

Daily Tutorial Sheet-5

Level-1

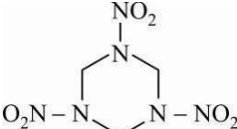
61.(C) This is Perkin Reaction. So (X) is clearly an anhydride with two α -H atoms $(\text{CH}_3\text{CO})_2\text{O}$

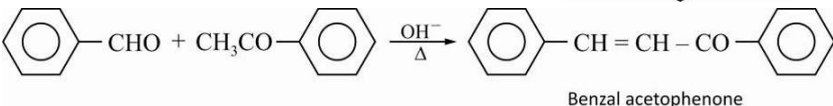
62.(B) $\text{H}_3\text{C}-\overset{\text{CH}_3}{\underset{|}{\text{CH}}}-\text{CHO}$: It has α -H atom.

63.(D) Aldol condensation of CH_3CHO : $2\text{CH}_3\text{CHO} \xrightarrow{\text{OH}^-} \text{CH}_3-\overset{\text{OH}}{\underset{|}{\text{CH}}}-\text{CH}_2\text{CHO}$
3-hydroxybutanal

64.(B) Lucas test is for distinction among 1° , 2° & 3° alcohols.

65.(B) All aldehydes (except Benzaldehyde) give Fehling solution test.
 HCOOH (the only acid) also responds positively to Fehling & Tollen's reagent test.

66.(D) Urotropine on nitration gives RDX (an explosive).


67.(A)  ("Claisen-Schmidt reaction")
Benzal acetophenone

68.(C) $\text{CH}_3\text{CHO} + 3\text{HCHO} \xrightarrow{\text{NaOH}} (\text{HOCH}_2)_3\text{C}-\text{CHO}$
 $(\text{HOCH}_2)_3\text{C}-\text{CHO} + \text{HCHO} \xrightarrow{\text{NaOH}} (\text{HOCH}_2)_4\text{C} + \text{HCOONa}$

69.(B) Observe that it involves reduction of carbonyl group to methylene only. We will have to use Clemmensen's reagent because Wolf Kishner reagent will hydrolyse ester group and will substitute -Cl group by -OH group.

70.(A) Tischenko reaction : $\text{CH}_3\text{CHO} \xrightarrow{(\text{EtO})_3\text{Al}} \text{CH}_3-\text{CO}-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$

71.(D) $\text{H}_2 / \text{Pd} - \text{BaSO}_4$: Rosenmund reduction ; DIBAL-H : Di-isobutyl aluminium hydride

$\text{LiAlH}(\text{t-BuO})_3$: Lithium aluminium tert-butoxide hydride

All above reducing agents reduce RCOCl to RCHO . They do not reduce aldehydes further

72.(A) $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C}-\text{CHCl}_2 \xrightarrow{\text{NaOH}} (\text{CH}_3)_3\text{CCH}(\text{OH})_2 \xrightarrow{-\text{H}_2\text{O}} (\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C}-\text{CHO}$ (Baeyer-Villiger oxidation)
no α -H

73.(B) $\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_2-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}}-\text{CH}_3 \xrightarrow{\text{PhCO}_3\text{H}} \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2-\text{O}-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}}-\text{CH}_3$
(Oxygen adds to more alkylated or bigger alkyl group side).

$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2-\text{O}-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}}-\text{CH}_3 \xrightarrow{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH} + \text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$

74.(ABD) It is given only by aldehydes with no α -H. Rest of statements are true for Cannizzaro reaction.

75.(A) NaHSO_3 does not react with $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$. whereas it reacts with CH_3CHO and a white solid crystallizes out.

