





CHEMISTRY

BOOKS - SHARAM PUBLICATION

ALCOHOLS, PHENOLS AND ETHERS



1. An isomer of ethanol is:

A. methanol

B. diethyl ether

C. dimethyl ether

D. acetone

Answer:



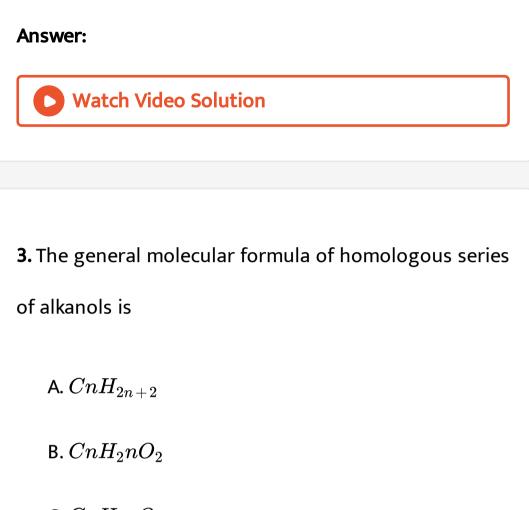
2. Which of the following is a primary alcohol?

A. Butan-2-ol

B. Propan-2-ol

C. Butan-1-ol

D. 2,3 dimethyl hexan -4-ol



- $\mathsf{C}.CnH_2nO$
- D. $CnH_{2n+1}OH$



4. Benzyl amine reacts with nitrous acid to form

A. azobenzene

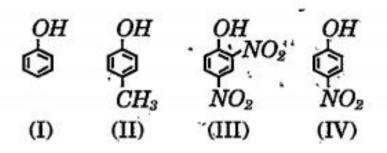
B. benzene

C. benzyl alcohol

D. phenol



5. Strengh of acidity is in order :



A. II > I > III > IV

 $\mathsf{B}. III > IV > I > II$

 $\mathsf{C}.\, I > IV > III > III$

 $\mathsf{D}.\,IV > III > I > II$

Answer:

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6. Phenol reacts with Br, in $\ensuremath{\mathrm{CS}}_2$, at low temperature to give

A. o-bromo phenol

B. m-bromo phenol

C. o-and p-bromo phenol

D. 2,4, 6-tri bromo phenol



7. The electrophile involved in the above reaction is

A. dichloro methyl cation $\left(C^{\oplus}HCl_{2}
ight)$

B. dichloro carbene $(:\mathbb{C}l_2)$

C. trichloromethyl anion $\left(C^{ heta}Cl_3
ight)$

D. formylcation $\left(C^{ heta}HO
ight)$

Answer:

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8. Phenol cannot be distinguished from ethanol by the

following reagents except:

A. Sodium

B. $NaOH + I_2$

C. Neutral $FeCl_3$

D. $Br_2 + H_2O$



9. When ethanol is heated with HI and red phosphorus

it gives

A. Ethyl iodide

B. Ethane

C. Ethylene

D. Ether



10. The IUPAC name of the compound below is $CH_3 - CH - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH - CH_3 - CH - CH_3 - CH_1 - CH_3$

A. 2-chloro-5-hydroxy hexane

B. 2-hydroxy-5-chloro hexane

C. 5-chloro hexan-2-ol

D. 7-chloro ocatan-2-ol

Answer:



11. IUPAC name of m-cresol is

A. 3-methyl phenol

B. 3-chloro phenol

C. 3-methoxy phenol

D. benzene-1, 3 di-ol

Answer:

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12. IUPAC name of
$$CH_3 - egin{pmatrix} CH_3 \ dots \\ H \ H \ H \ OCH_3 \ H$$

A. 1-methoxy -1-methyl ethane

B. 2-methoxy-2-methyl ethane

- C. 2-methoxy propane
- D. isopropyl methyl ether

Answer:



