

## Aldehydes and Ketons

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Wacker method involves the conversion of alkene using $\text{PdCl}_2$ into corresponding	A. Alcohol B. Ketone C. Aldehyde D. Ether
2	Ketons are prepared by the oxidation of	A. Primary alcohol B. Secondary alcohol C. Tertiary alcohol D. None of these
3	Reaction of Grignard's reagent with ketones gives: Reaction of Grignard's reagent with formaldehyde gives:	A. Pri-alcohol B. Sec-Alcohol C. Ter-alcohol D. Carboxylic
4	Iodoform test is given by:	A. Formaldehyde and Higher ketones B. Formaldehyde C. Acetaldehyde and methyl ketones D. Acetaldehyde
5	Which of the following is hypnotic?	A. Acetaldehyde B. Metaldehyde C. Paraldehyde D. None
6	Which isomer of $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11}\text{OH}$ gives, one dehydration, the greatest number of different alkenes	
7	Aldehydes which do not have $\alpha$ -hydrogen undergo	A. Aldol combination B. Cannizzaro's reaction C. Substitution D. Elimination
8	Which of the following reactions is used for detecting presence of carbonyl group?	A. Reaction with hydroxylamine B. Reaction with hydrazine C. Reaction with phenyl hydrazine D. All
9	The colour of ppts formed by Fehling's test is	A. Brick red B. Red C. Yellow D. Orange
10	Which compound would undergo nucleophilic addition	A. Ethene, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4$ B. Bromoethane, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{Br}$ C. Ethanal, $\text{CH}_3\text{CHO}$ D. Ethane, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_6$
11	Condensation of aldehydes with $\alpha$ -hydrogen gives:	A. Acetal B. Ketal C. Aldol D. Cannizzaro product
12	Which alcohol may be oxidised to a product which react with 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine reagent but not with Fehling's reagent	A. Butan-1-ol B. Butan-2-ol C. 2-methylpropan-1-ol D. 2-methylpropan-2-ol
13	Aldehydes are produced in atmosphere by	A. Oxidation of secondary alcohols B. Reduction of alkenes C. Reaction of oxygen atoms with hydrocarbons D. Reaction of oxygen atoms with ozone
14	The addition of HCN to carbonyl compounds is an example of	A. Nucleophilic substitution B. Electrophilic addition C. Nucleophilic addition D. Electrophilic substitution
15	A compound R has all of the following properties. It is neutral; it gives an orange precipitate with 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine; it evolves hydrogen chloride when treated with $\text{PCl}_5$ in the cold. What could R be	A. Methanal

16	Which of the following organic compounds exhibits positive Fehling test as well as iodoform test?	B. Ethanol C. Propanone D. Ethanal
17	A compound A has a molecular formula $C_2Cl_3OH$ . It reduces Fehling solution and on oxidation produces a monocarboxylic acid B. A can also be obtained by the action of $Cl_2$ on Ethanol. A is	A. Chloral hydrate B. $CHCl_3$ C. $CH_3Cl$ D. Chloroacetic acid
18	Compounds X, Y and Z, all react with $PCl_5$ to release hydrogen chloride, but only one of them reacts with 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine reagent. Which one of the following combinations could be X, Y and Z	
19	The product of the reaction between propanone and HCN is hydrolysed under acidic conditions. What is the formula of the final product	A. $CH_3CH(OH)COOH$ B. $CH_3CH_2CH(OH)COOH$ C. $(CH_3)_2C(OH)COOH$ D. $CH_3CH_2CH_2COOH$
20	Formalin is:	A. 10% solution of formaldehyde in water B. 20% solution of formaldehyde in water C. 40% solution of formaldehyde in water D. 60% solution of formaldehyde in water
