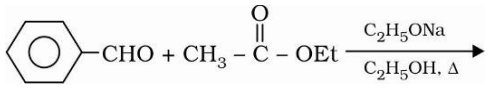
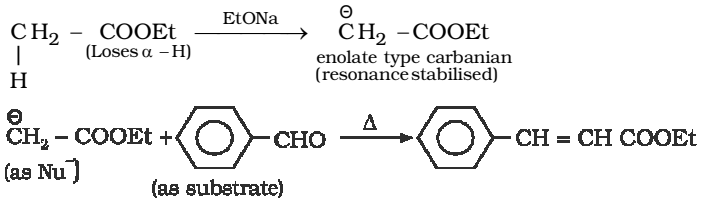
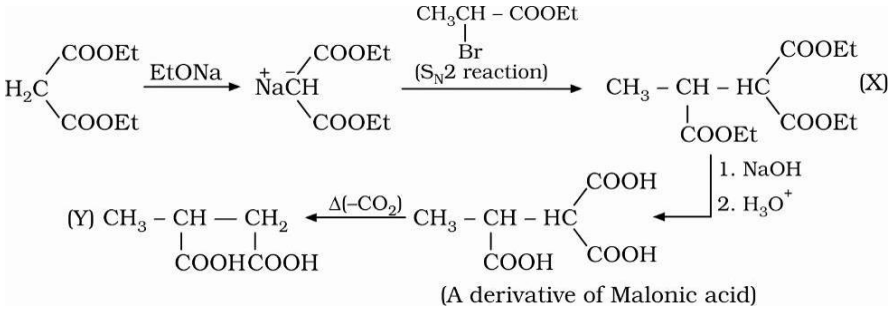
Daily Tutorial Sheet-8	Level-2

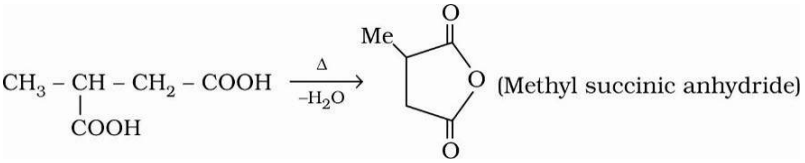
96.(C) 

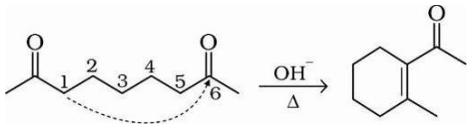
(Visualise cross type aldol condensation)



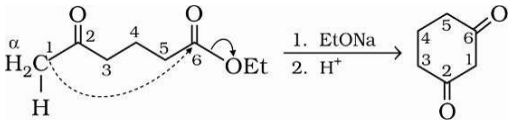
97.(D) 

* If (Y) is further heated, then it forms an anhydride



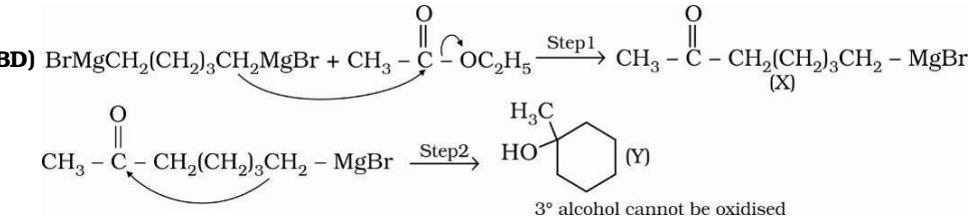
98.(D) 

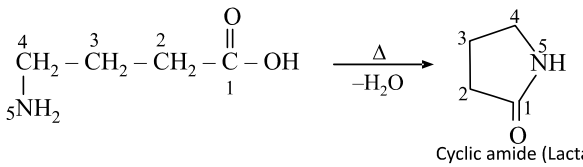
(Intramolecular aldol condensation)

99.(B) 

(Intramolecular claisen condensation)

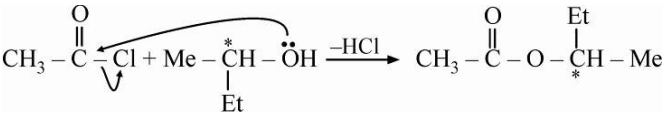
Ketone side loses α -H atom and ester side loses alkoxide to give β-dicarbonyl compound.

100.(ABD) 

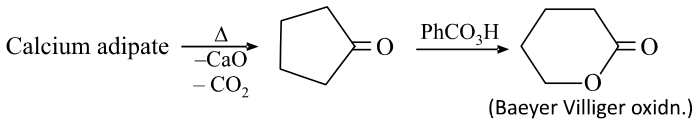
101.(C) 

102.(A) Acyl nucleophilic substitution is a Nucleophilic addition – elimination reaction. X^- : Leaving group is very important apart from Y^- : a nucleophile.

NH_2^- is poor leaving group (strong base) and Cl^- is poor nucleophile

103.(A) 

Clearly the product retains same configuration.

104.(D) 

(Baeyer Villiger oxidn.)

CH_3COCl or $(CH_3CO)_2O$ being acid derivatives will acetylate alcoholic group i.e., H attached to –OH group will be acetylated.

105.(C) Primary amide produce effervescence due to $N_2(g)$ on reaction with $NaNO_2$ and conc. HCl.