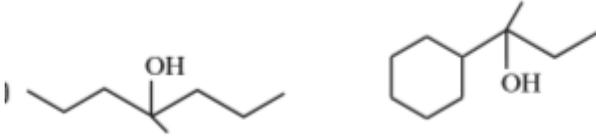
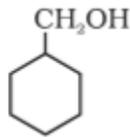
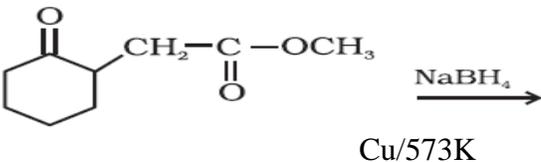




INDIAN SCHOOL DARSAIT  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY



Subject: Chemistry      Topic: Alcohols, Phenols and Ethers      Date of Worksheet: 18.4. 2019	
Resource Person: SREEKALA M      Date of Submission: _____	
Name of the Student: _____ Class & Division: XII      Roll Number: _____	
1.	Which is a stronger acid –Phenol or Cresol? Explain. <span style="float: right;">1</span>
2.	Give the IUPAC name of the following compound: CH <sub>3</sub> -C(CH <sub>3</sub> )=C(Br)-CH <sub>2</sub> OH ii) CH <sub>3</sub> OCH <sub>2</sub> CH(CH <sub>3</sub> )CH <sub>3</sub> iii) CH <sub>3</sub> C(CH <sub>3</sub> )(C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> )CH(OH)CH <sub>3</sub> <span style="float: right;">1</span>
3.	What is denatured alcohol? <span style="float: right;">1</span>
4.	Write the structures of the following compounds i)3-Cyclohexylpetan-3-ol. ii) Cyclopent-3-en-1-ol. iii)2-Ethoxy-3-methylpentane. <span style="float: right;">1 Mark each</span>
5.	How will you know whether a given OH group is alcoholic or phenolic in nature? <span style="float: right;">1</span>
6.	Write the structure of phenyl isopentylether. <span style="float: right;">1</span>
7.	How would you account for the miscibility of ethoxyethane with water? <span style="float: right;">1</span>
8.	Write the products obtained when benzyl phenylether is heated with HI <span style="float: right;">1</span>
9.	How will you synthesise the following alcohol from appropriate alkene: 
10.	Show will you prepare the following alcohol by the reaction of a suitable Grignard reagent on methanal. (i) $\text{CH}_3-\underset{\text{CH}_3}{\text{CH}}-\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ (ii)  <span style="float: right;">1</span>
11.	Butan-1-ol has higher boiling point than diethyl ether. Why? <span style="float: right;">1</span>
12.	Name the reagent used in the oxidation of ethanol to ethanoic acid. <span style="float: right;">1</span>

13.	Arrange the following compounds in the increasing order of their acid strength. 4-nitrophenol, phenol, 2,4,6-trinitrophenol, 4-methylphenol, propanol	1
14.	Alcohols react both as nucleophile as well as electrophile. Write one reaction of each type and describe its mechanism.	2
15.	Write the mechanisms of the following reactions. i) Dehydration of ethanol to give ethene at 443K ii) Formation of diethyl ether from ethanol in the presence of concentrated Sulphuric acid. iii) Acid catalyzed hydration of Ethene to form ethanol. iv) Reaction of Carbonyl compounds with Grignard Reagent forming an adduct followed by hydrolysis. v) Reaction of Methoxy ethane with HI.	2 marks each
16.	How is Phenol prepared from i) Cumene ii) Benzene sulphonic acid iii) Benzene diazonium salt iv) Chlorobenzene.	1 mark each
17.	How would you obtain? i) Benzoquinone from phenol. ii) Aspirin from Phenol iii) Benzene from Phenol iv) Picric acid from Phenol	1 mark each
18.	How are the following conversions carried out? i) Propene to propan-2-ol ii) Ethyl magnesium chloride to propan-1-ol	2
19.	Predict the products of the following reactions: i) $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2 \xrightarrow{\text{B}_2\text{H}_6} \xrightarrow{\text{H}_2\text{O}, 3\text{H}_2\text{O}_2/\text{OH}^-}$ ii)  ii) $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{COH} \xrightarrow{\quad}$	3
20.	Give chemical tests to distinguish between compounds in each of the following pairs: i) Phenol and benzyl alcohol ii) Butan-2-ol and 2-methyl propan-2-ol	1 mark each
21.	Write one chemical reaction each to illustrate the following i) Reimer – Tiemann reaction ii) Williamson's synthesis iii) Kolbe's reaction. iv) Friedel-Crafts acetylation of anisole v) Hydroboration- Oxidation reaction.	1 mark each
22.	Illustrate with an example the limitations of Williamson synthesis for the preparation of certain type of ethers.	2

