



CHEMISTRY

BOOKS - JMD CHEMISTRY (PUNJABI ENGLISH)

ORGANIC COMPOUNDS WITH FUNCTIONAL GROUP CONTAINING OXYGEN - II

Example

1. Which of the following method is used to convert Ketone into hydrocarbon ?

A. Aldol Condensation

B. Reimer tiemann reaction

C. Cannizzaro reaction

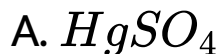
D. Wolff-Kishner reaction

Answer: D



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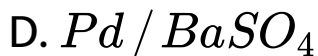
2. Explain Rosenmund's reduction with an example.



B. anhydrous



C. anhydrous



Answer: B



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3. Formaldehyde reacts with



to give

- A. hexamethylenetetramine
- B. formaldehyde ammonia
- C. formalin
- D. hydrobenzamide

Answer: A



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4. Which type of isomerism is shown by pentanone ?

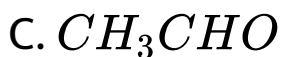
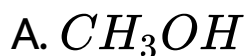
- A. chain isomerism
- B. position isomerism
- C. functional isomerism
- D. All of these

Answer: D



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5. The compound X on treatment with acidified $K_2Cr_2O_7$ gives compound Y which reacts with I_2 and Na_2CO_3 to form tri-iodomethane. The compound X is :



Answer: D



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6. Which compound undergoes iodoform reaction ?

A. HCHO

B. CH_3CHO

C. CH_3OH

D. CH_3COOH

Answer: B



7. Which of the following gives iodoform on heating with a solution of

I_2 containing

Na_2CO_3 ?

A. Ethyl alcohol

B. Acetone

C. Ethyl alcohol as well as Acetone

D. Methyl alcohol

Answer: B



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8. Which of the following compounds will give a yellow precipitate with iodine and alkali ?

A. 2-Hydroxy propanal

B. Acetophenone

C. Both

D. None

Answer: B



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9. Benzyl alcohol is obtained from benzaldehyde by

- A. Fitting's reaction
- B. Cannizzaro's reaction
- C. Kolbe's reaction
- D. Reduction with LAH

Answer: B



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10. A compound that gives positive iodoform test is :

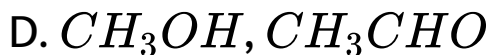
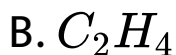
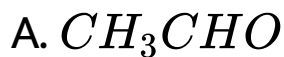
- A. Pentan-1-ol
- B. Pentan-2-one
- C. Pentan-3-one
- D. Pentanal

Answer: B



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11. formaldehyde when treated with conc.KOH gives



Answer: C



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12. Which of the following does not give brick red ppt. with fehling solution ?

A. Formalin

B. Acetaldehyde

C. D-Flucose

D. Acetone

Answer: D



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13. Which of the following reactants in presence of

$AlCl_3$ gives acetophenone ?

A. Benzene and acetone

B. phenol and acetone

C. phenol and AcOH

D. Benzene and AcCl

Answer: D



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14. The ease of esterification of the following acids (i) HCOOH (ii) CH_3COOH (iii) $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{COOH}$

With CH_3OH is :

A. (iii) > (ii) > (i)

B. (i) > (ii) > (iii)

C. (ii) > (i) > (iii)

D. (I) = (II) = (III)

Answer: A



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15. Which is most acidic?

A. O-Nitrobenzoic acid

B. m-Nitrobenzoic acid

C. p-Nitrobenzoic acid

D. p- Nitrophenol

Answer: A



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16. Which has the maximum acidic strength ?

- A. O-Nitrobenzoic acid
- B. m-Nitrobenzoic acid
- C. p-Nitrobenzoic acid
- D. p- Nitrophenol

Answer: A



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17. The reaction of HCOOH with

conc. H_2SO_4 gives

A. CO_2

B. CO

C. Oxalic acid

D. Acetic acid

Answer: B



18. Formic acid can reduce: Tollen's reagent, Mercuric chloride, Potassium permanganate, All.

A. Tollen's reagent

B. Mercuric acid

C. Potassium permanganate

D. All

Answer: D



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19. Between

CH_3COOH and $HCOOH$, $HCOOH$ will be

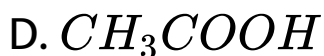
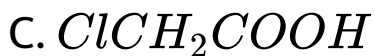
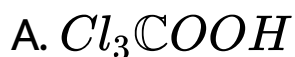
- A. Less acidic
- B. Equally acidic
- C. More acidic
- D. None

Answer: C



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20. Which acid is strongest ?

