



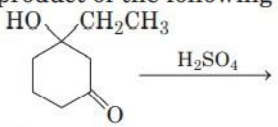
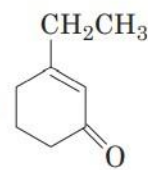
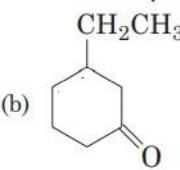
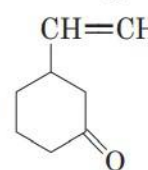
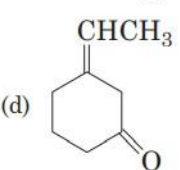
INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

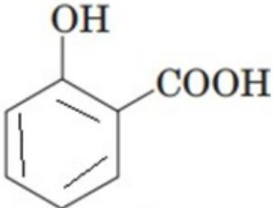
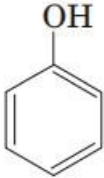

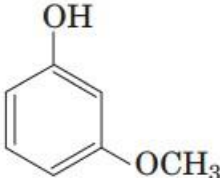
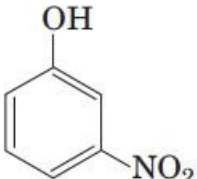
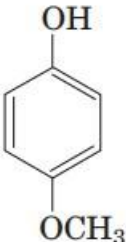


Class: XII	DEPARTMENT: SCIENCE 2026 - 2027 SUBJECT: CHEMISTRY	Date of completion: 04/05/2026
Worksheet No:02 with answers	TOPIC: CHAPTER 7 ALCOHOLS, PHENOLS & ETHERS	Note: A4 FILE FORMAT
NAME OF THE STUDENT	CLASS & SEC:	ROLL NO.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1 MARK EACH)

1	<p><i>Iso-propyl alcohol is</i> (NCERT)</p> <p>(a) $\text{CH}_2-\underset{\text{CH}_3}{\text{CH}}-\text{CH}_2-\text{OH}$ (b) $\begin{array}{l} \text{CH}_3 \\ \text{H}_3\text{C} \quad \diagdown \\ \quad \quad \quad \text{C}-\text{OH} \\ \text{H}_3\text{C} \quad \diagup \end{array}$</p> <p>(c) $\text{CH}_3-\underset{\text{CH}_3}{\text{CH}}-\text{OH}$ (d) $\text{CH}_3-\underset{\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3}{\text{CH}}-\text{OH}$</p>
2	<p>The major product of the following reaction is</p> $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}=\text{CHCO}_2\text{CH}_3 \xrightarrow{\text{LiAlH}_4} \quad (2019)$ <p>(a) $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}=\text{CHCH}_2\text{OH}$ (b) $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ (c) $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{CH}_3$ (d) $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CHO}$</p>
3	<p>The reduction,</p> $\text{HC}(\text{O})-\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{CH}_3 \longrightarrow \text{HOH}_2\text{C}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{CH}_3$ <p>can be achieved by using</p> <p>(a) NaBH_4 (b) LiAlH_4 (c) $\text{CuO} \cdot \text{CuCN}_2\text{O}_4$ (d) None of these</p>

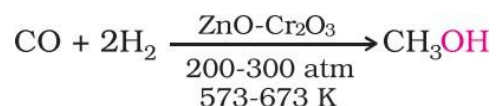
4	<div style="text-align: center;"> $\begin{array}{c} \text{OH} \\ \\ \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2-\text{C}-\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{Ph} \end{array}$ </div> <p style="text-align: right;">cannot be prepared by (2019)</p> <p>(a) $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{COCH}_3 + \text{PhMgX}$ (b) $\text{PhCOCH}_3 + \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{MgX}$ (c) $\text{PhCOCH}_2\text{CH}_3 + \text{CH}_3\text{MgX}$ (d) $\text{HCHO} + \text{PhCH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{MgX}$</p>
5	<p>In the following reaction, identify X. Methyl magnesium bromide + X \longrightarrow 2-methyl propan-2-ol (NCERT)</p> <p>(a) propanol (b) ethanone (c) propanone (d) butane</p>
6	<p>What is the correct order of reactivity of alcohols in the following reaction?</p> $\text{R-OH} + \text{HCl} \xrightarrow{\text{ZnCl}_2} \text{R-Cl} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ <p>(a) $1^\circ > 2^\circ > 3^\circ$ (b) $1^\circ < 2^\circ > 3^\circ$ (c) $3^\circ > 2^\circ > 1^\circ$ (d) $3^\circ > 1^\circ > 2^\circ$</p>
7	<p>The major product of the following reaction is</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p style="text-align: right;">(2020)</p> </div> <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 10px;"> <p>(a) </p> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 10px;"> <p>(b) </p> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 10px;"> <p>(c) </p> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 10px;"> <p>(d) </p> </div> </div>
8	<p>Reaction of tertiary butyl alcohol with hot Cu at 300 °C produces</p> <p>(a) butanol (b) butanal (c) 2-butene (d) 2-methylpropene</p>

