Alkyl Halides

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Elimination bimolecular reactions usually obey	A. First order kinetics B. Second order kinetics C. Third order kinetics D. Zero order kinetics
2	Ethyl alcohol gives ethyl chloride with the help of	A. SOCl₂ B. NaCl C. Cl₂ D. KCl
3	Which one of the following is not a nuclelphile	A. H₂O B. H₂S C. BF₃ D. NH₃
4	Which represents nucleophilic aromatic substitution reaction?	A. Reaction of benzene with Cl₂in sunlight B. Benzyl bromide hydrolysis with water C. Reaction of NaOH with dintrofluoro benzene D. Sulphonation of benzene
5	Question Image	A. NH₃ HCl B. KCN in C₂H₅OH NaOH C. KCN in C₂H₅OH HCl D. HCN NaOH
6	Benzene reacts with chlorine to form benzene hexachloride in presence of	A. Nickel B. AlCl₃ C. Bright sunlight D. Zinc
7	Among the following the most reactive towards alcoholic KOH is	A. CH₂= CHBr B. CH₃COCH₂CH₂Br C. CH₃CH₂Br D. CH₃CH₂CH₂Br
8	1, 3-Dibromopropane reacts with metallic zinc to form	A. Propene B. Propane C. Cyclopropane D. Hexane
9	When formaldehyde is added to Grignard reagent we get	A. Aldehyde B. Acetone C. Primary alcohol D. Secondary alcohol
10	CFCs undergo homolytic fission by uv light in the stratosphere which radical could result from this irradiations of $CHClCF_2Cl$.	A. CHF Cl C FCl B. CH Cl CF₂Cl C. CHF CF₂Cl D. C FCl CF₂Cl
11	The rate of E_1reaction depends upon	A. The concentration of substrate B. The concentration of nucleophile C. THe concentration of substrate as well as nucleophile D. None of the above
12	If ketone reacts with Grignard's reagent, it also produces alcohol, But it will be a	A. primary alcohol B. Secondary alcohol C. Tertiary alcohol D. Aromatic alcohol
13	Grignard's reagent on treatment with carbonyl compounds yield	A. Pheonol B. Alcohol C. Alkane D. None of these
14	Grignard's reagent on treatment with chloramine give	A. Acetamide B. Primary amice C. Secondary amice D. Urea
15	Reaction of ethylamine with chloroform in alcoholic KOH produces	A. CH₃OH B. CH₃NC C. C₂H₅NC D. C₂H₅CN

16	Which of the following is a nucleophile	A. OH B. CH(CH₃)₃ C. CH₃⁺ D. CH₃CH₂CH₃
17	Best medhod of preparation of alkyl halide from alcohals is by its reaction with:	A. HX B. SOCl₂ C. Px₅ and PX₃ D. All
18	When alkyl halides are heated with aqueous solution of ammonia at about 100°C, amines are formed. This reaction is known as	A. Williamsons synthesis B. GHoffmans reaction C. Wurtz reaction D. Clemensen reaction
19	Alkyl halides react with Mg in dry ether to form	A. Magnesium halide B. Grignard's reagent C. Alkene D. Alkyne
20	Which one of the following is not a nucleophile	A. H₂O B. H₂S C. BF₃ D. NH₃
21	Thre rate of S_N2 reaction depends upon the	A. Concentration of alkyl halides B. Concentration of nucleophile C. Concentration of alkyl halides and nucleophile D. None of the above
22	An electrophile may be	A. Positive B. Negative C. Neutral D. Both c and a
23	Question Image	A. Electrophilic substitution B. Free radical reduction C. Isomerisation D. Nucleophilic substitution
24	Which of the following reagent cannot be used for preparing alkyl chloride from alcohol?	A. HCl + anhyd. Zncl₂ B. NaCl C. PCl₅ D. SOCl₂
25	Grignad reagent is reactive due to	A. The presence of halogen atom B. The presence of Mg atom C. The polarity of C - Mg bond D. None of above
26	Alkyl halides on treatment with metallic Na give	A. Alkynes B. Alkenes C. Alkanes D. Alcohols
27	Dehydrohalogenation of alkyl halides produces	A. Alcohol B. Alkane C. Alkene D. Alkyne
28	The reactivity order of alkyl halides for a paricular alkyl group is	A. Fluoride > chloride > bromide > iodide B. Chloride > bromide > fluoride > iodide C. Iodide > bromide > chloride > fluoride D. Bromide > iodide > chloride > fluoride
29	Grignard reagent is reactive due to :	A. The presence of halogen atom B. The presence of Mg atom C. The polarity of C - Mg bond D. None of them
30	Question Image	A. 2-bromo-3-methylbutane B. 3-methyl-2-bromobutane C. 2-methyl-3-bromobutane D. All of these
31	When carbon dioxide is passed through the R - Mg - X is produced	A. Any carboxylic acid B. Propanoic acid C. Propanedioic acid D. None of these
32	2-Bromopentane is heated with potassium ethoxide in ethanol . The major product obtained is	A. 2-Ethoxypentane B. Pent-1-ene C. cis-Pent-2-ene D. trans-Pent-2-ene
33	Which of the following undergoes uncleophilic substitution exclusively by S_N1 mechanism?	A. Benzyl chloride B. Ethyl chloride C. Chlorobenzene

