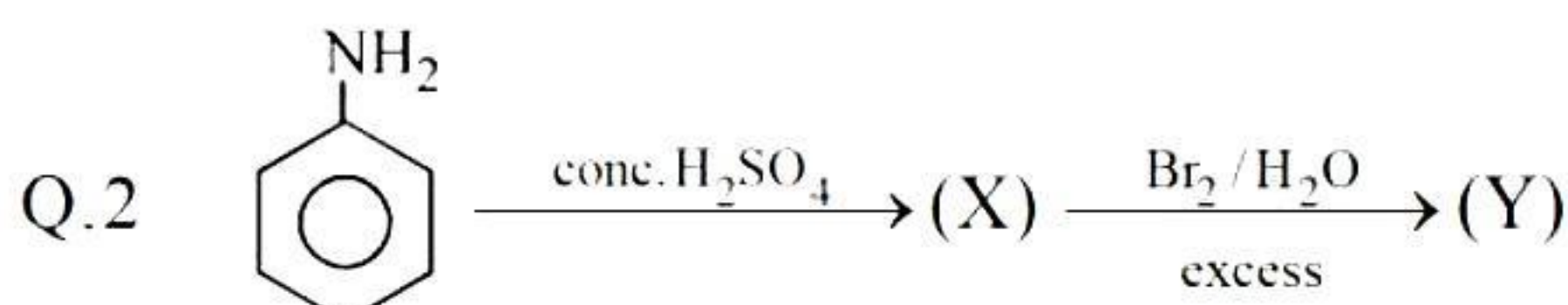

WORK SHEET - 08

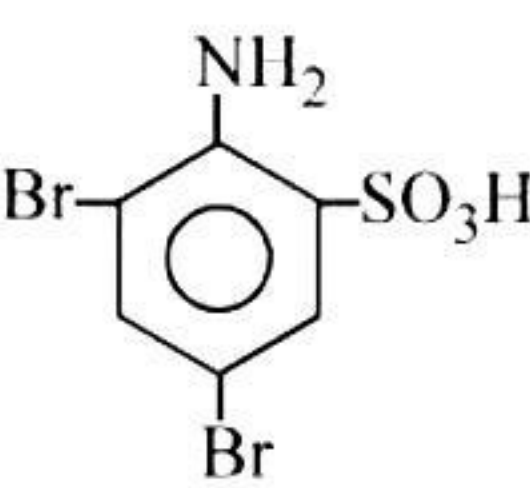
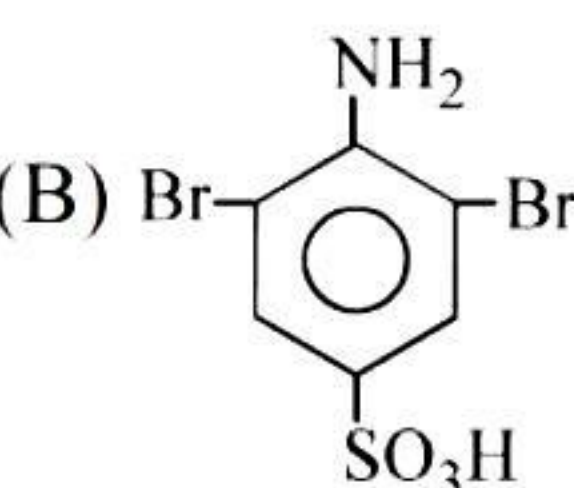
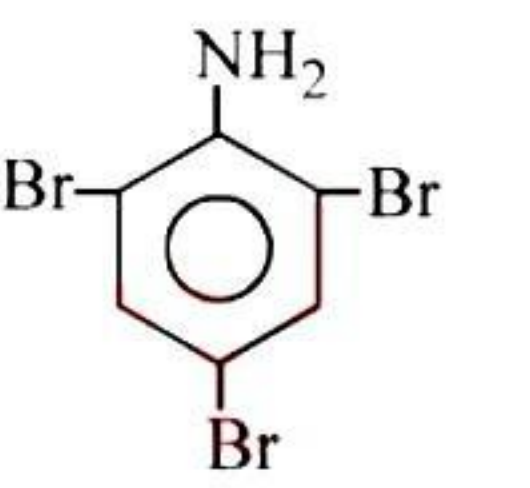
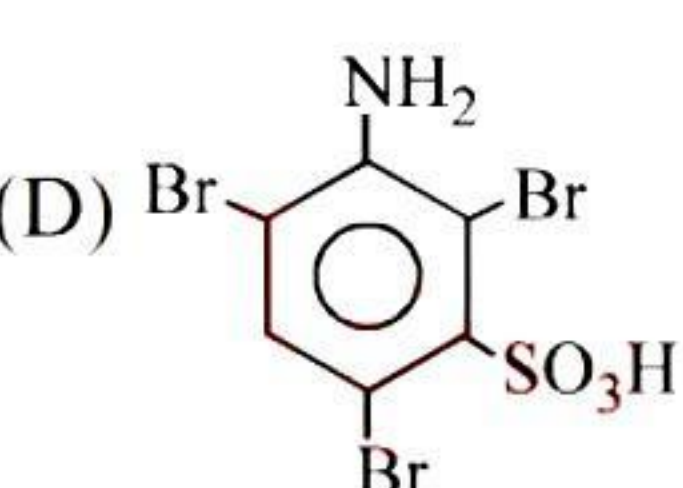
Single Correct

Q.1 What is the correct order of nitration of the following compounds?

- $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_3$ C_6H_6 C_6D_6 C_6T_6 $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Br}$ $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}^+\text{R}_3$ $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NMe}_2$
a b c d e f g
- (A) $g > a > b > c > d > e > f$ (B) $g > b > c > d > e > a > f$
(C) $g > a > b = c = d > e > f$ (D) $g > a > b > c = d > e > f$



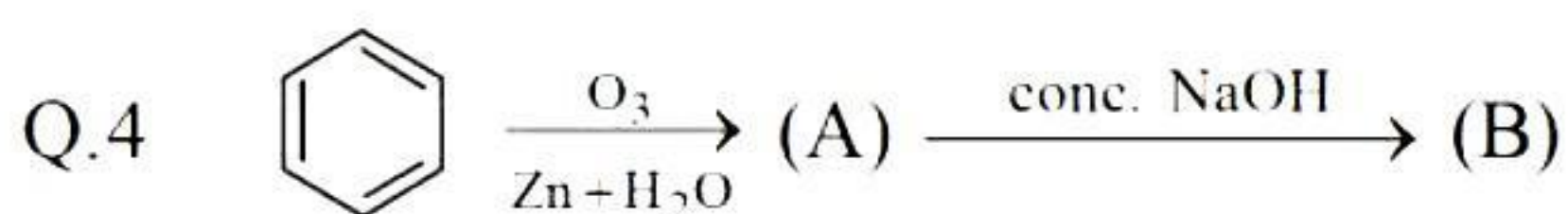
Product (Y) of above reaction is

- (A)  (B) 
- (C)  (D) 

Q.3 Ethyl benzene is treated with the reagent listed, in the order shown.

