



CHEMISTRY

BOOKS - CHETANA PUBLICATION

ALCOHOLS, PHENOLS AND ETHERS

Exercise

1. Define alcohol

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2. Define ether.

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3. What are Epoxides. Give example.

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4. What is the name and formula of 2nd member of homologous series of alcohol.

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5. What is the structural formula of functional group of ether.

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6. What is name of compound having -OH group bounded to benzene ring.



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7. Classify alcohols on the basis of number of hydroxyl group.



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8. How are phenol classified on the basis of hydroxyl group.



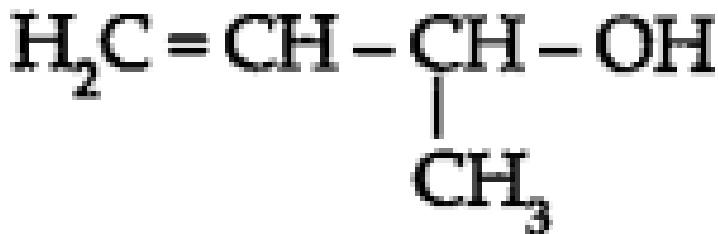
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9. Classify the following alcohols as 1° / 2° / 3° and allylic/
Benzylic. (1) $H_2C = CH - CH_2 - OH$



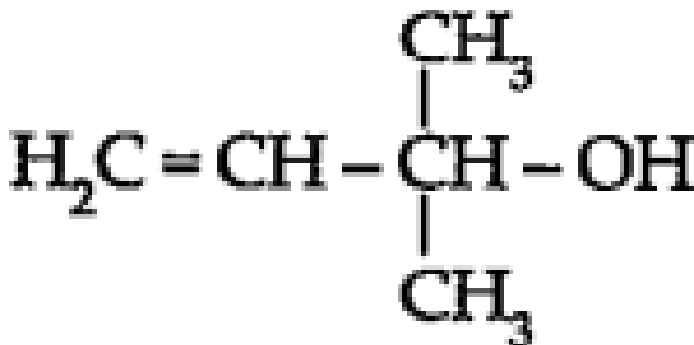
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10. Classiify the following alcohols as 1° / 2° / 3° and allylic/
Benzylic. (2)



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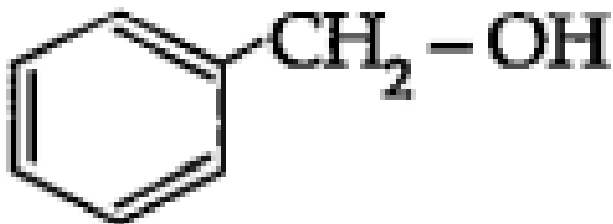
11. Classiify the following alcohols as 1° / 2° / 3° and allylic/
Benzylic. (3)



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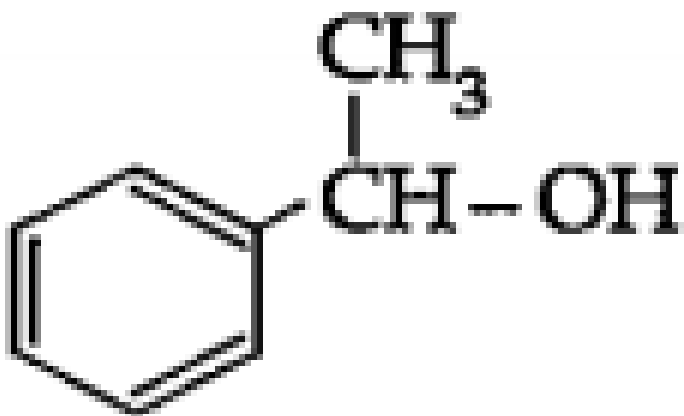
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12. Classify the following alcohols as 1° / 2° / 3° and allylic/
Benzylic. (4)



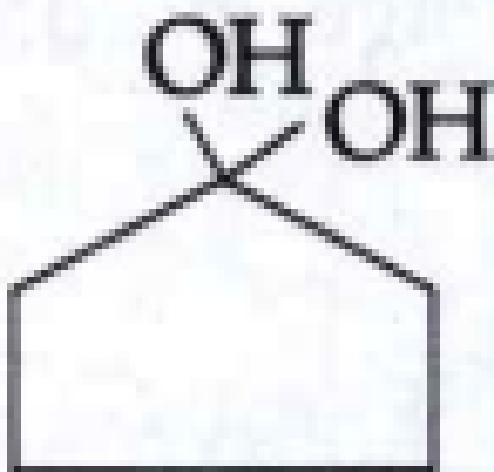
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13. Classify the following alcohols as 1° / 2° / 3° and allylic/
Benzylic. (5)



