

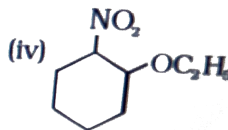
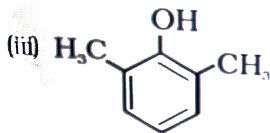
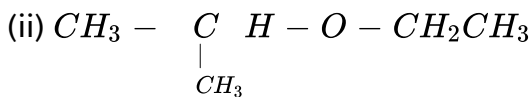
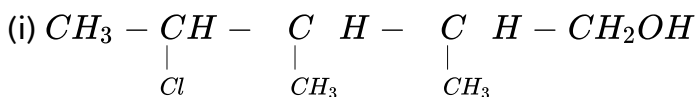
CHEMISTRY

NCERT - NCERT CHEMISTRY(ENGLISH)

ALCOHOLS, PHENOLS AND ETHERS

Solved Examples

1. Give IUPAC names of the following compounds:



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2. Give the structures and IUPAC names of the products expected from the following reactions:

(a) Catalytic reduction of butanal.

(b) Hydration of propene in the presence of dilute sulphuric acid.

(c) Reaction of propanone with methylmagnesium bromide followed by hydrolysis.



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3. Arrange the following sets of compounds in order of their increasing boiling points:

(a) Pentan-1-ol, butan-1-ol, butan-2-ol, ethanol, propan-1-ol, methanol.

(b) Pentan-1-ol, n-butane, pentanal, ethoxyethane.



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4. Arrange the following compounds in increasing order of their acid strength: Propan-1-ol, 2,4,6-trinitrophenol, 3-nitrophenol, 3,5-dinitrophenol, phenol, 4-methylphenol.



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5. Write the structures of the major products expected from the following reactions:

(a) Mononitration of 3-methylphenol

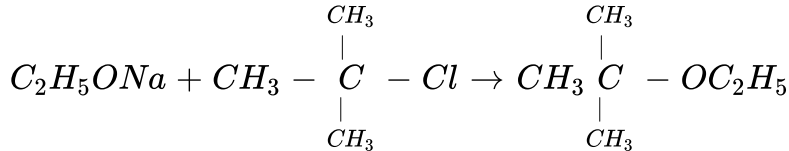
(b) Dinitration of 3-methylphenol

(c) Mononitration of phenyl methanoate.



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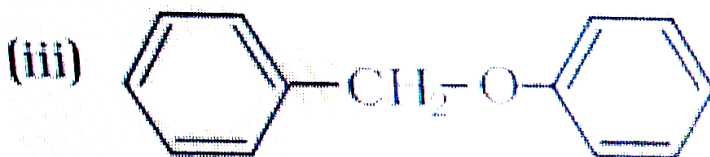
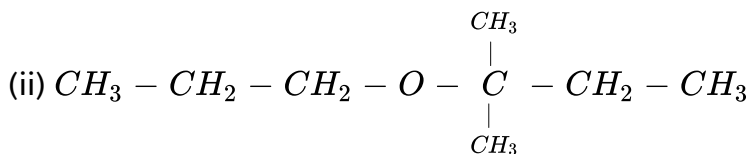
6. The following is not an appropriate reaction for the preparation of t-butyl ethyl ether.



- (i) What would be the major product of this reaction ?
- (ii) Write a suitable reaction for the preparation of t-butylethyl ether.

