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## **MY YOUTUBE CHANNEL NAME- RAVI TEST PAPERS**

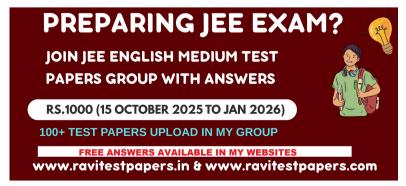
## JOIN MY PAID WHATSAPP GROUP 8056206308 FOR DPPS WITH ANSWERS

- Q1. Complete the following reaction equations:
  - $R C NH_2 \xrightarrow{\text{LiAlH}_4}$
  - (ii)  $C_6H_5N_2Cl + H_3PO_2 + H_2O \longrightarrow$ 
    - 3.  $C_6H_5NH_2 + Br_2$  (aq)  $\rightarrow$ .
- Q2. Write main product formed when:
  - 1. Methyl chloride is treated with Nal/ Acetone.
  - 2. 2,4,6-trinitrochlorobenzene is subjected to hydrolysis.
  - 3. n-Butyl chloride is treated with alcoholic KOH.
- Q3. How would you convert the following:
  - 1. Phenol to benzoquinone.
  - 2. Propanone to 2-methylpropan-2-ol.
  - 3. Propene to propan-2-ol.
- Q4. What happens when
  - 1.  $(CH_3)_3C O CH_3$  is treated with HI,
  - 2. Anisole is treated with CH<sub>3</sub>COCI/anhydrous AlCl<sub>3</sub>,
  - 3. Phenol is treated with  $Br_2/CS_2$ ?

Write chemical equations in support of your answer.

- Q5. Write the products formed when  $(CH_3)_3 C - CHO$  reacts with the following reagents:
  - 1. CH<sub>3</sub>COCH<sub>3</sub> in the presence of dilute NaOH.
  - 2. HCN.
  - 3. Conc. NaOH.
- Q6. Answer thefollowing:
  - 1. Haloalkanes easily dissolve in organic solvents, why?
  - 2. What is known as a racemic mixture? Give an example.
  - 3. Of the two bromoderivatives,  $C_6H_5CH(CH_3)Br$  and  $C_6H_5CH(C_6H_5)Br$ , which one ismore reactive in  $S_N1$ substitution reaction and why?
- 1. Out of  $(CH_3)_3C$ -Br and  $(CH_3)_3C$ -I, which one is more reactive towards  $S_N^1$  and why? Q7.
  - 2. Write the product formed when p-nitrochlorobenzene is heated with aqueous NaOH at 443K followed by acidification.
  - 3. Why dextro and laevo-rotatory isomers of Butan-2-ol are difficult to separate by fractional distillation?
- Name the reagents which are used in the following conversions: Q8.
  - 1. A primary alcohol to an aldehyde.
  - 2. Butan-2-one to butan-2-ol.
  - 3. Phenol to 2, 4, 6-tribromophenol.
- What happens when: Q9.
  - 1. Sodium phenoxide is treated with CH<sub>3</sub>Cl?
  - 2.  $CH_2 = CH CH_2 OH$  is oxidised by PCC?
  - 3. Phenol is treated with CH<sub>3</sub>COCl/anhydrous AlCl<sub>3</sub>?

Write chemical equations in support of your answer.



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- 1. Name the reagents and write the chemical equations for the preparation of the following compounds by Q10. Williamson's synthesis:
  - 1. Ethoxybenzene.

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3 Marks

- 2. 2-Methyl-2-methoxypropane.
- 2. Why do phenols not give the protonation reaction readily?
- **Q11.** Complete the following reactions:

3 Marks

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Br} & \xrightarrow{\text{Alc. KOH}} \text{(A)} & \xrightarrow{\text{HBr}} \text{(B)} \\ \\ \text{(A)} & \xrightarrow{\text{SOCl}_2} \text{(B)} & \xrightarrow{\text{Na/Ether}} \text{(C)} \\ \\ & & \text{NaOCH}_3 & \text{2-Methoxypropane} \end{array}$$

**Q12.** Giving an example for each describe the following reactions:

3 Marks

- 1. Hofmann's bromamide reaction.
- 2. Gatterman reaction.
- 3. A coupling reaction.
- Q13. Compound (A)  $(C_6H_{12}O_2)$  on reduction with LiAlH<sub>4</sub> gives two compounds (B) and (C). The compound (B) on oxidation with PCC gives compound (D) which upon treatment with dilute NaOH and subsequent heating gives compound (E). Compound (E) on catalytic hydrogenation gives compound (C). The compound (D) is oxidized further to give compound (F) which is found to be a monobasic acid (Molecular weight = 60). Identify the compounds (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F)