13. The process of converting alkyl halides into alcohols

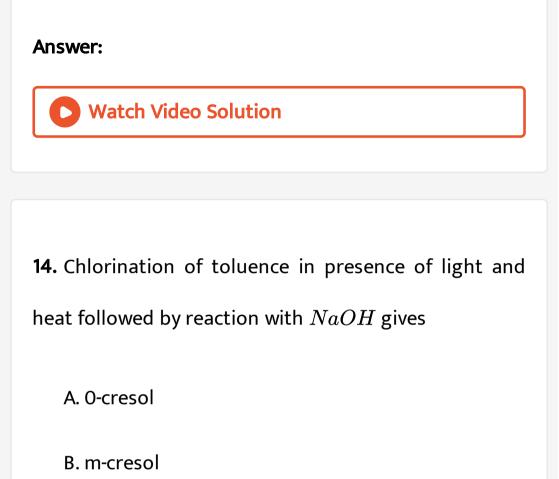
involves reaction.

A. addition reaction

B. substitution reaction

C. dehydro halogenation reaction

D. rearrangement reaction



C. 2,4-dihydroxy toluene

D. Benzyl alcohol



15. Phenyl magnesium bromide reacts with methanol to give

A. a mixture of anisole and Mg(OH)Br

B. a mixture of benzene and Mg(OMe)Br

C. a mixture of toluene and Mg (OH)Br`

D. a mixture of phenol and Mg(OH)Br

Answer:

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16. What is the order of reactivity of alcohols in following reaction? $ROH + HCl \xrightarrow{ZnCl_2} RCl + H_2O$

A.
$$1^\circ.~>2^\circ~>3^\circ$$

B. $1^\circ\,<2^\circ\,>3^\circ$

$$\mathsf{C.3}^\circ > 2^\circ > 1^\circ$$

D.
$$3^\circ > 1^\circ > 2^\circ$$



17. During dehydration of alcohols to alkenes by heating with conc. H_2SO_4 , the initial step is

A. formation of an ester

B. protonation of alcohol molecule

C. formation of carbocation

D. elimination of water

Answer:



18. CH_3CH_2OH can be converted to CH_3CHO by

A. catalytic hydrogenation

B. By treating with $LiAlH_4$

C. treatment with `pyridinium chlorochromate

D. treatment with $KMnO_4$

Answer:

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19. The most suitable reagent for the conversion of

 $RCH_2OH
ightarrow RCHO$ is

A. PCC(Pyridinium chloro chromate)

B. $KMnO_4$

 $\mathsf{C.}\,K_2 C r_2 O_7$

D. CrO_3

Answer:



20. The red coloured compound formed during victor-Meyer.s test for ethyl alchol is :

A. 'CH_3-underset (NOH) underset (!!) overset (C)-

NH_2^(-)Na^+

B.
$$CH_3-_{Na^-Na^+} {\scriptstyle rac{C}{-} \atop \scriptstyle rac{1}{2} NO_2}$$

 $\mathsf{C}.\,CH_3CH=NOH$

$\mathsf{D.}\, CH_3 CH_2 NHOH$

Answer:



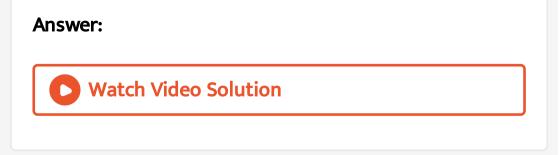
21. Which of the following is most acidic?

A. Benzyl alcohol

B. Cyclohexanol

C. Phenol

D. m-chlorophenol



22. Which one of the following is not expected to undergo iodoform reaction?

A. Propan-2-ol

B. Ethanol

C. Diphenyl methanol

D. Butan-2-ol



23. Phenol, when it first reacts with conc. H_2SO_4 and then with conc. HNO_3 gives

A. nitrobenzene

B. 2, 4, 6-trinitro benzene

C. m-nitrophenol

D. p-nitrophenol

Answer:

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24. The major product obtained on interaction of phenol with NaOH and CO_2

A. Salicyaldehyde

B. Salicylic acid

C. phthalic acid

D. benzoic acid

Answer:



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25. The molecular formula of ether is