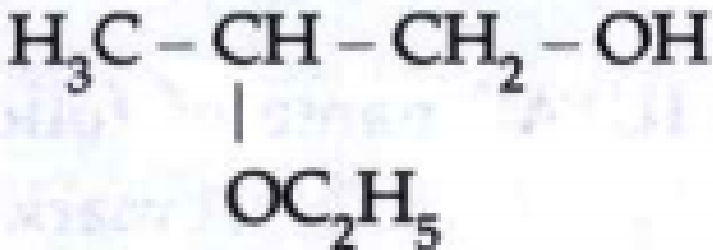
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14. Write IUPAC name of the following compounds. (1)



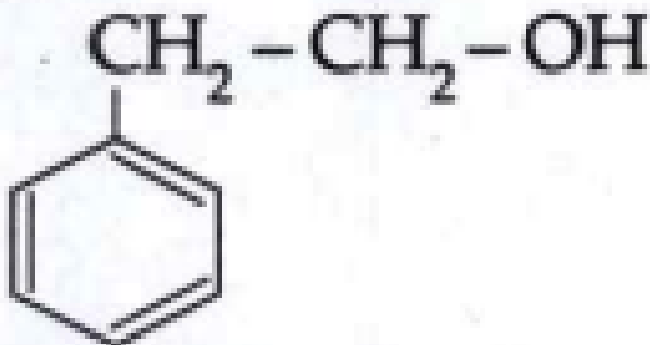
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15. Write IUPAC name of the following compounds. (2)



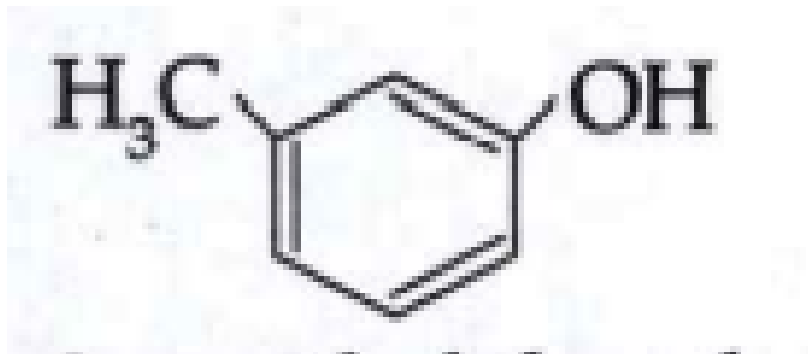
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16. Write IUPAC name of the following compounds. (3)



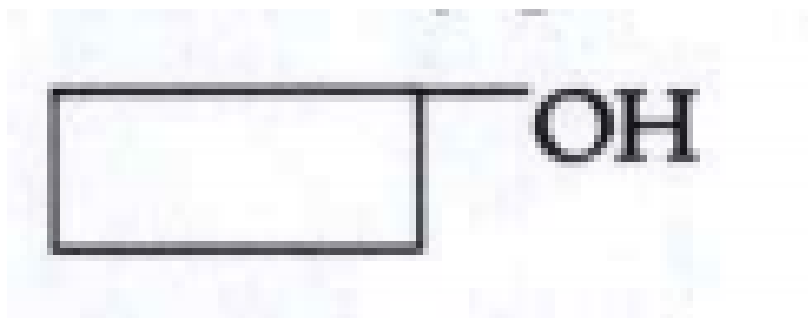
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17. Write IUPAC name of the following compounds. (4)



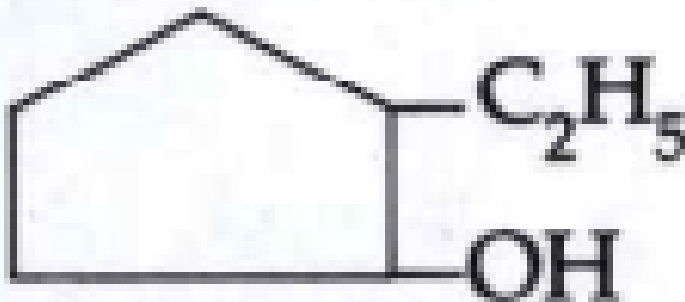
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18. Write IUPAC name of the following compounds. (5)



