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Under these conditions, 2° and 3° alcohols, however, give alkenes rather than ethers. The reason being that due to steric hindrance, nucleophilic attack by the alcohol molecule on the protonated alcohol molecule does not occur. Instead protonated 2° and 3° alcohols lose a molecule of water to form stable 2° and 3° carbocation.

NCERT Solutions for Class 12 Chemistry Chapter 11 Alcohols

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Question 1: Why do HCl, HNO₃, etc., show acidic characters in

aqueous solutions while solutions of compounds like alcohol and glucose do not show acidic character? (CW) Answer : The dissociation of HCl or HNO₃ to form hydrogen ions always occurs in the presence of water.

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11.3Ex 11.1 I UPADHYAY CHEMISTRY ... Solutions

-Intext question 2.10 ... Alcohol Phenol Ether| exercise solution part-1 chapter ...

Unit -11 alcohols, phenols and ethers Intext 11.1 Intext

Question 11.3Ex 11.1 I

UPADHYAY CHEMISTRY

Acids, Bases and Salts class 10 Questions and Answers

Chapter -2 INTTEXT

QUESTION – Page No.- 18

Q1. You have been provided with three test-tubes contains distilled water and the other

two contain an acidic solution and a basic solution, respectively. If you are given only red litmus paper, how will you identify the contents of ... Continue reading "Acids Bases and Salts class 10"

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Alcohol, Phenol and Ether | NCERT Solutions: Q 19 to 23
This process is carried out by adding an aqueous solution of sodium nitrite to a solution of primary aromatic amine (e.g., aniline) in excess of HCl at a temperature below 5°C.

(iii) Hoffmann's bromamide reaction: When an amide is treated with bromine in alkali solution, it is converted to a primary amine that has one carbon atom less than the

starting amide.

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CHAPTER TWO

SOLUTIONS. 2.1 Types of Solutions; 2.2 Expressing Concentration of Solutions; 2.3 Solubility; 2.4 Vapour Pressure of Liquid Solutions; 2.5 Ideal and Non-Ideal Solutions; 2.6 Colligative Properties and Determination of Molar Mass; 2.7 Abnormal Molar Masses; NCERT Solutions

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The hydroxyl group of an alcohol is replaced by halogen on reaction with concentrated halogen acids, phosphorus halides or thionyl chloride. Thionyl chloride is preferred because the other two products are escapable gases. Hence the reaction gives pure alkyl halides. Phosphorus tribromide and triiodide are usually generated in situ

Unit - National Council
of Educational Research ...

The Task Force on Recommended Alcohol Questions, a task force of NIAAA's Council met on October 15 and 16, 2003 in Bethesda Maryland to develop recommended minimum sets of downward compatible alcohol consumption questions, for researchers in other fields who only have resources to ask a limited number of alcohol-related questions.

*carbon and its compounds
in text question solution part
2*

Detailed solutions to the NCERT exercise on Alcohol, Phenol and Ether with explanation of the underlying concepts to help students revise both theory and its application simultaneously. NCERT Solutions for Class 12 Chemistry Chemistry Part-2 ... NCERT Exercises Solutions Chapter 1; Intext Questions Solutions Chapter 1; NCERT Chapter 1; Revision Book Chapter 1; Revision Questions with solutions chapter 1; Chapter 2: Solutions. Raoult's Law – The vapour pressure of a solution is equal to the product of mole fraction of the solvent and its vapour

pressure in pure state.

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Question: 11. How would you distinguish experimentally between an alcohol and a carboxylic acid? Answer: When acid reacts with carbonate and hydrogen carbonate, it gives carbon dioxide which turns lime water milky. On the other hand, alcohol does not give carbon dioxide on reaction with carbonate or hydrogen carbonate.

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NCERT Solutions class 12 Chemistry alcohol phenol and ether In text Questions. In-text question. 1. Classify the following as primary, secondary and tertiary alcohols: (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v) (vi) 2. Identify allylic alcohols in the above examples. 3. Name the following compounds according to IUPAC system. (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v) 4.

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NCERT Solutions for Class 12 Chemistry Chapter 11 Alcohols, Phenols and Ethers. NCERT INTEXT

QUESTIONS. Question 1: Classify the following into primary, secondary and tertiary alcohols Answer: (i) Primary alcohol (ii) Primary alcohol (iii) Primary alcohol (iv) Secondary alcohol (v) Secondary alcohol (vi) Tertiary alcohol

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lesson, amusement, as well as arrangement can be gotten by just checking out a books intext question solution of alcohol as well as it is not directly done, you could say yes even more as regards this life, not far off from the *NCERT Solutions for Class 12 Chemistry in PDF form for ...*

In an aqueous solution, KOH almost completely ionizes to give OH⁻ ions. OH⁻ ion is a strong nucleophile, which leads the alkyl chloride to

undergo a substitution reaction to form alcohol. On the other hand, an alcoholic solution of KOH contains alkoxide (RO⁻) ion, which is a strong base. Thus, it can abstract a hydrogen from the ? ...

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Solution: Question 5. Draw structures of the following derivatives. The 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone of benz- aldehyde; Cyclopropanone oxime; Acetaldehydedimethylacetal; The semicarbazone of cyclobutanone; The ethylene

ketal of hexan-3-one; The methyl hemiacetal of formaldehyde; Solution: Question 6.