23.	<p>When 3-Methyl butan-2-ol is treated with HBr, the following reaction takes place.</p> $\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 - \text{CH} - \text{CH} - \text{CH}_3 \\   \quad   \\ \text{CH}_3 \quad \text{OH} \end{array} \xrightarrow{\text{HBr}} \begin{array}{c} \text{Br} \\   \\ \text{CH}_3 - \text{C} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_3 \\   \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$ <p>Write the mechanism for this reaction.</p>	2
24.	<p>Give plausible explanation for each of the following:</p> <p>a) Ortho-nitrophenol is more acidic than ortho-methoxyphenol.</p> <p>b) Alcohols are easily protonated in comparison to phenols.</p> <p>c) The relative ease of dehydration of alcohols is tertiary &gt; secondary &gt; Primary.</p> <p>d) Phenols are more acidic than Alcohols.</p> <p>e) Water is more acidic than alcohols.</p> <p>f) Ortho and Para nitrophenols can be separated by steam distillation.</p> <p>g) The C-O bond in Phenol is slightly stronger than that in methanol.</p> <p>h) Boiling point of ethanol is higher in comparison to methoxy methane.</p> <p>i) Preparation of ethers by acid-catalysed dehydration of secondary and tertiary alcohol is not a suitable method</p>	1 mark each
25.	<p>Complete the reaction.</p> <p>i) <math>\text{CH}_3 - \text{O} - \text{CH}_3 + \text{HI} \rightarrow</math></p> <p>ii) <math>\text{CH}_3 - \text{O} - \text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3 + \text{HI} \rightarrow</math></p> <p>iii) <math>(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{COCH}_3 + \text{HI} \rightarrow</math></p> <p>iv) <math>\text{C}_6\text{H}_5 - \text{O} - \text{CH}_3 + \text{HI} \rightarrow</math></p> <p>v) <math>\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2 - \text{O} - \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 + \text{HI} \rightarrow</math></p>	1 mark each
26.	<p>What happens when Phenol is treated with</p> <p>i) Bromine in <math>\text{CS}_2</math> ii) Bromine- <math>\text{H}_2\text{O}</math> iii) Dilute <math>\text{HNO}_3</math> iv) Conc. <math>\text{HNO}_3</math></p> <p>v) Chromic acid.</p>	1 mark each
27.	<p>An organic compound 'A' having molecular formula <math>\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{O}</math> on treatment with aqueous <math>\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4</math> gives 'B' which on treatment with <math>\text{HCl}/\text{ZnCl}_2</math> gives 'C'. The compound C on treatment with ethanolic <math>\text{KOH}</math> gives back the compound 'A'. Identify the compound A, B and C and write the equations for the reactions involved.</p>	3
28.	<p>An organic compound 'A' having molecular formula <math>\text{C}_6\text{H}_6\text{O}</math> gives a characteristic colour with neutral ferric chloride solution. A on treatment with <math>\text{CO}_2</math> and <math>\text{NaOH}</math> at 400K under pressure gives B which on acidification gives a compound C. The compound C reacts with acetyl chloride to give D which is a popular pain killer. Deduce the structure of A, B, C and D and write the reactions involved.</p>	3





1.	Which is a stronger acid –Phenol or Cresol? Explain.	1
2.	Give the IUPAC name of the following compound: $\text{CH}_3\text{-C}(\text{CH}_3)=\text{C}(\text{Br})\text{-CH}_2\text{OH}$	1
3.	Write the structure of phenyl isopentylether.	1
4.	How would you account for the miscibility of ethoxyethane with water.	1
5.	Write the products obtained when benzyl phenylether is heated with HI	1

