ECAT Chemistry Chapter 22 Alcohols, Phenols and Ethers Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Which compound contains - OH in their molecule	A. Alcohol B. Phenol C. Alcohol and phenol D. Ether
2	The formula of secondary alcohol is	A. R - OH B. R - CH₂OH C. R₂CHOH D. R₃COH
3	Alcohols, phenols and ethers may be considered as derivative of	A. Hydrocarbons B. Benzene C. Carboxylic acid D. Water
4	Question Image	A. A primary alcohol B. A secondary alcohol C. An eher D. A phenol
5	Which the increase in carbon number of solubility of an alcohol	A. Increases B. Decreases C. Remains unaffected D. None of these
6	Which is not the enzyme involved in the preparation of ethyl alcohol by fermentation of starch	A. Diastase B. Maltase C. Zymase D. Invertase
7	The boiling points of alcohols are higher than the corresponding alkanes, This is because	A. Of hydrogen bonding existing between molecules of alcohols B. Alkanes are dipolar compounds C. Alcohols are sweet in taste D. Alcohols are soluble in water
8	When sodium metal reacts with alcohols	A. Hydrogen gas evolves B. Sodium hydroxide is obtained C. Alcohol is reduced D. Alcohol is polymerised
9	The test used for the detection of ethanol in the mouth of a drunk driver is that the drunk driver is asked to blow air from mouth into a solution of $K_2Cr_2O_7$ and H_2SO_4. The colour changes, if the driver is drunk	A. From orange to green B. From pink to green C. From orange to colorless D. From pink to colorless
10	Methanol and ethanol can be distinguished by	A. Iodoform test B. lucas test C. Dichromate/H₂SO₄oxidation test D. Flame test
11	In Dow's method, phenol can be made from	A. Chlorobenzene B. Benzene C. Toluene D. Benzene sulphonic acid
12	Phenol is a weak acid. The correct order of acid strength of carboxylic acid, phenol and alcohol is	A. Carboxylic acid > phenol > alcohol B. Carboxylic acid > alcohol > phenol C. Phenol > carboxylic acid > alcohol D. Alcohol > phenol > carboxylic acid
13	Baukelite is a polymer obtained from two monomers	A. Phenol and ethanol B. Phenol and methanol C. Phenol and methanal D. Phenol and acetone
14	Dehydration of an alcohol at 180°	A. Alkene B. Ether C. Ester D. An hydride
15	Diethyl ether is obtained by Williamsons synthesis using	A. Ethanol + Na + C₂H₅Br B. Ethanol + Mg + C₂H₅Br C. Methanol + Na + CH₃Br D. Methanol + Mg + CH₃Br

16	Which compound shows hydrogen bonding	A. C₂H₆ B. C₂H₅Cl C. CH₃- O - CH₃ D. C₂H₅OH
17	Which compound does not show hydrogen bonding with water	A. CH₃OH B. C₂H₅OH C. CH₃- O - CH₃ D. C₆H₅OH
18	Which compound is more soluble in water	A. C₂H₅OH B. Benzene C. CH₃OCH₃ D. Hexane
19	Which compound will not dissolve in H_2O	A. C₆H₆ B. C₂H₅OH C. CH₃CH₂CH₂OH D. CH₃- OH
20	Ethanol can be converted into ethanoic acid by	A. Hydrogenation B. Hydration C. oxidation D. Frmentation
21	Which enzyme is not involved in fermentation of strach	A. Diastase B. Zymase C. Urease D. Invertase
22	To prepare ethanol by fernentation the optimum temp. is	A. 10 - 20°C B. 25 - 30°C C. 20°C D. 35°C
23	Methyl alcohol is not used	A. As a solvent B. A an anti-freezing agent C. As a substitute for petrol D. For denaturing of ethyl alcohol
24	95% alcohol is called	A. Rectified spirit B. Spirit of wine C. Spirit D. Methylated
25	In Lucas test primary alcohol make as oily layer	A. Immediately B. In 10 mins C. On heating D. Not
26	When phenol is reduced in the presence of Zn dust, we get	A. Cyclohexene B. Cyclohexane C. Benzene D. Benzyne