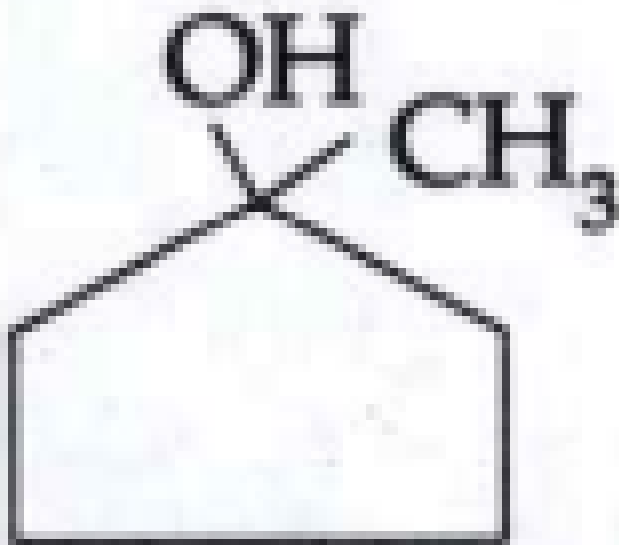
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19. Write IUPAC name of the following compounds. (6)



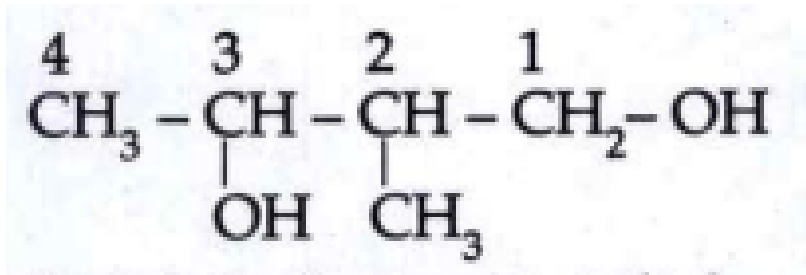
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20. Write IUPAC name of the following compounds. (7)



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21. Write IUPAC name of the following compounds. (8)



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22. Draw structure of: (1) Prop-2-en-1-ol.

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23. Draw structure of: (2) Phenyl methanol

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24. Draw structure of: (3) 1-Ethyl cyclohexanol

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25. Draw structure of: (4) Pentane-1,4-diol

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26. Draw structure of: (5) Cyclohex -2 -en-1-ol

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27. Write the structure and IUPAC name of following phenols. (1)

Phenol

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28. Write the structure and IUPAC name of following phenols. (2)

o-Cresol

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29. Write the structure and IUPAC name of following phenols. (3)

orthoNitro phenol

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30. Write the structure and IUPAC name of following phenols. (4)

Catechol

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31. Write the structure and IUPAC name of following phenols. (5)

Resorcinol

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32. Write the structure and IUPAC name of following phenols. (6)

Quinol/Hydroquinol

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33. Write the structure and IUPAC name of following phenols. (7)

Phloroglucinol

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34. Write the structure and IUPAC name of following phenols. (8)

Pyrogallol

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35. Draw structure of 2,5-Diethyl Phenol.

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36. Give structure and IUPAC. Name of following compounds. (1)

Dimethyl ether

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37. Give structure and IUPAC. Name of following compounds. (2)

Ethyl methyl ether

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38. Give structure and IUPAC. Name of following compounds. (3)

Methyl n-propylether

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39. Give structure and IUPAC. Name of following compounds. (4)

Anisole

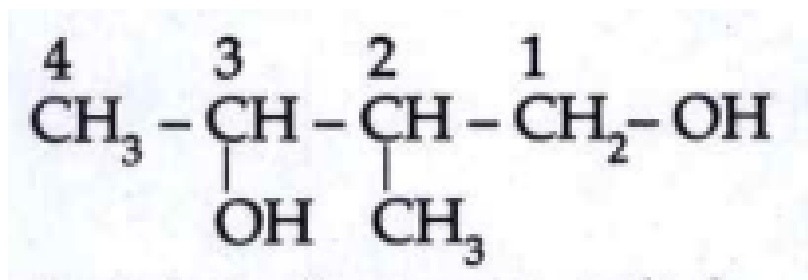
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40. Give structure and IUPAC. Name of following compounds. (5)