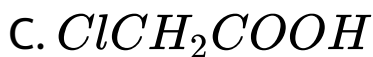
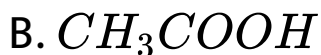


Answer: A



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21. The weakest acid among the following is :



Answer: A



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22. Which does not have a carboxyl group ?

A. Benzoic acid

B. Ethanoic acid

C. Picric acid

D. Aspirin

Answer: C



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23. Freshly prepared ammonical silver nitrate solution is known as

A. Tollen's reagent

B. Baker's reagent

C. Fehling solution

D. Liquid ammonia

Answer: A



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24. IUPAC name of oxalic acid is :

A. Hexane-1,2-dioic acid

B. Ethane-1, 2-dioic acid

C. Ethanoic acid

D. Butane-1, 2-dioic acid

Answer: B



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25. Formalin is a 40% aqueous solution of :

Methanol, Ethanol, Methanal, Ethanal.

A. Methanol

B. Ethanol

C. Methanal

D. Ethanal

Answer: C



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26. IUPAC name of acetic acid is :

A. Ethanoic acid

B. Methanoic acid

C. Propanoic acid

D. Butanoic acid

Answer: A



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27. IUPAC name of formic acid is:

A. Methanoic acid

B. Ethanoic acid

C. Ethanedioic acid

D. Methanedioic acid

Answer: A



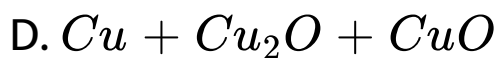
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28. When ethanal is heated with Fehling's solution, it gives a precipitate of :

A. Cu

B. CuO

C. Cu_2O



Answer: C



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29. The reagent which can be used to distinguish acetophenone from benzophenone is :

A. 2, 4-Dinitrophenyl hydrazine

B. Benedict's solution

C. Tollen's reagent

D. I_2 and Na_2CO_3

Answer: D



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30. CH_3CHO and $C_6H_5CH_2CHO$ can be distinguished chemically by :

A. Benedict's test

B. Iodofrom test

C. Tollen's reagent test

D. Fehling's solution test

Answer: B



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31. Common name of pentanal is -----.



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32. IUPAC name of acrolein is prop-2-enal.



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33. '1^@` alcohol on dehydrogenation with a heavy metal catalyst (Cu or Ag) gives a Ketone.



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34. Oxidation of a

1° alcohol with PCC gives an aldehyde.



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35. Oxidation of a

1° alcohol with chromic anhydride gives a ketone.



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36. Oxidation of methylbenzene with acidified

$KMnO_4$ gives benzaldehyde.



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37. oxidation of toluene with chromyl chloride followed by hydrolysis gives benzaldehyde.



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38. Benzaldehyde can be prepared by the hydrolysis of benzal chloride.



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39. Hydration of an alkyne to get an aldehyde or ketone is possible in the presence of

Hg^{2+} ions and H_2SO_4



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40. Methanal is a highly pungent gas at room temperature



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41. Carbonyl compounds undergo electrophilic addition reactions



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42. Aldehyde group is o, p-directing and activating in electrophilic substitution reactions of aromatic aldehydes.



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43. In clemmensen reduction aldehyde changes into



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44. What is catalytic dehydrogenation of alcohols ?



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45. Reduction of an aldehyde with H_2 /Pd gives a 1° alcohol.



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46. Explain why aldehydes are more reactive than ketones towards nucleophilic addition reactions ?



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47. Write Wolff Kishner reduction.



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48. Ketones can not be easily oxidised with mild oxidising agents like Tollen's reagent or Fehling's solution.



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49. Give the chemistry of silver mirror test or Tollen's test



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50. How does $>C=C<$ differ from $>C=O$ group in chemical reactions ?



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51. Write the IUPAC name of salicylaldehyde



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52. Write Rosenmund reaction.



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53. How will you prepare aldehydes from nitriles ? (Stephan's reaction)



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54. What are Etard reaction?