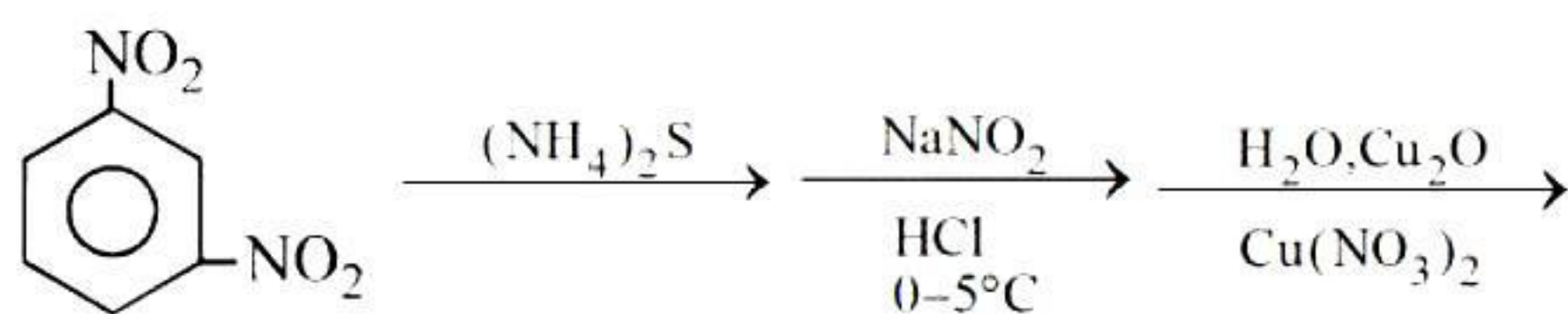
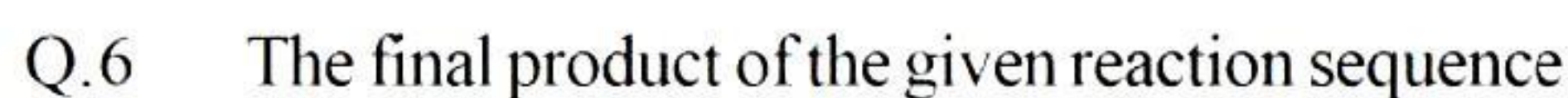
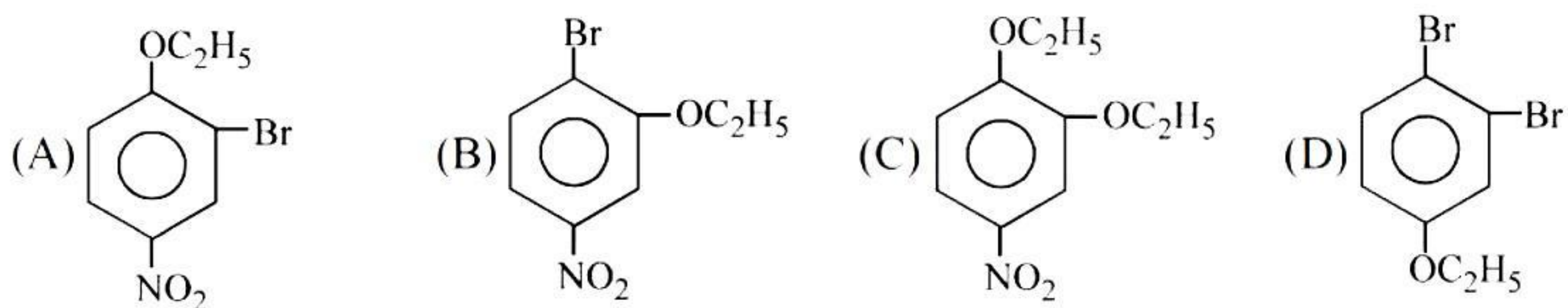
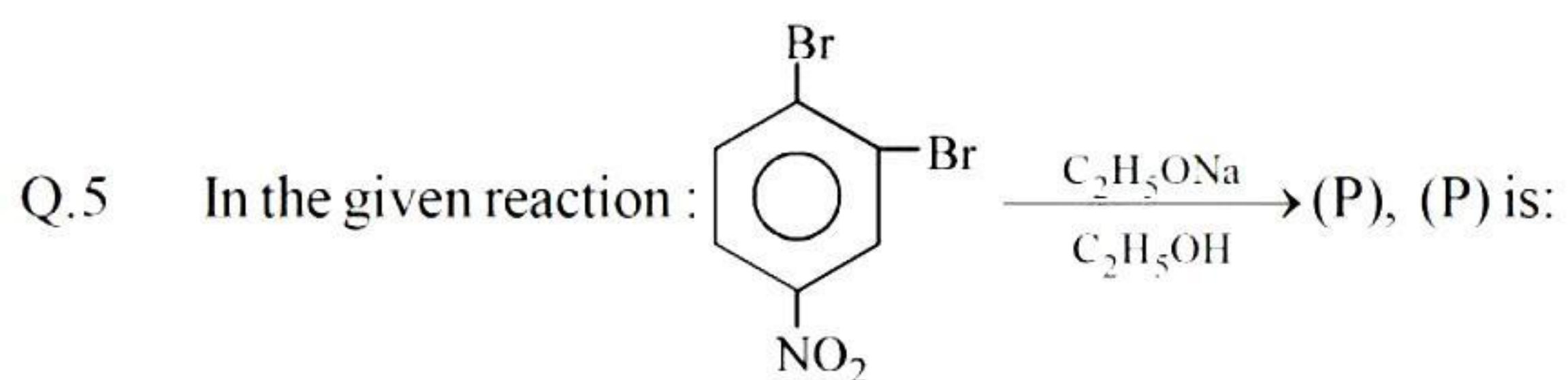
- (I) NBS, peroxide, heat (II) $\text{CH}_3\text{--CH}_2\text{O}^\ominus$ (III) B_2H_6 (IV) $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2, \text{HO}^\ominus$

- (A) $\text{Ph--CH}_2\text{--CH}_2\text{--OH}$ (B) $\text{Ph--}\underset{\text{Br}}{\text{CH}}\text{--CH}_2\text{--OH}$
- (C) $\text{Ph--}\underset{\text{OH}}{\text{CH}}\text{--CH}_3$ (D) $\text{Ph--}\underset{\text{OH}}{\text{CH}}\text{--CH}_2\text{Br}$

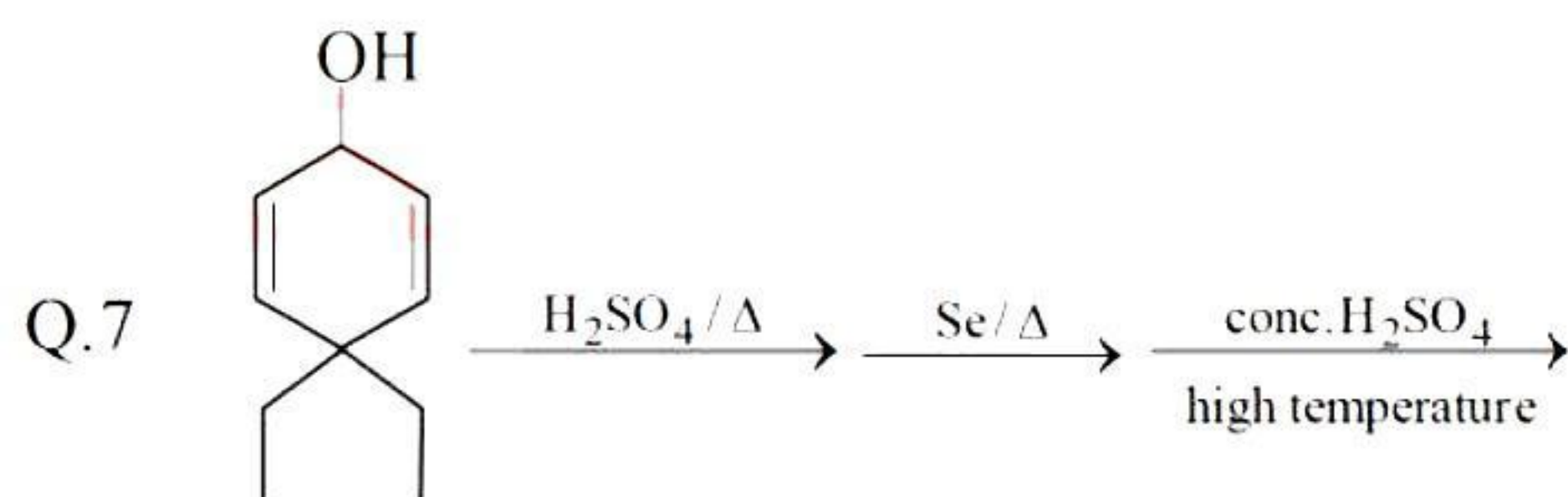
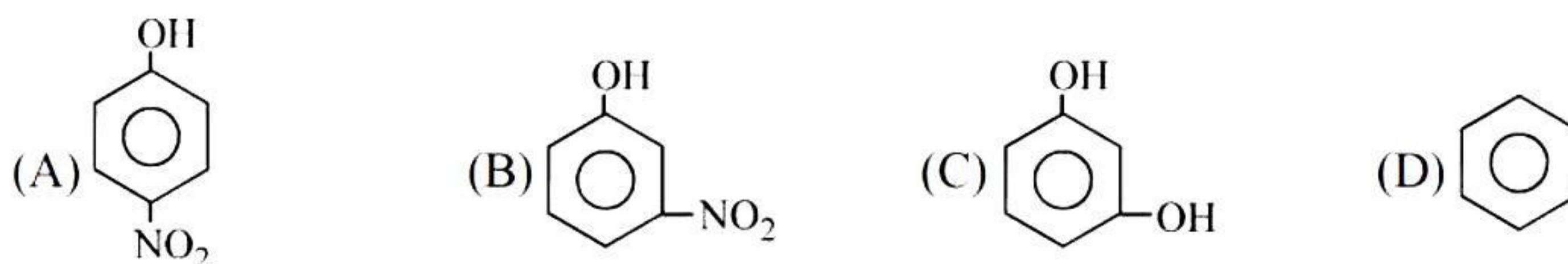


