Carboxylic Acids

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The common name of propanoic acid is	A. Acetic acid B. Formic acid C. Propionic acid D. Butyric acid
2	Carboxylic acid can generally be prepared by various methods. Which of the following methods is not suitable for making carboxylic acids	A. By the oxidation of primary alcohols B. By the hydrolysis of nitriles C. By the carbonation of Grignard, reagent D. By the hydrolysis of p-amines
3	With the increase in carbon no. the solubility of carboxylic acids	A. Increases B. Decreases C. Remains same D. None of these
4	Monocarboxylic acids exist as dimer because of	A. Dipole-dipole attraction B. Hydrogen bonding C. Van der Waals forces D. Conhesive forces
5	The acids obtained by the hydrolysis of fats and oils are called	A. Active compound B. Fatty acids C. Functional group D. None
6	Question Image	A. Alkyl B. Alkyl nitrile C. Cyanogens D. Amine
7	Easter are pleasant smelling compounds. Which ester posseses odour like pineapple	A. Amylacetate B. Amylbutyrate C. Ethylbutyrate D. Benzylacetate
8	Question Image	A. Proton donar B. Dehydrating agent C. Catalyst D. Electrophile
9	Essential amino acids are those amino acids which	A. Body can not synthesize B. Body can synthesize C. α-amino acids D. β-amino acids
10	Question Image	A. Acidic amino acid B. Basic amino acid C. Neutral amino acid D. None of these
11	When a carboxylic acid reacts with a metal _____ gas is evolved	A. H₂ B. CO₂ C. Cl₂ D. None of these
12	Carboxylic acids generally exists in cyclic	A. Monomers B. Dimers C. Trimers D. Tetrameter
13	Which acid is used in the manufacture of synthetic fibre	A. Formic acid B. Phthalic acid C. Carbonic acid D. Acetic acid
14	Which of the following derivative can not be prepared directly from acetic acid	A. Acetamide B. Acetyl chloride C. Acetic anhydride D. Ethyl acetate

15	Which reagent is used to reduce a carboxylic group to an alcohol	A. H₂/Ni B. H₂/Pt C. NaBH₄ D. LiAlH₄
16	The solution of which acid is used for seasoning of food	A. Formic acid B. Acetic acid C. Benzoic acid D. Butanoic acid
17	Etherification is catalyzed by	A. Acids B. Gases C. Salts D. None of the these
18	Pro stand for	A. Valine B. Alamine C. Glycine D. Proline
19	Which of the following is not a fatty acid	A. Propanoic acid B. Acetic acid C. Phthalic acid D. Butanoic acid
20	Acetamide is prepared by	A. Heating ammonium acetate B. Heating methyl cyanide C. Heating ethyl acetate D. The hydrolysis of methyl cyanide
21	The M.P. of carboxylic acids containing even number of carbon atoms is _____ than the next	A. Higher B. Low C. Equal D. None
22	The general formula of amino acids is	
23	When a carboxylic acid reacts with alcohol, it produces a new class of compounds	A. Ethers B. Esters C. Anhydride D. Amides
24	Partial reduction of acetic acid happens with	A. NH₃ B. LiAlH₄ C. P + HI D. PCl₅
25	When acetic acid and ethanol react together an ester is formed which is called	A. Ethyl ester B. Ethanoic acid C. Ethanoic acid D. Ethyl acetate
26	Lysine is _____ amino acid	A. Acidic B. Basic C. Natural D. None of these
27	The Zwitter ion is also called	A. International salt B. Internal salt C. No salt D. None of these
28	Esters have peculiar smell, which of the following is used as an essence of orange	A. Isoamyl acetate B. Isoamyl valerate C. Octyl acetate D. Methyl butyrate
29	An artificial smell of banana is produced in many articles y using esters which of the following is that	A. Amyl acetate B. Isoamyl valerate C. Octyl acetate D. Methyl butyrate
30	The acid present in the stings of bees and wasps in	A. Acetic acid B. Formic acid C. Formalin D. Formaldehyde
31	The amino acids which human body can synthesize are called _____ amino acid	A. Essential B. Non essential C. Acidic D. Basic
32	The human body can synthesize _____ amino acids	A. 1 B. 10 C. 20 D. 19
	Which of the following statements about	A. It is immiscible with water but is hydrolysed to give acetic acid B. It is prepared by the action of actyl chloride on the sodium salt of acetic acid