9	<p>The IUPAC name of :</p>  <p>(a) 2-Hydroxybenzaldehyde (b) 2-Hydroxybenzoic acid (c) 2-Methoxybenzoic acid (d) Salicylaldehyde</p>
10.	<p>Mark the correct order of decreasing acid strength of the following compounds.</p> <p>I.  II.  III. </p> <p>IV.  V. </p> <p>(a) V > IV > II > I > III (b) II > IV > I > III > V (c) IV > V > III > II > I (d) V > IV > III > II > I</p>
11	<p>In the mechanism of ether formation, what is the first step?</p> <p>(a) Formation of alkoxide ion (b) Protonation of alcohol (c) Dehydration (d) Nucleophilic attack</p>

12	<p>What is the major product formed when anisole reacts with CH₃Cl in presence of anhydrous AlCl₃?</p> <p>(a) 2-Methoxytoluene (b) 3-Methoxytoluene (c) 4-Methoxytoluene (d) Pentamethyl benzene</p>
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Case Study Based Question (4 Marks)

Methanol, CH₃OH, also known as ‘wood spirit’, was produced by destructive distillation of wood. Today, most of the methanol is produced by catalytic hydrogenation of carbon monoxide at high pressure and temperature and in the presence of ZnO – Cr₂O₃ catalyst.



Methanol is a colourless liquid and boils at 337 K. It is highly poisonous in nature. Ingestion of even small quantities of methanol can cause blindness and large quantities cause even fatal. Methanol is used as a solvent in paints, varnishes and chiefly for making formaldehyde.

13. a. What happens when methanol is subjected to PCC?

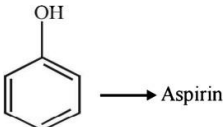
b. Give two applications of methanol.

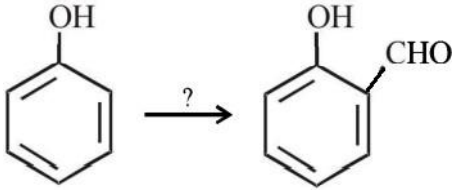
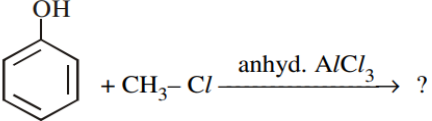
14. Mention the IUPAC name of the compound formed when methanol is subjected to thionyl chloride.

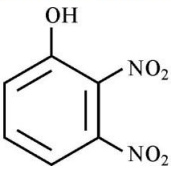
15. Give one commercial preparation of methanol.

16. Which is readily soluble in water – methanol or butan-1-ol.

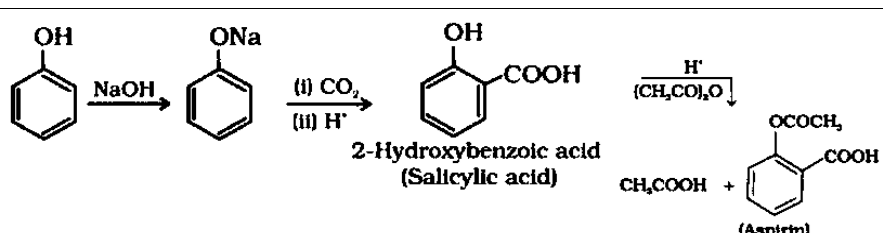
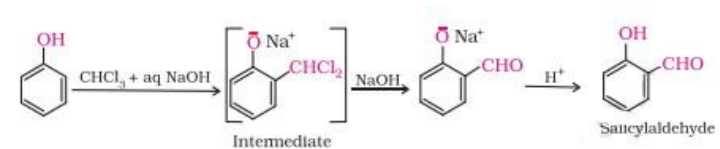
Question – Answer Type: (Previous Years’ Board Questions)

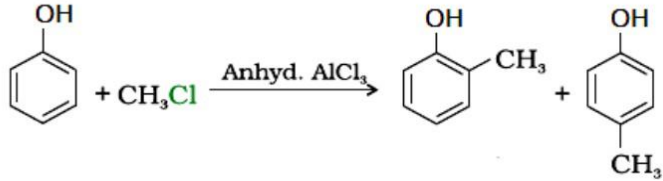
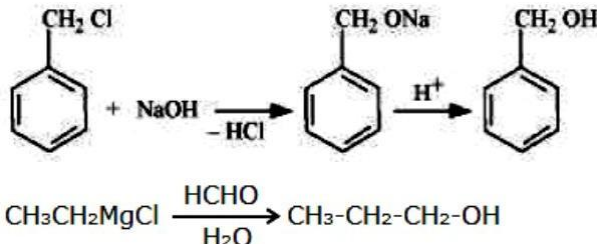
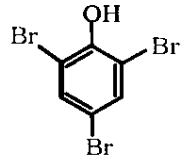
17	<p>Write the structures of the products when Butan-2-ol reacts with the following: CrO₃ OR SOCl₂</p>	1
18	<p>Convert:</p> 	1

