



CHEMISTRY

BOOKS - MBD CHEMISTRY (ODIA ENGLISH)

ALCOHOLS, PHENOLS AND ETHERS

QUESTION BANK

1. Which of the following is soluble in water ?

(CCL_4 , C_6H_6 , CH_3OH , C_2H_6)

A. CCL_4

B. C_6H_6

C. CH_3OH

D. C_2H_6

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2. Write the structural formula of 3-pentanol.

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3. Which of the following will not give iodoform test?

(CH_3OH , CH_3COCH_3 , CH_3CHO , C_2H_5OH)

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4. Name the alcohol present in pyroligneous acid .

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5. Write the name and formula of the ester formed in the reaction of acetyl chloride and methyl alcohol.

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6. What happens when propanol-1 is oxidised ?

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7. What happens when propanol-2 is oxidised by acidified $K_2Cr_2O_7$ solution?

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8. What happens when propanaldehyde is reduced by H_2 / Ni ?

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9. What happens when acetone reacts with : HCN

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10. What happens when aldehyde is reduced ?

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11. What happens when a secondary alcohol is oxidised ?



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12. What happens when a ketone is reduced ?

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13. What happens when ethanol is warmed with acidified
 $K_2Cr_2O_7$?

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14. What happens when ethanol is heated with conc. H_2SO_4
at $140^\circ C$?

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15. Which compound has higher boiling point than other :

Pentane or Pentanol ?

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16. 1-Hexanol or Hexane which has higher boiling points ?

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17. Ethanol is soluble in water due to :

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18. To produce an ester, an acid has to be reacted upon which reagent ?

A. Alkyl halide

B. Alkane

C. Alcohol

D. Alkali

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19. What is the product formed when ethyl acetate is reduced with Na/alcohol?

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20. How is K_a of phenol compared to that of ethanol.

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21. Complete the following reaction:



.

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22. Ethanol is obtained by..... reaction of acetaldehyde).

(oxidation, reduction, polymerisation)

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23. The structural formula of 2-butanol is _____.

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24. Ethyl alcohol is oxidised to _____ when warmed with acidified $K_2Cr_2O_7$ solution .

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25. tertiary alcohol is not ordinarily oxidized, but on restrict oxidation, it yields ___ having one _____ carbon atom.

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26. $CH_3COCl + C_2H_5OH \rightarrow \text{_____} + \text{_____}$.

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27. Acid chloride on reduction with Lithium Aluminium hydrate gives _____

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28. Ketones are prepared by:

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29. Acid chlorides react with an _____ to form an ester.
(alcohol, primary amine).

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30. Amine have _____ boiling points compared to corresponding alcohols



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31. K_a of phenol is equal to that of ethanol.

A. True

B. False

C. Phenol is basic while ethyl alcohol is acidic

D. Can't predict



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32. Both methanol and ethanol give iodoform test.true or false



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33. Dehydration of ethanol with conc. Sulphuric acid gives acetylene. Is it true or false?



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34. Dehydration of ethanol with excess amount of conc.sulphuric acid gives .



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35. Rate of reaction of alcohols with Lucas reagent:

A. $p > s > t$

B. $t > p > s$

C. $s > p > t$

D. $t > s > p$

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36. Phenol is more acidic than

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37. Methanol is acidic in nature.

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38. Ethyl bromide reacts with sodium ethoxide to form butyl bromide. is it true or false?

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39. Write the name and formula of the ester formed in the reaction of acetyl chloride and methyl alcohol.

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40. How will you convert acetone into 2-Methyl-2-propanol ?



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41. What happens when alcohol is treated with ammonia under pressure in presence of Al_2O_3 ?



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42. What happens when ethanol is warmed with acidified $K_2Cr_2O_7$?



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43. Write short note on Lucas test.



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44. Explain, why phenol is acidic, while ethyl alcohol is neutral.



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45. How can you prepare phenol by using benzene diazonium chloride ?



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46. What happens when phenol is heated with zinc dust ?



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47. Write notes on

How methyl alcohol can be converted into ethyl alcohol and

vice-versa?



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48. How acetic acid is prepared from methyl cyanide? Give equation.



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49. Give a chemical test to distinguish between ethyl alcohol and methyl alcohol.



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50. What happens when acetic acid reacts with ethyl alcohol in presence of conc. H_2SO_4 ?

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51. How can you get ethyl chloride from ethyl alcohol? Give equation.

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52. How ethylene is obtained from ethyl alcohol ? Give equation.

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53. How different types of alcohols can be tested by Lucas Test ?

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54. How can you distinguish between 1° , 2° and 3° alcohols by Victor Meyer's method ?

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55. Explain, why phenol is acidic, while ethyl alcohol is neutral.

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56. What is Reimer-Tiemann reaction?



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57. What is Reimer-Tiemann reaction?

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58. Explain the acidic character of phenol.

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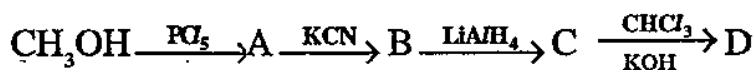
59. What happens when phenyl acetate is heated with anhydrous aluminium chloride ?

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60. How can methyl alcohol be converted into ethyl alcohol?

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61. Identify A, B, C and D.



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62. Explain the classification of alcohols with examples.

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63. How can you prepare monohydric alcohols from (a) alkyl halides ,(b) esters?

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64. Illustrate the preparation of alcohols from (a)aldehydes and ketones(b)Grignard reagent

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65. Discuss the reactions of alcohols with

(a)electropositive metals like Na

(b)Carboxylic acids

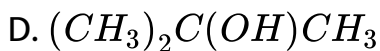
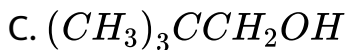
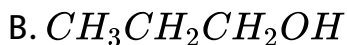
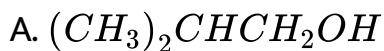
(c) PCl_5

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66. How would you distinguish between 1° , 2° and 3° alcohols by catalytic dehydrogenation method ?

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67. A tertiary alcohol is



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68. Explain the acidic character of phenol.

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69. Discuss the effect of substituents on acidic nature of phenol

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70. Explain esterification of phenol

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71. Discuss substitution reactions of phenol.

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72. Describe the preparation of ether by dehydrogenation of alcohols.

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73. Describe the preparation of ether by williamson synthesis.

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74. Explain the cleavage of C-O bond in ether with examples and mechanism.



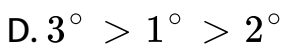
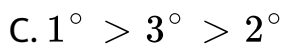
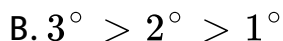
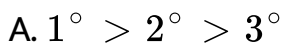
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75. Discuss the electrophilic substitution reactions of ethers with examples.



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76. Alcohols undergo dehydration in the following sequence :

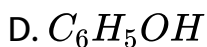
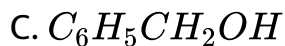


Answer: B



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77. Which of the following is not an alcohol:



Answer: D



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78. C_2H_5OH can be distinguished from CH_3OH :

A. By HCl

B. By NH_3

C. By solubilities

D. By iodoform test

Answer: D



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79. 23 g of sodium react with CH_3OH to give :

A. 1 mole of O_2

B. $1/2$ mole of H_2

C. 1 mole of H_2

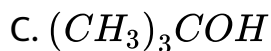
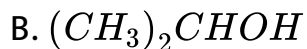
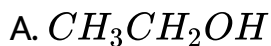
D. None

Answer: B



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80. Conc.HCl reacts rapidly with :



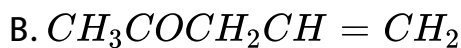
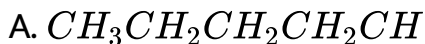
D. All

Answer: C



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81. Which decolourizes aqueous bromine and gives white fumes of HCl on reaction with PCl_5 :



Answer: D



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82. 1-butanol on heating with excess of concentrated H_2SO_4 gives :



B. 2-butene

C. 2-methylpropene

D. n-butylhydrogen sulphate

Answer: A



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83. For a given alcohol the order of reactivity with halogen acid is

A. $\text{HI} > \text{HCl} > \text{HBr}$

B. $\text{HCl} > \text{HBr} > \text{HI}$

C. $\text{HCl} > \text{HI} > \text{HBr}$

D. $\text{HI} > \text{HBr} > \text{HCl}$

Answer: D



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84. Methyl magnesium bromide on treating with Gives 2-propanol :

A. HCHO

B. CH_3CHO

C. C_2H_5OH

D. $O = C = O$

Answer: B



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85. Dehydration of methanol with conc. H_2SO_4 at 410K gives

A. Dimethyl ether

B. Ethane

C. HCHO

D. All

Answer: A



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86. The reagent used to distinguish propanol -1 and propanol-

2

A. Ammoniacal silver nitrate

B. Fehling's solution

C. I_2 and $NaOH$

D. Schiff's reagent

Answer: C

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87. 2-propanol when heated with copper at 570 k yields:

A. $CH_3CH = CH_2$

B. CH_3CHO

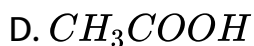
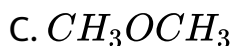
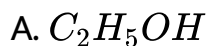
C. CH_3COCH_3

D. $CH_2 = C = CH$

Answer: C

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88. The compound which will not react with sodium is :

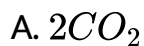


Answer: C



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89. H_2COHCH_2OH on heating with periodic acid forms:



B. 2HCHO

C. 2HCOOH

D. $\begin{array}{c} \text{CHO} \\ | \\ \text{CHO} \end{array}$

Answer: B



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90. Which compound is not an associated liquid:

A. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OH}$

B. CH_3NH_2

C. CH_3Cl

D. CH_3OH

Answer: C



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91. Glycerol can be obtained by reacting $NaOH$ with

- A. Fats
- B. Alcohol
- C. Petroleum
- D. Soap

Answer: A



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92. n-propyl alcohol and isopropyl alcohol are:

- A. Chain isomers
- B. Functional isomer
- C. Position
- D. None

Answer: C



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93. Grain alcohol is the common name of :

- A. Amyl alcohol
- B. Ethyl alcohol

C. Methanol

D. None

Answer: B

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94. When Na reacts with glycerine, it forms:

A. Mono sodium salt

B. Di-sodium salt

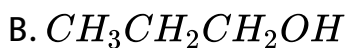
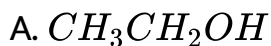
C. Tri-sodium salt

D. All

Answer: B

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95. A certain compound is a viscous, high boiling point liquid, miscible with water. The compound is most likely to be:



Answer: D



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96. The boiling points of the alcohols are higher than the alkanes of corresponding molecular weight because .

A. Alcohols can form H-bond (molecular association)

B. Alkanes are non-polar

C. Alcohols are polar

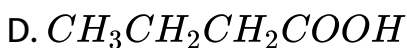
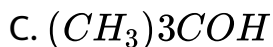
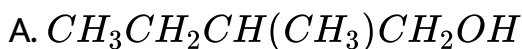
D. Alcohols have low densities

Answer: A



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97. Which of the following is a secondary alcohol ?



Answer: B



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98. What would be the best starting material for the preparation of tert. Butyl alcohol using Grignard reagent:

- A. Acetone and methyl magnesium iodide
- B. Acetaldehyde and ethyl magnesium iodide
- C. Formaldehyde and propyl magnesium iodide
- D. None

Answer: A



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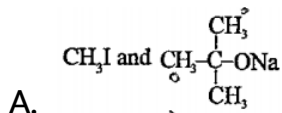
99. Which of the following alcohols is most likely to yield 2-methylpropanoic acid.

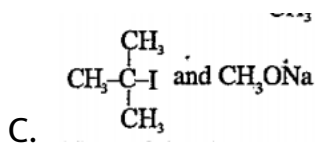
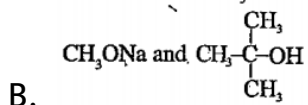
- A. Propan -2-ol
- B. Butan-1-ol
- C. 2-methylpropan -1-ol
- D. 2-methylpropan -2-ol

Answer: C

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100. A suitable combination of reagents leading to the preparation of tert butyl ether in Williamson's synthesis is :





D. None of the above

Answer: A

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101. How many alcohols and how many ethers are represented by the formula $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}\text{O}$.

A. 4 alcohols and 3 ethers

B. 3 alcohols and 3 ethers

C. 2 alcohols and 2 ethers

D. 3 alcohols and 2 ethers

Answer: A

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102. Ethoxyethane (b. pt. $35^{\circ}C$) is more volatile than ethanol (b.pt. $78^{\circ}C$) because of :

- A. The greater relative molecular mass of the ether
- B. The strong C-O bonds in ether
- C. The highly polar -OH group in ethanol and strong H-bonding
- D. The different shapes of the molecules

Answer: C



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103. Diethyl ether is extensively used for solvent extraction because of :

- A. High solubility of organic compounds in ether
- B. High volatility of ether which can be separated from the compounds by distillation
- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. None

Answer: C

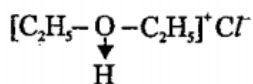


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104. The unshared electrons on the oxygen atom on an ether (basic centre) account for all the following except:

A. Combination like, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O} + \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O} \rightarrow \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}-\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$

B. Formation of oxonium salts with acids such as



C. Formation of peroxides (explosive)

D. Chemical inactivity of ether

Answer: D



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105. When n-propyl methyl ether is treated with cold HI:

- A. Methyl iodide and n-propyl alcohol are formed
- B. n- propyl iodide and methyl alcohol are formed
- C. CH_3I and $CH_3CH_2CH_2I$ are formed
- D. None of these

Answer: A



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106. Which type of isomerism is most common among ethers:

- A. Chain
- B. Position
- C. Metamerism
- D. Functional

Answer: C



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107. Which of the following would you predict as incorrect :

A. $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{-}\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}\text{C}\text{-NH}_2$ can be hydrolysed to $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{COOH}$

B. $(\text{CN})_2$ can be hydrolysed to $\begin{array}{c} \text{COOH} \\ | \\ \text{COOH} \end{array}$

C. $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{-O-}\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}\text{N}^+\text{O}^-$ can be hydrolysed to $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2$ and NO_3^-

D. $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{-}\overset{\ominus}{\text{N}}\text{-}\overset{\ominus}{\text{C}}\text{-CH}_3$ can be hydrolysed to

Answer: C



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108. An alcohol on oxidation is found to give CH_3COOH and CH_3CH_2COOH . The alcohol is :

- A. $CH_3CH_2CH_2OH$
- B. $(CH_3)_2C(OH)CH_2CH_3$
- C. $CH_3(CH_2)_2CH_2OH$
- D. $CH_3CH(OH)CH_2CH_2CH_3$

Answer: D



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109. Isopropyl alcohol on oxidation gives:

- A. Acetone

B. Ether

C. Ethylene

D. Acetaldehyde

Answer: A



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110. Which of the following will give iodoform test ?

A. Methyl alcohol

B. Ethyl alcohol

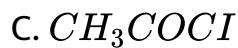
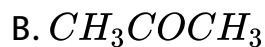
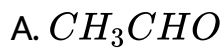
C. Acetaldehyde

D. Acetone

Answer: A

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111. When ethyl alcohol is oxidised with Cl_2 , it gives :



Answer: A

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112. 3-pentanol is :

A. 3° alcohol

B. 2° alcohol

C. 1° alcohol

D. phenol

Answer: B

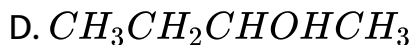
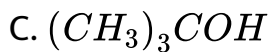


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113. Carbinol is the trivial name for:

A. C_2H_5OH

B. CH_3OH



Answer: B



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114. Primary , secondary and tertiary alcohols can be distinguished by employing :

A. Oxidation

B. Victor Meyer's test

C. Lucas test

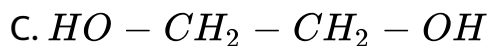
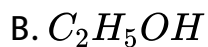
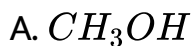
D. All of these

Answer: D



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115. Which is most viscous ?



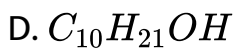
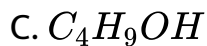
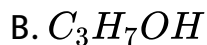
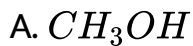
D. None of these

Answer: C



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116. Which of the following is least soluble in water ?



Answer: D



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117. Lucas test is used for the determination of :

A. Alcohols

B. Phenols

C. Alkylhalides

D. Aldehydes

Answer: A

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118. Compound a reacts with PCI_5 to give B which on treatment with KCN followed by propanic acid as the product.

What is A ?

- A. Ethane
- B. Propane
- C. Ethyl chloride
- D. Ethyl alcohol

Answer: D

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119. How many isomers of $C_5H_{11}OH$ will be primary alcohols ?

A. 5

B. 4

C. 2

D. 3

Answer: B



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120. Ethanol is soluble in water due to :

A. Ethyl group

B. Hydrogen bonding

C. Its neutral nature

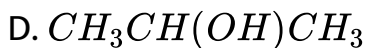
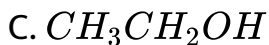
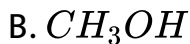
D. Dissociation in water

Answer: B



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121. Which of the following will not form yellow ppt with an alkaline solution of iodine ?



Answer: B



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122. Alcohols are isomeric with

A. Acids

B. Ethers

C. Esters

D. Aldehydes

Answer: B



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123. Sometimes explosion may occur while distilling ether. It may be due to the presence of :

A. Oxides

B. Alcohols

C. Peroxides

D. Chloroform

Answer: C



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124. Which of the following is used as anaesthetic :

A. $CHCl_3$

B. C_2H_5OH

C. $C_2H_5OC_2H_5$

D. $CHCl_3$ and $C_2H_5OC_2H_5$

Answer: D



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125. Reaction of t-butyl bromide with sodium methoxide produces :

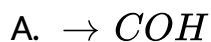
- A. Isobutane
- B. Isobutylene
- C. Sodium t-butoxide
- D. t-butyl methyl ether

Answer: B



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126. General formula for alcohols is :



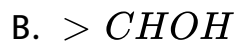
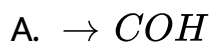
D. All

Answer: D



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127. General formula of primary alcohol is :



D. All

Answer: C

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128. Alcohols of low molecular weight are :

- A. Soluble in water
- B. Soluble in water on heating
- C. Insoluble in all solvents
- D. Soluble in all solvents

Answer: A

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129. Excessive solubility of lower alcohols in water is due to :

- A. Covalent bond
- B. Ionic bond
- C. Hydrogen bonding with water
- D. None of these

Answer: C

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130. Methanol and ethanol can be distinguished by the following.

- A. By reaction with metallic sodium

B. By reaction with caustic soda

C. By heating with iodine and washing soda

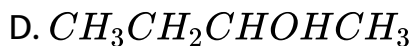
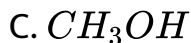
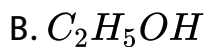
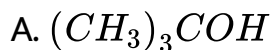
D. By heating with zinc and inorganic mineral acid

Answer: C



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131. Carbinol is the trivial name for:



Answer: C



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132. Dehydration of ethanol gives:

A. Acetic acid

B. Ethane

C. Ethylene

D. Acetylene

Answer: C



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133. On conversion into the Grignard reagent followed by treatment with absolute ethanol, how many isomeric alkyl chlorides would yield 2-methylbutane :

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. 5

Answer: C



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134. In cold countries, ethylene glycol is added to water in the radiators of cars during winters. It results in:

- A. Lowering of f.pt.
- B. Reducing the viscosity
- C. Reducing the specific heat
- D. Increasing the conductivity

Answer: A



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135. Which one is more acidic ?

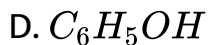
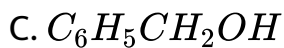
- A. Methanol
- B. Ethanol
- C. Isopropyl alcohol
- D. t-buty alcohol

Answer: A



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136. Which is an aromatic alcohol :



Answer: D



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137. A neutral compound gives red colour with ceric ammonium nitrate. It suggests that the compound has :

- A. Alcohol gp.
- B. Aldehyde gp.
- C. Ether
- D. Ketone gp.

Answer: A

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138. The number of isomeric alcohols of formula $C_4H_{10}O$ is:

- A. 2

B. 4

C. 7

D. 8

Answer: B



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139. Enzymes are :

A. Living organisms

B. Dead organisms

C. Complex nitrogenous

substances produced

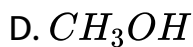
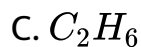
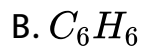
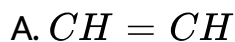
from living cells

D. None

Answer: C

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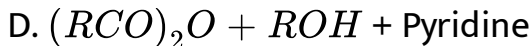
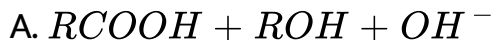
140. The strongest acid among the following is :



Answer: D

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141. Which of the following methods cannot be used for the preparation of an ester:



Answer: A



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142. Methylated spirit is :

A. Methanol containing some pyridine

B. Ethanol containing some methanol

C. Pure methanol

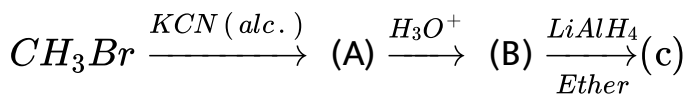
D. 95 % methanol

Answer: B



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143. The end product of the following sequence is :



A. CH_3CHO

B. CH_3CH_2OH

C. CH_3COCH_3

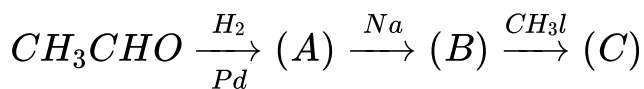
D. CH_4

Answer: B



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144. In the following sequence the product (C) is :



A. Alcohol

B. Ether

C. Alkene

D. None

Answer: B



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145. Scientific aspect of fermentation was first studied by :

- A. Pasteur
- B. Brot
- C. Buchner
- D. Liebig

Answer: C



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146. Metal alkoxides contain:

- A. Metal-carbon bond
- B. Metal-oxygen bond
- C. Metal-methyl bond

D. None

Answer: B

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147. The characteristic group of secondary alcohol is :

A. $-CH_2OH$

B. $>CHOH$

C. $-CHO$

D. $-COOH$

Answer: B

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148. Absolute alcohol is prepared from rectified spirit by which distillation?

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149. What happens when vapours isopropyl alcohol are passed over heated copper?