27	Alcohol reacts with halogen acid to produce	A. Alkyl halides B. Aldelydes C. Ketones D. Alkanes
28	Nitration of phenol gives	A. o-nitrophenol B. p-nitrophenol C. m-nitrophenol D. Both o and p-nitrophenol
29	Which of the following is used as anesthetics	A. Alcohol B. Diethylether C. Phenol D. Dimethyl ether
30	Treatment of a secondary alcohol with a suitable oxidizing agent ($K_2Cr_2O_7$) results in the formation of	A. Ketone B. Aidehyde C. Ether D. Alkyl halide
31	Which of the following is known as wood spirit	A. Ethyl alcohol B. Propyl alcohol C. Methyl alcohol D. Butyl alcohol
32	In Lucas test teriary alcohol make an oily layer	A. Immediately B. In 10 mins C. On heating D. Not
33	Oxidation of methyl alcohol gives	A. Formaldehyde B. Acetone C. Ester

		D. Acid
34	The malt-sugar in the presence of yeast or invertase gives	A. Fructose B. Glucose C. Lignin D. Alcohol
35	Glucose in the presence of zymase is converted into	A. Alcohol B. Acid C. Ethyl alcohol D. Ketone
36	Alcohols react with carboxylic acid to produce the class of compounds known as	A. Grignard's reagent B. Esters C. Amides D. None of these
37	Dehydration of ethyl alcohol yields	A. Aldehyde B. Ketone C. Acid D. Alkene
38	Ethyl alcohol may be identified by	A. Ring test B. Iodoform test C. Tollen's test D. Bazeyer's test
39	Oxidation of 2-propanol gives	A. Propanone B. Butanone C. Pentanone D. None of these
40	The hydroxyl derivatives of aromatic hydrocarbons which have the -OH group directly bonded to the ring C-atom are called	A. Alcohols B. Ketones C. Esters D. Phenols
41	Dow's process is used for the preparation of	A. Ester B. Ethers C. Alcohols D. Phenols
42	Which of the following is weakly acidic in nature	A. Alcohol B. Phenol C. Aidehyde D. Amide
43	Phenol is used in the preparation of	A. Bakelite B. Phenatherene C. Cellulose D. All of these
44	Which one of the following correctly describes the acid properties of phenol	A. Stronger than HCl B. Stronger than carboxylic acid C. An acid stronger than carbonic acid D. An acid weaker than carboxylic acid
45	Question Image	A. Aqueous bromine B. Dilute HNO₃ C. Dilute HCl D. CH₃COCl
46	Which of the following compounds will not react with sodium metal to release hydrogen	A. CH₃CH₂CH₃ B. CH₃CH₂OH C. C₆H₅OH D. C₆H₅CH₂OH
47	Which of the following is produced when an aqueous solution of butan-2-ol is refluxed with dil acidified $KMnO_4$	A. Butanol B. Butanoic acid C. Butanone D. Butane
48	Which compound shows hydrogen bonding	A. C₂H₆ B. C₂H₅Cl C. CH₃-O-CH₃ D. C₂H₅OH
49	Which compound is more soluble in water	A. C₂H₅OH B. C₆H₅OH C. CH₃OCH₃ D. n-hexanol
50	Ethanol can be converted into ethanoic acid by	A. Hydrogenation B. Hydration C. Oxidation D. Fermentation
		A. 80% B. 85%

51	Rectified spirit contains alcohol about	C. 90% D. 95%
52	Industrial alcohol may be denaturated by the addition of	A. Methyl alcohol B. Acetone C. Pyridine D. Any of the above reagent
53	Which of the following is an isomer of ethanol	A. CH₃OCH₃ B. C₂H₅OC₂H₅ C. CH₃OH D. C₂H₅OH
54	The reaction of sodium with ethanol gives	A. CH₃OH B. NaH C. H₂O D. H₂
55	Which one of the following reacts immediately with conc. HCl in the presence of $ZnCl_2$	A. Primary alcohol B. Secondary alcohol C. Tertiary alcohol D. Ether
56	Which one is used as a fuel for internal combustion engines in many European countries and Brazil	A. C₂H₅OH B. CH₃OH C. CH₃COOH D. C₂H₂
