

#### **CHEMISTRY**

#### **BOOKS - VGS PUBLICATION-BRILLIANT**

## **MOST IMPORTANT QUESTIONS**

**Solid State Short Answer Type Questions** 

1. Derive Bragg's equation .



**2.** Describe the two main types of semiconductors and contrast their conduction mechanism.



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**3.** Which of the following has both Schottky and Frenkel defects.



- **4.** Classify each of the following as either a p-type or a n -type semiconductor .
- 1. Ge doped with In 2. Si doped with B.

- **5.** Classify each of the following as either a p-type or a n -type semiconductor .
- 1. Ge doped with In 2 . Si doped with B .



**6.** In terms of band theory , what is the difference between a conductor and a semi-conductor ?



## **Solutions Very Short Answer Type Questions**

**1.** Define osmotic pressure.



2. Define mole fraction.



**3.** Define molality, molarity.



4. State Raoult's law.
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<b>5.</b> State Henry's law.
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6. What are isotonic solutions ?
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7. What is Ebullioscopic constant ?



**8.** What is Van't Hoffs factor 'i' and how is it related to ' $\alpha$ ' in the case of a binary electrolyte (1 : 1) ?



9. What is relative lowering of vapour pressure?



**10.** Calculate the mole fraction of  $H_2SO_4$  in a solution containing  $98\ \%\ H_2SO_4$  by mass.



## **Solutions Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Define mole fraction.



**2.** Calculate the molarity of a solution containing 10g of NaOH in 500 ml of solution.



**3.** The vapour pressure of pure Benzene at a certain temperature is 0.850 bar. A non-volatile non-electrolyte solid weighing 0.5 g.when added to 39.0 g of benzene (molar mass 78 g  $'mol^{-1}$ ) vapour pressure is 0.845 bar. What is the molar mass of the solid substance?



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**4.** What is relative lowering of vapour pressure? How is it useful to determine the molar mass of a solute?



**5.** A solution of glucose in water is labelled as  $10\,\%$  w/w. What would be the molarity of the solution ?



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**6.** Calculate the mass of a non-volatile solute (molar mass  $40 \mathrm{g \ mol^{-1}}$ ) which should be dissolved in 114g Octane to reduce its vapour pressure to  $80 \ \%$  .



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7. Vapour pressure of of water at 293K is 17.535 mm Hg.

Calculate the vapour pressure of the solution at 293K

when 25g of glucose is dissolved in 450g of water?



**8.** If the osmotic pressure of glucose solution is 1.52 bar at 300 K. What would be its concentration if R = 0.083L bar  $mol^{-1}K^{-1}$ ?



**9.** An aqueous solution of  $2\,\%$  non volatile solute exerts a pressure of 1.004 bar at the normal boiling point of the solvent. What is the molecular mass of the solute?



**10.** Calculate the mole fraction of ethylene glycol  $(C_2H_6O_2)$  in a solution containing  $20\,\%$  of  $C_2H_6O_2$  by mass.



**11.** Calculate molality of 2.5 of ethanoic acid  $(CH_3COOH)$  in 75g of benzene.



**12.** Calculate the molarity of a solution containing 5g of NaOH in 500 mL solution.



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# Electrochemistry Chemical Kinetics Electrochemistry Very Short Answer Type Questions

**1.** What is Nernst equation ? Write the equation for an electrode with electrode reaction

$$M^{n+}(aq) + 
eq^- \Leftrightarrow M(s).$$



2. How is Gibbs energy (G) related to the cell emf (E) mathematically ?



**3.** State Kohlrausch's law of independent magration of ions.



4. State and explain Faraday's laws of electrolysis .



5. State Faraday's seconed law of electroystis.



**6.** Give the products obtained at the platinum electrodes (cathode and anode) when aqueous solution of  $K_2SO_4$  is electrolysed.