Product (B) is

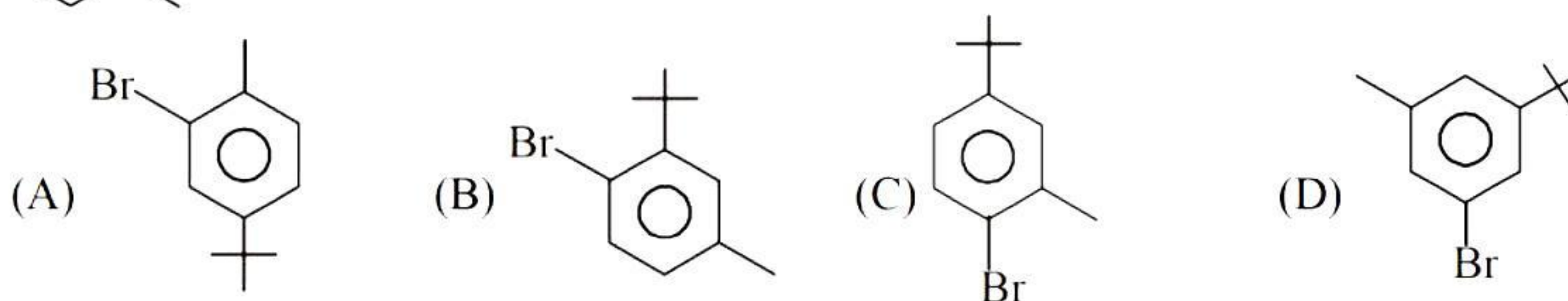
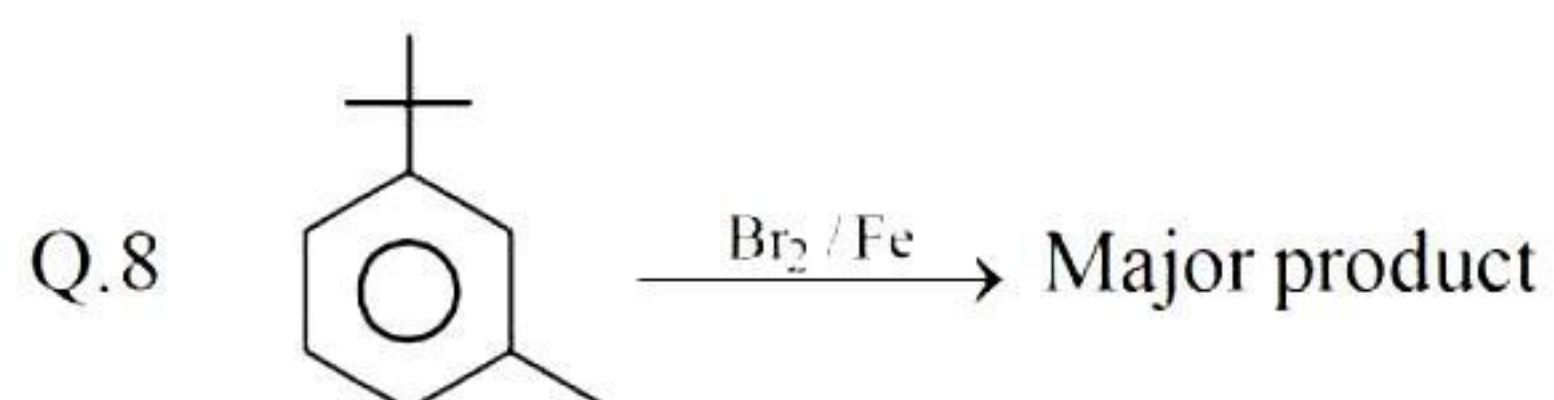
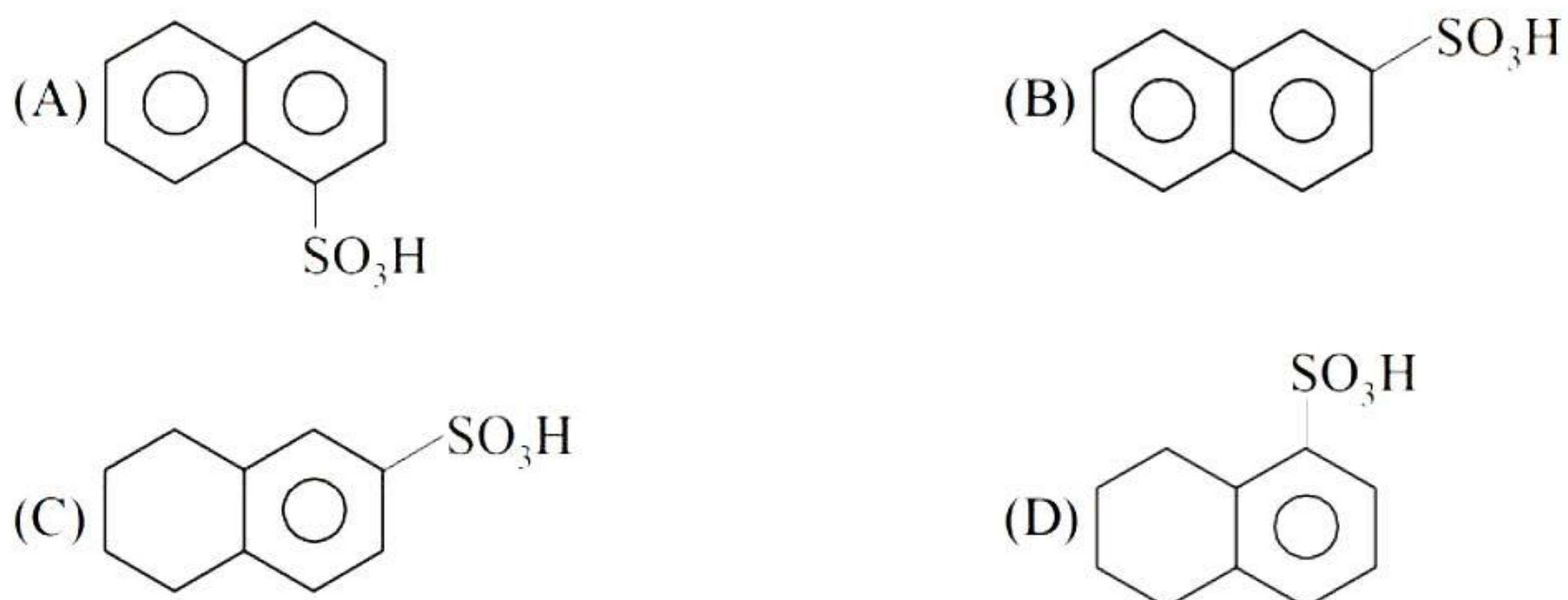
- (A) $\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_2\text{--OH} \\ | \\ \text{CH}_2\text{--OH} \end{array}$ (B) $\begin{array}{c} \text{CO}_2\text{Na}^\ominus \\ | \\ \text{CO}_2\text{Na}^\ominus \end{array}$
- (C) $\begin{array}{c} \text{COOH} \\ | \\ \text{CH}_2\text{--}\text{ONa}^\ominus \end{array}$ (D) $\begin{array}{c} \text{CO}_2\text{Na}^\ominus \\ | \\ \text{CH}_2\text{--OH} \end{array}$



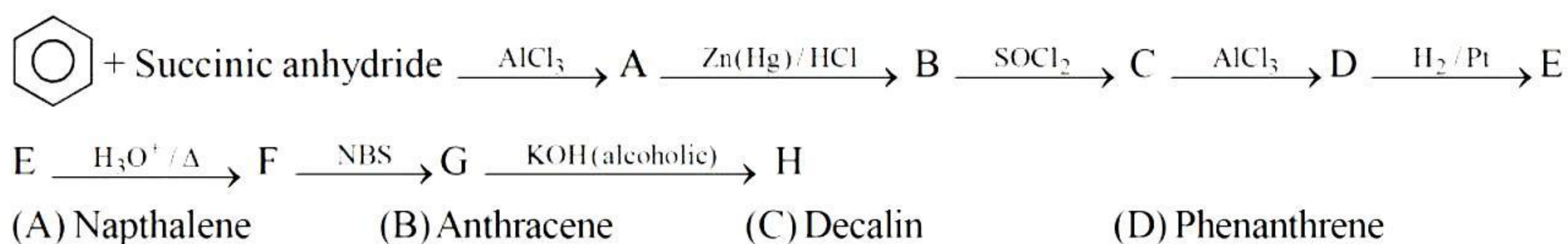
is:



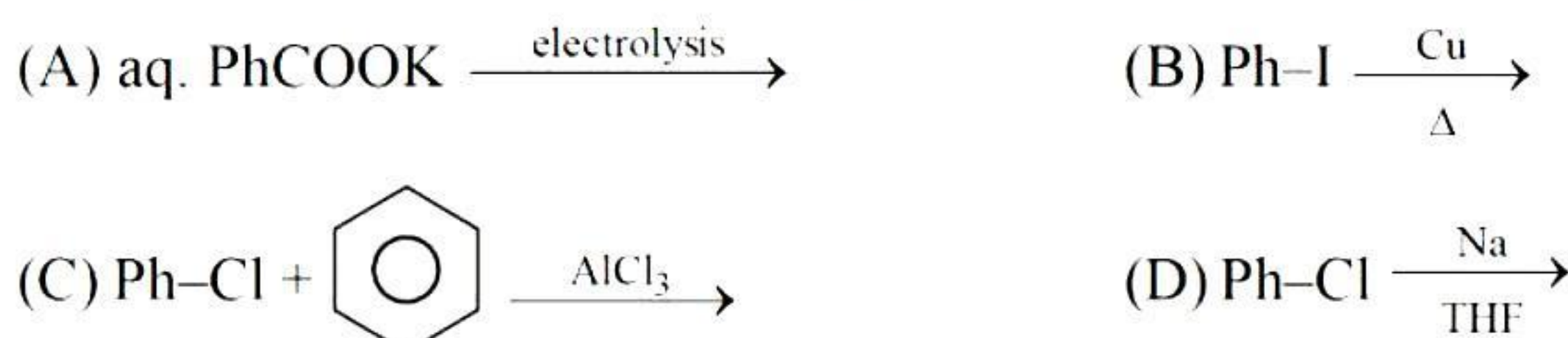
Final product is



Q.9 Identify the final end product in the following reaction sequence

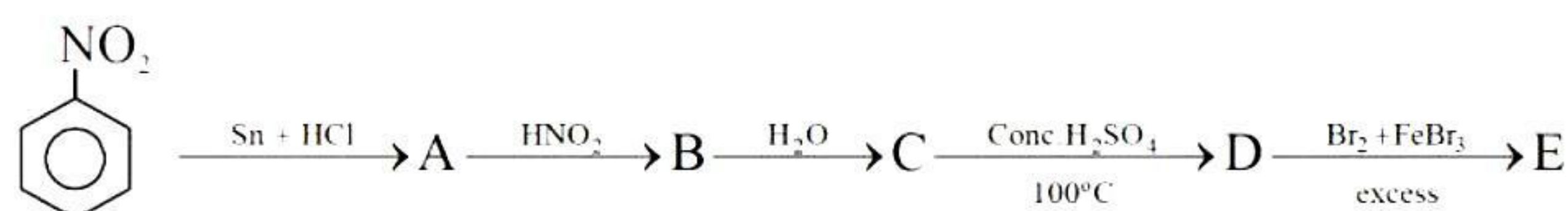


Q.10 Which one is not a good method to get Ph-Ph.



