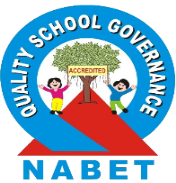
**** INDIAN SCHOOL DARSAIT

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

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| Subject: Chemistry Topic : Aldehydes, Ketones Date of Worksheet: 12.5.2019  And Carboxylic Acids  Resource Person: SREEKALA M Date of Submission:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  Name of the Student: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Class &Division: XII Roll Number: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

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| 1. | Write the structural formula of i) 3-oxopentanal ii) pent-2-enal  iii) 4-methylpent-3-en-2-one. iv) Hex-2-en-4-ynoic acid  v) 3-hydroxybutanal vi) 2-phenylethanoic acid. | 1 mark  each |
| 2. | Write the IUPAC name of  i)CH3CH(CH3) CH2C(CH3)2COCH3 ii) (CH3)2C=CHCOCH3  iii) )(CH3)2CH-CH2COCH(CH3)2 iv) CH2(Cl)COCH(CH3)CONH2 | 1 mark  each |
| 3. | Describe the following giving example in each case:  i)Decarboxylation ii) Cannizzaro reaction. iii) Rosenmund reduction  iv)Etard reaction v) Stephen reaction vi) Clemmensen reduction  vii) Wolff-Kishnerreduction viii) HVZ reaction ix) Gattermann Koch reaction.  x)Aldol Condensation xi) Cross-Aldol Condensation. | 1 mark  Each |
| 4. | How are the following conversions carried out?  i)Benzoic acid from ethylbenzene  ii) Benzaldehyde from toluene  iii)Ethanol to 3-hydroxybutanal  iv)Benzaldehyde to benzophenone.  v)Toluene to Benzaldehyde  vi) Ethylcyanide to 1-Phenylpropanone  vii)Ethanol to acetone  viii) Benzene to acetophenone  ix)Benzoic acid to Benzaldehyde.  x) Ethylbenzene to benzene  xi) Acetaldehyde to butane-1,3-diol  xii)Acetone to propene  xiii) Benzene to Benzylalcohol.  xiv)Benzoic acid to aniline.  xv) Bromomethane to ethanol.  xvi)p-nitrotoluene to 2-Bromobenzoic acid  xvii) Propanoic acid to acetic acid. | 1 mark each |
| 5. | Give reasons for the following:  i)Aldehydes are more reactive than ketones towards nucleophilic reaction.  ii) Electrophilic substitution in benzoic acid takes place at meta position.  iii)Monochloroethanoic acid is a weaker acid than dichloroethanoic acid.  iv)Benzoic acid is a stronger acid than ethanoic acid  v) Benzoic acid does not undergo Friedel-Craft reaction.  vi)pKa value of chloroacetic acid is lower than pKa value of acetic acid  vii) Propanal is more reactive than Benzaldehyde.  viii) The alpha hydrogen atoms of carbonyl compounds is acidic.  ix)There are two –NH2  groups in semicarbazide. However only one is involved in the  formation of semicarbazones.  x)Cyclohexanone forms Cyanohydrin in good yield but 2,2,6 –trimethylcyclohexanone  does not. | 1 mark each |
| 6. | A, B and C are three non-cyclic functional isomers of a carbonyl compound with molecular formula C4H8O. Isomers A and C give positive Tollen’s test whereas isomer B does not give Tollen’s test but gives positive iodoform test. Isomers A and B on reduction with Zn-Hg and Conc HCl give the same product D.   1. Write the structures of A, B , C and D 2. Out of A, B and C isomers which one is least reactive towards addition of HCN? | 2 |
| 7. | Arrange the following in the increasing order of the property indicated.  i)Benzoic acid, 4-nitrobenzoic acid, 3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid, 4-methoxybenzoic acid (acid strength)  ii)Acetaldehyde, acetone, Di-tertbutylketone, methyltert-butyl ketone.  (reactivity towards HCN) | 2 |
| 8. | An organic compound A contains 69.77% Carbon, 11.63% Hydrogen and rest oxygen. The molecular mass of A is 86. It does not reduce Tollens reagent but forms an addition compound with sodium hydrogen sulphite. A gives a positive iodoform test. On vigorous oxidation A gives ethanoic and propanoic acids. Deduce the possible structure of molecule of A. | 3 |
