ALDEHYDES, KETONES AND CARBOXYLIC ACIDS

1. The Aldehyde which cannot be prepared by Rosenmund's reduction
   a) CH_3CH_O
   b) C_6H_5CHO
   c) CH_3CH_2CHO
   d) HcHo
2. Cannizzaro's reaction is not answered by
   a) $(CH_3)_2$CHCHO
   b) C_6H_5CHO
   c) HcHo
   d) CH_3CHO
3. Formulia is :-
   a) 40% formaldehyde
   b) Aqueous
   c) 40% formaldehyde + 60% water
   d) 8% CH_3OH + 52% water + 40% formaldehyde
4. Haloform reaction is not answered by
   a) C_2H_5OH
   b) CH_3CHO
   c) CH_3COCH_3
   d) CH_3OH
5. The $\propto$ - H – atom attached to Carbenyl group is
   a) Acidic
   b) Neutral
   c) Basic
   d) Amphoteric
6. The hypnotic among the following is
   a) Benzaldehyde
   b) Formaldehyde
   c) Acetophenone
   d) Acetaldehyde
7. Primary alcohol are best oxidized to aldehydes by using
   a) $Na_2Cr_207 + \text{Dil } H_2SO_4$
   b) PCC
   c) $KMNO_4 + \text{Dil } H_2SO_4$
   d) CrO_2Cl_2
8. The CH_2 group by using
   a) Na + Alcohol
   b) Zn + dil.Hcl
   c) Zn – Hg + dil.Hcl
   d) Zn – Hg + Con.Hcl
9. Using CH_3MgX which one of the following cannot be prepared?
   a) CH_3CHO

b) CH_3COCH_3
c) CH_2O
d) CH_3COOH

10. Fehling solution is not reduced by
a) CH_2O
b) HCOOH
c) CH_3CHO
d) C_6H_5CHO

11. The reagent which can react with both aldehydes and ketones is
a) Fehling solution
b) Schifff's reagent
c) Tolleris reagent
d) CH_3MgF

12. $C_2H_2 \xrightarrow[HgSO_4]{dil\ H_2SO_4} X \xrightarrow{LiAIH_4} Y \xrightarrow[NGoH]{I_2} Z$. Z is
a) C_2H_5I
b) C_2H_5OH
c) CHI_3
d) CH_3CHO

13. Acetophenone can be best prepared
a) Cannizzaro's reaction
b) Wurtz reactions
c) Friedel – Craft's reaction
d) Rosenmund's reaction

14. The reaction $C_6H_5CHO + CH_3CHO \xrightarrow{WaoH} C_6H_5CH = CH - CHO + H_2O$ is known as
a) Cannizzaro's reaction
b) Mendius reaction
c) Crossed aldol condensation
d) HVZ reaction.

15. Tear gas phenacyl chloride is prepared from
a) Tolune
b) Benzaldehyde
c) Acetone
d) Acetophenone

16. A mixture of HCHO and $(CH_3)_3C - CHO$ treated with 50% NaoH solution. The products formed are
a) $CH_3OH + (CH_3)_3C - CH_2OH$
b) HcooNa + $(CH_3)_3C$ – CooNa
c) $CH_3OH + (CH_3)_3C$ – CooNa
d) HcooNa + $(CH_3)_3$ C - CH_2OH

17. Which of the following reagent react differently with HcHo, CH_3CH_3
a) HCN
b) NH_2OH
c) NH_2NH_2

d) NH_3

18. Which one of the following chemical is responsible for diabetic coma
    a) Formaldehyde
    b) Acetone
    c) Acetophenone
    d) Benzaldehyde.

19. In the reaction $HCooH \xrightarrow{LiAlH_4} X \xrightarrow{Pcl_5} Y \xrightarrow[Alc]{KCN} Z \xrightarrow{H_3^+} M$. M is
    a) CH_3OH
    b) CH_3CN
    c) CH_3cooH
    d) CH_3CH_2cooH

20. The acid which reduces Tollen's reagent
    a) C_6H_5cooH
    b) CH_3CN
    c) CH_3cooH
    d) CH_3CH_2cooH

21. $CH_3 - C \equiv C - CH_3 \xrightarrow[H_2O]{O_3} X$ _____ X is
    a) CH_3coCH_3
    b) CH_3cooH
    c) CH_3CHO
    d) CH_3cooCH_3

22. Oil of wintergreen test is given by
    a) Formic acid
    b) Benzoic acid
    c) Acetic acid
    d) Salilylic acid

23. $R - NC + 2H_2O \xrightarrow{H_3O^+} X + Y$. X and Y are
    a) X = RNH_2 Y = R-oH
    b) X = RNHR Y = RcooH
    c) X = R - NH_2 Y = HcooH
    d) X = R - NH_2 Y = Hcn

24. Aqueous solution of potassium acetate is electrolyzed. The gases liberated at the anode are
    a) Co, Co_2
    b) C_2H_6, O_2
    c) C_2H_6, Co_2
    d) CH_4, CO_2

25. Industrially formic acid is prepared from
    a) $CH_3OH + O_2$
    b) Hcn
    c) Co + NaoH
    d) Co_2 + NaoH

26. $2\ CH_3CooH \xrightarrow[\Delta]{X} (CH_3Co)_2O.$ X is

a) H_2O_2
b) H_3PO_4
c) P_2O_5
d) P_2O_3

27. Among $CH_3CooH, HcooH,\ C_6H_5CooH, C_6H_4(oH)\ CooH$. The correct order of their strength

a) $C_6C_5CooH > HcooH > CH_3ccoH > C_6H_4(oH)\ CooH$
b) $CH_3CooH > HcooH > C_6H_5CooH > C_6(oH)\ Cooh$
c) $HcooH > C_6H_4(oH)\ CCoH > C_6H_5CooH > CH_3CooH$
d) $C_6H_4(oH) > C_6H_5CooH > CH_3CooH > HcooH.$

28. $CH_3CooH +\ C_2H_5oH \xrightarrow[H_2So_4]{CcHc} CH_3CooC_2H_5 + H_2O$. Their reaction is called

a) Saponification
b) Decarboxylation
c) Fischer – Esterification
d) Trans – Esterification

29. The acid used in the treatment of Gout

a) CH_3COOH
b) C_6H_5COOH
c) HCOOH
d) $C_6H_4(OH)COOH$

30. $CH_3COOH \xrightarrow{LiAlH_4} X \xrightarrow[H_2O]{CaOCl_2} Y.$ Y is

a) CH_3COCl
b) C_2H_5OH
c) CH_3COOH
d) $CHCl_3$