Comprehension :

Examine given sequence of reactions carefully :



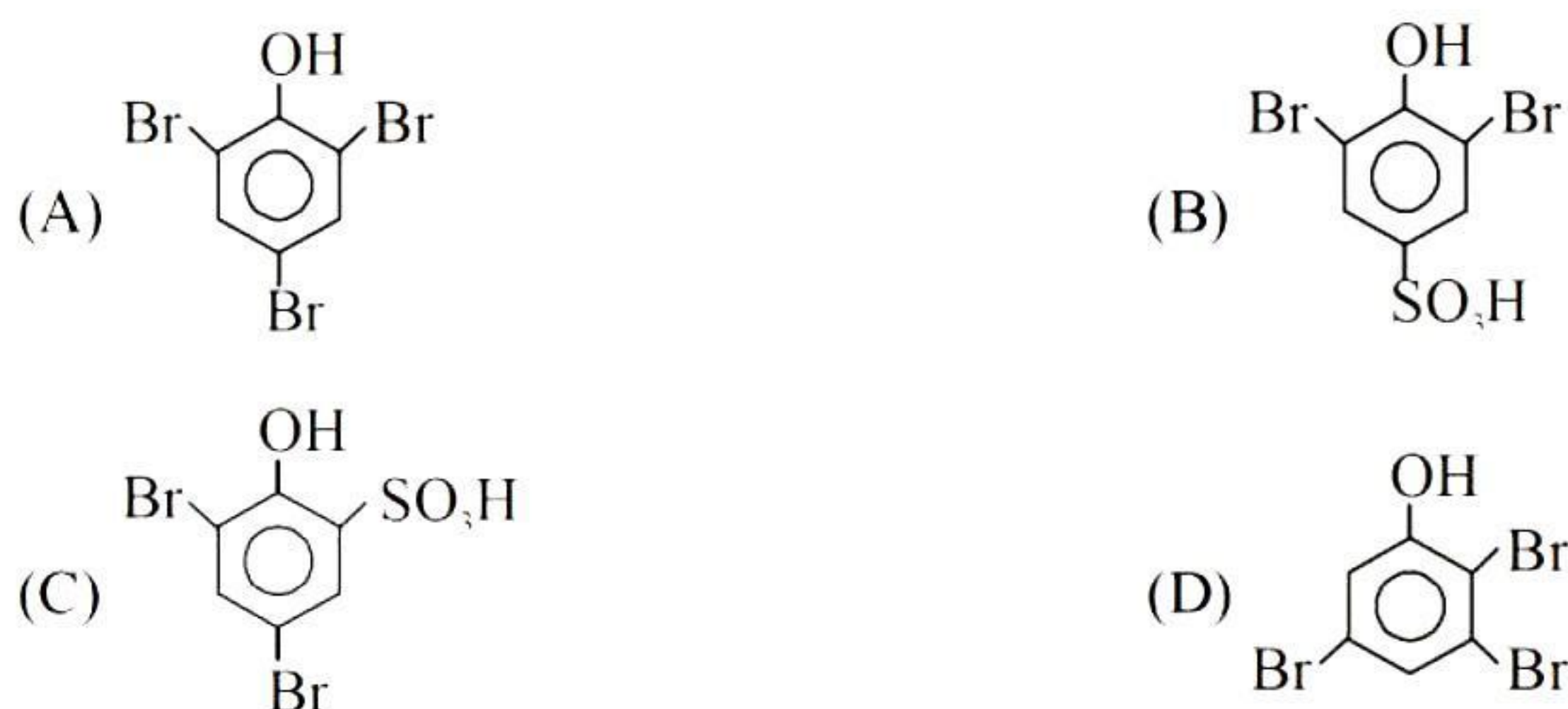
Q.11 Conversion of B to C is which type of reaction ?

- (A) electrophilic aromatic substitution reaction
 (B) nucleophilic aromatic substitution reaction
 (C) free radical substitution
 (D) nucleophilic acyl substitution reaction

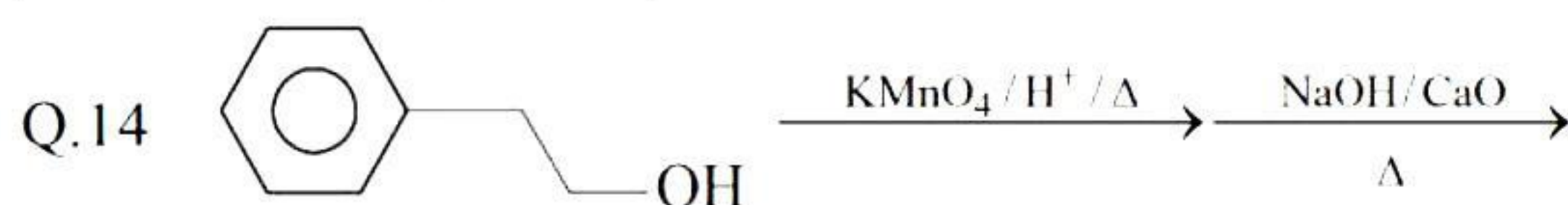
Q.12 Formation of A from nitrobenzene cannot be achieved from :

- (A) Zn + HCl (B) Fe + HCl (C) NaBH₄ (D) LiAlH₄

Q.13 Identify product E of the reaction :



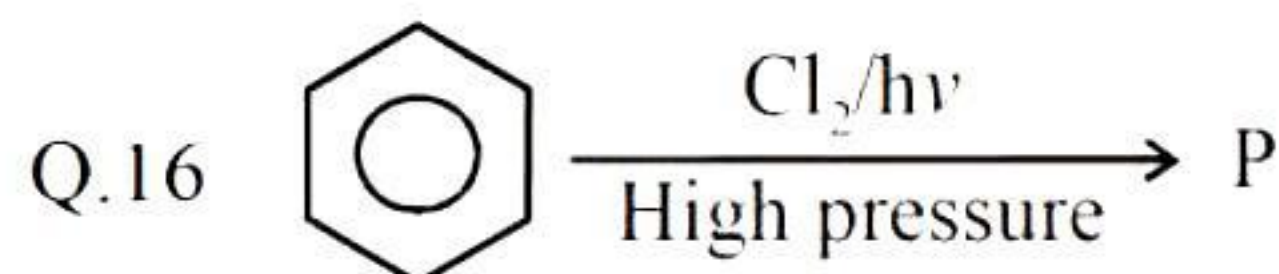
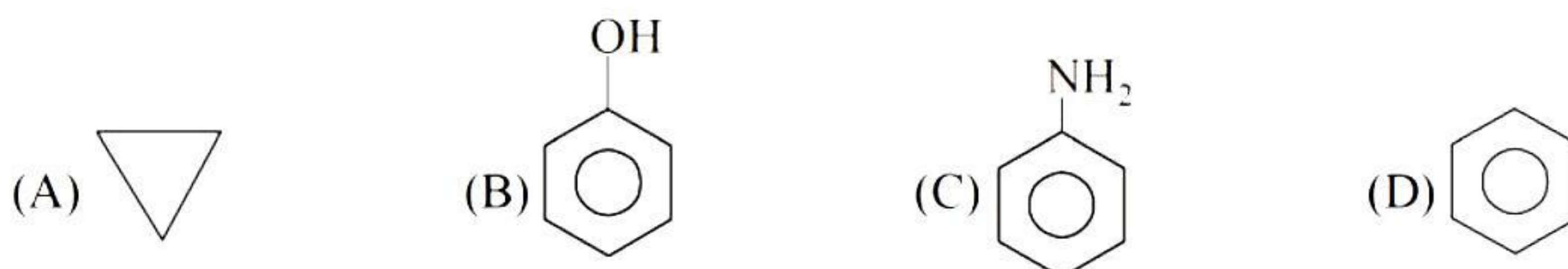
More than one correct :



Which statement is correct about final product.