21	Which of the following compounds will react with reagent ?	A. $CH_3COH$ B. $CH_3COCH_3$ C. $CH_3COOH$ D. $CH_3COCH_2CH_3$
22	In Tollen's test, the end product is _____ formed	A. White ppt B. Red ppt C. Yellow ppt D. Silver mirror
23	Acetone reacts with HCN to form a cyanohydrin. It is an example of	A. Electrophilic addition B. Electrophilic substitution C. Nucleophilic addition D. Nucleophilic substitution
24	Which of the following reagents is used to distinguish acetone and acetophenone	A. $NaHSO_3$ B. Grignard reagent C. $Na_2SO_4$ D. $NH_4Cl$
25	For which one of the following pairs of compounds can the members be distinguished by means of Tollen's test	A. HCHO and $CH_3CHO$ B. $CH_3CHO$ and $CH_3COCH_3$ C. $CH_3COCH_3$ and $C_6H_5COCH_3$ D. $CH_3COOH$ and $CH_3COOCH_3$
26	Reaction of Grignard's reagent with aldehydes other than formaldehyde gives: Reaction of Grignard's reagent with formaldehyde gives:	A. Pri-alcohol B. Sec-alcohol C. Ter-alcohol D. Carboxylic
27	Reduction with aluminium isopropoxide in excess of isopropyl alcohol is called Meerwein-Ponndorf-Verley reduction (MPV). What will be the final product when cyclohex-2-enone is selectively reduced in MPV reaction?	A. Cyclohexanol B. Cyclohex-2-enol C. Cyclohexanone D. Benzene
28	Aldehydes are distinguished from ketones by using	A. Tollen's reagent B. Benedict reagent C. Fehling solution D. All of the above
29	Formaldehyde is used to make	A. Plastics B. Medicine C. Antiseptic D. All of these
30	Give IUPAC name for Acetone	A. Ethanal B. Propanone C. Butanone D. Propanal
31	Tollen's reagent is	A. Ammoniacal cuprous chloride B. Ammoniacal cuprous oxide C. Ammoniacal silver bromide D. Ammoniacal silver nitrate
32	Propyne on hydrolysis in presence of $H_2SO_4$ and $HgSO_4$ gives	A. Acetaldehyde B. Acetone C. Formaldehyde D. None
33	Which is a mild oxidizing agent?	A. Tollen's reagent B. $KMnO_4$ / $H_2SO_4$ C. $K_2Cr_2O_7$ /

		$\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ D. $\text{HNO}_3$
34	When vapours of isopropyl alcohol are passed over heated copper, the major product obtained is	A. Propane B. Propylene C. Acetaldehyde D. Acetone
35	At room temperature formaldehyde is	A. Gas B. Liquid C. Solid D. None of the above
36	Which compound on reaction with hydrogen cyanide produces a compound with a chiral centre	A. $\text{CH}_3\text{CHO}$ B. $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{COCH}_2\text{CH}_3$ C. $\text{CH}_3\text{COCH}_2\text{CH}_3$ D. $\text{HCHO}$
37	In which reaction, aromatic aldehyde is treated with acid anhydride in the presence of corresponding salt of the acid to give unsaturated aromatic acid?	A. Friedel-Crafts reaction B. Perkin's reaction C. Wurtz reaction D. None of these
38	Question Image	
39	Reductive ozonolysis of benzene produces	A. Acetone B. Maleic anhydride C. Phthalic acid D. Glyoxal
40	Acetone is prepared by	A. Oxidation of n-propyl alcohol B. Oxidation of acetaldehyde C. Pyrolysis of calcium acetate D. Pyrolysis of calcium acetate as well as acetic acid
41	Dehydration of alcohol gives:	A. Alkane B. Alkene C. Aldehyde D. ketone
42	A compound possessing $\alpha$ -hydrogen atom, in the presence of dilute alkali forms $\beta$ -hydroxy aldehyde. This product on heating with dilute acid forms an unsaturated crotonaldehyde. The compound is	A. $\text{CH}_3\text{CHO}$ B. $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CHO}$ C. $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{CHO}$ D. $\text{HC}=\text{C}-\text{CHO}$
