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## Class 12 Important Questions for Chemistry – Alcohols, Phenols and Ethers

November 15, 2014 by Neepur Garg – [Leave a Comment](#)

## Class 12 Important Questions for Chemistry – Alcohols, Phenols and Ethers

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Here you can get **Class 12 Important Questions Chemistry** based on NCERT Text book for Class XII. **Chemistry Class 12 Important Questions** are very helpful to score high marks in board exams. Here we have covered Important Questions on **Alcohols, Phenols and Ethers** for Class 12 Chemistry subject.

**Chemistry Important Questions Class 12** are given below.

## Multiple Choice Questions(Type-I)

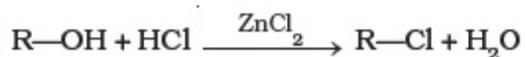
1. Monochlorination of toluene in sunlight followed by hydrolysis with aq. NaOH yields.

- o-Cresol
- m-Cresol
- 2, 4-Dihydroxytoluene
- Benzyl alcohol

2. How many alcohols with molecular formula  $C_4H_{10}O$  are chiral in nature?

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

3. What is the correct order of reactivity of alcohols in the following reaction?



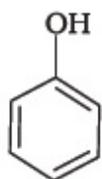
- $1^\circ > 2^\circ > 3^\circ$
- $1^\circ < 2^\circ > 3^\circ$

- (iii) treatment with pyridinium chlorochromate
- (iv) treatment with  $\text{KMnO}_4$

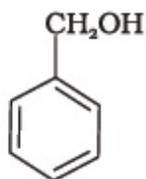
5. The process of converting alkyl halides into alcohols involves\_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) addition reaction
- (ii) substitution reaction
- (iii) dehydrohalogenation reaction
- (iv) rearrangement reaction

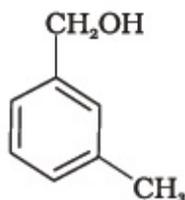
6. Which of the following compounds is aromatic alcohol?



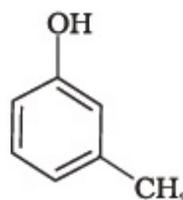
(A)



(B)



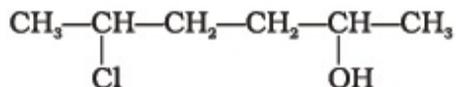
(C)



(D)

- (i) A, B, C, D
- (ii) A, D
- (iii) B, C
- (iv) A

7. Give IUPAC name of the compound given below.



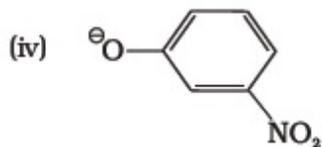
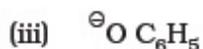
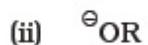
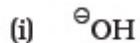
- (i) 2-Chloro-5-hydroxyhexane
- (ii) 2-Hydroxy-5-chlorohexane
- (iii) 5-Chlorohexan-2-ol
- (iv) 2-Chlorohexan-5-ol

IUPAC name of the compound  $\text{CH}_3-\underset{\text{CH}_3}{\text{CH}}-\text{OCH}_3$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

9.

- (i) 1-methoxy-1-methylethane
- (ii) 2-methoxy-2-methylethane
- (iii) 2-methoxypropane
- (iv) isopropylmethyl ether

10. Which of the following species can act as the strongest base?



11. Which of the following compounds will react with sodium hydroxide solution in water?

- (i)  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OH}$
- (ii)  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$
- (iii)  $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{COH}$
- (iv)  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$

12. Phenol is less acidic than \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) ethanol
- (ii) o-nitrophenol
- (iii) o-methylphenol
- (iv) o-methoxyphenol

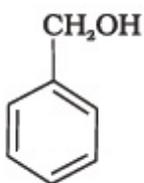
13. Which of the following is most acidic?

- (i) Benzyl alcohol
- (ii) Cyclohexanol
- (iii) Phenol

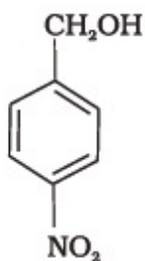


- $e > d > b > a > c$
- $b > d > a > c > e$
- $d > e > c > b > a$
- $e > d > c > b > a$

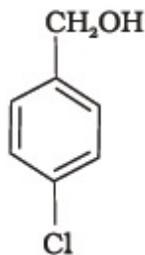
15. Mark the correct increasing order of reactivity of the following compounds with HBr/HCl.



