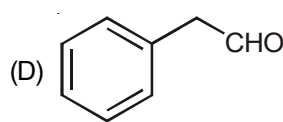
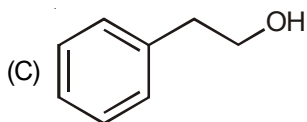
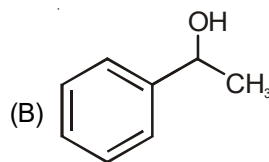
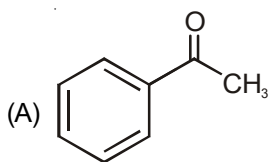
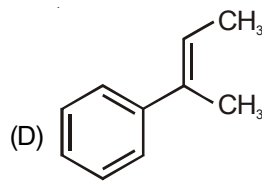
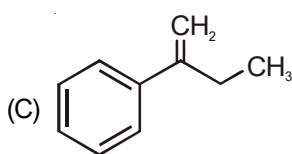
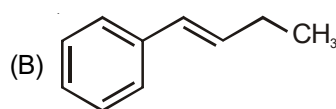
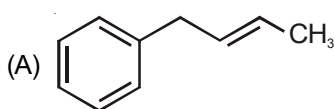


Choose the correct answer :

41. Compound X is

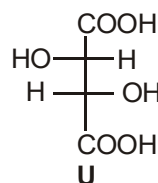
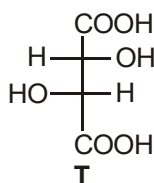
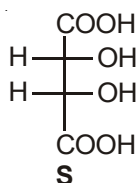


42. The major compound Y is



Paragraph for Q. 43. & 44.

P and Q are isomers of dicarboxylic acid  $C_4H_4O_4$ . Both decolorize  $Br_2/H_2O$ . On heating, P forms the cyclic anhydride. Upon treatment with dilute alkaline  $KMnO_4$ , P as well as Q could produce one or more than one from S, T and U.



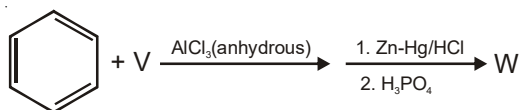
[JEE (Adv)-2013 (Paper-2)]

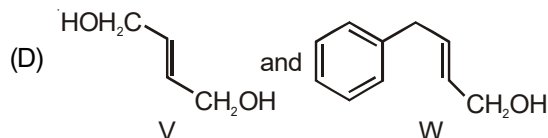
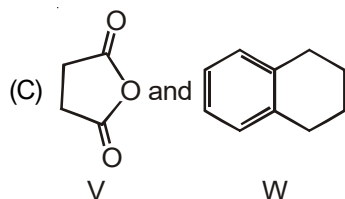
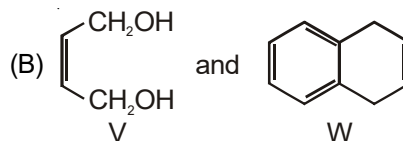
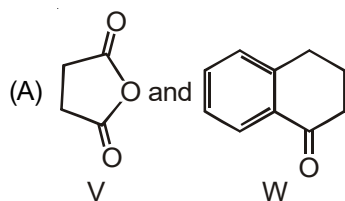
Choose the correct answer :

43. Compounds formed from P and Q are, respectively

- (A) Optically active S and optically active pair (T, U)  
 (B) Optically inactive S and optically inactive pair (T, U)  
 (C) Optically active pair (T, U) and optically active S  
 (D) Optically inactive pair (T, U) and optically inactive S

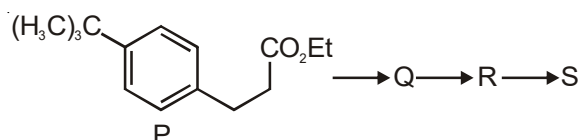
44. In the following reaction sequences V and W are respectively  $Q \xrightarrow[\Delta]{H_2/Ni} V$





**Paragraph for Q. 45. & 46.**

The reaction of compound **P** with  $\text{CH}_3\text{MgBr}$  (excess) in  $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{O}$  followed by addition of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  gives **Q**. The compound **Q** on treatment with  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  at  $0^\circ\text{C}$  gives **R**. The reaction of **R** with  $\text{CH}_3\text{COCl}$  in the presence of anhydrous  $\text{AlCl}_3$  in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  followed by treatment with  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  produces compound **S**. [Et in compound **P** is ethyl group]



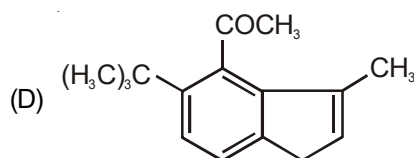
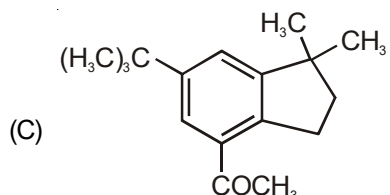
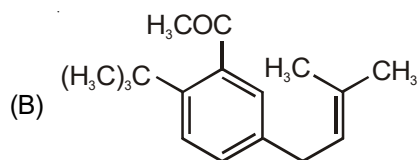
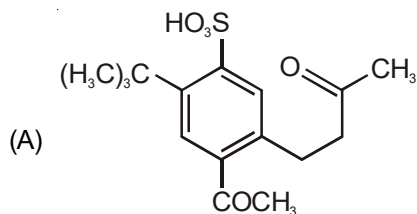
[JEE (Adv)-2017 (Paper-2)]

