CLASS – XII– ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

REASONING QUESTIONS

1. Before nitration aniline is converted into acetanalide ?
2. Aromotic ammines are less basic than aliphatic ammines ?
3. Silver chiloride dissolve in methyl ammine solution ?
4. Phenol does not undergo protonation readily ?
5. O – dichlorobenzene has lower boiling point than p-dichlorobenzene ?
6. Ammonolysis of alkyl halide does not give a corresponding ammines in pure state ?
7. If NO_2 or COOH groups is attached to a carbon of benzene ring electrophilic substitution becomes difficult ?
8. Halo-alkane undergo nucleophilic substitution reaction ?
9. Alcohol act as a weak base ?
10. Phenol exhibit acidic character & is more acidic than phenol ?
11. Ether posses dipole moment even alkyl groups are identical ?
12. Carboxylic acids have high boiling point than alcohols of comparable molecular mass ?
13. Aldehydes are more reactive than ketones towards Nucleophilic reagents ?
14. Boiling points of ether are lower than isomeric alcohols?
15. Acetic acid is weaker than chloro acetic acids ?
16. During the preparation of ammonia derivatives of aldehyde & ketones , pH of the reaction is carefully controlled ?
17. Propanoic anhydride is necessary in the oxidation of toluene to benzaldehde by chromic oxide ?
18. Chloroacetic acids has lower pK_a value than acetic acid ?
19. Electrophilic substitution reaction in benzoic acids takes place at meta position ?
20. Alkyl ammines are stronger base than Aryl ammines ?
21. Like ammonia amines are good nucleophiles?
22. In contrast to arenes aliphatic hydrocarbones do not undergo nitration easily?
23. How aldehydes Can be separated from alcohol?
24. Toluene is more readily nitrated than benzene ?
25. Halo-alkanes are more reactive then halo-amines ?
26. Unlike alcohols ,phenols cannot be easily protonated ?
27. Alkyl nitrite have lower boiling point than the corresponding carboxylic acids ?
28. Why do aldehyde/ketone behave like polor compounds ?
29. Haloarenes are insoluble in water but soluble in benzene ?
30 Formaldehyde gives cannizzaro reaction whereas Acetaldehyde not ?
31 Carboxylic acid do not give the characteristic test of carboxylic group?
32 Haloalkanes undergo nucleophilic substitution whereas halo-amines electrophilic substitution ?
33. Why melting point of p-dichlorobenzene is greater than that of chlorobenzene?
34. Addition of KCN solution to carbonyl compounds increases the pH of solution Sodium Bi-sulfite is used for the purification of Carbonyl Compounds?
35. Boiling point of aldehydes lie in between parent alkanes and corresponding Alcohols?
36. Benzaldehyde gives a positive test with Tollen's reagent but not give with Fehling solution or Benedict solution.
37. Carbonyl compound shows nucleophillic addition reaction?

ORGANIC CONVERSION

[1] Phenol into Salicylic acid
[2] Chlorobenzene to phenol
[3] Ethene to 1,2 ethanedial
[4] Phenol to slicyldehyde
[5] Mathyl bromide to Acetic acid
[6] Tolune to Benzaldehyde
[7] Acetic acid to Ethyne
[8] Benzene to Acetophenone
[9] ethanol to propanone
[10] benzoyl chloride to benzaldehye
[11] acetaldehyde to crotonaldehyde
[12] Benzyle chloride to benzoldehyde .
[13]. Acetaldehyde to crotonaldehyde .
[14]. Acetic acid to acetone .
[15]. Ethyl isocyanide to ethylamine .
[16]. Aniline to N-phenylethanamide .
[17]. Propane to 1- bromopropane .
[18]. Propan-2-ol to lodoform .
[19]. Ethene to ethanol .
[20].phenol to phenylethonoate .
[21]. Ehanol to propan-2-ol .
[22]. Propane to propan-2-one .
[23]. Aniline to chlorobenzene
[24]. Propan-2-ol tonpropan-2-one
[25]. Proponoic acid to propanol
[26]. Acetophenone to benzoic acid .
[27].Acetone to 2 butyl alcohal
[27].Aniline to p-Hydroxy azo benzene
[28]. 2-Butanol from ethanol
[29]. Benzoic acid from benzene
[30]. 2,3-Dimethyl butane from propane
[31]. Benzene to o-nitro chlrobenzene
[32]. Propane from 2 propanol
[33]. phenol from aniline
[34]. Benzaldehyde in to acetophenone
[35]. Melonic acid in to acetic acid
[36]. Acetaldehyde in to 2 butanol
[37]. Glycerol from Propene
[38].2,4,6 - tribromo phenol from phenol
[39]. Ethanoic acid to propanoic
[40]. Acetic acid to diethyle amine
[42]. Nitro benzene to phenol
[43]. Aniline to benzoic acid
[44]. Phenol to cumene

[45].Phenol to 2-acetoxybenzoic acid

[46]. Benzoic acid to m-nitro 2,4,6-trinitrophenol

[47].benzene to P chloronitrobenzene

[48]. Propanoic acid to acetic acid

[49].Anisole to Phenol

[50]. Action of Cu/573K on t-Butylalcohol

[51]. Propanoic acid to But-2-ene

[52]. Ethyle amine to acetic acid

[53]. Methyle cyanide to acetaldehyde

[54]. Aniline into benzylamine

[55]. Nitrobenzene to Phenol

[56]. Benzadehyde in to cyanobenzene

[57]. Nitrobenzene in to nitrophenol

[58]. CO_2 in to acetic acid

[59]. Acetaldehyde into lactic acid

[60]. Dimethylamine to diethyl ether

[61]. Ethyle alcohol in to malonic acid

[62]. Ethyle alcohol into vinyle acetate

Important name reaction

[1] Rosemnund Reaction

[2] Cannizoro Reaction

[3] Hoffman bromamide reaction

[4] Wolf kishner reduction

[5] Kolbes reaction

[6] Reimer Tiemann reaction

[7] tollens reagent test

[8] Aldol condensatron

[9] trans esterifraction

[10] Sandmeyer reaction

[11] carbylamine reaction

[12] Isocyanide test

[13] coupling reaction

[14]Friedel craft reaction

[15] Fehling test

[16]Kharasch effect

[17] Dehydration of ethanol

[18]Hinsberg test

[19]Gabriel synthesis

[20]Benzoin condensation.