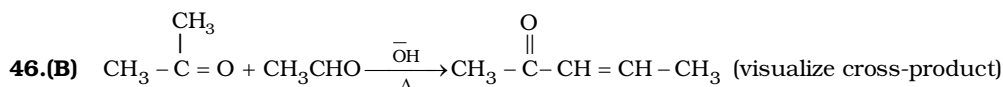


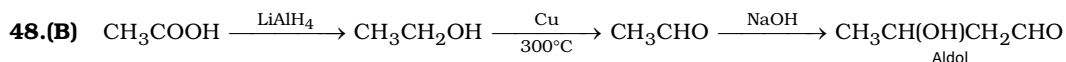
Daily Tutorial Sheet-4

Level-1



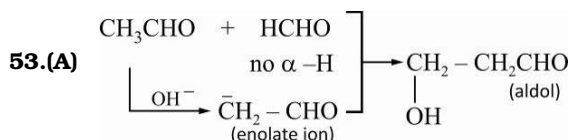
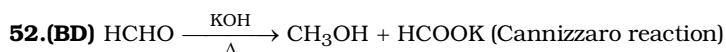
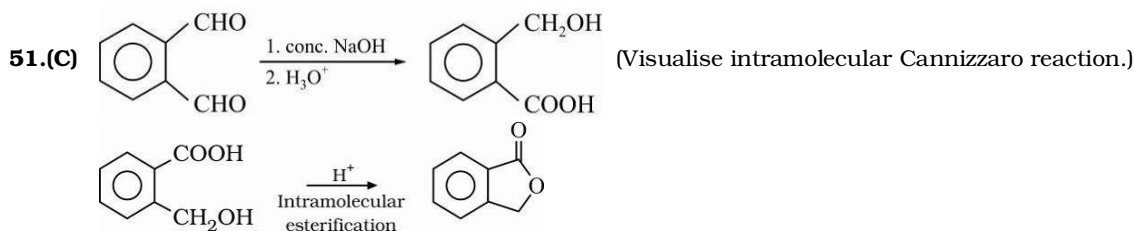
Acetone will form enolate and will attack more reactive acetaldehyde.

47.(C) The oxidation product is clearly a ketone as it does not answer Tollen's reagent test. So (X) has to be a 2° alcohol.

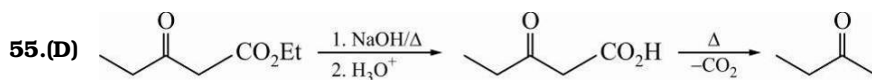


49.(A) Carbonyl compound which does not respond to Tollen's or Fehling solution is ketone.

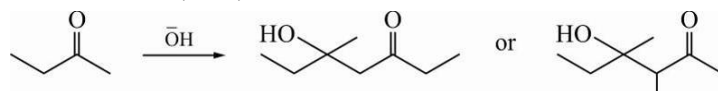
50.(ABC) $\text{Cl}_3\text{C} - \text{CHO}$ on reaction with conc. NaOH (c) give CHCl_3 & HCOONa .



54.(A) It involves reduction of carbonyl group to methylene group. (A) & (B) both can do it, but in (B) : Clemmensen's reagent will substitute $-\text{OH}$ group by $-\text{Cl}$ and HCl will add across $-\text{C} = \text{C}-$ bond. So (A) : Wolf-Kishner reagent should be used.

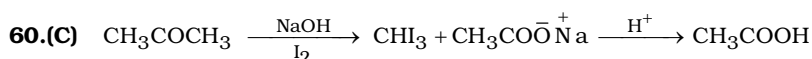
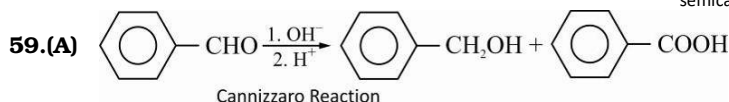
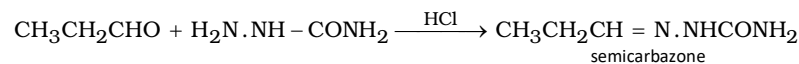
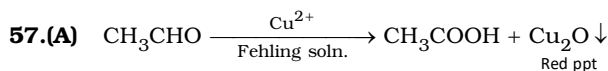


Visualise ketol (aldol) condensation of 2-butanone. Two aldols are possible.



The only correct option is (D).

56.(BD) Cannizzaro reaction is given only by aldehydes with no α -hydrogen atom and chloral (it forms CHCl_3).



Iodoform reaction as methyl ketone responds to it and give carboxylic acid (with one carbon less) as side product.