6.	Name the reagent used in the oxidation of ethanol to ethanoic acid. (Board 2013)	1
7.	Arrange the following compounds in the increasing order of their acid strength. 4-nitrophenol, phenol, 2,4,6-trinitrophenol, 4-methylphenol (Board 2013)	1
8.	Write the mechanisms of the following reactions. i) Dehydration of ethanol, giving ethene ii) Hydration of ethane to ethanol (Board 2010)	2
9.	Describe the mechanism of the formation of diethyl ether from ethanol in the presence of concentrated Sulphuric acid.	2
10.	How would you obtain x) Benzoquinone from phenol. xi) Aspirin from Phenol	2
11.	Describe the mechanism of alcohols reacting both as nucleophiles and electrophiles in their reactions. (Board -2010)	2
12.	How are the following conversions carried out? x) Propene to propan-2-ol xi) Ethyl magnesium chloride to propan-1-ol	2
13.	Give chemical tests to distinguish between compounds in each of the following pairs: ii) Phenol and benzyl alcohol iii) Butan-2-ol and 2-methyl propan-2-ol iv) Phenol and alcohol	3
14.	Write one chemical reaction each to illustrate the following i) Reimer – Tiemann reaction ii) Williamson’s synthesis (Board -2010) iii) Kolbe’s reaction. iv) Friedel-Crafts acetylation of anisole	2 2
15.	Give plausible explanation for each of the following: a) Ortho-nitrophenol is more acidic than ortho-methoxyphenol b) Alcohols are easily protonated in comparison to phenols. c) The relative ease of dehydration of alcohols is tertiary > secondary > primary	1
1.	Which is a stronger acid – Phenol or Cresol? Explain.	1
2.	Give the IUPAC name of the following compound: $\text{CH}_3\text{-C}(\text{CH}_3)=\text{C}(\text{Br})\text{-CH}_2\text{OH}$	1
3.	Write the structure of phenyl isopentylether.	1
4.	How would you account for the miscibility of ethoxyethane with water.	1
5.	Write the products obtained when benzyl phenylether is heated with HI	1
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8.	Write the mechanisms of the following reactions. i) Dehydration of ethanol, giving ethene ii) Hydration of ethane to ethanol (Board 2010)	2
9.	Describe the mechanism of the formation of diethyl ether from ethanol in the presence of concentrated Sulphuric acid.	2
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11.	Describe the mechanism of alcohols reacting both as nucleophiles and electrophiles in their reactions. (Board -2010)	2
12.	How are the following conversions carried out? xv) Propene to propan-2-ol xvi) Ethyl magnesium chloride to propan-1-ol	2
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1.	Which is a stronger acid –Phenol or Cresol? Explain.	1
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3.	Write the structure of phenyl isopentylether.	1
4.	How would you account for the miscibility of ethoxyethane with water.	1
5.	Write the products obtained when benzyl phenylether is heated with HI	1
6.	Name the reagent used in the oxidation of ethanol to ethanoic acid. (Board 2013)	1
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8.	Write the mechanisms of the following reactions. i) Dehydration of ethanol, giving ethene ii) Hydration of ethane to ethanol (Board 2010)	2
9.	Describe the mechanism of the formation of diethyl ether from ethanol in the presence of concentrated Sulphuric acid.	2
10.	How would you obtain xx) Benzoquinone from phenol. xxi) Aspirin from Phenol	2
11.	Describe the mechanism of alcohols reacting both as nucleophiles and electrophiles in their reactions. (Board -2010)	2
12.	How are the following conversions carried out? xx) Propene to propan-2-ol xxi) Ethyl magnesium chloride to propan-1-ol	2
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15.	Give plausible explanation for each of the following: j) Ortho-nitrophenol is more acidic than ortho-methoxyphenol k) Alcohols are easily protonated in comparison to phenols. l) The relative ease of dehydration of alcohols is tertiary > secondary > primary	1
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9.	Describe the mechanism of the formation of diethyl ether from ethanol in the presence of concentrated Sulphuric acid.	2
10.	How would you obtain xxx) Benzoquinone from phenol. xxxi) Aspirin from Phenol	2
11.	Describe the mechanism of alcohols reacting both as nucleophiles and electrophiles in their reactions. (Board -2010)	2
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9.	Describe the mechanism of the formation of diethyl ether from ethanol in the presence of	2

	concentrated Sulphuric acid.	
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15.	Give plausible explanation for each of the following: p) Ortho-nitrophenol is more acidic than ortho-methoxyphenol q) Alcohols are easily protonated in comparison to phenols. r) The relative ease of dehydration of alcohols is tertiary>secondary>primary	1

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9.	Describe the mechanism of the formation of diethyl ether from ethanol in the presence of concentrated Sulphuric acid.	2