- A. Acetone
- B. Ethyl alcohol
- C. Methyl alcohol
- D. Acetaldehyde

Answer: A

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150. The correct order of the ease with which primary, secondary and tertiary alcohols can be dehydrated using concentrated H_2SO_4 is :

A. *Tertiary* > *secondary* > *Primary*

B. *Primary* > *secondary* > *Tertiary*

C. *secondary* > *Tertiary* > *Primary*

D. *secondary* > *Primary* > *Tertiary*

Answer: A



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151. Glycerine is a :

A. Secondary alcohol

B. Tertiary alcohol

C. Trihydric alcohol

D. Ester

Answer: C



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152. Glycerol on treatment with oxalic acid at $110^{\circ}C$ forms:

A. Formic acid

B. CO_2 and CO

C. Allyl alcohol

D. Glycol

Answer: A



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153. Methyl alcohol reacts with phosphorus trichloride to form:

- A. Methane
- B. Methyl chloride
- C. Acetyl chloride
- D. Dimethyl ether

Answer: B



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154. Power alcohol is a mixture of petrol and alcohol in the ratio :

A. 4:1

B. 1:4

C. 2:1

D. 1:2

Answer: A



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155. Ethyl alcohol is denatured by :

A. Methanol and formic acid

B. *KCN*

C. CH_3OH and C_6H_6

D. CH_3OH and pyridine

Answer: D

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156. For the preparation t-butylmethlether Williamson.s method the correct choice of reagents is :

A. Methoxide and t-butylbromide

B. Methanol and 2-bromobutanic

C. 2-butanol and methylbromide

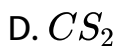
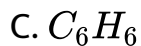
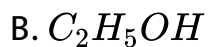
D. t-butoxide and methylbromide

Answer: D



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157. The organic liquid that mix freely with water is:



Answer: B



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158. Butan-2-ol is :

- A. Primary alcohol
- B. Secondary alcohol
- C. Tertiary alcohol
- D. None

Answer: B

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159. Methyl alcohol on oxidation with acidified $K_2Cr_2O_7$ gives

:

- A. CH_3COCH_3
- B. CH_3CHO
- C. $HCOOH$

D. CH_3COOH

Answer: C

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160. An organic compound when treated with bleaching powder gave chloroform. The organic compound may be:

- A. Ethane
- B. Ethanol
- C. Ethyne
- D. Acetic acid

Answer: B

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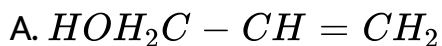
161. Methyl alcohol is _____ acidic than ethyl alcohol :

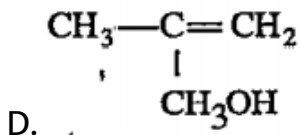
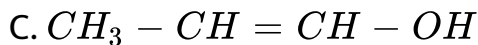
- A. Less
- B. More
- C. Equally
- D. None

Answer: B

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162. Vinyl carbinol is:





Answer: A

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163. 2 mole of ethanol are burnt. The amount of CO_2 obtained will be:

A. 132 g

B. 44 g

C. 176 g

D. 88 g

Answer: C

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164. Oxidation of 2-propanol by $K_2Cr_2O_7$ and dilute H_2SO_4 leads to the formation of :

- A. Propanal
- B. Propanoic acid
- C. Ethanoic acid
- D. Propanone

Answer: D

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165. An aldehyde is obtained when an alcohol is :

- A. Oxidised
- B. Reduced
- C. Dehydrated
- D. Hydrogenated

Answer: A

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166. Primary , secondary and tertiary alcohols can be distinguished by employing :

A. Oxidation

B. Victor Meyer's test

C. Lucas reagent

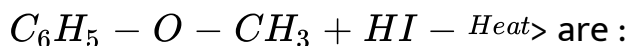
D. All

Answer: D



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167. The product formed in the following reaction.



A. C_6H_5OH and CH_3I

B. C_6H_5I and CH_3OH

C. $C_6H_5CH_3$ and HOI

D. C_6H_6 and CH_3OI

Answer: A

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168. In the reduction, $R - CHO + H_2 \rightarrow RCH_2OH$

the catalyst used is :

A. Ni

B. Pd

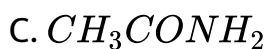
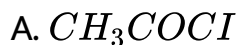
C. Pt

D. Any of these

Answer: D

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169. Iodoform test is not given by:



D. All

Answer: D

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170. Widespread deaths due to liquor poisoning occurs due to

:

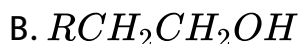
- A. Presence of lead compounds in liquor
- B. Presence of methyl alcohol in liquor
- C. Presence of ethyl alcohol in liquor
- D. Presence of carbonic acid in liquor

Answer: B



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171. Reaction of oxirane with RMgX followed with hydrolysis produces :



D. $RCH = CHO$

Answer: B

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172. Rectified spirit contains :

A. 75.0 % alcohol

B. 85.5 % alcohol

C. 95.6 % alcohol

D. 100.0 % alcohol

Answer: C

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173. The enzymes are killed :

- A. At a high temperature
- B. During chemical reaction
- C. Under high pressure
- D. In the absence of $(NH_4)_3PO_4$

Answer: A



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174. Glycerol has :

- A. 3 primary alcoholic groups
- B. 3 secondary alcoholic groups

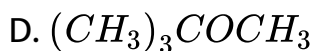
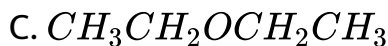
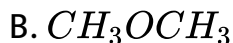
C. 1 primary alcoholic group and 2 secondary alcoholic groups

D. 2 primary alcoholic groups and 1 secondary alcoholic group

Answer: D

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175. $(CH_3)_3CONa$ on reaction with CH_3Br will give :



Answer: D



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176. Reaction,

A. HCHO

B. HCOOH

C. CH_3OH

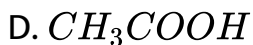
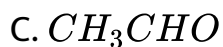
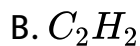
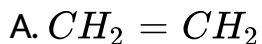
D. CH_3COOH

Answer: C



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177. Ethyl alcohol on fermentation with acetobacilli in presence of air gives :

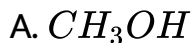


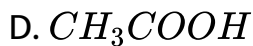
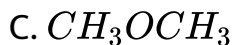
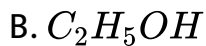
Answer: D



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178. Wine (alcoholic beverages) contains :





Answer: B



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179. 3-methyl-2-butanol on treatment with HCl gives predominantly :

A. 2-chloro-2-methylbutane

B. 2-chloro-3-methylbutane

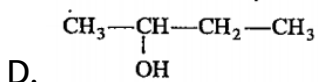
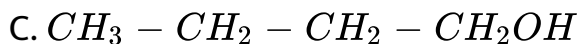
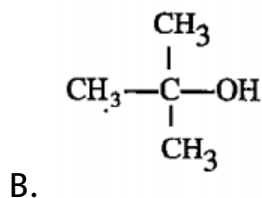
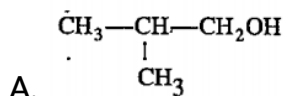
C. 2,2-dimethylpentane

D. None of the above

Answer: A

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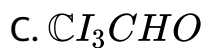
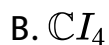
180. The compound which gives the most stable carbonium ion and dehydration is :



Answer: B

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181. Which of the following will react with water :

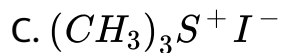
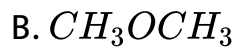
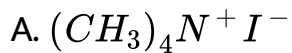


Answer: C



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182. The compound that will react most readily with $NaOH$ to form methanol is :



D. none

Answer: A



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183. Chlorine reacts with ethanol to give :

A. Ethyl chloride

B. Chloroform

C. Acetaldehyde

D. Chloral

Answer: D



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184. Ethylene reacts with 1% cold alkaline $KMnO_4$ to give:

- A. Oxalic acid
- B. acetone
- C. Formaldehyde
- D. Glycol

Answer: D



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185. Enzymes are :

- A. Proteins
- B. Minerals
- C. Oils
- D. Fatty acids

Answer: A



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186. Ethylene glycol on oxidation with per-iodic acid gives:

- A. Oxalic acid
- B. Glyoxal

C. Formaldehyde

D. Glycollic acid

Answer: C

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187. 1-propanol and 2-propanol can be best distinguished by :

A. Oxidation with alkaline $KMnO_4$ followed by reaction with fehling solution

B. Oxidation with acidic dichromate followed by reaction with fehling solution

C. Oxidation by heating with copper followed by reaction with Fehling solution

D. Oxidation with conc. H_2SO_4 followed by reaction with

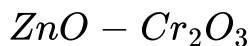
Fehling solution

Answer: C

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188. An industrial method of preparation of methanol is :

A. Catalytic reduction of carbon monoxide in presence of



B. By reacting methane with steam at $900^\circ C$ with a nickel catalyst

C. By reacting formaldehyde with lithium aluminium hydride

D. By reacting formaldehyde with aqueous sodium hydroxide solution

Answer: A

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189. An organic compound dissolved in dry benzene evolved hydrogen on treatment with sodium. It is :

- A. A ketone
- B. An aldehyde
- C. A tertiary amine
- D. An alcohol

Answer: D



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190. For drying ether sodium metal can be used, but it cannot be used for drying ethyl alcohol because:

- A. Na is very reactive
- B. Ether reacts easily with Na
- C. Ethyl alcohol reacts with sodium metal
- D. None

Answer: C



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191. Fermentation of sugar with yeast gives :

A. CH_3OH

B. HCHO

C. C_2H_5OH

D. $CH_3CH_2CH_2OH$

Answer: C



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192. Fermentation is :

A. Exothermic

B. Endothermic

C. Reversible

D. None

Answer: A



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193. The factor adversely affecting the process of fermentation is :

- A. Low concentration of sugar
- B. High concentration of sugars
- C. Presence of ammonium salts
- D. Presence of air

Answer: B



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194. A biological catalyst is essentially a/an:

- A. An amino acid
- B. An enzyme
- C. A carbohydrate
- D. The nitrogen molecule

Answer: B



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195. The compound with highest boiling point is :

- A. CH_4
- B. CH_3OH
- C. CH_3Cl

D. CH_3Br

Answer: B



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196. Action of nitrous acid on ethyl amine gives :

A. C_2H_6

B. C_2H_5OH

C. NH_3

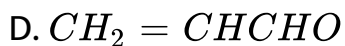
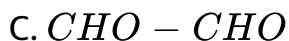
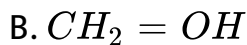
D. Nitromethane

Answer: B



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197. Glyoxal is :

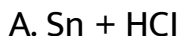


Answer: C



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198. Which of the following reagents can convert acetic acid into ethanol :



B. $H_2 + Pt$

C. $LiAlH_4 + ether$

D. Na + alcohol

Answer: C



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199. A vicinal diol has two hydroxy group on :

A. Same carbon atom

B. Different carbon atoms

C. Adjacent carbon atoms

D. None

Answer: C



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200. Tonics usually contain small amount of :

A. Formalin

B. Vinegar

C. Alcohol

D. Ether

Answer: C



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201. Which of the following is an example of elimination reaction :

- A. Chlorination of CH_4
- B. Dehydration of C_2H_5OH
- C. Nitration of benzene
- D. Hydroxylation of C_2H_4

Answer: B



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202. Industrial alcohol mixed with petrol and benzene is :

- A. Absolute alcohol

- B. Proof spirit
- C. Power alcohol
- D. None

Answer: C

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203. On heating glycerol with $.KHSO_4$, compound is obtained which has bad odour. The compound is :

- A. Acrolein
- B. Formic acid
- C. Allyl alcohol
- D. Methyl isocyanide

Answer: A



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204. A compound X with molecular formula C_3H_8O can be oxidised to a compound Y with the molecular formula $C_3H_6O_2$. X is most likely to be:

- A. Primary alcohol
- B. Secondary alcohol
- C. Aldehyde
- D. Ketone

Answer: A



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205. Absolute alcohol contains :

A. 40 % H_2O

B. 10 % H_2O

C. 5 % H_2O

D. 100 % C_2H_5OH

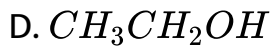
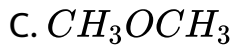
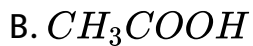
Answer: D



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206. On reaction with hot conc. H_2SO_4 , which of the following compounds loses a molecule of water :

A. CH_3COCH_3

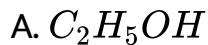


Answer: D



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207. Which of the following is used as antiseptic:



B. Iodoform

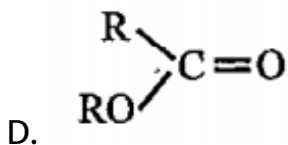
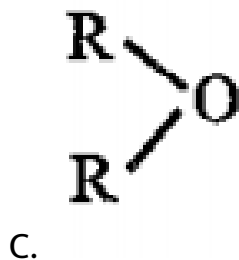
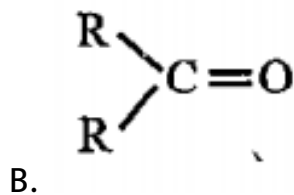
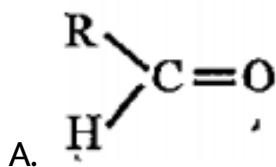
C. Both (a) and (b)

D. None of these

Answer: C

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208. Ether is :



Answer: C



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209. Proof spirit contains about :

- A. 48 % alcohol by weight
- B. 10 % alcohol by weight
- C. 5 % alcohol by weight
- D. 90 % alcohol by weight

Answer: A



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210. When wine is put in air it becomes sour due to :

A. Oxidation of C_2H_5OH into CH_3COOH

B. Bacteria

C. Virus

D. Formic acid formation

Answer: A



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211. Absolute ethanol cannot be obtained by simple fractionation of solution of ethanol and water because :

A. Their boiling points are very near

- B. Ethanol remains dissolved in water
- C. They form a constant boiling mixture
- D. Ethanol molecules are solvated

Answer: C



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212. The most important ingredient of dynamite is :

- A. Nitrobenzene
- B. Glycerine trinitrate
- C. Nitroaniline
- D. Nitrosobenzene

Answer: B



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213. Lucas reagent is a mixture of :

A. Conc. HCl + anhydrous $ZnCl_2$

B. Conc. HCl + hydrous $ZnCl_2$

C. Conc. HNO_3 + hydrous $ZnCl_2$

D. Conc. HNO_3 + anhydrous $ZnCl_2$

Answer: A



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214. The compound which reacts fastest with Lucas reagent at room temperature is :

- A. Butan-1-ol
- B. Butan-2-ol
- C. 2-methylpropan -1-ol
- D. 2-methylpropan -2-ol

Answer: D



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215. Lucas reagent is used to distinguish among primary, secondary and tertiary :

- A. Alkyl halides

B. Alcohols

C. Aliphatic amines

D. Aromatic amines

Answer: B



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216. Alcoholic fermentation by starch or sugar is brought about by :

A. CO_2

B. Sodium bicarbonate

C. Yeast

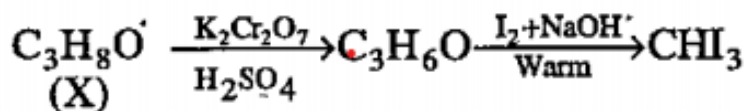
D. Phosphates

Answer: C



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217. Identify (X) in the sequence :



- A. $\text{CH}_3 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2\text{OH}$
- B. $\text{CH}_3 - \text{CH}(\text{OH}) - \text{CH}_3$
- C. $\text{CH}_3 - \text{O} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_3$
- D. $\text{CH}_3 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CHO}$

Answer: B



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218. An enzyme which brings about the conversion of starch into maltose is known as:

- A. Maltase
- B. Zymase
- C. Invertase
- D. Diastase

Answer: D



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219. Denatured alcohol is :

- A. Rectified spirit

B. Undistilled ethanol

C. Rectified spirit + 10 – 15 % methanol + naphtha +
pyridine

D. 50 % ethanol + 50 % methanol

Answer: C

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220. A compound with molecular formula $C_4H_{10}O_3$ is converted by the action of acetyl chloride to a compound with molecular weight 190. The original compound has :

A. One OH group

B. Two OH groups

C. Three OH groups

D. No OH group

Answer: B

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221. The enzyme which can catalyse the conversion of glucose to ethanol is :

A. Zymase

B. Diastase

C. Maltase

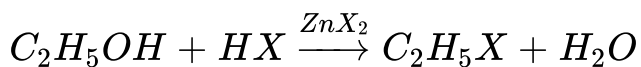
D. Invertase

Answer: A



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222. For the reaction,



the reactivity order for halogen, acid is :

A. $HBr > HI > HCl$

B. $HI > HCl > HBr$

C. $HI > HBr > HCl$

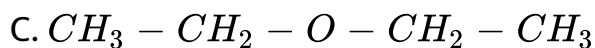
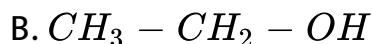
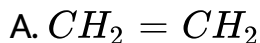
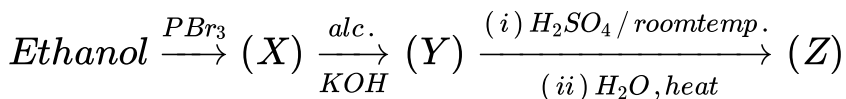
D. $HCl > HBr > HI$

Answer: C



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223. Identify (Z) in the following series,



Answer: B



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224. When CH_3MgI is made to react with acetone and the addition product formed is hydrolysed we get :

- A. A primary alcohol
- B. A secondary alcohol
- C. A tertiary alcohol
- D. An aldehyde

Answer: C



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225. CH_3MgI is made to react with acetone and the addition product formed is hydrolysed will give :

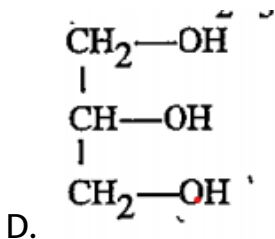
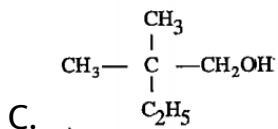
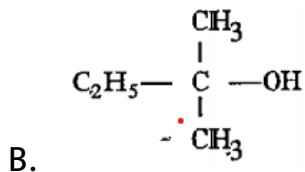
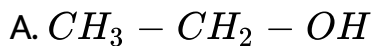
- A. sec- butanol
- B. n- butanol
- C. iso- butanol

D. t-butanol

Answer: D

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226. Which of the following is tertiary alcohol :



Answer: B



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227. Mild oxidation of 2-propanol yields:

A. Acetic acid

B. Acetone

C. 1-propanol

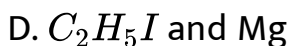
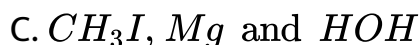
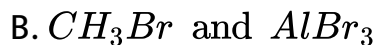
D. Propanal

Answer: B



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228. Boric acid is prepared from borax by the action of :



Answer: C



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229. The boiling point of ethyl alcohol is much higher than that of dimethyl ether, though both have the same molecular weight. The reason for this is :

A. Ether is insoluble in water

B. Methyl groups are attached to oxygen in ether

C. Dipole moment of ethyl alcohol is less

D. Ethyl alcohol shows hydrogen bonding

Answer: D



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230. Glycerol is present as a triester in :

A. Petroleum

B. Kerosene oil

C. Vegetable oil and fats

D. Naphtha

Answer: C

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231. Ethanol is more soluble in water but ether is less soluble because :

- A. Ethanol forms strong hydrogen bonds in water whereas ether forms weaker hydrogen bonding
- B. Ether is more volatile than ethanol
- C. The molecular weight of ether is more than that of ethanol
- D. None of the above statements

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232. HBr reacts fastest with :

A. 2-methylpropan-2-ol

B. Propan-1-ol

C. Propan-2-ol

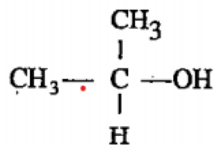
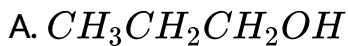
D. 2-methylpropan-1-ol

Answer: A

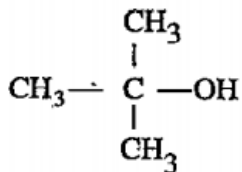


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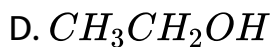
233. Which of the following alcohol will react fast with Lucas reagent :



B.



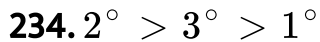
C.



Answer: C



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A. Fischer-Speier esterification

B. Clemmensen condensation

C. Claisen condensation

D. None

Answer: A

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235. The first oxidation product of primary alcohol is :

A. A ketone

B. An ester

C. An aldehyde

D. A hydrocarbon

Answer: C

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236. Dehydration of alcohol involves :

- A. Carbonium ion
- B. Carbanion
- C. Free radical
- D. Carbene

Answer: A



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237. There are four alcohols, P, Q, R and S which have 3, 2, 1 zero alpha hydrogen atom (s). Which one of the following will not respond to Victor-Meyer's test:

A. P

B. Q

C. R

D. S

Answer: D



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238. Denatured spirit is mainly used as a :

A. Good fuel

B. Drug

C. Solvent in preparing varnishes

D. Material in the preparation of oil

Answer: C



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239. Diacetone alcohol is obtained by the reaction of :

- A. Acetone and ethanol
- B. Acetone and conc. H_2SO_4
- C. Acetone and $Ba(OH)_2$
- D. Acetone and $Al(OH)_3$

Answer: C



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240. Which are explosives :

- A. Wood pulp (dynamite)
- B. Cellulose nitrate(blasting gelatin)
- C. Gun or cotton cellulose nitrate and vaseline (cordite)
- D. All

Answer: D



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241. Alcohols may behave as :

- A. Bronsted base
- B. Lewis base

C. Neutral

D. All

Answer: D



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242. Primary alcohols can be obtained from the reaction of the RMgX with:

A. $HCHO$

B. H_2O

C. CO_2

D. CH_3CHO

Answer: A



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243. Terylene is formed by the reaction of one of the following alcohols:

- A. 2-chloroethanol
- B. 1,2,3-propanetriol
- C. Ethanediol
- D. Phenol

Answer: C



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244. Formation of diethyl ether from ethanol is based on a :

- A. Dehydrogenation reaction
- B. Hydrogenation reaction
- C. Dehydration reaction
- D. Heterolytic fission reaction

Answer: C



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245. If methanol vapour is passed over heated copper at $300^{\circ}C$, it forms formaldehyde by:

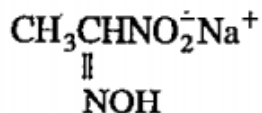
- A. Hydrogenation
- B. Dehydrogenation
- C. Dehydration

D. Oxidation

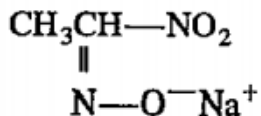
Answer: B

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246. The red coloured compound formed during victor-Meyers test for ethyl alcohol is :



A.



C.

D. None

Answer: C



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247. Ethers are very good solvent for which type of compound:

A. Lewis base

B. Acids

C. Lewis acids

D. None

Answer: C



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248. Lucas reagent produces cloudiness immediately with :

- A. n-butanol
- B. Isopropanol
- C. n-propanol
- D. Tertiary butanol

Answer: D



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249. An aqueous solution of ethyl alcohol :

- A. Turns blue litmus red
- B. Turns red litmus blue

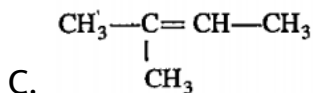
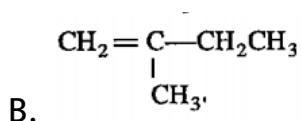
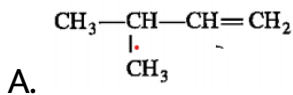
C. Does not effect the litmus colour

D. Decolourises litmus

Answer: C

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250. The dehydration of neopentanol gives mainly:



D. None

Answer: C



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251. Isopropyl alcohol and propyl alcohol are :

- A. Position isomers
- B. Chain isomers
- C. Functional isomers
- D. None

Answer: A



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252. In the fermentation of sugar molasses, the percentage of ethanol formed is :

A. 10 %

B. 40 %

C. 95 %

D. 70 %

Answer: A



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253. Which of the following compound gives a positive iodoform test:

A. Pentanal

B. 1-phenyl ethanol

C. 2-phenyl ethanol

D. 3-pentanol

Answer: B

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254. In the reaction involving C-OH bond, in alcohols the order of reactivity is :

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

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

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

D. None

Answer: B

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255. Ethers are made free from peroxide linkage on distilling impure sample with :

A. conc. HNO_3

B. conc. H_2SO_4

C. conc. HCl

D. None

Answer: D



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256. Increasing order of acid strength among tert butanol, isopropanol and ethanol is :

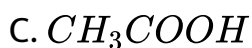
- A. Ethanol, isopropanol, tert butanol
- B. Tert butanol, isopropanol, ethanol
- C. Isopropanol, tert butanol, ethanol
- D. Tert butanol, ethanol, isopropanol

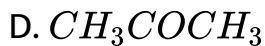
Answer: B



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257. Ethyl alcohol reacts with following to form a compound of fruity smell:





Answer: C

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258. Which one of the following is not the characteristic of the alcohols :

- A. Their boiling points rise fairly uniformly with a rise in molecular weight
- B. Lower members have a pleasant smell but burning taste and the higher ones are odourless and tasteless
- C. These are lighter than water

D. Lower members are insoluble in water and organic solvents but the solubility goes on increasing with the rise of molecular weight

Answer: D



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259. Diethyl ether finds its use in medicine as:

- A. Pain killer
- B. Hypnotic
- C. Antiseptic
- D. Anaesthetic

Answer: D



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260. The IUPAC name of $CH_3COCH(CH_3)_2$

- A. 1-methoxy propane
- B. 3-methoxy propane
- C. Methyl-isopropylether
- D. 2-methoxy propane

Answer: D



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261. Diethyl ether is decomposed on heating with:

A. NaOH

B. Water

C. $KMnO_4$

D. HI

Answer: D



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262. When glycerin is added to a litre of water, which of the following behaviour is observed:

A. Water evaporates more easily

- B. The temperature of water increases
- C. The freezing point of water is lowered
- D. The viscosity of water is lowered

Answer: C



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263. Ethers are not distilled to dryness for fear of explosion.

