Alcohol phenol and ether questions pdf

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Correct order of boiling point primary (1), secondary (2) and tertiary (3) spirits (a) 1 qgt; 3 (b) 3 qgt; 2 qgt; 1 (c) 2 qgt; 3 qgt; 3 qgt; 3 qgt; 1 response: 2 qgt; 1 reaction is known as Williamson's reaction as a) reaction as Williamson is known as a) reaction as Williamson's reaction is known as a) reaction as Williamson's reaction is known as a) reaction as Williamson's reaction is known as a) reaction as Williamson's reaction is known as a) reaction as Williamson's reaction is known as a) reaction as Williamson's reaction is known as a) reaction as Williamson's reaction is known as a) reaction as Williamson's reaction is known as a) reaction as williamson's reaction is known as a) reaction as much as Williamson's reaction is known as a) reaction as Williamson's reaction is known as a) reaction as Williamson's reaction is known as a) reaction as Williamson's reaction is known as a) reaction as Williamson's reaction is known as a) (b) Hoffman's synthesis. (c) Mendy's reaction, d) Darzen's reaction. Answer: d 3. The correct order of the acid force of the next (a) I'm zgt; III (b) III (b) I'm zgt; II (c) II zgt; III qgt; I (d) I'm qgt; III zgt; II Answer: b 4. What compound is predominantly formed when phenol can react with bromine in an aquierable environment? a) Picical acid (b) O-Bromofenol (c) 2, 4, 6-tribromophenol (d) r-bromofenol Answer: c 5. Phenols are more acidic than alcohol because a) ion phenoxide is stabilized by resonance (b) phenols are more soluble in polar solvents (c) Ion phenoxide does not show resonance d) Alcohol does not lose atoms H at all Answer: 6. Compound B is formed in the reaction sequence below: Compound B (a) Salicylaldehyde (b) Benzoic acid (c) Salicylic acid (d) Cinnamic acid Response: c 7. Which of the following reagents cannot be used to distinguish between phenol and benzyl alcohol? (a) FeCl3 (b) Litmus soln (c) Br2/CCl4 (d) All these answers: c 8. Determine in the series answer answer: d 9. 1-propanol and 2-propanele is best developed by a) oxidation with the help of KMnO4 followed by a reaction with a Fehling solution. (b) Acid diocymatus oxidation followed by a reaction with Feling's solution. c) Oxidation by heating copper with a subsequent reaction with Fehling solution. (d) Oxidation of concentrated H2SO4 followed by a reaction to the Fehling solution. Answer: C 10. In the aforementioned sequence a) Toluol (b) Cresol (c) Benzene (d) Benzene Answer: c 11. The main organic product in reaction, CH3 - O - CH (CH3)2 and HI → product: there is / there is an answer: We hope that given MC chemistry for Class 12 with answers Chapter 11 Alcohol, phenols and esters will help you. If you have any enquiry regarding CBSE Class 12 Chemistry Alcohol, Phenols, and MC PDF esters, drop the comment below and we'll be back to you soon. Alcohol is a compound containing one or more hydroxyl (-OH) groups directly attached to the aliphatic carbon atom. The simplest alcohol is methyl alcohol. Alcohol and phenols contain hydroxyl group (-OH). The hydroxyl group is also present in carboxyl acids, but it is associated with a carbon dioxide atom. Alcohol and phenols can be seen as organic relatives of water in which the atom is replaced by an alkyl group or group of arils. Alcohol contains a hydroxyl group associated with a hybridized carbon atom sp3. Phenols have a hydroxyl group associated with a hybridized carbon atom sp2 aromatic ring. 1. Chloride benzendiazone when reacting with phenol in a weakly basic environment gives diphenyl ether r-hydroxobenzene chlorobensen benzene Answer: (b) 2. Phenol reacts with bromine in CS2 at low temperature to give m-bromophenol o-and p-bromophenol p-bromophenol 2.4.6-tribromophenol Answer: (b) 3. When phenol is treated with excess bromine water, it gives m-bromofenol o- and r-bromofenol 2.4-dibromophenol 2.4.6-tribromophenol Answer: (d) 4. Phenol when reduced with H2 in the