57	When phenol is distilled with zinc dust. It is reduced to	A. Benzene B. Benzaldehyde C. Toluene D. Hexanol
58	Phenol is also known as	A. Acetic acid B. Carbolic acid C. Tararic acid D. Trichloroacetic acid
59	Williamson's synthesis is used to prepare	A. Diethylether B. Phenolphthalein C. Hydrogenation D. Bakelite
60	If an electrophile attacks then _____ bond breaks first	A. C - H B. O - H C. C - O D. None of these
61	How many alcohol (including both structural isomers and stereoisomers) can have the molecular formula $C_4H_{10}O$	A. 3 B. 4 C. 5 D. 6
62	Which alcohol gives only one oxidation product when wormed with dil acidified $K_2Cr_2O_7$	A. Butan-1-ol B. Butan-2-ol C. 2-methyl propan-1-ol D. 2-methyl propan-2-ol
63	What will react differently with the two isomeric pentols, $(CH_3)_3CCH_2OH$ and $(CH_3)_2CH\ CH_2CH_2OH$	A. Acidified (aq) KMnO₄ B. Concentrated H₂SO₄ C. PCl D. Sodium
64	How many secondary alcoholic groups are present in the structure of glucose OHC CHOH CHOHCH OH CHOH CH_2OH	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
65	Which structure shows a tertiary alcohol	A. CH₃CH₂OH B. (CH₃)₂CHOH C. (CH₃)₃COH D. CH₂OH
66	An organic compound will decolorise dill acidified (aq) $KMnO_4$on warming, but will not decolorise bromine water. What is the compound	A. KMnO₄ B. Ethanol C. Ethane D. CH₃CH₂Cl
67	Question Image	A. 1-bromobutane B. 2-bromobutane C. 1-bromo-2-methyl propane D. 2-bromo-2-methyl propane
68	In its reaction with Na, 1 mol of X gives 1 mol of $H_{2(g)}$. What is X	A. CH₃CH₂CH₂CH₂OH B. (CH₃)₃COH C. CH₃CH₂CH₂CO₂H

		D. CH₃CH(OH)CO₂H
69	Compound X has molecular formula $C_{10}H_{14}O$ and is unreactive towards mild oxidising agents. What is the structure of the compound formed by dehydration of X	
70	Which is a reagent for Lucas test	A. ZnCl₂+ Conc. HCl B. Zn C. Na D. Br
71	An alcohol with molecular formula $C_nH_{2n+1}OH$ has a chiral carbon atom but does not react with MnO^-_4/H^+what is the least number of carbon atoms such an alcohol could possess	A. 5 B. 6 C. 7 D. 8
72	Carbolic acid is the other name for	A. Methanol B. Ethanol C. Propanol D. Phenol
73	Which isomers of $C_5H_{11}OH$ gives, on dehydration, the greatest number of different alkenes	
74	Which one is primary alcohol?	A. Buten-2-ol B. Propan-2-ol C. Butaon-1-ol D. 2,3-Dimethylhexane-4-ol
75	Ethyl alcohol is industrially prepared from ethylene by	A. permanganate oxidation B. Catalytic reduction C. Absorbing in H₂SO₄followed by hydrolysis D. Fermentation
76	Which of the following cannot be produced by acidic dehydration of alcohols?	A. Ethers B. Aldehyde C. Alkyl Hydrogen sulphate D. Alkene
77	Dehydration of glycerol give	A. Propane B. Propene C. Acrolein D. Benzene
78	Maximum number of active hydrogens are present in	A. Acetic acid B. Glycerol C. Methane D. Methanol
79	Salol is prepared from	A. Salicylic acid and phenol B. Salicylic acid and methyl alcohol C. Both D. None
80	Phenol is heated with $CCl_4$and alkaline KOH when salicylic acid is produced.The reaction is known as	A. Frledel-Craft reaction B. Riemer-Tiemann's reaction C. Rosenmund's reaction D. Sommelet reaction
81	Ethanol containing some methanol is called	A. Absolute spirit B. Rectified spirit C. Power alcohol D. Methylated spirit
82	Mild oxidation of glycerol with $H_2O_2/FeSO_4$gives	A. Glyceraldehyde B. Dihydroxy acetone C. Glycerose D. None