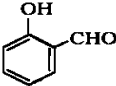
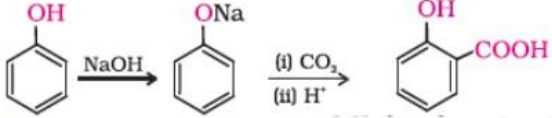
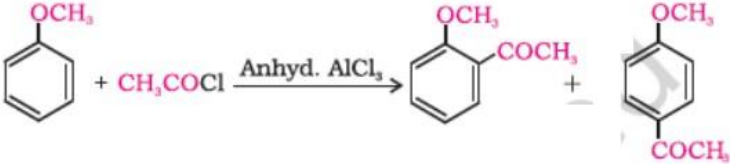
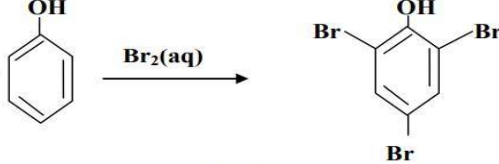

19	Give a reason: Acid catalysed dehydration of t-butanol is faster than that of n-butanol.	1
20	Give a chemical test to distinguish : Ethanol and Propan-2-ol	1
21	Complete the following: 	1
22	Complete the equation: $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{CBr} + \text{NaOMe} \rightarrow$	1
23	Write the major product in the following equations : (i) $\text{CH}_3 - \text{CH}_2\text{OH} \xrightarrow{\text{PCl}_5} ?$ (ii) 	2
24	$\text{CH}_3 - \text{Cl} + \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2 - \text{ONa} \rightarrow ?$ a. Identify the name of the reaction. b. What are the products formed.	2
25	How are the following conversions carried out ? (i) Benzyl chloride to Benzyl alcohol (ii) Ethyl magnesium chloride to Propan-1-ol	2
26	Convert the following a. Propene to Propan-2-ol b. Propene to Propan-1-ol	2
27	Write the IUPAC name of the given compound : $\text{HO} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH} = \underset{\begin{array}{c} \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array}}{\text{C}} - \text{CH}_3$ Name the reagents used in the following reactions : $\text{CH}_3 - \text{CHO} \xrightarrow{?} \underset{\begin{array}{c} \\ \text{OH} \end{array}}{\text{CH}_3 - \text{CH}} - \text{CH}_3$	2

28	<p>Predict the products of the following reactions :</p> <p>(i) $\text{CH}_3 - \text{CH} = \text{CH}_2 \xrightarrow[\text{ii) } 3 \text{ H}_2\text{O}_2 / \text{OH}^-]{\text{i) } \text{B}_2\text{H}_6} ?$</p> <p>(ii) $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5 - \text{OH} \xrightarrow{\text{Br}_2 (\text{aq})} ?$</p> <p>(iii) $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH} \xrightarrow{\text{Cu}/573 \text{ K}} ?$</p>	3
29	<p>(a) Write the major product(s) in each of the following reactions :</p> <p>(i) $\text{CH}_3 - \overset{\text{CH}_3}{\underset{\text{CH}_3}{\text{C}}} - \text{O} - \text{CH}_3 + \text{HI} \longrightarrow$</p> <p>(ii) $\text{CH}_3 - \text{CH}_2 - \underset{\text{OH}}{\text{CH}} - \text{CH}_3 \xrightarrow{\text{Cu}/573 \text{ K}}$</p> <p>(iii) $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5 - \text{OH} \xrightarrow[\text{(ii) } \text{H}^+]{\text{(i) } \text{CHCl}_3 + \text{aq} \cdot \text{NaOH}}$</p>	3
30	<p>Write the chemical reaction involved in the following reactions :</p> <p>(i) Kolbe's reaction</p> <p>(ii) Friedal-Crafts acetylation of anisole</p> <p>Distinguish between :</p> <p>(i) Ethanol and phenol</p>	2, 1
31	<p>What happens when</p> <p>(i) phenol reacts with Bromine water ?</p> <p>(ii) ethanol reacts with CH_3COCl/pyridine ?</p> <p>(iii) anisole reacts with HI ?</p> <p>Write the chemical equations involved in the above reactions.</p>	3
32	<p>Write IUPAC name of the following compound :</p>  <p>Explain mechanism for hydration of acid catalyzed ethene :</p> $\text{CH}_2 = \text{CH}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \xrightarrow{\text{H}^+} \text{CH}_3 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{OH}$	3