(a)



(b)



(c)

16. Arrange the following compounds in increasing order of boiling point. Propan-1-ol, butan-1-ol, butan-2-ol, pentan-1-ol

- Propan-1-ol, butan-2-ol, butan-1-ol, pentan-1-ol
- Propan-1-ol, butan-1-ol, butan-2-ol, pentan-1-ol
- Pentan-1-ol, butan-2-ol, butan-1-ol, propan-1-ol
- Pentan-1-ol, butan-1-ol, butan-2-ol, propan-1-ol

## Multiple Choice Questions(Type-II)

Note : In the following questions two or more options may be correct.



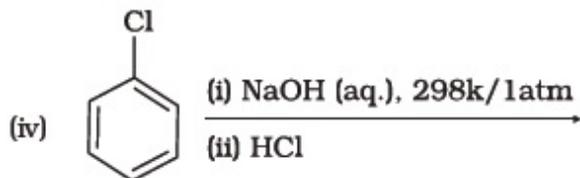
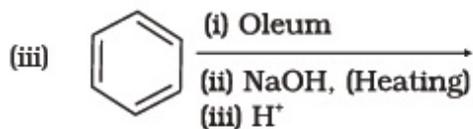
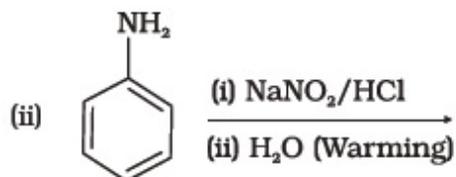
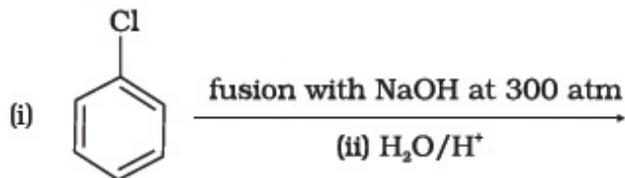
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2. Which of the following reactions will yield phenol?

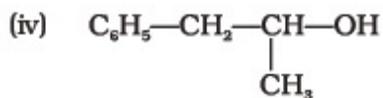


3. Which of the following reagents can be used to oxidise primary alcohols to aldehydes?

- $\text{CrO}_3$  in anhydrous medium.
- $\text{KMnO}_4$  in acidic medium.
- Pyridinium chlorochromate.
- Heat in the presence of Cu at 573K.

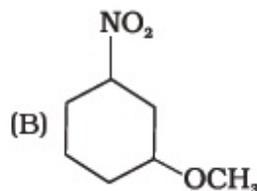
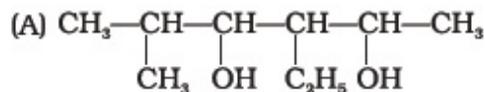
4. Phenol can be distinguished from ethanol by the reactions with \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i)  $\text{Br}_2/\text{water}$
- (ii) Na
- (iii) Neutral  $\text{FeCl}_3$
- (iv) All the above

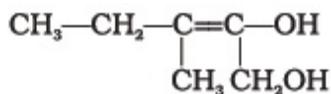


## Short Answer Type Questions

1. What is the structure and IUPAC name of glycerol?
2. Write the IUPAC name of the following compounds.



3. Write the IUPAC name of the compound given below.



4. Name the factors responsible for the solubility of alcohols in water.
5. What is denatured alcohol?
6. Suggest a reagent for the following conversion.



