Level - 2 DTS-8

**96.(C)** In  $H_2C = C = CH_2$ , C-1 & C-3 are  $sp^2$  hybridised while C-2 is sp hybridised.

**97.(D)** 
$$CH_3 - HC = CH - CH = CH_2 \xrightarrow{Br_2} CH_3 - CH = CH - CH - CH_2 - Br$$

More substituted alkene is a stable alkene. So, Br<sub>2</sub> will attack on less stable alkene.

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

RMgBr 
$$\xrightarrow{H_2O}$$
 RH
$$\xrightarrow{R'OH^{\delta+}}$$
 RH
$$\xrightarrow{R'C \equiv CH^{\delta+}}$$
 RI

$$\begin{array}{l} A(0.42\,gm): C_5H_8O + CH_3MgBr\,(x\,mol) ------ \\ \\ L_{excess} \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{l} Pentan-1-ol \end{array}$$

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

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  $H(R - C \equiv CH)$  having acid hydrogen.

**101.(BD)** The alkene which is dimethylated i.e., The correct option(s) are (B) and (D).  $CH_3$   $C = C - will give CH_3COCH_3$  (Acetone)

(B): 
$$\frac{O_3}{Z_{\text{D}}/H_2O} + O = CHO$$
(D): 
$$\frac{O_3}{Z_{\text{D}}/H_2O} + O = CHO$$

**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.

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**103.(C)** 
$$A(C_5H_9Cl) \xrightarrow{H_2} B$$
 (Optically active) (Optically inactive)

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).

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & H & H \\ CH_3CH_2 - \overset{\mid}{C^*} - CH = CH_2 & \xrightarrow{H_2} CH_3CH_2 - \overset{\mid}{C} - CH_2CH_3 \\ & & & | & \\ Cl & & & Cl \\ *: Chiral Centre & optically inactive \\ \end{array}$$

## 104.(ABCD)

Alkyne 
$$\xrightarrow{\text{H}_2}$$
 Alkane

Observe carefully that all options are correct.

(A): 
$$\frac{H_2}{Pt}$$

(B): 
$$\frac{H_2}{Pt}$$

105.(A) 
$$CH_3CH_2 - C = CH \xrightarrow{1. \text{ NaNH}_2} CH_3CH_2 - C = C - CH_2CH_3 \xrightarrow{\text{Liq. Li}} CH_3CH_2 - C = C \xrightarrow{\text{H}} CH_2CH_3$$

$$(A) \xrightarrow{\text{In an NH}_2} CH_3CH_2 - C = C - CH_2CH_3 \xrightarrow{\text{NH}_3} CH_3CH_2 - C = C \xrightarrow{\text{In an NH}_2} CH_2CH_3$$

$$(B) \xrightarrow{\text{In an NH}_2} CH_3CH_2 - C = C - CH_2CH_3 \xrightarrow{\text{NH}_3} CH_3CH_2 - C = C \xrightarrow{\text{In an NH}_2} CH_2CH_3$$

$$(C) \xrightarrow{\text{In an NH}_2} CH_3CH_2 - C = C - CH_2CH_3 \xrightarrow{\text{In an NH}_2} CH_3CH_2 - C = C \xrightarrow{\text{In an NH}_2} CH_2CH_3$$

$$(C) \xrightarrow{\text{In an NH}_2} CH_3CH_2 - C = C - CH_2CH_3 \xrightarrow{\text{In an NH}_2} CH_3CH_2 - C = C - CH_2CH_3$$

$$(C) \xrightarrow{\text{In an NH}_2} CH_3CH_2 - C = C - CH_2CH_3 \xrightarrow{\text{In an NH}_2} CH_3CH_2 - C = C - CH_2CH_3$$

$$(C) \xrightarrow{\text{In an NH}_2} CH_3CH_2 - C = C - CH_2CH_3 \xrightarrow{\text{In an NH}_2} CH_3CH_2 - C = C - CH_2CH_3$$

$$(C) \xrightarrow{\text{In an NH}_2} CH_3CH_2 - C = C - CH_2CH_3 \xrightarrow{\text{In an NH}_2} CH_3CH_2 - C = C - CH_2CH_3$$

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$$(C) \xrightarrow{\text{In an NH}_2} CH_3CH_2 - C = C - CH_2CH_3 \xrightarrow{\text{In an NH}_2} CH_3CH_2 - C = C - CH_2CH_3$$

$$(C) \xrightarrow{\text{In an NH}_2} CH_3CH_2 - C = C - CH_2CH_3 - C = C - CH_2CH_3$$

$$(C) \xrightarrow{\text{In an NH}_2} CH_3CH_2 - C = C - CH_2CH_3$$

$$(C) \xrightarrow{\text{In an NH}_2} CH_3CH_2 - C = C - CH_2CH_3$$

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