

## ECAT Chemistry Chapter 22 Alcohols, Phenols and Ethers Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Which of the following is weakly acidic in nature	A. Alcohol B. Phenol C. Aidehyde D. Amide
2	Which of the following compounds will not react with sodium metal to release hydrogen	A. CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub> B. CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> OH C. C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH D. C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> OH
3	Phenol is heated with CCl4and 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
4	Question Image	A. Aqueous bromine B. Dilute HNO <sub>3</sub> C. Dilute HCI D. CH <sub>3</sub> COCI
5	The organic compounds which are derivative of hydrocarbons of oxygen are:	A. Carbohydrates B. Phenols C. Alcohals D. All of these
6	How many secondary alcoholic groups are present in the structure of glucose OHC CHOH CHOHCH OH CHOH CH <sub>2</sub> OH	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
7	Alcohol reacts with halogen acid to produce	A. Alkyl halides B. Aldelydes C. Ketones D. Alkanes
8	Phenol was discovered by:	A. Hofmann B. Runge C. Henderson D. Bakelite
9	Which one is used as a fuel for internal combustion engines in many European countries and Brazil	A. C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH B. CH <sub>3</sub> OH C. CH <sub>3</sub> COOH D. C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub>
10	In Dow's method, phenol can be made from	A. Chlorobenzene B. Benzene C. Toluene D. Benzene sulphonic acid
11	The strongest acid among the following aromatic compound is	A. Ortho-nitrophenol B. Para-chlorophenol C. Para-nitrophenol D. Meta-nitrophenol
12	Glucose in the presence of zymase is converted into	A. Alcohol B. Acid C. Ethyl alcohol D. Ketone
13	How many alcohol (including both structural isomers and stereoisomers) can have the molecular formula $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}\text{O}$	A. 3 B. 4 C. 5 D. 6
14	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
15	In its reaction with Na, 1 mol of X gives 1 mol of $H_{2(g)}$ . What is X	A. CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> OH B. (CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> OH C.

		CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> H  D. CH <sub>3</sub> CH(OH)CO <sub>2</sub> H
16	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
17	Industrial alcohol may be denaturated by the addition of	A. Methyl alcohol B. Acetone C. Pyridine D. Any of the above reagent
18	Propanone is the product obtained by dehydrogenation of	A. 2-Propanol B. 1-Propanol C. Isobutyl alcohol D. Propanethoil
19	Methanol and ethanol can be distinguished by	A. lodoform test B. lucas test C. Dichromate/H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> oxidation test D. Flame test
20	In Lucas test teriary alcohol make an oily layer	A. Immediately B. In 10 mins C. On heating D. Not