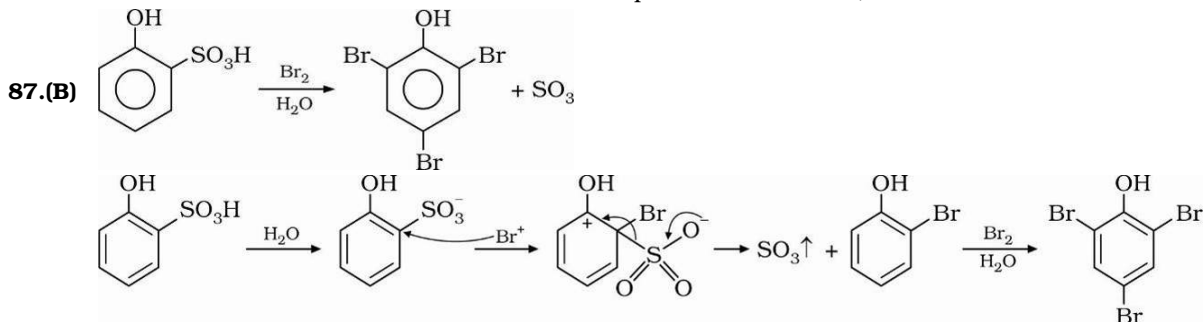


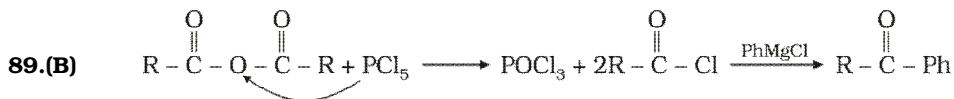
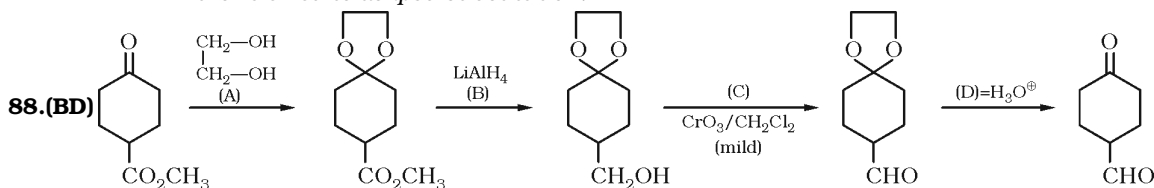
**Daily Tutorial Sheet-7**

**Level-2**

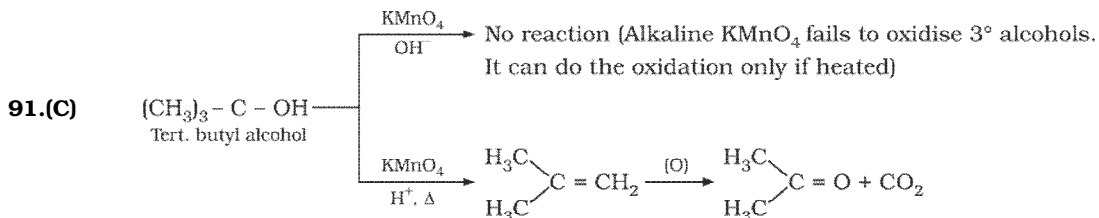
- 86.(A)** Rate of dehydration of alcohols  $\propto$  stability of initial carbocation formed after loosing  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  from protonated alcohol. (Number of  $\alpha$ -H atoms for H-effect)



- Same can be visualised for p-derivative.
- It is referred to as *ipso*-substitution.



- 90.(D)** Rate of esterification  $\propto \frac{1}{\text{steric hindrance}}$



**Note :** Usually 3° alcohols resist oxidation with normal oxidising agents ( $\text{CrO}_3$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{CrO}_4$  etc.), but strong oxidising agents such as alkaline or acidic  $\text{KMnO}_4$  or  $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$  in hot condition break them to alkenes first and then alkenes are oxidised to carbonyl compounds or acids.

If hot acidic  $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$  is used, it also oxidises ketones to acids :  $\text{CH}_3\text{COCH}_3 \xrightarrow{[\text{O}]} \text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$

- 92.(AD)** Refer notes

**93. (ABC)**

**94.(AB)**

Refer theory