| 9. | Give chemical test to distinguish between the following pairs of compounds.  i)Ethanal and propanal ii)Benzaldehyde and Acetophenone iii)Phenol and benzoic acid. | 3 |
| 10. | Complete the following chemical equations.  i)      iv) (CH3)3C CO-CH3 + NaOI---------------˃  Pd- BaSO4  v) C6H5COCl + H2  ----------------------> | 1 mark each |
| 11. | Complete each of the following reaction by giving the missing reactant, reagent or product.  Anhy.AlCl3  i)C6H6 + …………………. ---------------------- C6H5COC6H5  ……………………  ii) C6H6 + …………………. ---------------------- C6H5COCH3  DilNaOH  iii)C6H5CHO + CH3CH2CHO------------------>  Y  iv)CH3CH2CH2CH2OH -------------------------> CH3CH2CH2CHO  Z  v)CH3(CH2)9COOC2H5 ----------------------- > CH3(CH2)9CHO  vi) CH3  È Conc.NaOH  CH3 ¯ C ¯ CHO ----------------->  È  CH3  i )NH2 –NH2  vii) CH3 CH2 C –H ---------------------------->  ÈÈ ii) KOH/Gylcol, heat  O | 1 mark each |
| 12. | An unknown Aldehyde ‘A’ on reacting with alkali gives β- hydroxy aldehyde, which loses water to form an unsaturated aldehyde 2-butenal. Another aldehyde ‘B’ undergoes disproportionation reaction reaction in the presence of conc.alkali to form products C and D. C is an aryl alcohol with formula C7H8O.  i)Identify A and B  ii)Write the sequence of reaction involved.  iii)Name the product, when ‘B’reacts with Zn amalgam and hydrochloric acid. | 3 |
| 13. | A compound ‘X’ (C2H4O) on oxidation gives ‘Y’(C2H4O2). ‘X’ undergoes haloform reaction. On treatment with HCN ‘X’ forms a product ‘Z’ which on hydrolysis gives 2-hydroxypropanoic acid.   1. Write down structures of ‘X’ and ‘Y’ 2. Name the product when ‘X’ reacts with dil. NaOH 3. Write down the equations for the reactions involved. | 3 |
| 14. | An organic compound (A)which has characteristic odour, on treatment with NaOH it forms two compounds (B) and (C).Compound (B) has molecular formula C7H8O which on oxidation gives back (A). The compound (C) is a sodium salt of an acid. When (C) is treated with sodalime it yields an aromatic hydrocarbon (D). Deduce the structure of (A), (B), (C) and (D). Write the sequence of the reactions involved. | 3 |
| 15. | An organic compound ‘A’ with molecular formula C5H8O2 is reduced to n-pentane on treatment with Zn-Hg/HCl. ‘A forms a dioxime with hydroxylamine and gives a positive iodoform test and Tollen’s test. Identify the compound A and deduce its structure. | 3 |
| 16. | A compound A on oxidation gives B (C2H4O2). A reacts with dil.NaOH and on subsequent heating forms C. C on catalytic hydrogenation gives D. Identify A, B, C, and D and write down the reactions involved. | 3 |
| 17. | An organic compound X undergoes acid hydrolysis to form two compounds Y and Z. Y reacts with sodium carbonate to form A. A is heated with sodalime to form B (CH4). Y on reduction with LiAlH4 forms Z.Identify X, Y,Z,A,B and write the reactions involved. | 3 |
| 18. | Complete the following reactions by identifying A, B and C.  Pd/BaSO4   1. A + H2(g) -----------------------˃(CH3)2CHCHO 2. (CH3)3C CO-CH3 + NaOI---------------˃ B + C | 3 |
| 19. | An organic compound ‘A’ with molecular formula C8H8O gives positive DNP and iodoform tests. It doesnot reduce Tollen’s or fehlings reagent and does not decolourise bromine water also. On oxidation with Chromic acid (H2CrO4), it gives a carboxylic acid (B) with molecular formula C7H6O2. Deduce the structure of A and B. | 3 |
| 20. | An alkene with molecular formula C5H10­ onozonolysis gives a mixture of two compounds B and C. Compound B gives positive Fehlings test and also reacts with I2 and NaOH solution. Compound C does not give Fehling solution test but forms iodoform. Identify the compounds A, B and C. | 3 |