

ECAT Chemistry Chapter 24 Carboxylic Acid Online Test

A Intermolecular hydrogen bon B Formation of dimmers C Highly addict hydrogen bon B Formation of dimmers C Highly addict hydrogen bon B Formation of dimmers C Highly addict hydrogen of the C	Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
2 Vinegar made form cane sugar, now a days synthetically contains 3 Acetamide and NaOBr/OH produce 3 Acetamide and NaOBr/OH produce 4 The order of decreasing ease of reaction with ammonia is 5 Pro stand for 6 A August 2 A Properties, eithers, eithers, anhydrides, eithers, anhydrides, eithers, anhydrides, eithers, anhydrides. eithers, eithers, anhydrides. eithers, eithers, eithers, anhydrides. eithers, eit			A. Intermolecular hydrogen bonding B. Formation of dimmers C. Highly acidic hydrogen D. Resonance stabilization of their
A celamide and NaOBr/OHTproduce 1	2	Vinegar made form cane sugar, now a days synthetically contains	B. Lactic acid C. Acetic acid
4 The order of decreasing ease of reaction with ammonia is C. Ethers, anhydrides, esters C. Ethers, anhydrides, esters D. Esters, ethers, anhydrides anhydrides A Valine B. Alamine C. Gilycine C. Gilycine D. Proline A Ketone B. Ether C. Carboxylic acids D. Polycarboxylic acid D. Polycarboxylic a	3	Acetamide and NaOBr/OH produce	B. Methanamide C. CH ₃ CN
5 Pro stand for C. Glycine D. Proline 6 A compound containing carboxyl group in them are called: 7 Which of the following is the strongest acid? A C. Carboxylic acids D. Polycarboxylic acids 8 C. Carboxylic acids D. Polycarboxylic acids A C. Carboxylic acids D. Polycarboxylic acids A C. Carboxylic acids D. Polycarboxylic acids A C. Carboxylic acids D. Polycarboxylic acids B C. Carboxylic acids D. Polycarboxylic acids A C. Chr. Sub-3-4 sub-COOH D. Sub-3-4 sub-CO	4	The order of decreasing ease of reaction with ammonia is	B. Anhydrides, ethers, esters C. Ethers, anhydrides, esters
8. Ether C. Carboylic acids D. Polycarboxylic acids D. Span Style-COOH D. CCH-sub-3d-sub-COOH D. CCH-sub-3d-sub-COOH D. CCH-sub-3d-sub-COOH D. CCI-sub-3d-sub-COOH D. CI-sub-3d-sub-COOH D. CCI-sub-3d-sub-COOH D. CCI-sub-3d-sub-2d-sub-3d-sub-COOH-sub-3d-sub-2d-sub-3d-sub-COOH-sub-3d-sub-2d-sub-3d-sub-COOH-sub-3d-sub-2d-sub-3d-sub-2d-sub-3d-sub-2d-sub-3d-sub-COOH-sub-3d-sub-2d-sub-3d-sub-3d-sub-2d-sub-3d-sub-2d-sub-3d-sub-3d-sub-2d-sub-3d-sub-3d-sub-2d-sub-3d-sub-3d-sub-2d-sub-3d-sub-3d-sub-3d-sub-3d-sub-2d-sub-3d	5	Pro stand for	B. Alamine C. Glycine
8 R. CBr/sub>3 8. CBr/sub>3 9. Which of the following compounds on boiling with KMnO4(alk) and subsequent acidification will not give benzoic acid? A. Benzyl alcohol B. Acetophenone C. Anisole D. Toluene A. Strecker synthesis B. Cory house synthesis C. Williamson, synthesis C. Williamson, synthesis D. None of these 8. Cory house synthesis C. Williamson, synthesis D. None of these 8. A P-sub>2 8. CBr/sub>3 8. CBr/sub>4 8.	6	A compound containing carboxyl group in them are called:	B. Ether C. Carboxylic acids
8 The acid showing salt like character in aqueous solution is 10 Span style="color: rgb(34, 3 font-family: arial, sans-serif; font small;">q - Aminoacetic acid C. Formic acid D. <pre></pre>	7	Which of the following is the strongest acid?	B. CBr ₃ COOH C. CH ₃ COOH
Which of the following compounds on boiling with KMnO ₄ (alk) and subsequent acidification will not give benzoic acid? When hydrogen cyanide is added to an Aldehyde in the presence of ammonia it is called When hydrogen cyanide is added to an Aldehyde in the presence of ammonia it is called A. Strecker synthesis B. Cory house synthesis C. Williamson;s synthesis D. None of these A. P ₂ C>sub>52COCH ₃ COCH ₃ COCH <sub>33CH_{3CH}CH<sub>COCH<sub>CH<sub>COCH<sub>COCH<sub>COCH<sub)coch< sub="">CH</sub)coch<></sub>COCH</sub>CH</sub>COCH</sub>CH</sub>COCH</sub> CHCOCHCHCOCHCHCOCHCOCHCHCOCHCHCOCHCHCOCHCHCOCHCHCOCHCHCOCHCHCOCHCHCHCOCH <td>8</td> <td>The acid showing salt like character in aqueous solution is</td> <td>B. Benzoic acid</td>	8	The acid showing salt like character in aqueous solution is	B. Benzoic acid
When hydrogen cyanide is added to an Aldehyde in the presence of ammonia it is called B. Cory house synthesis C. Williamson;s synthesis D. None of these A. P ₂ Cosub>5Cosub>5Cosub>5Cosub>4Cosub>3Coolers and a cylor color co	9		B. Acetophenone C. Anisole
Acetic anhydride is obtained form acetyl chloride by the reaction of C. CH ₂ COONa D. CH ₃ COOCH ₃ COCH ₃	10	When hydrogen cyanide is added to an Aldehyde in the presence of ammonia it is called	B. Cory house synthesis C. Williamson;s synthesis
12 Rosenmund's reduction of an acyl chloride gives B. An alcohol C. An ester D. A hydrocarbon A. Nitrides B. Nitrides B. Nitrides D. Vitriles D. Cyanides	11	Acetic anhydride is obtained form acetyl chloride by the reaction of	
Compounds containing cyanide group (C=H) are called: C. Nitriles D. Cyanides	12	Rosenmund's reduction of an acyl chloride gives	B. An alcohol C. An ester
	13	Compounds containing cyanide group (C=H) are called:	B. Nitrites C. Nitriles
14 Question Image A. Alkyl B. Alkyl nitrile C. Cyanogens D. Amine	14	Question Image	C. Cyanogens

15	A carboxylic acid containing Ar group in it is called:	A. Aromatic carboxylic acid B. Allphatic carboxylic acid C. Dicarboxylic acid D. Carboxylic acid
16	Which reagent is used to reduce a carboxylic group to an alcohol?	A. H2/Ni B. H2/Pt C. NaBH4 D. LiAlH4
17	Which acid is used in the manufacture of synthetic fibre	A. Formic acid B. Phthalic acid C. Carbonic acid D. Acetic acid
18	Formic Acid is obtained from Red out by:	A. DistillationB. CrystallizationC. FiltrationD. sublimation
19	Carboxylic acids generally exists in cyclic	A. Monomers B. Dimers C. Trimers D. Tetrameter
20	When acetamide reacts with Br_2 and caustic soda, then we get	A. Acetic acid B. Bromoacetic acid C. Methyl amine D. Ethylamine