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55. Explain the following reaction reaction :

Friedal Craft acylation.



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56. Write Gatterman Koch reaction



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57. Aldehydes and ketones have lower boiling points than corresponding alcohols and acids. Explain.



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58. Why do aldehydes and ketones have high dipole moments?



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59. Discuss the nature of C-O Bond in carbonyl compounds.



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60. Ketones have higher boiling than aldehydes.Explain.



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61. Aromatic aldehydes and ketones are less reactive than corresponding Aliphatic compounds. Explain.



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62. Explain why aldehydes are more reactive than ketones towards nucleophilic addition reactions ?



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63. It is necessary to control pH during the reaction of carbonyl compounds with ammonia derivatives. Explain.



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64. Write Clemmensen reduction.



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65. Why do aldehydes and ketones undergo nucleophilic addition reaction?



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66. Give Aldol condensation reaction of acetaldehyde and explain why formaldehyde does not give this reaction.



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67. Write cross aldol condensation.



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68. How will you distinguish:

Propanal and Propanone



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69. How will you distinguish between benzaldehyde and acetaldehyde?



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70. Write Cannizzaro reaction.



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71. Explain:

Wolfkishner reduction



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72. What is Tollen's reagent ?



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73. Give a chemical test to distinguish between aldehyde and ketones



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74. Give the chemistry of silver mirror test or Tollen's test



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75. How will you distinguish between acetaldehyde and acetone ?



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76. What happens when Formaldehyde is treated with ammonia ?



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77. How will you distinguish between formaldehyde and acetaldehyde ?



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78. Give one test to distinguish between Acetophenone and Benzophenone.



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79. Give one chemical test of distinguish between Pentanone-2 and Pentanone-3.



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80. How will you distinguish:

Benzaldehyde and acetophenone



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81. Give simple chemical tests to distinguish between the following pairs of compounds

Ethanal and propanal



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82. How will you distinguish between benzaldehyde and acetaldehyde?



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83. What is formalin solution ? Give its one use..



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84. Write the IUPAC name of salicylic acid ?



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85. How will you convert acetylene into acetic acid ?



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86. Why are the boiling points of carboxylic acids higher than the corresponding alcohols ?



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87. Why is acetic acid weaker than formic acid ?



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88. Ethanoic acid is weaker acid than benzoic acid. Why ?



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89. Why aliphatic carboxylic acids are stronger than phenols?



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90. Carboxylic acids do not give the characteristic reactions of carbonyl group. Explain.



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91. Chloroacetic acid
 $\left(Cl - CH_2 - \overset{O}{\parallel} - OH \right)$ is stronger than acetic acid CH_3COOH . Explain.



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92. Write HVZ reaction.



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93. Write a short note on decarboxylation reaction.



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94. Write a short note on Kolbe's electrolysis reaction.



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95. In the preparation of ester by reaction of carboxylic acid and an alcohol, the ester is distilled as fast as it is formed. Explain why ?



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96. Write a chemical test to distinguish between phenol and benzoic acid.



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97. Write a chemical test to distinguish between Acetic acid and Acetone.



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98. Give simple chemical tests to distinguish between following pair of compounds :

Formic acid and acetic acid.



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99. Give simple chemical tests to distinguish between following pair of compounds :

Ethanol and acetic acid.



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100. Which of the following method is used to convert Ketone into hydrocarbon ?

A. Aldol Condensation

B. Reimer tiemann reaction

C. Cannizzaro reaction

D. Wolff-Kishner reaction

Answer: D



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101. Explain Rosenmund's reduction with an example.

A. $HgSO_4$

B. anhydrous



C. anhydrous



D. $Pd / BaSO_4$

Answer: B



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102. Formaldehyde reacts with



to give

A. hexamethylenetetramine

B. formaldehyde ammonia

C. formalin

D. hydrobenzamide

Answer: A



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103. Which type of isomerism is shown by pentanone ?

- A. chain isomerism
- B. position isomerism
- C. functional isomerism
- D. All of these

Answer: D

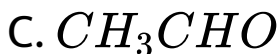
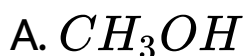


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104. The compound X on treatment with acidified

$K_2Cr_2O_7$ gives compound Y which reacts with I_2 and Na_2CO_3

to form tri-iodomethane. The compound X is :



Answer: D





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105. Which compound undergoes iodoform reaction ?