Phenyl-n-propylether

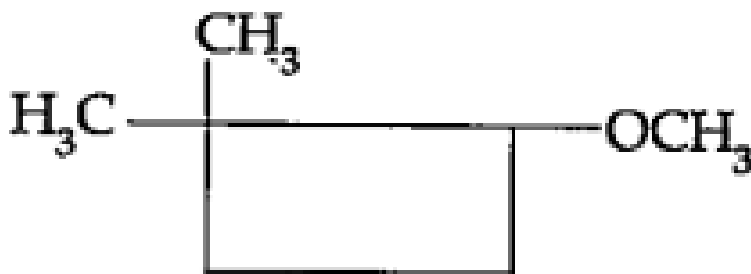
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41. Write IUPAC name of the following compounds. (8)



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42. Write IUPAC name of following compound. (2)



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43. Write structural formula of : (1) 3-Methoxyhexane

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44. Write structural formula of :(2) Methyl Vinyl ether

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45. Write structural formula of :3) 2-Methoxy Propane

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46. Write structural formula and IUPAC name of all possible isomer of compound having molecular formula C_3H_8O

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47. Write structure of optically active alcohol having molecular formula $C_4H_{10}O$

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48. Write structure of optically active alcohol having molecular formula $C_4H_{10}O$

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49. How will you prepare ethanol from Bromoethane?

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50. How will you bring about following conversions? (1) Ethene to Ethyl alcohol

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51. How will you bring about following conversions? (2) Propene to Propan-2-ol.

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52. How will you bring about following conversions? (3) 2-Methyl Propene to 2-Methyl Propan-ol.

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53. Explain acid catalysed hydration of alkene.

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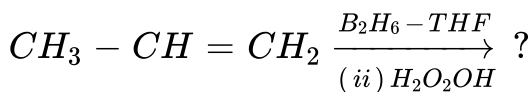
54. How will you prepare propan-1-ol from propene by hydroboration oxidation?

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55. Answer in one sentence/word. Hydroboration Oxidation of propene gives....

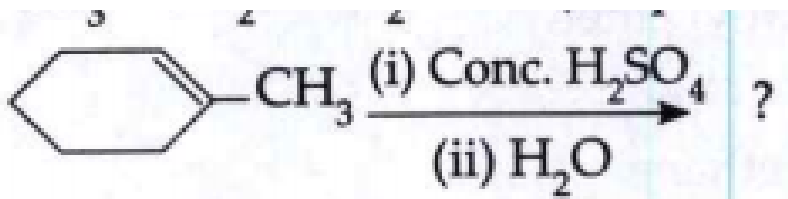
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56. Predict the major product of the following reactions.



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57. Predict the major product of the following reactions.

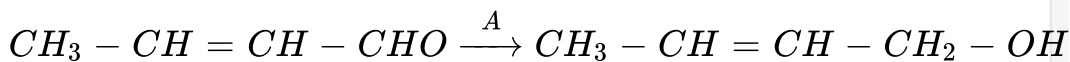


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58. How will you convert aldehyde to primary alcohol and Ketone to secondary alcohol.

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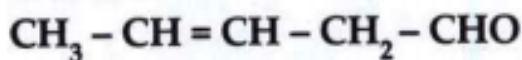
59. Identify A in following



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60. Predict the products, for the following reaction

reaction



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61. How will you convert acetic acid to ethanol.

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62. From methyl magnesium iodide how are ethanol and propan-2-ol prepared.

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63. How will you prepare propan-1-ol from propanal.

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64. How wil you prepare 2-Methyl propan-2-ol from Grignard reagent.

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65. How is propan-1-ol prepared from epoxide.

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66. How Carbohic acid is prepared from benzene sulphonic acid?

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67. Give reagent and condition necessary to prepare phenol from Benzene sulfonic acid

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68. How is phenol prepared from aniline.

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69. Give equation of reaction for preparation of phenol from isopropyl benzene.

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70. Give reagent and condition necessary to prepare phenol from chlorobenzene.

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71. How is carbolic acid prepared from chlorobenzene.

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72. How is phenol prepared from aniline.

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73. Arrange O-H, C-H and N-H bond in increasing order of their bond polarity.



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74. Explain nature of intermolecular forces in alcohol and phenol.

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75. Write any two physical properties of ethanol.

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76. The boiling point of n-butyl alcohol, isobutyl alcohol, sec-butyl alcohol and tert-butyl alcohol are $118^{\circ}C$, $108^{\circ}C$, $99^{\circ}C$ and $82^{\circ}C$ respectively. Explain.

