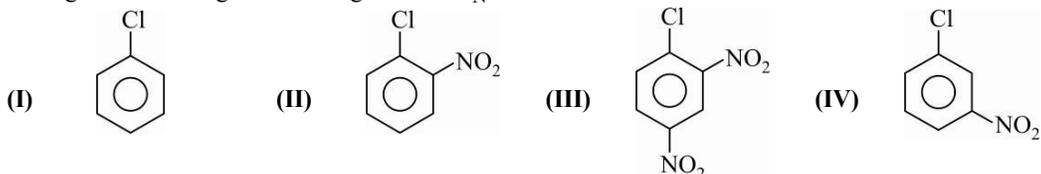
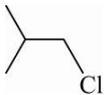
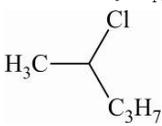


Worksheet-9
Review Tests

For each question you will be given **3 Marks** if you have darkened only the bubble corresponding to the correct answer and zero mark if no bubble is darkened. In all other cases, **minus one (-1) Mark (NEGATIVE MARKING)** will be given. Choose the correct alternative Only One choice is correct. However, questions marked with '*' may have More than One correct option :

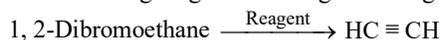
1. Arrange the following in increasing order of S_N reaction.



- (A) I < II < III < IV (B) IV < III < II < I (C) I < IV < II < III (D) None of these
2. Which of the following is the most reactive compound towards S_N1 reaction ?
 (A) PhCH_2Cl (B) $\text{Ph}-\text{Cl}$
 (C) $\text{Ph}-\text{CH}(\text{Cl})-\text{CH}_3$ (D) $p-\text{NO}_2-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{CH}_2-\text{Cl}$
3. 1, 3-Dibromopropane reacts with metallic zinc to form :
 (A) propene (B) cyclopropane (C) propane (D) hexane
4. Which of the following reagent will form alkane isonitrile with an alkyl halide ?
 (A) KCN (B) AgCN (C) HCN (D) NH_4CN
5. Which of the following compounds most readily undergoes substitution by S_N2 mechanism ?
 (A)  (B)  (C)  (D) 
6. Sec. Butyl chloride can undergo alkaline hydrolysis in a polar solvent by :
 (A) S_N2 exclusively (B) S_N1 exclusively
 (C) Both by S_N1 and S_N2 (D) None of these
7. Ethylidene bromide can be prepared by the reaction of HBr with :
 (A) Ethane (B) Ethylene (C) Acetylene (D) Ethylene glycol
8. $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4 \xrightarrow{\text{Br}_2} \text{X} \xrightarrow{\text{KCN}} \text{Y} \xrightarrow{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} \text{Z}$. The compound Z is :
 (A) $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{COOH}$ (B) $\text{HOOC}-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-\text{COOH}$
 (C) $\text{Br}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2\text{COOH}$ (D) $\text{H}_2\text{N}-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-\text{NH}_2$
9. The reactivity order of halides for de-hydrohalogenation to give an alkene is :
 (A) $\text{R}-\text{F} > \text{R}-\text{Cl} > \text{R}-\text{Br} > \text{R}-\text{I}$ (B) $\text{R}-\text{I} > \text{R}-\text{Br} > \text{R}-\text{Cl} > \text{R}-\text{F}$
 (C) $\text{R}-\text{I} > \text{R}-\text{Cl} > \text{R}-\text{Br} > \text{R}-\text{F}$ (D) $\text{R}-\text{F} > \text{R}-\text{I} > \text{R}-\text{Br} > \text{R}-\text{Cl}$

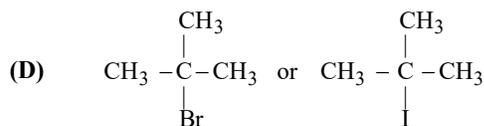
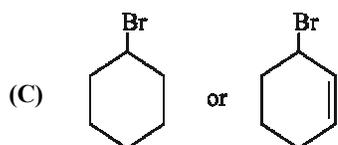
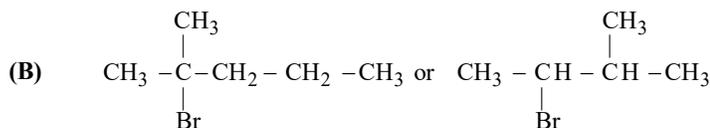
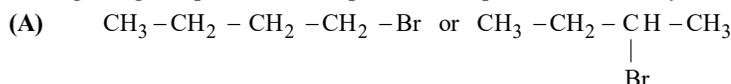
21. In the presence of peroxide, hydrogen chloride and hydrogen iodide do not give anti-Markovnikov's addition to alkenes because :
- (A) both are highly ionic
 (B) one is oxidising and the is reducing
 (C) one of the steps is endothermic in both the cases
 (D) all the steps are exothermic in both the reactions

22. Which of the following reagent can bring following conversion ?



- (A) alcoholic KOH (B) Alcoholic KOH followed by NaNH_2
 (C) aqueous KOH followed by NaNH_2 (D) $\text{Zn}/\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$
23. The reaction : $\text{Alcohol} + \text{HCl} \rightleftharpoons \text{Alkyl halide} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ is reversible. Which of the following reagent can drive the reaction in forward direction ?
- (A) Anhydrous zinc chloride (B) Concentrated H_2SO_4
 (C) Excess of water (D) Calcium chloride
24. The order of reactivity of alkyl halides depends upon :
- (A) nature of alkyl group only (B) nature of halogen atom only
 (C) nature of both alkyl group and halogen atom (D) None of these

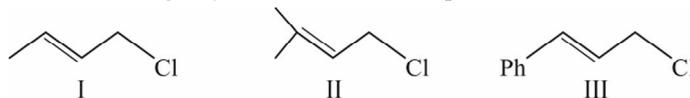
- *25. Among the given pairs, in which pair first compound reacts slowly than second compound in $\text{S}_{\text{N}}1$ reaction?