A. HCHO

B. CH_3CHO

C. CH_3OH

D. CH_3COOH

Answer: B



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106. Which of the following gives iodoform on heating with a solution of I_2 containing Na_2CO_3 ?

A. Ethyl alcohol

B. Acetone

C. Ethyl alcohol as well as Acetone

D. Methyl alcohol

Answer: B



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107. Which of the following compounds will give a yellow precipitate with iodine and alkali ?

A. 2-Hydroxy propane

B. Acetophenone

C. Both

D. None

Answer: B



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108. Benzyl alcohol is obtained from benzaldehyde by

- A. Fitting's reaction
- B. Cannizzaro's reaction
- C. Kolbe's reaction
- D. Reduction with LAH

Answer: B



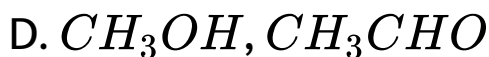
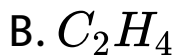
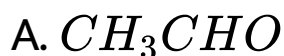
109. A compound that gives positive iodoform test is :

- A. Pentan-1-ol
- B. Pentan-2-one
- C. Pentan-3-one
- D. Pentanal

Answer: B



110. formaldehyde when treated with conc.KOH gives



Answer: C



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111. Which of the following does not give brick red ppt. with fehling solution ?

A. Formalin

B. Acetaldehyde

C. D-Flucose

D. Acetone

Answer: D



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112. Which of the following reactants in presence of

$AlCl_3$ gives acetophenone ?

A. Benzene and acetone

B. phenol and acetone

C. phenol and AcOH

D. Benzene and AcCl

Answer: D



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113. The ease of esterification of the following acids (i) HCOOH (ii) CH_3COOH (iii) $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{COOH}$

With CH_3OH is :

A. (iii) > (ii) > (i)

B. (i) > (ii) > (iii)

C. (ii) > (i) > (iii)

D. (i) = (ii) = (iii)

Answer: A



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114. Which has the maximum acidic strength ?

- A. O-Nitrobenzoic acid
- B. m-Nitrobenzoic acid
- C. p-Nitrobenzoic acid
- D. p- Nitrophenol

Answer: A



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115. Which has the maximum acidic strength ?

A. O-Nitrobenzoic acid

B. m-Nitrobenzoic acid

C. p-Nitrobenzoic acid

D. p- Nitrophenol

Answer: A



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116. The reaction of HCOOH with
conc. H_2SO_4 gives

A. CO_2

B. CO

C. Oxalic acid

D. Acetic acid

Answer: B



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117. Formic acid can reduce: Tollen's reagent, Mercuric chloride, Potassium permanganate, All.

A. Tollen's reagent

B. Mercuric acid

C. Potassium permanganate

D. All

Answer: D



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118. Between

CH_3COOH and $HCOOH$, $HCOOH$ will be

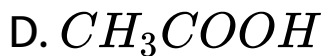
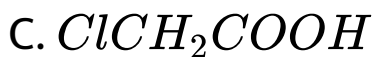
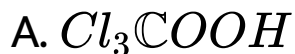
- A. Less acidic
- B. Equally acidic
- C. More acidic
- D. None

Answer: C



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119. Which acid is strongest ?

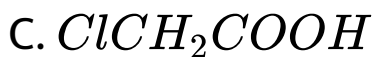
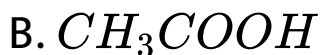


Answer: A



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120. The weakest acid among the following is :



Answer: A



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121. Which does not have a carboxyl group ?

A. Benzoic acid

B. Ethanoic acid

C. Pieric acid

D. Aspirin

Answer: C



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122. Freshly prepared ammoniacal silver nitrate solution is known as

- A. Tollen's reagent
- B. Baker's reagent
- C. Fehling solution
- D. Liquid ammonia

Answer: A



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123. IUPAC name of oxalic acid is :

A. Hexane-1 ,2-dioic acid

B. Ethane-1, 2-dioic acid

C. Ethanoic acid

D. Butane-1, 2-dioic acid

Answer: B



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124. Formalin is a 40% aqueous solution of :
Methanol, Ethanol, Methanal, Ethanal.

