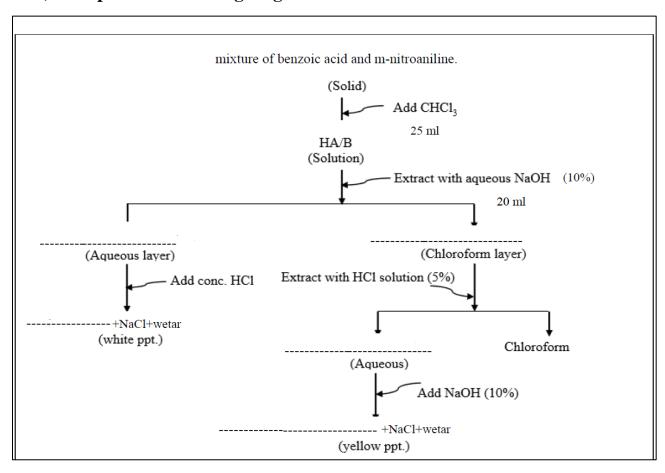
# **Solubility**

Tube no.	Test	Observation	Conclusion
1	Place 1 mL of distilled water in the test tube, add 0.5 ml hexane and shake.		
2	Place 1 mL of distilled water in the test tube, add 0.5 mL of ethanol and shake.		
3	Place 1 mL of distilled water in the test tube, add 5 drops of 1-hexanol and shake.		
4	1) Place 1 mL of distilled water in the test tube, add 1 mL of ether and shake. 2) Add one drop of red dye (in water) to the ether/water mixture. 3) Add ethanol to the etherwater mixture		
5	Place 1 mL of distilled water in the test tube, add 1 mL of chloroform and shake.		
6	<ol> <li>Place 1 mL of chloroform in the test tube, add 1 mL of azo-dye solution (in water) and shake.</li> <li>Shake vigorously</li> <li>Add 3 drops of 5% NaOH solution to the dye/water/ether mixture.</li> </ol>		

### **Extraction**

## 1) Complete the following diagram.



### 2) Predict the outcome of the following extractions?

	ed in ethe	lved	dissol	acid	Benzoic	1)
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- a) Extract with aqueous HCl .....
- b) Extract with H2O .....
- c) Extract with aqueous NaOH .....

### 2) Aniline dissolved in ether.

- a) Extract with aqueous HCl .....
- b) Extract with H2O .....

Aliphatic Hydrocarbon (Alkanes and Alkenes)					
Tube	Test	Observation	Conclusion		
1	<ul> <li>a) Addition of bromine to cyclohexane</li> <li>b) In sunlight</li> <li>c) Test for the presence of HBr by NH<sub>4</sub>OH</li> </ul>				
2	<ul><li>a) Addition of bromine to cyclohexene</li><li>b) Test for the presence of HBr by NH<sub>4</sub>OH</li></ul>				
3	a) Oxidation of alkene (cyclohexene) by dil. KMnO <sub>4</sub>				
1)	Write the chemical equation a) cyclohexene & b) cyclohe				
2)	Write the chemical equation	for the oxidation of cycl	lohexene by KMnO <sub>4</sub> .		
3)	Write the chemical equation	for the addition of brom	nine to 2-pentene.		
4)	Write the equation for the or	xidation of propene.			

### **Aromatic Hydrocarbons**

Tube no.	Test	Observation	Conclusion
1	Addition of bromine to benzene a) without Fe powder b) With Fe powder		
2	Oxidation test a) benzene with KMnO <sub>4</sub>		
3	Oxidation test b) p-Methoxy-toluene with KMnO <sub>4</sub>		
4	Oxidation test c) Methoxy-toluene with KMnO <sub>4</sub>		
5	Nitration of benzene		

1) How can you test for the formed hydrogen bromide from the reaction of benzene with bromine? Explain by equation.

2) Can HBr be produced from the reaction of bromine with alkene?

## **Hydroxy Compounds (Alcohols and Phenols)**

Tube	Test	Observation	Conclusion
no.			
1	Preparation of Alkyl Halide from Alcohol. a) t-butanol + HCl		
2	Oxidation of alcohol with KMnO <sub>4</sub> or H <sub>2</sub> CrO <sub>4</sub> .  a) Primary alcohol (ethanol)		
3	b) Secondary alcohol (isopropanol).		
4	c) Tertiary alcohol (t- butanol)		
5	Acidity of phenol a) bromothymol blue		
6	b) bromophenol blue.		
7	Electrophilic substitution in phenol a) phenol with bromine water		
8	Reaction with FeCl <sub>3</sub>		
9	Alkylation of aromatic ring a) 1,4dimethoxybenzene with t-butanol		

### Question

- 1) Write the chemical equation for phenol with ferric chloride.
- 2) Write the chemical equation for preparation of toluene from benzene.

# **Preparation of Aspirin**

bservation
<b>'eight of Aspirin obtained =</b> g.
$eting point of Aspirin = \dots \square C.$
uestions

What is the structure of Aspirin?

## **Aldehydes and Ketones**

Tube	Test	Observation	Conclusion
no.			
1	Carbonyl Compounds with Amines a) Benzaldehyde with p- methoxy aniline.		
2	<ul><li>2,4-Dinitrophenylhydrazone</li><li>Formation.</li><li>a) Aldehyde or ketone with</li><li>2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone</li></ul>		
3	Reduction of a) Aldehyde or ketone By NaBH <sub>4</sub>		
4	Oxidation of a) Aldehyde or ketone by chromic acid		
5	Distinguishing Test a) Oxidation by weak oxidizing agent (Tollen's reagent)		

### **Questions:**

- 1) Write the equation represents the reduction of benzaldehyde.
- 2) Write the equation represents the oxidation of p-methoxy benzaldehyde.

# **Carbohydrates:**

Physical	properties:		
Color			
Shape			
Solubilit	ies		
Test		observations	Results
1	Effect of heat		
2	Molisch's Test		
3	Conc. H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> Test		
4	Barfoed's Test		
5	(Tollen's Test)		
	Ammoniacal Silver Nitrate		
6	Fehling's Test		
7	Osazone formation		
8	Rapid Furfural Test		
9	Ketose Test		
10	Iodine test		
11	Water Solubility Test		

# ${\bf Q}$ 1) Predict the observations of the following tests.

Test	Glucose	Lactose	Sucrose	Starch
Molisch's test				
Solubility				
Tollen's test				
Fehling's test				
Barfoed's test				
Iodine's test				

# Carboxylic acids & their derivative

Tube	Test	Observation	Conclusion
no.			
1	Reaction of Acetic Acid and Bicarbonate.		
2	Esterification a) salicylic acid with alcohol.		
3	Ester Hydrolysis		

## **Amino Compounds**

1	Solubility test	
2	Basicity of amine aniline tested by a) phenolphthalein b) p-nitrophenol	
3	Azo dye test	

Q 1) Write the chemical equation of the reaction for esterification reaction and hydrolysis of ester.

### **Questions:**

1) Write the chemical equation for the bromination of aniline.

## **De-Amination of Amino Acids**

Weight of o-hydroxybenzoic acid (salicylic acid) =g.
m.p. of salicylic acid =ºC.
Questions
What will happen if you add sodium nitrate to aniline solution dissolved in sulfuric
acid and why?
Diazonium salts can be produced from the reaction of secondary and tertiary
aromatic amines with nitrous acid, if NO, explain the expected products by chemical ${\bf r}$
equation.