33	Which of the following statements about acetic, anhydride is not correct	B. it is prepared by the action of acetyl chloride on the sodium salt of acetic acid C. it reacts with ammonia to give acetamide D. it is a strong acid
34	Those amino acids which contain two carboxylic groups are called _____ amino acids	A. Acidic B. Basic C. Neutral D. None of these
35	Optical activity is possible in	A. Oxalic acid B. Acetic acid C. Tartaric acid D. Formic acid
36	Which one of the following has been hydroxyl and carboxylic acid groups	A. Phenols B. Picric acid C. Phthalic acid D. Salicylic acid
37	The human body can synthesize _____ amino acids	A. 1 B. 10 C. 20 D. 19
38	Which of the following is present in the stings of bees and wasps	A. Formic acid B. Citric acid C. Carbolic acid D. Formalin
39	Acetamides are formed by the reaction of carboxylic acids with	A. Acids B. Bases C. Salts D. NH₃
40	The OH group present in acids may be replaced by Cl atom on treatment with	A. PCl₅ B. SOCl₂ C. Both of them D. None of the above
41	The acid present in vinegar is	A. CH₃COOH B. HCl C. H₂SO₄ D. HCOOH
42	If a large number of amino acids (hundreds to thousands) are joined by peptide bonds, the resulting product is called	A. Dipeptide B. Tripeptide C. Polypeptide D. None of these
43	A peptide having molecular mass upto 10,000 is called a	A. Vitamin B. Protein C. Polypeptide D. Dipetide
44	Glutamic acid, aspartic acid are _____ amino acid	A. Acidic B. Basic C. Neutral D. None of these
45	Question Image	A. Step 1 Step 2 HCl HCN B. HcN,NaCH H₂SO₄ C. H₂SO₄ K₂Cr₂O₇/H₂SO₄ D. KCN HCl
46	Question Image	A. RCH(CH₃)CO₂H + CH₃OH B. RCH(CH₃)CO₂H + HCO₂H C. RCH(CH₃)OH + CO₂ D. RCH(CH₃)OH + HCO₂H
47	A compound X has all of the following properties: It is a liquid at room temperature and atmospheric pressure; It does not mix completely with water; It does not decolorise acidified potassium manganate What could X be	A. Ethane B. Ethanoic acid C. Ethanol D. Ethyl ethanoate
48	Question Image	A. Acidified AgNO_{3(aq)} B. Fehling's solution C. Na D. Na₂XO_{3(aq)}
49	Which compound is both chiral and acidic	
50	Question Image	
51	Question Image	A. di(4-bormophenyl) method B. Methanol

51	Question Image	C. Propan-1-ol D. Propan-2-ol
52	Question Image	A. Elimination Esterification B. Elimination Isomerisation C. Oxidation Exterification D. Oxidation Oxidation
53	Question Image	A. Ethanol in the presence of concentrated sulphuric acid B. Potassium hydroxide C. Sodium D. Sodium carbonate
54	Zwitter ion is _____ ion an amino acid	A. Polar B. Monopular C. Dipolar D. Non polar
55	Question Image	
56	What is the structure of the ester formed from propanoic acid and ethanol	
57	Question Image	A. It decolourises aqueous bromine rapidly B. It is insoluble in water C. It reduces Fehling's reagent D. Two molecules react with each other in the presence of a strong acid
58	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
59	With amino acids ninhydrin solution gives	A. Blue B. Violet C. Bluish violet D. White
60	Which formula represents the organic compound formed by the reaction of propanoic acid with methanol in the presence of concentrated sulphuric acid as a catalyst	A. CH₃CH₂COCH₃ B. CH₃CH₂CO₂CH₃ C. CH₃CO₂CH₂CH₃ D. CH₃CH₂CH₂CO₂CH₃
61	Tryosine was isolated from	A. Butter B. Cheese C. Oils D. Fats
62	Which of the following alcohols cannot be produced by treatment of aldehydes or ketones with $NaBh_4$or $LiAH_4$?	A. 1-Propanol B. 2-Propanol C. 2-Methyl2-Proponal D. Ethanol
63	In public urinals, we observe some nascent smell. This smell is due to	A. Hydrolysis of urea of urine by urease of atmosphere into NH₃and CO₂ B. Formation of sulphonic acid by urea of urine C. Reaction of CO₂of atmosphere with urea monoitrate in urine D. Hydrogen present in air reacts with nitrogen forming NH₃
64	Acetic anhydride is obtained form acetyl chloride by the reaction of	A. P₂O₅ B. H₂SO₄ C. CH₃COONa D. CH₃COCH₃
65	Reaction of acids with alcohols is also known as	A. Esterification B. Saponification C. Alkalization D. None
66	Toluene can be oxidized to benzoic acid by	A. KMnO₄(alk) B. K₂Cr₂O₇(acidic) C. Both D. None
67	Heating a mixture of sodium benzoate and soda lime gives	A. Methane B. Benzene C. Sodium bezoate D. Calcium benzoate
68	Sulphonation of benzoic acid produces mainly	A. o-Sulphobenzoic acid B. m-sulohobenzoic acid C. p-Sulphobenzoic acid D. o-and p-Sulphobenzoic acid
69	Formic acid is obtained when	A. Calcium acetate is heated with conc.H₂SO₄ B. Calcium formate is heated with calcium acetate C. Glycerol is heated with oxalic acid