26. $\text{S}_{\text{N}}1$ reactions usually proceed with :

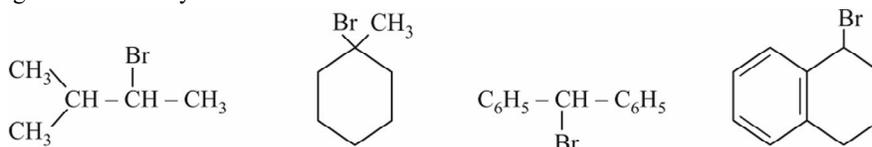
- (A) equal amounts of inversion and retention at the centre undergoing substitution
 (B) slightly more inversion than retention at the centre undergoing substitution
 (C) slightly more retention than inversion at the center undergoing substitution.
 (D) complete inversion at the centre undergoing

27. Rate of solvolysis of the following alkyl chlorides in 50% aqueous ethanol at 44.6°C is :



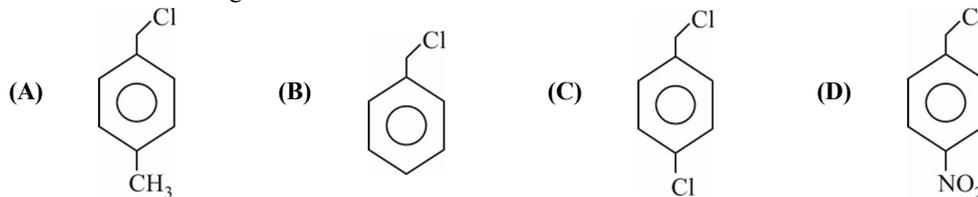
- (A) $\text{II} > \text{III} > \text{I}$ (B) $\text{III} > \text{I} > \text{II}$ (C) $\text{I} > \text{III} > \text{II}$ (D) $\text{III} > \text{II} > \text{I}$

28. Consider the $\text{S}_{\text{N}}1$ solvolysis of the following halides in aqueous formic acid. Arrange the following compounds in decreasing order of solvolysis.

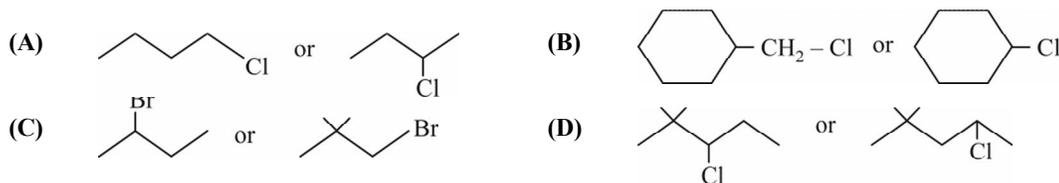


- (A) $\text{III} > \text{IV} > \text{II} > \text{I}$ (B) $\text{II} > \text{IV} > \text{I} > \text{III}$ (C) $\text{I} > \text{II} > \text{III} > \text{IV}$ (D) $\text{III} > \text{I} > \text{II} > \text{IV}$

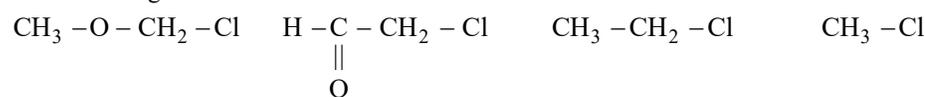
29. Which of the following is most reactive towards S_N2 reaction ?



*30. In the given pair of compounds, in which pair the first compound is more reactive than second towards S_N2 reaction ?



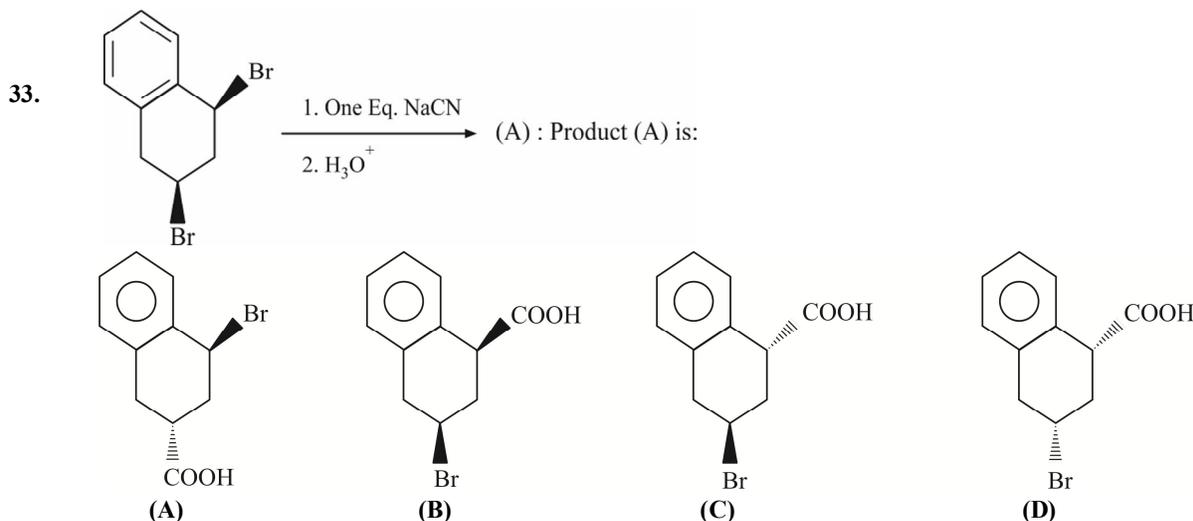
31. The decreasing order of rate S_N2 is :



(A) IV > III > II > I (B) II > III > I > IV (C) II > I > IV > III (D) None of these

*32. An organic compound X, on treatment with NaOH, followed by acidification with dil. HNO_3 and addition of AgNO_3 gives white precipitate soluble in NH_4OH solution. The compound X is :

(A) chlorobenzene (B) benzyl chloride (C) allyl bromide (D) allyl chloride



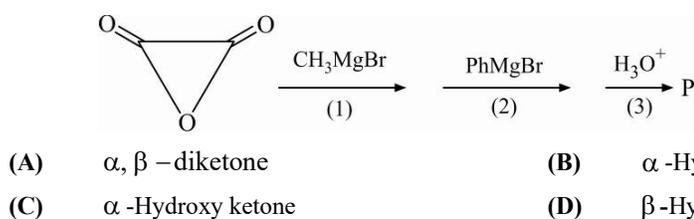
34. Which of the following pair(s) is/are correctly matched ?

