

NEET ALCOHOLS, PHENOLS AND ETHERS — OXIDATION OF ALCOHOLS — PYQS

Max. Marks: 20
Questions: 5

Section A (MCQ) — 5 questions

Q.1 $\text{HOCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ on heating with periodic acid gives

[AIPMT 2009]

- (1) 2HCOOH (2) $\begin{array}{c} \text{CHO} \\ | \\ \text{CHO} \end{array}$
- (3) $2 \begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \text{C}=\text{O} \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \text{H} \end{array}$ (4) 2CO_2

Scan or tap for the full solution



Q.2 Which one of the following will not form a yellow precipitate on heating with an alkaline solution of iodine?

[AIPMT 2004]

- (1) $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_3$ (2) $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_3$
 (3) CH_3OH (4) $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$

Scan or tap for the full solution



Q.3 Which one of the following can be oxidised to the corresponding carbonyl compound?

[AIPMT 2004]

- (1) 2-Hydroxypropane
 (2) ortho-Nitrophenol
 (3) Phenol
 (4) 2-Methyl-2-hydroxypropane

Scan or tap for the full solution



Q.4 n-Propyl alcohol and isopropyl alcohol can be chemically distinguished by which reagent?

[AIPMT 2002]

- (1) PCl_5
 (2) reduction
 (3) oxidation with potassium dichromate
 (4) ozonolysis

Scan or tap for the full solution



Q.5 Which of the following is correct?

[AIPMT 2001]

- (1) On reduction, any aldehyde gives secondary alcohol.
 (2) Reaction of vegetable oil with H_2SO_4 gives glycerine
 (3) Alcoholic iodine with NaOH gives iodoform.
 (4) Sucrose on reaction with NaCl gives invert sugar.

Scan or tap for the full solution



ANSWER KEY

Ques.	1	2	3	4	5						
Ans.	3	3	1	3	3						