		D. Acetaldehyde is oxidized with K₂Cr₂O₇and H₂SO₄
70	Given below are some statements concerning formic acid, which of them is true?	A. It is a weaker acid than acetic acid B. It is a reducing agent C. When its calcium salt is heated, it forms a ketone D. It is an oxidizing agent
71	Vinegar made form cane sugar, now a days synthetically contains	A. Citric acid B. Lactic acid C. Acetic acid D. Palmitic acid
72	Two moles of acetic acid are heated with $P_2O_5$the product formed is	A. 2 moles of ethyl alcohol B. Formic anhydride C. Acetic anhydride D. 2 moles of methyl cyanide
73	When acetamide is hydrolysed by boiling with acid the product obtained is	A. Ethyl amine B. Ethyl alcohol C. Acetic acid D. Acetaldehyde
74	Acetic acid is obtained when	A. Methyl alcohol is oxidized with potassium permanganate B. Calcium acetate is distilled in the presence of calcium formate C. Acetaldehyde is oxidized with potassium dichromate and sulphuric acid D. Glycerol is heated with sulphuric acid
75	Acetic acid is manufactured by the fermentation of	A. Ethanol B. Methanol C. Ethanal D. Methanal
76	Of the following four reactions, formic acid and acetic acid differ in which respect?	A. Replacement of hydrogen by sodium B. Formation of ester with alcohol C. Reduction of Fehling solution D. Blue litmus reaction
77	Between CH_3COOH and HCOOH, HCOOH will be	A. Less acidic B. Equally acidic C. More acidic D. None
78	Amides on treatment with $Br_2$and KOH are converted into amines, the reaction is known as	A. Hoffmann's bromamide reaction B. Hoffmann's methylation C. Gabriel phthalimide reaction D. H.V.Z reaction
79	When acetamide reacts with $Br_2$and caustic soda, then we get	A. Acetic acid B. Bromoacetic acid C. Methyl amine D. Ethylamine
80	Aspirin is	A. Acetyl salicylic acid B. Phenyl salicylic acid C. Salicylic acid D. Benzoic acid
81	Which of the following does give violet colour with neutral ferric chloride?	A. Acetic acid B. Salicaylic acid C. Formine acid D. Benzoic acid
82	The reaction of acetaldehyde with HCN followed by hydrolysis gives a product which exhibits	A. Metamerism B. Tautomerism C. Enatiomerism D. Geometrical isomerism
83	Glacial Acetic acid is	A. Pure acetic acid at 100°C B. Acetic acid mixed with methanol C. Pure acetic acid at 0°C D. Pure acetic acid above 16.6°C
84	An organic acdi having molecular formula $C_2H_4O_2$is	A. Formic acid B. Acetic acid C. Oxalic acid D. Propionic acid
85	Weakest acid among the followings is	A. Acetic acid B. Phenol C. Water D. Acetylene
86	Ethyl alcohol reacts with acetyl chloride to form	A. Ethyl chloride B. Acetic acid C. Methyleacetate