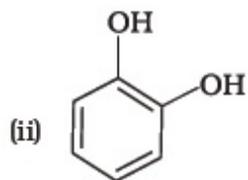
7. Out of 2-chloroethanol and ethanol which is more acidic and why?
8. Suggest a reagent for conversion of ethanol to ethanal.
9. Suggest a reagent for conversion of ethanol to ethanoic acid.
10. Out of o-nitrophenol and p-nitrophenol, which is more volatile? Explain.
11. Out of o-nitrophenol and o-cresol which is more acidic?
12. When phenol is treated with bromine water, white precipitate is obtained. Give the structure and the name of the compound formed.
13. Arrange the following compounds in increasing order of acidity and give a suitable explanation. Phenol, o-nitrophenol, o-cresol
14. Alcohols react with active metals e.g. Na, K etc. to give corresponding alkoxides. Write down the

- exhibits optical activity?
20. Explain why is OH group in phenols more strongly held as compared to OH group in alcohols.
  21. Explain why nucleophilic substitution reactions are not very common in phenols.
  22. Preparation of alcohols from alkenes involves the electrophilic attack on alkene carbon atom. Explain its mechanism.
  23. Explain why is  $O=C=O$  nonpolar while  $R-O-R$  is polar.
  24. Why is the reactivity of all the three classes of alcohols with conc. HCl and  $ZnCl_2$  (Lucas reagent) different?
  25. Write steps to carry out the conversion of phenol to aspirin.
  26. Nitration is an example of aromatic electrophilic substitution and its rate depends upon the group already present in the benzene ring. Out of benzene and phenol, which one is more easily nitrated and why?
  27. In Kolbe's reaction, instead of phenol, phenoxide ion is treated with carbon dioxide. Why?
  28. Dipole moment of phenol is smaller than that of methanol. Why?
  29. Ethers can be prepared by Williamson synthesis in which an alkyl halide is reacted with sodium alkoxide. Di-tert-butyl ether can't be prepared by this method. Explain.
  30. Why is the  $C-O-H$  bond angle in alcohols slightly less than the tetrahedral angle whereas the  $C-O-C$  bond angle in ether is slightly greater?
  31. Explain why low molecular mass alcohols are soluble in water.
  32. Explain why p-nitrophenol is more acidic than phenol.
  33. Explain why alcohols and ethers of comparable molecular mass have different boiling points?
  34. The carbon-oxygen bond in phenol is slightly stronger than that in methanol. Why?
  35. Arrange water, ethanol and phenol in increasing order of acidity and give reason for your answer.

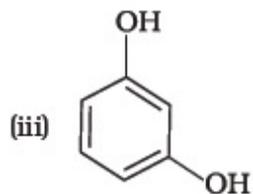
## Matching Type Questions

Note : Match the items of Column I and Column II in the following questions.

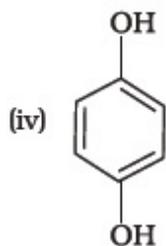
1. Match the structures of the compounds given in Column I with the name of the compounds given in Column II.



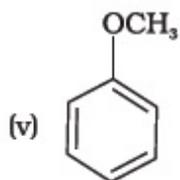
(b) Phenetole



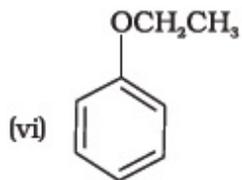
(c) Catechol



(d) *o*-Cresol



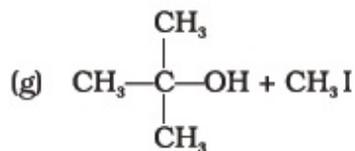
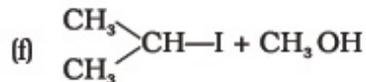
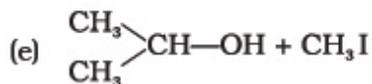
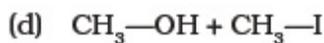
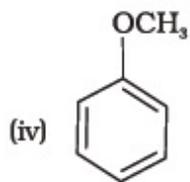
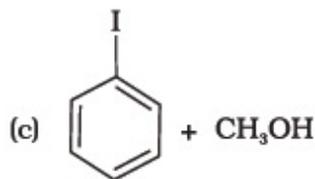
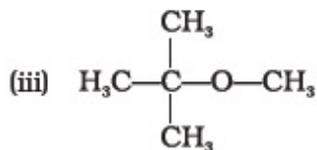
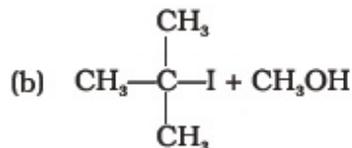
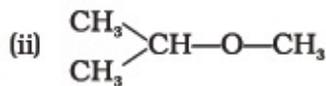
(e) Quinone