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77. Write the physical properties of phenol.

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78. The solubility of o-nitrophenol and p-nitrophenol is 0.2 g and 1.7 g / 100 g of H_2O respectively Explain the difference.

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79. Arrange the following on basis of their increasing acidic strenght. (i) ROH (ii)Ar-OH (iii) HCl (iv) H_2O

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80. Explain why phenol is more acidic than alcohol.



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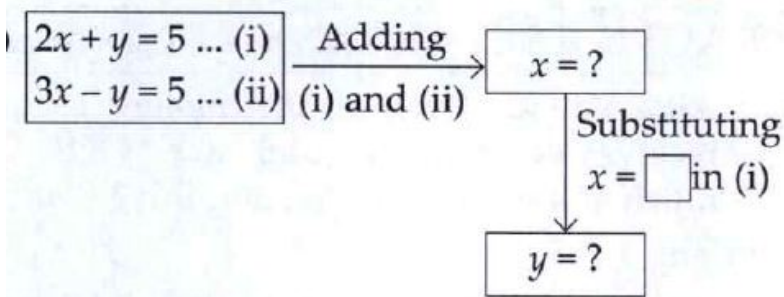
81. Explain why p-nitrophenol is stronger acid than phenol.

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82. Arrange the following compounds in decreasing order of acid strength. (i) $CH_3 - CH_2 - OH$ (ii) $(CH_3)_3COH$ (iii) C_6H_5OH (iv) $p\text{-NO}_2C_6H_4OH$.

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83.



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84. Write two points of difference between properties of phenol and ethylalcohol.

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85. Explain Esterification.

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86. Give preparation of Aspirin.

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87. Distinguish between primary, secondary and tertiary alcohol by Lucas reagent.

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88. What is the action of PCl_3 , PCl_5 and $SOCl_2$ on Ethanol?

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89. How will convert OR Write reaction involved in dehydration of 1° , 2° and 3° alcohols. (1) Ethylalcohol to Ethene

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90. How will convert OR Write reaction involved in dehydration of 1° , 2° and 3° alcohols. (2) Isopropyl alcohol to propene.

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91. How will convert OR Write reaction involved in dehydration of 1° , 2° and 3° alcohols. (3) tert alcohol to Isobutylene.

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92. Write the reaction showing major and minor products formed on heating butan-2-ol with concentrated sulfuric acid.

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93. Write and explain reactions to convert propan-1-ol into propan-2-ol?

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94. What are various definition of oxidation?

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95. How will you distinguish primary alcohol, secondary alcohol and tertiary alcohols by Oxidation Reaction?

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96. What is the action of hot copper on primary secondary and tertiary alcohol?

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97. An organic compound gives hydrogen on reaction with sodium metal. It forms an aldehyde having molecular formula C_2H_4O on oxidation with pyridinium chlorochromate Name the compounds and give equations of these reactions.

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98. What is the action of following reagents on phenol (1)
Bromine is CS_2 at low temperature.

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99. What is the action of following reagents on phenol (2)

Bromine Water.

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100. Give action of conc. H_2SO_4 on phenol at room temperature and at high temperature.

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101. Give action of dilute and concentrated Nitric and on phenol.

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102. Write short note on Nitration of phenol.



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103. Write short note on Reimer-Tiemann reaction.

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104. Write short note on Kolbe's synthesis.

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105. Answer in one sentence / word. Write name of electrophile used in Kolbe's Reaction.

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106. How will you bring about following conversion. (1) Phenol to Benzoquinone.

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107. How will you bring about following conversion. (2) Phenol to Cyclohexanol

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108. How will you bring about following conversion. (3) Phenol to Benzene.

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109. Give preparation of ether by dehydration of alcohol.

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110. Write short note on continuous etherification.

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111. Write a note on Williamson's Synthesis.

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112. Give preparation of ether by dehydration of alcohol.

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113. Give structure and IUPAC name of methyl n-propyl ether give action of hot HI on it.

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114. What happens when ethyl methyl ether is hydrolysed by using dil H_2SO_4 .

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115. What is action of dilute H_2SO_4 under pressure on ethoxy ethane?

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116. Give physical properties of ether.



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117. Give reason: Ethers should not be exposed to atmosphere.



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118. Give action of hot and dilute sulphuric acid on (1) Ethoxy ethane



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119. Give action of hot and dilute sulphuric acid on (3) 2-Methoxy Propane



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120. Give action of hot and concentrated HI on Methoxy ethane.