		D. Ethyleacetate
87	Acetamide is	A. Highly acidic B. Highly basic C. Neutral D. amphoteric
88	Acidic hydrolysis of acetamide gives	A. Acetaldehyde B. Acetic acid C. Methyl amine D. Formic acid
89	Acetamide and $NaOBr/OH^-$produce	A. Ethanamine B. Methanamide C. CH₃CN D. NH₃
90	What is formed when oxalic acid is dehydrated by conc. H_2SO_4?	A. C + CO₂ B. CO C. CO₂ D. CO + CO₂
91	Which of the following order is incorrect w.r.t property indicated?	A. Formic acid > Acetic acid > Propionic acid (ACID STRENGTH) B. Cyclohexanol < Phenol < Benzoic acid (ACID STRENGTH) C. Benzamide < Aniline < Cyclohexylamine (ACID STRENGTH) D. FCH₂COOH > ClCH₂COOH > BrCH₂COOH (ACID STRENGTH)
92	Acyl halide is formed by reacting $PCl_5$with	A. Alcohol B. Ester C. Amide D. Both carboxylic acids as well as esters
93	From the following values of dissociation constants of four acids which value represents the strongest acid?	A. 2 x 10⁻² B. 0.02 x 10⁻¹ C. 3 x 10⁻⁴ D. 2 x 10⁻⁴
94	Lactic acid on heating with dil. H_2SO_4gives	A. Acetic acid B. Propionic acid C. Acrylic acid D. Formic acid
95	A colourless liquid, at room temperature reacts with soda lime to form sodium salt of carboxylic acid and ammonia gas. The liquids is	A. Propanamide B. Propanoic acid C. Formamide D. Methyl Ethanoate
96	In the presence of Aluminium ethoxide, aldehydes get converted into esters. The reaction is known as	A. Schmidt reaction B. Aldol condensation C. Beckmann's rearrangement reaction D. Tischenko reaction
97	The acid showing salt like character in aqueous solution is	A. Acetic acid B. Benzoic acid C. Formic acid D. α - Aminoacetic acid
98	The order of decreasing ease of reaction with ammonia is	A. Anhydrides, esters, ethers B. Anhydrides, ethers, esters C. Ethers, anhydrides, esters D. Esters, ethers, anhydrides
99	Which of the following is the strongest acid?	A. CF₃COOH B. CBr₃COOH C. CH₃COOH D. CCl₃COOH
100	If acetyl chloride is reducing in the presence of $BaSO_4$and Pd, then	A. CH₃CHO is formed B. CH₃CH₂OH is formed C. CH₃COOH is formed D. CH₃COCH₃is formed
101	Hydrolysis of trichloromethane with aqueous KOH gives	A. Potassium formate B. Acetylene C. Chloral D. Methanol
102	Lower carboxylic acids are soluble in water due to	A. Low molecular weight B. Hydrogen bonding C. Dissociation into ions D. Easy hydrolysis
103	Ethyl acetate reacts with CH_3MgBr to form	A. Secondary alcohol B. Tertiary alcohol C. Primary alcohol and acid D. Acid