	I	II	III	IV
Reaction	$\text{R} - \text{X} + \text{AgCN}$	$\text{R} - \text{X} + \text{KCN}$	$\text{R} - \text{X} + \text{KNO}_2$	$\text{R} - \text{X} + \text{AgNO}_2$
Product	$\text{R} - \text{NC}$	$\text{R} - \text{CN}$	$\text{R} - \text{O} - \text{N} = \text{O}$	$\text{R} - \text{O} - \text{N} = \text{O}$

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

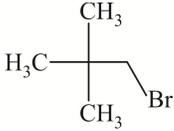
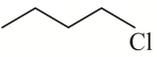
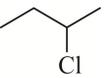
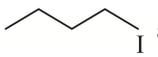
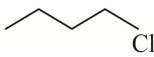
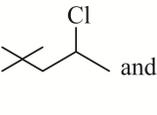
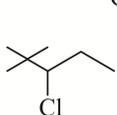
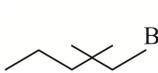
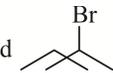
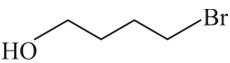
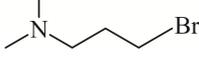
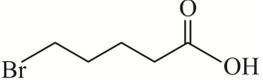
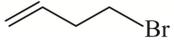
(A) 1 alone (B) I and II (C) III and IV (D) I, II and III

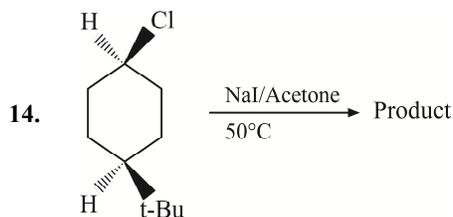
35. The end product (P) of following reaction is :



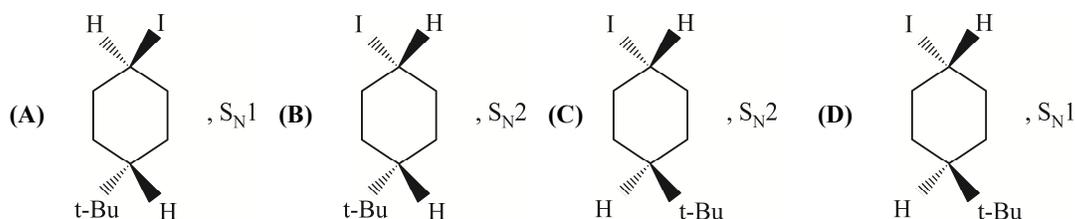
ANSWER KEY FOR CLASS TEST | ORGANIC CONCEPTS-I

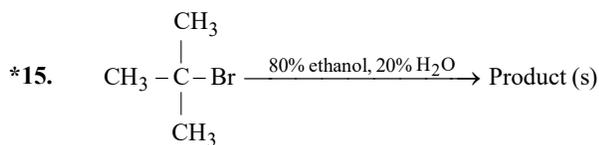
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C	C	B	B	B	C	C	B	B	D
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
D	ABC	C	ABD	BCD	BCD	ABD	A	AD	D
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
C	B	A	C	ACD	B	D	A	D	ABC
31	32	33	34	35					
C	BD	C	D	B					

- *8. Which of the following reaction(s) is/are not possible ? [X⁻ : A nucleophile]
- (A) $X^- + \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2 - \text{H} \longrightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2 - \text{X} + \text{H}^-$ (B) $X^- + \text{CH}_3 - \text{OH} \longrightarrow \text{CH}_3 - \text{X} + \text{OH}^-$
- (C) $X^- + \text{H}_3\text{C} - \overset{\oplus}{\text{O}}\text{H} \longrightarrow \text{CH}_3 - \text{X} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (D) $X^- + \text{CH}_3 - \text{CH}_3 \longrightarrow \text{CH}_3 - \text{X} + \text{CH}_3^-$
- |
H
- *9. Which of the following compounds can give S_N1 and S_N2 reactions with considerable rate ?
- (A) C₆H₅ - CH₂ - Br (B) CH₂ = CH - CH₂ - Br
- (C) CH₃ - CH(Br)CH₃ (D) 
- *10. In which of the following pairs of halides, first one is faster in S_N2 reactions ?
- (A)  and  (B)  and 
- (C)  and  (D)  and 
- *11. Which of the following alkyl halide cannot be used to synthesize Grignard reagent ?
- (A)  (B) 
- (C)  (D) 
- *12. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct ?
- (A) $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{MgBr} + \text{H} - \overset{\text{O}}{\parallel} \text{C} - \text{CH}_2\text{C} \equiv \text{CH} \xrightarrow{\text{H}_2\text{O}} \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2 - \overset{\text{OH}}{\text{C}} - \text{CH}_2\text{C} \equiv \text{CH} + \text{Mg}(\text{OH})\text{Br}$
- (B) The reaction of methyl magnesium bromide with acetone gives butanol-2.
- (C) C₂H₄Cl₂ may exist in two isomeric forms.
- (D) Ethyl chloride on reduction with Zn-Cu couple and alcohol gives ethane.
13. 3-methyl-2-pentene on reaction with HOCl gives
- (A) 3-chloro-3-methyl pentanol-2 (B) 2, 3-dichloro-3-methyl pentane
- (C) 2-chloro-3-methyl pentanol-3 (D) 2, 3-dimethyl butanol-3



The product and path of the reaction are respectively :





The possible products are :



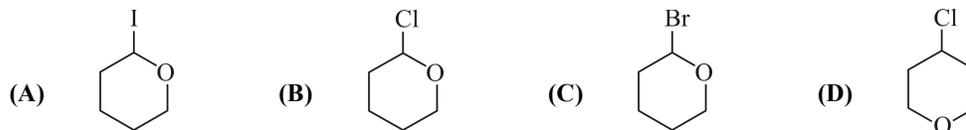
16. Which of the following alkyl halides is most likely to undergo rearrangement in an $\text{S}_{\text{N}}1$ reaction ?