7. What is a primary battery? Give one example.



8. What is metallie corrosion? Give one example.



# Electrochemistry Chemical Kinetics Electrochemistry Short Answer Type Questions

**1.** What are galvanic cells? Explain the working of a galvanic cell with a neat sketch taking Denicell cell as example.



**2.** State and explain Kohlrausch's law of indendent migration of ions.



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3. State and explain Faraday's laws of electrolysis.



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**4.** What are primary and secondary batteries ? Give one example for each.



**5.** Give the applications of Kohlracsch's law of independent migration of ions.



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**6.** Give a detailed account of the Collision theory of reaction rates of biomolecular reaction.



**7.** What is "molecularity" of a reaction ? How is it different from the 'order' of a reaction? Name one bimolecular and one trimolecular gaseous reactions.



**8.** Define order of a reaction. Illustrate your answer with an example.



**9.** Define molecularity of a reaction, Illustrate with an example.



**10.** What are pseudo first order reactions? Give one example.



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**11.** Derive an integrated rate equatin for a first order reaction.



**12.** What is Arrhenius equation? Derive an equation which describes the effect of rise of temperature (T) on the rate constant (k) of a reaction.



**13.** Discuss the effect of catalyst on the kinetics of a chemical reaction with a suitable diagram.



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**14.** Explain the terms with suitable exapmples.

Average rate of a reaction



**15.** Explain the terms with suitable exapmples.

Slow and fast reactions



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**16.** Explain the terms with suitable exapmples.

Order of a reaction



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17. Explain the terms with suitable exapmples.

Molecularity of a reaction



18. Explain the terms with suitable exapmples.

Activation energy of reaction.



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### **Chemical Kinetics Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. What is rate law? Illustrate with an example.



**2.** Define order of a reaction. Illustrate your answer with an example.



**3.** Define molecularity of a reaction, Illustrate with an example.



4. Give two examples for zero order reaction.



**5.** Give the units of rate constants for Zero, first order and second order reactions.



**6.** Give two examples for gaseous first order reactions.



**7.** What are pseudo first order reactions? Give one example.



**8.** By how many times the rate constant inhereases for a rise of reaction temperature by  $10^{\circ}\,C$  ?



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**9.** What is the effect of temperature on the rate constant?



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**Surface Chemistry Short Answer Type Questions** 

**1.** Give the order of coagulating power of  $Cl, SO_4^{2-}, PO_4^{3-}$  in the coagulation of positive sols.



**2.** Amongst  $Na^+, Ba^{2+}, Al^{3+}$ , which coagulates negative sol readily and why ?



3. What is an emulsion? Give two examples.



**4.** How emulsions are classified ? Give one example for each type of emulsion.



5. State Hardy-Schulze rule.



**6.** What are different types of adsorption ? Give any four differences between characteristics of these different types.



**7.** How can the constants k and n of the Freundlich adsorption equation be calculated ?



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**8.** What is catalysis? How is catalysis classified? Give two examples for each type of catalysis.



9. Name any six enzyme catalysed reaction.



10. Explain Tyndall effect and Brownian movement.



**11.** What are lyophilic and lyophobic sols ? Give one example for each type.



**12.** Describe Bredig's arc method of preparation of colloids with a neat diagram.



**13.** Define Gold Number.



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**14.** Explain Zone refining.



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**15.** How is alumina separated from silica in the bauxite ore associated with silica? Give equations?



**16.** Give examples to differentiate roasting and calcination.



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**17.** Explain the purification of sulphide ore by Froth Floatation Method.



**18.** Outline the principles of refining of metals by the following methods.

zone refining

**19.** Outline the principles of refining of metals by the following methods.

Electrolytic refining



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**20.** Outline the principles of refining of metals by the following methods.

Poling



**21.** Outline the principles of refining of metals by the following methods.

(a)Zone refining (b) Electrolytic refining (c) poling (d) Vapour phase refining.



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**22.** Which of the following reagent is used in the extraction of Aluminium form bauxite?



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23. Explain the extraction of Zinc form Zinc blende.