This is due to formation of :

- A. Oxides
- B. Alcohol
- C. Ketones
- D. Peroxides

Answer: D



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264. Ethers are quite stable towards :

A. Oxidising agents

B. Reducing agents

C. Na metal

D. All are correct



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265. Diethyl ether may behave as :

- A. Lewis acid
- B. Lewis base
- C. Oxidising agent
- D. Reducing agent

Answer: B



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266. Diethyl ether on reaction with CO in specific conditions forms :

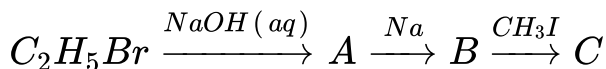
- A. Acetic acid
- B. Carbon dioxide
- C. Ethyl propanoate

D. Acetyl chloride

Answer: C

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267. The product C in the following sequence of reaction is ,



A. Butane

B. Ethane

C. Methyl ethyl ether

D. Propane

Answer: C

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268. Hydrogen bonding is maximum in :

- A. Ethanol
- B. Diethyl ether
- C. Ethyl chloride
- D. Triethylamine

Answer: A



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269. If there be a compound of the formula $CH_3C(OH)_3$ which one of the following compounds would be obtained from it without treatment with any reagent :

A. Methanol

B. Ethanol

C. Acetic acid

D. Formaldehyde

Answer: C



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270. CH_3COOH reacts rapidly with :

A. CH_3CH_2OH

B. $(CH_3)_2CHOH$

C. $(CH_3)_3COH$

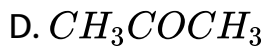
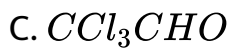
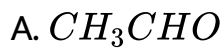
D. All

Answer: A



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271. Which forms most stable hydrate :



Answer: C



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272. Na reacts rapidly with :

- A. 1° alcohol
- B. 2° alcohol
- C. 3° alcohol
- D. None

Answer: A



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273. During fermentation little H_2SO_4 is added :

- A. To get acidic medium
- B. To hydrolyse the glucose solution

C. To prevent the growth of undesirable bacteria

D. Which act as dehydrating agent

Answer: C



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274. In CH_3CH_2OH the bond which most readily undergoes heterolytic cleavage during its reaction with CH_3COOH / H_2SO_4 is :

A. C-C

B. C-O

C. O-H

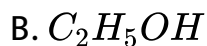
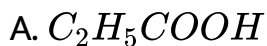
D. C-H

Answer: C



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275. Diethyl ether may be regarded as anhydride of :



Answer: B



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276. During alcoholic fermentation inorganic salts like ammonium phosphate are added :

- A. To decrease the freezing point of solution
- B. Which act as food for ferment cells
- C. Which prevent the growth of undesirable bacteria
- D. Which produce desirable enzymes

Answer: B



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277. Saccharification is the process of conversion of :

- A. Sugar solution into alcohol

B. Alcohol into starch

C. Starch into alcohol

D. Starch into sugar

Answer: D



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278. The reaction of $CH_3OC_2H_5$ with HI gives:

A. CH_3I only

B. C_2H_5OH only

C. $CH_3I + C_2H_5OH$

D. $C_2H_5I + CH_3OH$

Answer: C



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279. Dunstan's test is used for identification of :



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280. Lubricant used in which is :

A. Coconut oil

B. Pine oil

C. Animal oil

D. Glycerol

Answer: D



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281. Nobel's oil is :

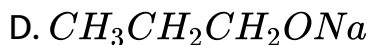
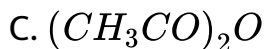
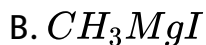
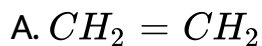
- A. Fire extinguisher
- B. Insecticide
- C. Explosive
- D. Detergent

Answer: C



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282. Which of the following is an alkoxide :



Answer: D



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283. What happens when ethyl amine is treated with $NaNO_2$ and HCl ?

A. Nitro compound

B. Ammonia

C. Secondary alcohol

D. Primary alcohol

Answer: D



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284. When ethyl alcohol is dissolved in water, it is accompanied with :

A. Absorption of heat and contraction in volume

B. Evolution of heat and contraction in volume

C. Absorption of heat and increase in volume

D. Evolution of heat and increase in volume

Answer: C



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285. How many structural isomers are known for $C_4H_{10}O$:

A. 4

B. 3

C. 6

D. 7

Answer: D



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286. An isomer of ethanol is:

- A. Methanol
- B. Diethyl ether
- C. Acetone
- D. Dimethyl ether

Answer: D



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287. Which of the following gives red colour in Victor Meyer's test

- A. Propan -2-ol

B. Butan-2-ol

C. Tert. Butanol

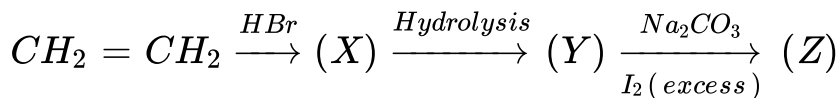
D. Propan-1-ol

Answer: D



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288. Identify (Z) in the series:



A. C_2H_5I

B. C_2H_5OH

C. CHI_3

D. CH_3CHO

Answer: C



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289. Diethyl ether on heating with conc.HI gives two mole of:

- A. Ethanol
- B. Iodoform
- C. Ethyl iodide
- D. Methyl isocyanide

Answer: C



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290. For one mole of glycerol, how many mole of acetyl chloride are required for complete acetylation:

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Three
- D. Four

Answer: C



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291. IUPAC name of $CH_3OC_2H_5$ is:

- A. Ethoxy methane

- B. Methoxy ethane
- C. Ethyl methyl ether
- D. Methy ethyl ethyl ether

Answer: B



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292. Williamson's synthesis is used to prepare:

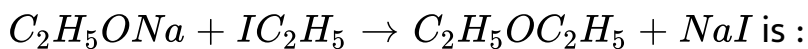
- A. Diethyl ether
- B. Acetone
- C. PVC
- D. Bakelite

Answer: A



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293. The reaction given below,



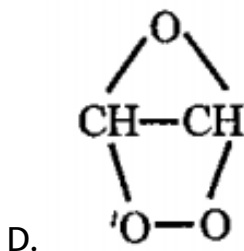
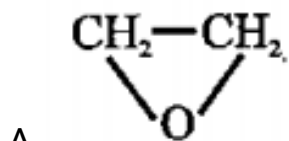
- A. Wurtz synthesis
- B. Williamson's synthesis
- C. Grignard synthesis
- D. Koble's synthesis

Answer: B



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294. Which of the following is an alkoxide :



Answer: B



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295. Sodium ethoxide and ethyl chloride on heating will give :

A. Ether

B. Ethyl alcohol

C. Acetaldehyde

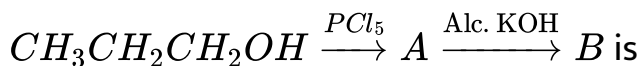
D. Acetic acid

Answer: A



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296. The compound 'B' formed in the following sequence of reaction.



A. Propyne

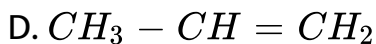
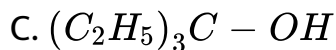
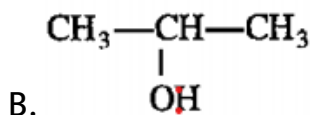
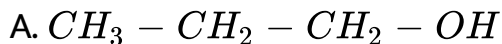
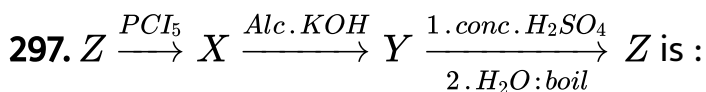
B. Propene

C. Propanal

D. Propane

Answer: B

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Answer: B

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298. The enzyme pepsin hydrolyses:

- A. Proteins to amino acids
- B. Fats to fatty acids
- C. Glucose to ethyl alcohol
- D. Polysaccharides to monosaccharides

Answer: A

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299. In the presence of an acid catalyst, two alcohol molecules will undergo dehydration to give :

A. Ester

B. Anhydride

C. Ether

D. Unsaturated hydrocarbon

Answer: C



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300. Sodium ethoxide is obtained by the reaction of ethyl alcohol with :

A. NaOH

B. Na

C. NaCl

D. NaHCO_3

Answer: B

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301. When vapours of an alcohol are passed over hot reduced copper, alcohol is converted into alkene, the alcohol is

- A. Primary
- B. Secondary
- C. Tertiary
- D. None

Answer: C

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302. To prepare 2-propanol from CH_3MgI , the other chemical required is :

A. HCHO

B. CH_3CHO

C. $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$

D. CO_2

Answer: B



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303. An alcohol produced during the manufacture of snop is :

A. Butanol

B. Glycerol

C. Ethanol

D. Ethylene glycol

Answer: B



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304. In esterification of an acid, the other reagent is :

A. Aldehyde

B. Alcohol

C. Amine

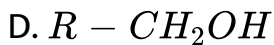
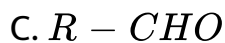
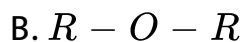
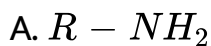
D. Water

Answer: B



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305. Sodium atom reacts most readily with :

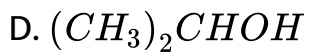
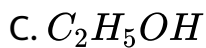
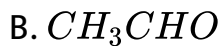
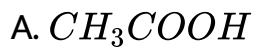


Answer: D



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306. Acetone on reduction gives :



Answer: D



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307. Glycerol on warming with excess of HI :

A. 2-iodopropane

B. 1-iodopropane

C. 1,2,3,-tri-iodopropane

D. None

Answer: A

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308. Glycerol is highly viscous.It is due to the fact that :

A. It is a highly polar

B. It forms extensive H-bonding

C. It shows intramolecular H-Bonding

D. It has high b.pt.

Answer: B

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309. When acetyl chloride is reduced with $LiAlH_4$, the product formed is :

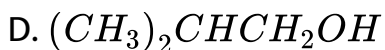
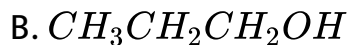
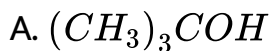
- A. Methyl alcohol
- B. Ethyl alcohol
- C. Acetaldehyde
- D. Acetone

Answer: B



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310. Which of the following compounds will give a ketone on oxidation at room temperature :



Answer: C



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311. The compound $CH_3CH_2CH_2Br$ is converted into $CH_3CH_2CH_2OH$ by:

A. Dehydration

B. Hydrogenation

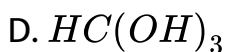
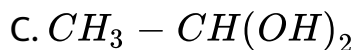
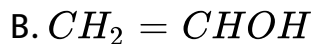
C. Elimination

D. Substitution

Answer: D

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312. Which of the following is stable compound:



Answer: A

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313. Association of alcohol molecules takes place because of :

A. Electrovalent bond

B. Ionic bond

C. Covalent bond

D. Hydrogen bond

Answer: D



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314. Tertiary alcohol is obtained when Grignard reagent reacts with :

A. Acetone

B. Butanone

C. Propanone

D. All

Answer: D



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315. Fermentation of starch solution to ethyl alcohol does not require

A. Diastase

B. Invertase

C. Maltase

D. Zymase

Answer: B



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316. A mixture of alcohol and ether is called :

A. Natalite

B. Power alcohol

C. Peroxide

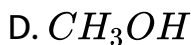
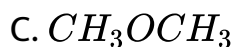
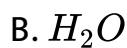
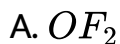
D. None

Answer: A



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317. In which of the following bond angles on sp^3 – hybridised are not contracted due to lone pair of electron :

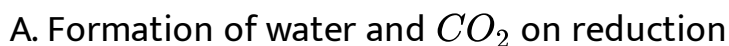


Answer: C



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318. Which of the property given below is not associated with glycerol :



B. Formation of tartaric acid on oxidation

C. Formation of acrolein on dehydration

D. Formation of allyl iodide with PI_3

Answer: A



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319. When C_2H_5OH is mixed with ammonia and passed over heated alumina, the compound formed is :

A. $C_2H_5NH_2$

B. C_2H_4

C. $C_2H_5OC_2H_5$

D. CH_3OCH_3

Answer: A



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320. Which of the following is insoluble in alcohol :

A. Resins and varnishes

B. Soaps and varnishes

C. Rubber and plastics

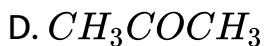
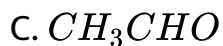
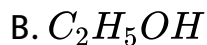
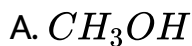
D. Dyes and durgs

Answer: C



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321. Which ion cannot be precipitated from water:



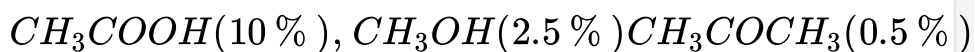
Answer: A



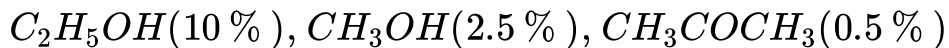
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322. Pyroligneous acid contains :

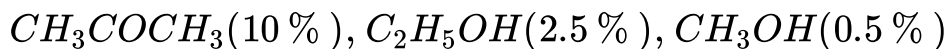
A.



B.



C.



D. None

Answer: A



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323. An aldehyde on treatment with Zn/HCl yields:

A. 1° alcohol

B. 2° alcohol

C. 3° alcohol

D. None

Answer: A

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324. Under drastic conditions all the alcohols can be oxidised to carboxylic acids but which of the following alcohols will give carboxylic acids having same number of carbon atoms :

A. Primary

B. Secondary

C. Tertiary

D. None

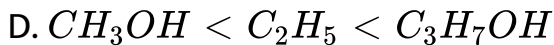
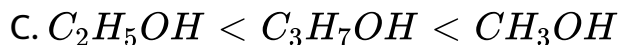
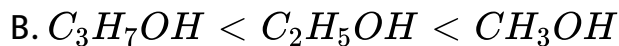
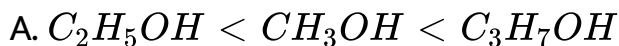
Answer: A



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325. The toxicity order of CH_3OH , C_2H_5OH and C_3H_7OH

is:

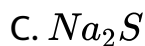
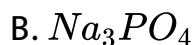
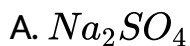


Answer: C



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326. Alcoholic fermentation of sugar gives 3% glycerol. The yield can be increased to 25% if fermentation is made in presence of :



D. None

Answer: C



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327. Which of the following alcohols is made by fermentation:

A. Methanol

B. Ethanol

C. Glycerol

D. Propanol

Answer: B



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328. The organic compound present in tincture of iodine is :

A. Alcohol

B. CI_4

C. Acetone

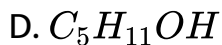
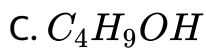
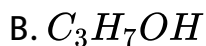
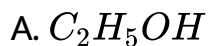
D. CS_2

Answer: A



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329. Which of the following is least soluble in water :



Answer: D



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330. Ethylene reacts with Baeyer's reagent to give :

- A. Ethane
- B. Ethyl alcohol
- C. Ethylene glycol
- D. None

Answer: C

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331. Decreasing order of boiling points of n-pentanol (A) n-pentane (B), 3-pentanol (C) and 2,2-dimethyl propanol (D) is :

- A. A,C,D,B

B. B,D,C,A

C. C,A,D,B

D. None

Answer: A



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332. Action of HNO_2 on CH_3NH_2 gives :

A. CH_3OH

B. $CH_3 \cdot O \cdot CH_3$

C. $CH_3 \cdot O - N = O$

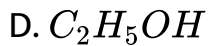
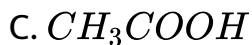
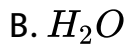
D. Both (b) and (c)

Answer: D



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333. Peppermint can be extracted from plant sources by using solvents like :



Answer: D



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334. When acetamide is treated with $LiAlH_4$ _____ is formed :

- A. Ethanol
- B. Acetic acid
- C. Formic acid
- D. Methanol

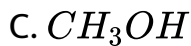
Answer: A



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335. Product formed when HCHO is heated with KOH(aq):

- A. CH_4
- B. CH_3CHO

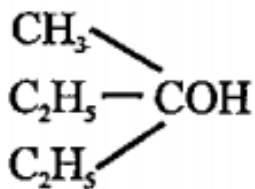
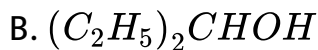
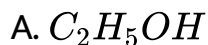


Answer: C

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336. Ethyl acetate is treated with double the molar quantity of C_2H_5MgBr and the reaction mixture is hydrolysed with water.

The product is :

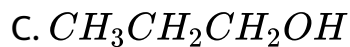
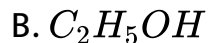
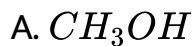




Answer: C

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337. Wood spirit is :



D. None

Answer: A

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338. Acetylene and formaldehyde interact in the presence of copper acetylide as a catalyst to furnish the compound :

A. Butyne-1,4-diol

B. Butyne-2

C. 2-Butyne-1,4-diol

D. None

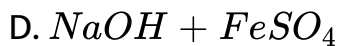
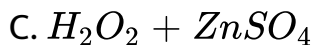
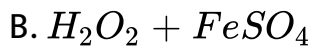
Answer: A



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339. Fenton's reagent is :

A. $H_2O + FeSO_4$



Answer: B



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340. The -OH group of methyl alcohol cannot be replaced by chlorine by the action of :

A. Chlorine

B. HCl

C. PCl_3

D. PCl_5

Answer: A



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341. Ether fire can be extinguished by :

A. Sand

B. Pyrene

C. CO_2

D. All

Answer: D



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342. When glycerol is treated with a mixture of excess of conc. HNO_3 and H_2SO_4 the compound formed is :

- A. Glycerol mononitrate
- B. Glycerol dinitrate
- C. Glycerol trinitrate
- D. Acrolein

Answer: C



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343. Ethyl alcohol is obtained when ethyl chloride is boiled with :

- A. Alcoholic potassium hydroxide

B. Aqueous potassium hydroxide

C. $AlCl_3$

D. Hydrogne peroxide

Answer: B



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344. An example of a compound with functional group- O-is :

A. Acetic acid

B. Methyl alcohol

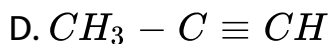
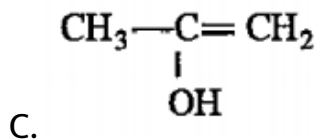
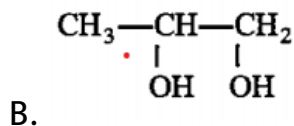
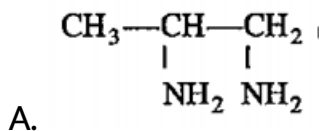
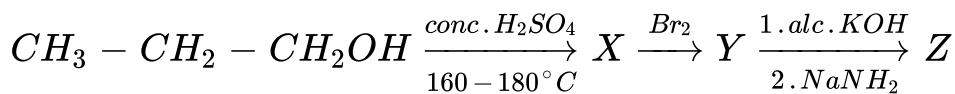
C. Diethyl ether

D. Acetone

Answer: C

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345. Identify Z in the following series,



Answer: D

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346. Propan-2-ol on reacting with Cl_2 produces :

- A. Trechloroethanal
- B. Trichloracetone
- C. Acetone
- D. None

Answer: B

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347. Which of the following statement is incorrect:

- A. Enzmes are in cooidal state

B. Enzymes are catalyst

C. Enzymes can catalyse any reaction

D. Urease is an enzyme

Answer: C



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348. Saponification means hydrolysis of an ester with :

A. Enzymc

B. CH_3COOH

C. H_2SO_4

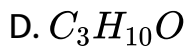
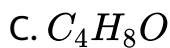
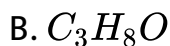
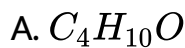
D. NaOH

Answer: D



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349. The molecular formula of methyl isopropyl ether may be:



Answer: A



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350. Structure of diethyl ether can be confirmed by:

- A. Kolbe's synthesis
- B. Frankland's synthesis
- C. Wurtz's synthesis
- D. Williamson's synthesis

Answer: D



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351. The number of methoxy groups in a compound can be determined by treating it with :

- A. HI and $AgNO_3$

B. Sodium carbonate

C. Sodium hydroxide

D. Acetic acid

Answer: A



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352. Diethyl ether absorbs oxygen to form :

A. Red coloured sweet smelling compound

B. Acetic acid

C. Ether suboxide

D. Ether peroxide

Answer: D

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353. Ethyl alcohol is industrially prepared from ethylene by

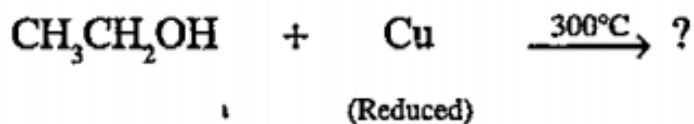
:

- A. Permanganate oxidation
- B. Catalytic reduction
- C. Absorbing in sulphuric acid followed by hydrolysis
- D. Fermentation

Answer: C

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354. The product of reaction,



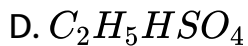
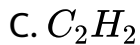
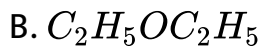
- A. C_2H_6
- B. CH_3COCH_3
- C. CH_3CHO
- D. CH_3COOH

Answer: C

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355. The reaction of ethanol with H_2SO_4 does not give:

- A. C_2H_4



Answer: C



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356. How many isomers of $C_5H_{11}OH$ will be primary alcohols ?