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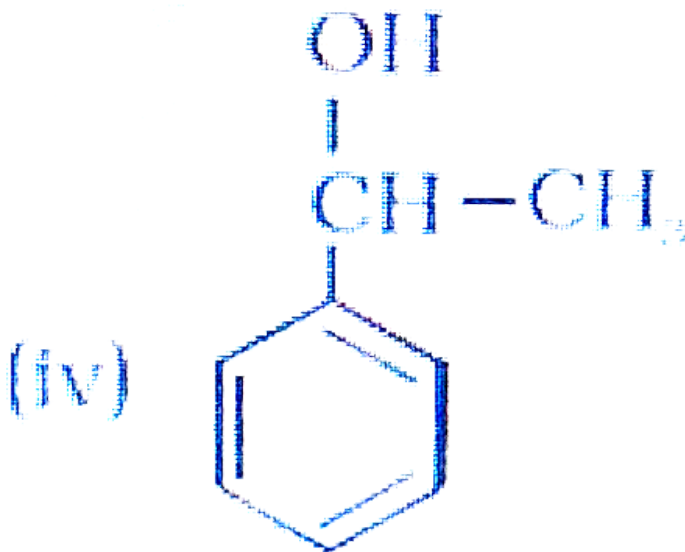
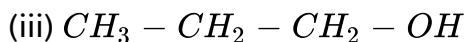
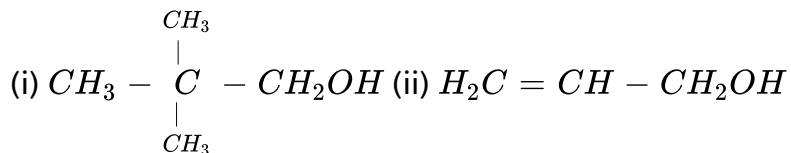
7. Give the major products that are formed by heating each of the following ethers with HI.



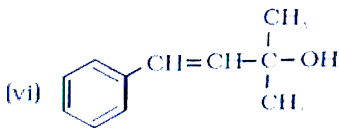
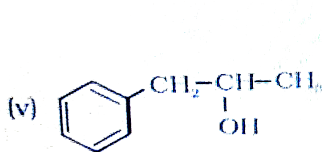
(iii)

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1. Classify the following as primary, secondary and tertiary alcohols:



(iv)





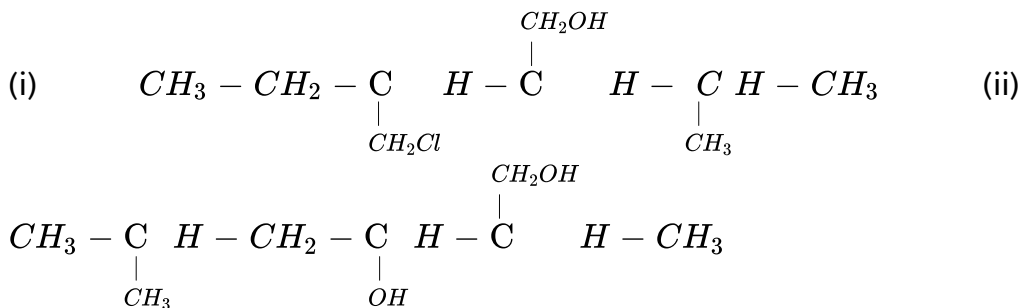
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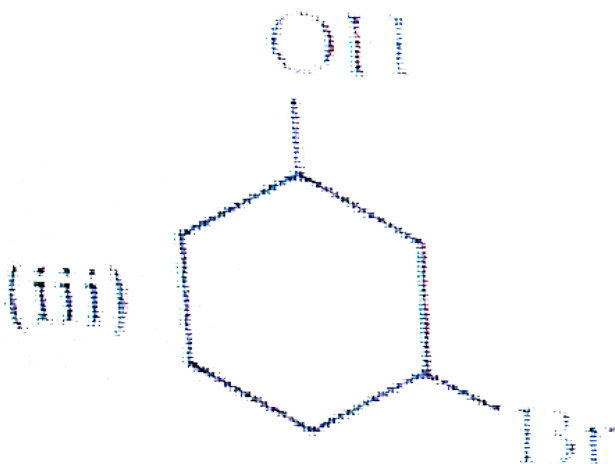
2. Identify allylic alcohols in the above examples.



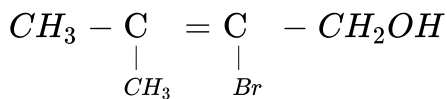
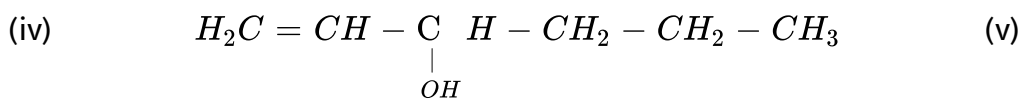
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3. Name the following compounds according to IUPAC system.