**24.** Write any two ores with formulae of the following metal:

Aluminium



**25.** Write any two ores with formulae of the following metal:

Zinc



**26.** Write the names and formulae of any two ores of iron



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**27.** Write any two ores with formulae of the following metal:

Copper



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General Principles Of Metallurgy Very Short Answer Type Questions 1. Explain "Poling".

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2. State the role of silica in the metallurgy of copper.



**3.** What is the role of cryolite in the metallurgy of aluminium?



<b>4.</b> Give the composition of the Brass.
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<b>5.</b> Give the composition of the Bronze.
Watch Video Solution
<b>6.</b> Give the composition of the German silver.
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<b>7.</b> Explain the terms gangue and slag.



**8.** Write any two ores with formulae of the following metal:

Aluminium



**9.** Write any two ores with formulae of the following metal:

Zinc



10. Write any two ores with formulae of the following metal:Zinc

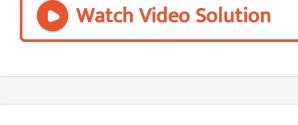


**11.** Write any two ores with formulae of the following metal:

Copper



**12.** What is matte? Give its Composition.



13. What is blister copper? Why is it so called?



**14.** Explain magnetic separation of impurities from an ore.



15. What is flux? Give an example.



## P Block Elements Very Short Answer Type Questions

**1.** Nitrogen exists as diatomic molecule and phosphorus as  $P_4$  - Why ?



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2. Nitrogen molecule is highly stable - Why?



**3.** Write the difference between the properties of white phosphorus and red phosphorus.



**4.**  $PH_3$  is a weaker base than  $NH_3$  - Explain.



**5.** What happens when white phosphorus is heated with conc. NaOH solution in an inert atmosphere of  $CO_2$ ?



6. Hydrogen bond is



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**7.** Ammonia is a good complexing agent - Explain with an example.



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**8.** A mixture of  ${\rm Ca_3P_2}$  and  ${\rm CaC_2}$  is used in making Holme's signal - Explain.



**9.** Which chemical compound is formed in the brown ring test of nitrate ions ?



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**10.** NO is paramagnetic in gaseous state but diamagnetic in liquid and solid states - Why?



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**11.** Write the oxidation states of phosphorus in solid  $PCl_5$ .



**12.**  $H_3\mathrm{PO}_3$  is diprotic while  $H_3\mathrm{PO}_2$  is monoprotic - Why?



**13.** Bond angle in  $\mathrm{PH_4}^{+}$  is higher than that in  $\mathrm{PH_3}.$ 

Why?





15. What is tailing of mercury?



**16.** Write the reactions of  $F_2$  and  $Cl_2$  with water.



**17.** Explain the reactions of  $Cl_2$  with NaOH.



**18.** What happens when  $Cl_2$  reacts with dry slaked lime ?



**19.** Chlorine acts as an oxidizing agent - explain with two examples.



20. How is chlorine manufactured by Deacon's method

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?

**21.** Explain the structure of  $ClF_3$ .



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**22.** Give the oxidation states of halogens in the following:

 $Cl_2O$ 



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**23.** Give the oxidation states of halogens in the following:

 $ClO_2^-$ 



**24.** Give the oxidation states of halogens in the following:

 $KBrO_3$ 



**25.** Give the oxidation states of halogens in the following:

 $NaClO_4$ 



26. Iodine is more soluble in KI than in water - Explain. **Watch Video Solution** 27. List out the uses of Neon. **Watch Video Solution** 28. Write the uses of ozone. **Watch Video Solution** 

**29.** In modern diving apparatus, a mixture of He and  $O_2$  is used - Why?



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**30.** Scandium is a transition element. But Zinc is not. Why?



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**31.** Why  $Zn^{2+}$  is diamagnetic whereas  $Mn^{2+}$  is paramagnetic?



**32.** Write 'spin only' formula to calculate the magnetic moment of transition metal ions.



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**33.** Calculate the 'spin only' magnetic moment of  $Fe_{aq}^{2\,+}$  ion.