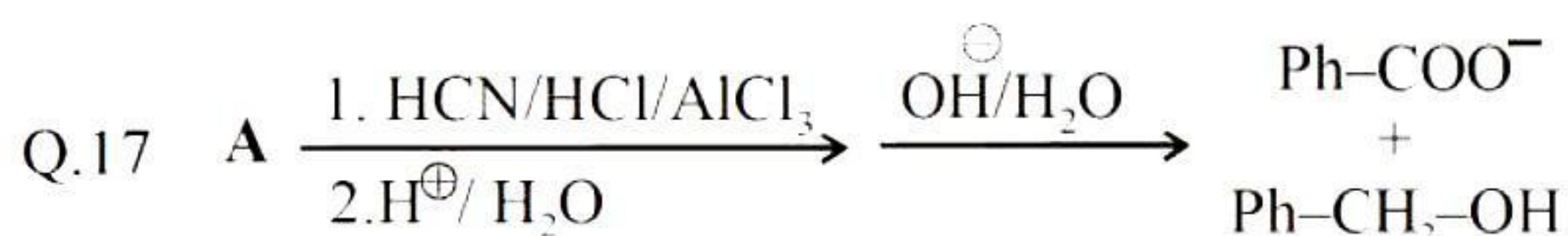
- (A) It can not evolve H₂ gas on reaction with Na metal
 (B) It can be hydrogenated at high temperature and pressure
 (C) It form an explosive product on trinitration
 (D) It form para bromo toluene as major product on bromination by Br₂/Fe.

Q.15 Which of the following can decolourise brown colour of bromine water?

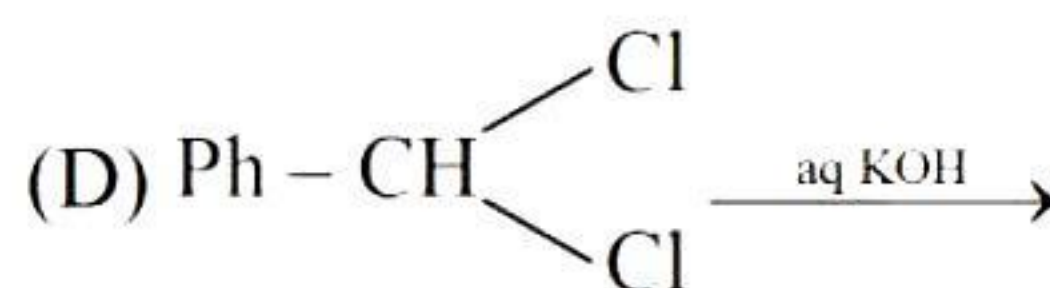
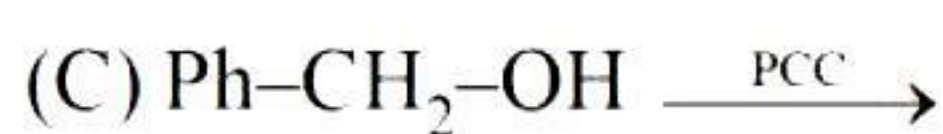


Name of P is/are

- (A) Gamaxane (B) HCB (C) BHC (D) Lindane



'A' can be prepared by :