A. 5

B. 4

C. 2

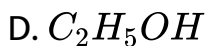
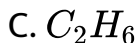
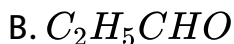
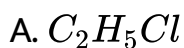
D. 3

Answer: B



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357. An organic liquid A containing C,H and O has a pleasant odour with a b.pt.of $78^{\circ}C$. On boiling A with conc. H_2SO_4 a colourless gas is produced which decolourises bromine water and alkaline $KMnO_4$. One mole of this gas also takes one mole of H_2 . The organic liquid A is :



Answer: D



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358. The general formula of ether is :

A. R-CHO

B. R-CO-R.

C. R-O-R.

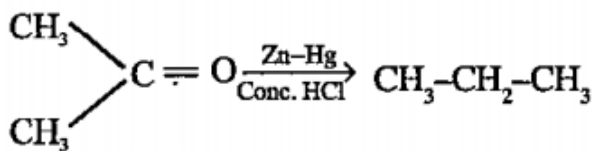
D. R-COOR.

Answer: C

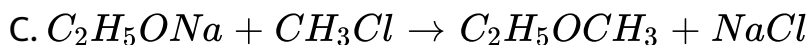
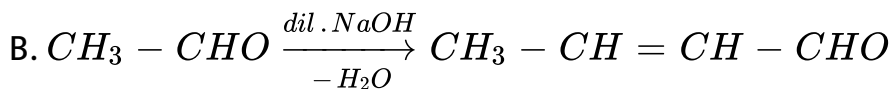


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359. Which one among the following is Williamson's synthesis:



A.



Answer: C

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360. The compound with formula $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}\text{O}$ yields a compound $\text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{O}$ on oxidation. The compound $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}\text{O}$ is :

A. An aldehyde

B. An alcohol

C. A ketone

D. An anhydride

Answer: B

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361. The products of combustion of an aliphatic thiol (RSH) at 298K are:

A. $CO_2(l)$, $H_2O(g)$ and $SO_2(g)$

B. $CO_2(g)$, $H_2O(g)$ and $SO_2(g)$

C. $CO_2(l)$, $H_2O(l)$ and $SO_2(g)$

D. $CO_2(g)$, $H_2O(l)$ and $SO_2(l)$

Answer: B



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362. When ethyl alcohol vapours are passed over heated platinized asbestos, the compound formed is :

- A. Acetaldehyde
- B. Diethyl ether
- C. Acetone
- D. None

Answer: A



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363. Acetic acid and methanol are obtained on a large scale by destructive distillation of :

- A. Wood
- B. Coal
- C. Turpentine oil
- D. CH_3COOH

Answer: A



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364. Glycerol on reacting with sodium gives :

- A. Disodium glycerollate

B. Monosodium glycerollate

C. Trisodium glycerollate

D. None

Answer: A



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365. The prospective fuel gasohol is a mixture of :

A. Gaseous hydrocarbons and heavy water

B. Petrol and phenol

C. Petrol and ethanol

D. Radioactive substances

Answer: C



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366. The value of C-O-C angle in ether molecule is :

A. 180°

B. 150°

C. 90°

D. 110°

Answer: D



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367. Primary and secondary alcohols on heating with copper give :

- A. Aldehydes and ketones respectively
- B. Ketones and aldehydes respectively
- C. Only aldehydes
- D. Only ketones

Answer: A



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368. The correct order of solubility of isomeric 1° , 2° and 3° alcohol in water is :

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

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

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

D. None

Answer: B



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369. Which one has highest boiling point :

A. Ethane

B. Butane

C. Butan-1-ol

D. Pentane

Answer: C



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370. Ethyl alcohol is also known as :

- A. Spirit of wine
- B. Methyl carbinol
- C. Grain alcohol
- D. All are correct

Answer: D



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371. Alkyl resins, made of glycerol are used :

- A. As substitute for white chalk
- B. Instead of alkanes
- C. For paints and coatings
- D. For making alcohol

Answer: C



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372. Which method is employed to convert alkyl halide into alcohol :

- A. Substitution

B. Addition

C. Dehydration

D. Rearrangement

Answer: A



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373. Which reagent is more effective to convert but-2-enal to but-2-enol:

A. $KMnO_4$

B. $NaBH_4$

C. H_2 / Pt

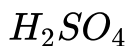
D. $K_2Cr_2O_7 / H_2SO_4$

Answer: B

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374. Formic acid is obtained when:

- A. $(CH_3COO)_2Ca$ is heated with conc. H_2SO_4
- B. Calcium formate is heated with calcium acetate
- C. Glycerol is heated with oxalic acid
- D. Acetaldehyde is oxidised with $K_2Cr_2O_7$ and conc.



Answer: C

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375. Ethanol reacts with thionyl chloride to give ethyl chloride and :

- A. S, SO_2
- B. SO_2, HCl
- C. Cl_2, SO_3
- D. SO_3, HCl

Answer: B



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376. Which reagents cannot be used to differentiate phenol and ethanol :

- A. Neutral $FeCl_3$

B. Na-metal

C. Oxidising agent

D. I_2 in presence of base

Answer: B



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377. Which could not be obtained from wood :

A. CH_3OH

B. C_2H_5OH

C. Wood tar

D. Wood charcoal

Answer: B



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378. Purity of ether before using it as anaesthetic agent is tested by :

A. KI + starch

B. $CuSO_4$

C. H_2SO_4

D. None

Answer: A



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379. Fusel oil is a mixture of :

- A. Alcohols
- B. Ethers
- C. Ethers and alcohols
- D. Alcohols and acetone

Answer: A

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380. An organic compound A reacts with PCl_5 to give B. The compound B with sodium metal gives n-butane. Thus A and B are :

- A. C_2H_5OH and C_2H_5Cl

B. C_2H_5Cl and C_2H_5ONa

C. C_3H_7OH and $CH_3CH_2CH_2Cl$

D. C_4H_9OH and C_4H_9OCl

Answer: A



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381. Which of the following compounds is oxidised to prepare methyl ethyl ketone?

A. 2-propanol

B. 1-butanol

C. 2-butanol

D. t-butyl alcohol

Answer: C



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382. Dehydration of 2-butanol gives

A. 2-butene

B. Butanone

C. Butyraldehyde

D. 1-butene

Answer: B



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383. The word alkyd resin means :

- A. Alcohol based
- B. Alcohol and acid
- C. Acid and alkali
- D. Alkaline derivative

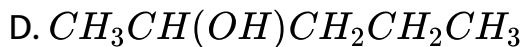
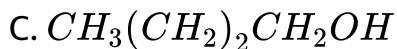
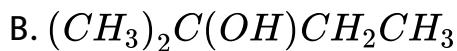
Answer: B



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384. An alcohol on oxidation is found to give CH_3COOH and CH_3CH_2COOH . The alcohol is :

- A. $CH_3CH_2CH_2OH$



Answer: D



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385. The following substance can be used as a raw material for obtaining alcohol :

A. Potatoes

B. Molasses

C. Maize

D. All

Answer: D



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386. Cyclohexanol is a :

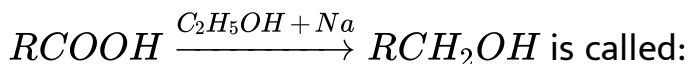
- A. Phenol
- B. Primary alcohol
- C. Sec alcohol
- D. Tert. Alcohol

Answer: C



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387. The reaction ,



- A. Corey House reaction
- B. Bonveault-Blanc reaction
- C. Clemmensen reduction
- D. None

Answer: B



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388. Formation of oxonium salts shows that ethers are :

- A. Acidic in nature

B. Basic in Nature

C. Neutral in nature

D. None

Answer: B



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389. Which of the following is more acidic:

A. H_2O

B. C_2H_5OH

C. $CH_2 = CH_2$

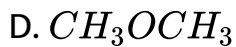
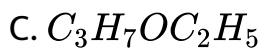
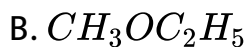
D. Acetylene

Answer: A



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390. Which of the following is simple ether :



Answer: D



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391. The decreasing order of boiling points of 1° , 2° , 3° alcohol is :

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

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

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

D. None

Answer: A



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392. Most viscous among the following is :

A. Propan-1-ol

B. Propan-2-ol

C. Propane-1,2-diol

D. Propane-1,2,3-triol

Answer: D



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393. Acrolein is obtained when glycerol is dehydrated with :

A. $KHSO_4$

B. P_2O_5

C. Conc. H_2SO_4

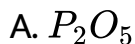
D. All are correct

Answer: D



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394. The commonly used dehydrating agent in the preparation of an ester is :



Answer: D



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395. Excess of glycol when dehydrated gives :

A. Ethylene oxide

B. Ethanol

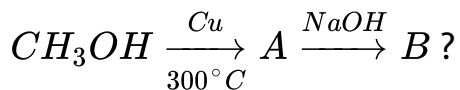
C. Acrolein

D. 1,4-dioxan

Answer: D

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396. What is the end product of the reaction,



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397. The vapour density of the compound C_2H_5OH is:

A. 23

B. 46

C. 64

D. 32

Answer: A



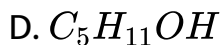
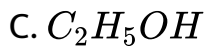
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398. Which compound is capable of strong hydrogen bonding

:

A. C_4H_9OH

B. C_3H_7OH



Answer: C



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399. Molasses contains :

A. 70 % sugar

B. 50 % sugar

C. 60 % sugar

D. 10 % sugar

Answer: B



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400. Ethyl propanoate on reduction with $LiAlH_4$ yields :

- A. Methanol
- B. Ethanol and Propanol
- C. Propane
- D. Mixture of ethanol and methanol

Answer: B



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401. On reduction with $LiAlH_4$ a ketone yields :

- A. Primary alcohol

B. Secondary alcohol

C. Tertiary alcohol

D. All

Answer: B



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402. Which of the following can work as dehydrating agent for alcohols :

A. H_2SO_4

B. Al_2O_3

C. H_3PO_4

D. All

Answer: D



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403. On oxidation, an alcohol gives an aldehyde having the same number of carbon atoms as that of alcohol.

A. 1° alcohol

B. 2° alcohol

C. 3° alcohol

D. None

Answer: A



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404. C_2H_5OH cannot be dried by anhydrous $CaCl_2$ because :

A. C_2H_5OH is soluble in water

B. Explosion takes place

C. C_2H_5OH reacts with $CaCl_2$

D. None

Answer: C



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405. The cleavage of an aryl-alkyl ether with hydrogen halide will give :

A. A molecule each of an alkyl halide and water

B. A molecule each of an aryl halide and water

C. A molecule each of an alkyl halide, aryl halide and water

D. A molecule each of phenol and an alkyl halide

Answer: D

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406. Alcoholic fermentation is _____ process :

A. Slow decomposition

B. Biocatalysed

C. Enzyme catalysed

D. All

Answer: D

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407. Propene, $CH_3CH = CH_2$ can be converted into 1-propanol by oxidation. Which set of reagents among the following is ideal to effect the conversion:

A. H_2O

B. B_2H_6, H_2O_2

C. H_2SO_4

D. None

Answer: B



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408. Primary alcohol is :

- A. Propan-3-ol
- B. Butan-1-ol
- C. Butan-2-ol
- D. 2,3-dimethylhexan-4-ol

Answer: B



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409. Alcohol is sometimes used in :

- A. Baking powder
- B. Paints
- C. Thermometers
- D. Weighting

Answer: C



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410. Which of the following undergoes dehydration most readily:

- A. 1-phenyl-1-butanol
- B. 1phenyl-2-butanol
- C. 2-phenyl-2-butanol
- D. 2-phenyl-1-butanol

Answer: C



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411. The formula for allyl alcohol is:



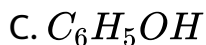
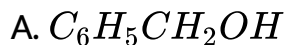
D. None

Answer: B



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412. The formula for benzyl alcohol is :



D. None

Answer: A

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413. Acetic acid is obtained from ethyl alcohol by the process of :

A. Distillation

B. Reduction

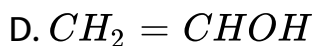
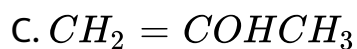
C. Fermentation

D. Dehydration

Answer: C

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414. The formula for vinyl alcohol is :



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415. Esterification of alcohols involves :

A. H of alcohol and OH of acid

B. OH of alcohol and H of acid

C. OH of alcohol and OH of acid

D. H of alcohol and H of acid

Answer: A

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416. Glycerol on oxidation with Fenton's reagent produces :

A. Glyceraldehyde

B. Dihydroxy acetone

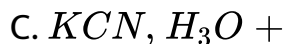
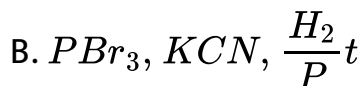
C. Tartonic acid

D. Glyceraldehyde and dihydroxy acetone

Answer: D

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417. RCH_2CH_2OH can be converted to RCH_2CH_2COOH by the following sequence of steps:



Answer: A



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418. Wash is :

- A. 95.5 % alcohol
- B. 10 % alcohol
- C. 50 % acetate+ water
- D. 50 % acetate+50 % molasses

Answer: B



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419. For which pair iodoform test cannot be used as distinction test:

- A. Propanol-1 and propanol-2
- B. Butanol-2 and 2-methylpropan-2-ol
- C. Butanol-1 and butanol-2

D. Pentanol-1 and pentanol-3

Answer: D

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420. The alcohol that forms fats with fatty acids is :

A. Glycerol

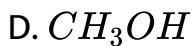
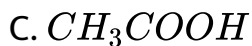
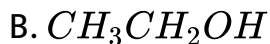
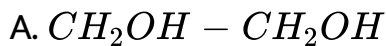
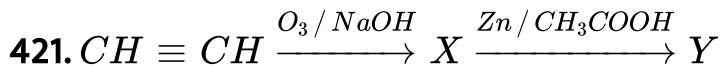
B. Ethanol

C. Methanol

D. Glycol

Answer: A

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Answer: A



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422. From methyl alcohol we get :

A. Neoprene rubber

B. Perspex rubber

C. Bakelite a hard plastic

D. Sponge rubber

Answer: B

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423. Glycerol is not used in :

A. Cosmetics

B. Matches

C. Explosives

D. Soaps

Answer: B

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424. Alcohol is not used in making :

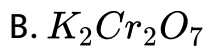
- A. Chloral
- B. Chloroform
- C. Benzene
- D. Acetaldehyde

Answer: C

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425. Glycerol catches fire on mixing with :

- A. $KMnO_4$



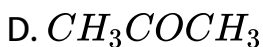
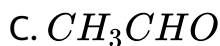
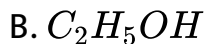
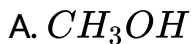
D. None

Answer: A



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426. The starting material for the preparation of CH_3I in one step reaction is :



Answer: A



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427. Germinated Barley (an enzyme) is a source of enzyme :

A. Zymase

B. Diastase

C. Maltase

D. Invertase

Answer: B



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428. 23 g of sodium react with CH_3OH to give :

A. 1 mole of O_2

B. $1/2$ mole of H_2

C. 1 mole of H_2

D. None

Answer: B



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429. The explosive Nitroglycerine is :

A. A soap

B. A salt

C. An ester

D. A complex compound

Answer: C

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430. Physical properties of :

A. Alcohols lie between alkanes and H_2O

B. H_2O lie between alcohols and alkanes

C. Alkanes lie between alcohols and H_2O

D. None

Answer: A

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431. An alcohol on alk. $KMnO_4$ oxidation gives first acetone and on further oxidation acetic acid. It is :

- A. Ethyl alcohol
- B. Isopropyl alcohol
- C. primary alcohol
- D. none

Answer: B



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432. An alcohol is not oxidised in alkaline or neutral solution but in acidic solution it is turned first to acetone and then to

acetic acid . It is a :

- A. Primary alcohol
- B. Secondary alcohol
- C. Tertiary alcohol
- D. None of these

Answer: C



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433. Oxidation of allyl alcohol, ($CH_2 = CH - CH_2OH$) gives a mixture of oxalic acid and formic acid. If this oxidation is done in presence of bromine. One would expect only :

- A. Oxalic acid

- B. Formic acid
- C. Succinic acid
- D. Acrylic acid

Answer: D

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434. To obtain unsaturated alcohols from unsaturated aldehydes the following reagent is used for reduction:

- A. Na amalgam/ H_2O
- B. Dil. H_2SO_4
- C. Zn / HCl
- D. $LiAlH_4$

Answer: D



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435. A compound X, when boiled with Na_2CO_3 solution gives glycol as the product. What is X:

- A. Ethylene
- B. Ethylene oxide
- C. Ethylene dibromide
- D. Ethyl hydrogen sulphate

Answer: B



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436. Glycol reacts with PCI_3 and gives ethylene dichloride .

What will be the product, if it reacts with $P + I_2$:

- A. Ethylene iodide
- B. Ethylene iodohydrin
- C. Ethylene
- D. None

Answer: C

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437. Glycol on oxidation with _____ gives oxalic acid :

- A. Acidic $KMnO_4$
- B. Acidic $K_2Cr_2O_7$

C. Nitric acid

D. HIO_4

Answer: C

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438. Glycerol on oxidation with bismuth nitrate mainly gives :

A. Glyceric acid

B. Tartronic acid

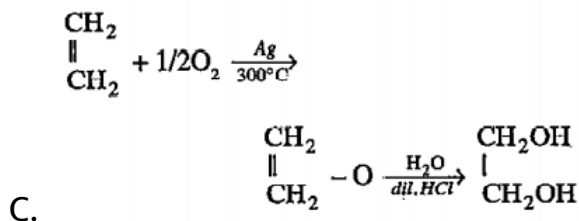
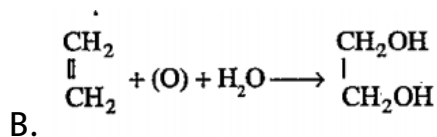
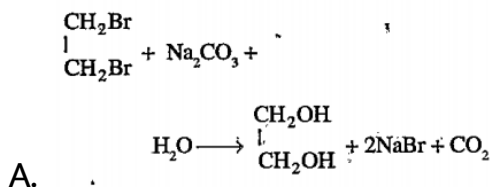
C. Mesoxalic acid

D. Oxalic acid

Answer: C

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439. Glycol is prepared industrially by the following reactions:



D. None

Answer: D



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440. Glycerol on oxidation with dil. HNO_3 gives :

- A. Tartonic acid
- B. Mesoxalic acid
- C. Oxalic acid
- D. Glyceric acid

Answer: D



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441. Glycerol on oxidation with conc. HNO_3 mainly yields:

- A. Glyceric acid
- B. Tartronic acid

C. Mesoxalic acid

D. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: D

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442. Glycol condenses with ketones to give:

A. Cyclic ketal

B. Cyclic detals

C. Acetaldehyde

D. Oxalic acid

Answer: B

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443. CH_2ClCH_2OH is stronger acid than CH_3CH_2OH

because :

A. $-I$ effect of Cl disperses -ve charge on O atom to produce more stable anion

B. $+I$ effect of Cl increases -ve charge on O atom to produce more stable anion

C. $-I$ effect of Cl increases -ve charge on O atom of alcohol

D. None

Answer: B



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444. Ethyl iodide on treatment with dry Ag_2O will yield :

- A. Ethyl alcohol
- B. Diethyl ether
- C. Ethyl methyl ether
- D. Ethylene

Answer: B



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445. The action of halogen acids on an ether, has the following order of reactivity:

- A. $HCl > HBr > HI$

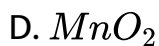


Answer: C



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446. Which reagent will convert propionic acid to propanol-1:



Answer: B



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447. Which of the following is a gas:

A. Methane thiol

B. Ethane thiol

C. Isobutyl thiol

D. Propyl thiol

Answer: A



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448. Dialkyl sulphides are known as :

- A. Sulphonal
- B. Mercaptan
- C. Thioethers
- D. Thioesters

Answer: C



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449. Which of the following are known as mercaptans :

- A. Thio-alcohols
- B. Thio-ethers

C. Thio-aldehydes

D. Thio-acids

Answer: A



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450. Alcohols are neutral in character whereas thio-alcohols are _____ in character.

A. Strongly acid

B. Weakly acidic

C. Basic

D. Neutral

Answer: B



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451. In ether the active group is :

A. Oxygen

B. C_2H_5

C. Hydroxyl

D. None

Answer: D



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452. The boiling points of thio-ethers are ___ than those of ether:

A. Lesser

B. Equal

C. higher

D. None

Answer: C



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453. When an ether is treated with P_2S_5 we get :

A. Thio-alcohols

B. Thio-ester

C. Thio-ether

D. Thio-aldehyde

Answer: C

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454. The p.pt. of alcohols are _____ than corresponding thiols

:

A. More

B. Less

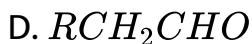
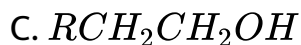
C. Same

D. Either of these

Answer: A

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455. $R - CH = CH_2$ reacts with B_2H_6 in presence of H_2O to give :



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456. Diethyl ether on treatment with Cl_2 in presence of sunlight give :



B. Perchlorodiethyl ether

C. Trichloroacetaldehyde

D. 1,1-dichlorodiethyl ether

Answer: B



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457. Ether in contact with air for a long time form peroxides.

The presence of peroxide in ether can be tested by adding

Fe^{2+} ion in it and then adding:

A. KCNS

B. $SnCl_2$

C. $HgCl_2$

D. KI

Answer: A



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458. An organic compound A reacts with sodium metal and forms B. On heating with conc. H_2SO_4 , A gives diethyl ether. So

A and B are:

A. C_3H_7OH and CH_3ONa

B. CH_3OH and CH_3ONa

C. C_4H_9OH and C_4H_9ONa

D. C_2H_5OH and C_2H_5ONa

Answer: D



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459. Ethyl alcohol reacts with HCl but not with HCN because :

- A. C_2H_5OH is weak base and HCN is weak base
- B. C_2H_5OH is strong acid and HCN is weak acid
- C. HCl is strong acid and C_2H_5OH is weak base
- D. None

Answer: C



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460. Diethyl ether is soluble in :

A. Water

B. Dilute HCl

C. Conc, H_2SO_4

D. Conc.KOH

Answer: C



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461. Oxygen atom of ether is:

A. Very active

B. Replaceable

C. Active

D. Comparatively inert

Answer: D

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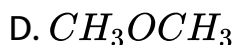
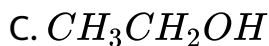
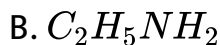
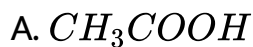
462. Which of the following statements is wrong in case of ethoxythane:

- A. It is used as anaesthetic
- B. It is inflammable
- C. Its dipole moment is zero
- D. It is soluble in conc. H_2SO_4

Answer: C

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463. Intermolecular hydrogen bonds are not present in :



Answer: D



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464. On boiling with concentrated hydrobromic acid phenyl ethyl ether yields:

A. Phenol and bromide

B. Bromobenzene and ethanol

C. Phenol and ethane

D. Bromobenzene and ethane

Answer: A

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465. The compound which will not react with sodium is :

A. $CH_3CHOHCH_3$

B. $CH_3 - O - CH_3$

C. CH_3COOH

D. C_2H_5OH

Answer: B

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466. Which of the following is an anaesthetic :

- A. Ether
- B. Thiobarburates
- C. Trichloromethane
- D. All are correct

Answer: D



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467. Intermolecular dehydration of alcohols gives :

- A. Alkenes

B. Ketones

C. Alkynes

D. Ethers

Answer: D



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468. Complete combustion of ether gives :

A. C_2H_5OH

B. CO_2 and H_2O

C. C_2H_4

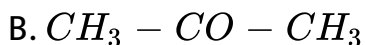
D. C_2H_2

Answer: C



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469. An organic compound C_3H_6O does not give a precipitate with 2,4-dinitrophenyl hydrazine reagent and does not react with sodium metal. It could be :



Answer: D



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470. Which of the following reactions gives an dialkyl oxonium salt :

- A. Ethyl alcohol + sodium metal
- B. Diethyl ether + hydrochloric acid
- C. Tertialry amine + alkyl halide
- D. Nitromethane + sodium metal

Answer: B



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471. The central oxygen atom in ether is :

- A. sp-hybridised

B. sp^2 -hybridised

C. sp^3 -hybridised

D. sp^3d^2 -hybridised

Answer: C



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472. The intermediate product in the preparation of ethylene from ethanol and sulphuric acid is :

A. $C_2H_5OC_2H_5$

B. $C_2H_5HSO_4$

C. $(C_2H_5)_2SO_4$

D. None

Answer: B



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473. Which of the following is soluble in water ?