A. $C_n H_{2n} O$

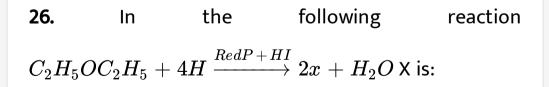
$\mathsf{B.}\, C_n H_{2n+1} O$

 $\mathsf{C.}\, C_n H_{2n+2} O$

D. $C_n H_{2n} OCn H_{2n}$

Answer:

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A. ethane

B. ethylene

C. butane

D. propane

Answer:



27. O-nitrophenol is less soluble in water than m- and p-nitrophenol because

A. O-nitrophenol shows intramolecular H-bonding

B. O-nitrophenol shows intermolecular H-bonding

C. O-nitrophenol is more volatile than m and p

isomers

D. melting power of O-nitrophenol is less than

those of m and p nitrophenol

Answer:

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28. Which of the following compounds can be used as antifreeze in automobile radiators?

A. Methyl alcohol

B. Glycol

C. Nitrophenol

D. Ethyl alcohol



29. Acid catalysed hydration of alkenes except ethene leads to the formation of

A. primary alcohol

B. secondary or tertiary alcohol

C. mixture of primary and secondary alcohol

D. mixture of secondary and tertiary alcohol

30. Why is phenol soluble in water?

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31. Which product is obtained when an alkyl halide is

treated with aqueous KOH solution?

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32. What is the action of alcohol with Na metal? Give equation.

33. What is the IUPAC name of isopropyl alcohol?

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34. What is the IUPAC name of $CH_3OCH_2CH_3$?	
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35. Give an example of a dihydric alcohol?

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36. What happens when sodium benzene sulphonate is

heated with NaOH solution?(Give equation)



38. Reduction of an aldehyde by Zn and HCI gives an

organic compound ? What type of compound is it ?

39. Write the structural formula of Pentan-2-ol.



40. Which type of alcohol on treatment with HCl and

anh. $ZnCl_2$ gives immediate precipitate?



41. What happens when an ester is hydrolysed by dil

 H_2SO_4 ?

42. How is CH_3MgBr converted to ethanol? Give equation.

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43. How is benzene prepared from phenol?
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44. What is Willámson synthesis?
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45. Which reagent is used in Reimer-Tiemann reaction?

46. What happens when phenol is treated with conc. HNO_3 ?
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47. Between phenol and o- nitrophenol which one is

more acidic?



48. Between Butan -1-ol and Butan -2-ol which has

lower boiling point?



49. Fill in the blanks : Electrophillic substitution

reaction in phenol takes place at position.



50. Fill in the blanks : Condensation of phenol with

formaldehyde produces



51. Fill in the blanks : Phenol is acidic in nature because

..... is more stable than

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52. Fill in the blanks : Phenol is while alcohol is



53. Fill in the blanks : Reimer-Tiemann reaction is used

to convert phenol into



54. Fill in the blanks : Among the three isomers of nitro

phenols , the one which is least soluble in water is



.

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55. Fill in the blanks : The alcohol having IUPAC name 3-

ethyl pentan -3-ol has structural formula



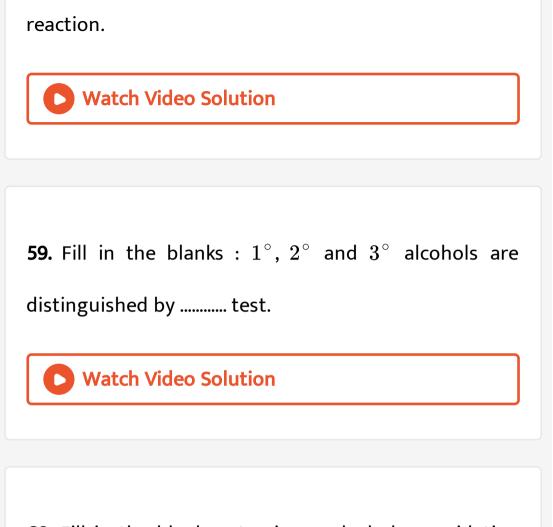
56. Fill in the blanks : Alcohols exhibit functional isomerism with



57. Fill in the blanks : Formation of phenol from chlorobenzene is an example of aromatic substitution reaction.

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58. Fill in the blanks: Reaction of phenol with in presence of aq. NaOH is called Schotten -Baumann



60. Fill in the blanks : A primary alcohol on oxidation

gives an which on further oxidation gives

both containing same number of C- atoms.

preparation of Grignard reagent.