presence of the ni catalyst gives benzene toluene cycloxane cycloxanesan answer: (d) 5. Alcohol dehydration is an example of an additional reaction reaction reaction to the reaction of the reaction of redox response: b) 6. The compound derived from the ethylene reaction with diboran followed by hydrolysis with alkaline H2O2 is ethanol propanol ethanol triethyl bromide Response: (a) 7. Which of the following is formed when phenol is exposed to air? o-benzoquinone r-benzochinone phenoquinone o-i r-benzochinone Answer: (d) 8. Which of the following is formed when heated by sorrel acid glycerol at 503K? Glycerin acid Acrolein Allyl alcohol methanoic acid Answer: (c) 9. Alcohol that does not respond with Lucas reagent is isobutyl alcohol n-butanol grated-bottle alcohol sec-butyl alcohol Answer: (b) 10. Phenol is less acidic than acetic acid p-methoxyphenol p-nitrophenol ethanol Answer: (a,c) 2. Which of the following is also known as lactic acid? A. 3-Hydroxy propanoic acid B. 2-Hydroxy propaneic acid C. 2-hydroxy notary acid D. 3-hydroxy butane acid 3. Which of the following is also known as tartare acid? A. 2 3-dihydroxy butane 1 4-dioic acid B. 2 3 -dihydroxy butanedionic acid C. 2 3 -dihydroxy butanedioric acid D. 2 2 -dihydroxy butanoic acid 4. Water gas heated at 450 degrees Celsius and 200 atm in the presence of NO-Cr2O3 will produce methane B. Methanol C. Carbonic acid D. Methane 5. The residue obtained after the crystallization of sugar from concentrated sugar cane juice is called A. Mother liquor B. Filterate C. Extract D. Molasses 6. Starch Formula A. C12H22O11 B. C6H10O5 C. (C6H10O5)n D. C6H12O6 7. The process of starch fermentation involves many enzymes sequence of enzymes used are A. Diastasa-maltase-zymase B. Winterse-maltase-diastasis C. Maltase-diastasis-zymase D. Diastaza-zymase-maltase 8. The corrected alcohol contains A. 12% alcohol B. 90% alcohol C. 95% alcohol D. 100% alcohol 9. K2Cr2O7/H2SO4 generates A. Oxygen B. Hydrogen C. Emerging oxygen. The oxidation of isopropyl alcohol will give A. Propane B. Propanol C. Propanone D. Propaneic acid Click on the below page numbers to go to the next / Previous Alcohol phenols and MC esters to view explanations, Please buy any of the course course Below. High-yield Test Series - Bank Question - NEET 2020 Question 1: Write the name IUPAC of this connection: Answer: 2.2-Dimethyl propan-l-ol. Question 2: Write the name IUPAC of this compound: Answer: 1-Fenyl propane-2-ol. Question 3: Write the name IUPAC of this compound: Answer: 2.4-Dimethyl phenol. Question 4: Write the name of this compound IUPAC: Answer: 2-methyl propane 1, 3-diol. Issue 5: Write the name of this IUPAC connection: Answer: 2-methyl props-2-en-l-ol. Question 6: Write the name of this IUPAC connection: Answer: l-Methoxy-propan-2-ol. Question 7: Write the name of this IUPAC connection: Answer: 2, 5-Dinitro phenol. Question 8: Write the name IUPAC of this compound: Answer: Answer: Answer 9: Write the name IUPAC of this compound: Answer: 3-methyl, but-2-en-l-ol Short answer Type Questions (II) Question 10: Give reasons for the following: (i) p-nitrophenol is more acidic than p-methylphenol. C-O bonds in phenol are shorter than methanol. (iii) (CH3)3C-Br when reacting with sodium methamphetamine (Naz _OCH3) gives alken as the main product, not ether. Answer: (i) Because of the -I and -R effect N03, p-nitrophenooxide ion is more stable than p-methyl ion phenoxide (No. 1 and R effect-CH3 group) (ii) This is associated with sp2 hybridization (double connection due to resonance) in phenol than single-link (sp3 hybridization) of methaneol. (iii) Tert. Halid undergoes a P-elimination reaction with a strong nucleophil to form an alken rather than an ether. Issue 11: Give reasons for the following: i) Phenol is more acidic than ethanol. (ii) The boiling point of ethanol is higher than methamphetamine. (iii) (CH3)3C-O-CH3 when reacting with HI gives CH3OH and (CH3)3C-I as basic products, not (CH3)3 C-OH and CH3I Answer: (i) This is because ion phenoxide is more stable than methoxide ion. (ii) This is because ethanol is associated with intermolecular H-link, while methoxymethane is not. (iii) This is because (CH3)3C (Tert. carbocation) is more stable, reacts with I- form a grated. butyl iodide. Issue 12: How to convert the following: (i) Anilin in phenol (ii) Prop-l-ene in Propan- l-ol (iii) Anisole in 2-methoxytoluene Answer: question 13: What happens, when (i) ethanol is treated with Cu at 573 K, ii) phenol is treated with CH3COCl/anhydrous AlCl3, (iii) ethylchloride is treated by NaOCH3? Answer: Question 14: How to convert the following: (i) phenol into 2-hydroxyacetophenone (ii) Etylchloride into methoxy ethane (iii) acetone in 2-methylpropan-2-OL Answer: Question 15: How to convert the following: i) Fen ol to anisol (ii) Propane-2-ol to 2-methylpropan-2-ol (iii) Aniline phenol Answer: Question 16: Answer: Question 17: Give reasons for the following: (i) Fenol is more acidic than methanol. (ii) The C-O-H angle in alcohols is slightly smaller than the tetra-area angle (109-28). (iii) (CH3)3C-O-CH3 reaction with HI gives (CH3)3C-I and CH3-OH as the main (CH3)3C-OH and CH3-I. Answer: (i) This is because phenoxide ions stabilize resonance, while methamphetamine ions are not. (ii) This is due to the aversion between a lone pair of electrons with a bonded pair of electrons. (iii) That's because it's grated. carbocation is more stable, which combines with one to form a Tert. butyl iodide and methanol. Issue 18: Give reasons for the following: i) O-nitrophenol is more acidic than O-methoxyphenol. (ii) Bhutan-l-ol has a higher boiling point than diet. (iii) (CH3)3C-O-CHS when reacting with HI gives (CH3)3C-I and,CH3-OH as primary products, not (CH3)3C-OH and CH3-I reply: (i) Ion phenoxide O-Nitro is more stable than Ion phenoxide O-methoxy. (ii) Butan-l-ol is associated with intermolecular H-link, while dieted ether is not. (iii) Refer Ans. q.17 (iii). question 19: Predict the products of the following reaction: Answer: Long type of answer Questions No. 5 Signs question 20: a) How the following are obtained: (i) Toluol of phenol (ii) Phenol of Anilin. (c) Conduct a chemical test to distinguish between the following compounds: (i) ethanol and phenol (ii) methanol and propane-2-ol. Answer: b) (i) 2-Bromo-3-methyl, but-2-en-l-ol. (ii) 3-phenoxy heptan. (c) (i) Add neutral FeCl3. Phenol gives a purple color, ethanol does not. (ii) Add I2 and NaOH. Propane-2-OL gives a yellow ppt of iodoform while methanol does not. 2014 Very short answer Type No. 1 Mark question 21: Which of the following is more volatile: o-nitrophenol or r-nitrophenol? Answer: O-nitrophenol is more volatile. Question 22: Answer: Propane 1.2,3-triol Short Answer Type Questions (I) Question 23: Name the reagents used in the following reactions: (i) Nitration phenol to 2, 4, 6-trinitrophenol (ii) Butanal Butanol. Friedel - Crafts acetylation anisol (iv) Oxidation of primary alcohol aldehyde Answer: Question 24: Name reagents, used in the following reactions: (i) Bromination of phenol to 2.4.6-tribromophenol (ii) Bhutan-2-one in Bhutan-2-ol (iii) Friedel - Crafts alkylation of anisoya (iv) Oxidation of primary alcohol carboxic acid. Answer: Question 25: Name the various reagents needed to perform the following reactions: (i) phenol benzene (ii) Dehydration propane-2-ol for propene (iii) Friedel - Crafts acetyl anzole (iv) Dehydrogenation of ethanol into ethanol. Answer: Short Type of AnswerIng Questions (II) Question 26: Answer: 2013 Very Short Type of Answer No. 1 Mark Question 27: Rearrange the following compounds in order of increasing their boiling point: CH3-CHO, CH3-CH2-OH, CH3-CH2-CH3 Answer: CH3CH2CH3 qlt; CH3CHO qth; CH3CH2OH. Issue 28: Arrange the following compounds in order to increase their acid strengths: 4-nitrophenol, phenol, 2.4.6-trinitrophenol. Answer: Phenol zlt; 4-nitrophenol zlt; 2, 4, 6-trinitrophenol. Short Type of AnswerIng Questions (I) Question 29: Answer: Question 30: How Do You Convert: (i) Propene's Propan-2-ol (ii) to 2,4,6-trinitrophenol Answer: Question 31: How will you convert the following? (i) Propane-2-ol for propanon. (ii) phenol to 2.4.6 tribroofeno. Answer: Question 32: How do you convert: (i) Propene to Propan-l-ol? (ii) Ethanal in Propan-2-ol? Answer: Question 33: Answer: Question 34: Write the equations involved in the following reactions: (i) reimer-Timan's reaction (ii) synthesis of Williamson's ether. Answer: (i) Reimer-Timan's reaction: Phenols, in the treatment of chloroform or carbon tetrachloride in the presence of aquier alkaline at 340 K, and then hydrolysis, give o-hydroxymbezaldehyde (salyalcileddehyde) and jb-hydroxybenzaldehyde. (ii) Williamson ether synthesis: When alkyle-khalid reacts with sodium aloxide, esters are formed. Short answer Type Question (II) question 35: (a) Explain the mechanism of the following reaction: (b) Name the reagent used in ethanol oxidation with ethanol. Answer: a) Refer to Ans. To No.29. (b) Acidic KMn04 is used for ethanol oxidation by ethanol. 2012 Very short type of answer questions No. 1 Mark question 36: Draw the structure of the hex-l-en-3-ol connection. Answer: Question 37: Draw the structural formula of the molecule 2-methylpropan-2-ol Answer: Question 38: Write the name of the following compound: Answer: Hex-4-en-en-3-ol question 39: Of two alcohols (a) CH2-CH-CH2OH and (6) CH2-CH2-CH2-CH2-CH2, which will react more easily with a cone. HCl in the presence of NonCl2? Answer: Question 40: Write the name IUPAC of the following connection: Answer: l-Methoxy-2-methyl propane. Short Type of Answer Questions (I) Question 41: Explain the following terms: (i) Alcohol is more soluble in water than hydrocarbons of comparable molecular masses. (ii) Orthonitrophenol is more acidic than orthomthetic phenol. Answer: (i) Alcohol can form H-links to water, while hydrocarbons cannot. (ii) refer to 18 euros (i). Issue 42: Explain the mechanism of acid catalysis hydration of alken to form the appropriate alcohol. Answer: Short Type of AnswerIng Questions (II) Question 43: Draw a structure and name a product formed if the following alcohols are oxidized. Suppose an excess of an oxidative agent is used. i) CH3CH2CH2CH2OH (ii) 2-butenol (iii) 2-methyl-1-propanol Answer: Question 44: The state of the products of the following reactions: Answer: 2011 Very short answer Type question No. 1 Mark question 45: How would you convert ethanol into an ethanol? Answer: Question 46: Draw structure 2, 6-dimethylphenol. Answer: Question 47: Give IUPAC the name of the following connection: Answer: 2-Bromo-3-methyl, but-2-ene. Issue 48: Write a chemical equation to make phenol from benzene using oleum and sodium hydroxide. Answer: Short Answer Type Questions (i) question 49: How would you get (i) Picric acid (2, 4, 6-trinitrophenol) from phenol, (ii) 2-methylpropene from 2-methylpropanol? Answer: Question 50: Explain the following example for everyone: (i) reaction (ii) Friedel-Crafts acetylation anisol. Answer: (i) See Ans. No.34 (i). (ii) refer to 25 euros (iii). Short Type Answer Questions (II) question 51: Account for the following: (i) Propanol has a higher boiling point than butane. (ii) orf/ro-nitrophenol is more acidic than ort/io-metoxyphenol. (iii) The preparation of esters by dehydration by acidic secondary or tertiary alcohols is not an appropriate method. Answer: (i) This is because alcohols can form H-levels with water molecules, whereas hydrocarbons do not. (ii) This is because - N02 a group of electron withdrawals and -OCH3 group of electron release. Thus, ion o-nitrophenoxide is more stable than ion o-meroxy-phenoxide. (iii) This is because secondary and tertiary alcohols, on dehydration lead to the formation of alken, rather than esters due to the stability of 2 and 3 carbokation. Question 52: How would you get the following: (i) benzoquinone from phenol (ii) 2-methylpropan-2-ol of methyl magnesium bromide (iii) Propane-2-ol