43	From which of the following tertiary butyl alcohol is obtained by the action of methyl magnesium iodide?	A. $\text{HCHO}$ B. $\text{CH}_3\text{CHO}$ C. $\text{CH}_3\text{COCH}_3$ D. $\text{CO}_2$
44	The color of ppts formed by Fehling's test is	A. Brick red B. Red C. Yellow D. Orange
45	Ketones are prepared by the oxidation of:	A. Primary alcohol B. Secondary alcohol C. Tertiary alcohol D. None of these
46	Which of the following does not react with phenyl hydrazine?	A. Ethanol B. Ethanal C. Acetone D. Acetophenone
47	Aldehydes can be distinguished from ketones by	A. 2,4-DNP test B. $\text{NaHSO}_3$ test C. $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4$ test D. Tollen's test
48	A nucleophilic reagent will readily Attack	A. Ethylene B. Ethanal C. Ethanol D. Ethylamine
49	Acetal is produced by reacting alcohol in the presence of dry HCl with	A. Acetaldehyde B. Ketone C. Ether D. Carboxylic acid
50	An organic compound has the following properties ; It gives a positive tri-iodomethane test; it gives a yellow ppt, with 2, 4-DNP reagent; it does not react with Tollen's reagent . Which compound would give these results	A. $\text{CH}_3\text{CHO}$ B. $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ C. $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{COCH}_3$ D. $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CHO}$
51	The carbon of a carbonyl group is:	A. $\text{sp}$ hybridized B. $\text{sp}^2$ hybridized C. $\text{sp}^3$ hybridized



		<p>C. Sup&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt; and Sup&lt;sup&gt;4&lt;/sup&gt; hydrazine</p> <p>D. None of these</p>
52	Which of the following is a method of converting a unsaturated ketone into unsaturated hydrocarbon?	<p>A. Aldol condensation</p> <p>B. Reimer Tiemann reaction</p> <p>C. Cannizzaro's reaction</p> <p>D. Wolf-kishner reduction</p>
53	Cyanohydrin of which of the following forms lactic acid	<p>A. HCHO</p> <p>B. <math>\text{CH}_3\text{COCH}_3</math></p> <p>C. <math>\text{CH}_3\text{CHO}</math></p> <p>D. <math>\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CHO}</math></p>
54	The color of ppts formed by Benedict's test is	<p>A. Brick red</p> <p>B. Wine red</p> <p>C. Yellow</p> <p>D. Orange</p>
55	A food chemist wants to create the odour of pineapples for a product. An ester with this odour has the formula $\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{COOC}_2\text{H}_5$ . Which pair of reagents would produce this ester	<p>A. <math>\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{Cl}</math> and <math>\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{COOH}</math></p> <p>B. <math>\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}</math> and <math>\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{CONH}_2</math></p> <p>C. <math>\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}</math> and <math>\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{COOH}</math></p> <p>D. <math>\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}</math> and <math>\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{COCl}</math></p>
56	Which of the following will have the highest boiling point?	<p>A. Methanal</p> <p>B. Ethanal</p> <p>C. Propanal</p> <p>D. 2-Hexanone</p>
57	Hydrogenation of benzoyl chloride in presence of Pd on $\text{BaSO}_4$ gives	<p>A. Benzyl alcohol</p> <p>B. Benzaldehyde</p> <p>C. Benzoic acid</p> <p>D. Phenol</p>
58	On heating acetaldehyde with ammoniacal silver nitrate solution, we get	<p>A. <math>\text{CH}_3\text{OH}</math></p> <p>B. Silver acetate</p> <p>C. HCHO</p> <p>D. Silver mirror</p>