ANSWER KEY

1	c
2	a
3	a
4	d
5	c
6	c
7	a
8	d
9	b
10	b
11	b
12	c
13 a	Methanal
13 b	paints, varnishes
14	Chloromethane
15	$\text{CO} + 2\text{H}_2 \xrightarrow[573-673 \text{ K}]{200-300 \text{ atm, ZnO-Cr}_2\text{O}_3} \text{CH}_3\text{OH}$
16	methanol (lower carbon chain)
17	<p>Butan-2-one ($\text{CH}_3\text{-CO-CH}_2\text{-CH}_3$)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>2-Chlorobutane ($\text{CH}_3\text{-CH(Cl)-CH}_2\text{-CH}_3$)</p>
18	 <p style="text-align: center;">2-Hydroxybenzoic acid (Salicylic acid)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Aspirin)</p>
19	Hint: T. alcohols are more stable than p. alcohols
20	Hint: Lucas test
21	 <p style="text-align: center;">Intermediate</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Salicylaldehyde</p>
22	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 - \text{C} - \text{Br} \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array} + \text{CH}_3\text{ONa} \xrightarrow{\text{Elimination}} \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 - \text{C} = \text{CH}_2 \\ \text{Isobutylene} \end{array} + \text{CH}_3\text{OH} + \text{NaBr}$

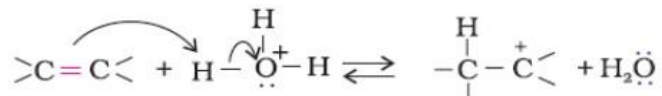
23	<p>i) $\text{CH}_3\text{-CH}_2\text{OH} \xrightarrow{\text{PCl}_5} \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$</p> <p>ii)</p> 
24	<p>a. Williamson Synthesis</p> <p>b.</p> $\text{CH}_3\text{Cl} + \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{-ONa} \rightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{-O-CH}_3 + \text{NaCl}$
25	
26	<p>a.</p> $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \xrightleftharpoons{\text{H}^+} \text{CH}_3\text{-}\underset{\text{OH}}{\text{CH}}\text{-CH}_3$
26	<p>b.</p> $\begin{aligned} \text{CH}_3\text{-CH}=\text{CH}_2 + (\text{BH}_3)_2 &\rightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{BH}_2 \\ \text{Propene} & \\ \text{CH}_3\text{-CH}=\text{CH}_2 &\rightarrow (\text{CH}_3\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2)_2\text{BH} \\ &\downarrow \text{CH}_3\text{-CH}=\text{CH}_2 \\ &(\text{CH}_3\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2)_3\text{B} \\ \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH} + \text{B(OH)}_3 &\xleftarrow{\text{H}_2\text{O}_2/\text{OH}^-} \end{aligned}$ <p>Propan-1-ol Boric acid</p>
27	<p>3-Methylbut-2-en-1-ol</p> <p>$\text{CH}_3\text{MgBr} / \text{H}_3\text{O}^+$</p>
28	<p>i) $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$</p>  <p>ii)</p> <p>iii) CH_3CHO</p>

29	<p>a)</p> <p>i) $(\text{CH}_3)_3 \text{C-I} + \text{CH}_3\text{-OH}$</p> <p>ii) $\text{CH}_3\text{-CH}_2\text{-C(=O)-CH}_3$</p> <p>iii) </p>
30	<p>.i)</p> <p></p> <p>ii).</p> <p></p> <p>(i) Warm each compound with iodine and sodium hydroxide.</p> <p>Phenol : No yellow ppt formed</p> <p>Ethanol: Yellow ppt of Iodoform are formed.</p>
31	<p>a).</p> <p>(i) </p> <p>(ii) $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH} + \text{CH}_3\text{COCl} \xrightarrow{\text{pyridine}} \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{O-COCH}_3 + \text{HCl}$</p> <p>(iii). </p>

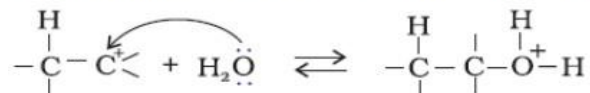
32

2,3-dinitro phenol

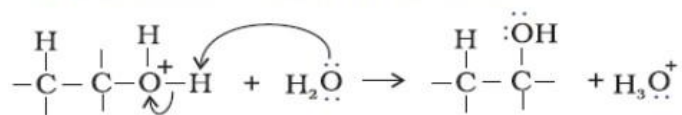
Protonation of alkene to form carbocation by electrophilic attack of H_3O^+ .



Nucleophilic attack of water on carbocation.



Deprotonation to form an alcohol.



Prepared by:
Ms. Jenifer Robinson

Checked by:
HOD- Science