# MDCAT Chemistry Chapter 16 Alcohols and Phenols Online Test

| Sr | Questions | Answers Choice |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Propanone does not undergo | A. Oxime formation<br>B. Reduction of Fehling solution<br>C. Hydrazone formation with hydrazine<br>D. Reaction with HCN |
| 2 | Which of the following reagents reaet in same manner with HCHO, CH3CHO andCH3COCH3 | A. HCN<br>B. Cu2(OH)2/ NaOH<br>C. Ammonical AgNO3<br>D. Cu(OH)2 only |
| 3 | Which of the following alcohol cannot be produced by treatment of aldehydes or ketones with NaBH4 | A. l-propanol<br>B. 2-Methyl-2-propanol<br>C. 2-propanol<br>D. Ethanol |
| 4 | Which of the following ketone will not give iodoform test | A. Methyl isopropyl ketone<br>B. Dimethyl ketone<br>C. Ethyl isopropyl ketone<br>D. 2-hexanone |
| 5 | In which of the following types of reactions are the carbonyl compounds and alkene are similar in behaviour | A. Nucleophilic addition<br>B. Electrophilic addition<br>C. Nucleophilic suhstitution<br>D. Catalytic hydrogenation |
| 6 | Which of the following gives silver mirror with ammonicaT AgNO3 | A. Benzyl alcohol <br>B. Benzene<br>C. Benzoic acid<br>D. Benzaldehyde |
| 7 | Which of the follwing dnes not give brick red precispitate wits Fehling's solution | A. Acetaldehyde<br>B. Formalin<br>C. prorionaldehyde<br>D. Acetone |
| 8 | Which of the following does not give yellow precipitate with I2+ NaOH | A. Acetone<br>B. Benzaldehyde<br>C. Acetildehyde<br>D. Acetophenone |
| 9 | Which of the following compound is least reactive | A. HCHO<br>B. CH3CHO<br>C. CH3COCH3<br>D. C6H5CHO |
| 10 | Which of the following test is not given by aldehvde | A. 2. 4 DNPH test<br>B. NaHSO3 test<br>C. Tollen's test<br>D. Sodium nitroprusside test |
| 11 | The red brown ppt. of Fehling solution and benedict solution tests are of | A. Ag<br>B. Cu2O<br>C. CuO<br>D. AgBr |
| 12 | which of the following is not a symmetrical ketone | A. 4-heptanone<br>B. Butanone<br>C. Propanone<br>D. 3-pentanone |
| 13 | Reactivity of carbonyl compounds is due to | A. Electrophilic carbon<br>B. Less stearic hindrance<br>C. Unsaturation of Co<br>D. Polarity of bond |
| 14 | C=O and C=C bonds are differentiated by | A. Hybridization of C-atom<br>B. Bond angles<br>C. Ammonical AgNO3<br>D. <span style="font-size:11.0pt;line-height:115%; font-family:"Calibri","sans-serif";mso-fareast-font-family:SimSun;mso-bidi-font-family: "Times New Roman";mso- |

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|---|---|---|
| | | ansi-language:EN-US;mso-fareast-language:ZH-CN; mso-bidi-language:AR-SA">Conc. HNO3 |
| 15 | Formalin is used as: | A. Fungicide<br>B. Germicide<br>C. Sterilizing of surgical instruments<br>D. All three |
| 16 | Which one of the followings is resistant to oxidation under normal conditions | A. Methyl alcohol<br>B. Acetaldehyde<br>C. Ethyl alcohol<br>D. Acetone |
| 17 | Acetone reacts with HCN to form a cyanohydrin. It is an example of | A. Nucleophilic addition<br>B. Electrophilic substitution<br>C. Electrophilic addition<br>D. Nucleophilic substitution |
| 18 | Acetaldehyde cyanohydrin upon hydrolysis prodnces | A. Tartaric acid<br>B. Malonic acid<br>C. Formic acid<br>D. Lactic acid |
| 19 | Formalin contains-------% alcohol. | A. 37<br>B. 80<br>C. 8<br>D. 52 |
| 20 | Which of the following will undergo nucleophilic addition reaction more easily? | A. Aldehyde<br>B. Alkene<br>C. Aldehyde and ketone equally<br>D. Neither aldehyde nor alkenes |