83	Hydrolytic coversion of sucrose into glucose and fructose is known as	A. Induction B. Inversion C. Insertion D. Inhibition
84	Alcohols of low molecular weight are	A. Soluble in water B. Soluble in water on heating C. Insoluble in water D. Insoluble in all solvents
85	Alcohols reacts with Grignard reagent to form	A. Alkanes B. Alkenes C. Alkynes D. All
86	Alcohol fermentation is brought about by the action of	A. CO₂ B. O₂ C. Invertase D. Yeast

87	Primary and secondary alcohols on action of red hot copper give	A. Aldehydes and ketones respectilvely B. ketones and aldehydes respectively C. Only aldehydes D. Only ketones
88	Ethyl alcohol on oxidation with $K_2Cr_2O_7$gives	A. Acetic acid B. Acetaldehyde C. Formaldehyde D. Formic acid
89	The strongest acid among the following aromatic compound is	A. Ortho-nitrophenol B. Para-chlorophenol C. Para-nitrophenol D. Meta-nitrophenol
90	Which of the following groups will increase the acidity of phenol?	A. -NO₂ B. -CN C. -X (halogens) D. All
91	Which is used as an antifreeze?	A. Glycol B. Ethyl alcohol C. Water D. Methanol
92	C_2H_5OH can be differentiated from CH_3OH by	A. Reaction with HCl B. Reaction with NH₃ C. Iodoform test D. Solubility in water
93	Scientific study of fermentation was first made by	A. Buchner B. Liebig C. Biot D. Pasteur
94	Phenol is more readily soluble in	A. Dil. HCl B. Both NaOH and HCl C. NaOH sol D. Sodium bicarbonate solution
95	On heating glycerol with conc. Sulphuric acid a compound with unpleasant odour is obtained. The compound is	A. Methyl alcohol B. Formic acid C. Prop-2-enal D. Glycerol sulphate
96	Grignard reagent on reaction with a ketone forms	A. Tertiary alcohol B. Secondary alcohol C. Primary alcohol D. Carboxylic acid
97	Sodium phenoxide reacts with CO_2at 400 K and 4.7 atm pressure to give	A. Sodium salicylate B. Salicyl aldehyde C. Catechol D. Benzoic acid
98	The order of reactivity of halogen acids for reaction with C_2H_5OH is	A. HCl > HBr > HI B. HI > HBr > HCl C. HBr > HI > HCl D. HBr > HCl > HI
99	Which of the following statements is correct?	A. Phenol is less acidic than ethyl alcohol B. Phenol is more acidic than ethanol C. Phenol is more acidic than carbonic acid D. Phenol is more acidic than CH₃COOH
100	Isopropyl alcohol on oxidation gives	A. Acetone B. Ether C. Ethylene D. Acetaldehyde
101	Which statement in not correct about alcohol?	A. Ethyl alcohol is heavier than water B. Ethyl alcohol ecaporates more quickly C. Alcohol with less number of carbon atoms is more soluble in water than alcohol with more number of carbons atoms D. Alcohol produces H₂by reaction with sodium metal
102	Which of the following process is employed to convert alkyl halide into alcohol?	A. Addition B. Substitution C. Dehydrohalogenation D. Molecular rearrangement
103	The boiling point of glycerol is more than propanal because of	A. Hybridisation B. H-bonding C. Resonance D. All these factors
	An organic compound 'X' on treatment with acidified $K_2Cr_2O_7$gives a compound 'Y' which reacts with I₂and	A. CH₃OH B. CH₃CHO

104	$K_2Cr_2O_7$gives a compound 'Y' which reacts with $I_2$and sodium carbonate to form Triodomethane. The compound 'X' is	B. CH₃CHO C. CH₃CH(OH)CH₃ D. CH₃COCH₃
105	I-Phenylethanol can be prepared by reaction of benzaldehyde with	A. Methyl iodide an Magnesium B. Methyl bromide C. Methyl bromide and AlBr₃ D. C₂H₅I and Mg
