

Name: _____						
Subject: Chemistry		Class: 12 th		Time: 60 minutes		
Chapter No.11		MJDexpert.com			Total Marks:	30
				Obtained marks		

Note: Please attempt any 7 short questions from Question 2. Also, attempt both parts (a and b) of Question 3. Cutting and removal of any content is strictly prohibited.

Objective-Section

Q. 1 Encircle the correct answer. (8x1=8)

- When diethyl ether is treated with PCl_5 , the product is
 (A) Ethyl chloride (B) Ethanol (C) Triethyl phosphine (D) Oxonium Ion
- Which enzyme is not involved in fermentation of starch?
 (A) Diastase (B) Zymase (C) Urease (D) Invertase
- Rectified spirit contains alcohol about
 (A) 80 % (B) 85 % (C) 90 % (D) 95 %
- Which one will show the maximum repulsion with water?
 (A) C_6H_6 (B) $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ (C) $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ (D) CH_3OCH_3
- Which compound shows hydrogen bonding:
 (A) $\text{CH}_3\text{-O-CH}_3$ (B) $\text{CH}_3\text{-CH}_3$ (C) $\text{CH}\equiv\text{CH}$ (D) $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{-OH}$
- Phenol-formaldehyde resin is called:
 (a) Bakelite (b) Teflon (c) Orion (d) Terylene
- H_3O^+ has one lone pair of electrons on oxygen. It cannot act as
 (a) Lewis acid (b) Nucleophile (c) Strong acid (d) either
- Following represents ether
 (a) Sodium ethoxide (b) Diphenyl oxide (c) ethylene oxide (d) Both b and c

Subjective-Section

Q.2 Write short answers of any SEVEN (7) of the following questions: (7x2=14)

- Give classification of monohydric alcohols with examples.
- Define fermentation. Give its condition
- How absolute Alcohol can be prepared.
- Give reactions of $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ with (i) PBr_3 (ii) PCl_5
- Phenol is acidic while Ethanol is not, while both have OH functional group. Justify it
- Ethanol has a higher boiling point than diethyl ether, Give reason.
- Discuss Williamson's Synthesis.
- How is phenol prepared by Dow's method?

Q.No.3 Long Question: (4+4=8)

- How phenol is prepared from (i) Chlorobenzene (ii) Sodium salt of Benzene Sulphonic Acid
- Name the test which is used for the identification of primary, secondary and tertiary alcohols and explain it with suitable example.