from propene. Answer: Question 53: Consider the following: (i) the boiling points of alcohol decrease with the increase in branching of the alkyl chain. (ii) phenol does not give a protonation reaction easily. (iii) Phenylmetyl ether reacts with HI to give phenol and methyl iodide rather than Iodobenzene and methyl alcohol. Answer: (i) This is because branched chain alcohols have a minimum surface area, so the minimum gravity, hence, they have a lower boiling point. (ii) This is due to charge 3 out of 5 phenol resing structures. It cannot be protoned easily. (iii) This is because ion phenoxide is stabilized by resonance, while methoxide ion is not. 2010 Very short answer Type No. 1 Mark question 54: Write the structure of the compound molecule, whose name is IUPAC whose name is l-phenylpropan-2-ol. Answer: Question 55: Write the structure of the following connection: 2-Methyl-2-etixipentan. Answer: Short Type of AnswerIng Questions (I) Question 56: Write the mechanism of the following reactions: (i) ethanol ethanol hydration. (ii) dehydration of ethanol, ethyable ethyla. Answer: (i) See Ans. No.42. (ii) refer to 1.33 euros. Issue 57: Illustrate the following name reactions giving the chemical reaction equation for each: (i) Colbe phenol reaction. (ii) Acetyl anisola Fridel-Crafts. Answer: Question 58: Illustrate the following reactions by giving a chemical equation for everyone: (i) Kolbe's reaction. Williamson's synthesis. Answer: (i) See Ans. No.57 (i). (ii) refer to 1.34 (ii). Issue 59: Explain the following reactions as an example for each Reimer-Timan reaction. Friedel-Kraft's reaction. Answer: (i) See Ans. No.34 (i). (ii) refer to 25 euros (iii). Question 60: Answer: Answer: Answer Type Answers (II) Question 62: How would you convert the following: (i) Phenol into benzamine (ii) Propanone 2-methylpropan-2-ol (iii) Propen propane-2-ol 2009 Very short answer Type No. 1 Mark question 63: Give IUPAC the name of the following connection: Answer: Question 64: Write the structure of the following connection: 2- Methyl-2ethoxypentane Answer: question 65: Give IUPAC the title of the following connection: Answer: 2-Bromo-3-methyl, but-2-en-l-ol. Short Type of Answer Questions (I) question 66: Give one chemical test each to distinguish between the following pairs of compounds: (i) phenol and benzoic acid (ii) 1-Propanol and 2-Propanol Answer: (i) Add NaHCO3 to each. Phenol will not react, while benzoic acid will give a quick hiss because of C02. (ii) Add I2 and NaOH. 2-Propanol will give yellow ppt. of iodoform, while 1-propanol will not give a yellow ppt. Question 67: Answer: Answer: Answer: Answer: Answer: Short Type of Answer Questions (II) Question 70: Explain the mechanism of the following reactions: (i) Adding a Grignard reagent to the group of carbonyl compounds forming an addduct with subsequent hydrolysis. (ii) Acid catalysis dehydration of alcohol forming alken. (iii) Acid catalysis hydration of alken, which forms alcohol. Answer: Question 71: Explain the following observations: (i) the boiling point of ethanol is higher than that of methamphetamine. (ii) phenol is more acidic than ethanol. (iii) O- and r-nitrophenols are more acidic than phenol. Answer: (i) This is because ethanol is associated with intermolecular H-link, so ethanol has a higher boiling point than methamphetamine, which is not associated with intermolecular H-link. (ii) phenol is more acidic than ethanol because ion phenoxide is more stable due to resonance compared to ion ethyxide, which is unstable due to the positive inductive effect of the ethyl group. (iii) This is because -N02 group electron withdrawal (- R effect), it increases the stability of o- and ion p-nitrophenoxide (enolat ion) compared to phenoxide ion. Решения BiologyMathsPhysicsChemistryNCERT alcohol phenol and ether important questions pdf. alcohol phenol and ether neet questions pdf. alcohol phenol and ether ncert questions pdf

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