10.	How would you obtain xI) Benzoquinone from phenol. xli) Aspirin from Phenol	2
11.	Describe the mechanism of alcohols reacting both as nucleophiles and electrophiles in their reactions. (Board -2010)	2
12.	How are the following conversions carried out? xI) Propene to propan-2-ol xli) Ethyl magnesium chloride to propan-1-ol	2
13.	Give chemical tests to distinguish between compounds in each of the following pairs: xx) Phenol and benzyl alcohol xxi) Butan-2-ol and 2-methyl propan-2-ol xxii) Phenol and alcohol	3
14.	Write one chemical reaction each to illustrate the following i)Reimer – Tiemann reaction ii)Williamson’s synthesis (Board -2010) iii)Kolbe’s reaction. iv)Friedel-Crafts acetylation of anisole	2 2
15.	Give plausible explanation for each of the following: s) Ortho-nitrophenol is more acidic than ortho-methoxyphenol t) Alcohols are easily protonated in comparison to phenols. u) The relative ease of dehydration of alcohols is tertiary>secondary>primary	1
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3.	Write the structure of phenyl isopentylether.	1
4.	How would you account for the miscibility of ethoxyethane with water.	1
5.	Write the products obtained when benzyl phenylether is heated with HI	1
	Name the reagent used in the oxidation of ethanol to ethanoic acid. (Board 2013)	1
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7.	Arrange the following compounds in the increasing order of their acid strength. 4-nitrophenol, phenol, 2,4,6-trinitrophenol, 4-methylphenol (Board 2013)	1
8.	Write the mechanisms of the following reactions. i) Dehydration of ethanol, giving ethene ii) Hydration of ethane to ethanol (Board 2010)	2
9.	Describe the mechanism of the formation of diethyl ether from ethanol in the presence of concentrated Sulphuric acid.	2
10.	How would you obtain xxvi) Benzoquinone from phenol. xxvii) Aspirin from Phenol	2
11.	Describe the mechanism of alcohols reacting both as nucleophiles and electrophiles in their reactions. (Board -2010)	2
12.	How are the following conversions carried out? y) Propene to propan-2-ol z) Ethyl magnesium chloride to propan-1-ol	2
13.	Give chemical tests to distinguish between compounds in each of the following pairs: xix) Phenol and benzyl alcohol xx) Butan-2-ol and 2-methyl propan-2-ol xxi) Phenol and alcohol	3
14.	Write one chemical reaction each to illustrate the following i) Reimer – Tiemann reaction ii) Williamson’s synthesis (Board -2010)	2

	iii) Kolbe's reaction. iv) Friedel-Crafts acetylation of anisole	2
15.	Give plausible explanation for each of the following:	1
	s) Ortho-nitrophenol is more acidic than ortho-methoxyphenol	
	t) Alcohols are easily protonated in comparison to phenols.	
	u) The relative ease of dehydration of alcohols is tertiary > secondary > primary	
1.	Which is a stronger acid – Phenol or Cresol? Explain.	1
2	Give the IUPAC name of the following compound: $\text{CH}_3\text{-C}(\text{CH}_3)=\text{C}(\text{Br})\text{-CH}_2\text{OH}$	1
3.	Write the structure of phenyl isopentylether.	1
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9.	Describe the mechanism of the formation of diethyl ether from ethanol in the presence of	2

concentrated Sulphuric acid.

10. How would you obtain 2
- xxx) Benzoquinone from phenol.
  - xxxii) Aspirin from Phenol
11. Describe the mechanism of alcohols reacting both as nucleophiles and electrophiles in their reactions. 2  
(Board -2010)
12. How are the following conversions carried out? 2
- dd) Propene to propan-2-ol
  - ee) Ethyl magnesium chloride to propan-1-ol
13. Give chemical tests to distinguish between compounds in each of the following pairs: 3
- xxii) Phenol and benzyl alcohol
  - xxiii) Butan-2-ol and 2-methyl propan-2-ol
  - xxiv) Phenol and alcohol
14. Write one chemical reaction each to illustrate the following 2
- i) Reimer – Tiemann reaction ii) Williamson’s synthesis (Board -2010)
  - iii) Kolbe’s reaction. iv) Friedel-Crafts acetylation of anisole 2
15. Give plausible explanation for each of the following: 1
- v) Ortho-nitrophenol is more acidic than ortho-methoxyphenol
  - w) Alcohols are easily protonated in comparison to phenols.
  - x) The relative ease of dehydration of alcohols is tertiary>secondary>primary

1.	Which is a stronger acid –Phenol or Cresol? Explain.	1
2	Give the IUPAC name of the following compound: $\text{CH}_3\text{-C}(\text{CH}_3)=\text{C}(\text{Br})\text{-CH}_2\text{OH}$	1
3.	Write the structure of phenyl isopentylether.	1
4.	How would you account for the miscibility of ethoxyethane with water.	1
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11.	Describe the mechanism of alcohols reacting both as nucleophiles and electrophiles in their reactions.	2

(Board -2010)