106	The reaction of aromatic acyl chloride and phenol in the presence of a base NaOH or pyridine is called	A. Kolbe's reaction B. Perkin's reaction C. Sandmeyer's reaction D. Schotten Baumann reaction
107	Which of the following compound is known as oil of winter green?	A. Phenyl benzoate B. Phenyl salicylate C. Phenyl acetate D. Methyl salicylate
108	Ethylene reacts will 1% cold alkaline $KMnO_4$to give	A. Oxalic acid B. Acetone C. Ethylene glycol D. Formaldehyde
109	Phenol gives ---------- Colour with neutral $FeCl_3$solution	A. Violet B. Green C. Red D. Blue
110	Which of the following will not give iodoform test?	A. Ethanol B. Ethanal C. Isopropyl alcohol D. Benzyl alcohol
111	Which of the following is the most suitable method for removing the traces of water from ethanol?	A. Reacting with Na metal B. Passing dry HCl through it C. Distilling it D. Reacting with Mg
112	Na reacts with phenol to produce	A. H₂gas B. Benzene C. CO₂gas D. CO gas
113	Picric acid is	A. 2, 4, 6-Trinitrotoluene B. 2, 4, 6-Tribomoethanol C. 2, 4,6-Trinitrophenol D. Para-Nitrophenol
114	Propanone is the product obtained by dehydrogenation of	A. 2-Propanol B. 1-Propanol C. Isobutyl alcohol D. Propanethoil
115	When ethylene glycol is heated with acidified potassium permanganate, the main organic compound obtained is	A. Oxalic acid B. Glyoxal C. Formic acid D. Ethanol
116	Which of the following compound is obtained on passing ethanol vapours on heated Al_2O_3?	A. Ethylether B. Acetone C. Ethane D. Ethanol
117	Which of the following is correct?	A. Reduction of any aldehyde gives secondary alcohol B. Reaction of vegetable oil with H₂SO₄gives glycerine C. Alcoholic iodine with NaOH gives iodoform D. Sucrose on reaction with NaCl gives invert sugar
118	A compound of the formula $C_4H_{10}O$reacts with sodium and undergoes oxidation to give a carbonyl compound which does not reduce Tollen's reagent, the original compound is	A. Diethyl ether B. n-Butyl alcohol C. Isobutyl alcohol D. sec-Butyl alcohol
119	A compound is soluble in conc. H_2SO_4, it does not decolourise bromine in carbon tetrachloride but is oxidized by chromic anhydride in aqueous sulphuric acid within two seconds, turning orange solution to blue, green and then opaque. The original compound is	A. Primary alcohol B. Tertiary alcohol C. alkene D. ether
120	3 moles of ethanol react with one mole of phosphorus tribromide to from 3 moles of bromoethane and on mole of X. Which of the following is X?	A. H₃PO₄ B. H₃PO₂ C. HPO₃ D. H₃PO₃
121	An organic compound A reacts with methyl magnesium iodide to form an addition product which on hydrolysis forms the compound B . Compound B gives blue colour salt in	A. Acetaldehyde, tertiary butyl alcohol B. Acetaldehyde, ethyl alcohol C. Acetaldehyde, isopropyl alcohol

	Victor Meyer's test.The compounds A and B are respectively	C. Acetaldehyde, isopropyl alcohol D. Acetone, isopropyl alcohol
122	Organic acid without a carboxylic acid group is	A. Ascorbic acid B. Vinegar C. Oxalic acid D. Picric acid
123	During dehydration of alcohols to alkenes by heating with conc. H_2SO_4, the initial step is	A. Formation of an ester B. Protonation of alcohol molecule C. Formation of carbocation D. Elimination of water
124	Which more acidic?	A. o-cresol B. p-nitrophenol C. phenol D. m-cresol
125	The only alcohol that can be prepared by the indirect hydration of alkene is	A. ethyl alcohol B. propyl alcohol C. isobutyl alcohol D. methyl alcohol
