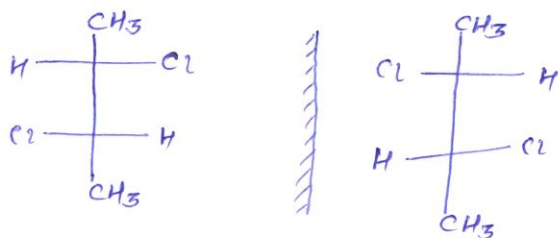


51) d. Informative.

52) a.  $\text{Cl}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3$ .  
Molecule has symmetry.

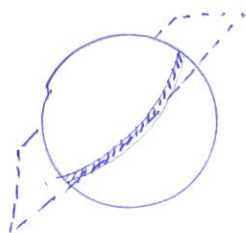
53) c.



Pair of enantiomers.

54) b. Factual.

55) c.



Has mirror plane of symmetry.

56) d.

57) d.

58) b.

59) b.

60) c.

Informative.

SOLUTIONS TO PART-B CHEMISTRY

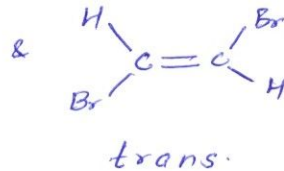
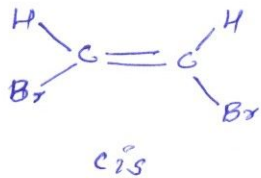
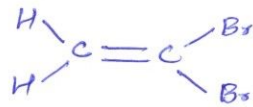
31) d.  $H_5C_2-O-C_2H_5$  Diethyl ether  $C_4H_{10}O$

$H_3C-CH_2-\overset{\overset{O}{||}}{C}-CH_3$  Butan-2-one  $C_4H_8O$

32) d. Aldehyde and cyclic ether.

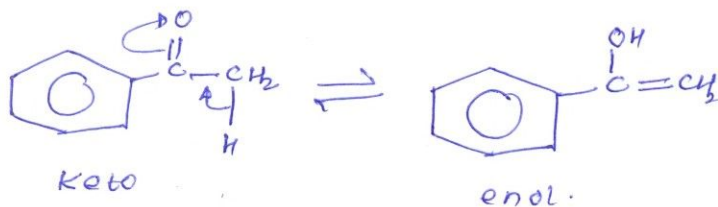
33) b.

$C_2H_2Br_2$

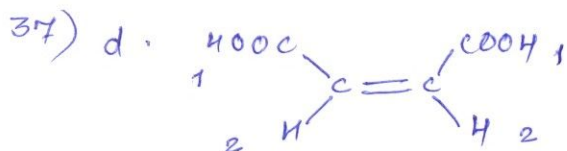


34) c.  $-OCH_3 > -OH > -COOH > -CHO$

35) b.



36) b. Non superimposable mirror images.

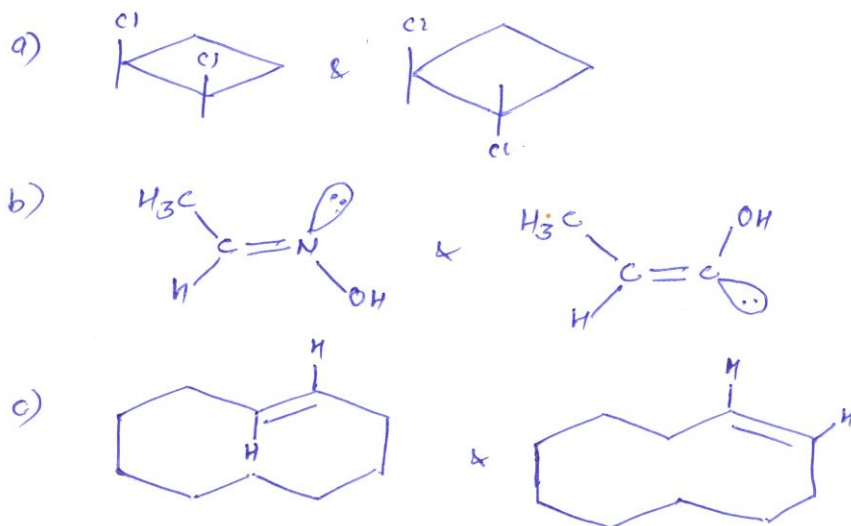


Z-isomer (Two similar priority groups are on same side)

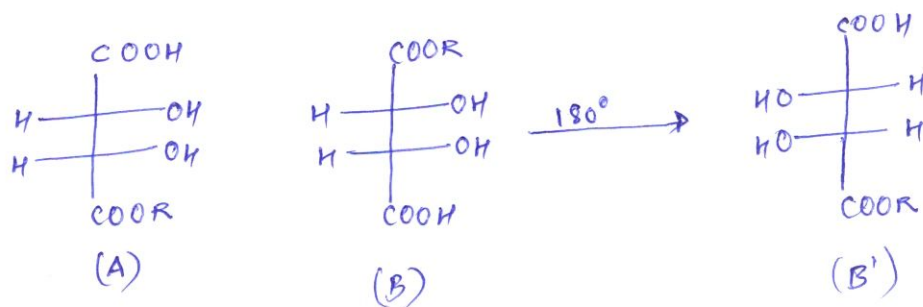
38) c.



39) d.

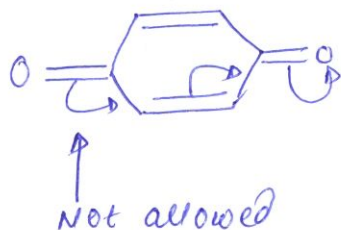


40) b.



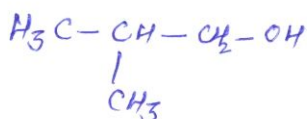
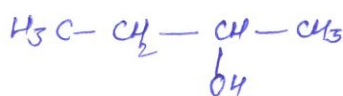
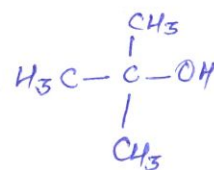
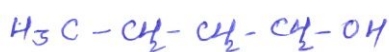
(A) & (B') are nonsuperimposable optically active compounds thus are enantiomers.

41) b.



42) a. For a compound to exhibit diastereoisomerism, it should contain at least two chiral C-atoms.

43) d.



44) d. As we know that by interchanging two groups at chiral centre it reverses configuration for we need to break two bonds.

