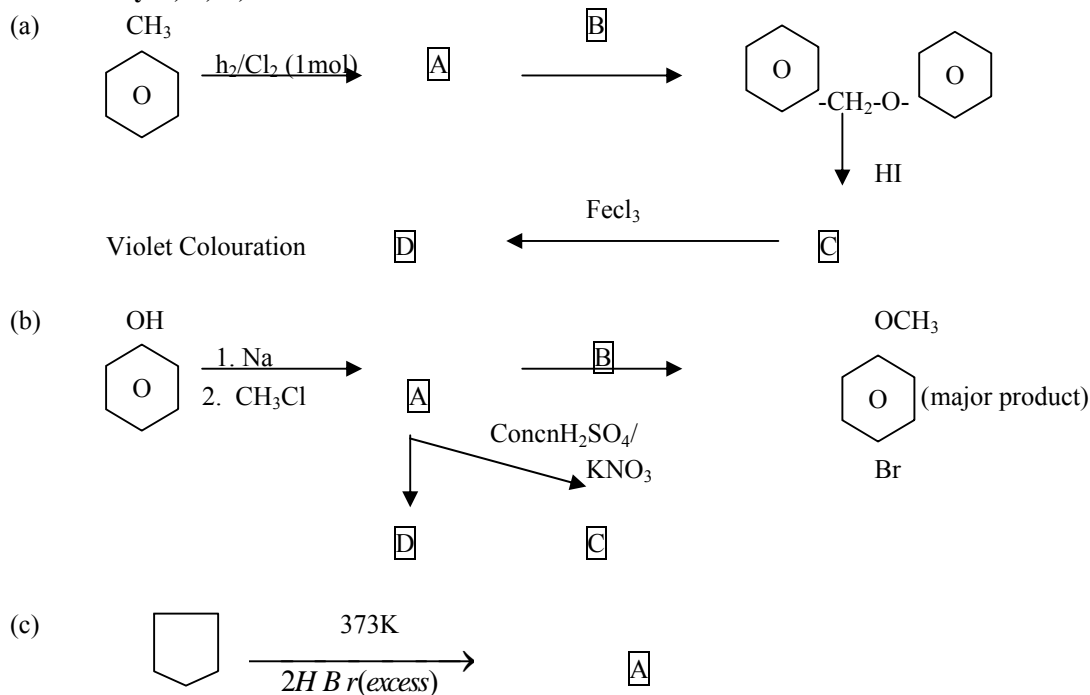


Q1. Give reasons for the following:-

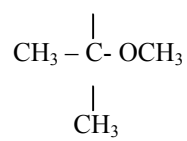
- The C-O-C bond angle in ethers is larger than the tetrahedral value.
- Ethers are miscible in water just as alcohols are.
- Boiling pts. of ethers are comparable to those of alcohols of comparable molecular mass.
- Ethers have a net dipole moment even if they are symmetrical in structure.
- For the preparation of t-butyl methyl ethers, methyl bromide and sodium t-butoxide is used. Reaction of sodium methoxide and t-butyl bromide can't be used.
- Acid catalysed formation of ethers from alcohols is not appropriate for preparation of unsymmetrical ethers.
- Anisole is prepared by reacting sodium phenoxide with methyl bromide and not bromobenzene and sodium methoxide.
- When alkyl aryl ethers are cleaved with halogen acid, the yield is phenol and a molecule of alkyl halide and not phenyl halide and alcohol.
- When ethers with 1° and 2° alkyl groups are cleaved with excess of HI under drastic conditions, alkyl iodide is formed with lower alkyl group.
- When tert-butyl methyl ether is hydrolysed with HI under drastic conditions, the products are methanol and t-butyl iodide and not butyl alcohol and methyl iodide.
- Anisole undergoes bromination in absence of halogen carrier also.
- Reactivity of HX towards ethers follows the Order $\square \longrightarrow \text{HI} > \text{HBr} > \text{HCl}$
- Ethers are chemically inert.
- Preparation of ethers by acid dehydration of 2° and 3° alcohols is not a suitable method.
- Di-isopropyl ether and di-tert butyl ether cannot be prepared in good yield by Williamson's synthesis
- Ethers can only be cleaved by acid not bases. :-

Q. Identify A, B, C, D



(d)

CH₃



HI



A

+

B



alcKOH

C



HOH/H₂SO₄

D