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121. Give action of hot and concentrated HI on tert-Butyl methyl ether.

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122. Give action of hot HI on anisole.

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123. Show that anisole is o,p direction group towards electrophilic substitution.

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124. What is the action of bromine in acetic acid on anisole.

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125. Write note on Friedek Crafts reaction on anisole.

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126. Give action of Nitrating mixture on anisole.

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127. Give two uses of alcohol.

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128. Give two uses of ether.

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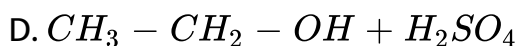
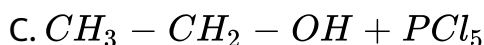
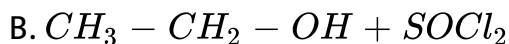
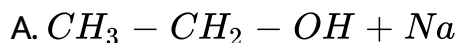
129. Give two uses of phenol.

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130. An ether (A) $C_5H_{12}O$, when heated with excess of hot HI produce two alkyl halides which on hydrolysis form compound (B) and (C), oxidation of (B) gave an acid (D), whereas oxidation of (C) gave a ketone (E). Deduce the structural formula of (A),(B),(C), (D) and (E).

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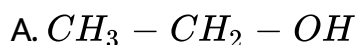
131. Which of the following substrate will give ionic organic product on reaction?

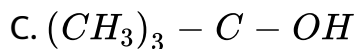
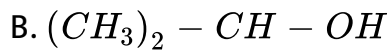


Answer:

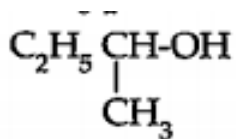
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132. Which is the most resistant alcohol towards oxidation reaction among the following?





D.



Answer:



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133. Resorcinol on distillation with zinc dust gives

A. Cyclohexane

B. Benzene

C. Toluene

D. Benzene-1,3-diol

Answer:

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134. Anisole on heating with concentrated HI gives

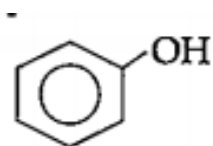
- A. Iodobenzene
- B. Phenol+Methanol
- C. Phenol+Iodomethane
- D. Iodobenzene+methanol

Answer:

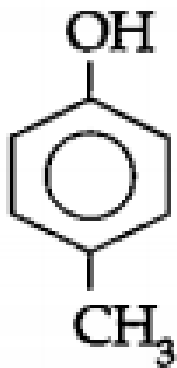
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135. Which of the following is the least acidic compound?

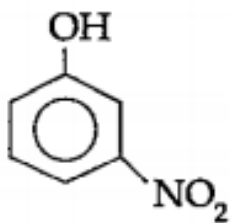
A.



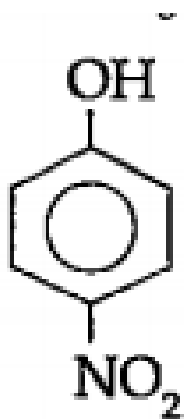
B.



C.



D.



Answer:

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136. Ethers are kept in air tight brown bottles because

- A. Ethers absorb moisture
- B. Ethers evaporate readily
- C. Ethers oxidise to explosive peroxide

D. Ethers are inert

Answer:

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137. Ethers reacts with cold and concentrated H_2SO_4 to form

A. oxonium salt

B. alkene

C. alkoxides

D. alcohols

Answer:

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138. Which of the following alcohols is prepared by acid catalysed hydration of alkenes?

- A. Butan-1-ol
- B. Propan-1-ol
- C. ethanol
- D. methanol

Answer:

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139. Which of the following alcohols cannot be prepared by reduction of carbonyl compounds?

- A. Pentan-1-ol
- B. Pentan-2-ol

C. 2-Methylpentan-2-ol

D. 3-Methylpentan-2-ol

Answer:

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140. Which of the following compounds gives 3-ethylpentan-3-ol by the action of ethyl magnesium iodide followed by acid hydrolysis?

A. Propanone

B. Butanone

C. Pentan-2-one

D. Pentan-3-one

Answer:



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141. Which of the following compounds is covalent?