**Choose the correct answer :**

45. The reactions, **Q** to **R** and **R** to **S**, are

- (A) Dehydration and Friedel-Crafts acylation
- (B) Friedel-Crafts alkylation, dehydration and Friedel-Crafts acylation
- (C) Friedel-Crafts alkylation and Friedel-Crafts acylation
- (D) Aromatic sulfonation and Friedel-Crafts acylation

46. The product **S** is



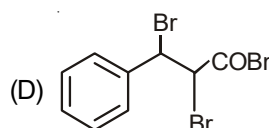
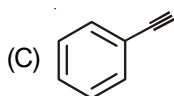
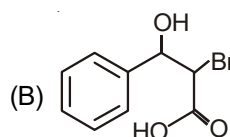
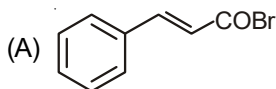
**Paragraph for Q. 47. & 48.**

Treatment of benzene with CO/HCl in the presence of anhydrous  $\text{AlCl}_3/\text{CuCl}$  followed by reaction with  $\text{Ac}_2\text{O}/\text{NaOAc}$  gives compound X as the major product. Compound X upon reaction with  $\text{Br}_2/\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ , followed by heating at 473 K with moist KOH furnishes Y as the major product. Reaction of X with  $\text{H}_2/\text{Pd-C}$ , followed by  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$  treatment gives Z as the major product.

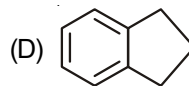
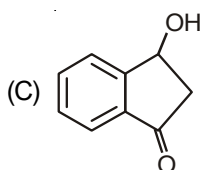
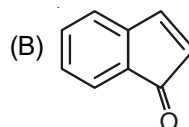
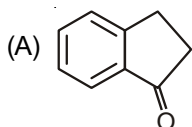
[JEE (Adv)-2018 (Paper-1)]

**Choose the correct answer :**

47. The compound Y is



48. The compound Z is



49. Match the entries in **Column I** with the correctly related quantum number(s) in **Column II**. Indicate your answer by darkening the appropriate bubbles of the  $4 \times 4$  matrix given in the ORS. [IIT-JEE-2008 (Paper-2)]

**Column I**

- (A) Orbital angular momentum of the electron in a hydrogen-like atomic orbital  
 (B) A hydrogen-like one-electron wave function obeying Pauli principle  
 (C) Shape, size and orientation of hydrogen-like atomic orbitals  
 (D) Probability density of electron at the nucleus in hydrogen-like atom

**Column II**

- (p) Principal quantum number  
 (q) Azimuthal quantum number  
 (r) Magnetic quantum number  
 (s) Electron spin quantum number

50. Dilution processes of different aqueous solutions, with water, are given in LIST-I. The effects of dilution of the solutions on  $[\text{H}^+]$  are given in LIST-II. [JEE (Adv)-2018 (Paper-2)]

(Note: Degree of dissociation ( $\alpha$ ) of weak acid and weak base is  $\ll 1$ ; degree of hydrolysis of salt  $\ll 1$ ;  $[\text{H}^+]$  represents the concentration of  $\text{H}^+$  ions)

**List-I**

- P. (10 mL of 0.1 M NaOH + 20 mL of 0.1 M acetic acid) diluted to 60 mL
- Q. (20 mL of 0.1 M NaOH + 20 mL of 0.1 M acetic acid) diluted to 80 mL
- R. (20 mL of 0.1 M HCl + 20 mL of 0.1 M ammonia solution) diluted to 80 mL
- S. 10 mL saturated solution of  $\text{Ni(OH)}_2$  in equilibrium with excess solid  $\text{Ni(OH)}_2$  is diluted to 20 mL (solid  $\text{Ni(OH)}_2$  is still present after dilution).

**List-II**

1. the value of  $[\text{H}^+]$  does not change on dilution
2. the value of  $[\text{H}^+]$  changes to half of its initial value on dilution
3. the value of  $[\text{H}^+]$  changes to two times of its initial value on dilution
4. the value of  $[\text{H}^+]$  changes to  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  times of its initial value on dilution
5. the value of  $[\text{H}^+]$  changes to  $\sqrt{2}$  times of its initial value on dilution

Match each process given in LIST-I with one or more effect(s) in LIST-II. The correct option is

- (A)  $P \rightarrow 4$ ;  $Q \rightarrow 2$ ;  $R \rightarrow 3$ ;  $S \rightarrow 1$
- (B)  $P \rightarrow 4$ ;  $Q \rightarrow 3$ ;  $R \rightarrow 2$ ;  $S \rightarrow 3$
- (C)  $P \rightarrow 1$ ;  $Q \rightarrow 4$ ;  $R \rightarrow 5$ ;  $S \rightarrow 3$
- (D)  $P \rightarrow 1$ ;  $Q \rightarrow 5$ ;  $R \rightarrow 4$ ;  $S \rightarrow 1$