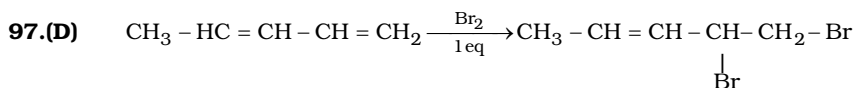


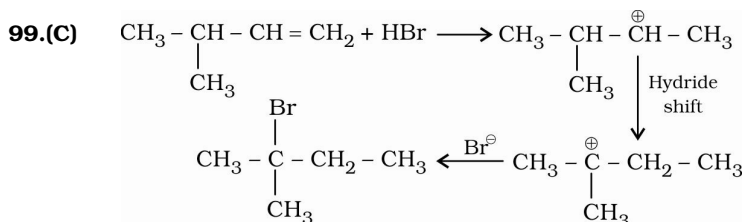
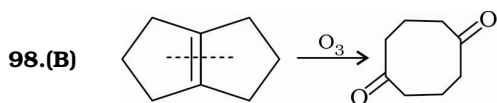
Level - 2

DTS-8

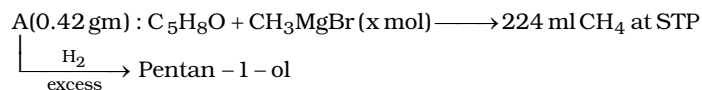
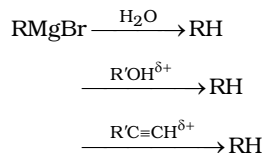
96.(C) In $\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{C}=\text{CH}_2$, C-1 & C-3 are sp^2 hybridised while C-2 is sp hybridised.



More substituted alkene is a stable alkene. So, Br_2 will attack on less stable alkene.



100.(C) This is based upon "Grignard reagent" as Base.



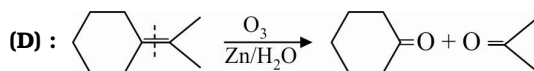
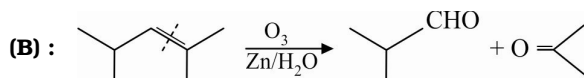
No. of acidic H in A = No. of mole of CH_4 formed

Mole of CH_4 = Mole of A \times No. of acidic H

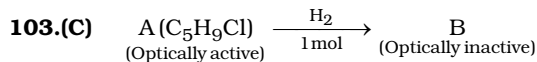
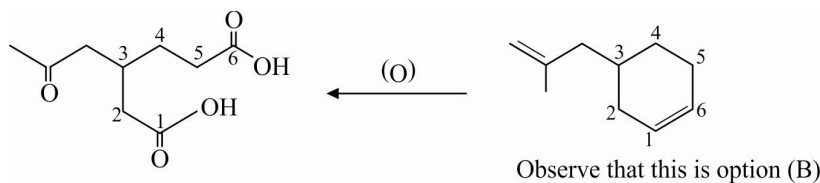
$$\text{No. of acidic H} = \frac{224}{22400} \times \frac{84}{0.42} = 2$$

Hence 'A' should contain 'two' acidic hydrogen. The correct option is thus (C). Note that it contains -OH group and terminal $\text{H}(\text{R}-\text{C}\equiv\text{CH})$ having acid hydrogen.

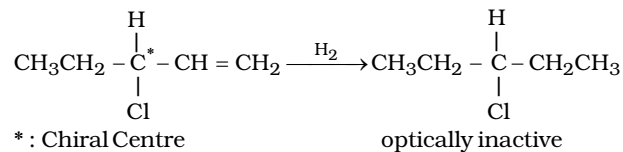
101.(BD) The alkene which is dimethylated i.e., $\begin{matrix} \text{CH}_3 \\ \diagdown \\ \text{C}=\text{C} \\ \diagup \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{matrix}$ will give CH_3COCH_3 (Acetone)
 The correct option(s) are (B) and (D).



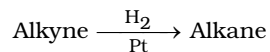
102.(B) Oxidation of alkene(s) may give acetone or acid based upon its skeleton. Observe carefully to find dialkylated end to get a ketone and simple (non-alkylated) end to get an acid.



Note that all options (A, B, C) are optically active. We have to visualise an option which on addition of one mole of H_2 becomes inactive. The correct option is clearly (C).



104.(ABCD)



Observe carefully that all options are correct.