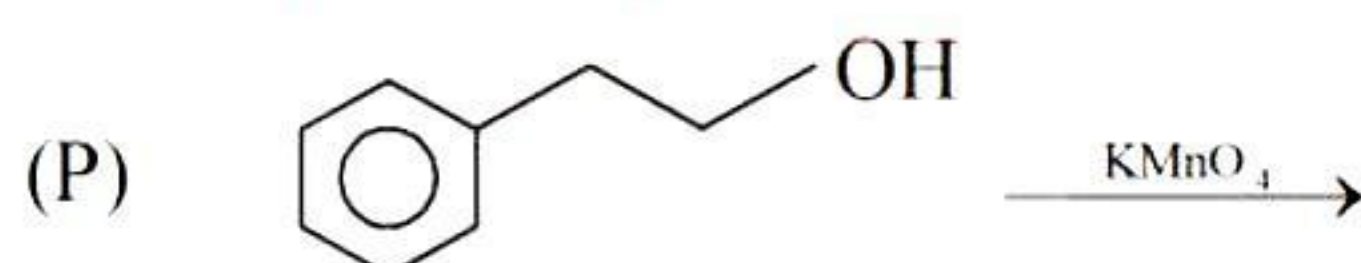


Match the column

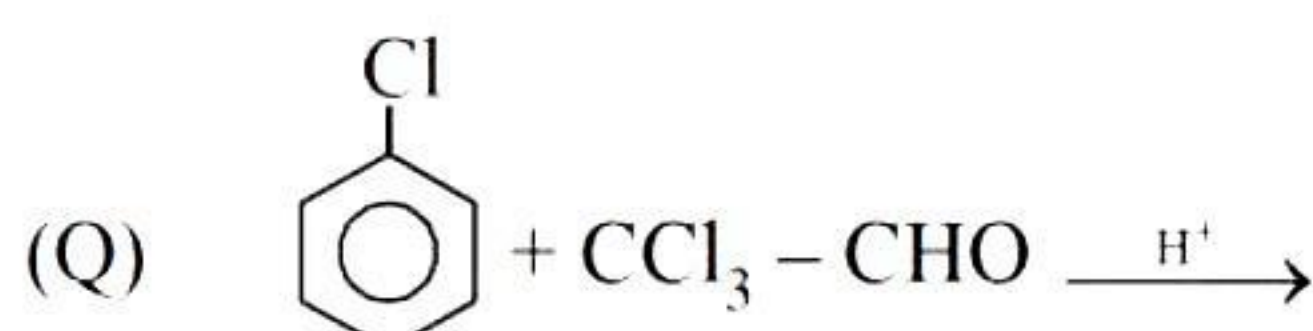
Q.18

**Column-I
(Reaction)**

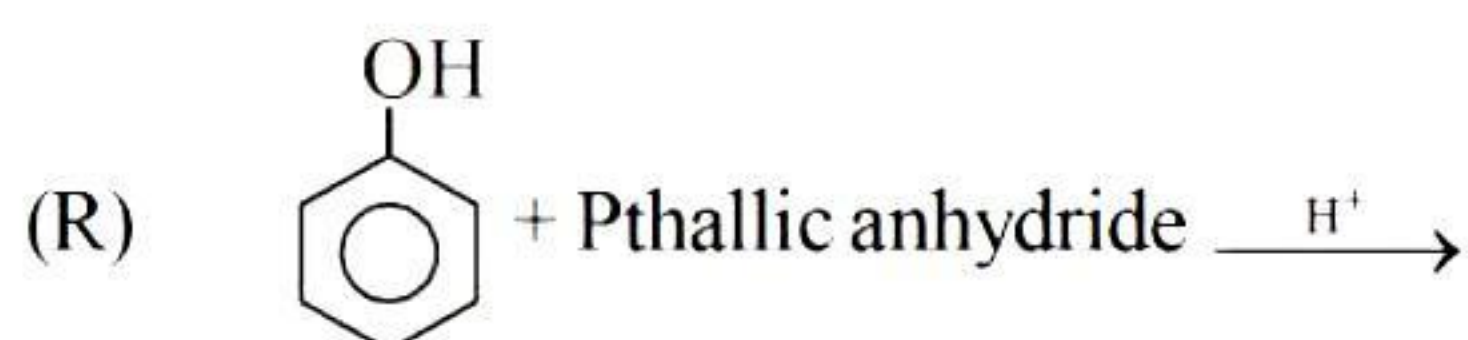
**Column-II
(Major product)**



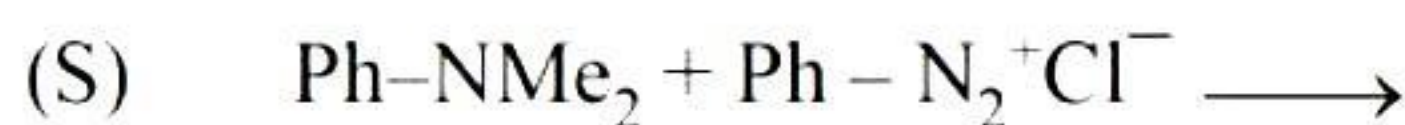
(A) DDT



(B) Benzoic acid



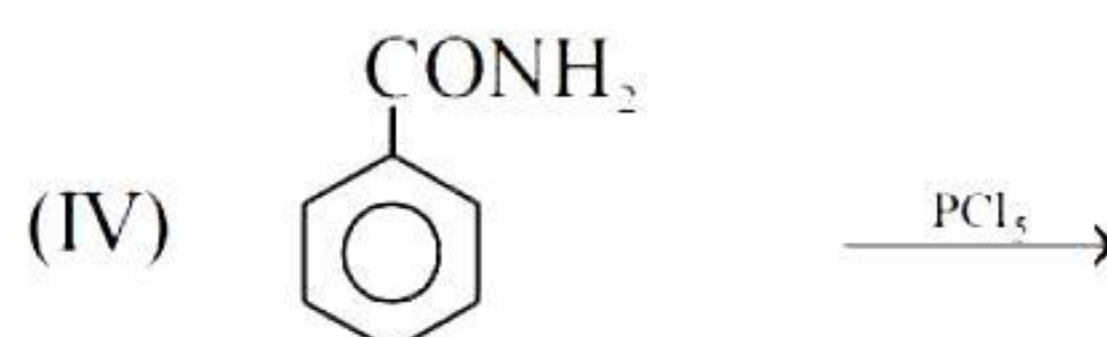
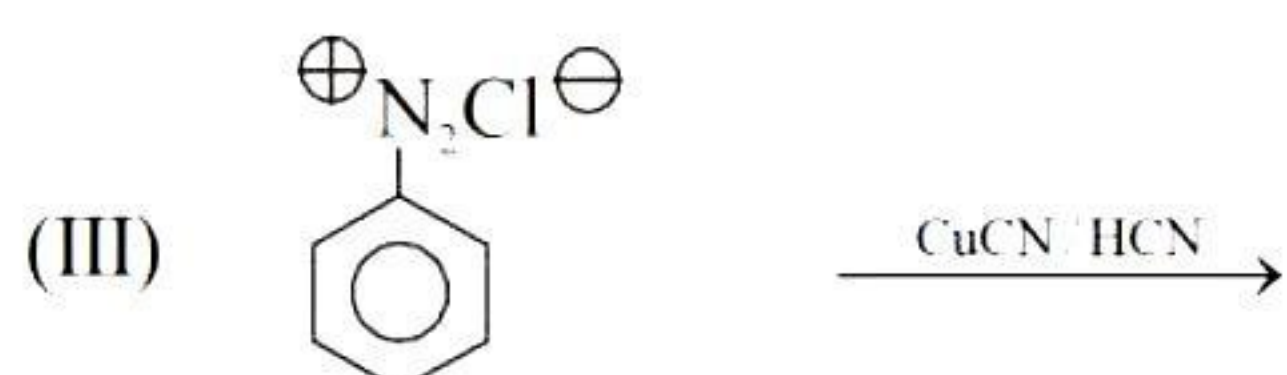
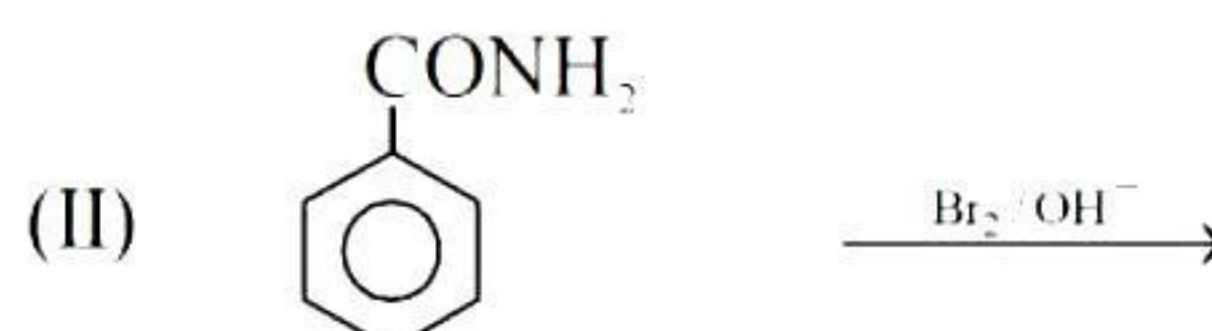
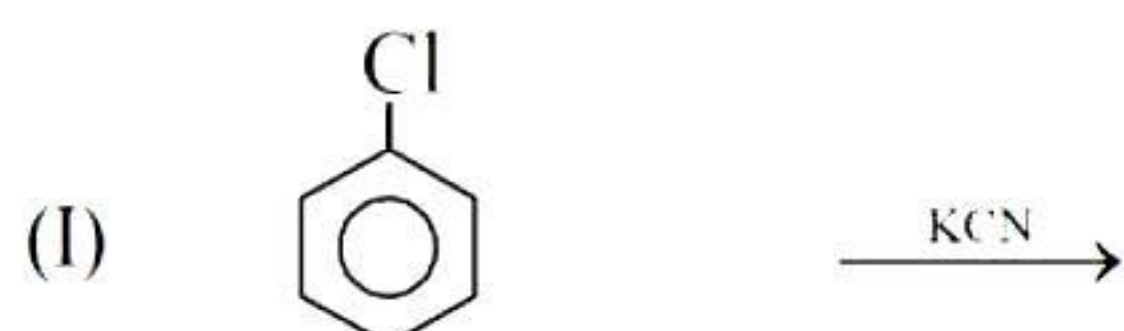
(C) Butter yellow



(D) Phenolphthalene

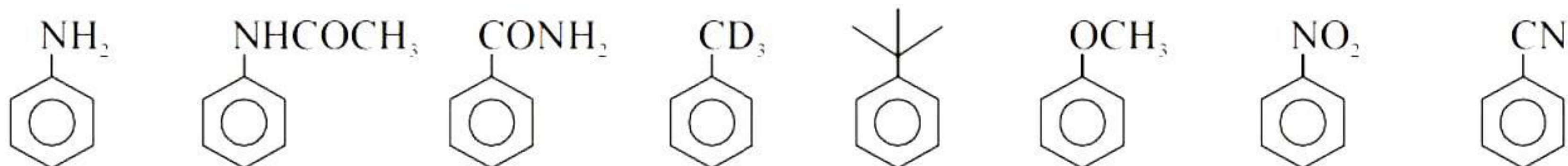
Subjective :

Q.19 Consider following reactions-



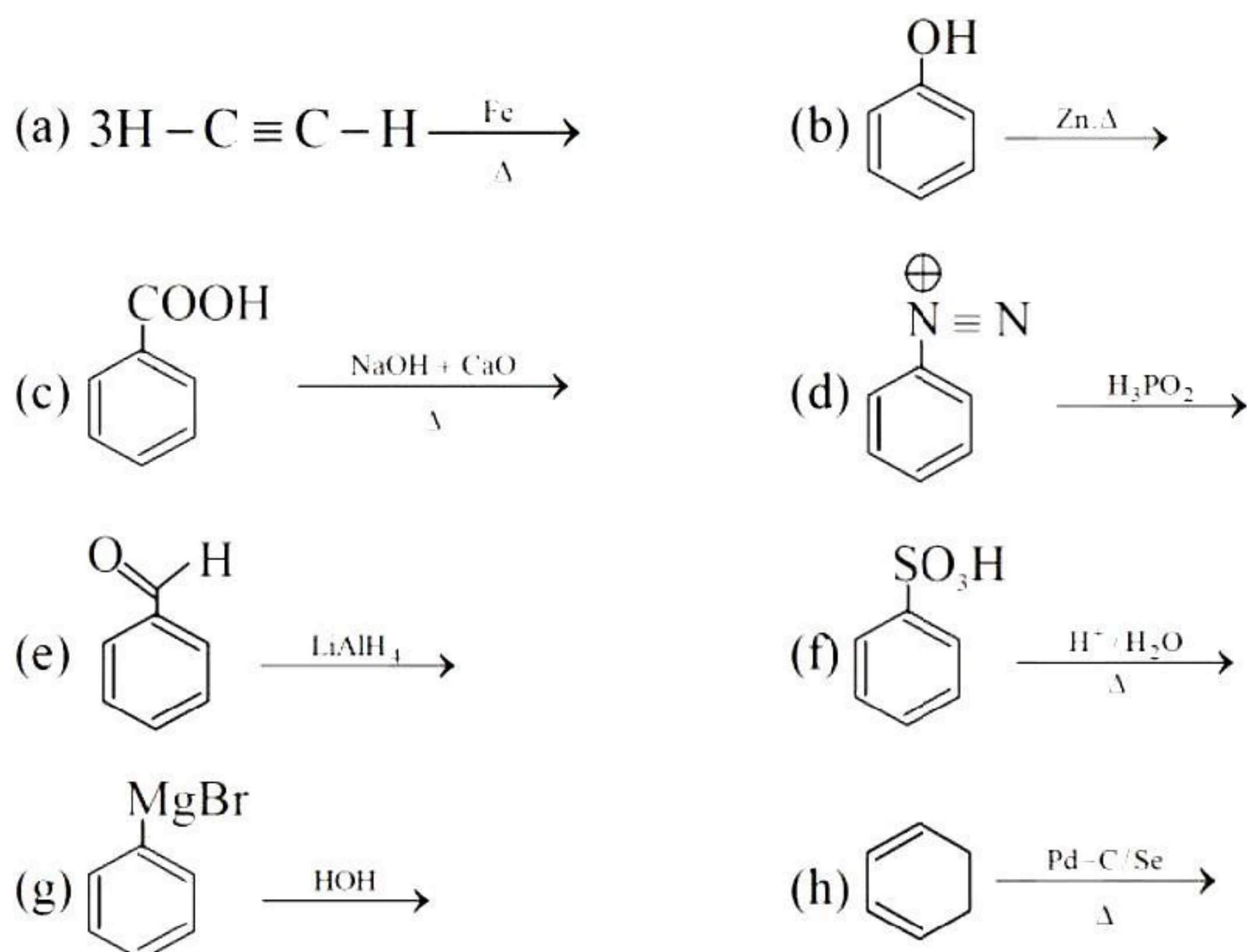
No. of reactions which can produce Ph-CN in above reactions are

