

Class : XIIth Date :

Solutions

Subject : CHEMISTRY DPP No. : 3

Topic :- Alcohols, Phenols & Ethers

1	(b)									
	Zymase enzyme act on glucose and give ethyl alcohol and carbon dioxide.									
	$C_6H_{12}O_6 \xrightarrow{Zymase} 2C_2H_5OH + 2CO_2\uparrow$									
	ethyl alcohol									
2	(d)									
	Only CH_2OH group is oxidized to —COOH; Double bond is not affected.									
3	(d)									
	Both Zn-Hg/HCl and NH_2NH_2 , OH^- reduce CO to CH_2 , but acid sensitive reagents are not									
	reduced by Zn-Hg/HCl.									
4	(b)									
	Glycerol has 3 —OH gr <mark>oups</mark> and th <mark>us sho</mark> ws extensive H-bonding.									
5	(b)									
	The best method to pr <mark>epare cyclohex</mark> ene fro <mark>m cyc</mark> lohexanol is by conc. H ₃ PO ₄ because in									
	given options dehydra <mark>ting a</mark> gent is conc. H ₃ PO ₄ .									
6	(a)									
	Diethyl sulphate in the presence of NaOH acts as alkylating agent, it causes alkylation of									
phenol to give ethyl phenyl ether which is also called phenetole.										
	$C_6H_5OH + NaOH \rightarrow C_6H_5O^-Na^+ + H_2O$									
	$C_6H_5O^-Na^+ + (C_2H_5)_2SO_4 \rightarrow C_6H_5OC_2H_5ph + C_2H_5NaSO_4$									
	diethyl sulphate phenetole									
7	(c)									
	Tertiary alcohols are dehydrated on passing over heated Cu; Primary and secondary are									
0	dehydrogenated.									
8	(b)									
9	The process is called hydroboration.									
9	(b) Secondary alcohols give turbidity within 5 min with Lucas reagent									
11	(c)									
11	Diethyl ether itself being a Lewis base is not attacked by nucleophiles, <i>ie</i> , OH ⁻ ion. All									
	others contain an electrophilic carbon and are readily attacked by nucleophile									
12	(d)									
	Ethers acts as Lewis base only towards strong acids.									

14 **(d)**

When ethyl alcohol is heated with conc. H_2SO_4 at $160^\circ - 170^\circ C$, the product obtained is ethylene (C_2H_4).

 $CH_3 - CH_2OH + H_2SO_4 \rightarrow CH_3CH_2HSO_4 + H_2O$

ethyl hydrogen sulphate CH₃ -CH₂HSO₄ $\xrightarrow{160 - 170^{\circ}C}$ CH₂ = CH₂ + H₂SO₄

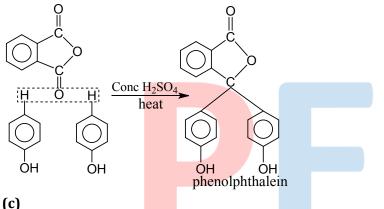
ethylene

But at lower temperature ether is formed.

15

(a)

Phenol is heated with phthalic anhydride in presence of conc H_2SO_4 to given phenolphthalein which gives pink colour with alkali



16

Large is H—*X* bond length, more is acidic nature of halogen acid.

17

(c)

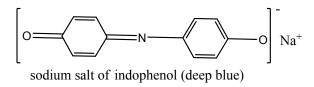
(a)

Rectified spirit is C_2H_5OH + water mixture obtained after distillation of fermented liquid. On further careful fractional distillation (rectification) gives II fraction as 93 to 95% ethyl alcohol (rectified spirit).

 $C_6H_5MgBr + HOCH_3 \rightarrow C_6H_6 + Mg(Br)OCH_3$

Phenol $\xrightarrow{\text{NaNO}_2/\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4} B \xrightarrow{\text{H}_2\text{O}} C \xrightarrow{\text{NaOH}} D$

This is Liebermann's nitroso reaction of phenol. When phenol is warmed with sodium nitrite and 1 cc. conc. H_2SO_4 , blue colour is obtained which on adding water, becomes red. This again turns to blue on adding NaOH. Deep blue colour is due to the formation of sodium salt of indophenol.



20 **(d)**

 H_2SO_4 acts as catalyst as well as dehydrating agent for the reaction, CH₃COOH + HOC₂H₅ $\xrightarrow{H_2SO_4}$ CH₃COOC₂H₅

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

