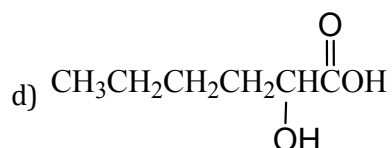
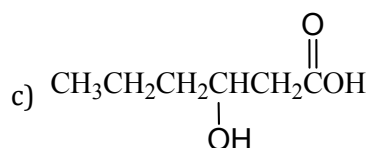
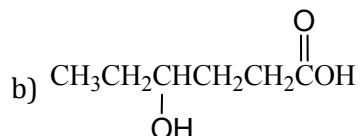
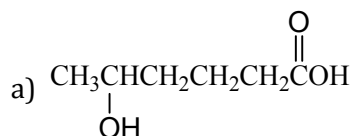


Topic :- Aldehydes, Ketones & Carboxylic Acids

- On reaction with hydroxylamine, aldehydes produce
a) Ketoxime b) Hydrazone c) Semicarbazone d) Aldoxime
- The solvent which can dissolve all the carboxylic acids is:
a) Water b) Dilute HCl c) Conc. H₂SO₄ d) Dilute NaOH
- 0.759 g of a silver salt of a dibasic organic acid on ignition left 0.463 g metallic silver. The equivalent weight of acid is:
a) 70 b) 108 c) 60 d) 50
- Acetone and acetaldehyde can be distinguished by
a) Molisch test b) Tollen's test c) Schiff's test d) Iodoform test
- Hydroxamic acid test is employed to detect
a) Ketones b) Aldehydes c) Esters d) Amides
- When CH₂ = CH – COOH is reduced with LiAlH₄, the compound obtained will be
a) CH₃ – CH₂ – COOH b) CH₂ = CH – CH₂OH c) CH₃CH₂CH₂OH d) CH₃CH₂CHO
- Conversion of benzaldehyde to 3-phenylprop-2-en-1-oic acid is
a) Perkin condensation b) Claisen condensation c) Oxidative addition d) Aldol condensation
- Dry distillation of calcium formate and subsequent treatment with conc KOH gives the mixture of
a) CH₃OH, HCOOK b) CH₃CHO, HCOOK c) HCHO, HCOOK d) None of these
- The main component of oil of winter green is
a) Salicylic acid b) Methyl salicylate c) Acetyl salicylic acid d) Salicylaldehyde
- Acetic acid is manufactured by the fermentation of:
a) Ethanol b) Methanol c) Ethanal d) Methanal

11. Which is/are hydroxy acid (s)?
 a) Lactic acid b) Tartaric acid c) Citric acid d) All of these
12. When cyclohexanone is treated with N_3H (hydrazoic acid)
 a) Caprolactum is obtained b) Caprolactone is obtained
 c) Caproserum is obtained d) No reaction
13. Which of the following will not give cyclic products upon being heated or being treated by an acid?



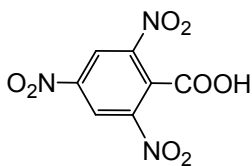
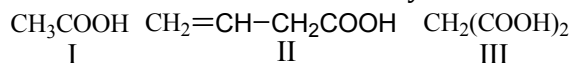
14. $\text{CH}_3\text{CHO} + \text{CO}_2(\text{COOH})_2 \xrightarrow[\Delta]{\text{Pyridine}} X; X \text{ is:}$

- a) CH_3COOH
 b) $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{COOH}$
 c) $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}=\text{CHCOOH}$
 d) $(\text{COOH})\text{CH}=\text{CH}(\text{COOH})$

15. The most suitable reagent for the conversion of primary alcohol into aldehyde with the same number of carbon is

- a) Acidified $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ b) Acidified KMnO_4
 c) Alkaline KMnO_4 d) Pyridinium chlorochromate

16. Give the order of ease of decarboxylation of the following acids



- a) $I > II > III > IV$ b) $III > IV > II > I$ c) $IV > III > II > I$ d) $I > III > II > IV$

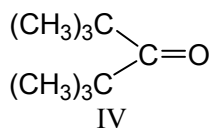
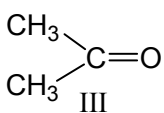
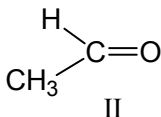
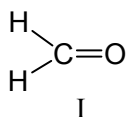
17. Which is used as a preservative for biological specimens?

- a) Formalin b) Formic acid c) Liquid NH_3 d) Acetic acid

18. Carbon forms a very large number of compounds because:

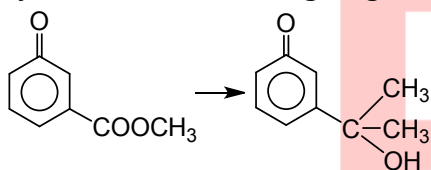
- a) It is a non-metal
- b) It forms covalent bonds
- c) It has a strong tendency of catenation
- d) Compounds are combustible

19. What will be the order of reactivity of the following carbonyl compounds with Grignard's reagent?



- a) I > II > III > IV b) IV > III > II > I c) II > I > IV > III d) III > II > I > IV

20. By which of the following reagents can the following conversion be affected?



- a) $2\text{CH}_3\text{MgBr}$ and H_3O^+ b) $\text{HOCH}_2 - \text{CH}_2\text{OH}$, H^+ , LiAlH_4 , ether, $2\text{CH}_3\text{MgB}$
c) $\text{HOCH}_2 - \text{CH}_2\text{OH}$, H^+ , $2\text{CH}_3\text{MgBr}$, H_3O^+ d) $\text{HOCH}_2 - \text{CH}_2\text{OH}$, H^+ , H_2 , Pt, CH_3OH , H^+