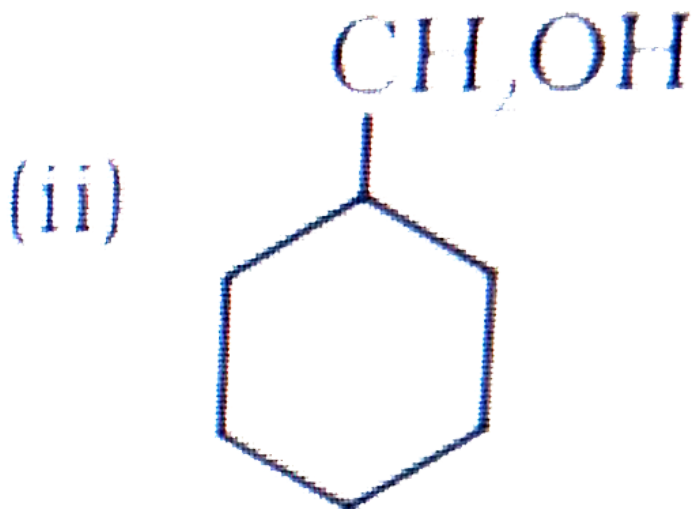
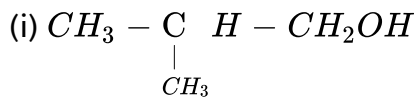


(iii)



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4. Show how are the following alcohols prepared by the reaction of a suitable Grignard reagent on methanal ?

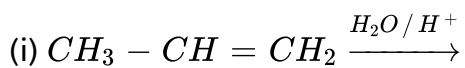


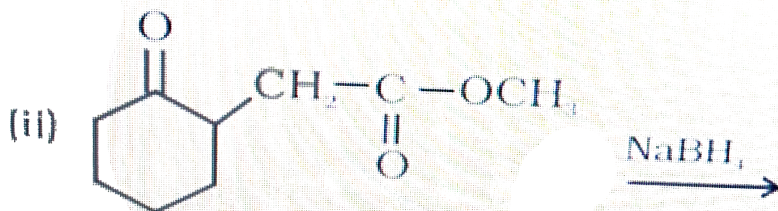
(ii)



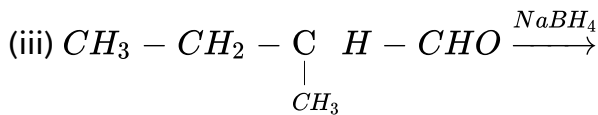
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5. Write structures of the products of the following reactions:





(ii)



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6. Give structures of the products you would expect when each of the following alcohol reacts with (a) $HCl-ZnCl_2$ (b) HBr and (c) $SOCl_2$.

(i) Butan-1-ol

(ii) 2-Methylbutan-2-ol



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7. Predict the major product of acid catalysed dehydration of

(i) 1-methylcyclohexanol and (ii) butan-1-ol



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8. Ortho and para nitrophenols are more acidic than phenol. Draw the resonance structures of the corresponding phenoxide ions.



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9. Write the equations involved in the following reactions:

(i) Reimer - Tiemann reaction (ii) Kolbe's reaction



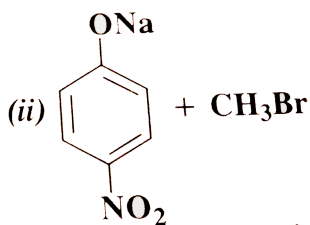
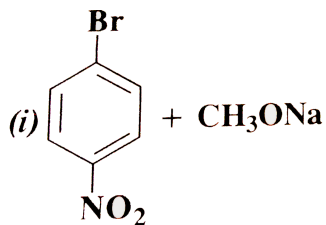
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10. Write the reactions of Williamson synthesis of 2-ethoxy-3-methylpentane starting from ethanol and 3-methylpentan-2-ol.