- |     |   |   |
|-----|---|---|
| 12. | How are the following conversions carried out?  | 2 |
|     | ii) Propene to propan-2-ol  |   |
|     | jj) Ethyl magnesium chloride to propan-1-ol   |   |
| 13. | Give chemical tests to distinguish between compounds in each of the following pairs:  | 3 |
|     | xxv) Phenol and benzyl alcohol  |   |
|     | xxvi) Butan-2-ol and 2-methyl propan-2-ol   |   |
|     | xxvii) Phenol and alcohol   |   |
| 14. | Write one chemical reaction each to illustrate the following  | 2 |
|     | i) Reimer – Tiemann reaction ii) Williamson’s synthesis (Board -2010)   |   |
|     | iii) Kolbe’s reaction. iv) Friedel-Crafts acetylation of anisole  | 2 |
| 15. | Give plausible explanation for each of the following:   | 1 |
|     | y) Ortho-nitrophenol is more acidic than ortho-methoxyphenol  |   |
|     | z) Alcohols are easily protonated in comparison to phenols.   |   |
|     | aa) The relative ease of dehydration of alcohols is tertiary>secondary>primary  |   |
| 1.  | Which is a stronger acid –Phenol or Cresol? Explain.  | 1 |
| 2   | Give the IUPAC name of the following compound: $\text{CH}_3\text{-C}(\text{CH}_3)=\text{C}(\text{Br})\text{-CH}_2\text{OH}$ | 1 |
| 3.  | Write the structure of phenyl isopentylether.   | 1 |

4.	How would you account for the miscibility of ethoxyethane with water.	1
5.	Write the products obtained when benzyl phenylether is heated with HI	1
	Name the reagent used in the oxidation of ethanol to ethanoic acid. (Board 2013)	1
6.		
7.	Arrange the following compounds in the increasing order of their acid strength. 4-nitrophenol, phenol, 2,4,6-trinitrophenol, 4-methylphenol (Board 2013)	1
8.	Write the mechanisms of the following reactions. i) Dehydration of ethanol, giving ethene ii) Hydration of ethane to ethanol (Board 2010)	2
9.	Describe the mechanism of the formation of diethyl ether from ethanol in the presence of concentrated Sulphuric acid.	2
10.	How would you obtain xli) Benzoquinone from phenol. xlii) Aspirin from Phenol	2
11.	Describe the mechanism of alcohols reacting both as nucleophiles and electrophiles in their reactions. (Board -2010)	2
12.	How are the following conversions carried out? nn) Propene to propan-2-ol oo) Ethyl magnesium chloride to propan-1-ol	2
13.	Give chemical tests to distinguish between compounds in each of the following pairs:	3

	xxviii) Phenol and benzyl alcohol	
	xxix) Butan-2-ol and 2-methyl propan-2-ol	
	xxx) Phenol and alcohol	
14.	Write one chemical reaction each to illustrate the following	2
	i) Reimer – Tiemann reaction ii) Williamson’s synthesis (Board -2010)	
	iii) Kolbe’s reaction. iv) Friedel-Crafts acetylation of anisole	2
15.	Give plausible explanation for each of the following:	1
	bb) Ortho-nitrophenol is more acidic than ortho-methoxyphenol	
	cc) Alcohols are easily protonated in comparison to phenols.	
	dd) The relative ease of dehydration of alcohols is tertiary>secondary>primary	
1.	Which is a stronger acid –Phenol or Cresol? Explain.	1
2.	Give the IUPAC name of the following compound: $\text{CH}_3\text{-C}(\text{CH}_3)=\text{C}(\text{Br})\text{-CH}_2\text{OH}$	1
3.	Write the structure of phenyl isopentylether.	1
4.	How would you account for the miscibility of ethoxyethane with water.	1
5.	Write the products obtained when benzyl phenylether is heated with HI	1
	Name the reagent used in the oxidation of ethanol to ethanoic acid. (Board 2013)	1
6.		
7.	Arrange the following compounds in the increasing order of their acid strength.	1

	4-nitrophenol, phenol, 2,4,6-trinitrophenol, 4-methylphenol (Board 2013)	
8.	Write the mechanisms of the following reactions. i) Dehydration of ethanol, giving ethene ii) Hydration of ethane to ethanol (Board 2010)	2
9.	Describe the mechanism of the formation of diethyl ether from ethanol in the presence of concentrated Sulphuric acid.	2
10.	How would you obtain xlv) Benzoquinone from phenol. xlvii) Aspirin from Phenol	2
11.	Describe the mechanism of alcohols reacting both as nucleophiles and electrophiles in their reactions. (Board -2010)	2
12.	How are the following conversions carried out? ss) Propene to propan-2-ol tt) Ethyl magnesium chloride to propan-1-ol	2
13.	Give chemical tests to distinguish between compounds in each of the following pairs: xxx) Phenol and benzyl alcohol xxxii) Butan-2-ol and 2-methyl propan-2-ol xxxiii) Phenol and alcohol	3
14.	Write one chemical reaction each to illustrate the following i) Reimer – Tiemann reaction ii) Williamson’s synthesis (Board -2010) iii) Kolbe’s reaction. iv) Friedel-Crafts acetylation of anisole	2

