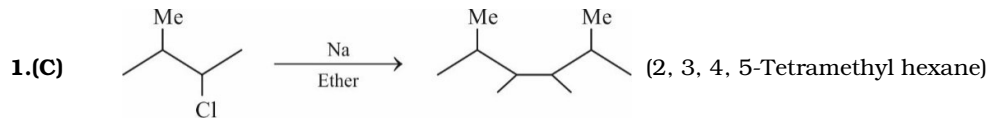
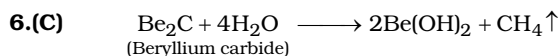
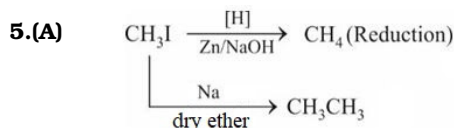
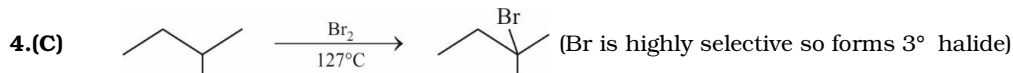
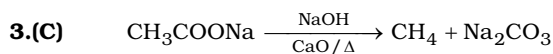
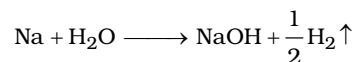


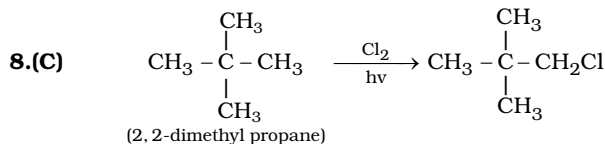
Level - 1	DTS-1
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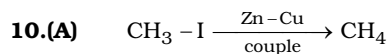
2.(C) Na dissolves in H_2O to form NaOH and H_2 .



7.(B) Observe carefully : A $\longrightarrow$ 5 bromo derivatives ; B $\longrightarrow$ 3 ; C $\longrightarrow$ 2

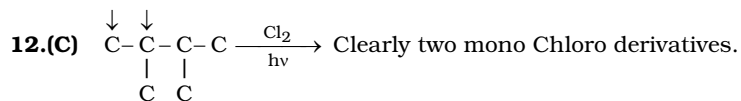
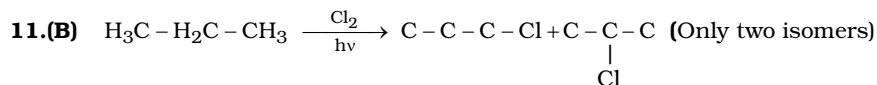


9.(D) Other options will give alkane with more than one carbon atom.

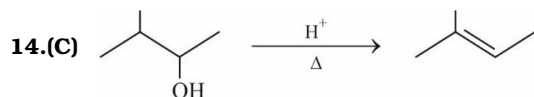


$\text{C}_1 - \text{C}_4$ alkanes are gases

So, $\text{C}_5 - \text{C}_{17}$ alkenes are liquids



13.(D) Alc. KOH does -elimination, so even from 2-Chlorobutane, it forms mixture of 1-Butene and 2-Butene. Whereas, from 1-Chlorobutane, it forms only 1-Butene.



15.(C) Symmetrical alkanes can be prepared by Wurtz reaction.