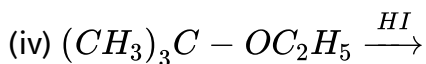
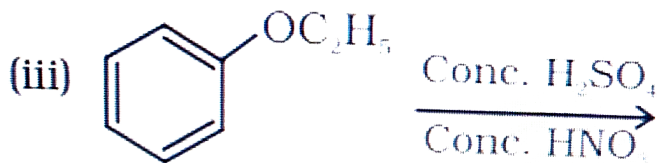
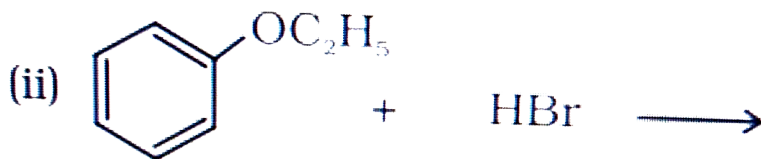
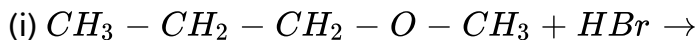
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11. Which of the following is an appropriate set of reactants for the preparation of 1-methoxy-4 nitrobenzene and why ?



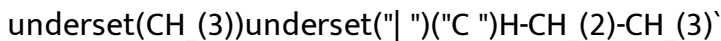
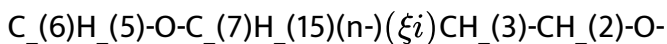
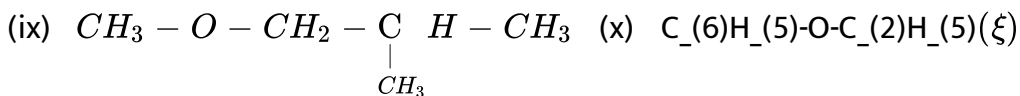
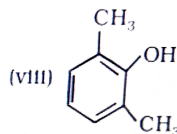
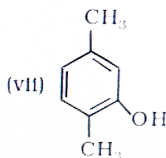
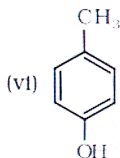
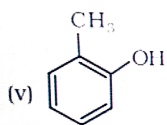
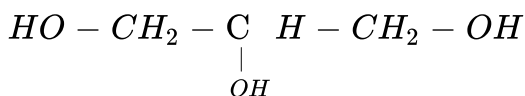
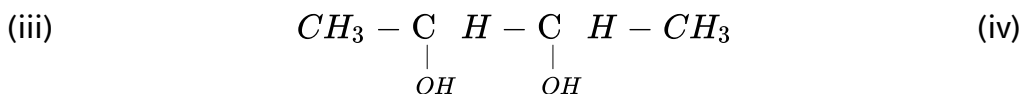
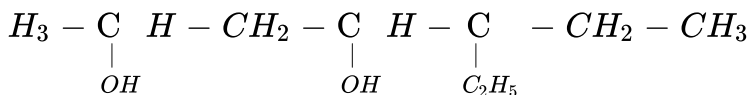
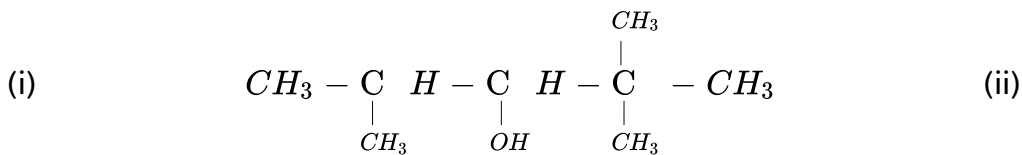
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12. Predict the products of the following reactions:



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13. Write IUPAC names of the following compounds:



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14. Write structures of the compounds whose IUPAC names are as follows:

(i) 2-Methylbutan-2-ol

(ii) 1-Phenylpropan-2-ol

(iii) 3,5-Dimethylhexane-1, 3, 5-triol

(iv) 2,3 – Diethylphenol

(v) 1 – Ethoxypropane

(vi) 2-Ethoxy-3-methylpentane

(vii) Cyclohexylmethanol

(viii) 3-Cyclohexylpentan-3-ol

(ix) Cyclopent-3-en-1-ol

(x) 4-Chloro-3 ethylbutan-1-ol.