3 Marks

3 Marks

**Q14.** Write the mechanism of the following reaction:

$$ext{CH}_3 ext{CH}_2 ext{OH} \xrightarrow[443k]{ ext{H}^+} ext{CH}_2 = ext{CH}_2$$

Write the main product in each of the following reactions:

(i) 
$$CH_3 - CH_2 - CH = CH_2 \xrightarrow{a) B_2 H_6} DH_2 O_2 / OH^-$$

(ii) OH

(ii) a) aq. NaOH

(iv) CO<sub>2</sub> H<sup>+</sup>

12<sup>TH</sup> CBSE 76 CHAPTERWISE SAMPLE PAPERS (PHY CHEM MAT)

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- **Q15.** Write the structures of main products when benzene diazonium chloride reacts with the following reagents:
- 3 Marks

- 1. CuCN
- 2. CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OH
- 3. KI
- **Q16.** How do you convert the following:

3 Marks

- Phenol to picric acid
  - 2. Propanone to 2-Methylpropan-2-ol
  - 3. Phenol to anisole
  - 4. Propene to Propan-1-ol
- **Q17.** Although chlorine is an electron withdrawing group, yet it is ortho-, para-directing in electrophilic aromatic substitution reactions. Explain why it is so?

3 Marks

Q18. Write the IUPAC name of the compound

$$\mathrm{CH_3} - \mathrm{CH} - \mathrm{CH_2} - \mathrm{CHO}$$
  $|$   $\mathrm{NH_2}$ 

3 Marks

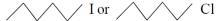
**Q19.** Answer the following questions:

3 Marks

- 1. What is meant by chirality of a compound? Give an example.
- 2. Which one of the following compounds is more easily hydrolyzed by KOH and why?

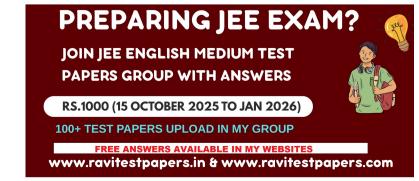
CH<sub>3</sub>CHClCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub> or CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>Cl.

3. Which one undergoes S<sub>N</sub>2 substitution reaction faster and why?



- **Q20.** What happens when:
  - 1. Phenol reacts with Conc. HNO<sub>3</sub>?
  - 2. Ethyl chloride reacts with NaOC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>?

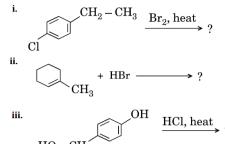
Write the chemical equations involved in the above reactions.



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**Q21.** Draw the structures of the major mono-halo product for each of the following reactions:

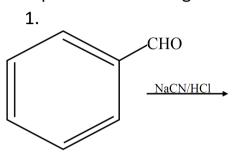
3 Marks



**Q22.** Predict the products of the following reactions:

(i)  $CH_3 - C = O$  (i)  $H_2N - NH_3$  (ii)  $KOH/Glycol, \Delta$ ?

- (ii)  $C_6H_5 CO CH_3 \xrightarrow{NaOH/I_2}$  ? + ?
- (iii)  $CH_3 COONa \xrightarrow{NaOH / CaO} ?$
- **Q23.** Complete the following reactions:



- 2.  $(C_6H_5CH_2)_2Cd + 2CH_3COCl \longrightarrow$
- 3.  $CH_3 CH COOH \xrightarrow{\text{(i) Br}_2/\text{Red P}_4}$

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3 Marks

3 Marks

3 Marks

**Q24.** Write structures of compounds A, B and C in each of the following reactions:

 $\text{1. } \mathrm{C_6H_5Br} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{Mg/dry\ ether}} \mathrm{A} \xrightarrow[(b)\ \mathrm{H_3O^+}]{} \mathrm{B} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{PC}l_5} \mathrm{C}$ 

 $\text{2. CH}_{3}\text{CN} \xrightarrow{(a) \text{SnC}l_{2}/\text{HC}l} \text{A} \xrightarrow{\text{dil.NaOH}} \text{B} \xrightarrow{\triangle} \text{C}$ 

**Q25.** 1. Write the mechanism of the following reaction:

 $2\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH} \xrightarrow{H^+} \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{-O-CH}_2\text{CH}_3$ 

2. Write the equation involved in the acetylation of Salicylic acid.

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