15.	Give plausible explanation for each of the following:	1
	ee) Ortho-nitrophenol is more acidic than ortho-methoxyphenol	
	ff) Alcohols are easily protonated in comparison to phenols.	
	gg) The relative ease of dehydration of alcohols is tertiary>secondary>primary	
1.	Which is a stronger acid –Phenol or Cresol? Explain.	1
2	Give the IUPAC name of the following compound: $\text{CH}_3\text{-C}(\text{CH}_3)=\text{C}(\text{Br})\text{-CH}_2\text{OH}$	1
3.	Write the structure of phenyl isopentylether.	1
4.	How would you account for the miscibility of ethoxyethane with water.	1
5.	Write the products obtained when benzyl phenylether is heated with HI	1
	Name the reagent used in the oxidation of ethanol to ethanoic acid. (Board 2013)	1
6.		
7.	Arrange the following compounds in the increasing order of their acid strength. 4-nitrophenol, phenol, 2,4,6-trinitrophenol, 4-methylphenol (Board 2013)	1
8.	Write the mechanisms of the following reactions. i) Dehydration of ethanol, giving ethene ii) Hydration of ethane to ethanol (Board 2010)	2
9.	Describe the mechanism of the formation of diethyl ether from ethanol in the presence of concentrated Sulphuric acid.	2

10.	How would you obtain	2
	li) Benzoquinone from phenol.	
	lii) Aspirin from Phenol	
11.	Describe the mechanism of alcohols reacting both as nucleophiles and electrophiles in their reactions. (Board -2010)	2
12.	How are the following conversions carried out?	2
	xx) Propene to propan-2-ol	
	yy) Ethyl magnesium chloride to propan-1-ol	
13.	Give chemical tests to distinguish between compounds in each of the following pairs:	3
	xxxiv) Phenol and benzyl alcohol	
	xxxv) Butan-2-ol and 2-methyl propan-2-ol	
	xxxvi) Phenol and alcohol	
14.	Write one chemical reaction each to illustrate the following	2
	i) Reimer – Tiemann reaction   ii) Williamson’s synthesis (Board -2010)	
	iii) Kolbe’s reaction.   iv) Friedel-Crafts acetylation of anisole	2
15.	Give plausible explanation for each of the following:	1
	hh) Ortho-nitrophenol is more acidic than ortho-methoxyphenol	
	ii) Alcohols are easily protonated in comparison to phenols.	
	jj) The relative ease of dehydration of alcohols is tertiary>secondary>primary	
1.	Which is a stronger acid –Phenol or Cresol? Explain.	1

2	Give the IUPAC name of the following compound: $\text{CH}_3\text{-C}(\text{CH}_3)=\text{C}(\text{Br})\text{-CH}_2\text{OH}$	1
3.	Write the structure of phenyl isopentylether.	1
4.	How would you account for the miscibility of ethoxyethane with water.	1
5.	Write the products obtained when benzyl phenylether is heated with HI	1
	Name the reagent used in the oxidation of ethanol to ethanoic acid. (Board 2013)	1
6.		
7.	Arrange the following compounds in the increasing order of their acid strength. 4-nitrophenol, phenol, 2,4,6-trinitrophenol, 4-methylphenol (Board 2013)	1
8.	Write the mechanisms of the following reactions. i) Dehydration of ethanol, giving ethene ii) Hydration of ethane to ethanol (Board 2010)	2
9.	Describe the mechanism of the formation of diethyl ether from ethanol in the presence of concentrated Sulphuric acid.	2
10.	How would you obtain lvi) Benzoquinone from phenol. lvii) Aspirin from Phenol	2
11.	Describe the mechanism of alcohols reacting both as nucleophiles and electrophiles in their reactions. (Board -2010)	2