59	Which reagent could be used to distinguish between $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_2\text{CHO}$ and $\text{CH}_3\text{COCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$	<p>A. Acidified potassium dichromate</p> <p>B. Dilute sulphuric acid</p> <p>C. 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine</p> <p>D. Fehling's reagent</p>
60	Aromatic aldehydes undergo disproportionation in presence of sodium or potassium hydroxide to give corresponding alcohol and acid. The reaction is known as	<p>A. Wurtz reaction</p> <p>B. Cannizzaro reaction</p> <p>C. Friedel Craft reaction</p> <p>D. Claisen reaction</p>
61	Which of the following gives iodoform on heating with a solution of $\text{I}_2$ containing $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ ?	<p>A. Ethyl alcohol</p> <p>B. Acetone</p> <p>C. Ethyl alcohol as well as acetone</p> <p>D. Methyl alcohol</p>
62	Which is not true about acetophenone?	<p>A. Reacts to form 2,4-dinitrophenyl hydrazine</p> <p>B. Reacts with Tollen's reagent to form silver mirror</p> <p>C. Reacts with <math>\text{I}_2/\text{NaOH}</math> to form iodoform</p> <p>D. On oxidation with alkaline <math>\text{KMnO}_4</math> followed by hydrolysis gives benzoic acid</p>
63	Hydroxyl amine is a derivative of::	<p>A. Alcohol</p> <p>B. Aldehyde</p> <p>C. Ammonia</p> <p>D. Ketone</p>
64	Which of the following is incorrect?	<p>A. <math>\text{FeCl}_3</math> is used in the detection of phenols</p> <p>B. Fehling solution is used in the detection of glucose</p> <p>C. Tollen's reagent is used in detection of unsaturation</p> <p>D. <math>\text{NaHSO}_3</math> is used in the detection of carbonyl compounds</p>
65	Cannizzaro reaction is not given by	<p>A. Trimethyl acetaldehyde</p> <p>B. Acetaldehyde</p> <p>C. Benzaldehyde</p> <p>D. Formaldehyde</p>
66	Cannizzaro's reaction is not given by	<p>A. Formaldehyde</p> <p>B. Acetaldehyde</p> <p>C. Benzaldehyde</p> <p>D. Trimethylacetaldehyde</p>
67	Acetaldehyde is used to make	<p>A. Rubber</p> <p>B. Antiseptics</p> <p>C. Phenolic resin</p> <p>D. All of these</p>
68	Which of the following is not a carbonyl compound?	<p>A. Aldehydes</p> <p>B. Alcohols</p>

68	Silver mirror test is applied for	<p>-----</p> <p>C. Acids D. Esters</p>
69	Self condensation of acetaldehyde in the presence of dilute alkalies gives	<p>A. An acetal B. An aldol C. Mesitylene D. Propionaldehyde</p>
70	Carboxyl compounds have functional group:	<p>A. R-C-X B. R-CH=O C. RCOR D. All</p>
71	An organic compound 'A' has the molecular formula $C_3H_6O$ , it undergoes iodoform test. When saturated with HCl it gives 'B' of molecular formula $C_9H_{14}O$ . A and B, respectively are	<p>A. Propanal and mesitylene B. Propanone and mesityl oxide C. Propanone and 2, 6-dimethyl-2,5-heptadien-4-one D. Propanone and mesitylene oxide</p>
72	In 1903 Arthur Lapeworth became the first chemist to investigate a reaction mechanism. The reaction he investigated was that of hydrogen cyanide with propanone. What do we now call the mechanism of this reaction	<p>A. Electrophilic addition B. Electrophilic substitution C. Nucleophilic addition D. Nucleophilic substitution</p>
73	In carboxyl group the bond between C and oxygen is:	<p>A. Sigma bond B. Single bond C. Double Bond D. Triple bond</p>
74	A common industrial solvent is a mixture of propanone; $CH_3COCH_3$ , and pentyl ethanoate $CH_3CO_2(CH_2)_4CH_3$ . Which reagent would have no effect on this solvent	<p>A. <math>Na(s)</math> B. <math>NaBH_4</math> C. <math>NaOH(aq)</math> D. 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine reagent</p>