- (A) 1-bromo-4-methyl cyclohexane (B) 2-chloro-3, 3-dimethyl pentane
(C) 3-bromopentane (D) Bromocyclohexane

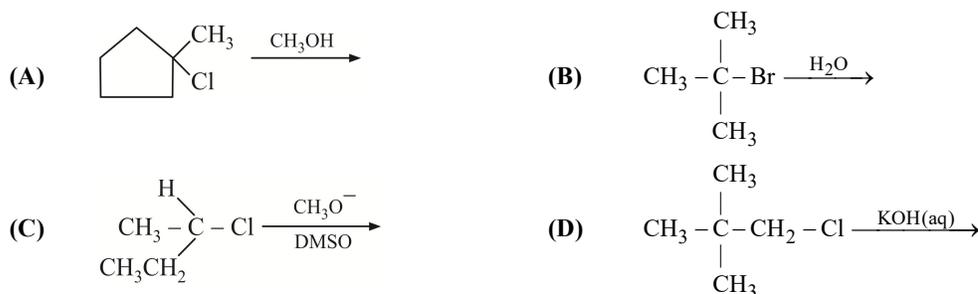
17. Mark out the correct order of increasing reactivity in an $\text{S}_{\text{N}}1$ reaction,

- I. $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{I}$ II. $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C}-\text{Cl}$ III. $\text{CH}_3\text{CHBrCH}_3$ IV. $\text{CH}_3\text{CHICH}_3$
(A) $\text{I} < \text{III} < \text{IV} < \text{II}$ (B) $\text{III} < \text{I} < \text{IV} < \text{II}$ (C) $\text{II} < \text{IV} < \text{I} < \text{III}$ (D) $\text{II} < \text{IV} < \text{III} < \text{I}$

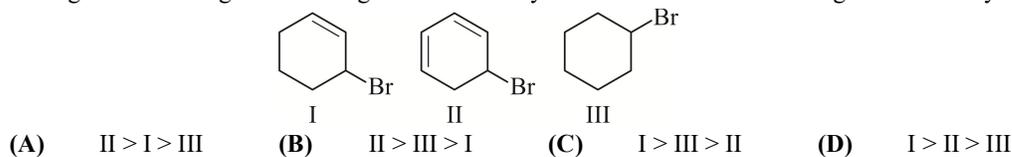
18. Which one of the following compounds will be most reactive for $\text{S}_{\text{N}}1$ reactions ?



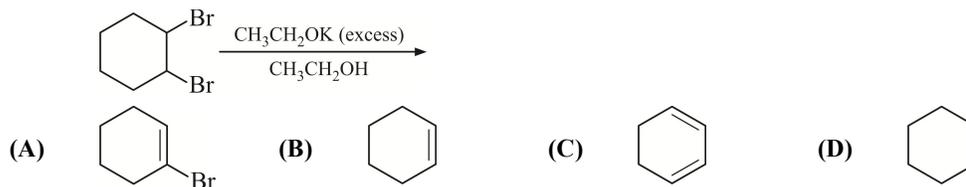
*19. Which of the following is(are) most likely case of $\text{S}_{\text{N}}1$?



20. Arrange the following in decreasing order of stability of their transition state during elimination by strong base



21. The most probable product in the following reaction is :

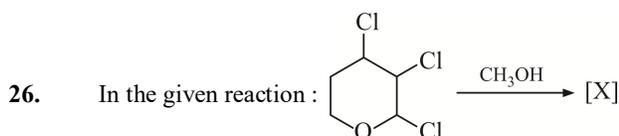
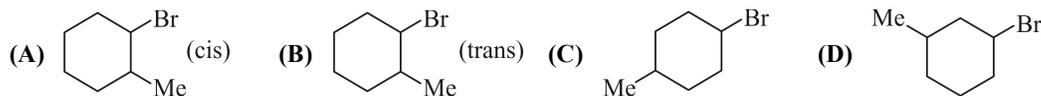


22. 1-chlorobutane on reaction with alcoholic KOH gives :

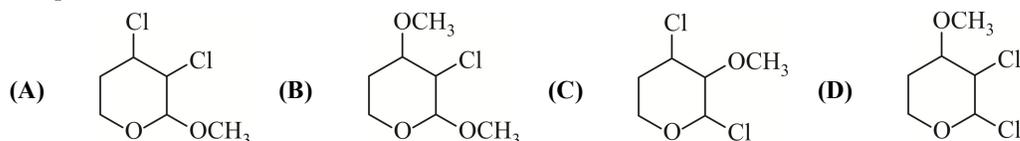
- (A) 1-butene (B) 1-butanol (C) 2-butene (D) 2-butanol

23. Which of the following alkyl halides can produce only a single alkene product, when treated with sodium methoxide ?
 (A) 2-chloro-2-methylpentane (B) 3-chloro-2-methylpentane
 (C) 2-chloro-4-methylpentane (D) 3-chloro-3-ethylpentane
24. Which of the following alkenes is the major product when 2-bromo-2-methylpentane is treated with potassium-t-butoxide in t-butanol ?
 (A) 2-methylpent-1-ene (B) 2-methylpent-2-ene
 (C) Cis-4-methylpent-2-ene (D) Trans-4-methylpent-2-ene

25. Which of the following will undergo fastest elimination with alcoholic KOH ?

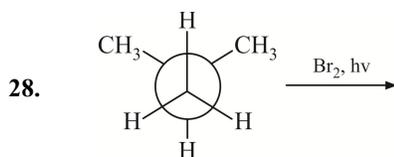
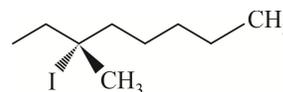


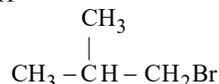
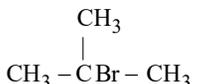
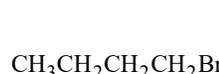
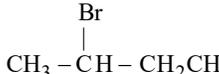
The product X is :



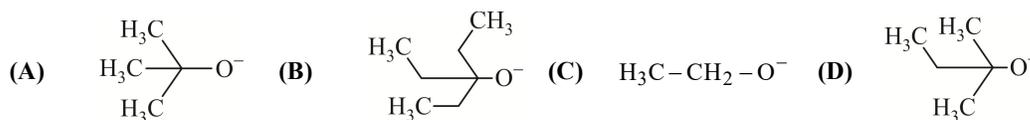
27. How many possible alkenes (including stereoisomers) are produced when the alkyl iodide as shown in figure undergoes E2 elimination?