12.	How are the following conversions carried out?  ccc) Propene to propan-2-ol  ddd) Ethyl magnesium chloride to propan-1-ol	2
13.	Give chemical tests to distinguish between compounds in each of the following pairs:  xxxvii) Phenol and benzyl alcohol  xxxviii) Butan-2-ol and 2-methyl propan-2-ol  xxxix) Phenol and alcohol	3
14.	Write one chemical reaction each to illustrate the following  i) Reimer – Tiemann reaction ii) Williamson’s synthesis (Board -2010)  iii) Kolbe’s reaction. iv) Friedel-Crafts acetylation of anisole	2  2
15.	Give plausible explanation for each of the following:  kk) Ortho-nitrophenol is more acidic than ortho-methoxyphenol  ll) Alcohols are easily protonated in comparison to phenols.  mm) The relative ease of dehydration of alcohols is tertiary>secondary>primary	1
1.	Which is a stronger acid – Phenol or Cresol? Explain.	1
2.	Give the IUPAC name of the following compound: $\text{CH}_3\text{-C}(\text{CH}_3)=\text{C}(\text{Br})\text{-CH}_2\text{OH}$	1
3.	Write the structure of phenyl isopentylether.	1
4.	How would you account for the miscibility of ethoxyethane with water.	1

5.	Write the products obtained when benzyl phenylether is heated with HI	1
	Name the reagent used in the oxidation of ethanol to ethanoic acid. (Board 2013)	1
6.		
7.	Arrange the following compounds in the increasing order of their acid strength. 4-nitrophenol, phenol, 2,4,6-trinitrophenol, 4-methylphenol (Board 2013)	1
8.	Write the mechanisms of the following reactions. i) Dehydration of ethanol, giving ethene ii) Hydration of ethane to ethanol (Board 2010)	2
9.	Describe the mechanism of the formation of diethyl ether from ethanol in the presence of concentrated Sulphuric acid.	2
10.	How would you obtain lxi) Benzoquinone from phenol. lxii) Aspirin from Phenol	2
11.	Describe the mechanism of alcohols reacting both as nucleophiles and electrophiles in their reactions. (Board -2010)	2
12.	How are the following conversions carried out? hhh) Propene to propan-2-ol iii) Ethyl magnesium chloride to propan-1-ol	2
13.	Give chemical tests to distinguish between compounds in each of the following pairs: xl) Phenol and benzyl alcohol xli) Butan-2-ol and 2-methyl propan-2-ol	3

xlii) Phenol and alcohol		
14.	Write one chemical reaction each to illustrate the following i) Reimer – Tiemann reaction ii) Williamson’s synthesis (Board -2010) iii) Kolbe’s reaction. iv) Friedel-Crafts acetylation of anisole	2  2
15.	Give plausible explanation for each of the following: nn) Ortho-nitrophenol is more acidic than ortho-methoxyphenol oo) Alcohols are easily protonated in comparison to phenols. pp) The relative ease of dehydration of alcohols is tertiary>secondary>primary	1
1.	Which is a stronger acid –Phenol or Cresol? Explain.	1
2	Give the IUPAC name of the following compound: $\text{CH}_3\text{-C}(\text{CH}_3)=\text{C}(\text{Br})\text{-CH}_2\text{OH}$	1
3.	Write the structure of phenyl isopentylether.	1
4.	How would you account for the miscibility of ethoxyethane with water.	1
5.	Write the products obtained when benzyl phenylether is heated with HI	1
6.	Name the reagent used in the oxidation of ethanol to ethanoic acid. (Board 2013)	1
7.	Arrange the following compounds in the increasing order of their acid strength. 4-nitrophenol, phenol, 2,4,6-trinitrophenol, 4-methylphenol (Board 2013)	1
8.	Write the mechanisms of the following reactions.	2

	i) Dehydration of ethanol, giving ethene	
	ii) Hydration of ethane to ethanol (Board 2010)	
9.	Describe the mechanism of the formation of diethyl ether from ethanol in the presence of concentrated Sulphuric acid.	2
10.	How would you obtain	2
	lxvi) Benzoquinone from phenol.	
	lxvii) Aspirin from Phenol	
11.	Describe the mechanism of alcohols reacting both as nucleophiles and electrophiles in their reactions. (Board -2010)	2
12.	How are the following conversions carried out?	2
	mmm) Propene to propan-2-ol	
	nnn) Ethyl magnesium chloride to propan-1-ol	
13.	Give chemical tests to distinguish between compounds in each of the following pairs:	3
	xliv) Phenol and benzyl alcohol	
	xlv) Butan-2-ol and 2-methyl propan-2-ol	
	xlv) Phenol and alcohol	
14.	Write one chemical reaction each to illustrate the following	2
	i) Reimer – Tiemann reaction   ii) Williamson’s synthesis (Board -2010)	
	iii) Kolbe’s reaction.   iv) Friedel-Crafts acetylation of anisole	2
15.	Give plausible explanation for each of the following:	1