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15. i. Draw the structures of all isomeric alcohols of molecular formula $C_5H_{12}O$ and give their IUPAC names.

ii. Classify the isomers of alcohols in Q.No.3 (i) as primary, secondary, and tertiary alcohols.



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16. Explain why propanol has a higher boiling point than hydrocarbon butane ?

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17. Alcohols are comparatively more soluble in water than hydrocarbons of comparable molecular masses. Explain this fact.

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18. What is meant by hydroboration-oxidation reaction ? Illustrate it with an example.

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19. Give the structures and IUPAC names of monohydric phenols of molecular formula, C_7H_8O .

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20. While separating a mixture of ortho- and para-nitrophenols steam distillation, name the isomer which will be steam volatile. Give reason.



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21. Give the equations of reaction for the preparation of phenol from cumene.



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22. Write the chemical reaction for the preparation of phenol from chlorobenzene.



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23. Write the mechanism of hydration of ethene to yield ethanol.



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24. You are given benzene, conc. H_2SO_4 , and NaOH. Write the equations for the preparation of phenol using these reagents.



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25. Show how will you synthesise:

- i. 1-Phenylethanol from a suitable alkene.
- ii. Cyclohexylmethanol using an alkyl halide by SN^2 reaction.
- iii. Pentan-1-ol using a suitable alkyl halide.



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26. Give two reactions that show the acidic nature of phenol. Compare the acidity of phenol with that of ethanol.



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27. Explain why is ortho-nitrophenol more acidic than ortho-methoxyphenol ?



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28. Explain how does the (— — — OH) group attached to a carbon of benzene ring activate it towards electrophilic substitution.



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29. Give the equations of the following reactions:

i. Oxidation of propan-1-ol with alkaline $KMnO_4$ solution.

ii. Bromine in CS_2 with phenol.

iii. Dilute HNO_3 with phenol.

iv. Treating phenol with chloroform in the presence of aqueous NaOH.



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30. Explain the following with an example:

- i. Kolbe's reaction
- ii. Reimer-Tiemann reaction
- iii. Williamson's ether synthesis
- iv. Unsymmetrical ether



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31. Write the mechanism of acid dehydration of ethanol to yield ethene.



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32. How are the following conversions carried out ?

- i. Propene \rightarrow Propan-2-ol
- ii. Benzyl chloride \rightarrow Benzyl alcohol
- iii. Ethyl magnesium chloride \rightarrow Propan-1-ol
- iv. Methyl magnesium bromide \rightarrow 2-Methylpropan-2-ol



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33. Name the reagents used in the following reactions:

- i. Oxidation of a primary alcohol to carboxylic acid.
- ii. Oxidation of a primary alcohol to aldehyde.
- iii. Bromination of phenol to 2,4,6-tribromophenol.
- iv. Benzyl alcohol to benzoic acid.
- v. Dehydration of propan-2-ol to propene.
- vi. Butan-2-one to butan-2-ol.



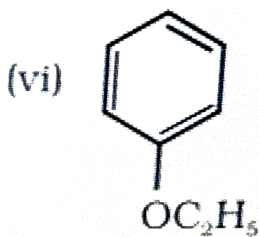
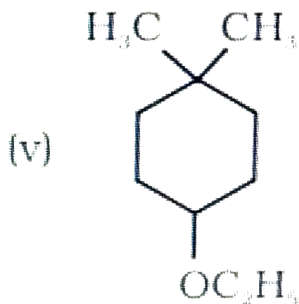
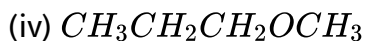
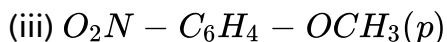
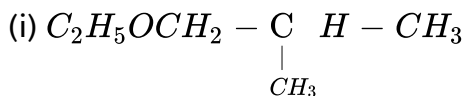
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34. Give reason for the higher boiling point of ethanol in comparison to methoxymethane.