- (A) 2 (B) 3
 (C) 4 (D) 5

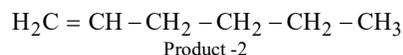
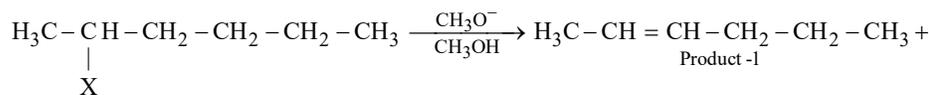


- (A)  (B) 
 (C)  (D) 

29. Which of the following bases would give the high percentage of alk-1-ene from 2-bromo-2, 3-dimethylbutane ?



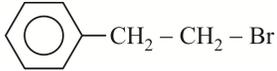
30. Consider both following reaction.



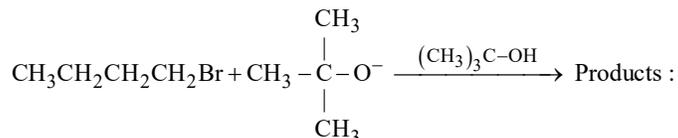
The ratio between product-I and product-2 is :

- (A) 1 : 4 when X is I (B) 1 : 4 when X is Br
 (C) 1 : 3 when X is Cl (D) 1 : 3 when X is F

*31. Which of the following can form a precipitate when reacts with NaI in acetone ?

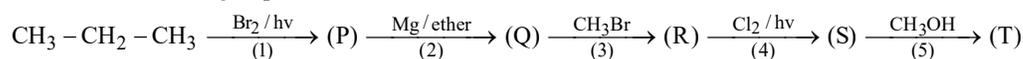
- (A) $\text{CH}_3 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{Br}$ (B) 
- (C) $\text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \underset{\text{Cl}}{\text{CH}} - \text{CH}_3$ (D) $\text{CH}_3 - \underset{\text{Br}}{\overset{\text{CH}_3}{\text{C}}} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_3$

*32. Which of the following are possible product(s) for the following reaction ?



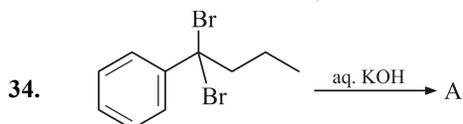
- (A) $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2 - \text{O} - \text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$ (B) $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH} = \text{CH}_2$
 (C) $\text{CH}_3 - \text{CH} = \text{CH} - \text{CH}_3$ (D) $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C} - \text{OH}$

33. Observe the following sequence of reactions

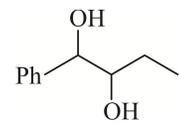
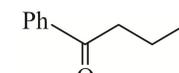
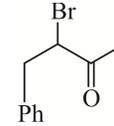
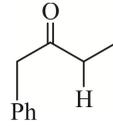


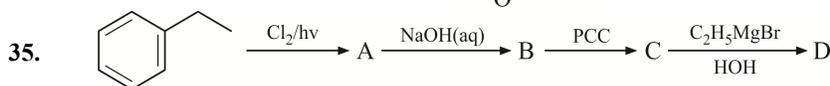
The major product T is :

- (A) $\text{CH}_3 - \underset{\text{CH}_3}{\overset{\text{CH}_3}{\text{C}}} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{OCH}_3$ (B) $\text{CH}_3 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{OH}$
 (C) $\text{CH}_3 - \underset{\text{OCH}_3}{\overset{\text{CH}_3}{\text{C}}} - \text{CH}_3$ (D) $\text{CH}_2 - \underset{\text{OH}}{\overset{\text{CH}_3}{\text{C}}} - \text{CH}_3$

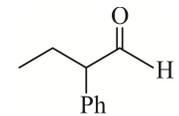
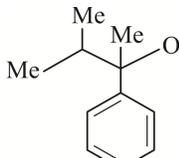
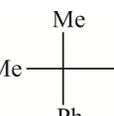
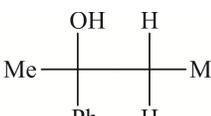


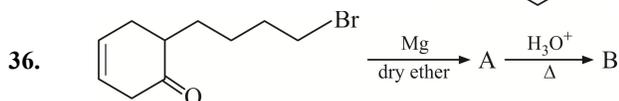
The compound 'A' is :

- (A)  (B)  (C)  (D) 

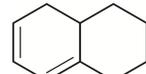
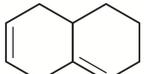
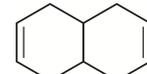
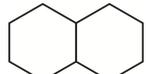


The compound 'D' is :

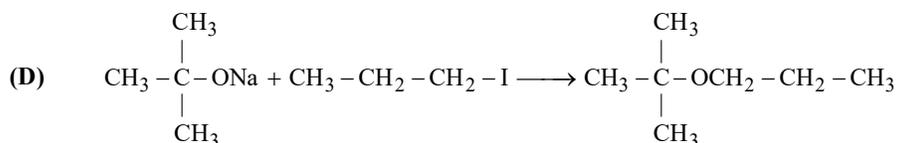
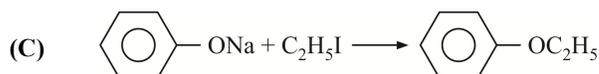
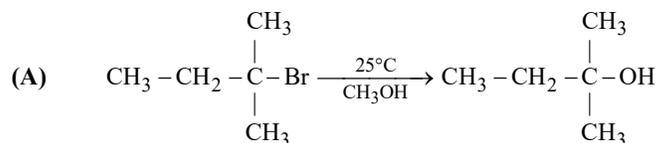
- (A)  (B)  (C)  (D) 



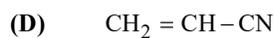
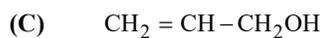
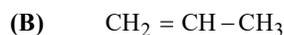
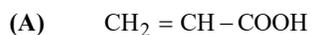
The compound 'D' is :

- (A)  (B)  (C)  (D) 

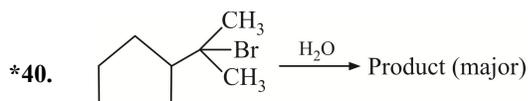
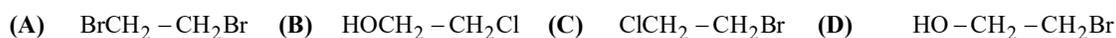
*37. Which of the following reaction is/are feasible ?