A. 2-Nitro ethoxybenzene

B. 3-Nitro ethoxybenzene

C. 4-Nitro ethoxybenzene

D. Nitrobenzene

Answer:



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142. Benzyl phenyl ether reacts with hydrogen bromide to give

A. benzyl bromide and phenol

- B. benzyl alcohol and bromobenzene
- C. benzyl bromide and bromobenzene
- D. benzyl alcohol and phenol

Answer:

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143. Ethers are considered as

- A. monoalkyl derivatives of water
- B. alkoxy derivatives of alkanes
- C. alkyl derivatives of fatty acids
- D. condensation products of acid and alcohol

Answer:

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144. Which of the following compounds is covalent?

- A. 1-Methoxypropane
- B. 2-Methoxypropane
- C. 2-Methylpropan-2-ol
- D. 2-Methylbutan-2-ol

Answer:

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145. Which one of the following compounds dissolves in hot dilute sulphuric acid but does not react with sodium metal?

- A. ethyl bromide

B. acetic acid

C. ethyl alcohol

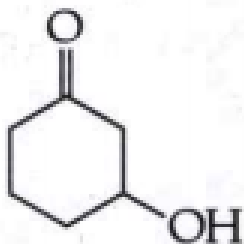
D. diethyl ether

Answer:

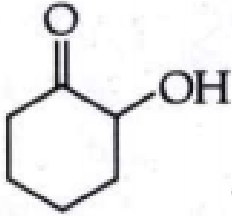
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146. Which of the following alcohol will have the fastest rate of dehydration?

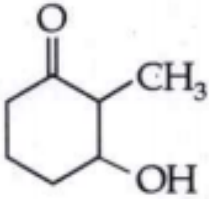
A.



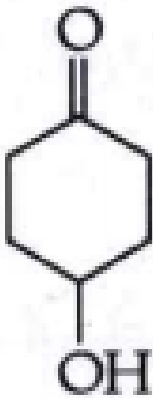
B.



C.



D.

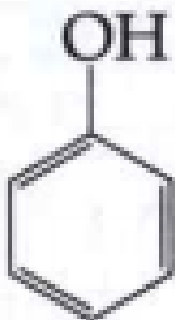


Answer:

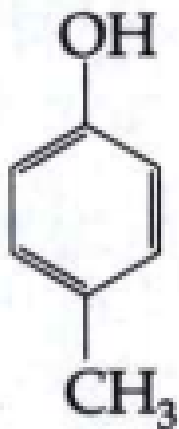


147. The phenol having lowest acidity is

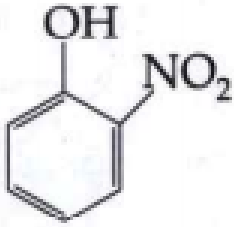
A.



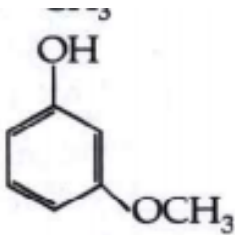
B.



C.



D.



Answer:

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148. RNA does not contain

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

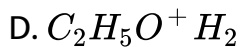
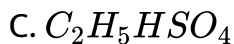
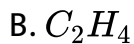
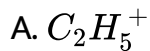
D. both 1 and 2

Answer:



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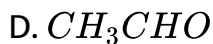
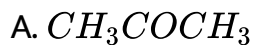
149. The intermediate product in the preparation of ethanol from ethylene and H_2SO_4 is



Answer:

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150. Primary alcohols are obtained by the reaction of Grignard reagent with-



Answer:

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151. A 50% solution of sulphuric acid is subjected to electrolyte oxidation and the product is hydrolysed.

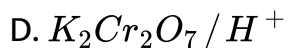
- A. primary alcohol
- B. secondary alcohol
- C. tertiary alcohol
- D. an aldehyde

Answer:

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152. How will you convert acetic acid to ethanol.

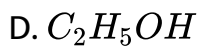
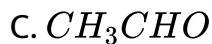
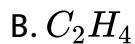
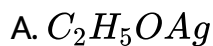
- A. $LiAlH_4$
- B. BH_3



Answer:

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153. In the reaction of $C_6H_5OH \xrightarrow[ZnCl_2]{NH_3} X$, 'X' may be



Answer:

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154. High boiling point of C_2H_5OH is due to

- A. strong electrostatic forces
- B. intra molecular hydrogen bonding
- C. inter molecular hydrogen bonding
- D. Van der Waals force of attraction

Answer:



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155. Benzene diazonium chloride on hydrolysis gives

- A. Benzene
- B. Benzyl alcohol

C. Phenol

D. Chlorobenzene

Answer:

