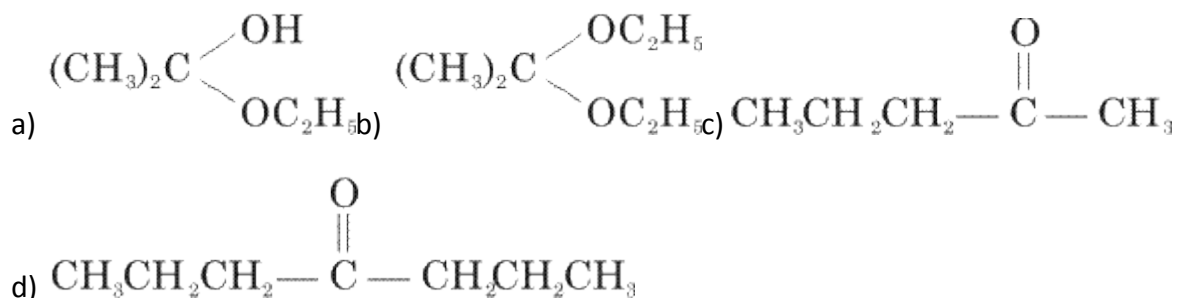




1.1 Acetone is treated with excess of ethanol in the presence of hydrochloric acid. The product obtained is-



Ans.b

1.2 Clemmensen reduction of a ketone is carried out in the presence of which of the following?

- a) H_2 and Pt as catalyst b) Glycol with KOH c) Zn-Hg with HCl d) LiAlH_4

Ans. c

1.3 Identify the product in the reaction-



- a) $\text{PhCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CHO}$ b) $\text{PhCOCH}_2\text{CH}_3$ c) $\text{PhCH}_2\text{COCH}_3$ d) PhCOCOMe

Ans. b

1.4 The compound which forms acetaldehyde when heated with dilute NaOH is-

- a) 1-chloro ethane b) 1, 1-dichloro ethane c) 1, 2-dichloro ethane d) 1, 1, 1 -trichloro ethane

Ans. b

1.5 An organic compound X is oxidized by using acidified $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$. The product obtained reacts with phenyl hydrazine but does not answer silver mirror test. The possible structure of X is-

- a) $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CHOH}$ b) CH_3CHO c) $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ d) Acetone

Ans. a

1.6 Reaction of ethyl formate with limited supply of CH_3MgI followed by hydrolysis gives-

a) Ethanol b) n-propyl alcohol c) Acetaldehyde d) Isopropyl alcohol

Ans. c

1.7 For making distinction between 2-pentanone and 3-pentanone the reagent to be employed is-

a) $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7/\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ b) $\text{Zn-Hg}/\text{HCl}$ c) SeO_2 d) Iodine/ NaOH

Ans. d

1.8 In which of the following reactions new carbon-carbon bond is not formed-

a) Cannizzaro reaction b) Wurth reaction c) Aldol condensation d) Friedel-Crafts reaction

Ans. a

1.9 A strong base can abstract an alpha-hydrogen from –

a) Amine b) Alkane c) Alkene d) Ketone

Ans. d

1.10 Reduction of aldehydes and ketones into hydrocarbons using zinc amalgam and conc. HCl is called –

a) Cope reduction b) Dow reduction c) Wolff-Kishner reduction d) Clemmensen reduction

Ans. d

1.11 The product formed in Aldol condensation is –

a) a beta-hydroxy aldehyde or a beta-hydroxy ketone b) an alpha-hydroxy aldehyde or ketone
c) an alpha, beta unsaturated ester d) a beta-hydroxy acid

Ans. a

1.12 The incorrect IUPAC name is-

a) $\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \text{ C} \text{---} \text{CH} \text{---} \text{CH}_3 \\ || \quad | \\ \text{O} \quad \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$ 2-Methyl-3-butanone b) $\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \text{ CH} \text{---} \text{CH} \text{---} \text{CH}_3 \\ | \quad | \\ \text{CH}_2 \quad \text{CH}_2 \text{---} \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$ 2, 3-Dimethyl pentane c) $\text{CH}_3 \text{---} \text{C} \equiv \text{CCH} (\text{CH}_3)_2$ 4-methyl-3-butanone d) $\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \text{---} \text{CH} \text{---} \text{CH} \text{---} \text{CH}_3 \\ | \quad | \\ \text{Cl} \quad \text{Br} \end{array}$ 2-bromo-3-chloro butane

Ans. a

1.13Formalin is an aqueous solution of-

a) Formic acid b) Acetaldehyde c) Formaldehyde d) Ethanoic acid

Ans. c

1.14Carbonyl groups add flavor and fragrance to nature in the forms given below except-

a) Vanillinb) Salicylaldehyde c) Formic acidd) Cinnamaldehyde

Ans. c

1.15The geometry of the carbonyl group is-

a) Trigonal planar b) Pyramidal c) Square planer d) Linear

Ans. a

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