**34.** Aqueous  $Cu^{2+}$  ions are blue in colour, where as Aqueous  $Zn^{2+}$  ions are colourless. Why ?



**35.** Give two reactions in which transition metals or their compounds acts as catalysts.



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**36.** What is an alloy? Give example.



**Watch Video Solution** 

**37.** What is lanthanoid contraction? What are the consequences of lanthanoid contraction?



**38.** What is Misch metal ? Given its composition and use.



**39.** What is a ligand?



40. What is an ambidentatc ligand? Give example.



**41.**  $CuSO_4.5H_2O$  is blue in colour where as anhydrous  $CuSO_4$  is colourless. Why?



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## P Block Elements Long Answer Type Questions

**1.** How is ammonia manufactured by Haber's process ? Explain the reactions of ammonia with

 $AgCl_{(s)}$ 



**2.** How is ozone prepared from oxygen ? Explain its reaction with.

 $C_2H_4$ 



**3.** How is ozone prepared from oxygen ? Explain its reaction with

ΚI



**4.** How is ozone prepared from oxygen ? Explain its reaction with

Hg



**5.** How is ozone prepared from oxygen ? Explain its reaction with

PbS.



**6.** How is ozone prepared from oxygen ? Explain its reaction with

Hg



**7.** How is ozone prepared from oxygen ? Explain its reaction with.

 $C_2H_2$ 



**8.** How is chlorine obtained in the laboratory ? How does it react with the following ? cold dil. NaOH



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**9.** How is chlorine prepared in the laboratory? How does it react with the following? hot, conc. NaOH



**10.** How is chlorine prepared by electrolytic method ?

Explain its reaction with

 $NH_3$  under different conditions.



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**11.** Which substance is produced by the action of chlorine on dry slaked lime ?



**12.** How can you prepare  $Cl_2$  from HCl and HCl from  $Cl_2$  ? Write the reactions.



**13.** How are  $XeF_2$  and  $XeF_4$  prepared ? Give their structures.



**14.** Explain the structures of

 $XeF_6$ 



**15.** How is chlorine obtained in the laboratory? How does it react with the following?



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**17.** Write the equation for reaction of ozone with benzene.what will form?



**Watch Video Solution** 

**18.** Write the equations for reactions of chlorine with the following.

 $Na_2S_2O_3$ 



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**19.** How is chlorine prepared in the laboratory? How does it react with the following?



**20.** How is  $XeOF_4$  prepared ? Describe its molecular shape.



**21.** Explain in detail the manufacture of sulphuric acid by contact process.



**22.** Explain the structure of  $XeO_3$ .



**23.** How is nitric acid manufactured by Ostwald's process?



**24.** How is nitric acid manufactured by Ostwald's process? How does it react with the following?

Zn



25. How is nitric acid manufactured by Ostwald's process? How does it react with the following?



 $S_8$ 

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26. How is nitric acid manufactured by Ostwald's process? How does it react with the following?  $P_4$ 



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D And F Block Elements Coordination Compounds Short **Answer Type Questions** 

1. Write the nitration reaction of aniline?



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**2.** What is lanthanoid contraction? What are the consequences of lanthanoid contraction?



**Watch Video Solution** 

**3.** Using IUPAC norms write the formulas for the Tetrahydroxozincate (II)



**4.** Using IUPAC norms write the formulas for the Hexaamminecobalt (III) sulphate



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**5.** Using IUPAC norms write the formulas for the Potassium tetrachloropalladate (II)



**Watch Video Solution** 

**6.** Write the formulas for the follow co-ordination compounds

Potassium trioxalatoaluminate (III)



