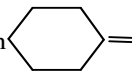
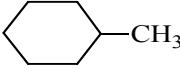
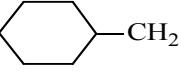
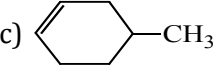
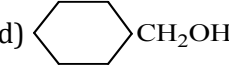
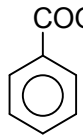
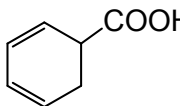
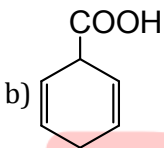
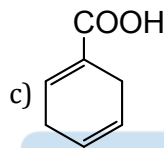
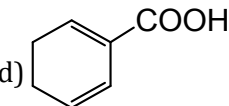

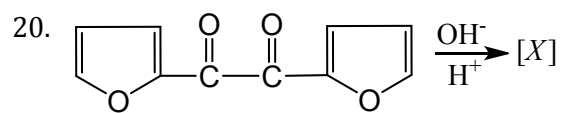


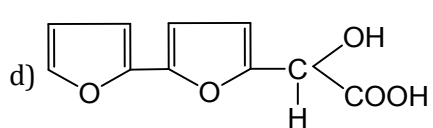
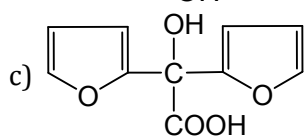
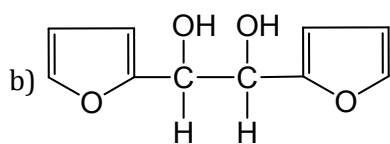
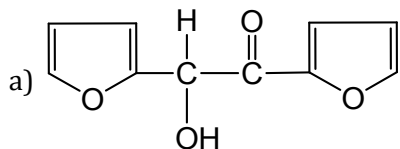
Topic :- Aldehydes, Ketones & Carboxylic Acids

- On heating with aqueous alkali, chloroform yields:
a) HCHO b) HCOOH c) CH₃OH d) CO₂ and H₂O
- A keto ester (A) with molecular formula C₆H₁₀O₃ on treatment with NaOH + I₂ does not give iodoform but on boiling with dilute KOH gives a compound (B) with molecular formula C₄H₅O₃ K which upon acidification followed by heating undergoes decarboxylation to give acetone. The keto ester (A) is
a) CH₃COCH₂CH₂COOCH₃ b) CH₃COCH₂COOC₂H₅
c) CH₃CH₂OCH₂COOCH₃ d) CH₃ - COCH(CH₃)COOCH₃
- In the reaction, HCHO + NH₃ → X, X is
a) *meta*-formaldehyde b) *para*-formaldehyde c) urotropine d) None of these
- CH₃CH₂ - CHO $\xrightarrow[\text{alkali}]{\text{Dil.}}$ product
The product in the above reaction is
a) CH₃CH₂COOH b) CH₃CH₂ - CH₂OH
c) $\begin{array}{ccccccc} \text{CH}_3 & - & \text{CH}_2 & - & \text{CH} & - & \text{CH}_2 & - & \text{CHO} \\ & & & & | & & & & \\ & & & & \text{OH} & & & & \end{array}$ d) $\begin{array}{ccccccc} \text{CH}_3 & - & \text{CH}_2 & - & \text{CH} & - & \text{CH} & - & \text{CHO} \\ & & & & | & & | & & \\ & & & & \text{OH} & & \text{CH}_3 & & \end{array}$
- One mole of an organic compound requires 0.5 mole of oxygen to produce an acid. The compound may be:
a) Alcohol b) Ether c) Ketone d) Aldehyde
- Acetic acid reacts with PCl₅ to form
a) CH₂ClCOOH b) CHCl₂COOH c) CH₃COCl d) CH₃COOCl
- The calcium salt of the final oxidation product of ethanol on dry distillation gives:
a) Formaldehyde b) Acetaldehyde c) Acetone d) Formic acid
- Coal-tar is obtained as by product during :
a) Destructive distillation of wood
b) Destructive distillation of coal
c) Destructive distillation of bones
d) None of the above

9. CH_3COOH and $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{COOH}$ can be distinguished by:
- a) Flame test b) Solubility in water c) Physical state d) All of these
10. The reaction  + $\text{Ph}_3\text{P}=\text{CH}_2$ produces:
- a)  b)  c)  d) 
11. Methylene chloride on hydrolysis yields:
- a) HCHO b) CH_3CHO c) CH_3COCl d) None of these
12.  $\xrightarrow{\text{Na/NH}_3/\text{ROH}}$?
- Product is
- a)  b)  c)  d) 
13. Which of the following compounds does not have a carboxyl group?
- a) Methanoic acid b) Ethanoic acid c) Picric acid d) Benzoic acid
14. 2,4-dichlorophenoxy acetic acid is used as a:
- a) Fungicide b) Insecticide c) Herbicide d) Moth repellent
15. Which one of the following is reduced with zinc and hydrochloric acid to give the corresponding hydrocarbon?
- a) Ethyl acetate b) Acetic acid c) Acetamide d) Butan-2-one
16. 3-pentanol on reaction with aluminium tertiary butoxide in the presence of acetone gives
- a) 3-pentanal b) 2-pentanal c) 3-pentanone d) 2-pentanone
17. Bakelite is obtained from phenol by reacting with:
- a) HCHO b) $(\text{CH}_2\text{OH})_2$ c) CH_3CHO d) CH_3COCH_3
18. The silver salt of a fatty acid on refluxing with an alkyl halide gives an
- a) Acid b) Ester c) Ether d) Amine
19. In the reaction, P is:
-  $\xrightarrow{\text{SeO}_2}$ $P + \text{Se} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- a) CH_3COCHO b) $\text{CH}_3\text{COOCH}_3$ c) $\text{CH}_3\text{COCH}_2\text{OH}$ d) None of these



Product is



PE