DPP
DAILY PRACTICE PROBLEMS

Class : XIIth **Subject : CHEMISTRY**
Date : **DPP No. : 5**

Topic :- Alcohols, Phenols & Ethers

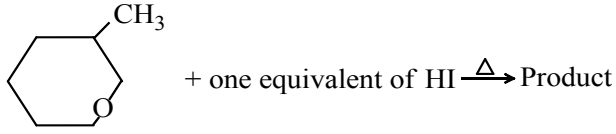
1. The products obtained when benzyl phenyl ether is heated with HI in the mole ratio 1:1 are
   I. Phenol
   II. Benzyl alcohol
   III. Benzyl iodide
   IV. Iodobenzene
   a) 1 and 3 only b) 3 and 4 only c) 1 and 4 only d) 2 and 4 only

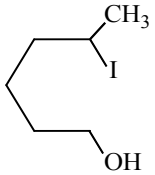
2. Which of the following is an example of elimination reaction?
   a) Chlorination of CH_4
   b) Dehydration of C_2H_5OH
   c) Nitration of benzene
   d) Hydroxylation of C_2H_4

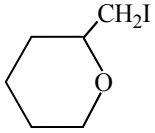
3. Glycerol on oxidation with conc. HNO_3 mainly yields:
   a) Glyceric acid b) Tartronic acid c) Mesoxalic acid d) Both (a) and (b)

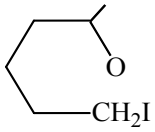
4. During fermentation little H_2SO_4 is added:
   a) To get acidic medium
   b) To hydrolyse the glucose solution
   c) To prevent the growth of undesirable bacteria
   d) Which acts as dehydrating agent

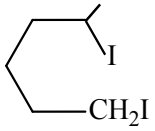
5. The principal organic product in the reaction is:



a) 

b) 

c) 

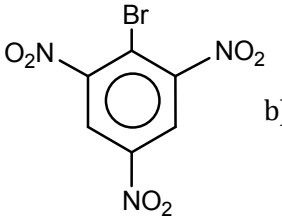
d) 

6. Dialkyl sulphides are known as:
   a) Sulphonal b) Mercaptan c) Thioethers d) Thioesters

7. Acrolein is obtained when glycerol is dehydrated with:
   a) $KHSO_4$ b) P_2O_5 c) Conc. H_2SO_4 d) All of these

8. In the following reaction, X and Y respectively are
   $C_2H_5OH \xrightarrow{KMnO_4/H^+} X \xrightarrow[H_2SO_4/\Delta]{Y} CH_3CO_2C_2H_5$
   a) CH_3OH, C_2H_5OH b) CH_3CHO, CH_3OH c) CH_3CO_2H, C_2H_5OH d) C_2H_4, CH_3CO_2H

9. The compound which gives turbidity immediately with Lucas reagent at room temperature is
   a) Butan-1-ol
   b) Butan-2-ol
   c) 2-methyl propan-2-ol
   d) 2-methyl propan-1-ol

10. Which of the following will not react with NaOH?
   a) 

   b) C_2H_5OH c) CH_3CONH_2 d) $CH(CN)_3$

11. The alcohol manufactured from water gas is
   a) CH_3OH b) C_2H_5OH c) CH_3CH_2COOH d) $(CH_3)_2CHOH$

12. The –OH group of an alcohol or the –COOH group of a carboxylic acid can be replaced by –CI using
   a) Phosphorus pentachloride
   b) Hypochlorus acid
   c) Chlorine
   d) Hydrochloric acid

13. Methanol cannot be dried with anhydrous $CaCI_2$ because
   a) $CaCI_2$ dissolves in it
   b) It is not good dehydrating agent
   c) It forms a solid $CaCI_2.4CH_3OH$
   d) It reacts with CH_3OH

14. Sodium ethoxide has reacted with ethyanoyl chloride. The compound that is produced in the above reaction is:
   a) Diethyl ether b) 2-Butanone c) Ethyl chloride d) Ethyl ethanoate

15. Which method is employed to convert alkyl halide into alcohol?
   a) Substitution b) Addition c) Dehydration d) Rearrangement

16. Lucas test is associated with
   a) Aldehydes b) Phenols c) Carboxylic acids d) Alcohols

17. $C_2H_6 \xrightarrow[350\ K]{H_2SO_4} A \xrightarrow[Fusion]{Alkali} B \xrightarrow[H_2O]{Br} C$

In the above sequence, C is

a) *o*-bromophenol
b) *p*-bromophenol
c) *m*-bromophenol
d) 2, 4, 6-tribromophenol

18. The boiling points of thio-ethers are…than those of ether.

a) Lesser
b) Equal
c) Higher
d) None of these

19. $B \xleftarrow{PCl_5} C_2H_5OH \xrightarrow{Na} A$

$A + B \rightarrow C$

$C \xrightarrow[BF_3]{CO} D$

In the above sequence D is

a) $CH_3COOC_2H_5$
b) CH_3COOCH_3
c) $C_2H_5COOC_2H_5$
d) $(C_2H_5)_2O \rightarrow BF_3$

20. The toxicity order for CH_3OH, C_2H_5OH and C_3H_7OH is:

a) $C_2H_5OH < CH_3OH < C_3H_7OH$
b) $C_3H_7OH < C_2H_5OH < CH_3OH$
c) $C_2H_5OH < C_3H_7OH < CH_3OH$
d) $CH_3OH < C_2H_5OH < C_3H_7OH$