

Date Planned ://	Daily Tutorial Sheet-3	Expected Duration : 30 Min
Actual Date of Attempt ://	Level-1	Exact Duration :

- 31. Phenol is heated with a solution of mixture of KBr and  $KBrO_3$  in presence of HCl. The major product obtained in the above reaction is:
  - (A) 2-Bromophenol

**(B)** 3-Bromophenol

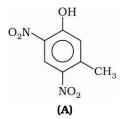
(C) 4-Bromophenol

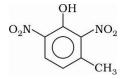
- **(D)** 2, 4, 6-Tribromophenol
- **32.** To distinguish between salicylic acid and phenol one can use :
  - (A) NaHCO<sub>3</sub> solution

**(B)** 5% NaOH solution

(C) neutral FeCl<sub>3</sub>

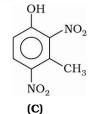
- **(D)** bromine water
- 33. In the reaction for dinitration Conc.  $HNO_3$  X. The major di-nitrated product X is :

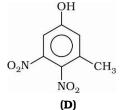




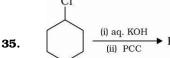
**(B)** 

OH





- 34. An organic compound 'X' with molecular formula,  $C_7H_8O$  is insoluble in aqueous  $NaHCO_3$  but dissolves in NaOH. When treated with bromine water, 'X' rapidly gives 'Y' with molecular formula  $C_7H_5OBr_3$ . The compounds 'X' and 'Y' respectively, are :
  - (A) Benzyl alcohol and 2, 4, 6-Tribromo-3-methoxybenzene
  - (B) Benzyl alcohol and 2, 4, 6-Tribromo-3-methylphenol
  - (C) *m*-cresol and 2, 4, 6-Tribromo-3-methylphenol
  - **(D)** Methoxybenzene and 2, 4, 6-Tribromo-3-methoxybenzene





(B)



(C)



(D)

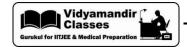


- **36.** Which of the following compound would not evolve  $CO_2$  when treated with NaHCO $_3$  solution?
  - (A) Salicylic acid

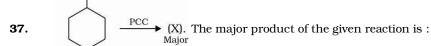
(B) Phenol

(C) Benzoic acid

(D) 4-Nitrobenzoic acid



OH



(A) OH OH CH<sub>3</sub>C









- **38.** Phenol is more acidic than alcohol because :
  - (A) phenol is more soluble in polar solvents (B)

alcohol does not loose hydrogen atom phenoxide ion doesn't exhibit resonance

- **39.** When benzene sulphonic acid and p-nitrophenol are treated with NaHCO $_3$ , the gases released respectively are:
  - (A)  $SO_2$ ,  $NO_2$

(C)

- (B)  $SO_2$ , NO
- (C)  $SO_2, CO_2$
- (**D**)  $CO_2$ ,  $CO_2$
- **40.** Which one of the following compounds will not react with CH<sub>3</sub>MgBr?

phenoxide ion is stabilised by resonance (D)

- (A) Ethylacetate
- **(B)** Acetone
- (C) Dimethylether (D)
- (D) Ethanol
- 41. The boiling point of ethanol (molecular weight = 46) is  $78^{\circ}$ C, what can be the boiling point of diethyl ether? (Molecular weight = 74)
  - **(A)** 100°C
- **(B)** 78°C
- **(C)** 86°C
- **(D)** 34°C
- **42.** The products obtained when Benzyl phenyl ether is heated with HI in the mole ratio 1:1 are:
  - 1. Phenol
- **2.** Benzyl alcohol **3.**
- Benzyl iodide
- 4. Iodobenzene

- The correct choice is:
- **(B)** 3 and 4 only
- (C) 1 and 4 only
- **(D)** 2 and 4 only

43.  $OH + CH_2I_2 + NaOH \longrightarrow OH$ 

1 and 3 only

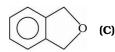
The product is:



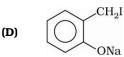
(A)



(B)



OCH<sub>3</sub>



- **44.** In Williamson's synthesis, ethoxy ethane is best prepared by :
  - (A) passing ethanol over heated alumina at 350° C
  - **(B)** heating sodium ethoxide with ethyl bromide
  - (C) treating ethyl alcohol with excess of  $H_2SO_4$  at 430-440K
  - **(D)** heating ethanol with dry  $Ag_2O$
- **45.** Phenol undergoes electrophilic substitution more easily than benzene because :
  - (A) OH group exhibits +M effect and hence increase the electron density on the o- and p-positions
  - **(B)** Oxocation is more stable than the carbocation
  - (C) Both A and B
  - (D) -OH group exhibits acidic character