

Model Question Paper
Hydroxy Derivatives - Part V
12th Standard

Chemistry

Reg.No. :

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I. Answer all the questions.

II. Use blue pen only.

Time : 01:30:00 Hrs

Total Marks : 75

5 x 1 = 5

Part-A

- 1) The oxidising agent used for converting glycerol into oxalic acid is
(a) dil. HNO_3 (b) bismuth nitrate (c) acidified permanganate (d) $\text{FeSO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2$
- 2) Dynamite is prepared from
(a) glycol (b) glycerol (c) benzyl alcohol (d) phenol
- 3) Salicylaldehyde is formed by the action of CHCl_3 and NaOH with
(a) toluene (b) benzaldehyde (c) phenol (d) aniline
- 4) Primary alcohols can be prepared by treating grignard reagent with
(a) acetaldehyde (b) formaldehyde (c) acetone (d) ethyl alcohol
- 5) Phenolphthalein is prepared from
(a) Phenol+phthalic acid (b) Phenol+con. H_2SO_4 (c) Phenol+phthalic anhydride (d) Phenol+HCHO

Part-B

- 6) How do alcohols differ from inorganic hydroxides?
- 7) Lower members of alcohols are soluble in water but higher members are not - Give reason
- 8) Give an example for intramolecular dehydration reaction
- 9) Tertiary butyl alcohol does not undergo dehydrogenation reaction on heating with copper at 573 K. Why?
- 10) What is Dow's process?

5 x 3 = 15

Part-C

- 11) How would you obtain (i) ethylene from glycol and (ii) glycol from ethylene?
- 12) Write different oxidation reactions of ethylene glycol with dilute nitric acid?
- 13) Give the various addition reactions by which dihydric alcohols are prepared.
- 14) Give the various nucleophilic substitution reactions by which dihydric alcohols are prepared.
- 15) Explain Lucas test
- 16) Distinguish between 1° , 2° and 3° alcohols by catalytic dehydrogenation?

6 x 5 = 30

Part-D

- 17) a) How will you distinguish between 1° , 2° and 3° alcohols by catalytic dehydrogenation?
b) Give the uses of (i) alcohol (ii) ethanol
- 18) a) Give the various methods of obtaining glycol from ethylene.
b) Write a note on dehydration reactions of glycol

2X10=20