62. Williamson's synthesis involves the reactions of an. .

.....with an



63. Dehydration of methanol with conc. H_2SO_4 at 410K

gives

64. Fill in the blanks : Phenol is acidic because of

resonance stabilization of its conjugate base.....

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65. Fill in the blanks : Primary alcohols are formed by

the reaction of Grignard's reagent with

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66. Fill in the blanks : O and P nitrophenols are separated by





67. Fill in the blanks : Phenol on treatment with Br/H_2O gives but with Br_2/CS_2 gives mainly



68. Fill in the blanks : The common name of propane

-1,2,3- triol is.....

.....



69. Why are alcohols soluble in water?

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70. How will you convert ethanol to ethanal?
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71. Suggest a method to convert ethanol to ethanoic
acid.

72. What happens when benzene diazonium chloride is

heated with water?



73. Dipolemoment of phenol is less than that of

methanol.Why?

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74. Explain why p-nitrophenol is more acidic than

phenol?

75. Arrange water, ethanol and phenol in the increasing

order of acidity and give reason for it ?

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76. How is phenol prepared? Give equation.
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77. How can you convert benzene to phenol?

78. What happens when benzene sulphonic acid is treated with NaOH and then hydrolysed by acid.

79. Between o-nitro phenol and p-nitro phenol ,which is

more volatile and why?

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80. What happens when phenol is treated with Br_2

water?

81. What happens when anisole(methyl phenylether) is treated with a mixture of conc. HNO_3 and conc. H_2SO_4 ?



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82. What happens when diethyl ether is heated with

 CH_3COCl in presence of anh. $ZnCl_2$ or anh. $AlCl_3$

83. What happens when an ether is heated with dil.

 H_2SO_4 under pressure ?



84. How can ethyl alcohol be prepared from ethylene?

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85. What is Hydroboration -oxidation reaction ?Explain.

86. What happens when acetic acid is

reduced by lithium aluminium hydride



87. What happens when CH_3CHO is treated with

 CH_3MgBr and the resulting product is hydrolysed by dil HCl?



88. Give a method of preparation of phenol from phenyl magnesium bromide.





89. Lower alcohols are highly soluble in water but solubility decreases with the increases in molecular mass of alcohols. Give reason.

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90. Why is phenol more acidic than alcohol?



91. Between O- nitrophenol and P- nitrophenol ,which is

more acidic and why?



92. Why is M- nitrophenol less acidic than O-

nitrophenol and P-nitrophenol?



93. What is Schotten-Baumann reaction ?

94. What happens when ethyl alcohol is treated with

Red P and Br_2 ?

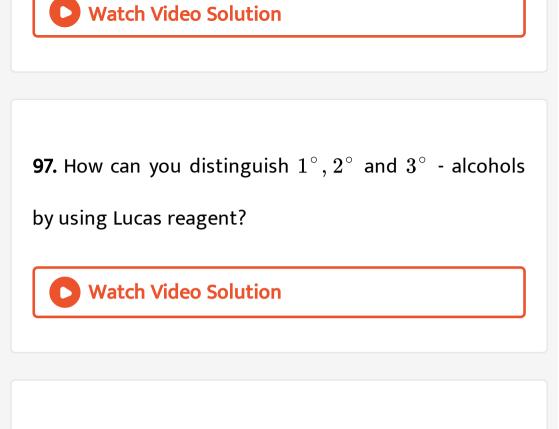


95. What happens when a mixture of the vapour of alcohol and excess ammonia are passed over heated alumina?

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96. What happens when phenol is treated with acidified $K_2Cr_2O_7$ solution?





98. Give a chemical test to distinguish between methanol and ethanol.



99. Write uses of methanol and ethanol.





100. What happens when ethyl mrthyl ether is treated

with HI at 373K?