**7.** Using IUPAC norms write the systematic names of the  $\left[Co(NH_3)_6
ight]Cl_3$ 



**8.** Using IUPAC norms write the systematic names of the  $\left[Pt(NH_3)_2Cl(NH_2CH_3)\right]Cl$ 



**9.** Using IUPAC norms write the systematic names of the  $\left[Ti(H_2O)_6
ight]^{3+}$ 



**10.** Using IUPAC norms, write the systematic names of the  $\left[NiCl_4
ight]^{-2}$ 



**11.** Using IUPAC norms, write the systematic names of the  $\left\lceil Fe(CN)_6 
ight
ceil^{-4}$ 



12. Using IUPAC norms, write the systematic names of the  $\left[NiCl_4
ight]^{-2}$ 



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**13.** What do you understand about geometrical isomerism? Explain the geometrical isomers of 2 butene.



14. Calculate the magnetic moment of a divalent ion in aqueous solution if its atomic number is 25



**15.** Write the characteristic properties of transition elements.



**16.** What is meant by chelate effect? Give example.



17. Explain different types of co-factors.



# Polymers Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. What is Ziegler-Natta catalyst?



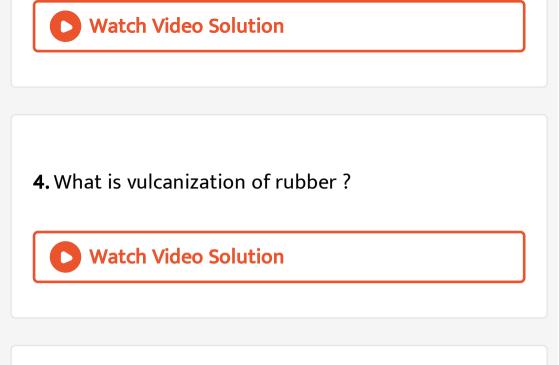
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**2.** What are the repeating monomeric units of Nylon 6 and Nylon 6,6?



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**3.** What is PDI (Poly Dispersity Index )?



**5.** What is biodegradable polymer? Give one example of a biodegradable polyesster?



6. What is PHBV? How is it useful to man?



7. What are anomers? **Watch Video Solution** 8. What do you mean by essential amino acids? Give two examples for non essential amino acids? **Watch Video Solution** 

**9.** What is zwitter ion? Give an example.

**10.** Why are vitamin A and vitamin C essential to us? Give their important sources.



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## **Polymers Short Answer Type Questions**

**1.** Write the name and structure of the monomers used for getting the following polymer Polyvinyl chloride



2. Write the name and structure of the monomers used for getting the following polymer

Teflon



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3. Write the name and structure of the monomers used for getting the following polymer

Bakelite



**4.** Write the name and structure of the monomers used for getting the following polymer

Polystyrene



5. The monomers of Buna -S rubber are



6. Write the structure of the following polymer.

Buna-N



**7.** Which of the following organic compounds polymerizes to form the polyster Dacron?



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**8.** Write the name and structure of the monomers of the following polymer.

Neoprene



**9.** what are the different types of molecular masses of polymers.



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**10.** write the differences between natural polymer and synthetic polymer?



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11. Which organs produce protien hormones?



**12.** Explain the classification of polymers based on the mode of polymerization and natural of molecular forces.



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#### **Biomolecules Short Answer Type Questions**

- 1. What are Hormones? Give one example for each.
- i) Steroid Hormones
- ii) Polypeptide Hormones
- iii) Amino Acid derivatives.



**2.** What are hormones? how many types of hormones are there?



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- **3.** What are Hormones ? Give one example for each.
- i) Steroid Hormones
- ii) Polypeptide Hormones
- iii) Amino Acid derivatives.



**4.** Give the sources of the following vitamin and name the diseases caused by their deficiency (a) A (b) D (c) E and (d) K



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**5.** Give the sources of the following vitamin and name the diseases caused by their deficiency (a) A (b) D (c) E and (d) K



**6.** Give the sources of the following vitamin and name the diseases caused by their deficiency (a) A (b) D (c) E and (d) K



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**7.** Give the sources of the following vitamin and name the diseases caused by their deficiency (a) A (b) D (c) E and (d) K



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**8.** Explain the denaturation of proteins.