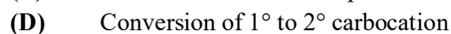
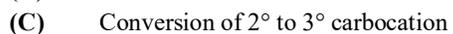
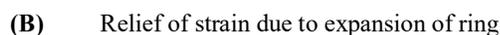
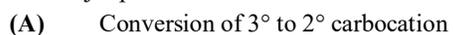
*38. In absence of peroxide, which will undergo Anti Markovnikov's addition of HBr ?



*39. $\text{CH}_2 = \text{CH}_2 + \text{Br}_2 \xrightarrow{\text{NaCl(aq)}} \text{Product(s)}$. The possible product formed are :



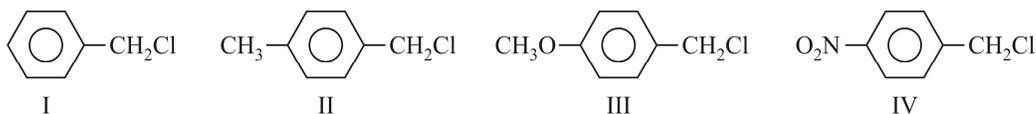
The major product formation in above reaction will involve :



**ANSWER KEY FOR CLASS TEST
ORGANIC CONCEPTS-II**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
AD	D	D	B	C	A	A	ABD	ABC	ABCD
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
AC	CD	C	C	ABC	B	A	A	ABD	A
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
C	A	D	A	A	A	D	B	B	D
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
ABC	ABD	C	B	D	A	CD	AD	ACD	ABC

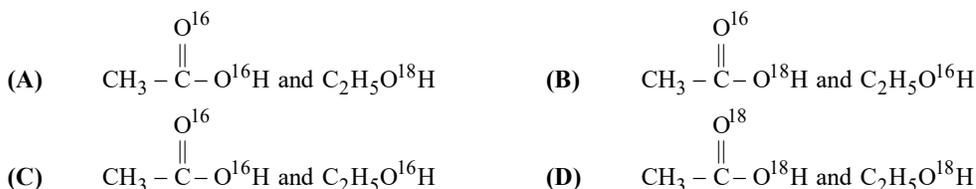
1. Consider the following chlorides :



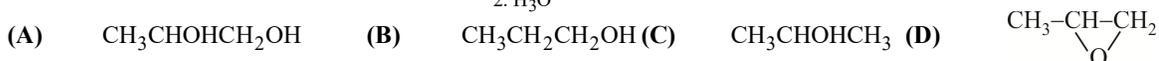
The order of reactivity of A, B, C and D towards hydrolysis by S_N1 mechanism to give alcohols is :

- (A) $I < II < III < IV$ (B) $IV < III < II < I$ (C) $IV < I < II < III$ (D) $III < II < I < IV$

2. Consider the following reaction : $CH_3 - \overset{O^{16}}{\parallel} C - O^{18} - C_2H_5 + H_2O^{16} \xrightarrow{H^+ / \Delta}$. The products formed in the reaction are :



3. Propene is allowed to react with m-chloroperoxybenzoic acid. The product (A) is then reduced with $LiAlH_4$ in dry ether to give (B) : $CH_3CH = CH_2 \xrightarrow{MCPBA} A \xrightarrow[2. H_3O^+]{1. LiAlH_4} B$. The product (B) is :



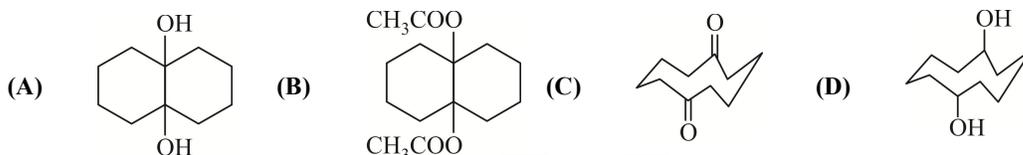
4. 2-Phenylethanol may be prepared by the reaction of phenylmagnesium bromide followed by hydrolysis :



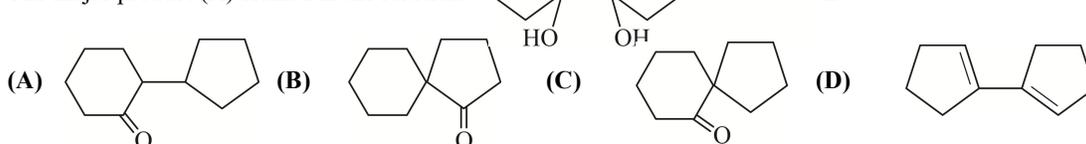
5. The final product in the reaction is : $Ph - OH + CCl_4 \xrightarrow[\Delta]{KOH} \xrightarrow{H^+} \xrightarrow[excess]{Br_2 / H_2O} Product$

- (A) Salicylaldehyde (B) Salicylic acid
(C) 2,4,6-Tribromophenol (D) 5-Bromo-2-hydroxy benzoic acid

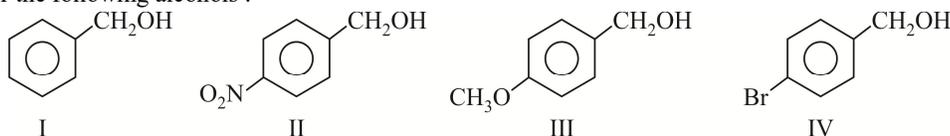
6. Consider the following reactions : The product B is :