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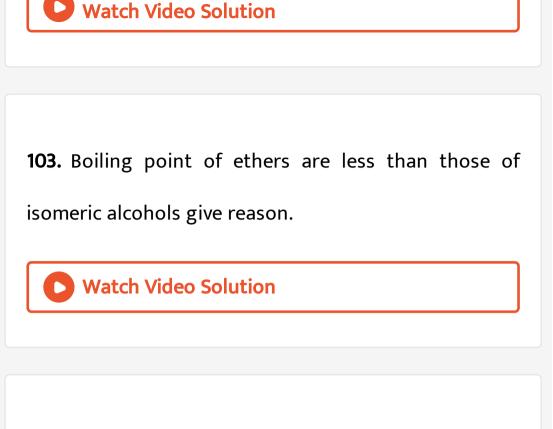
101. What happens when diethyl ether is heated with

 CH_3COCl in presence of anh. $ZnCl_2$ or anh. $AlCl_3$

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102. What is Willámson synthesis?



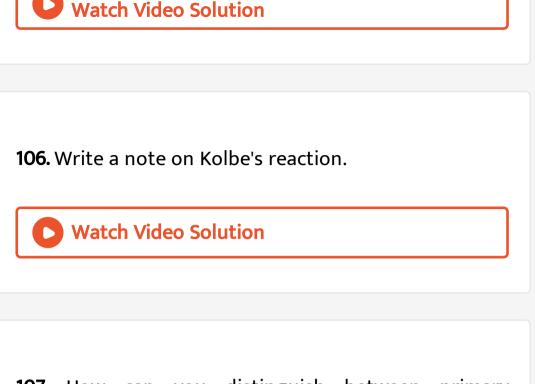


104. What happens when anisole is treated with CH_3Cl in presence of anhydrous $AlCl_3$?



105. What is Reimer-Tiemann reaction?





107. How can you distinguish between primary ,secondary and tertiary alcohols ? With equation explain how does ethyl alcohol reacts with

phosphorus pentachloride .

108. How will you differentiate between $1^\circ, 2^\circ~{
m and}~3^\circ$

alcohols by Victor Meyer's test.



109. How will you prepare

ethanol from acetaldehyde?

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110. How will you prepare

propanol from diborane.



111. What happens when propan -1-ol is treated with

pyridinium chloro chromate (PCC).

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112. What happens when propan -1-ol is treated with

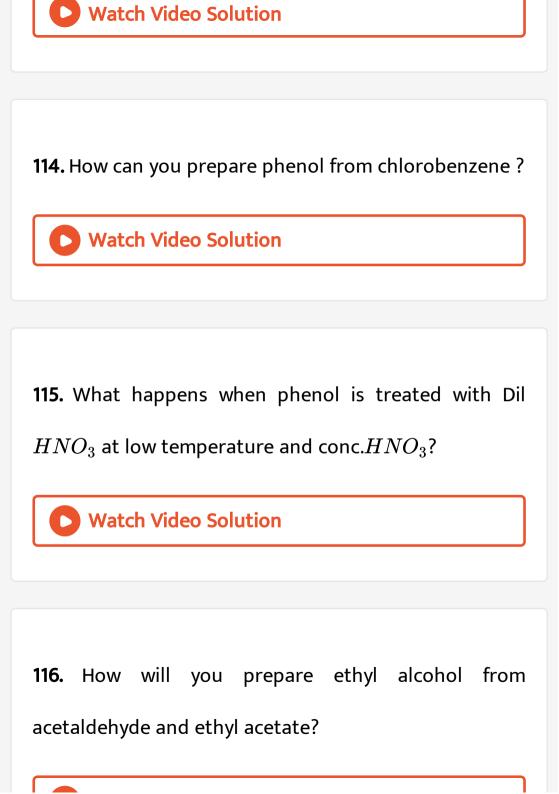
acidified $K_2 C r_2 O_7$ solution.

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113. How will you prepare phenol from

benzene sulphonic acid







117. How will you convert methanol to ethanol and vice-

versa?