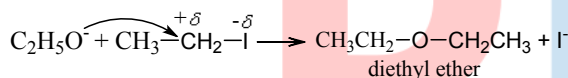
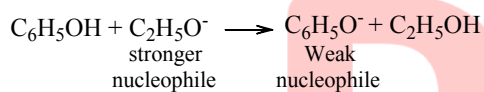
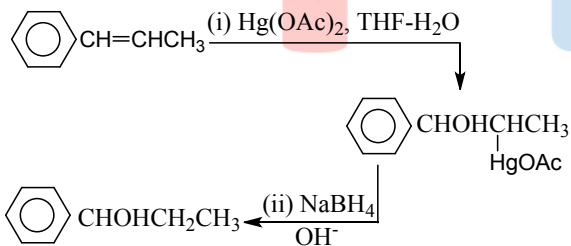


Topic :- Alcohols, Phenols & Ethers

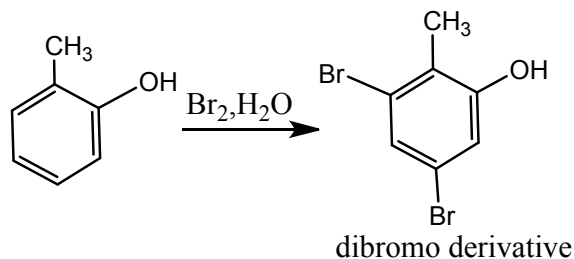
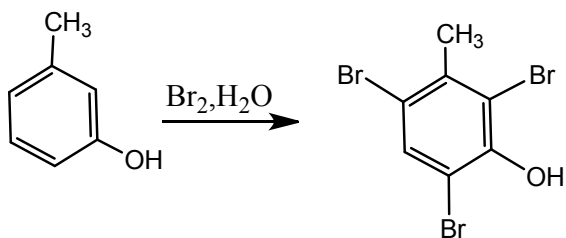
- 1 (c)
Dynamite is known as nobel's oil.
- 2 (b)
The order of increasing acidic strength is
p-methyl phenol < phenol < *m*-nitrophenol < *p*-nitrophenol
- 4 (a)
 $C_6H_5O^-$ is a weaker nucleophile than $C_2H_5O^-$. Therefore, the better nucleophile, *ie*, $C_2H_5O^-$ will attack C_6H_5I to form diethyl ether.



- 5 (c)
Oxymercuration-demercuration occurs by a more stable carbocation.



- 6 (a)
m-cresol due to phenoxide ion in H_2O solvent, gives tribromoderivative at all *ortho* and *para* positions.



7

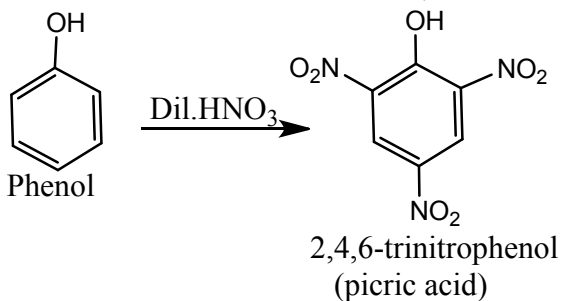
(d)

	Reagent	Phenol	Benzoic acid	Conclusion
A	Aqueous NaOH	Salt formation	Salt formation	No specific colour change
B	Neutral FeCl ₃	Violet colour	Buff-coloured precipitate	Thus, FeCl ₃ can be used to make distinction

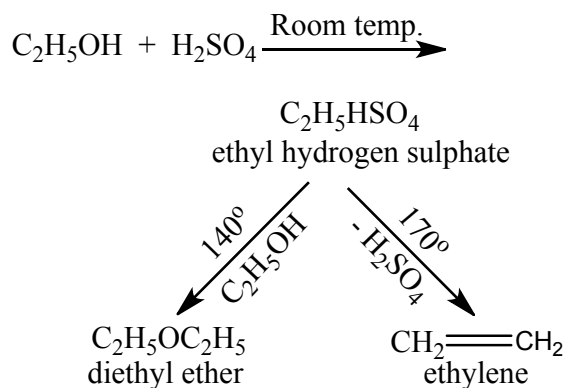
8

(c)

–OH group is an activating group, hence increase electron density on *o*- and *p*-position in benzene ring. Thus, phenol very easily undergoes nitration (electrophilic substitution and give trinitrophenol, *i.e.*, picric acid).



9

(c)

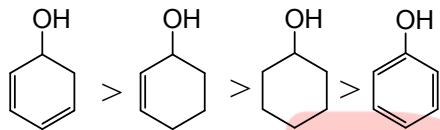
(a), (b), (d) may be formed but (c) is never formed Hence, correct choice → (c).

10

(a)

Greater the conjugation, greater the stability due to resonance and easier the dehydration.

Thus, the correct order of dehydration is

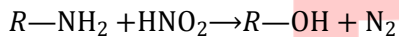
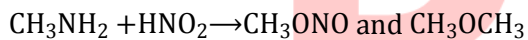


12

(d)

Reduction by H_2 is favoured by catalyst.

13

(d)

(R is not CH_3)

14

(a)

Tertiary alcohols give alkene.

17

(c)

Tertiary alcohols are easily dehydrated.

18

(a)

Peroxide oxidizes Fe^{2+} to Fe^{3+} which gives red colour with KCNS.

ANSWER-KEY										
Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A.	C	B	C	A	C	A	D	C	C	A
Q.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A.	D	D	D	A	D	D	C	A	C	D

PE