

MDCAT Chemistry Chapter 16 Alcohols and Phenols Online Test

| Sr | Questions | Answers Choice |
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| 1 | Which is most acidic? | A. H ₂ O B. C ₂ H ₅ OH C. C ₄ H ₉ OH D. CH ₃ -CH ₂ -CH ₂ OH |
| 2 | Which alcohol is most reactive towards sodium metal? | A. Ter Butyl alcohol B. n-Propyl alcohol C. Isopropyl alcohol D. Have same reactivity |
| 3 | A compound 'z' decolorizes bromine water and produces white ppt. The compound 'z' is | A. Alkane B. Alcohol C. Phenol D. Benzene |
| 4 | Ethyl alcohol reacts with PCL and produces: | A. Haloalkane B. Alkyl halide & H ₃ PO ₃ , C. Alkyl halide & POCl ₃ D. Alkyl halides & H ₃ PO ₄ . |
| 5 | Tertiary alcohols produce with acidified KMnO ₄ , | A. Ketones B. Aldehydes C. Malonic acid D. Alkene |
| 6 | 2,4,6-Trinitrophenol is commonly called as | A. Phthalic acid B. Tartaric acid C. Malonic acid D. Picric acid |
| 7 | Which of the following undergoes easy dehydration? | A. 3-Methylbutan-2-ol B. Ethanol C. 2-Methylpropan-2-ol D. Methanol |
| 8 | Which of the following reactions does not involve formation of carbocation? | A. SN ₁ and E ₁ B. E ₁ and E ₂ C. SN ₁ and SN ₂ D. E ₂ and SN ₂ |
| 9 | To prepare ethane by Wurtz synthesis the suitable alkyl halide is | A. Ethyl iodide B. any alkyl iodide C. Ethyl chloride D. Methyl bromide |
| 10 | Reaction of ethyl bromide with ammonia | A. Completes in a single step B. Completes in two steps C. Continues till N is left with no lone pair D. is reversible |
| 11 | In beta elimination reaction | A. carbon number changes B. unsaturated compound is formed C. hybridization of C remains same D. pi bonds are decreased |
| 12 | Which is an intermediate in SN ₁ reaction | A. Ethoxide ion B. Carbocation C. alkyl halide D. alkene |
| 13 | The reagent for alkaline hydrolysis of ethyl bromide to form ethyl alcohol is | A. water at room T B. Alcoholic KOH+heat C. Ethanol + heat D. dil. NaOH+ heat |
| 14 | Which pair gives same dehydrohalogenation product | A. 1-Chlorobutane, 2-Chlorobutane B. 1-Chloropropane, 2-Chloropropane C. 1-Bromopentane, 3-Bromopentane D. iso-butyl chloride, 2°-butyl chloride |
| | | A. Free radical |

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| 15 | In an elimination reaction a more substituted alkene is formed due to the stability associated with | B. transition state C. Activated complex D. Carbocation |
| 16 | Dehydrohalogenation of secondary butyl bromide will give | A. Propene B. 1-Butene C. Butene D. 2-Butene |
| 17 | Which of the following reactants will be required to form ethene from ethyl chloride | A. Alcoholic KOH B. Alkaline KMnO_4 C. Aqueous KOH D. Aqueous NaOH |
| 18 | Which one among the following is not a good leaving group | A. HSO_4^- B. Cl^- C. OH^- D. Br^- |
| 19 | In nucleophilic substitution bimolecular reaction the order of reaction with respect to substrate | A. 2 order B. 3 order C. 1st order D. Zero order |
| 20 | Which compound is obtained by the elimination reaction on bromoethane? | A. Butene B. Ethene C. Propene D. Propane |