(f) Resorcinol

(g) Anisole

2. Match the starting materials given in Column I with the products formed by these (Column II) in the reaction with HI.



3. Match the items of column I with items of column II.

**Column I**

- (i) Antifreeze used in car engine
- (ii) Solvent used in perfumes
- (iii) Starting material for picric acid
- (iv) Wood spirit
- (v) Reagent used for detection of phenolic group
- (vi) By product of soap industry used in cosmetics

**Column II**

- (a) Neutral ferric chloride
- (b) Glycerol
- (c) Methanol
- (d) Phenol
- (e) Ethleneglycol
- (f) Ethanol

(iii) Williamson's synthesis

(c) Conversion of phenol to salicylaldehyde

(iv) Conversion of 2° alcohol to ketone

(d) Wood spirit

(v) Reimer-Tiemann reaction

(e) Heated copper at 573K

(vi) Fermentation

(f) Reaction of alkyl halide with sodium alkoxide

## Assertion and Reason Type Questions

**Note :** In the following questions a statement of assertion followed by a statement of reason is given. Choose the correct answer out of the following choices.

- (i) Assertion and reason both are correct and reason is correct explanation of assertion.
- (ii) Assertion and reason both are wrong statements.
- (iii) Assertion is correct statement but reason is wrong statement.
- (iv) Assertion is wrong statement but reason is correct statement.
- (v) Both assertion and reason are correct statements but reason is not correct explanation of assertion.

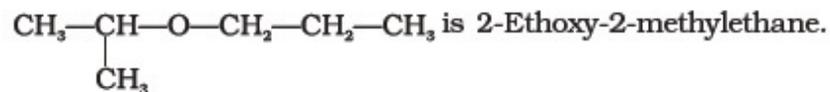
1. Assertion : Addition reaction of water to but-1-ene in acidic medium yields butan-1-ol

Reason : Addition of water in acidic medium proceeds through the formation of primary carbocation.

2. Assertion : p-nitrophenol is more acidic than phenol.

Reason : Nitro group helps in the stabilisation of the phenoxide ion by dispersal of negative charge due to resonance.

**Assertion** : IUPAC name of the compound



**Reason** : In IUPAC nomenclature, ether is regarded as hydrocarbon derivative in which a hydrogen atom is replaced by —OR or —OAr group [where R = alkyl group and Ar = aryl group]

3.

4. Assertion : : Bond angle in ethers is slightly less than the tetrahedral angle.

Reason : : There is a repulsion between the two bulky (—R) groups.

5. Assertion : : Boiling points of alcohols and ethers are high.

Reason : They can form intermolecular hydrogen-bonding.

8. Assertion : Ethanol is a weaker acid than phenol.  
Reason : Sodium ethoxide may be prepared by the reaction of ethanol with aqueous NaOH.
9. Assertion :: Phenol forms 2, 4, 6 – tribromophenol on treatment with Br<sub>2</sub> in carbon disulphide at 273K.  
Reason : Bromine polarises in carbon disulphide.
10. Assertion : Phenols give o- and p-nitrophenol on nitration with conc. HNO<sub>3</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> mixture.  
Reason : –OH group in phenol is o-, p- directing.

## Long Answer Questions

- Write the mechanism of the reaction of HI with methoxybenzene.
- (a) Name the starting material used in the industrial preparation of phenol.  
(b) Write complete reaction for the bromination of phenol in aqueous and non aqueous medium.  
(c) Explain why Lewis acid is not required in bromination of phenol?
- How can phenol be converted to aspirin?
- Explain a process in which a biocatalyst is used in industrial preparation of a compound known to you.

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## Answers to Multiple Choice Questions

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### MCQ (Type I)

- |          |          |           |          |         |          |
|----------|----------|-----------|----------|---------|----------|
| 1. (iv)  | 2. (i)   | 3. (iii)  | 4. (iii) | 5. (ii) | 6. (iii) |
| 7. (iii) | 8. (i)   | 9. (iii)  | 10. (ii) | 11. (i) | 12. (ii) |
| 13. (iv) | 14. (ii) | 15. (iii) | 16. (i)  |         |          |
- 

### MCQ (Type II)

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