ANSWER KEY

EXERCISE #1

PART - I

A-1. (P) 3 > 2 > 1 (Q) 3 > 2 > 1 (R) 3 > 2 > 1

A-3. (P) In basic condition very poor leaving group —OH does not eliminate easily but in acidic medium —OH will be converted into $_{OH_2}^{\oplus}$ which is very good leaving group.

A-4. (P)
$$CH_3$$
 (Q) $OH(R)$

B-2.
$$CH_3$$
 CH_3 CH_3 CH_3 CH_3 CH_3 CH_3 CH_3 CH_4 CH_5 CH

(Q)
$$C_{2}H_{5}OH/\Delta$$

$$C_{2}H_{5}OH/\Delta$$
Cis-cyclodecene (major) trans-cyclodecene (major) 15%

- **C-1.** The compound must have significantly acidic β -hydrogen and a relatively poor leaving group.
- C-2.2. In E1cB mechanism carbanion is formed as intermediate and 1st step is reversible.

PART - II

A-1. A-4. (A) A-2. (D) A-2. (B) A-3. (C) (D) A-5. A-7. A-8. B-1.29. (C) (A) A-6. (C) (C) (B) B-2. (C) B-3. B-4. B-5. (B) B-6. (C) (A) (C) B-7. (A) **B-8.2** (B) B-9. (A) C-1. (B) C-2. (C) **C-3.** (B) C-4. (A) C-5. (B)

PART - III

1. $(A \rightarrow p,r)$; $(B \rightarrow q,s)$; $(C \rightarrow s)$; $(D \rightarrow t)$

2. (A) - (Q,T); (B) - (Q, T); (C) - (P, S); (D) - (R, S)

3. (A) \rightarrow P, R; (B) \rightarrow P, Q; (C) \rightarrow P; (D) \rightarrow P, Q

EXERCISE # 2									
PART - I									
1.8	(D)	2.3	(D)	3.	(B)	4.	(C)	5.	(C)
6.×	(A)	7. ts.	(C)	8. es. 8	(A)	9.	(C)	10.	(C)
PART - II									
1.	6	2.	78	3.8	5	4.	6	5.29	32
PART - III									
1. æ. 6.	(ABCD) (ABCD)	2.3	(ABC)	3.	(BCD)	4.	(ABD)	5.zs.	(ABCD)