7. The major product (A) formed in the reaction : A is :

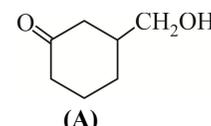
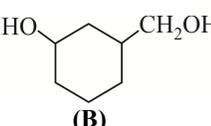
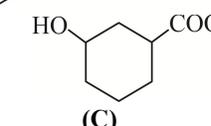
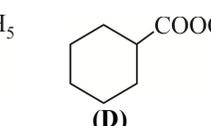
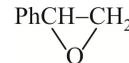
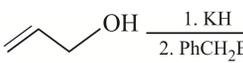
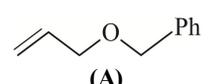
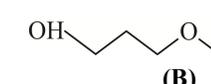
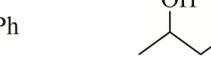
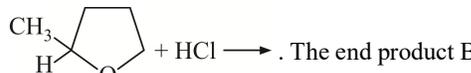
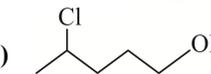
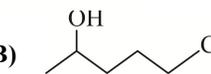
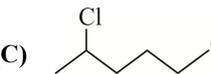
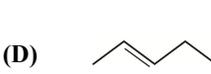
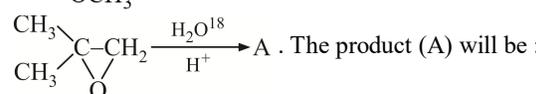
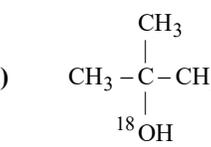
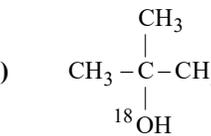


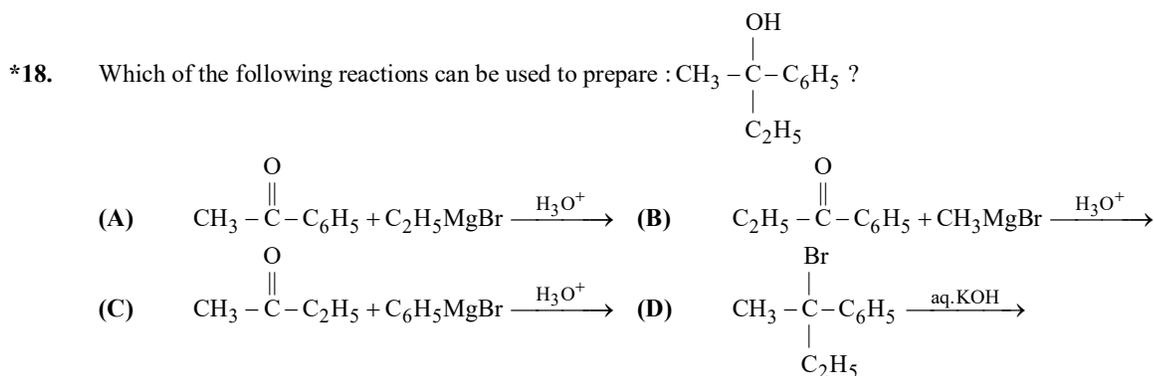
8. Consider the following alcohols :



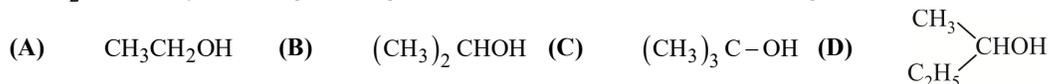
The order of decreasing reactivities of these alcohols towards nucleophilic substitution with HBr is :

- (A) $III > I > IV > II$ (B) $III > I > II > IV$ (C) $I > III > IV > II$ (D) $I > III > II > IV$

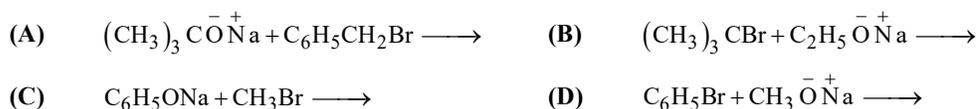
9. The product formed in the following reaction : . The product formed is :
- (A)  (B)  (C)  (D) 
10. Consider the given sequence of reactions : $C_2H_5C \equiv CH \xrightarrow{CH_3MgBr} A \xrightarrow[2. H_3O^+]{1. HCHO} B$. The product (B) is :
- (A) CH_3CH_2OH (B) $C_2H_5C(CH_3)CH_2OH$
 (C) $C_2H_5C(OH)CH_3$ (D) $C_2H_5C \equiv C-CH_2OH$
11. In the given reaction setup : $PhCH=CH_2 \xrightarrow[CH_2Cl_2]{PhCO_3H} A \xrightarrow{H_3O^+} B$. The end product (B) is :
- (A)  (B) $PhCHOHCH_3$ (C) $PhCH(OH)CH_2OH$ (D) $PhCH_2CH_2OH$
12. The reactivities of methanol (I), 1-propanol (II), 2-butanol (III) and 2-methyl-2-propanol (IV) towards sodium metal follow the order :
- (A) $I > II > III > IV$ (B) $IV > III > II > I$ (C) $I > IV > II > III$ (D) $IV > II > III > I$
13. Consider the given sequence of reactions :  $\xrightarrow{A} \xrightarrow[2. H_2O_2/OH^-]{1. B_2H_6} B$. The end product B is :
- (A)  (B)  (C)  (D) 
14. In the reaction : . The end product B is :
- (A)  (B)  (C)  (D) 
15. Consider the following reaction : $^{14}CH_2-CH-CH_2Cl + CH_3O^- \longrightarrow A$. The product (A) is :
- (A) $^{14}CH_2-CH-CH_2OCH_3$ (B) $CH_3O-^{14}CH_2-CH-CH_2$
 (C) $HO-CH_2-CH(OCH_3)-CH_2OCH_3$ (D) $CH_3-OCH_2-CH(OH)-CH_2OCH_3$
16. In the reaction : . The product (A) will be :
- (A)  (B) 
 (C)  (D) 
- *17. The compound which can react with sodium is(are) :
- (A) $CH_3CH_2OCH_3$ (B) C_6H_5OH (C) CH_3COOH (D) CH_3CH_2OH

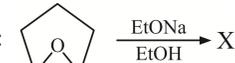


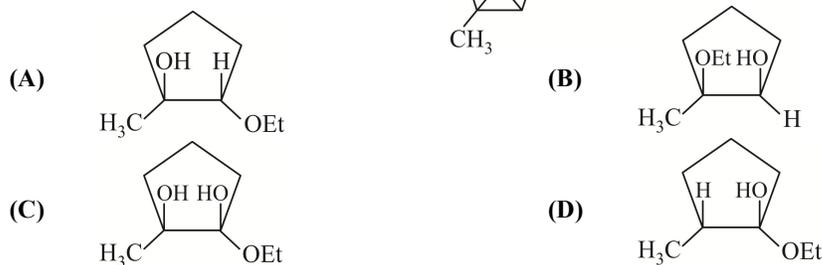
*19. An alcohol, on treatment with P + I₂ followed by the reaction of the product formed first with AgNO₂ and then with HNO₂ and finally on adding alkali, gives a blue colour. Which of the following alcohols can it be ?