75	Aldehydes ketones can be prepared from alcohols by their:	<p>A. Reduction B. Oxidation C. Decomposition D. Synthesis</p>
76	Formaline Contains _____% alcohol	<p>A. 80 B. 37 C. 8 D. 52</p>
77	Which of the following compounds gives a ketone with Grignard's reagent?	<p>A. Formaldehyde B. Ethanenitrile C. Ethyl alcohol D. Methyl iodide</p>
78	Which of the following alcohols cannot be produced by treatment of aldehydes or ketones with $NaBH_4$ or $LiAlH_4$ ?	<p>A. 1-propanol B. 2-propanol C. 2-Methyl-2-propanol D. Ethanol</p>
79	Aldehydes are the oxidation product of	<p>A. P-alcohols B. s-alcohols C. ter-alcohols D. carboxylic acids</p>
80	Aniline reacts with which of these to form Schiff base?	<p>A. Acetic acid B. Benzaldehyde C. Acetone D. <math>NH_3</math></p>
81	Which of the following will have the highest boiling point	<p>A. Methanol B. Ethanol C. Propanal D. 2-hexanone</p>
82	Acetone is oxidized with	<p>A. Tollen's reagent B. Fehling solution C. Acidic dichromate solution D. Benedict's solution</p>
83	In aldol condensation reaction, a double bond is formed between _____ and _____ carbon atoms	<p>A. <math>\alpha</math> and <math>\beta</math> B. <math>\alpha</math> and <math>\gamma</math> C. <math>\beta</math> and <math>\gamma</math> D. None of these</p>

84	The base used in Cannizzaro's reaction is	A. NaOH B. KOH C. $\text{CHI}_3$ D. All of these
85	Formula of acetone is:	A. HCHO B. $\text{CH}_3\text{CHO}$ C. $\text{CH}_3\text{COCH}_3$ D. $\text{CH}_3\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5$
86	In formaldehyde and KOH are heated then we get	A. Acetylene B. Methane C. Methyl alcohol D. Ethyl formate
87	Reaction of Grignard's reagent with formaldehyde gives:	A. pri-alcohol B. sec-alcohol C. ter-alcohol D. carboxylic
88	Acetone reacts with HCN to form a cyanohydrin. It is an example of:	A. Nucleophilic substitution B. Nucleophilic addition C. Electrophilic addition D. Electrophilic substitution
89	Benzophenone can be converted into benzene using	A. Fused alkali B. Anhydrous $\text{AlCl}_3$ C. Sodium amalgam in water D. Acidified dichromate
90	Reduction of aldehydes with HI and P gives	A. Primary alcohols B. Secondary alcohols C. Alkanes D. Tertiary alcohols
91	The catalytic promoter used for the industrial preparation of acetaldehyde is	A. $\text{PdCl}_2$ B. $\text{CuCl}_2$ C. $\text{Pd} + \text{CaCl}_2$ D. None of these
92	Aldehydes are oxidized to give:	A. Primary alcohol B. Sec-alcohol C. Ter-alcohol D. Carboxylic acid
93	Which of the following compounds does not react with $\text{NaHSO}_3$ ?	A. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CHO}$ B. Acetophenone C. Acetone D. Acetaldehyde
94	Question Image	A. 2-chlorobutanal B. alfa-chlorobutanal C. 2-chlorobutyraldehyde D. alfa- chlorobutyraldehyde
95	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{CHO}$ and $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CO}$ can be distinguished by testing with	A. Phenyl hydrazine B. Hydroxylamine C. Fehling solution D. Sodium bisulphate
96	Which of the following is halo form	A. $\text{CHBr}_3$ B. $\text{CHCl}_3$ C. $\text{CHI}_3$ D. All of these
97	Cannizzaro's reaction is type of reaction:	A. Self oxidation-reduction reaction B. Disproportion reaction C. Addition D. A and B
98	The carbon atom of a carbonyl group is	A. $\text{sp}$ hybridized B. $\text{sp}^2$ hybridized C. $\text{sp}^3$ hybridized D. None of these