9. Write notes on vitamins.



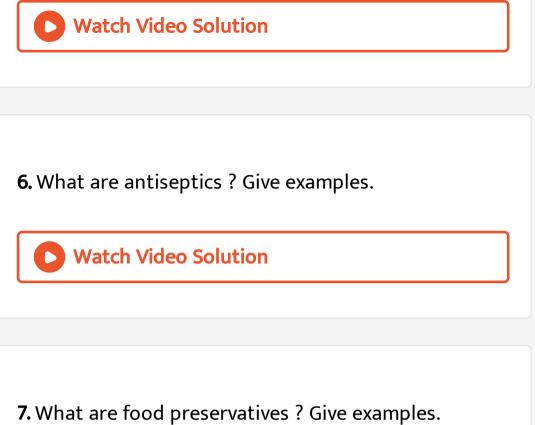
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Chemistry In Everyday Life Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. What are antacids? Give example.



2. What are antihistamines? Give example.
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3. What are tranquillizers? Give example.
Watch Video Solution
<b>4.</b> What are analgesics? How are they classified?
Watch Video Solution
5. What are antibiotics. Give examples.





8. What is tincture of iodine? What is its use?



**9.** What are artificail sweerening agents? Give example.

**10.** What is the difference between a soap and a syntheic detergent?



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Chemistry In Everyday Life Short Answer Type Questions

1. What are analgesics? How are they classified?



2. Write notes on antispeptics and sisinfectants.

**3.** What are broad spectrum and narrow spectrum antibiotics? Give one example for each .



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**4.** What are food preservatives? Give examples.



5. What are antimicrobials?



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# Organic Chemistry Very Short Answer Type Questions

**1.** What is the stereochemical result of  $S_N^1$  and  $S_N^2$  reactions ?



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2. What are Enantiomers?



**3.** What is Tollens reagent. explain its reaction with acetaldehyde?



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**4.** Which of the following compounds cannot be used as solvent in Friedel-Crafts reaction?



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**5.** Which product of the following reactions falis to give carbyl amine test?

**6.** Arrange the following in the decreasing order of basic strength

$$\mathsf{NH}_1 = \mathsf{II} \mathsf{NH}_2 = \mathsf{III} \mathsf{III} \mathsf{NH}_2 = \mathsf{III} \mathsf{III} \mathsf{NH}_2 = \mathsf{IV} \mathsf{$$



## **Organic Chemistry Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Explain Wurtz - Fitting reaction



2. Explain Wurtz - Fitting reaction
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3. Explain Fittig reaction .
Watch Video Solution
<b>4.</b> Explain Wurtz reaction with one example.
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**5.** Explain the Grignard reagents preparation and application with suitable example.



6. Define Racemic mixture



7. Define Retention of configuration



**8.** Define Enantiomers .



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**9.** Explain  $SN^1$  reaction



**Watch Video Solution** 

**10.** Give the equations for the preparation of phenol from Cumene.



**11.** Explain the acidic nature of phenols and compare with that of alcohols.



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12. Write the equations for the preparation of phenol using benzene, conc.  $H_2SO_4$  and NaOH.



**13.** With a suitable example write equations for the Kolbe's reaction.



**14.** With a suitable example write equations for the Reimer-Tiemann reaction.



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**15.** With a suitable example write equations for the Williamson's ether synthesis



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**16.** Write the reaction showing  $\alpha$ -halogenation of carboxylic acid and give its name .



