 eq. of hypochlorous acid to form :
- (A) $Cl_2CH \cdot CHO$ (B) $ClCH_2COOH$ (C) CH_3COCl (D) $ClCH_2CHO$
- 57.** $CH_3 - C = C - CH_3 \xrightarrow[(II) H_2O / Zn]{(I) X} CH_3 - \underset{\begin{smallmatrix} || \\ O \end{smallmatrix}}{C} - \underset{\begin{smallmatrix} || \\ O \end{smallmatrix}}{C} - CH_3$. In the above reaction, X is :
- (A) HNO_3 (B) O_2 (C) O_3 (D) $KMnO_4$
- 58.** Gem dihalides on treatment with alcoholic KOH followed by action of $NaNH_2$ gives :
- (A) alkyne (B) alkene (C) alkane (D) All of these
- 59.** $A \xleftarrow[(II) H_2O_2, OH^-]{(I) BH_3(THF)} CH_3C \equiv CH \xrightarrow[H_2SO_4]{HgSO_4} B$ 
- Identify A and B.
- (A) $CH_3CH_2CH_2OH$, CH_3COCH_3 (B) CH_3CH_2CHO , CH_3COCH_3
(C) CH_3CH_2CHO , $CH_3CH(OH)CH_3$ (D) CH_3CH_2COOH , CH_3COCH_3
- 60.** Ethylidene dichloride is obtained by the reaction of excess of HCl with :
- (A) Ethylene (B) Acetylene (C) Propene (D) Methane