Q.20 Consider following compounds

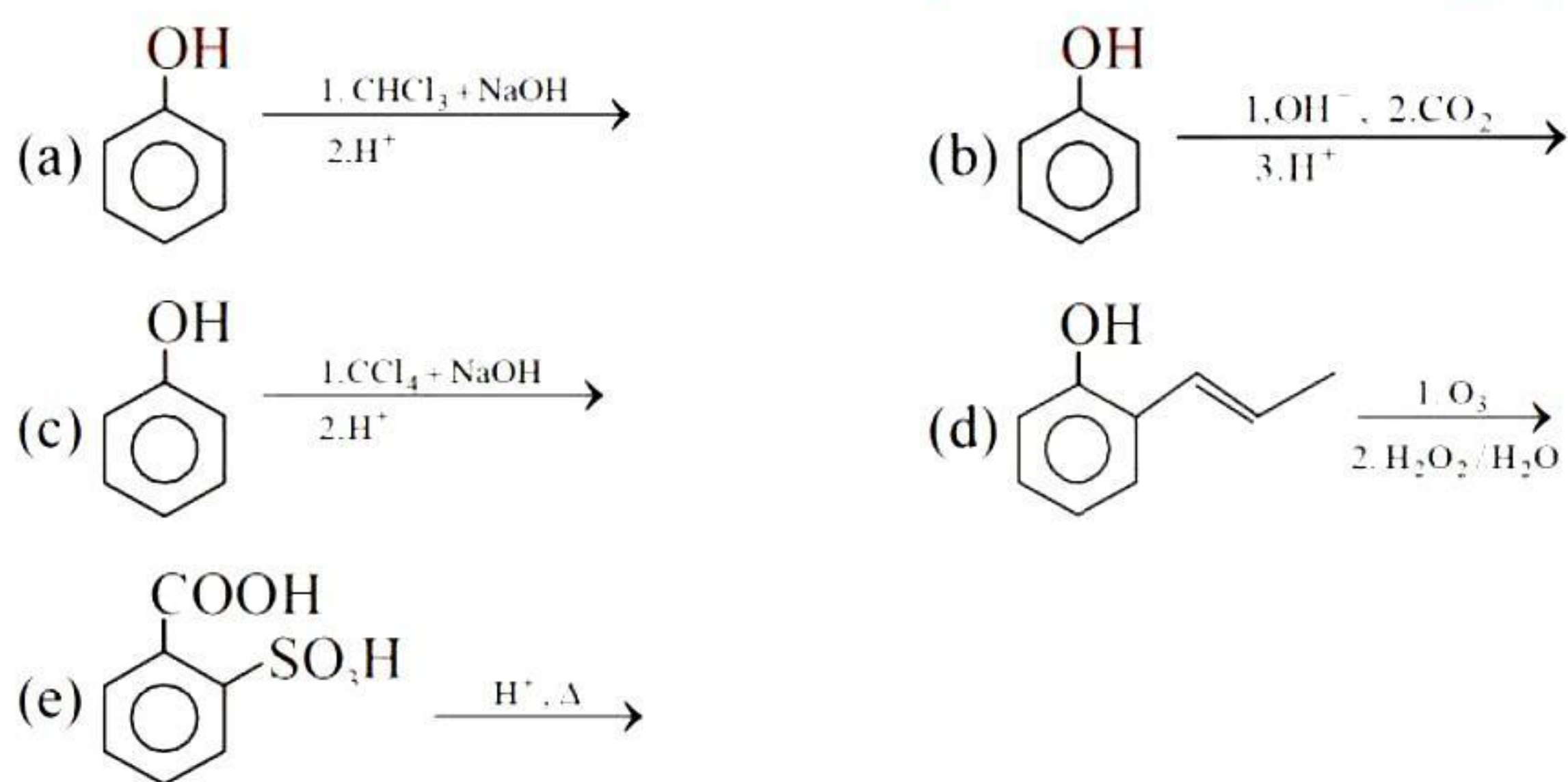


No. of compounds which are more reactive than Ph-CH₃ for bromination are

Q.21 Identify number of reactions that can give benzene as major product



Q.22 Identify number of reactions that would give salicylic acid as major product.



ANSWER KEY

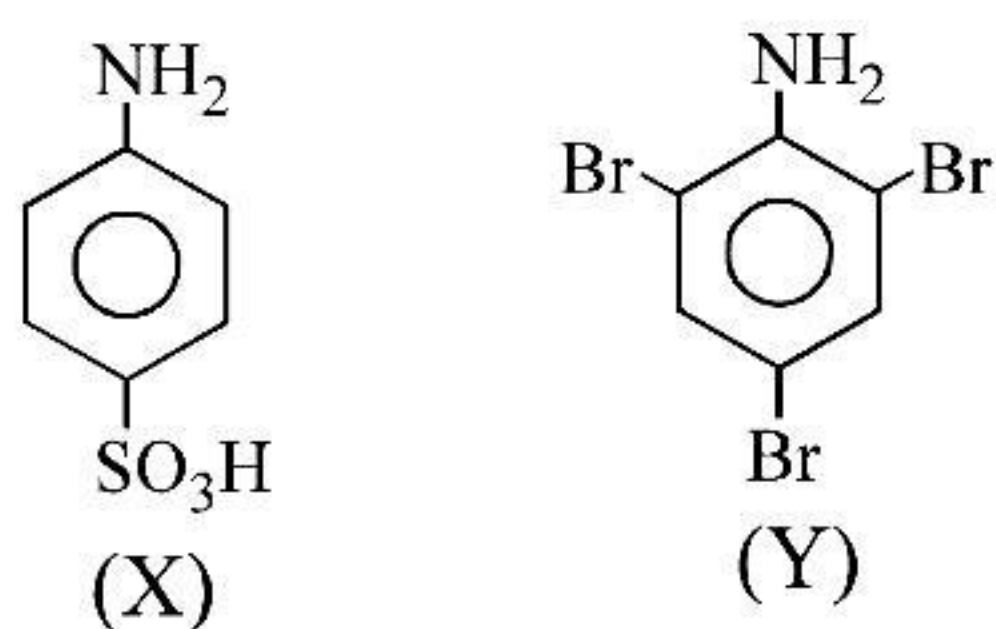
Q.1	C	Q.2	C	Q.3	A	Q.4	D	Q.5	A
Q.6	B	Q.7	B	Q.8	C	Q.9	A	Q.10	C
Q.11	B	Q.12	C	Q.13	A	Q.14	ABC	Q.15	ABC
Q.16	ACD	Q.17	ABCD	Q.18	[(P) B, (Q) A (R) D (S) C]	Q.19	[2]		
Q.20	[3]	Q.21	[5]	Q.22	[3]				

WORK SHEET - 08

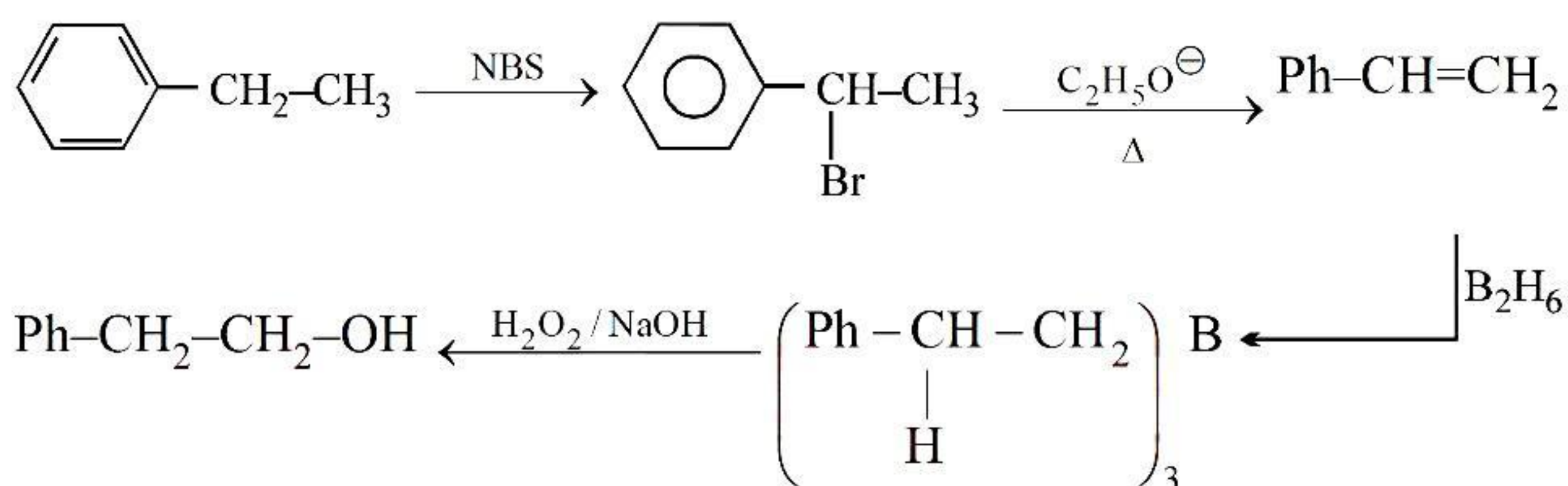
HINTS & SOLUTION

- Q.1 (C)
r.d.s of nitration does not involve (C–H) bond cleavage
 $\therefore \text{C}_6\text{H}_6 = \text{C}_6\text{D}_6 = \text{C}_6\text{T}_6$

