

PYQSide

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

Max. Marks: 20

Questions: 5

Section A (MCQ)

Q.1 HOCH₂CH₂OH on heating with periodic acid gives

[AIPMT 2009]

- (1) 2HCOOH (2) $\begin{array}{c} \text{CHO} \\ | \\ \text{CHO} \end{array}$
- (3) $\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \diagup \\ \text{C}=\text{O} \\ \diagdown \\ \text{H} \end{array}$ (4) 2CO₂

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) CH₃CH(OH)CH₃ (2) CH₃CH₂CH(OH)CH₃
- (3) CH₃OH (4) CH₃CH₂OH

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) PCl₅
- (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 H₂SO₄ 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						