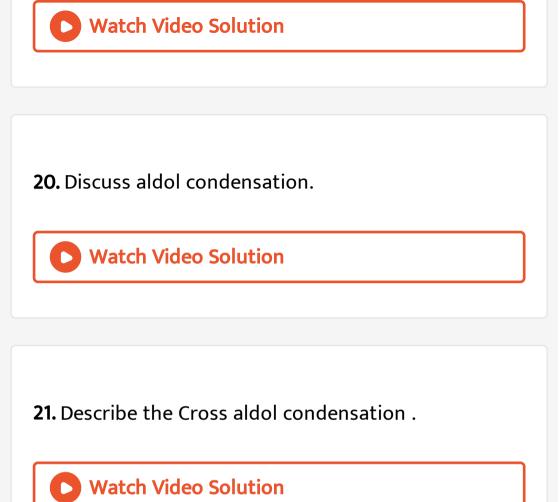
17. Write the mechanism of esterification.



**18.** What is Tollens reagent ? Explain its reaction with Aldehydes.



**19.** Write the equations of any aldehyde with Fehlings reagent.



**22.** Describe the Decarboxylation.

**23.** How do you distinguish the Propanal and propanone pairs of compound .



**24.** How do you distinguish acetophenone and benzophenone?



**25.** How do you distinguish the Phenol and benzoic acid pairs of compound .



**26.** How do you distinguish the Pentan-2-one and pentan-3-one pairs of compound .



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27. Describe the Acetylation .



**Watch Video Solution** 

28. Describe the Cannizaro reaction



29. Why aniline does not undergo Friedel - Crafts reaction?



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**30.** Arrange the following bases in decreasing order of  $pK_b$ values.

 $C_2H_5NH_2$ ,  $C_6H_5NHCH_3$ ,  $(C_2H_5)_2NH$  and  $C_6H_5NH_2$ 



**31.** Identify C in the following reaction :

$$C_2H_2 \stackrel{ ext{Chromic acid}}{\longrightarrow} A \stackrel{NH_3}{\longrightarrow} B \stackrel{\Delta}{\longrightarrow} C$$



32. Benzoic acid to benzaldehyde



**33.** Complete the following conversions : Aniline to Benzene



**34.** Compare the basicity of the following in gaseous and in a queous state and arrange them in increasing order of basicity.



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**35.** How do you prepare Ethyl cyanide and Ethyl isocyanide from a common alkylhalide?



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**36.** Write the equations showing the conversion of aniline diazoniumchloride to

a) chlorobenzene, b) Iodobenzene and c)
Bromobenzene



Bromobenzene



37. Write the equations showing the conversion of aniline diazoniumchloride toa) chlorobenzene, b) Iodobenzene and c)



**38.** Write the equations showing the conversion of aniline diazoniumchloride to

a) chlorobenzene, b) Iodobenzene and Bromobenzene **Watch Video Solution 39.** Complete the following conversions: Aniline to tribromoaniline **Watch Video Solution 40.** Complete the following conversions : Aniline to Cyanobenzene **Watch Video Solution** 

**41.** Complete the following conversions : Aniline to Benzene



**42.** Complete the following conversions : Aniline to



**43.** Explain why the dipole moment of chlorobenzene is lower than that of cyclohexychloride .



44. How do you convert aniline to parabromo aniline.



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**45.** Write the chemical reaction of aniline with benzoyl chloride and write the name of the product obtained.



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**46.** Explain the following name reactions :

Sandmeyer reaction



**47.** Explain the following name reactions :

Gatterman reaction



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**48.** Write the isomers of the compound having molecular formula  $C_4H_9Br$  .



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Organic Chemistry Long Answer Type Questions

1. Explain Wurtz - Fitting reaction



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**2.** (A) : Aniline does not undergo Friedal-Crafts reaction

(R):  $-NH_2$  group of aniline reacts with  $AICI_3$ ,



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3. Williamson synthesis is an example of



**4.** Write the equations involved in the following reactions:

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



**5.** Name reactions :

Carbylamine reaction.



6. Diazotisation means the conversion of



**7.** Describe the Cannizaro reaction



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**8.** Aldol condensation product of the aldehyde Hexan-

1,6-dial



**Watch Video Solution** 

9. What is Sand Meyer reaction?



**10.** Explain the acidic nature of phenols and compare with that of alcohols.



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**11.** With a suitable example write equations for the Kolbe's reaction.