A. Methanol

B. Ethanol

C. Methanal

D. Ethanal

Answer: C



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125. IUPAC name of acetic acid is :

- A. Ethanoic acid
- B. Methanoic acid
- C. Propanoic acid
- D. Butanoic acid

Answer: A



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126. IUPAC name of formic acid is:

- A. Methanoic acid
- B. Ethanoic acid
- C. Ethanedioic acid
- D. Methanedioic acid

Answer: A



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127. When ethanal is heated with Fehling's solution, it gives a precipitate of :

A. Cu

B. CuO

C. Cu_2O

D. $Cu + Cu_2O + CuO$

Answer: C



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128. The reagent which can be used to distinguish acetophenone from benzophenone is :

A. 2, 4-Dinitrophenyl hydrazine

B. Benedict's solution

C. Tollen's reagent

D. I_2 and Na_2CO_3

Answer: D



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129. CH_3CHO and $C_6H_5CH_2CHO$ can be distinguished chemically by :

A. Benedict's test

B. Iodoform test

C. Tollen's reagent test

D. Fehling's solution test

Answer: B



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LiAlH₄ or *NaBH₄* GIVES 1° alcohol



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154. Write short notes on

Friedel craft's Acylation reaction.



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161. Explain why aldehydes are more reactive than ketones towards nucleophilic addition reactions ?



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162. It is necessary to control pH during the reaction of carbonyl compounds with ammonia derivatives. Explain.



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163. Explain:

Clemmensen reduction



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164. Why do aldehydes and ketones undergo nucleophilic addition reactions ? Give two examples each



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165. Give Aldol condensation reaction of acetaldehyde and explain why formaldehyde does not give this reaction.



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166. Write cross aldol condensation.



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167. How will you distinguish between acetaldehyde and acetone ?



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168. How will you distinguish between benzaldehyde and acetaldehyde?





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169. Write Cannizzaro reaction.



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170. Write Wolff Kishner reduction.



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171. What is Tollen's reagent ?





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172. Give a chemical test to distinguish between aldehyde and ketones



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173. Give the chemistry of silver mirror test or Tollen's test



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174. How will you distinguish between:

CH_3CHO (acetaldehyde or propanal) and

CH_3COCH_3 (acetone or propanone)



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175. What happens when Formaldehyde is treated with ammonia ?



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176. Give simple chemical tests to distinguish between the following pairs of compounds

methanal (formaldehyde) and Ethanal (acetaldehyde)



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177. Give simple chemical tests to distinguish between the following pairs of compounds

Acetophenone and Benzophenone



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178. Give simple chemical tests to distinguish between the following pairs of compounds

Acetophenone and Benzophenone



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179. How will you distinguish:

Benzaldehyde and acetophenone



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180. Give simple chemical tests to distinguish between the following pairs of compounds

Ethanal and propanal



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181. How will you distinguish between benzaldehyde and acetaldehyde?



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182. What is formalin solution ? Give its one use..



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183. Write the IUPAC name of salicylic acid ?



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184. How will you convert acetylene into acetic acid ?



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185. Why are the boiling points of carboxylic acids higher than the corresponding alcohols ?



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186. Why is acetic acid weaker than formic acid ?



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187. Ethanoic acid is weaker acid than benzoic acid. Why ?



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188. Why aliphatic carboxylic acids are stronger than phenols?



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189. Carboxylic acids do not give the characteristic reactions of carbonyl group. Explain.



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190. Chloroacetic acid
 $\left(Cl - CH_2 - \overset{O}{\parallel} - OH \right)$ is stronger than acetic acid CH_3COOH . Explain.



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191. Write HVZ reaction.



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192. Write a short note on decarboxylation reaction.



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193. Give a reaction in each case to illustrate the following Kolbe's electrolysis.



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194. In the preparation of ester by reaction of carboxylic acid and an alcohol, the ester is distilled as fast as it is formed. Explain why ?



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195. Write a chemical test to distinguish between phenol and benzoic acid.



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196. Write a chemical test to distinguish between Acetic acid and Acetone.



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197. Give simple chemical tests to distinguish between following pair of compounds :

Formic acid and acetic acid.



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198. Give simple chemical tests to distinguish between following pair of compounds :

Ethanol and acetic acid.



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