

Topic :- Aldehydes, Ketones & Carboxylic Acids

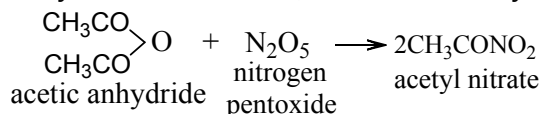
- 2 (b)
Grignard reagent = CH_3MgX
Clemmensen reduction = $\text{Zn} - \text{Hg}/\text{ConcHCl}$
Rosenmund reduction = $\text{H}_2/\text{Pd} - \text{BaSO}_4$
Wolff-Kishner reduction = $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4/\text{KOH}/\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$



- 4 (b)
Decarboxylation of malonic acid give acetic acid and CO_2
- $$\text{CH}_2 \begin{array}{l} \text{COOH} \\ \text{COOH} \end{array} \xrightarrow{\Delta} \text{CH}_3\text{COOH} + \text{CO}_2$$
- malonic acid

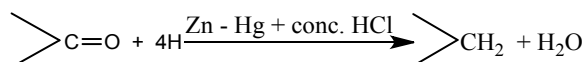
- 5 (a)
Amides, on treating with HNO_2 , give acids.
- $$\text{CH}_3\text{CONH}_2 \xrightarrow[\text{(HNO}_2\text{)}]{\text{NaNO}_2/\text{HCl}} \text{CH}_3\text{COOH} + \text{N}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$$
- acetic acid

- 7 (a)
Acetyl nitrate is formed, when acetic anhydride reacts with nitrogen pentoxide.



- 8 (b)
Fenton's reagent is $\text{FeSO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2$.

- 9 (b)
In Clemmensen's reduction
 $\text{Zn} - \text{Hg}/\text{conc.HCl}$ is used



This method is used to convert carbonyl compound into alkane.

ANSWER-KEY										
Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A.	A	B	B	B	A	A	A	B	B	B
Q.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A.	D	B	C	A	A	D	B	C	D	C

PE