$(CCl_4, C_6H_6, CH_3OH, C_2H_6)$



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474. Write the structural formula of 3-pentanol.



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475. Which of the following will not give iodoform test?

$(CH_3OH, CH_3COCH_3, CH_3CHO, C_2H_5OH)$



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476. Name the alcohol present in pyroligneous acid .



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477. Write the name and formula of the ester formed in the reaction of acetyl chloride and methyl alcohol.



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478. What happens when propanol-1 is oxidised ?



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479. What happens when propanol-2 is oxidised by acidified $K_2Cr_2O_7$ solution?

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480. What happens when propanaldehyde is reduced by H_2/Ni ?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

481. What happens when propanaldehyde is reduced by H_2/Ni ?

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482. What happens when aldehyde is reduced ?

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483. What happens when a secondary alcohol is oxidised ?

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484. What happens when a ketone is reduced ?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

485. What happens when ethanol is warmed with acidified

$K_2Cr_2O_7$?

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486. What happens when ethanol is heated with conc. H_2SO_4 at $140^\circ C$?

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487. Which compound has higher boiling point than other :
Pentane or Pentanol ?

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488. 1-Hexanol or Hexane which has higher boiling points ?

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489. Water acts as an acid in presence of :

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490. To produce an ester, an acid has to be reacted upon which reagent ?

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491. What is the product formed when ethyl acetate is reduced with Na/alcohol?

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492. How is K_a of phenol compared to that of ethanol.



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493. Complete the following reaction:



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494. Ethanol is obtained by..... reaction of acetaldehyde).

(oxidation, reduction, polymerisation)



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495. The structural formula of 2-butanol is _____.



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496. Ethyl alcohol is oxidised to _____ when warmed with acidified $K_2Cr_2O_7$ solution .

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497. Tertiary alcohol is not ordinarily oxidised, but on restrict oxidation, it yields ____ having one ____ carbon atom.

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498. $CH_3COCl + C_2H_5OH \rightarrow \text{_____} + \text{_____}$.

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499. Acid chloride on reduction with Lithium Aluminium hydrate gives_____

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500. Ketones can be prepared by :

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501. Acid chlorides react with an_____to form an ester.

(alcohol, primary amine).

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502. Amine have _____ boiling points compared to corresponding alcohols

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503. K_a of phenol is equal to that of ethanol.

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504. Both methanol and ethanol give iodoform test.true or false

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505. Dehydration of ethanol with conc. Sulphuric acid gives acetylene. Is it true or false?

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506. Dehydration of ethanol with excess amount of conc.sulphuric acid gives .

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507. What is Lucas reagent?

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508. Phenol is less acidic than:



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509. Methanol is acidic in nature.



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510. Ethyl bromide reacts with sodium ethoxide to form butyl bromide. Is it true or false?



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511. Write the name and formula of the ester formed in the reaction of acetyl chloride and methyl alcohol.



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512. How will you convert acetone into 2-Methyl-2-propanol ?

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513. What happens when alcohol is treated with ammonia under pressure in presence of Al_2O_3 ?

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514. What happens when ethanol is warmed with acidified $K_2Cr_2O_7$?

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515. What is Lucas reagent?



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516. Explain, why phenol is acidic, while ethyl alcohol is neutral.



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517. How can you prepare phenol by using benzene diazonium chloride ?



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518. What happens when phenol is heated with zinc dust ?



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519. How can methyl alcohol be converted into ethyl alcohol?

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520. How acetic acid is prepared from methyl cyanide? Give equation.

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521. Give a chemical test to distinguish between ethyl alcohol and methyl alcohol.

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522. What happens when acetic acid reacts with ethyl alcohol in presence of conc. H_2SO_4 ?

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523. How can you get ethyl chloride from ethyl alcohol? Give equation.

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524. How ethylene is obtained from ethyl alcohol ? Give equation.

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525. How different types of alcohols can be tested by Lucas Test ?

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526. How can you distinguish between 1° , 2° and 3° alcohols by Victor Meyer's method ?

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527. Explain, why phenol is acidic, while ethyl alcohol is neutral.

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528. What is Reimer-Tiemann reaction?



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529. What is Reimer-Tiemann reaction?

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530. Explain esterification of phenol

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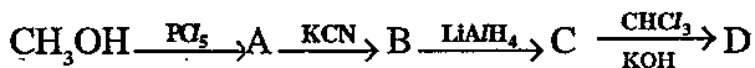
531. What happens when phenyl acetate is heated with anhydrous aluminium chloride ?

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532. How can methyl alcohol be converted into ethyl alcohol?

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533. Identify A, B, C and D.



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534. Explain the classification of alcohols with examples.

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535. How can you prepare monohydric alcohols from (a) alkyl halides ,(b) esters?

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536. Illustrate the preparation of alcohols from (a)aldehydes and ketones(b)Grignard reagent

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537. Discuss the reactions of alcohols with

(a)electropositive metals like Na

(b)Carboxylic acids

(c) PCl_5

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538. Explain the acidic character of phenol.

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539. Discuss the effect of substituents on the acidic nature of phenol

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540. Explain esterification of phenol

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541. Discuss substitution reactions of phenol.

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542. Describe the preparation of ether by dehydrogenation of alcohols.

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543. Describe the preparation of ether by williamson synthesis.

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544. Explain the cleavage of C-O bond in ether with examples and mechanism.



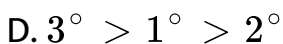
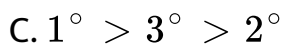
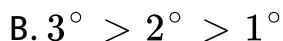
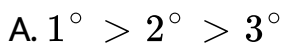
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545. Discuss the electrophilic substitution reactions of ethers with examples.



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546. Alcohols undergo dehydration in the following sequence :

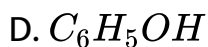


Answer: B



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547. Which of the following is not an alcohol:



Answer: D



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548. C_2H_5OH can be distinguished from CH_3OH :

A. By HCl

B. By NH_3

C. By solubilities

D. By iodoform test

Answer: D



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549. 23 g of sodium react with CH_3OH to give :

A. 1 mole of O_2

B. $1/2$ mole of H_4

C. 1 mole of H_2

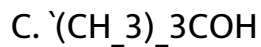
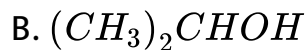
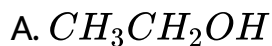
D. None

Answer: B



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550. Conc.HCl reacts rapidly with :



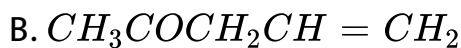
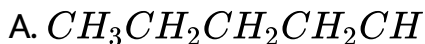
D. All

Answer: C



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551. Which decolourizes aqueous bromine and gives white fumes of HCl on reaction with PCl_5 :



Answer: D



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552. 1-butanol on heating with excess of concentrated H_2SO_4 gives :



B. 2-butene

C. 2-methylpropene

D. n-butylhydrogen sulphate

Answer: A



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553. For a given alcohol the order of reactivity with halogen acid is

A. $\text{HI} > \text{HCl} > \text{HBr}$

B. $\text{HCl} > \text{HBr} > \text{HI}$

C. $\text{HCl} > \text{HI} > \text{HBr}$

D. $\text{HI} > \text{HBr} > \text{HCl}$

Answer: D



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554. Methyl magnesium bromide on treating with Gives 2-propanol :

A. HCHO

B. CH_3CHO

C. C_2H_5OH

D. $O = C = O$

Answer: B



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555. Dehydration of methanol with conc. H_2SO_4 at 410K gives

A. Dimethyl ether

B. Ethane

C. HCHO

D. All

Answer: A



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556. The reagent used to distinguish propanol -1 and propanol-2

A. Ammoniacal silver nitrate

B. Fehling 's solution

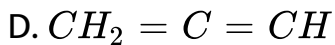
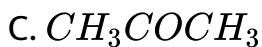
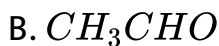
C. I and NaOH

D. Schiff's reagent

Answer: C

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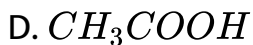
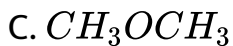
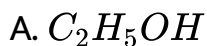
557. 2-propanol when heated with copper at 570 k yields:



Answer: C

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558. The compound which will not react with sodium is :



Answer: C



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559. H_2COHCH_2OH on heating with periodic acid forms:



B. 2HCHO

C. 2HCOOH

D. $\begin{array}{c} \text{CHO} \\ | \\ \text{CHO} \end{array}$

Answer: B



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560. Which compound is not an associated liquid:

A. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OH}$

B. CH_3NH_2

C. CH_3Cl

D. CH_3OH

Answer: C



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561. Glycerol can be obtained by reacting $NaOH$ with

- A. Fats
- B. Alcohol
- C. Petroleum
- D. Soap

Answer: A



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562. n-propyl alcohol and isopropyl alcohol are:

- A. Chain isomers
- B. Functional isomer
- C. Position
- D. None

Answer: C



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563. Grain alcohol is the common name of :

- A. Amyl alcohol
- B. Ethyl alcohol

C. Methanol

D. None

Answer: B

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564. When Na reacts with glycerine, it forms:

A. Mono sodium salt

B. Di-sodium salt

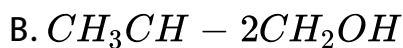
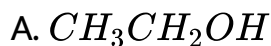
C. Tri-sodium salt

D. All

Answer: B

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565. A certain compound is a viscous, high boiling point liquid, miscible with water. The compound is most likely to be:



Answer: D



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566. The boiling points of the alcohols are higher than the alkanes of corresponding molecular weight because .

A. Alcohols can form H-bond with water (molecular association)

B. Alkanes are non-polar

C. Alcohols are polar

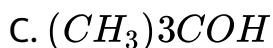
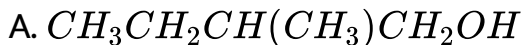
D. Alcohols have low densities

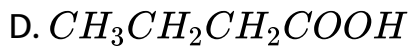
Answer: A



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567. Which of the following is a secondary alcohol ?

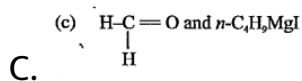
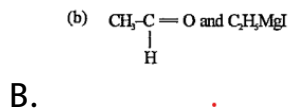
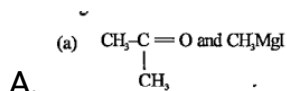




Answer: B

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568. What would be the best starting material for the preparation of tert. Butyl alcohol using Grignard reagent:



D. None

Answer: A

569. Which of the following alcohols is most likely to yield the

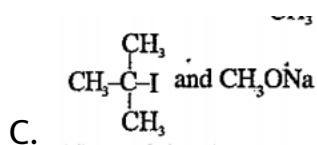
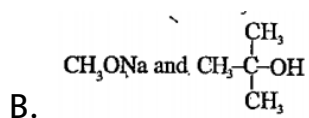
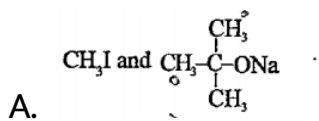


carboxylic acid

- A. Propan -2-ol
- B. Butan-1-ol
- C. 2-methylpropan -1-ol
- D. 2-methylpropam -2-ol

Answer: C

570. A suitable combination of reagents leading to the preparation of tert butyl ether in Williamson's synthesis is :



D. None of the above

Answer: A

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571. How many alcohols and how many ethers are represented by the formula $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}\text{O}$.

- A. 4 alcohols and 3 ethers
- B. 3 alcohols and 3 ethers
- C. 2 alcohols and 2 ethers
- D. 3 alcohols and 2 ethers

Answer: A



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572. Ethoxyethane (b. pt. $35^{\circ}C$) is more volatile than ethanol (b.pt. $78^{\circ}C$) because of :

- A. The greater relative molecular mass of the ether
- B. The strength of the C-O bonds in the ether

- C. The highly polar -OH group in ethanol and strong H-bondings
- D. The different shapes of the molecules

Answer: C



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573. Diethyl ether is extensively used for solvent extraction because of :

- A. High solubility of organic compounds in ether
- B. High volatility of ether which can be separated from the compounds by distillation
- C. Both (a) and (b)

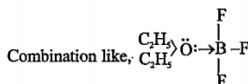
D. None

Answer: C

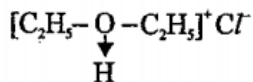
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574. The unshared electrons on the oxygen atom on an ether (basic centre) account for all the following except:

A. Combination like,



B. Formation of oxonium salts with acids such as



C. Formation of peroxides (explosive)

D. Chemical inactivity of ether

Answer: D



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575. When n-propyl methyl ether is treated with cold HI:

- A. Methyl iodide and n-propyl alcohol are formed
- B. n-propyl iodide and methyl alcohol are formed
- C. CH_3I and $CH_3CH_2CH_2I$ are formed
- D. None of these

Answer: A



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576. Which type of isomerism is most common among ethers:

A. Chain

B. Position

C. Metamerism

D. Functional

Answer: C



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577. Which of the following about breeding is incorrect ?

A. $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{-}\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}\text{C}\text{-NH}_2$ can be hydrolysed to $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{COOH}$

B. $(\text{CN})_2$ can be hydrolysed to $\begin{matrix} \text{COOH} \\ | \\ \text{COOH} \end{matrix}$

$C_2H_5-O-N\overset{\ominus}{\underset{\ominus}{O}}$ can be hydrolysed to

C. $C_2H_5NH_2$ and NO_3^-

D. $C_2H_5-\overset{\ominus}{N}-\overset{\ominus}{C}-CH_3$ can be hydrolysed to
 $\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \quad \text{O} \\ | \quad || \\ \text{H} \quad \text{O} \end{array}$

Answer: C

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578. An alcohol on oxidation is found to give CH_3COOH and CH_3CH_2COOH . The alcohol is :

A. CH_3, CH_2CH_2OH

B. $(CH_3)_2C(OH)CH_2CH - 3$

C. $CH_3(CH_2)_2CH_2OH$

D. $CH_3CH(OH)CH_2CH_2CH_3$

Answer: D



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579. Isopropyl alcohol on oxidation gives:

A. Acetone

B. Ether

C. Ethylene

D. Acetaldehyde

Answer: A



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580. Which of the following will not give iodoform reaction?

A. Methyl alcohol

B. Ethyl alcohol

C. Acetaldehyde

D. Acetone

Answer: A



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581. When ethyl alcohol is oxidised with Cl_2 , it gives :

A. CH_3CHO

B. CH_3COCH_3

C. CH_3COCl

D. $COCl_2$

Answer: A



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582. 3-pentanol is :

A. 3° alcohol

B. 2° alcohol

C. 1° alcohol

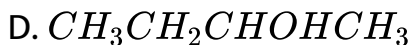
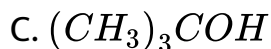
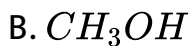
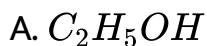
D. phenolic alcohol

Answer: B



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583. Carbinol is the trivial name for:



Answer: B



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584. Primary , secondary and tertiary alcohols can be distinguished by employing :

- A. Oxidation
- B. Victor Meyer's test
- C. Lucas test
- D. All of these

Answer: D

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585. Which is most viscous ?

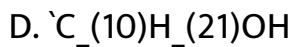
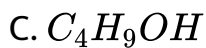
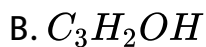
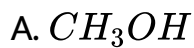
- A. CH_3OH
- B. C_2H_5OH
- C. $HO - CH_2 - CH_2 - OH$
- D. None of these

Answer: C



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586. Which of the following is least soluble in water ?



Answer: D



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587. Lucas test is used for the determination of :

- A. Alcohols
- B. Phenols
- C. Alkylhalides
- D. Aldehydes

Answer: A

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588. Compound a reacts with PCl_5 to give B which on treatment with KCN followed by propanic acid as the product.

What is A ?

- A. Ethane

B. Propane

C. Ethyl chloride

D. Ethyl alcohol

Answer: D



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589. How many isomers of $C_5H_{11}OH$ will be primary alcohols ?

A. 5

B. 4

C. 2

D. 3

Answer: B



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590. Ethanol is soluble in water due to :

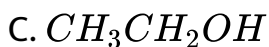
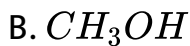
- A. Ethyl group
- B. Hydrogen bonding
- C. Its neutral nature
- D. Dissociation in water

Answer: B



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591. Which of the following will not form yellow ppt with an alkaline solution of iodine ?



Answer: B



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592. Alcohols are isomeric with

A. Acids

B. Ethers

C. Esters

D. Aldehydes

Answer: B



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593. Sometimes explosion may occur while distilling ether. It may be due to the presence of :

A. Oxides

B. Alcohols

C. Peroxides

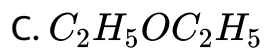
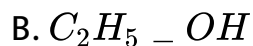
D. Chloroform

Answer: C



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594. Which of the following is used as anaesthetic :



Answer: D



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595. Reaction of t-butyl bromide with sodium methoxide produces :

- A. Isobutane
- B. Isobutylene
- C. Sodium t-butoxide
- D. t-butyl methyl ether

Answer: B



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596. General formula for alcohols is :

- A. $\rightarrow COH$

B. $> \text{CHOH}$

C. $-\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$

D. All

Answer: D



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597. General formula of primary alcohol is :

A. $\rightarrow \text{COH}$

B. $> \text{CHOH}$

C. $-\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$

D. All

Answer: C



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598. Alcohols of low molecular weight are :

- A. Soluble in water
- B. Soluble in water on heating
- C. Insoluble in all solvents
- D. Soluble in all solvents

Answer: A



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599. Excessive solubility of lower alcohols in water is due to :

- A. Covalent bond
- B. Ionic bond
- C. Hydrogen bonding with water
- D. None of these

Answer: C

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600. Methanol and ethanol can be distinguished by the following.

- A. By reaction with metallic sodium

B. By reaction with caustic soda

C. By heating with iodine and washing soda

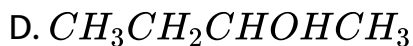
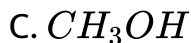
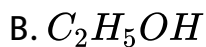
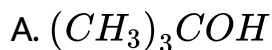
D. By heating with zinc and inorganic mineral acid

Answer: C



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601. Carbinol is the trivial name for:



Answer: C



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602. Dehydration of ethanol gives:

A. Acetic acid

B. Ethane

C. Ethylene

D. Acethlene

Answer: C



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603. On conversion into the Grignard reagent followed by treatment with absolute ethanol, how many isomeric alkyl chlorides would yield 2-methylbutane :

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. 5

Answer: C



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604. In cold countries, ethylene glycol is added to water in the radiators of cars during winters. It results in:

- A. Lowering of f.pt.
- B. Reducing the viscosity
- C. Reducing the specific heat
- D. Increasing the conductivity

Answer: A



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605. Which hydride is most acidic ?

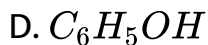
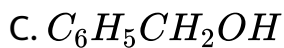
- A. Methanol
- B. Ethanol
- C. Isopropyl alcohol
- D. t-buty alcohol

Answer: A



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606. Which is not an alcohol :



Answer: D



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607. A neutral compound gives red colour with ceric ammonium nitrate. It suggests that the compound has :

- A. Alcohol gp.
- B. Aldehyde gp.
- C. Ether
- D. Ketone gp.

Answer: A

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608. The number of isomeric alcohols of formula $C_4H_{10}O$ is:

- A. 2

B. 4

C. 7

D. 8

Answer: B



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609. Enzymes are :

A. Living organisms

B. Dead organisms

C. Complex nitrogenous substances produced from living
cells

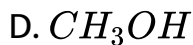
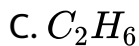
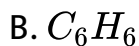
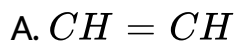
D. None

Answer: C



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610. The strongest acid among the following is :

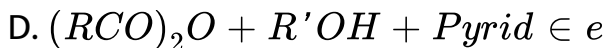
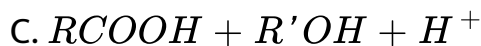
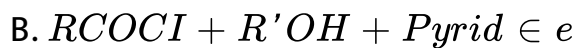


Answer: D



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611. Which of the following methods cannot be used for the preparation of an ester:



Answer: A



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612. Methylated spirit is :

A. Methanol containing some syridine

B. Ethanol containing some methanol

C. Pure methanol

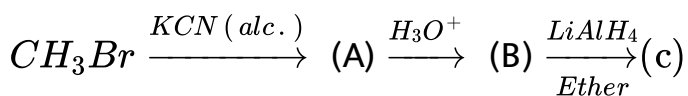
D. 95 % methanol

Answer: B



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613. The end product of the following sequence is :



A. CH_3CHO

B. CH_3CH_2OH

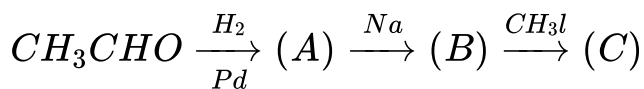
C. CH_3COCH_3

D. CH_4

Answer: B

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614. In the following sequence the product (C) is :



A. Alcohol

B. Ether

C. Alkene

D. None

Answer: B

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615. Scientific aspect of fermentation was first studied by :

- A. Pasteur
- B. Brot
- C. Buchner
- D. Liebig

Answer: C



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616. Metal alkoxides contain:

- A. Metal-carbon bond
- B. Metal-carbon bond
- C. Metal-methyl bond

D. None

Answer: B

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617. The characteristic group of secondary alcohol is :

A. $-CH_2OH$

B. $>CHOH$

C. *Primary > secondary > Tertiary*

D. $-COOH$

Answer: B

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618. Absolute alcohol is prepared from rectified spirit by which distillation?