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	rr) Alcohols are easily protonated in comparison to phenols.	
	ss) The relative ease of dehydration of alcohols is tertiary>secondary>primary	
1.	Which is a stronger acid –Phenol or Cresol? Explain.	1
2	Give the IUPAC name of the following compound: $\text{CH}_3\text{-C}(\text{CH}_3)=\text{C}(\text{Br})\text{-CH}_2\text{OH}$	1
3.	Write the structure of phenyl isopentylether.	1
4.	How would you account for the miscibility of ethoxyethane with water.	1
5.	Write the products obtained when benzyl phenylether is heated with HI	1
	Name the reagent used in the oxidation of ethanol to ethanoic acid. (Board 2013)	1
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7.	Arrange the following compounds in the increasing order of their acid strength. 4-nitrophenol, phenol, 2,4,6-trinitrophenol, 4-methylphenol (Board 2013)	1
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9.	Describe the mechanism of the formation of diethyl ether from ethanol in the presence of concentrated Sulphuric acid.	2
10.	How would you obtain	2

	lxxi) Benzoquinone from phenol.	
	lxxii) Aspirin from Phenol	
11.	Describe the mechanism of alcohols reacting both as nucleophiles and electrophiles in their reactions. (Board -2010)	2
12.	How are the following conversions carried out?	2
	rrr) Propene to propan-2-ol	
	sss) Ethyl magnesium chloride to propan-1-ol	
13.	Give chemical tests to distinguish between compounds in each of the following pairs:	3
	xlvi) Phenol and benzyl alcohol	
	xlvii) Butan-2-ol and 2-methyl propan-2-ol	
	xlviii) Phenol and alcohol	
14.	Write one chemical reaction each to illustrate the following	2
	i) Reimer – Tiemann reaction ii) Williamson’s synthesis (Board -2010)	
	iii) Kolbe’s reaction. iv) Friedel-Crafts acetylation of anisole	2
15.	Give plausible explanation for each of the following:	1
	tt) Ortho-nitrophenol is more acidic than ortho-methoxyphenol	
	uu) Alcohols are easily protonated in comparison to phenols.	
	vv) The relative ease of dehydration of alcohols is tertiary>secondary>primary	
1.	Which is a stronger acid –Phenol or Cresol? Explain.	1
2	Give the IUPAC name of the following compound: $\text{CH}_3\text{-C}(\text{CH}_3)=\text{C}(\text{Br})\text{-CH}_2\text{OH}$	1

3.	Write the structure of phenyl isopentylether.	1
4.	How would you account for the miscibility of ethoxyethane with water.	1
5.	Write the products obtained when benzyl phenylether is heated with HI	1
	Name the reagent used in the oxidation of ethanol to ethanoic acid. (Board 2013)	1
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7.	Arrange the following compounds in the increasing order of their acid strength. 4-nitrophenol, phenol, 2,4,6-trinitrophenol, 4-methylphenol (Board 2013)	1
8.	Write the mechanisms of the following reactions. i) Dehydration of ethanol, giving ethene ii) Hydration of ethane to ethanol (Board 2010)	2
9.	Describe the mechanism of the formation of diethyl ether from ethanol in the presence of concentrated Sulphuric acid.	2
10.	How would you obtain lxxvi) Benzoquinone from phenol. lxxvii) Aspirin from Phenol	2
11.	Describe the mechanism of alcohols reacting both as nucleophiles and electrophiles in their reactions. (Board -2010)	2
12.	How are the following conversions carried out? www) Propene to propan-2-ol	2

xxx) Ethyl magnesium chloride to propan-1-ol

- |     |  |   |
|-----|--|---|
| 13. | Give chemical tests to distinguish between compounds in each of the following pairs: | 3 |
|     | xlix) Phenol and benzyl alcohol  |   |
|     | l) Butan-2-ol and 2-methyl propan-2-ol   |   |
|     | li) Phenol and alcohol   |   |
| 14. | Write one chemical reaction each to illustrate the following                         | 2 |
|     | i) Reimer – Tiemann reaction ii) Williamson’s synthesis (Board -2010)                |   |
|     | iii) Kolbe’s reaction. iv) Friedel-Crafts acetylation of anisole                     | 2 |
| 15. | Give plausible explanation for each of the following:                                | 1 |
|     | ww) Ortho-nitrophenol is more acidic than ortho-methoxyphenol                        |   |
|     | xx) Alcohols are easily protonated in comparison to phenols.                         |   |
|     | yy) The relative ease of dehydration of alcohols is tertiary>secondary>primary       |   |