99	Question Image	A. Q and R Q and R B. R only Q and R C. Q and R R only D. Q only R only
100	Aldehydes are reduced to :	A. Pri-alcohol B. Sec-alcohol C. Ter-alcohol D. All of these
101	Aldehydes and ketones are carbonyl compounds. Which of them react both with $\text{NaBH}_4$ and with Tollen's reagent	A. Both aldehydes and ketones B. Aldehydes only C. Ketones only D. Neither aldehydes nor ketones

D. Neutral aldehydes not ketones

102	Aldol condensation is actually	<p>A. Electrophilic addition of carbonation</p> <p>B. Electrophilic addition of carbonium ion</p> <p>C. Nucleophilic addition of carbonation</p> <p>D. Nucleophilic addition of carbonium ion</p>
103	The homologous series of aldehydes and ketones have general formula:	<p>A. <math>C_nH_{2n}O</math></p> <p>B. <math>C_nH_nO</math></p> <p>C. <math>C_nH_{2n-1}O</math></p> <p>D. <math>C_nH_nO_n</math></p>
104	What is formed when propanone is refluxed with an anhydrous solution of $NaBH_4$	<p>A. Propanal</p> <p>B. Propan-1-ol</p> <p>C. Propan-2-ol</p> <p>D. Propane</p>
105	Which of the following does not turn Schiff's reagent to pink?	<p>A. Formaldehyde</p> <p>B. Benzaldehyde</p> <p>C. Aceton</p> <p>D. Methyl chloride</p>
106	Question Image	<p>A. With <math>H_2/Ni</math> <math>CH_3(CH_2)_5CH_2OH</math></p> <p>B. With <math>H_2/Ni</math> <math>CH_3(CH_2)_3(CH_2)_2</math> <math>CH_2OH</math></p> <p>C. With <math>NaBH_4</math> <math>CH_3(CH_2)_3CH_2OH</math></p> <p>D. With <math>NaBH_4</math> <math>CH_3(CH_2)_3CHO</math></p>
107	Ketones are prepared by the oxidation of	<p>A. Primary alcohol</p> <p>B. Secondary alcohol</p> <p>C. Tertiary alcohol</p> <p>D. None of these</p>
108	Acetone reacts with HCN to form a cyanohydrin. It is an example of	<p>A. Electrophilic addition</p> <p>B. Electrophilic substitution</p> <p>C. Nucleophilic addition</p> <p>D. Nucleophilic substitution</p>
109	Wolf-kishner reduction is used for the reduction of	<p>A. Nitro compounds</p> <p>B. Carboxylic acids</p> <p>C. Carbonyl compounds</p> <p>D. Olefins</p>
110	Which reagent will distinguish a ketone from an aldehyde	<p>A. <math>Br_2</math></p> <p>B. 2, 4-dinitrophenylhydrazine</p> <p>C. <math>NaBH_4</math></p> <p>D. Tollen's reagent</p>
111	Isopropyl alcohol on oxidation forms	<p>A. Acetone</p> <p>B. Ether</p> <p>C. Ethylene</p> <p>D. Acetaldehyde</p>
112	Which reaction is of condensation or addition elimination reaction?	<p>A. Ketol</p> <p>B. Aldol</p> <p>C. Cannizzaro</p> <p>D. All of these</p>
113	Aldehydes can be distinguished from ketones by using	<p>A. Schiff's reagent</p> <p>B. Conc. <math>H_2SO_4</math></p> <p>C. Anhy. <math>ZnCl_2</math></p> <p>D. Resorcinol</p>
114	Which of the following compounds will not give iodoform test on treatment with $I_2/NaOH$ ?	<p>A. Acetaldehyde</p> <p>B. Acetone</p> <p>C. Butane</p> <p>D. 3-pentanone</p>
115	Which of the following react with NaOH to produce an acid and an alcohol?	<p>A. <math>NCHO</math></p> <p>B. <math>CH_3COOH</math></p> <p>C. <math>CH_3CH_2COOH</math></p> <p>D. <math>C_6H_5COOH</math></p>
116	On adding sodium nitroprusside ketones give	<p>A. Red</p> <p>B. Wine red</p> <p>C. White</p> <p>D. Orange</p>
117	Distillation of calcium salts of acetic acid and formic acids gives acetaldehyde. What compound would be obtained if only calcium salt of acetic acid is distilled	<p>A. Formaldehyde</p> <p>B. Butyraldehyde</p> <p>C. Propionaldehyde</p> <p>D. Acetone</p>
118	Chromic acid used to oxidize	<p>A. Aldehyde</p> <p>B. Ketone</p> <p>C. Both a and b</p>

		D. None of these