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156. Cumene $\xrightarrow[\text{(ii) } H_2O_2/H^+]{\text{(i) } O_2}$ (X) and (Y) (X) and (Y) respectively are

A. toluene, propene

B. toluene, propylchloride

C. phenol, acetone

D. phenol, acetaldehyde

Answer:



157. What amount of bromine will be required to convert 2 g of phenol into 2,4,6-tribromophenol?

- A. 4.00
- B. 6.00
- C. 10.22
- D. 20.44

Answer:

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158. $\text{Phenol} \xrightarrow[\text{(ii) } H^+]{\text{(i) } CHCl_3 / NaOH} \text{Salicylaldehyde}$ This reaction is known as

A. Gattermann aldehyde synthesis

B. Sandmeyer's reaction

C. Perkin's reaction

D. Reimer-Tiemann reaction

Answer:

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159. Phenol reacts with bromine in carbon disulphide at low temperature to give

A. m-bromophenol

B. o-and p-bromophenol

C. p-bromophenol

D. 2,4,6-tribromophenol

Answer:

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160. Phenol on treatment with conc. HNO_3 gives

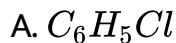
- A. picric acid
- B. o- and m- nitrophenols
- C. o- and m- nitrophenols
- D. none of these

Answer:

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161. In the reaction $C_6H_5NH_2 \xrightarrow{NaNO_2 + HCl, 0^\circ C} X \xrightarrow{H_2O, warm} Y$. Y

is



Answer:

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162. Which one of the following compounds will not be soluble in sodium bicarbonate?



B. Benzoic acid

C. o-nitrophenol

D. Benzene sulphonic acid

Answer:



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163. The central oxygen atom in ether is

A. sp hybridised

B. sp^2 hybridised

C. sp^3 hybridised

D. sp^3d^2 hybridised

Answer:

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164. The number of metameric ethers possible with the formula $C_4H_{10}O$ are

- A. 4
- B. 3
- C. 2
- D. 5

Answer:

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165. Which of the following compounds is not isomeric with ethoxyethane?

A. Butanone

B. Methyl propyl ether

C. 2-methyl propane-2-ol

D. Butanol-1

Answer:

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166. The reaction, Sodium alkoxide + Alkyl halide \rightarrow Ether + Sodium halide is called

A. Wurtz reaction

B. Kolbe's reaction

C. Williamson's synthesis

D. Perkin's reaction

Answer:

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167. Anisole by reacting with Br_2 / CH_3COOH will give mainly

- A. p-bromoanisole
- B. o-bromoanisole
- C. both (a) and (b)
- D. m-bromoanisole

Answer:

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168. Following one is formed when a diethyl ether is exposed to air for longer period

- A. Ethyl alcohol
- B. Acetaldehyde
- C. Ethylene
- D. Peroxide of diethyl ether

Answer:

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169. Diethyl ether is used as

- A. Anaesthetic
- B. Solvent

C. Refrigerant

D. All of these

Answer:

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170. Which of the following alcohols cannot be prepared by reduction of carbonyl compounds?

A. Propan-1-ol

B. Propan-2-ol

C. 2-methylpropan-1-ol

D. 2-methylpropan-2-ol

Answer:

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171. Kolbe's synthesis is used to prepare

- A. phenol
- B. salicylaldehyde
- C. salicylic acid
- D. Benzoic acid

Answer:

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172. Benzyl Phenyl ether when treated with HI gives

- A. Benzyl iodide and phenol
- B. Iodobenzene and benzyl iodide

C. Both Benzyl iodide

D. Iodobenzene and benzyl alcohol

Answer:

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173. Give IUPAC name for Iso butyl alcohol.

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174. Name the reagent which is used to convert phenol to picric acid

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175. Answer in one sentence / word. Write name of electrophile used in Kolbe's Reaction.

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176. Give action of CH_3MgI on Propanone.

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177. Give two uses of phenol.

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178. Write a note on Williamson's Synthesis.

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179. Give preparation of phenol from cumene.

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180. Distinguish between alcohol and phenol by chemical test.

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181. Write short note on Reimer-Tiemann reaction.

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182. How will you distinguish primary alcohol, secondary alcohol and tertiary alcohols by Oxidation Reaction?

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183. How will you bring about following conversions. (i) Ethyl alcohol to Ethyl acetate

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184. How will you bring about following conversions.(ii) Ethyl chloride to ethene

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185. How will you bring about following conversion. 2-Methyl propan - 2 -ol to 2 - methyl propene

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