

# DPP

DAILY PRACTICE PROBLEMS

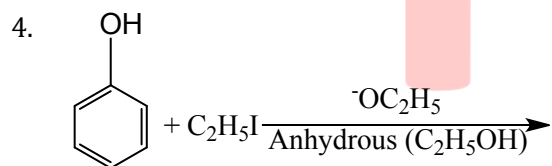
Class : XII<sup>th</sup>  
Date :

Subject : CHEMISTRY  
DPP No. : 2

## Topic :- Alcohols, Phenols & Ethers

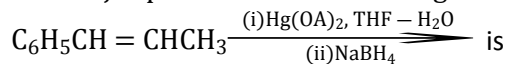
- Nobel's oil is:  
a) Fire extinguisher      b) Insecticide      c) Explosive      d) Detergent
- Phenol, *p*-methylphenol, *m*-nitrophenol and *p*-nitrophenol follows order of increasing strength as  
a) Phenol, *p*-methylphenol, *p*-nitrophenol, *m*-nitrophenol  
b) *p*-methylphenol, phenol, *m*-nitrophenol, *p*-nitrophenol  
c) *p*-methylphenol, *m*-nitrophenol, phenol, *p*-nitrophenol  
d) *m*-nitrophenol, *p*-nitrophenol, phenol, *p*-methylphenol

- Ethylene glycol on oxidation with per-iodic acid gives:  
a) Oxalic acid      b) Glyoxal      c) Formaldehyde      d) Glycollic acid



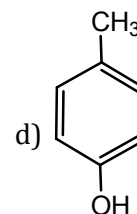
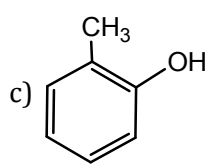
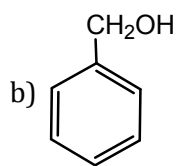
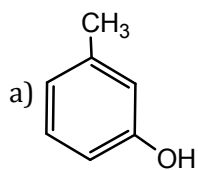
- a)  $C_6H_5OC_2H_5$       b)  $C_2H_5OC_2H_5$       c)  $C_6H_5OC_6H_5$       d)  $C_6H_5I$

- The major product of the following reaction,



- a)       b) 
- c)       d) 

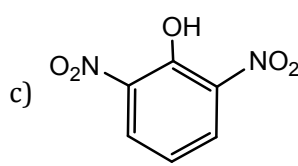
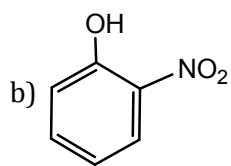
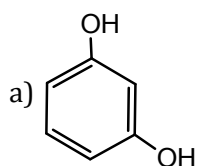
6. The structure of the compound that gives a tribromo derivative on treatment with bromine water is



7. Which of the following reagents may be used to distinguish between phenol and benzoic acid?

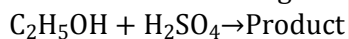
- a) Aqueous NaOH      b) Tollen's reagent      c) Molisch reagent      d) Neutral FeCl<sub>3</sub>

8. Which is obtained on treating phenol, with dilute HNO<sub>3</sub>?



- d) None of these

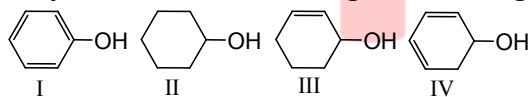
9. Consider the following reaction,



Among the following, which one cannot be formed as a product under any conditions?

- a) Ethyl hydrogen sulphate      b) Ethylene  
c) Acetylene      d) Diethyl ether

10. Dehydration of the following in increasing order is

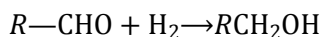


- a) I < II < III < IV      b) II < III < IV < I      c) I < II < III < IV      d) I < IV < II < III

11. Excess of glycol when dehydrated gives:

- a) Ethylene oxide      b) Ethanol      c) Acrolein      d) 1,4-dioxan

12. In the reduction,



The catalyst used is:

- a) Ni      b) Pd      c) Pt      d) All of these

13. Action of HNO<sub>2</sub> on CH<sub>3</sub>NH<sub>2</sub> gives:

- a) CH<sub>3</sub>OH      b) CH<sub>3</sub> · O · CH<sub>3</sub>      c) CH<sub>3</sub>O—N=O      d) Both (b) and (c)

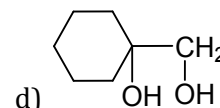
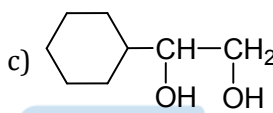
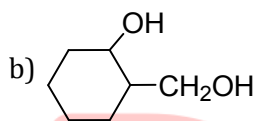
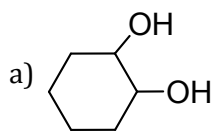
14. Primary and secondary alcohols on action of reduced copper give:

- a) Aldehydes and ketones respectively
- b) Ketones and aldehydes respectively
- c) Only aldehydes
- d) Only ketones

15. Diethyl ether absorbs oxygen to form:

- a) Red coloured sweet smelling compound
- b) Acetic acid
- c) Ether suboxide
- d) Ether peroxide

16. (A)  $\xrightarrow{\text{HIO}_4}$  cyclohexanone + HCHO. What is (A)?



17. Which of the following undergoes dehydration most readily?

- a) 1-phenyl-1-butanol
- b) 1-phenyl-2-butanol
- c) 2-phenyl-2-butanol
- d) 2-phenyl-1-butanol

18. Ether in contact with air for a long time form peroxides. The presence of peroxide in ether can be tested by adding  $\text{Fe}^{+2}$  ion in it and then adding:

- a) KCNS
- b)  $\text{SnCl}_2$
- c)  $\text{HgCl}_2$
- d) KI

19. Cyclohexanol is a:

- a) Phenol
- b) Primary alcohol
- c) Sec. alcohol
- d) *tert.* Alcohol

20. Glycerol on oxidation with dil.  $\text{HNO}_3$  gives:

- a) Tartronic acid
- b) Mesoxalic acid
- c) Oxalic acid
- d) Glyceric acid