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35. Give IUPAC names of the following ethers:



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36. Write the names of reagents and equations for the preparation of following ethers by Williamson's synthesis:

i. 1-Propoxypropane

ii. Ethoxybenzene

iii. 2-Methoxy-2-methylpropane

iv. 1-Methoxyethane



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37. Illustrate with examples the limitations of Williamson's synthesis for the preparation of certain types of ethers.



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38. How is 1-propoxypropane synthesised from propan-1-ol ? Write mechanism of the reaction.



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39. Preparation of ethers by acid dehydration of secondary or tertiary alcohols is not a suitable method. Give reason.





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40. Write the equation of the reaction of hydrogen iodide with :
- (i) 1-propoxypropane, (ii) methoxybenzene, (iii) benzyl ethyl ether.



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41. Explain the fact that in aryl ethers, (i) the alkoxy group activates the benzene ring towards electrophilic substitution and (ii) it directs the incoming substituents to ortho and para positions in benzene ring.



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42. Write the mechanism of the reaction of HI with methoxymethane.



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43. Write the equations of the following reactions:

i. Friedel-Crafts reaction - alkylation of anisole.

ii. Nitration of anisole.

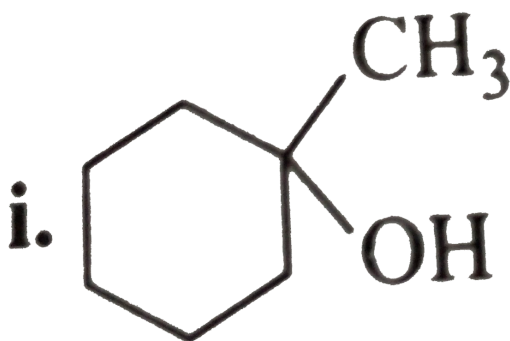
iii. Bromination of anisole in ethanoic acid medium.

iv. Friedel-Crafts acetylation of anisole.



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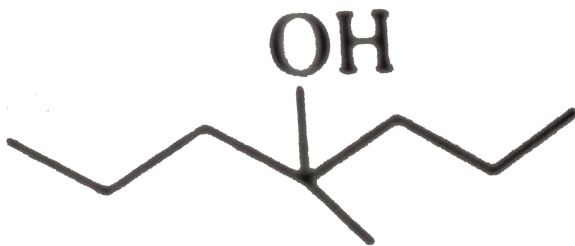
44. Show how would you synthesise the following alcohols from appropriate alkenes.



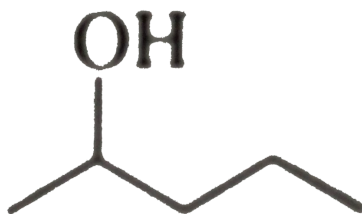
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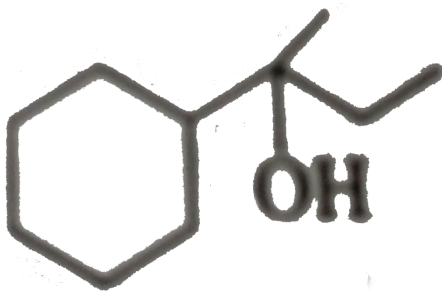
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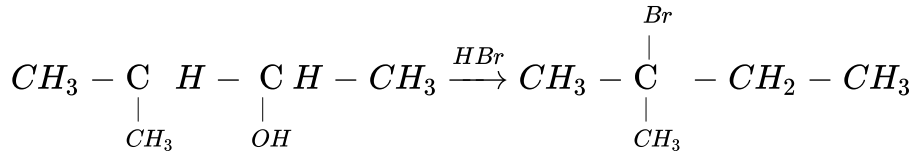
iv.

iv.



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45. When 3-methylbutan-2-ol is treated with HBr, the following reaction takes place:



Give a mechanism for this reaction.

(Hint : The secondary carbocation formed in step II rearranges to a more stable tertiary carbocation by a hydride ion shift from 3rd carbon atom.



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