JEE MAIN ANSWER KEY & SOLUTIONS

SUBJECT :- CHEMISTRY

CLASS :- 11th **PAPER CODE :- CWT-9**

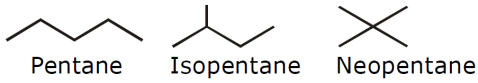
CHAPTER :- NOMENCLATURE

ANSWER KEY

1.	(D)	**2.**	(C)	**3.**	(B)	**4.**	(B)	**5.**	(C)	**6.**	(D)	**7.**	(C)
8.	(D)	**9.**	(C)	**10.**	(D)	**11.**	(C)	**12.**	(A)	**13.**	(D)	**14.**	(B)
15.	(C)	**16.**	(C)	**17.**	(B)	**18.**	(A)	**19.**	(B)	**20.**	(B)	**21.**	15
22.	2	**23.**	17	**24.**	4	**25.**	5	**26.**	6	**27.**	3	**28.**	6
29.	2	**30.**	8										

SOLUTIONS

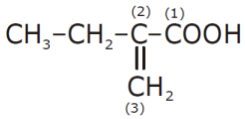
1. (D)

Sol. 

2. (C)

Sol. 

3. (B)

Sol. 

4. (B)

Sol. They have difference physical properties due to difference in atomic weight. But as they have same functional group they show same chemical properties.

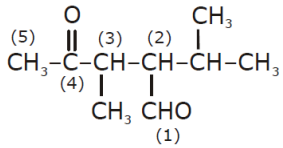
5. (C)

Sol. $CH_3—C \equiv C — CH_3$ But-2-yne.

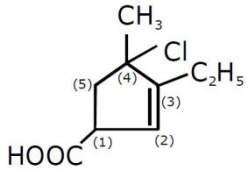
6. (D)

Sol. 

7. (C)

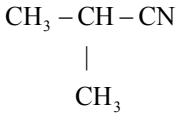
Sol. 

8. (D)

Sol. 

4-Chloro-3-ethyl-4-methylcyclopent-2-enecarboxylic acid

9. (C)

Sol. 

isobutyronitrile

10. (D)

Sol. The longest chain with unsaturation should be numbered.

11. (C)

Sol. A is tertiary alcohol while B is primary amine as a tertiary alcohol is one where the hydroxy group is attached to a tertiary carbon whereas in the amine the number of carbo ns the amine is attach ed to determines that its primary.

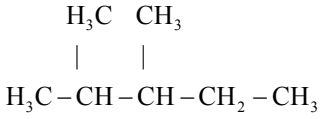
12. (A)

Sol. 1-Bromo-(3, 5) epoxy - 4, 4- dimethyl hexan- 2-one.

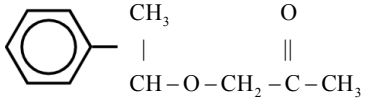
13. (D)

Sol. 3-(Formylmethyl) hexane-1, 6-dial

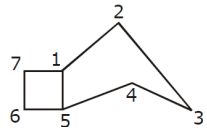
14. (B)

Sol. 

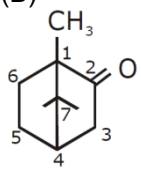
15. (C)

Sol. 

16. (C)

Sol. 

17. (B)

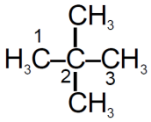
Sol. 

1, 7, 7-Trimethylbicyclo[2.2.1]heptan-2-one

18. (A)

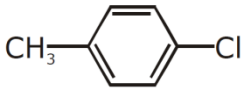
Sol. –COOH, $–SO_3H$, $–CONH_2$, –CHO

19. (B)

Sol. 

2,2-Dimethylpropane

20. (B)

Sol. 

4-Chloro toluene

Or

1-Chloro-4-methyl benzene

21. 15

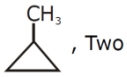
Sol. 6, 4, 5

Carbon atoms connected to two other carbon atoms are called 2° carbon atoms.

6 + 4 + 5 = 15

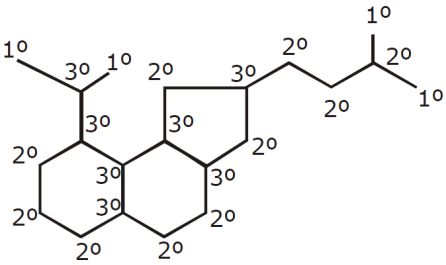
22. 2

Sol. **C**

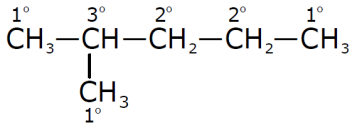
 , Two

23. 17

Sol. 8, 9



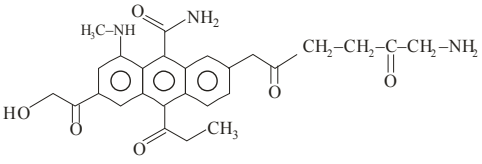
24. 4

Sol. 

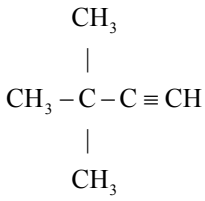
2° C = 2

2° H = 4

25. 5

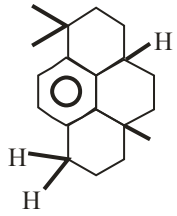
Sol. 

26. 6

Sol. 

27. 3

Sol. Total number of α-hydrogen in the compound is 3 as shown

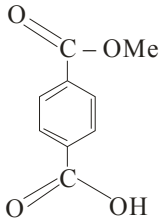


28. 6

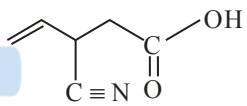
Sol. 6 [i, vi, vii, viii, ix, x]

(i) 

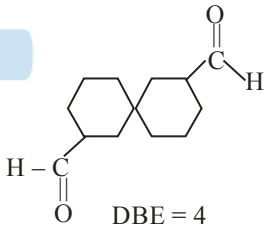
DBE = 4

(vi) 

DBE = 4

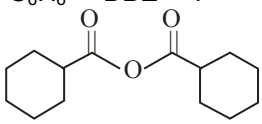
(vii) 

DBE = 4

(viii) 

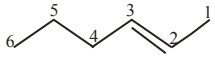
DBE = 4

(ix) C_6H_6 DBE = 4

(x) 

DBE = 4

29. 2

Sol. 

Hex-2-ene

30. 8

Sol.