126	When alcohol reacts with concentreated H_2SO_4intermediate compound formed as	A. carbonium ion B. alkoxy ion C. alkyl hydrogen sulphate D. non of these
127	Which compound shows more hydrogen bonding?	A. C₂H₆ B. C₂H₅Cl C. CH₃----O----CH₃ D. C₂H₅OH
128	Which bond shows maximum hydrogen bonding with water?	A. CH₃OH B. C₂H₅OH C. CH₃----O----CH₃ D. C₆H₅OH
129	Which compound is more soluble in water?	A. C₂H₅OH B. C₅H₅OH C. CH₃OCH₃ D. n-Hexanol
130	Which compound has the maximum repulsion with water?	A. C₆H₆ B. C₂H₅OH C. CH₃CH₂CH₂OH D. CH₃----O---CH₃
131	Ethanol can be converted into ethanoic acid :	A. Hydrogenation B. Hydration C. Oxidation D. Fermentation
132	which enzyme is not involved in the fermentation of starch ?	A. Diastase B. Zymase C. Urease D. Invertase
133	Which compound is called a universal solvent?	A. H₂O B. CH₃OH C. C₂H₅OH D. CH₃----O---CH₃
134	Methyl alcohol is not used:	A. As a subsitution for petrol B. As an anti-freezing agent C. For denating of ethyle alcohal D. As a solvent
135	Rectified spirit contains alcohol about:	A. 80% B. 85% C. 90% D. 95%
136	According to Lewis concept ethers behave as:	A. Acid B. Base C. Acid as well as a base D. None of them
137	Phenols are derivative of:	A. Alkanes B. Alkenes C. Alkynes D. Benzene
138	Alcohols are derivatives of:	A. Benzene B. Alkanes C. Alkens D. Alkynes
		A. Alcohals

139	Derivative of water is:	A. Alcohals B. Phenols C. Either D. Phenol
140	Which is not property in ether:	A. Very weak hydogen bonding B. High b.p C. Slightly soluble D. Inflammable
141	Methanol is prepared from CO and H_2 using catalyst:	A. ZnO B. Cr₂O₃ C. Pt D. Ni
142	Taste of lower alcohols is:	A. Sweet B. Bitter C. Our D. Salty
143	Oxidation of ter-alcohol gives:	A. Aldehyde B. Formaldehyde C. Ketone D. Alkens
144	Alcohals can be distinguished using test:	A. Lucas B. Tollen's C. Koib's D. William's
145	Ethyl alcohol prepared during fermentation is pure:	A. 20% B. 10% C. 11% D. 12%
146	Use of ethanol as:	A. Drink B. Solvent and fuel C. In beverage D. All of these
147	Ethanol is prepared in Pakistan form fermentation of:	A. Starch B. Sugar C. Glucose D. Molasses
148	Alcohols are named by replacing 'e' of alkane with:	A. al B. ene C. ol D. one
149	General formula of alcohol is:	A. ROH B. Ar-OH C. R-O-R D. Ph-OH
150	Which is possible in ethers?	A. Reactivity high B. Oxidation and reduction C. Reactivity towards bases D. Towards acids
151	denaturing of alcohol is done by adding methanol in ethanol:	A. 10% B. 20% C. 30% D. 40%
152	Absolute alcohol is obtained by adding rectified apirit in alcohol:	A. Water B. Na₂CO₃ C. NaOH D. CaO
153	Concentration of rectified spirit is:	A. 12% B. 14% C. 90% D. 95%
154	Alcohol can be denaturated by adding:	A. Acetone B. Methanol C. Pyridine D. All
155	Phenol was discovered by:	A. Hofmann B. Runge C. Henderson D. Bakelite
156	The organic compound, alcohols are much closer to, in structure and hence is also called its derivative:	A. Water B. Oxidizes of lithium oxides C. Oxidizes of magnesium D. Oxidizes of aluminium

157	Either, an organic compound has close resemblance in structure and thus a derivative of:	A. Water B. Oxides of lithium C. Oxides of magnisium D. Oxides of aluminium
158	The organic compounds which are derivative of hydrocarbons of oxygen are:	A. Carbohydrates B. Phenols C. Alcohals D. All of these
159	The organic compounds which derivative of hydrocarbons due to oxygen is:	A. Phenol B. Alcohol C. Alkyl halide D. Either