104	Saponification of ethyl benzoate with caustic soda	A. Benzyl alcohol,ethanoic acid B. Sodium benzoate, ethanol C. Benzoic acid, sodium ethoxide D. Phenol, ethanoic acid
105	Which of the following compounds on boiling with $KMnO_4$(alk) and subsequent acidification will not give benzoic acid?	A. Benzyl alcohol B. Acetophenone C. Anisole D. Toluene
106	Rosenmund's reduction of an acyl chloride gives	A. An aldehydes B. An alcohol C. An ester D. A hydrocarbon
107	Which of the following reagents is used to distinguish between methanoic acid and ethanoic acid?	A. Amm. silver nitrate solution B. Neutral ferric chloride C. Sodium hydroxide solution D. Sodium carbonate solution
108	Rearrangement of an oxime to an amide in the presence of strong acid is called	A. Curtius rearrangement B. Fries rearrangement C. Beckman rearrangement D. Aldol condensation
109	What will happen if $LiAlH_4$is added to an ester?	A. Two units of alcohol are obtained B. One unit of alcohol and one unit of acid is obtained C. Two units of acids are obtained D. None of these
110	Hydrolytic reaction of fats by causic soda is known as	A. Acetylation B. Carboxylation C. Esterification D. Saponification
111	When propanamide reacts with $Br_2$and NaOH then which of the following compounds is formed?	A. Ethyl alcohol B. Propyl alcohol C. Propyl amine D. Ethylamine
112	HCOOH reacts with conc. $H_2SO_4$to produce	A. CO B. CO₂ C. NO D. NO₂
113	Hydrolysis of an ester gives a carboxylic acid which on Kolbe's electrolysis yields ethane. the easter is	A. Ethyl methonoate B. Methyl ethanoate C. Propylamine D. Ethylamine
114	Lactic acid on oxidation by alkaline potassium permanganate gives	A. Tartaric acid B. Pyruvic acid C. Cinnamic acid D. Propionic acid
115	Ethyl acetate is obtained when methyl magnesium iodide reacts with	A. Ethyl formate B. Ethyl choroformate C. Acetyl chloride D. carbondioxide
116	Carboxylic acids are more acidic than pehnol and alcohol because of	A. Intermolecular hydrogen bonding B. Formation of dimmers C. Highly acidic hydrogen D. Resonance stabilization of their conjugate base
117	Acetic acid is manufactured by:	A. Distillation B. Fermentation C. Ozonolysis D. Esterification
118	A carboxylic acid contains:	A. A hydroxyl group B. A carboxyl group C. A hydroxyle & carboxyl group D. A carboxyl &aldehyde group
119	Which acid is used in the manufacture of synthetic fibre?	A. Formic acid B. Oxalic acid C. Carbonic acid D. Acetic acid
120	Which of the following derivative cannot be prepared directly from acetic acid?	A. Acetamide B. Acetyl chloride C. Ethyl acetate D. Acetic acid
121	Which reagent is used to reduce a carboxylic group to an alcohol?	A. H2/Ni B. H2/Pt C. NaBH4

	group to an alcohol:	C. $NaBH_4$ D. $LiAlH_4$
122	The solution of which acid is used for seosoning of food ?	A. Formic acid B. Acetic acid C. Benzoic acid D. Butanoic acid
123	Which of the following is not a fatty acid?	A. Propanoic acid B. Acetic acid C. Phthalic acid D. Butanoic acid
124	Acetamide is prepared by:	A. Heating ammonium acetate B. Heating methyl cyanide C. Heating ethyl acetate D. The hydrolysis of methyl cyanide
125	A carboxylic acid with one caboxyl group:	A. Monocarboxylic acid B. Dicarboxylic acid C. Tricarboxylic acid D. Polycarboxylic acid
126	A compound containing carboxyl group in them are called:	A. Ketone B. Ether C. Carboxylic acids D. Polycarboxylic acid
127	A carboxylic acid containing Ar group in it is called:	A. Aromatic carboxylic acid B. Allphatic carboxylic acid C. Dicarboxylic acid D. Carboxylic acid
128	In preparation medhod of carboxylic acids from alkyl halides always carboxylic acid formed which have carbon atoms:	A. One less than in R----X B. One more than in R---X C. Equal to R---X D. Double to R----X
129	Which is not carboxylic acid with pungent smell?	A. Formic acid B. Acetic acid C. Ethanoic acid D. Butyric acid
130	Carboxyl group has functional group in it:	A. One B. Two C. Three D. Four
131	Carboxylic acids react with acids releasing gas from it:	A. H_2O as steam B. CO C. CO_2 D. O_2
132	Active metals react with carboxylic acid releasing gas:	A. CO B. CO₂ C. H₂O as steam D. H₂
133	Acetic acids react with PCl5 giving:	A. Acetamide B. Acetyl chloride C. Alcohol D. Ether
134	Which are used as essences (flowers)?	A. Aldehydes B. Ketones C. Alcohols D. Esters
135	Carboxylic acids on complete reduction in the presence of Hi and red phosphorus gives:	A. Esters B. Alcohols C. Alkanes D. Aldehydes
136	Vinegar is dilute solution of:	A. Acitic acid B. Formic acid C. Butyric acid D. Propionic acid
137	Glacial acetic acid freezes to ice like solid at (°C)	A. 07 B. 17 C. 27 D. 37
138	Boiling point of acetic acid is°C:	A. 116 B. 117 C. 118 D. 119
		A. Water B. Alcohol