- A. Fractional distillation
- B. Steam distillation
- C. Azeotropic distillation
- D. Vacuum distillation

Answer: C

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619. Isopropyl alcohol on passing over heated copper at $300^{\circ}C$ gives :

- A. Acetone

B. Ethyl alcohol

C. Methyl alcohol

D. Acetaldehyde

Answer: A



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620. The correct order of the ease with which primary, secondary and tertiary alcohols can be dehydrated using concentrated H_2SO_4 is :

A. *Tertiary* > *secondary* > *Primary*

B. *Primary* > *secondary* > *Tertiary*

C. *secondary* > *Tertiary* > *Primary*

D. *secondary* > *Primary* > *Tertiary*

Answer: A

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621. Glycerine is a :

A. Secondary alcohol

B. Tertiary alcohol

C. Trihydric alcohol

D. Ester

Answer: C

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622. Glycerol on treatment with oxalic acid at $110^{\circ}C$ forms:

- A. Formic acid
- B. CO_2 and CO
- C. Allyl alcohol
- D. Glycol

Answer: A



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623. Methyl alcohol reacts with phosphorus trichloride to form:

- A. Methane

B. Methyl chloride

C. Acetyl chloride

D. Dimethyl ether

Answer: B



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624. Power alcohol is a mixture of petrol and alcohol in the ratio :

A. 4:1

B. 1:4

C. 2:1

D. 1:2

Answer: A



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625. Ethyl alcohol is denatured by :

A. Methanol and formic acid

B. KCN

C. CH_3OH and C_6H_6

D. CH_3OH and pyridine

Answer: D



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626. For the preparation t-butylmethlether Williamson.s method the correct choice of reagents is :

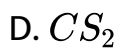
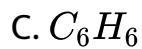
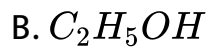
- A. Methoxide and t-butylbromide Williamson's method the correct choice of reagents is :
- B. Methanol and 2-bromobutanic
- C. 2-butanol and methylbromide
- D. t-butoxide and methylbromide

Answer: D



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627. The organic liquid that mix freely with water is:



Answer: B



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628. Butan-2-ol is :

A. Primary alcohol

B. Secondary alcohol

C. Tertiary alcohol

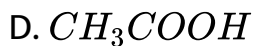
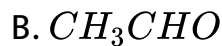
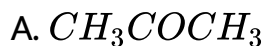
D. None

Answer: B

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629. Methyl alcohol on oxidation with acidified $K_2Cr_2O_7$ gives

:



Answer: C

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630. An organic compound when treated with bleaching powder gave chloroform. The organic compound may be:

- A. Ethane
- B. Ethanol
- C. Ethyne
- D. Acetic acid

Answer: B

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631. Methyl alcohol is _____ acidic than ethyl alcohol :

- A. Less
- B. More

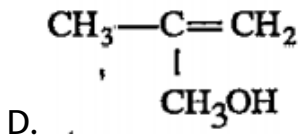
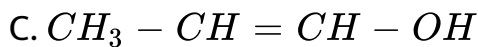
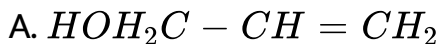
C. Equally

D. None

Answer: B

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632. Vinyl carbinol is:



Answer: A



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633. 2 mole of ethanol are burnt. The amount of CO_2 obtained will be:

A. 132 g

B. 44 g

C. 176 g

D. 88 g

Answer: C



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634. Oxidation of 2-propanol by $K_2Cr_2O_7$ and dilute H_2SO_4 leads to the formation of :

- A. Propanal
- B. Propanoic acid
- C. Methanoic acid
- D. Propanone

Answer: D



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635. An aldehyde is obtained when an alcohol is :

- A. Oxidised

B. Reduced

C. Dehydrated

D. Hydrogenated

Answer: A



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636. Primary , secondary and tertiary alcohols can be distinguished by employing :

A. Oxidation

B. Victor Meyer's test

C. Lucas reagent

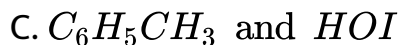
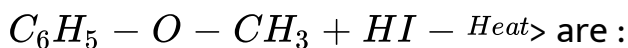
D. All

Answer: D



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637. The product formed in the following reaction.



Answer: A



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638. In the reduction, $R - CHO + H_2 \rightarrow RCH_2OH$

the catalyst used is :

A. Ni

B. Pd

C. Pt

D. Any of these

Answer: D



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639. Iodoform test is not given by:

A. CH_3COCl

B. $CH_3COCH_2COOC_2H_5$

C. CH_3CONH_2

D. All

Answer: D



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640. Widespread deaths due to liquor poisoning occurs due to :

- A. Presence of lead compounds in lizuor
- B. Presenc e of methyl alcohol in liquor
- C. Presence of ethyl alcohol in liquor
- D. Presence of carbonic acid in liquor

Answer: B



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641. Reaction of oxirane with RMgX followed with hydrolysis produces :

A. RCHOHR

B. $\text{RCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$

C. RCHOHCH_3

D. $\text{RCH} = \text{CHOH}$

Answer: B



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642. Rectified spirit contains :

A. 75.0 % alcohol

B. 85.5 % alcohol

C. 95.6 % alcohol

D. 100.0 % alcohol

Answer: C



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643. The enzymes are killed :

A. At a very temperature

B. During chemical reaction

C. Under high pressure

D. In the absence of $(NH_4)_3PO_4$

Answer: A



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644. Glycerol has :

A. 3 primary alcoholic groups

B. 3 secondary alcoholic groups

C. 1 primary alcoholic group and 2 secondary alcoholic groups

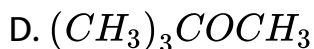
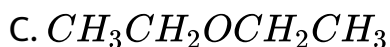
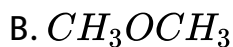
D. 2 primary alcoholic groups and 1 secondary alcoholic group

Answer: D



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645. $(CH_3)_3CONa$ on reaction with CH_3Br will give :



Answer: D

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646. Reaction,



A. HCHO

B. HCOOH

C. CH_3OH

D. CH_3COOH

Answer: C



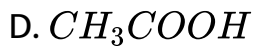
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647. Ethyl alcohol on fermentation with acetobacilli in presence of air gives :

A. $CH_2 = CH_2$

B. C_2H_4

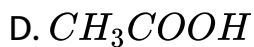
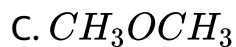
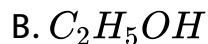
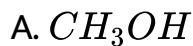
C. CH_3CHO



Answer: D

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648. Wine (alcoholic beverages) contains :



Answer: B

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649. 3-methyl-2-butanol on treatment with HCl gives predominantly :

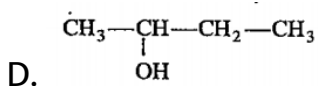
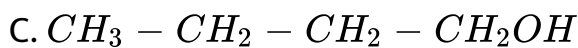
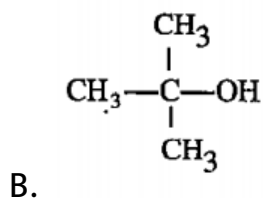
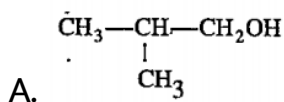
- A. 2-chloro-2-methylbutane
- B. 2-chloro-3-methylbutane
- C. 2,2-dimethylpentane
- D. None of the above

Answer: A



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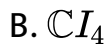
650. The compound which gives the most stable carbonium ion and dehydration is :

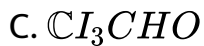


Answer: B

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651. Which of the following will react with water :



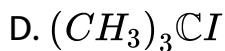
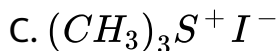
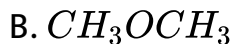
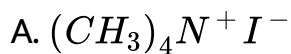


Answer: C



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652. The compound that will react most readily with NaOH to form methanol is :



Answer: A



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653. Chlorine reacts with ethanol to give :

- A. Ethyl chloride
- B. Chloroform
- C. Acetaldehyde
- D. Chloral

Answer: D



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654. Ethylene reacts with 1% cold alkaline $KMnO_4$ to give:

A. Oxalic acid

B. acetone

C. Formaldehyde

D. Glycol

Answer: D



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655. Enzymes are :

A. Proteins

B. Minerals

C. Oils

D. Fatty acids

Answer: A



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656. Ethylene glycol on oxidation with per-iodic acid gives:

- A. Oxalic acid
- B. Glyoxal
- C. Formaldehyde
- D. Glycollic acid

Answer: C



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657. 1-propanol and 2-propanol can be best distinguished by :

- A. Oxidation with alkaline $KMnO_4$ followed by reaction with fehling solution
- B. Oxidation with acidic dichromate followed by reaction with fehling solution
- C. Oxidation by heating with copper followed by reaction with Fehling solution
- D. Oxidation with conc. H_2SO_4 followed by reaction with Fehling solution

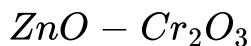
Answer: C



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658. An industrial method of preparation of methanol is :

A. Catalytic reduction of carbon monoxide in presence of



B. By reacting methane with steam at 900°C with a nickel catalyst

C. By reacting formaldehyde with lithium aluminium hydride

D. By reacting formaldehyde with aqueous sodium hydroxide solution

Answer: A



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659. An organic compound dissolved in dry benzene evolved hydrogen on treatment with sodium. It is :

- A. A ketone
- B. An aldehyde
- C. A tertiary amine
- D. An alcohol

Answer: D



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660. For drying ether sodium metal can be used, but it cannot be used for drying ethyl alcohol because:

- A. Na is very reactive

B. Ether reacts easily with Na

C. Ethyl alcohol reacts with sodium metal

D. None

Answer: C



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661. Fermentation of sugar with yeast gives :

A. CH_3OH

B. HCHO

C. C_2H_5OH

D. $CH_3CH_2CH_2OH$

Answer: C



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662. Fermentation is :

- A. Exothermic
- B. Endothermic
- C. Reversible
- D. None

Answer: A



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663. The factor adversely affecting the process of fermentation is :

- A. Low concentration of sugar
- B. High concentration of sugars
- C. Presence of ammonium salts
- D. Presence of air

Answer: B



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664. A biological catalyst is essentially a/an:

- A. An amino acid

B. An enzyme

C. A carbohydrate

D. The nitrogen molecule

Answer: B



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665. The compound with highest boiling point is :

A. CH_4

B. CH_3OH

C. CH_3Cl

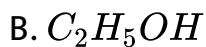
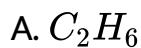
D. CH_3Br

Answer: B



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666. Action of nitrous acid on ethyl amine gives



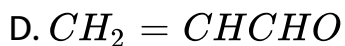
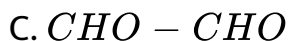
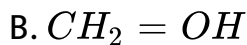
D. Nitromethane

Answer: B



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667. Glyoxal is :

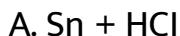


Answer: C



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668. Which of the following reagents can convert acetic acid into ethanol :



B. $H_2 + Pt$

C. $LiAlH_4 + ether$

D. Na + alcohol

Answer: C



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669. A vicinal diol has two hydroxy group on :

A. Same carbon atom

B. Different carbon atoms

C. Adjacent carbon atoms

D. None

Answer: C



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670. Tonics usually contain small amount of :

A. Formalin

B. Vinegar

C. Alcohol

D. Ether

Answer: C



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671. Which of the following is an example of elimination reaction :

- A. Chlorination of CH_4
- B. Dehydration of C_2H_5OH
- C. Nitration of benzene
- D. Hydroxylation of C_2H_4

Answer: B



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672. Industrial alcohol mixed with petrol and benzene is :

- A. Absolute alcohol

B. Proof spirit

C. Power alcohol

D. None

Answer: C



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673. On heating glycerol with $.KHSO_4$, compound is obtained which has bad odour. The compound is :

A. Acrolein

B. Formic acid

C. Allyl alcohol

D. Methyl isocyanide

Answer: A



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674. A compound X with molecular formula C_3H_8O can be oxidised to a compound Y with the molecular formula $C_3H_6O_2$. X is most likely to be:

- A. Primary alcohol
- B. Secondary alcohol
- C. Aldehyde
- D. Ketone

Answer: A



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675. Absolute alcohol contains :

A. 40 % H_2O

B. 10 % H_2O

C. 5 % H_2O

D. 100 % C_2H_5OH

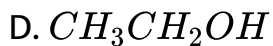
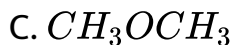
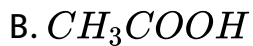
Answer: D



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676. On reaction with hot conc. H_2SO_4 , which of the following compounds loses a molecule of water :

A. CH_3COCH_3

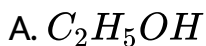


Answer: D



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677. Which of the following is used as antiseptic:



B. Iodoform

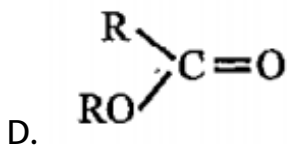
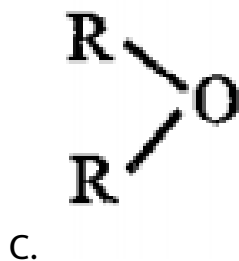
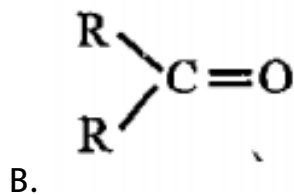
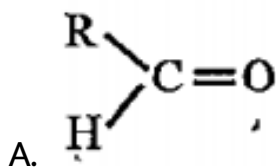
C. Both (a) and (b)

D. None of these

Answer: C

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678. Ether is :



Answer: C



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679. Proof spirit contains about :

- A. 48 % alcohol by weight
- B. 10 % alcohol by weight
- C. 5% alcohol by weight
- D. 90 % alcohol by weight

Answer: A



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680. When wine is put in air it becomes sour due to :

A. Oxidation of C_2H_5OH into CH_3COOH

B. Bacteria

C. Virus

D. Formic acid formation

Answer: A



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681. Absolute ethanol cannot be obtained by simple fractionation of solution of ethanol and water because :

A. Their boiling points are very near

- B. Ethanol remains dissolved in water
- C. They form a constant boiling mixture
- D. Ethanol molecules are solvated

Answer: C



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682. The most important ingredient of dynamite is :

- A. Nitrobenzene
- B. Glycerine trinitrate
- C. Nitroaniline
- D. Nitrosobenzene

Answer: B



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683. Lucas reagent is a mixture of :

A. Conc. HCl + anhydrous $ZnCl_2$

B. Conc. HCl + hydrous $ZnCl_2$

C. Conc. HNO_3 + hydrous $ZnCl_2$

D. Conc. HNO_3 + anhydrous $ZnCl_2$

Answer: A



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684. The compound which reacts fastest with Lucas reagent at room temperature is :

- A. Butan-1-ol
- B. Butan-2-ol
- C. 2-methylpropan -1-ol
- D. 2-methylpropam -2-ol

Answer: D



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685. Lucas reagent is used to distinguish among primary, secondary and tertiary :

- A. Alkyl halides

B. Alcohols

C. Aliphatic amines

D. Aromatic amines amines

Answer: B



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686. Alcoholic fermentation by starch or sugar is brought about by :

A. CO_2

B. Sodium bicarbonate

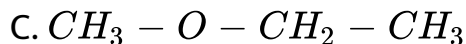
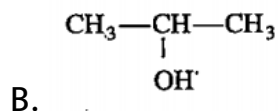
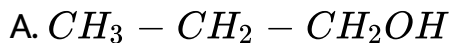
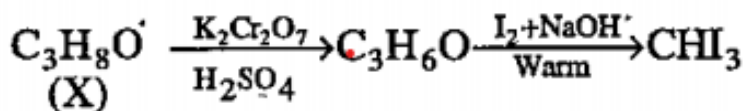
C. Yeast

D. Phosphates

Answer: C

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687. Identify (X) in the sequence :



Answer: B

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688. An enzyme which brings about the conversion of starch into maltose is known as:

A. Maltase

B. Zymase

C. Invertase

D. Diastase

Answer: D



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689. Denatured alcohol is :

A. Rectified spirit

B. Undistilled ethanol

C. Rectified spirit + 10 – 15 % methanol + naphtha +
pyridine

D. 50 % ethanol + 50 % methanol

Answer: C



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690. A compound with molecular formula $C_4H_{10}O_3$ is converted by the action of acetyl chloride to a compound with molecular weight 190. The original compound has :

A. One OH group

B. Two OH group

C. Three OH groups

D. No OH group

Answer: B



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691. The enzyme which can catalyse the conversion of glucose to ethanol is :

A. Zymase

B. Diastase

C. Maltase

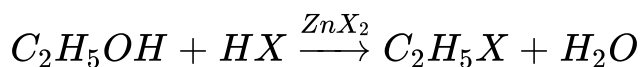
D. Invertase

Answer: A



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692. For the reaction,



the reactivity order for halogen, acid is :

A. $HBr > HI > HCl$

B. $HI > HCl > HBr$

C. $HI > HBr > HCl$

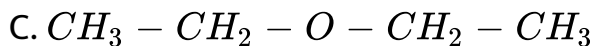
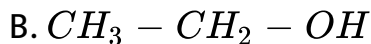
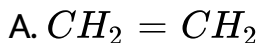
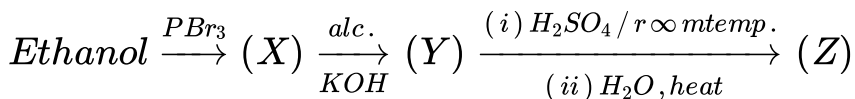
D. $HCl > HBr > HI$

Answer: C



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693. Identify (Z) in the following series,



Answer: B



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694. When CH_3MgI is made to react with acetone and the addition product formed is hydrolysed we get :

- A. A primary alcohol
- B. A secondary alcohol
- C. A tertiary alcohol
- D. An aldehyde

Answer: C

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695. When CH_3MgI is made to react with acetone and the addition product formed is hydrolysed we get :

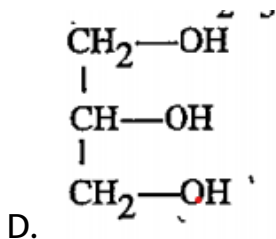
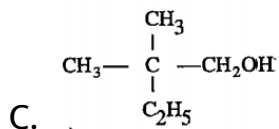
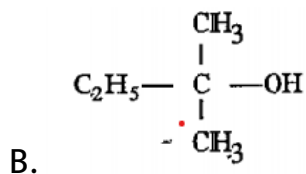
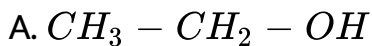
- A. Ethyl hydrogen sulphate
- B. Ethylene
- C. Diethyl sulphate

D. Diethyl ether

Answer: D

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696. Which of the following is tertiary alcohol :



Answer: B



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697. Mild oxidation of 2-propanol yields:

A. Acetic acid

B. Acetone

C. 1-propanol

D. Propanal

Answer: B



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698. 1-phenyl ethanol can be prepared from benzaldehyde by the action of:

A. CH_3Br

B. CH_3Br and $AlBr_3$

C. CH_3I , Mg and HOH

D. C_2H_5I and Mg

Answer: C



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699. The boiling point of ethyl alcohol is much higher than that of dimethyl ether, though both have the same molecular weight. The reason for this is :

- A. Ether is insoluble in water
- B. Methyl groups are attached to oxygen in ether
- C. Dipole moment of ethyl alcohol is less
- D. Ethyl alcohol shows hydrogen bonding

Answer: D



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700. Glycerol is present as a triester in :

- A. Petroleum
- B. Kerosene oil
- C. Vegetable oil and fats
- D. Naphtha

Answer: C

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701. Ethanol is more soluble in water but ether is less soluble because :

- A. Ethanol forms strong hydrogen bonds in water whereas ether forms weaker hydrogen bonding
- B. Ether is more volatile than ethanol
- C. The molecular weight of ether is more than that of ethanol
- D. None of the above statements

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702. HBr reacts fastest with :

A. 2-methylpropan-2-ol

B. Propan-1-ol

C. Propan-2-ol

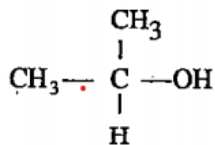
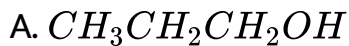
D. 2-methylpropan-1-ol

Answer: A

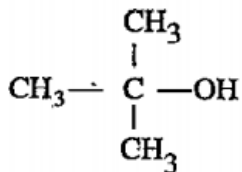


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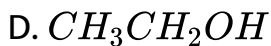
703. Which of the following alcohol will react fast with Lucas reagent :



B.



C.



Answer: C



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704. $2^\circ > 3^\circ > 1^\circ$

A. Fischer-Speier esterification

B. Clemmensen condensation

C. Claisen condensation

D. None

Answer: A

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705. The first oxidation product of primary alcohol is :

A. A ketone

B. An ester

C. Aldehyde

D. A hydrocarbon

Answer: C

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706. Dehydration of alcohol involves :

- A. Carbonium ion
- B. Carbanion
- C. Free radical
- D. Carbene

Answer: A



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707. There are four alcohols, P, Q, R and S which have 3, 2, 1 zero alpha hydrogen atom (s). Which one of the following will not respond to Victor-Meyer's test:

A. P

B. Q

C. R

D. S

Answer: D



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708. Denatured spirit is mainly used as a :

A. Good fuel

B. Drug

C. Solvent in preparing varnishes

D. Material in the preparation of oil

Answer: C



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709. Diacetone alcohol is obtained by the reaction of :

- A. Acetone and ethanol
- B. Acetone and conc. H_2SO_4
- C. Acetone and $Ba(OH)_2$
- D. Acetone and $Al(OH)_3$

Answer: C



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710. Which are explosives :

- A. Wood puop (dynamite)
- B. Cellulose nitrate(blasting gelatin)
- C. Gun or cotton cellulose nitrate and vaseline (cordite)
- D. All

Answer: D



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711. Alcohols may behave as :

- A. Bronsted acid
- B. Lewis base

C. Neutral

D. All

Answer: D



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712. Primary alcohols can be obtained from the reaction of the RMgX with:

A. $HCHO$

B. H_2O

C. CO_2

D. CH_3CHO

Answer: A



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713. Terylene is formed by the reaction of one of the following alcohols:

- A. 2-chloroethanol
- B. 1,2,3-propanetriol
- C. Ethanediol
- D. Phenol

Answer: C



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714. Formation of diethyl ether from ethanol is based on a :

- A. Dehydrogenation reaction
- B. Hydrogenation reaction
- C. Dehydration reaction
- D. Heterolytic fission reaction

Answer: C



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715. If methanol vapour is passed over heated copper at $300^{\circ}C$, it forms formaldehyde by:

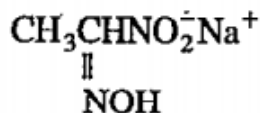
- A. Hydrogenation
- B. Dehydrogenation
- C. Dehydration

D. Oxidation

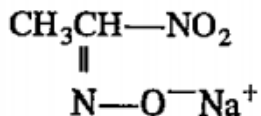
Answer: B

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716. The red coloured compound formed during victor-Meyers test for ethyl alcohol is :



A.



C.

