

ECAT Chemistry Chapter 22 Alcohols, Phenols and Ethers Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Oxidation of 2-propanol gives	A. Propanone B. Butanone C. Pentanone D. None of these
2	Ethyl alcohol may be identified by	A. Ring test B. Iodoform test C. Tollen's test D. Bazezzer's test
3	Dehydration of ethyl alcohol yields	A. Aldehyde B. Ketone C. Acid D. Alkene
4	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
5	Glucose in the presence of zymase is converted into	A. Alcohol B. Acid C. Ethyl alcohol D. Ketone
6	The malt-sugar in the presence of yeast or invertase gives	A. Fructose B. Glucose C. Lignin D. Alcohol
7	Oxidation of methyl alcohol gives	A. Formaldehyde B. Acetone C. Ester D. Acid
8	In Lucas test tertiary alcohol make an oily layer	A. Immediately B. In 10 mins C. On heating D. Not
9	Which of the following is known as wood spirit	A. Ethyl alcohol B. Propyl alcohol C. Methyl alcohol D. Butyl alcohol
10	Treatment of a secondary alcohol with a suitable oxidizing agent ($K_2Cr_2O_7$) results in the formation of	A. Ketone B. Aldehyde C. Ether D. Alkyl halide
11	Which of the following is used as anesthetics	A. Alcohol B. Diethylether C. Phenol D. Dimethyl ether
12	Nitration of phenol gives	A. o-nitrophenol B. p-nitrophenol C. m-nitrophenol D. Both o and p-nitrophenol
13	Alcohol reacts with halogen acid to produce	A. Alkyl halides B. Aldehydes C. Ketones D. Alkanes
14	When phenol is reduced in the presence of Zn dust, we get	A. Cyclohexene B. Cyclohexane C. Benzene D. Benzene
15	In Lucas test primary alcohol make as oily layer	A. Immediately B. In 10 mins C. On heating D. Not

16	95% alcohol is called	A. Rectified spirit B. Spirit of wine C. Spirit D. Methylated
17	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
18	To prepare ethanol by fermentation the optimum temp. is	A. 10 - 20°C B. 25 - 30°C C. 20°C D. 35°C
19	Which enzyme is not involved in fermentation of starch	A. Diastase B. Zymase C. Urease D. Invertase
20	Ethanol can be converted into ethanoic acid by	A. Hydrogenation B. Hydration C. oxidation D. Fermentation
21	Which compound will not dissolve in H ₂ O	A. C ₆ H ₆ B. C ₂ H ₅ OH C. CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ OH D. CH ₃ - OH
22	Which compound is more soluble in water	A. C ₂ H ₅ OH B. Benzene C. CH ₃ OCH ₃ D. Hexane
23	Which compound does not show hydrogen bonding with water	A. CH ₃ OH B. C ₂ H ₅ OH C. CH ₃ - O - CH ₃ D. C ₆ H ₅ OH
24	Which compound shows hydrogen bonding	A. C ₂ H ₆ B. C ₂ H ₅ Cl C. CH ₃ - O - CH ₃ D. C ₂ H ₅ OH
25	Diethyl ether is obtained by Williamson's synthesis using	A. Ethanol + Na + C ₂ H ₅ Br B. Ethanol + Mg + C ₂ H ₅ Br C. Methanol + Na + CH ₃ Br D. Methanol + Mg + CH ₃ Br
26	Dehydration of an alcohol at 180°	A. Alkene B. Ether C. Ester D. Anhydride
27	Bakelite is a polymer obtained from two monomers	A. Phenol and ethanol B. Phenol and methanol C. Phenol and methanal D. Phenol and acetone
28	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
29	In Dow's method, phenol can be made from	A. Chlorobenzene B. Benzene C. Toluene D. Benzene sulphonic acid
30	Methanol and ethanol can be distinguished by	A. Iodoform test B. Lucas test C. Dichromate/H ₂ SO ₄ oxidation test D. Flame test