139	Acetic acid is miscible in:	B. Alcohol C. Either D. All of these
140	Amino acids contain functional groups in it:	A. --CO-- B. --OH C. ---NH₂ D. All of these
141	Amiino acids are building blocks of:	A. Protein B. Carbohydrates C. Lipids D. Fats
142	Amylacetate flavour is present in:	A. Banana B. Apple C. Jasmine D. Orange
143	The organic compounds containing Ph--OH group are called:	A. Phenol B. Aldehyde C. Ketones D. Carboxylic acids
144	Carboxylic acids functional group is:	A. ----COOH B. -----COH C. ----CO--- D. ----OH
145	Aliphatic carboxylic acids have carboxyl group attached to:	A. Alkyl group B. Aryl group C. Phenyl group D. Benzyl lgroup
146	Aromatic carboxylic acids have carboxyl group attached to group :	A. Alkyl group B. Aryl group C. Phenyl group D. Benzyl group
147	General formula of aliphatic carboxylic acids:	A. R---OH B. R----COH C. R----CO---R D. RCOOH
148	Carboxylic acids having carboxyl group one is called:	A. Mono carboxylic acid B. Di-carboboxylic acid C. Tri carboxilic acid D. Tetra carboxylic acid
149	Which following derivative cannot be prepared directly from acetic acid?	A. Acetamide B. Acetyl chloride C. Acetic anhdride D. Ethyl acetate
150	The solution of which acid is use for seasoning of food?	A. Formic acid B. Acetic acid C. Benzoin acid D. Butanoic acid
151	Which of the following is not fatty acid?	A. Propanoic acid B. Acetic acid C. Phthalic acid D. Butanoic acid
152	Caroxyl group has functional in it.	A. one B. two C. three D. four
153	Acetic Acid reacts with PCl_5 giving:	A. Acetamid B. Acetyl chloride C. Alcohol D. ether
154	Which are used as essences(flowers)?	A. aldehydes B. Ketones C. alcohols D. esters
155	Carboxylic acids are reduced to in presence of $NaAlH_4$	A. Esters B. Acetyl chloride C. alcohol D. Aldehydes
156	Carboxylic acids on complete reduction in the presence of HI and red Phosphours gives:	A. esters B. alcohols C. alkanes D. aldehydes
		A. 07

157	Glacial acetic acid freezes to ice like solid it.	A. 07 B. 17 C. 27 D. 37
158	Boiling point of acetic acid is ^{o}C	A. 116 B. 117 C. 118 D. 119
159	Amino acids are buildng blocks of:	A. protein B. Carbohydrates C. Lipids D. fats
160	The organic compounds containing Ph-OH group are called:	A. Phenol B. aldehyde C. Keton D. Carboxylic acids
161	General formula of aromatic carboxyl acids	A. R----------OH B. RCOOH C. RCOR D. ARCOOH
162	Fatty acids are:	A. Allphatic monocarboxylic acids B. Dicaroxylic acids C. Tricarboxylic acids D. Tetracarboxylic acids E. Poly carboxylic acids
163	Palmitic acid & steanic acid ae obtained from process of fats & oils:	A. Reduction B. Neutralization C. oxidation D. hydrolysis
164	Common names of carboxylic acids are given by then:	A. Source B. Person discovered C. place D. habit
165	Formic acid is given names from Latin word a "formic" which means:	A. Red out B. Vinegar C. butter D. Milk
166	Acetic Acid is obtained from:	A. Red out B. Vinegar C. Butter D. Milk
167	Butyric acid was named from butyrum means:	A. Red out B. Vinegar C. Butter D. Milk
168	Formic Acid is obtained from Red out by:	A. Distillation B. Crystallization C. Filtration D. sublimation
169	Acetic acid is also named.	A. Methanoic acid B. Ethanoic acid C. Propanic acid D. Butanoic acid
170	CH_3CH_2COOH is also named as:	A. Propionic acid B. Propanoic acid C. Acetic Acid D. Both (a) and (b)
171	Primary alcohols and aldehydes are oxidized to corresponding:	A. alkanes B. alkenes C. Alkynes D. Carboxylic Acid
172	Compounds containing cyanide group (.....C=H) are called:	A. Nitrides B. Nitrites C. Nitriles D. Cyanides
173	Hydrolysis of alkyl nitriles gives:	A. alkane B. alkyl halide C. alkyl nitride D. carboxylic acids
174	Hydrolysis of alkyl nitriles is done to get carboxylic acids in the presence of	A. Mineral acids B. Mineral alkalies

carboxylic acids in the presence of

C. Organics acids

D. Minerals acids & alkalies