D. None

Answer: C



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717. Ethers are very good solvent for which type of compound:

A. Lewis base

B. Acids

C. Lewis acids

D. None

Answer: C



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718. Lucas reagent produces cloudiness immediately with :

- A. n-butano
- B. Isopropanol
- C. n-propanol
- D. Tertiary butanol

Answer: D



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719. An aqueous solution of ethyl alcohol :

- A. Turns blue litmus red
- B. Turns red litmus blue

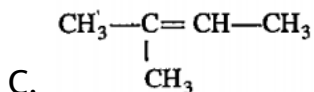
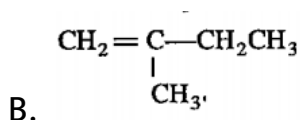
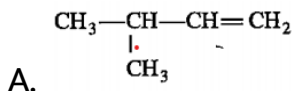
C. Does not effect the litmus colour

D. Decolourises litmus

Answer: C

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720. The dehydration of neopentanol gives mainly:



D. None

Answer: C



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721. Isopropyl alcohol and propyl alcohol are :

- A. Position isomers
- B. Chain isomers
- C. Functional isomers
- D. None

Answer: A



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722. In the fermentation of sugar molasses, the percentage of ethanol formed is :

A. 10 %

B. 40 %

C. 95 %

D. 70 %

Answer: A



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723. Which of the following compound gives a positive iodoform test:

A. Pentanal

B. 1-phenyl ethanol

C. 2-phenyl ethanol

D. 3-pentanol

Answer: B

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724. In the reaction involving C-OH bond, in alcohols the order of reactivity is :

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

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

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

D. None

Answer: B

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725. Ethers are made free from peroxide linkage on distilling impure sample with :

A. Conc. HNO_3

B. Conc. H_2SO_4

C. Conc.HCl

D. None

Answer: D



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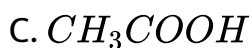
726. Increasing order of acid strength among tert butanol, isopropanol and ethanol is :

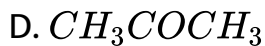
- A. Ethanol, isopropanol, tert butanol
- B. Tert butanol, isopropanol, ethanol
- C. Isopropanol, tert butanol, ethanol
- D. Tert butanol, ethariol, isopropanol

Answer: B

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727. Ethyl alcohol reacts with following to form a compound of fruity smell:





Answer: C



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728. Which one of the following is not the characteristic of the alcohols :

- A. Their boiling points rise fairly uniformly with a rise in molecular weight
- B. Lower members have a pleasant smell but burning taste and the higher ones are odourless and tasteless
- C. These are lighter than water

D. Lower members are insoluble in water and organic solvents but the solubility goes on increasing with the rise of molecular weight

Answer: D



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729. Diethyl ether finds its use in medicine as:

- A. Pain killer
- B. Hypnotic
- C. Antiseptic
- D. Anaesthetic

Answer: D



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730. The IUPAC name of $CH_3COCH(CH_3)_2$

- A. 1-methoxy propane
- B. 3-methoxy propane
- C. Methyl-isopropylether
- D. 2-methoxy propane

Answer: D



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731. Diethyl ether is decomposed on heating with:

A. NaOH

B. Water

C. $KMnO_4$

D. HI

Answer: D



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732. When glycerin is added to a litre of water, which of the following behaviour is observed:

A. Water evaporates more easily

- B. The temperature of water increases
- C. The freezing point of water is lowered
- D. The viscosity of water is lowered

Answer: C



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733. Ethers are not distilled to dryness for fear of explosion.

This is due to formation of :

- A. Oxides
- B. Alcohol
- C. Ketones
- D. Peroxides

Answer: D



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734. Ethers are quite stable towards :

A. Oxidising agents

B. Reducing agents

C. Na metal

D. ALL are correct



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735. Diethyl ether may behave as :

- A. Lewis acid
- B. Lewis base
- C. Oxidising agent
- D. Reducing agent

Answer: B



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736. Diethyl ether on reaction with CO in specific conditions forms :

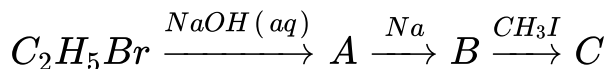
- A. Acetic acid
- B. Carbon dioxide
- C. Ethyl propanoate

D. Acetyl chloride

Answer: C

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737. The product C in the following sequence of reaction is ,



A. Butane

B. Ethane

C. Methyl ethyl ether

D. Propane

Answer: C

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738. Hydrogen bonding is maximum in :

- A. Ethanol
- B. Diethyl ether
- C. Ethyl chloride
- D. Triethylamine

Answer: A



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739. If there be a compound of the formula $CH_3C(OH)_3$ which one of the following compounds would be obtained from it without treatment with any reagent :

A. Methanol

B. Ethanol

C. Acetic acid

D. Formaldehyde

Answer: C



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740. CH_3COOH reacts rapidly with :

A. CH_3CH_2OH

B. $(CH_3)_2CHOH$

C. $(CH_3)_3COH$

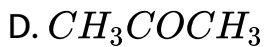
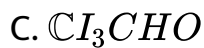
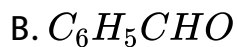
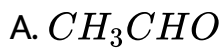
D. All

Answer: A



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741. Which forms most stable hydrate :



Answer: C



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742. Na reacts rapidly with :

- A. 1° alcohol
- B. 2° alcohol
- C. 3° alcohol
- D. None

Answer: A



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743. During fermentation little H_2SO_4 is added :

- A. To get acidic medium
- B. To hydrolyse the glucose solution

C. To prevent the growth of undesirable bacteria

D. Which act as dehydrating agent

Answer: C



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744. In CH_3CH_2OH the bond which most readily undergoes heterolytic cleavage during its reaction with CH_3COOH / H_2SO_4 is :

A. C-C

B. C-O

C. O-H

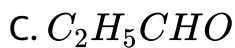
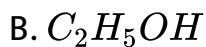
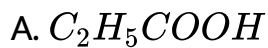
D. C-H

Answer: C



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745. Diethyl ether may be regarded as anhydride of :



Answer: B



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746. During alcoholic fermentation inorganic salts like ammonium phosphate are added :

- A. To decrease the freezing point of solution
- B. Which act as food for ferment cells
- C. Which prevent the growth of undesirable bacteria
- D. Which produce desirable enzymes

Answer: B



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747. Saccharification is the process of conversion of :

- A. Sugar solution into alcohol

B. Alcohol into starch

C. Starch into alcohol

D. Starch into sugar

Answer: D



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748. The reaction of $CH_3OC_2H_5$ with HI gives:

A. CH_3I only

B. C_2H_5OH only

C. $CH_3I + C_2H_5OH$

D. $C_2H_5I + CH_3OH$

Answer: C



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749. Dunstan's test is used for identification of :

A. Acetone

B. Alcohol

C. Glycerol

D. Carbonyl compound

Answer: C



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750. Lubricant used in which is :

A. Coconut oil

B. Pine oil

C. Animal oil

D. Glycerol

Answer: D



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751. Nobel's oil is :

A. Fire extinguisher

B. Insecticide

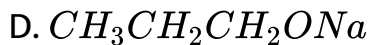
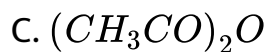
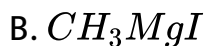
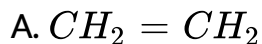
C. Explosive

D. Detergent

Answer: C

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752. Which of the following is an alkoxide :



Answer: D

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753. Primary amine on treatment with $NaNO_2$ and HCl yields:

- A. Nitro compound
- B. Ammonia
- C. Secondary alcohol
- D. Primary alcohol

Answer: D



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754. When ethyl alcohol is dissolved in water, it is accompanied with :

- A. Absorption of heat and contraction in volume
- B. Evolution of heat and contraction in volume
- C. Absorption of heat and increase in volume
- D. Evolution of heat and increase in volume

Answer: C



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755. How many structural isomers are known for $C_4H_{10}O$:

- A. 4
- B. 3
- C. 6
- D. 7

Answer: D



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756. An isomer of ethanol is:

- A. Methanol
- B. Diethyl ether
- C. Acetone
- D. Dimethyl ether

Answer: D



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757. Which of the following gives red colour in Victor Meyer's test

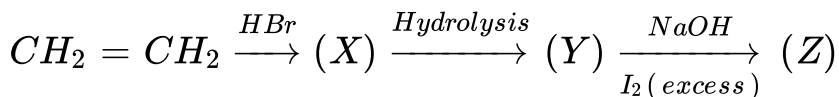
- A. Propan -2-ol
- B. Butan-2-ol
- C. Tert. Butanol
- D. Propan-1-ol

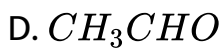
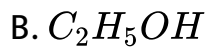
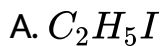
Answer: D



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758. Identify (Z) in the series:





Answer: C



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759. Diethyl ether on heating with conc.HI gives two mole of:

A. Ethanol

B. Iodoform

C. Ethyl iodide

D. Methyl isocyanide

Answer: C



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760. For one mole of glycerol, how many mole of acetyl chloride are required for complete acetylation:

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Three
- D. Four

Answer: C



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761. IUPAC name of $CH_3OC_2H_5$ is:

- A. Ethoxy methane
- B. Methoxy ethane
- C. Ethyl methyl ether
- D. Methy ethyl ethyl ether

Answer: B



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762. Williamson's synthesis is used to prepare:

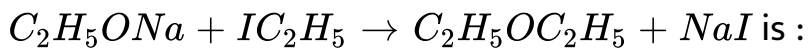
- A. Diethyl ether
- B. Acetone
- C. PVC

D. Bakelite

Answer: A

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763. The reaction given below,

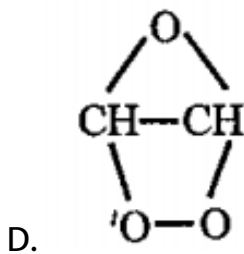
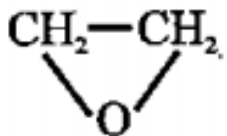


- A. Wurtz synthesis
- B. Williamson's synthesis
- C. Grignard synthesis
- D. Koble's synthesis

Answer: B

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764. Which of the following is an alkoxide :



Answer: B



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765. Sodium ethoxide and ethyl chloride on heating will give :

A. Ether is insoluble in water

B. Ethyl alcohol

C. Acetaldehyde

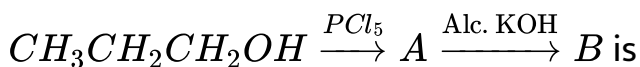
D. Acetic acid

Answer: A



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766. The compound 'B' formed in the following sequence of reaction.



A. Propyne

B. Propene

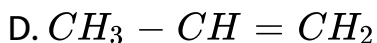
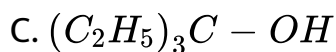
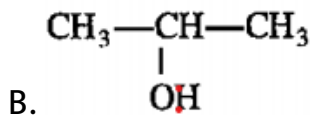
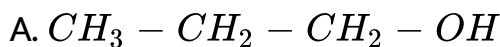
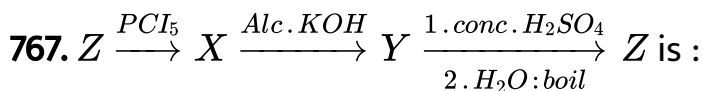
C. Propanal

D. Propane

Answer: B



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Answer: B



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768. The enzyme pepsin hydrolyses:

- A. Proteins to amino acids
- B. Fats to fatty acids
- C. Glucose to ethyl alcohol
- D. Polysaccharides to monosaccharides

Answer: A



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769. In the presence of an acid catalyst, two alcohol molecules will undergo dehydration to give :

- A. Ester
- B. Anhydride
- C. Ether
- D. Unsaturated hydrocarbon

Answer: C



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770. Sodium ethoxide is obtained by the reaction of ethyl alcohol with :

- A. NaOH

B. Na

C. NaCl

D. $NaHCO_3$

Answer: B



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771. When vapours of an alcohol are passed over hot reduced copper, alcohol is converted into alkene, the alcohol is

A. Primary

B. Secondary

C. Tertiary

D. None

Answer: C



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772. To prepare 2- propanol from CH_3MgI , the other chemical required is :

A. HCHO

B. CH_3CHO

C. $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$

D. CO_2

Answer: B



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773. An alcohol produced during the manufacture of snop is :

- A. Butanol
- B. Glycerol
- C. Ethanol
- D. Ethylene glycol

Answer: B

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774. In esterification of an acid, the other reagent is :

- A. Aldehyde
- B. Alcohol
- C. Amine

D. Water

Answer: B

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775. Sodium atom reacts most readily with :

A. $R - NH_2$

B. R-O-R

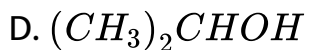
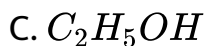
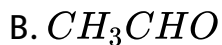
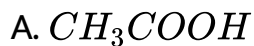
C. R-CHO

D. RCH_2OH

Answer: D

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776. Acetone on reduction gives :



Answer: D



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777. Glycerol on warming with excess of HI :

A. 2-iodopropane

B. 1-iodopropane

C. 1,2,3,-tri-iodopropane

D. None

Answer: A

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778. Glycerol is highly viscous. It is due to the fact that :

A. It is a highly polar

B. It forms extensive H-bonding

C. It shows intramolecular H-Bonding

D. It has high b.pt.

Answer: B

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779. When acetyl chloride is reduced with $LiAlH_4$, the product formed is :

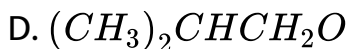
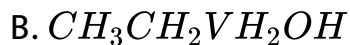
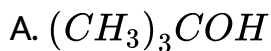
- A. Methyl alcohol
- B. Ethyl alcohol
- C. Acetaldehyde
- D. Acetone

Answer: B



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780. Which of the following compounds will give a ketone on oxidation at room temperature :



Answer: C



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781. The compound $CH_3CH_2CH_2Br$ is converted into $CH_3CH_2CH_2OH$ by:

A. Dehydration

B. Hydrogenation

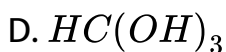
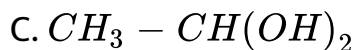
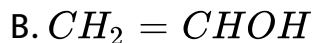
C. Elimination

D. Substitution

Answer: D

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782. Which of the following is stable compound:



Answer: A

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783. Association of alcohol molecules takes place because of :

A. Electrovalent bond

B. Ionic bond

C. Covalent bond

D. Hydrogen bond

Answer: D



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784. Tertiary alcohol is obtained when Grignard reagent reacts with :

A. Acetone

B. Butanone

C. Propanone

D. All

Answer: D



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785. Fermentation of starch solution to ethyl alcohol does not require

A. Diastase

B. Invertase

C. Maltase

D. Zymase

Answer: B



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786. A mixture of alcohol and ether is called :

A. Natalite

B. Power alcohol

C. Peroxide

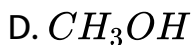
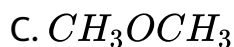
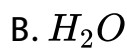
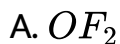
D. None

Answer: A



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787. In which of the following bond angles on sp^3 – hybridised are not contracted due to lone pair of electron :

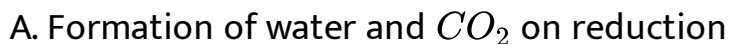


Answer: C



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788. Which of the property given below is not associated with glycerol :



B. Formation of tartaric acid on oxidation

C. Formation of acrolein on dehydration

D. Formation of allyl iodide with PI_3

Answer: A



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789. When $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ is mixed with ammonia and passed over heated alumina, the compound formed is :

A. $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2$

B. C_2H_4

C. $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5$

D. CH_3OCH_3

Answer: A



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790. Which of the following is insoluble in alcohol :

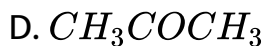
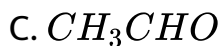
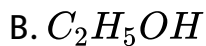
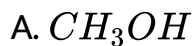
- A. Resins and varishes
- B. Soaps and varnishes
- C. Rubber and plastics
- D. Dyes and durgs

Answer: C



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791. Iodoform cannot be prepared from :



Answer: A

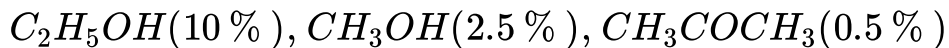


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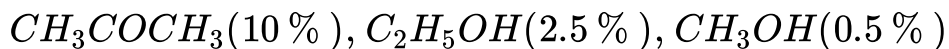
792. Pyroligneous acid contains :



B.



C.



D. None

Answer: A



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793. An aldehyde on treatment with Zn/HCl yields:

A. 1° alcohol

B. 2° alcohol

C. 3° alcohol

D. None

Answer: A



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794. Under drastic conditions all the alcohols can be oxidised to carboxylic acids but which of the following alcohols will give carboxylic acids having same number of carbon atoms :

A. Primary

B. Secondary

C. Tertiary

D. None

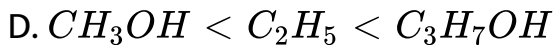
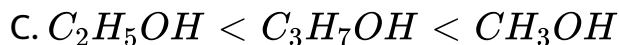
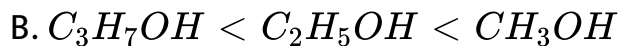
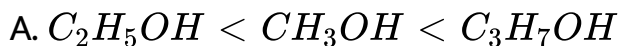
Answer: A



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795. The toxicity order of CH_3OH , C_2H_5OH and C_3H_7OH

is:

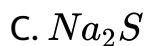
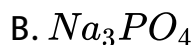
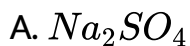


Answer: C



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796. Alcoholic fermentation of sugar gives 3% glycerol. The yield can be increased to 25% if fermentation is made in presence of :



D. None

Answer: C



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797. Which of the following alcohols is made by fermentation:

A. Methanol

B. Ethanol

C. Glycerol

D. Propanol

Answer: B



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798. The organic compound present in tincture of iodine is :

A. Alcohol

B. CI_4

C. Acetone

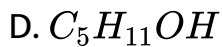
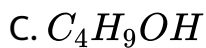
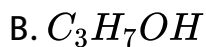
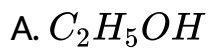
D. CS_2

Answer: A



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799. Which of the following is least soluble in water :



Answer: D



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800. Ethylene reacts with Baeyer's reagent to give :

- A. Ethane
- B. Ethyl alcohol
- C. Ethylene glycol
- D. None

Answer: C



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801. Decreasing order of boiling points of n-pentanol (A) n-pentane (B), 3-pentanol (C) and 2,2-dimethyl propanol (D) is :

- A. A,C,D,B

B. B,D,C,A

C. C,A,D,B

D. None

Answer: A



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802. Action of HNO_2 on CH_3NH_2 gives :

A. CH_3OH

B. $CH_3 \cdot O \cdot CH_3$

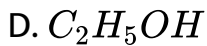
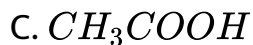
C. $CH_3 \cdot O - N = O$

D. Both (b) and (c)

Answer: D

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803. Peppermint can be extracted from plant sources by using solvents like :



Answer: D

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804. When acetamide is treated with $LiAlH_4$ _____ is formed :

- A. Ethanol
- B. Acetic acid
- C. Formic acid
- D. Methanol

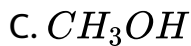
Answer: A



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805. Product formed when HCHO is heated with KOH(aq):

- A. CH_4
- B. CH_3CHO

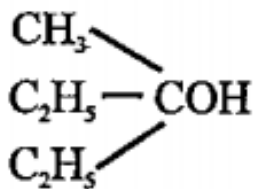
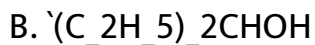
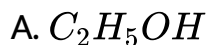


Answer: C

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806. Ethyl acetate is treated with double the molar quantity of C_2H_5MgBr and the reaction mixture is hydrolysed with water.

The product is :

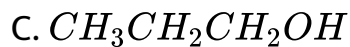
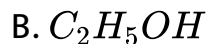
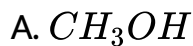




Answer: C

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807. Wood spirit is :



D. None

Answer: A

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808. Acetylene and formaldehyde interact in the presence of copper acetylide as a catalyst to furnish the compound :

- A. Butyne-1,4-diol
- B. Butyne-2
- C. Ethylene-1,4-diol
- D. None

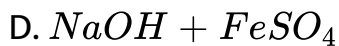
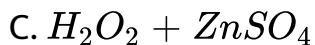
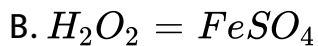
Answer: A



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809. Fenton's reagent is :





Answer: B



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810. The -OH group of methyl alcohol cannot be replaced by chlorine by the action of :

A. Chlorine

B. HCl

C. PCl_3

D. PCl_5

Answer: A



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811. Ether fire can be extinguished by :

A. Sand

B. Pyrene

C. CO_2

D. All

Answer: D



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812. When glycerol is treated with a mixture of excess of conc. HNO_3 and H_2SO_4 the compound formed is :

- A. Glycerol mononitrate
- B. Glycerol dinitrate
- C. Glycerol trinitrate
- D. Acrolein

Answer: C

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813. Ethyl alcohol is obtained when ethyl chloride is boiled with :

- A. Alcoholic potassium hydroxide

B. Aqueous potassium hydroxide

C. $AlCl_3$

D. Hydrogne peroxide

Answer: B



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814. An example of a compound with functional group- O-is :

A. Acetic acid

B. Methyl alcohol

C. Diethyl ether

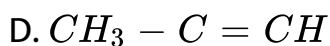
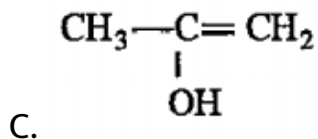
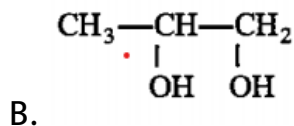
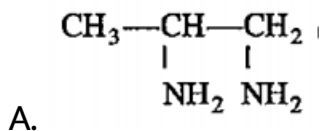
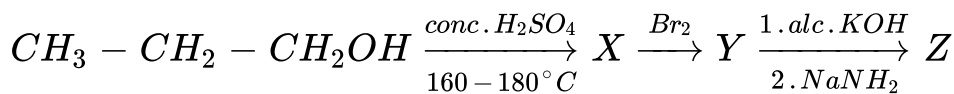
D. Acetone

Answer: C



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815. Identify Z in the following series,



Answer: D

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816. Propan-2-ol on reacting with Cl_2 produces :

- A. Trechloroethanal
- B. Trichloracetone
- C. Acetone
- D. None

Answer: B

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817. Which of the following statement is incorrect:

- A. Enzmes are in cooidal state

B. Enzymes are catalyst

C. Enzymes can catalyse any reaction

D. Urease is an enzyme

Answer: C



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818. Saponification means hydrolysis of an ester with :

A. Enzymc

B. CH_3COOH

C. H_2SO_4

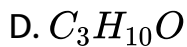
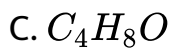
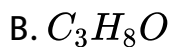
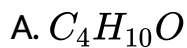
D. NaOH

Answer: D



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819. The molecular formula of methyl isopropyl ether may be:



Answer: A



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820. Structure of diethyl ether can be confirmed by:

- A. Kolbe's synthesis
- B. Frankland's synthesis
- C. Wurtz's synthesis
- D. Williamson's synthesis

Answer: D



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821. The number of methoxy groups in a compound can be determined by treating it with :

- A. HI and $AgNO_3$

B. Sodium carbonate

C. Sodium hydroxide

D. Acetic acid

Answer: A



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822. Diethyl ether absorbs oxygen to form :

A. Red coloured sweet smelling compound

B. Acetic acid

C. Ether suboxide

D. Ether peroxide

Answer: D

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823. Ethyl alcohol is industrially prepared from ethylene by

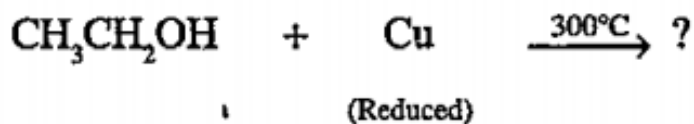
:

- A. Permanganate oxidation
- B. Catalytic reduction
- C. Absorbing in sulphuric acid followed by hydrolysis
- D. Fermentation

Answer: C

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824. The product of reaction,



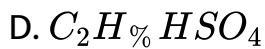
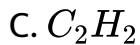
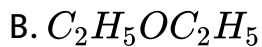
- A. C_2H_6
- B. CH_3COCH_3
- C. CH_3CHO
- D. CH_3COOH

Answer: C

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825. The reaction of ethanol with H_2SO_4 does not give:

- A. C_2H_4



Answer: C



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826. How many isomers of $C_5H_{11}OH$ will be primary alcohols ?