119	Which of the following reagent will react with both aldehyde and ketones?	A. Grinard's reagent B. Tollen's reagent C. Fehling's reagent D. Benedict's reagent
120	Formalin is an aqueous solution of	A. Furfural B. Fluorescein C. Formaldehyde D. Formic acid
121	Common names of aldehydes are given by corresponding:	A. Ketone B. Alcohol C. Carboxylic acid D. ester
122	Which reaction yields Bakelite?	A. Urea with HCHO B. Tetramethyl glycol with Hexamethylene diisocyanate C. Phenol and HCHO D. Ethylene glycol and Dimethylterephthalate
123	Which one of the following reagents will distinguish between $C_6H_5CHO$ and $C_6H_5COCH_3$	A. Aqueous bromine B. Phosphorus pentachloride C. 2, 4 DNPH D. Tollen's reagent
124	Chromyl chloride and toluene react to produce	A. p-chlorotoluene B. Benzaldehyde C. Benzyl chloride D. Bezoic acid
125	Ethanal may be converted into a three-carbon acid in a two-step process. Which compound is the intermediate	A. $CH_3COCHO$ B. $CH_3CH_2CN$ C. $CH_3CH_2CH_2CN$ D. $CH_3CH_2CH(OH)CN$
126	Which is used for the reduction of aldehydes and ketones	A. $NaBH_4$ B. Pt/Pd C. Ni D. All of these
127	The IUPAC name for $CH_3COCH(CH_3)_2$ is	A. 4-Methylisopropyl ketone B. 3-Methyl-2 butanone C. Isopropylmethyl ketone D. 2 - Methyl- 2 butanone
128	Aldehyde and small methyl ketones form crystalline _____ ppts with saturated sodium bisulphate solution	A. White B. Red C. Yellow D. None of these
129	Which of these reactions is shown by butanone, $CH_3COCH_2CH_3$	A. On warming with acidified potassium dichromate (IV) the solution turns green B. On heating with Fehling's reagent a red precipitate is formed C. With 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine reagent an orange precipitate is formed D. With hydrogen cyanide an aldehyde is formed
130	Aldehydes give reactions :	A. Oxidation and reduction B. Base-catalysed nucleophilic C. Acid catalysed nucleophilic D. All of these
131		A. $Br_2(aq)$ B. 2, 4-dinitrophenylhydrazine C. NaBH D. Tollen's reagent
132	Ketones are reduced to	A. Primary alcohol B. Secondary alcohol C. Tertiary alcohol D. All of these
133	Which of the following compounds will react with Tollen's reagent	
134	Clemensen's reduction of ketones is carried out in	A. $H_2$ with Pd catalyst B. Glycol with KOH C. $LiAlH_4$ in water D. Zn-Hg with conc. HCl
135		A. Treatment with HCN followed by acid hydrolysis B. Oxidation of acetaldehyde followed by basic hydrolysis C. Treatment with HCN followed by reduction D. Treatment with HCN followed by oxidation
136	During the mechanism of aldol condensation a/an _____ is	A. Oxide B. Alkali



136	formed	C. Alkoxide ion D. None of these
137	Calcium acetate when dry distilled gives	A. Formaldehyde B. Acetaldehyde C. Acetone D. Acetic anhydride
138	Cannizzaro's reaction is not given by:	A. Formaldehyde B. Acetaldehyde C. Benzaldehyde D. Trimethyl
139	Which one of the following statement is wrong regarding differences between aldehydes and ketones	A. Aldehydes undergo reduction to form primary alcohols while ketones undergo reduction to form secondary alcohols B. Aldehydes undergo oxidation to form acids having less number of carbon atoms while ketones undergo oxidation to form acids having same number of carbon atoms C. Aldehydes give positive silver mirror test while ketones give negative - mirror test D. Aldehydes can undergo polymerization while ketones cannot undergo polymerization
140	Which one of the following is a product of the reaction between $C_6H_5CH_2OH$ and $CH_3COCl$	A. $C_6H_5CH_2OCOCH_3$ B. $C_6H_5CH_2CH_2Cl$ C. $C_6H_5CH_2CH_2OCOCH_3$ D. $C_6H_5CH_2CH_2COCl$