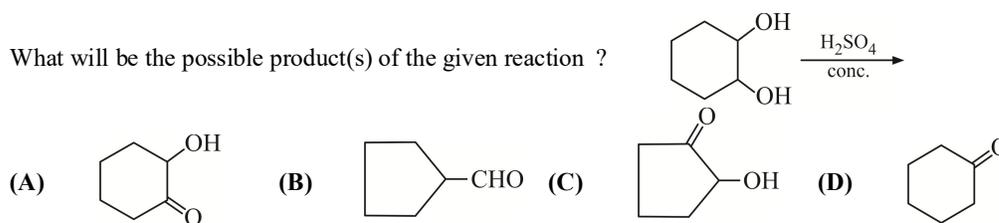
*20. Which of the following will result in the formation of an ether ?



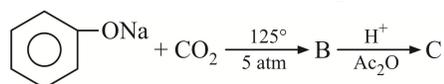
21. What will be the product in given reaction : 



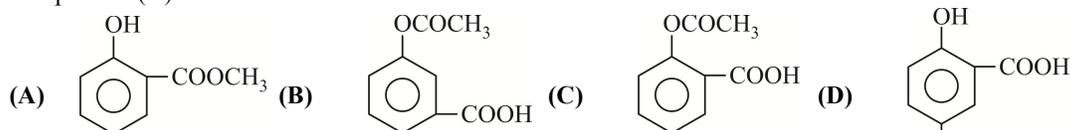
*22. What will be the possible product(s) of the given reaction ?



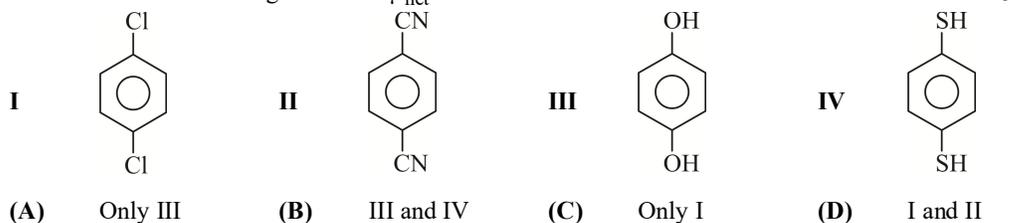
23. Sodium phenoxide when heated with CO₂ under pressure at 125°C yields a product which on acetylation produces C.



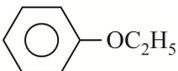
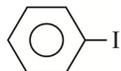
The product (A) has the structure :



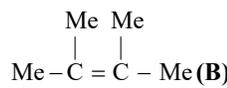
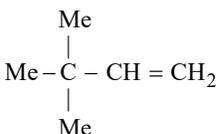
24. For which of the following molecules $\mu_{\text{net}} \neq 0$?



25. The major product formed in the given reaction :  + C₂H₅I $\xrightarrow[\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH (anhydrous)}]{\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}^-\text{Na}^+}$ is :

- (A)  (B)  (C) C₆H₅OC₆H₅ (D) C₂H₅OC₂H₅

26. 3, 3-Dimethylbutan-2-ol loses a molecule of water in the presence of a concentrated sulphuric acid to give _____ as major product.

- (A)  (B)  (C) Me₂C = CHCH₃ (D) None of these

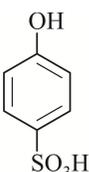
*27. Which of the following can produce methyl-*tert.*-butyl ether ?

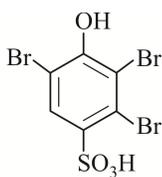
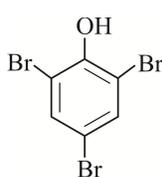
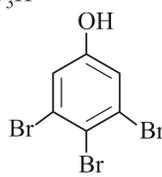
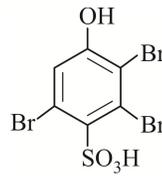
- (A) (CH₃)₃ CBr + NaOMe \longrightarrow (B) CH₃Br + Tert - BuONa \longrightarrow
 (C) CH₃OH + (CH₃)₃ C - OH $\xrightarrow[140^\circ\text{C}]{\text{H}^+}$ (D) (CH₃)₃ C - Br $\xrightarrow{\text{CH}_3\text{OH}}$

28. **Statement-1 :** p-Hydroxybenzoic acid has a higher boiling than o-hydroxybenzoic acid.

Statement-2 : o-Hydroxybenzoic acid has intramolecular hydrogen bonding.

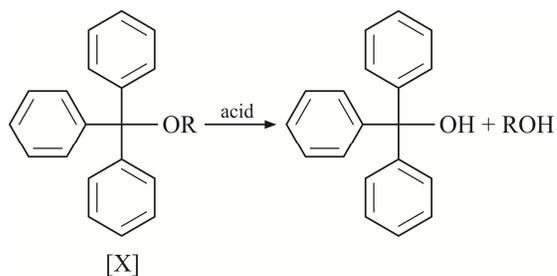
- (A) Statement-1 is True, Statement-2 is True; Statement-2 is a correct explanation for Statement-1
 (B) Statement-1 is True, Statement-2 is True; Statement-2 is NOT a correct explanation for Statement-1
 (C) Statement-1 is True, Statement-2 is False (D) Statement-1 is False, Statement-2 is True

29. The major product(s) of the following reaction is (are) :  $\xrightarrow{\text{Aqueous Br}_2(3.0 \text{ equivalents})}$

- (A)  (B)  (C)  (D) 

*30. The rate of acidic hydrolysis of ether (X) shown below can be increased when :

- (A) one phenyl group is replaced by a methyl group
 (B) one phenyl group is replaced a para-methoxyphenyl group
 (C) two phenyl groups are replaced two para-methoxyphenyl group
 (D) one phenyl group is replaced a para-nitrophenyl group



Answer for Class Test-3 | Organic Containing Compounds - I

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C	A	C	D	C	C	C	A	C	D
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	A	B	A	B	A	BCD	ABCD	BD	AC
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
A	BD	C	B	A	A	BCD	A	B	BC

Thank
you!