A. 5

B. 4

C. 2

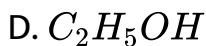
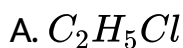
D. 3

Answer: B



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827. An organic liquid A containing C,H and O has a pleasant odour with a b.pt.of $78^{\circ}C$. On boiling A with conc. H_2SO_4 a colourless gas is produced which decolourises bromine water and alkaline $KMnO_4$. One mole of this gas also takes one mole of H_2 . The organic liquid A is :



Answer: D



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828. The general formula of ether is :

A. R-CHO

B. R-CO-R'

C. R-O-R'

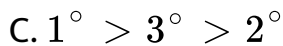
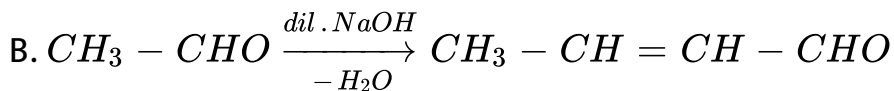
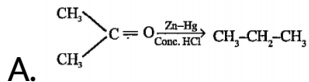
D. R-COOR'

Answer: C



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829. Which one among the following is Williamson's synthesis:



Answer: C



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830. The compound with formula $C_4H_{10}O$ yields a compound C_4H_8O on oxidation. The compound $C_4H_{10}O$ is :

A. An aldehyde

B. An alcohol

C. A ketone

D. An anhydride

Answer: B

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831. The products of combustion of an aliphatic thiol (RSH) at 298K are:

A. $CO_2(l)$, $H_2O(g)$ and $SO_2(g)$

B. $CO_2(g)$, $H_2O(g)$ and $SO_2(g)$

C. $CO_2(l)$, $H_2O(l)$ and $SO_2(g)$

D. $CO_2(g)$, $H_2O(l)$ and $SO_2(l)$

Answer: B

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832. When ethyl alcohol vapours are passed over heated platinized asbestos, the compound formed is :

- A. Acetaldehyde
- B. Diethyl ether
- C. Acetone
- D. None

Answer: A



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833. Acetic acid and methanol are obtained on a large scale by destructive distillation of :

A. Wood

B. Coal

C. Turpentine oil

D. CH_3COOH

Answer: A



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834. Glycerol on reacting with sodium gives :

A. Disodium glycerollate

B. Monosodium glycerollate

C. Trisodium glycerollate

D. None

Answer: A



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835. The prospective fuel gasohol is a mixture of :

- A. Gaseous hydrocarbons and heavy water
- B. Petrol and phenol
- C. Petrol and ethanol
- D. Radioactive substances

Answer: C



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836. The value of C-O-C angle in ether molecule is :

A. 180°

B. 150°

C. 90°

D. 110°

Answer: D



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837. Primary and secondary alcohols on action of reduced copper gives

A. Aldehydes and ketones respectively

B. Ketones and aldehydes respectively

C. Only aldehydes

D. Only ketones

Answer: A



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838. The correct order of solubility of isomeric 1° , 2° and 3° alcohol in water is :

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

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

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

D. None

Answer: B



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839. Which one has highest boiling point :

A. Ethane

B. Butane

C. Butan-1-ol

D. Pentane

Answer: C



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840. Ethyl alcohol is also known as :

- A. Spirit of wine
- B. Methyl carbinol
- C. Grain alcohol
- D. All are correct

Answer: D



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841. Alkyl resins, made of glycerol are used :

- A. As substitute for white chalk
- B. Instead of alkanes

C. For paints and coatings

D. For making alcohol

Answer: C

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842. Which method is employed to convert alkyl halide into alcohol :

A. Substitution

B. Addition

C. Dehydration

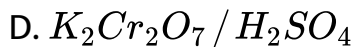
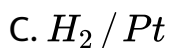
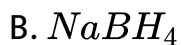
D. Rearrangement

Answer: A



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843. Which reagent is more effective to convert but-2-enal to but-2-enol:



Answer: B



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844. Formic acid is obtained when:

A. $(CH_3COOD)_2Ca$ is heated with conc. H_2SO_4

B. Calcium formate is heated with calcium acetate

C. Glycerol is heated with oxalic acid

D. Acetaldehyde is oxidised with $K_2Cr_2O_7$ and conc.

H_2SO_4

Answer: C

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845. Ethanol reacts with thionyl chloride to give ethyl chloride and :

A. S, SO_2

B. SO_2, HCl

C. Cl_2, SO_3

D. SO_3, HCl

Answer: B



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846. Which reagents cannot be used to differentiate phenol and ethanol :

A. Neutral $FeCl_3$

B. Na-metal

C. Oxidising agent

D. I_2 in presence of base

Answer: B



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847. Which could not be obtained from wood :

A. CH_3OH

B. C_2H_5OH

C. Wool tar

D. Wood charcoal

Answer: B



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848. Purity of ether before using it as anaesthetic agent is tested by :

A. KI + starch

B. $CuSO_4$

C. H_2SO_4

D. None

Answer: A



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849. Fusel oil is a mixture of :

A. Alcohols

B. Ethers

C. Ethers and alcohols

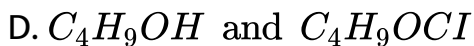
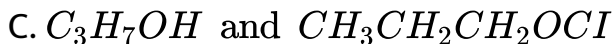
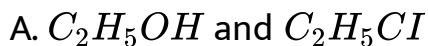
D. Alcohols and acetone

Answer: A



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850. An organic compound A reacts with PCl_5 to give B. The compound B with sodium metal gives n-butane. Thus A and B are :



Answer: A



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851. Which of the following compounds is oxidised to prepare methyl ethyl ketone?

A. 2-propanol

B. 1-butanol

C. 2-butanol

D. t-butyl alcohol

Answer: C



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852. Dehydration of 2-butanol gives

A. 2-butene

B. Butanone

C. Butyraldehyde

D. 1-butene

Answer: B



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853. The word alkyd resin means :

A. Alcohol baked

B. Alcohol and acid

C. Acid and alkali

D. Alkaline derivative

Answer: B

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854. An alcohol on oxidation is found to give CH_3COOH and CH_3CH_2COOH . The alcohol is :

- A. $CH_3CH_2CH_2OH$
- B. $(CH_3)_2C(OH)CH_2CH_3$
- C. $CH_3(CH_2)_2CHOH$
- D. $CH_3CH(OH)CH_2CH_2CH_3$

Answer: D

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855. The following substance can be used as a raw material for obtaining alcohol :

A. Potatoes

B. Molasses

C. Maize

D. All

Answer: D



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856. Cyclohexanol is a :

A. Phenol

B. Primary alcohol

C. Sec alcohol

D. Tert. Alcohol

Answer: C



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857. The reaction ,

$RCOOH \xrightarrow{C_2H_5OH + Na} RCH_2OH$ is called:

A. Corey House reaction

B. Bonveault-Blanc reaction

C. Clemmensen reduction

D. None

Answer: B



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858. Formation of oxonium salts shows that ethers are :

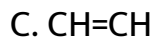
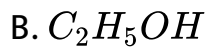
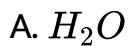
- A. Acidic in nature
- B. Basic in Nature
- C. Neutral in nature
- D. None

Answer: B



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859. Which of the following is more acidic:



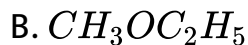
D. All have same acidic nature

Answer: A



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860. Which of the following is simple ether :



Answer: D

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861. The decreasing order of boiling points of 1° , 2° , 3° alcohol is :

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

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

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

D. None

Answer: A

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862. Most viscous among the following is :

- A. Propan-1-ol
- B. Propan-2-ol
- C. Propane-1,2-diol
- D. Propane-1,2,3-triol

Answer: D

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863. Acrolein is obtained when glycerol is dehydrated with :

- A. $KHSO_4$
- B. P_2O_5
- C. Conc. H_2SO_4

D. All are correct

Answer: D

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864. The commonly used dehydrating agent in the preparation of an ester is :

A. P_2O_5

B. Anhydride $CaCl_2$

C. Anhydride $AlCl_3$

D. Conc. H_2SO_4

Answer: D

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865. Excess of glycol when dehydrated gives :

A. Ethylene oxide

B. Ethanol

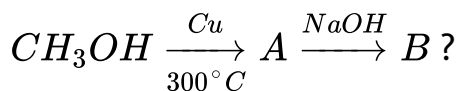
C. Acrolein

D. 1,4-dioxan

Answer: D

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866. What is the end product of the reaction,



A. Alkane

B. Carboxylic acid

C. Sodium salt of carboxylic acid

D. Ketone

Answer: C



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867. The vapour density of the compound C_2H_5OH is:

A. 23

B. 46

C. 64

D. 32

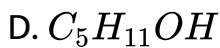
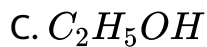
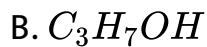
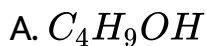
Answer: A



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868. Which compound is capable of strong hydrogen bonding

:



Answer: C



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869. Molasses contains :

A. 70 % sugar

B. 50 % sugar

C. 60 % sugar

D. 10 % sugar

Answer: B



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870. Ethyl propanoate on reduction with $LiAlH_4$ yields :

A. Methanol

B. Ethanol and Propanol

C. Propane

D. Mixture of ethanol and methanol

Answer: B

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871. On reduction with $LiAlH_4$ a ketone yields :

A. Primary alcohol

B. Secondary alcohol

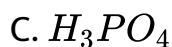
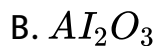
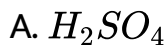
C. Tertiary alcohol

D. All

Answer: B

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872. Which of the following can work as dehydrating agent for alcohols :



D. All

Answer: D



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873. On oxidation, an alcohol gives an aldehyde having the same number of carbon atoms as that of alcohol.

A. 1° alcohol

B. 2° alcohol

C. 3° alcohol

D. None

Answer: A



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874. C_2H_5OH cannot be dried by anhydrous $CaCl_2$ because :

A. C_2H_5OH is soluble in water

B. Explosion takes place

C. C_2H_5OH reacts with $CaCl_2$

D. None

Answer: C



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875. The cleavage of an aryl-alkyl ether with hydrogen halide will give :

- A. A molecule each of an alkyl halide and water
- B. A molecule each of an aryl halide and water
- C. A molecule each of an alkyl halide, aryl halide and water
- D. A molecule each of phenol and an alkyl halide

Answer: D



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876. Alcoholic fermentation is _____ process :

A. Slow decomposition

B. Biocatalysed

C. Enzyme catalysed

D. All

Answer: D



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877. Propene, $CH_3CH = CH_2$ can be converted into 1-propanol by oxidation. Which set of reagents among the following is ideal to effect the conversion:

A. H_2O

B. B_2H_6 , H_2O_2

C. H_2SO_4

D. None

Answer: B



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878. Primary alcohol is :

A. Propane-3-ol

B. Butanol-1

C. Butanol-2

D. 2,3-dimethylhexane-4-ol

Answer: B



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879. Alcohol is sometimes used in :

- A. Baking powder
- B. Paints
- C. Thermometers
- D. Weighting

Answer: C



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880. Which of the following undergoes dehydration most readily:

- A. 1-phenyl-1-butanol
- B. 1phenyl-2-butanol
- C. 2-phenyl-2-butanol
- D. 2-phenyl-1-butanol

Answer: C



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881. The formula for allyl alcohol is:

- A. $CH_3 - CH = CHI$



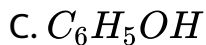
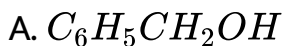
D. None

Answer: B



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882. The formula for benzyl alcohol is :



D. None

Answer: A



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883. Acetic acid is obtained from ethyl alcohol by the process of :

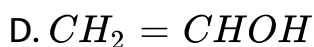
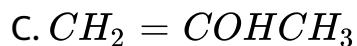
- A. Distillation
- B. Reduction
- C. Fermentation
- D. Dehydration

Answer: C



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884. The formula for vinyl alcohol is :



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885. Esterification of alcohols involves :

A. H of alcohol and OH of acid

B. OH of alcohol and H of acid

C. OH of alcohol and OH of acid

D. H of alcohol and H of acid

Answer: A

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886. Glycerol on oxidation with Fenton's reagent produces :

A. Glyceraldehyde

B. Dihydroxy acetone

C. Tartonic acid

D. Glyceraldehyde and dihydroxy acetone

Answer: D

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887. RCH_2CH_2OH can be converted to RCH_2CH_2COOH

by the following sequence of steps:

A. PBr_3, KCN, H_3O^+

B. $PBr_3, KCN, \frac{H_2}{P}$

C. KCN, H_3O^+

D. HCN, PBr_3, H_3O^+

Answer: A



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888. Wash is :

A. 95.5 % alcohol

B. 10 % alcohol

C. 50 % acetate+ water

D. 50 % acetate+50 % molasses

Answer: B



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889. For which pair iodoform test cannot be used as distinction test:

A. Propanol-1 and propanol-2

B. Butanol-2 and -2 methyl propane-2-ol

C. Butanol-1 and nutanol-2

D. Pentanol-1 and pentanol-3

Answer: D



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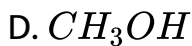
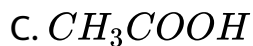
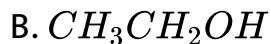
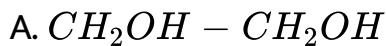
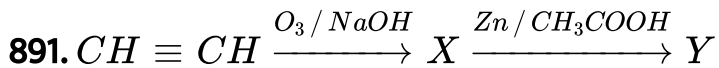
890. The alcohol that forms fats with fatty acids is :

- A. Glycerol
- B. Ethanol
- C. Methanol
- D. Glycol

Answer: A



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Answer: A



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892. From methyl alcohol we get :

A. Neoprene rubber

B. Perspex rubber

C. Bakelite a hard plastic

D. Sponge rubber

Answer: B

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893. Glycerol is not used in :

A. Cosmetics

B. Matches

C. Explosives

D. Soaps

Answer: B

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894. Alcohol is not used in making :

- A. Chloral
- B. Chloroform
- C. Benzene
- D. Acetaldehyde

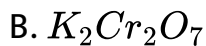
Answer: C



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895. Glycerol catches fire on mixing with :

- A. $KMnO_4$



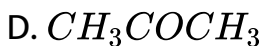
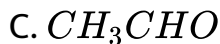
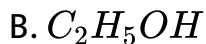
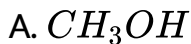
D. None

Answer: A



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896. The starting material for the preparation of CH_3I in one step reaction is :



Answer: A



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897. Germinated Barley (an enzyme) is a source of enzyme :

A. Zymase

B. Diastase

C. Maltase

D. Invertase

Answer: B



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898. 23 g of sodium react with CH_3OH to give :

- A. 1 mole of O_2
- B. $1/2$ mole of H_2
- C. 1 mole of H_2
- D. None

Answer: B



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899. The explosive Nitroglycerine is :

- A. A soap
- B. A salt

C. An ester

D. A complex compound

Answer: C

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900. Physical properties of :

A. Alcohols lie between alkanes and H_2O

B. H_2O lie between alcohols and alkenes

C. Alkenes lie between alcohols and H_2O

D. None

Answer: A

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901. An alcohol on alk. $KMnO_4$ oxidation gives first acetone and on further oxidation acetic acid. It is :

- A. Ethyl alcohol
- B. Isopropyl alcohol
- C. primary alcohol
- D. None

Answer: B



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902. An alcohol is not oxidised in alkaline or neutral solution but in acidic solution it is turned first to acetone and then to

acetic acid . It is a :

- A. Primary alcohol
- B. Secondary alcohol
- C. Tertiary alcohol
- D. None of these

Answer: C



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903. Oxidation of allyl alcohol, ($CH_2 = CH - CH_2OH$) gives a mixture of oxalic acid and formic acid. If this oxidation is done in presence of bromine. One would expect only :

- A. Oxalic acid

- B. Formic acid
- C. Succinic acid
- D. Acrylic acid

Answer: D



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904. To obtain unsaturated alcohols from unsaturated aldehydes the following reagent is used for reduction:

- A. Na amalgam/ H_2O
- B. Dil. H_2SO_4
- C. Zn / HCl
- D. $LiAlH_4$

Answer: D



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905. A compound X, when boiled with Na_2CO_3 solution gives glycol as the product. What is X:

- A. Ethylene
- B. Ethylene oxide
- C. Ethyl bromide
- D. Ethyl hydrogen sulphate

Answer: B



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906. Glycol reacts with PCI_3 and gives ethylene dichloride .

What will be the product, if it reacts with $P + I_2$:

- A. Ethylene iodide
- B. Ethylene iodohydrin
- C. Ethylene
- D. None

Answer: C

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907. Glycol on oxidation with _____ gives oxalic acid :

- A. Acidic $KMnO_4$
- B. Acidic $K_2Cr_2O_7$

C. Nitric acid

D. HIO_4

Answer: C

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908. Glycerol on oxidation with bismuth nitrate mainly gives :

A. Glyceric acid

B. Tartronic acid

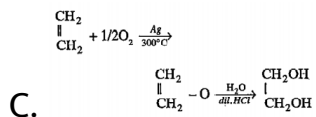
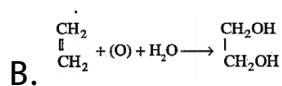
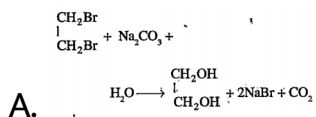
C. Mesoxalic acid

D. Oxalic acid

Answer: C

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909. Glycol is prepared industrially by the following reactions:



D. None

Answer: D



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910. Glycerol on oxidation with dil. HNO_3 gives :

- A. Tarttonic acid
- B. Mesoxalic acid
- C. Oxalic acid
- D. Glyceric acid

Answer: D



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911. Glycerol on oxidation with conc. HNO_3 mainly yields:

- A. Glyceric acid
- B. Tartronic acid
- C. Mesoxalic acid
- D. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: D



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912. Glycol condenses with ketones to give:

- A. Cyclic acetals
- B. Cyclic detals
- C. Acetaldehyde
- D. Oxalic acid

Answer: B



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913. CH_2ClCH_2OH is stronger acid than CH_3CH_2OH

because :

A. $+IE$ of Cl disperses -ve charge on O atom to produce more stable anion

B. $-IE$ of Cl increases -ve charge on O atom to produce more stable anion

C. $-IE$ of Cl increases -ve charge on O atom of alcohol

D. None

Answer: B



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914. Ethyl iodide on treatment with dry Ag_2O will yield :

- A. Ethyl alcohol
- B. Diethyl ether
- C. Ethyl methyl ether
- D. Ethylene

Answer: B



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915. The action of halogen acids on an ether, has the following order of reactivity:

- A. $HCl > HBr > HI$
- B. $HI > HCl > HBr$
- C. $HI > HBr > HCl$

D. $HCl > HI > HBr$

Answer: C

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916. Which reagent will convert propionic acid to propanol-1:

A. $KMnO_4$

B. $LiAlH_4$

C. Cr_2O_3

D. MnO_2

Answer: B

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917. Which of the following is a gas:

A. Methane thiol

B. Ethane thiol

C. Isobutyl thiol

D. Propyl thiol

Answer: A



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918. Dialkyl sulphides are known as :

A. Sulphonal

B. Mercaptan

C. Thioethers

D. Thioesters

Answer: C

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919. Which of the following are known as mercaptans :

A. Thio-alcohols

B. Thio-ethers

C. Thio-aldehydes

D. Thio-acids

Answer: A

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920. Alcohols are neutral in character whereas thio-alcohols are _____ in character.

- A. Strongly acid
- B. Weakly acidic
- C. Basic
- D. Neutral

Answer: B



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921. In ether the active group is :

A. Oxygen

B. C_2H_5

C. Hydroxyl

D. None

Answer: D



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922. The boiling points of thio-ethers are___than those of ether:

A. Lesser

B. Equal

C. higher

D. None

Answer: C

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923. When an ether is treated with P_2S_5 we get :

A. Thio-alcohols

B. Thio-ester

C. Thio-ether

D. Thio-aldehyde

Answer: C

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924. The p.pt. of alcohols are _____ than corresponding thiols

:

A. More

B. Less

C. Same

D. Either of these

Answer: A

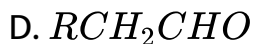
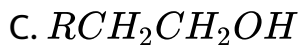


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925. $R - CH = CH_2$ reacts with B_2H_6 in presence of H_2O_2

to give :

A. $RCOCH_3$



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926. Diethyl ether on treatment with Cl_2 in presence of sunlight give :

A. Trichlorodiethyl ether

B. Perchlorodiethyl ether

C. Trichloroacetaldehyde

D. 1,1-dichlorodiethyl ether

Answer: B



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927. Ether in contact with air for a long time form peroxides.

The presence of peroxide in ether can be tested by adding

Fe^{2+} ion in it and then adding:

A. KCNS

B. $SnCl_2$

C. $HgCl_2$

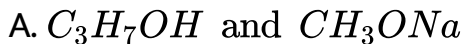
D. KI

Answer: A



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928. An organic compound A reacts with sodium metal and forms B. On heating with conc. H_2SO_4 , A gives diethyl ether. So A and B are:



Answer: D



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929. Ethyl alcohol reacts with HCl but not with HCN because :



B. C_2H_5OH is strong acid and HCN is weak acid

C. HCl is strong acid and C_2H_5OH is weak base

D. None

Answer: C



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930. Diethyl ether is soluble in :

A. Water

B. Dilute HCl

C. Conc, H_2SO_4

D. Conc. KOH

Answer: C



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931. Ether is :

A. Very active

B. Replaceable

C. Active

D. Comparatively inert

Answer: D



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932. Which of the following statements is wrong in case of ethoxythane:

- A. It is used as anaesthetic
- B. It is inflammable
- C. Its dipole moment is zero
- D. It is soluble in conc. H_2SO_4

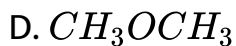
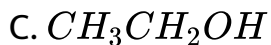
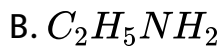
Answer: C



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933. Intermolecular hydrogen bonds are not present in :

- A. CH_3COOH



Answer: D



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934. On boiling with concentrated hydrobromic acid phenyl ethyl ether yields:

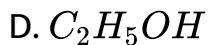
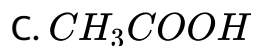
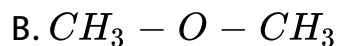
- A. Phenol and bromide
- B. Bromobenzene and ethanol
- C. Phenol and ethane
- D. Bromobenzene and ethane

Answer: A



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935. The compound which will not react with sodium is :



Answer: B



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936. Which of the following is an anaesthetic :

- A. Ether
- B. Thiobarbiturates
- C. Trichloromethane
- D. All are correct

Answer: D



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937. Intermolecular dehydration of alcohols gives :

- A. Alkenes
- B. Ketones

C. Alkynes

D. Ethers

Answer: D

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938. Complete combustion of ether gives :

A. C_2H_5OH

B. CO_2 and H_2O

C. C_2H_4

D. C_2H_2

Answer: C

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939. An organic compound C_3H_6O does not give a precipitate with 2,4-dinitrophenyl hydrazine reagent and does not react with sodium metal. It could be :



Answer: D



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940. Which of the following reactions gives an dialkyl oxonium salt :

- A. Ethyl alcohol + sodium metal
- B. Diethyl ether + hydrochloric acid
- C. Tertialry amine + alkyl halide
- D. Nitromethane + sodium metal

Answer: B



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941. The central oxygen atom in ether is :

- A. sp -hybridised

B. sp^2 -hybridised

C. sp^3 -hybridised

D. sp^3d^2 -hybridised

Answer: C



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942. The intermediate product in the preparation of ethylene from ethanol and sulphuric acid is :

A. $C_2H_5OC_2H_5$

B. $C_2H_5HSO_4$

C. $(C_2H_5)_2SO_4$

D. None

Answer: B



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