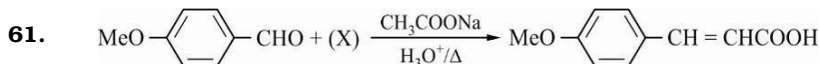
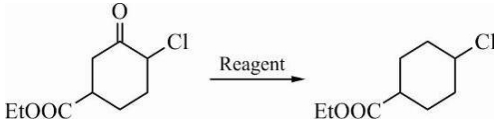


Date Planned : __ / __ / __	Daily Tutorial Sheet-5	Expected Duration : 30 Min
Actual Date of Attempt : __ / __ / __	Level-1	Exact Duration : _____



the compound (X) is :

- (A) CH_3-COOH (B) $\text{BrCH}_2-\text{COOH}$
(C) $(\text{CH}_3\text{CO})_2\text{O}$ (D) $\text{OHC}-\text{COOH}$
62. Which of the following does not undergo Cannizzaro's reaction ?
(A) Benzaldehyde (B) 2-methylpropanal
(C) p-methoxybenzaldehyde (D) 2, 2-dimethylpropanal
63. 3-hydroxybutanal is formed when (X) reacts with (Y) in dilute (Z) solution. What are X, Y and Z ?
- | | X | Y | Z |
|-----|------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| (A) | CH_3CHO , | $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CO}$, | NaOH |
| (B) | CH_3CHO , | CH_3CHO , | NaCl |
| (C) | $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CO}$, | $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CO}$, | HCl |
| (D) | CH_3CHO , | CH_3CHO , | NaOH |
64. Acetaldehyde cannot show :
(A) Iodoform test (B) Lucas test (C) Benedict's test (D) Tollen's test
65. Which of the following cannot reduce Fehling solution ?
(A) HCOOH (B) $\text{CH}_3\text{COCH}_2\text{CH}_3$ (C) HCHO (D) H_3CCHO
66. Which of the following give an explosive RDX, on nitration ?
(A) Toluene (B) Benzene (C) Guanidine (D) Urotropine
67. When benzaldehyde is heated with acetophenone in presence of sodium hydroxide, then product on heating is:
(A) $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}=\text{CHCOC}_6\text{H}_5$ (B) $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{COCH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$
(C) $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}=\text{CHC}_6\text{H}_5$ (D) $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{COC}_6\text{H}_5$
68. The missing product X in the given transformation is :
- $$\text{CH}_3\text{CHO} + 4\text{HCHO} \xrightarrow{\text{Conc. aq. NaOH}} \begin{array}{c} \text{HO} \quad \text{OH} \\ | \quad | \\ \text{HO}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{OH} \\ | \quad | \\ \text{HO} \quad \text{OH} \end{array} + \text{X}$$
- (A) CH_3OH (B) H_2CO_3
(C) HCOONa (D) HCOOCH_3
69. In the given transformation, which of the following is the most appropriate reagent ?
- 
- (A) $\text{NH}_2\text{NH}_2 / \text{glycol} / \text{OH}^-$ (B) $\text{Zn} - \text{Hg} / \text{HCl}$
(C) Na, Liq. NH_3 (D) $\text{NaBH}_4 / \text{H}_2\text{O}$

70. $\text{CH}_3\text{CHO} \xrightarrow{\text{Al}(\text{OEt})_3} \text{A}$. A will be :
- (A) Only $\text{CH}_3\text{COOCH}_2\text{CH}_3$ (B) A mixture of CH_3COOH and EtOH
 (C) Only CH_3COOH (D) Only EtOH
71. Consider the following reagents,
- I. LiAlH_4 II. $\text{H}_2 / \text{Pd} - \text{BaSO}_4$
 III. DIBAL-H IV. $\text{LiAlH}(\text{t-BuO})_3$
- Which of the above reagents can be used to reduce CH_3COCl into CH_3CHO ?
- (A) I and II (B) II and III (C) I and IV (D) II, III and IV
72. $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}\text{Cl}_2 + \text{NaOH} \longrightarrow \text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}\text{O}$
 (A) (B)
- B is an aldehyde with no α -hydrogen. Thus, A is :
- (A) $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{CCHCl}_2$ (B) $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CHCl}_2$
 (C) $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{CHCl}_2$ (D) $\text{CH}_3\text{C}(\text{Cl})_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$
73. Identify A and B in following : $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{CH}_3 \xrightarrow{\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CO}_3\text{H}} \xrightarrow{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} \text{A} + \text{B}$
- (A) $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ (B) CH_3OH
 (B) $\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ (C) $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$
 (C) $\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ (D) CH_3OH
 (D) $\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ (E) $\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H}$
- *74. Which statement is true about Cannizzaro reaction?
- (A) It is a disproportionation reaction
 (B) It is a hydride transfer reaction
 (C) It is given by all the carbonyl compounds
 (D) It takes place with 50% aqueous or ethanolic solution
75. Mixture of $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ and CH_3CHO can be separated by using :
- (A) NaHSO_3 (B) NH_2OH
 (C) HCN (D) $\text{NH}_2 - \text{NH}_2$