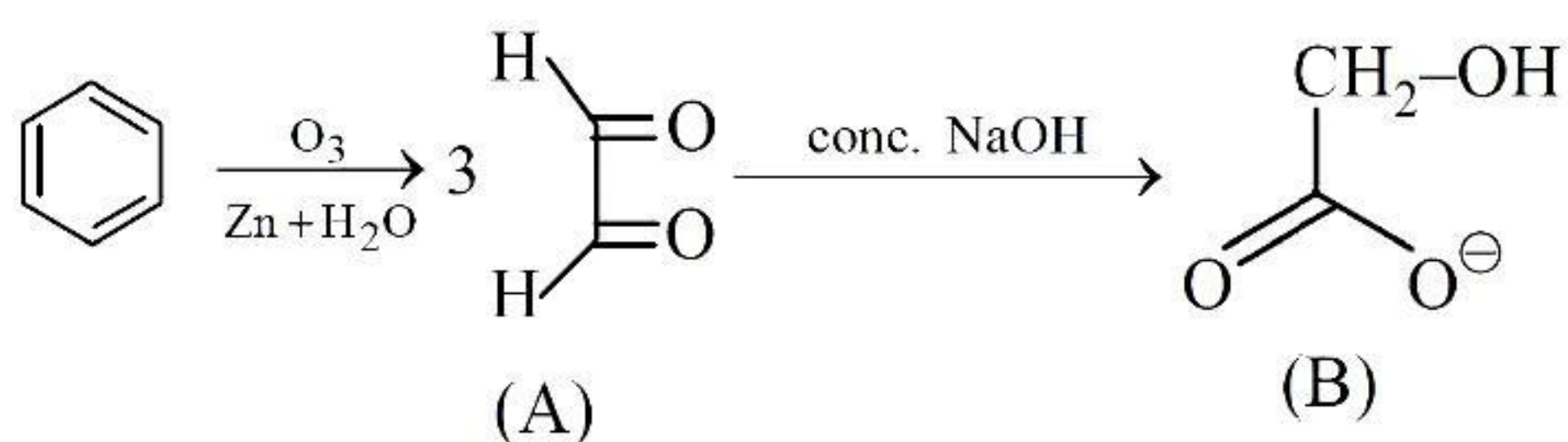
- Q.2 (C)



- Q.3 (A)



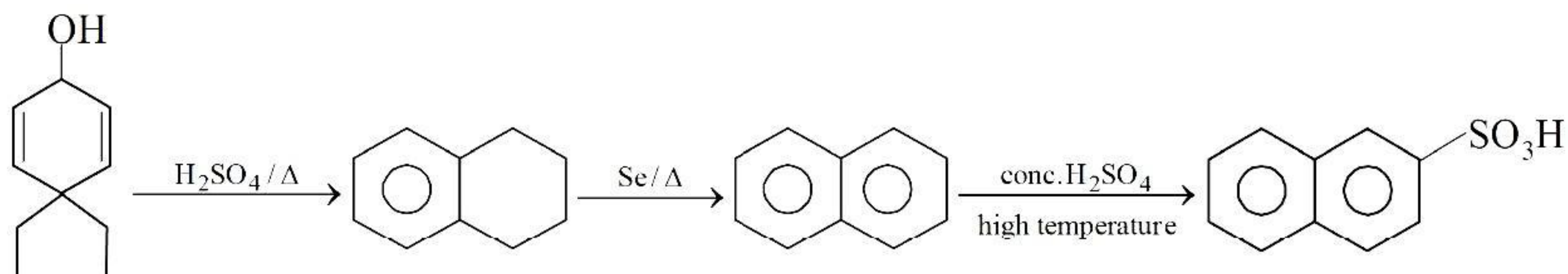
- Q.4 (D)



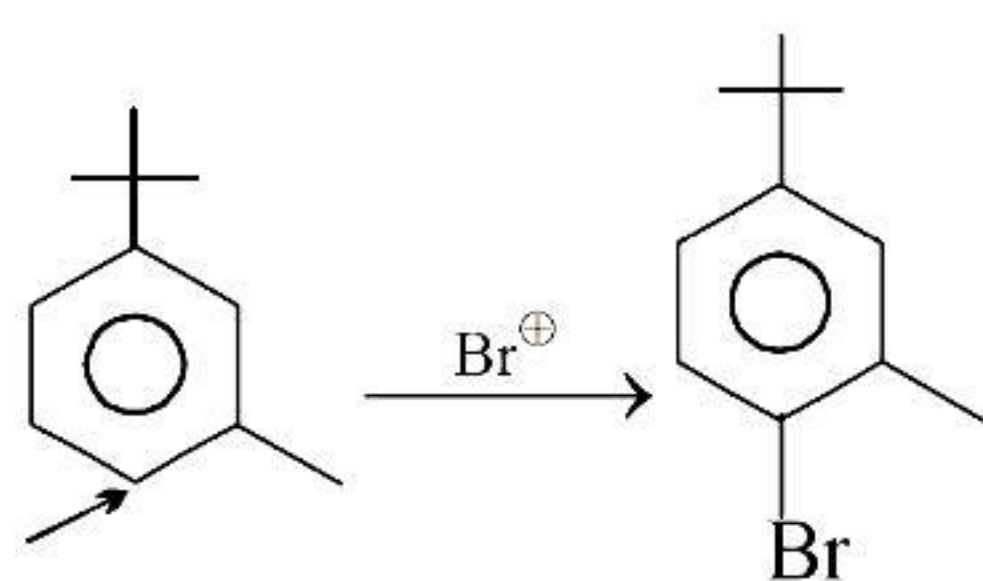
- Q.5 (A)

- Q.6 (B)

- Q.7 (B)



Q.8 (C)

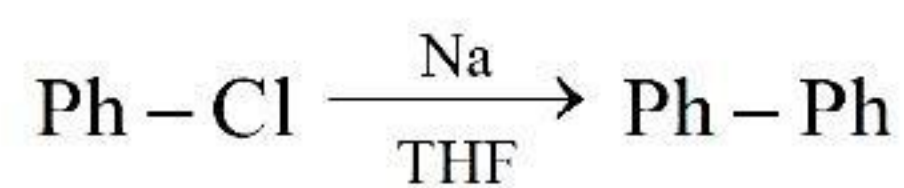
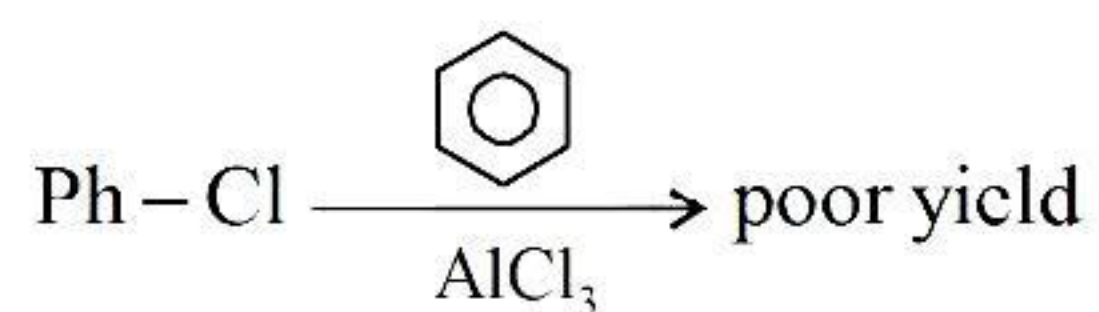
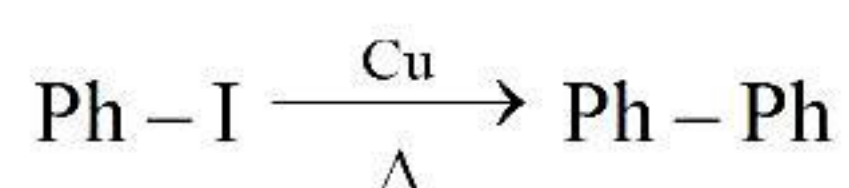
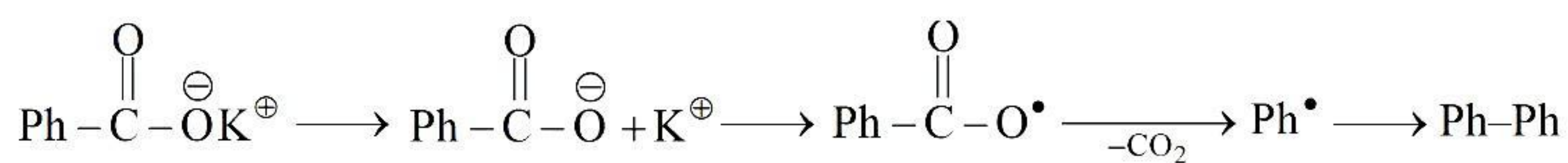


Due to activated this position by 3 hypoconjugative structures.

Major

Q.9 (A)

Q.10 (C)



Q.11 (B)

Q.12 (C)

Q.13 (A)

Q.14 (A)(B)(C)

Q.15 (A)(B)(C)

Q.16 (A)(C)(D)

Q.17 (A)(B)(C)(D)

Q.18 (P) B, (Q) A (R) D (S) C]

Q.19 2

Q.20 3

Q.21 5

Q.22 3