		D. Isopropyl choride
34	DDT is formed from	A. Benzene and Chlorobenzene B. Chloral and Chlorobenzene C. Chloral and Benzene D. Chlorobenzene and chlorine
35	For which mechanisms, the first step involved is the same:	A. E₁ and E₂ B. E₂and SN₂ C. E₂ and E₁ D. E1 and SN₁
36	Which of the following with aqueous KOH will give acetaldehyde?	A. 1, 2-Dichloroethane B. 1,1-Dichloroethane C. Chloracetic acid D. Ethyl chloride
37	Which of the following compounds will form a hydrocarbon on reaction with Grignard reagent	A. A ketone B. An aldehyde C. An ether D. Water
38	Which is a good nucleophile?	A. F⁻¹ B. Cl⁻¹ C. Be⁻¹ D. I⁻¹
39	SN2 reaction can be best carried out with	A. Primary alkyl halides B. Secondary alkyl halides C. Tertiary alkyl halides D. All the three
40	Most reactive halide towards S_N1 reaction is	A. n-Butyl chloride B. sec-Butyl chloride C. tert-Butyl choride D. Allyl chloride
41	When $CO_2$is made to react with ethyl magnesium iodide, followed by acid hydrolysis, the product formed is	A. Propane B. Propanoic acid C. Propanal D. Propanol
42	Alcohol can be prepared from Grignard's reagent with an aldehyde: If we start with formaldehyde the product alcohol with be	A. Primary B. Secondary C. Territory D. Aromatic
43	In a primary alkyl halide, the halogen atom is attached to a carbon which is further attached to	A. Only one carbon atom B. Two carbon atoms C. Three carbon atoms D. one or no carbon atom
44	When alkyl halide is heated with aqueous solution of ammonia at 100°C the major product is	A. Primary amine B. Secondary amine C. Tertiary amine D. Mixture of amines and salt
45	Alkyl halides react with lithium dialkyl copper reagents to give	A. Alkenes B. Alkyl copper halides C. Alkanes D. Alkenyl halides
46	When metallic sodium in ether is heated with ethyl chloride, which alkane is formed	A. Propane B. Ethane C. Iso-butane D. N-butane
47	The reaction of an alkyl halide with RCOOAg produces	A. Ester B. Ether C. Aldehyde D. Ketone
48	Alkyle halides can be prepared by treating halogen acids with	A. Ethane B. Ethanol C. Ethene and ethanol D. Aldehyde
49	Grignard's reagent on treatment with dry $CO_2$and HCl yields	A. Ester B. Alcohol C. Carboxylic acid D. Aldehyde
50	When primary amine reacts with chloroform in ethanolic KOH, then the product is	A. An isocyanide B. An aldehyde C. A cyanide D. An alcohol
		A. CH₂H₅I

51	Which of the following alkyl halides is used as a mathylating agent	B. CH₃I C. C₂H₅Pr D. C₂H₅Cl
52	If carbon dioxide is bubbled through solution of Grignard's reagent in ether and the resultant product is reacted with hydrochloric acid, it gives	A. An alkane B. Al alcohol C. A carboxylic acid D. An aldehyde
53	Each of the following compounds is effective as a refrigerant. The release of which one of these causes the greatest depletion of the ozone layer	A. CCl₂F₂ B. CH₃OCH₃ C. CH₃CHF₂ D. CH₃CH₂CH₃
54	C- X bond is strong in	A. CH₃Cl B. CH₃Br C. CH₃F D. CH₃I
55	Which of the following compounds could be prepared by reacting bromoethane with KCN and then reducing the product	A. CH₃CH₃ B. CH₃CH₂NH₂ C. CH₃CH₂CH₂NH₂ D. CH₃CH₂CH₃
56	The order of reactivity for a given halogen in Grignard's reagent is:	A. CH₃X > C₂H₅X > C₃H₄X > C₄H₄X B. C₂H₅X > C₃H₇X > C₄H₅X > CH₄X C. C₃H₇X > C₄H₇X > CH₃X > C₂H₅X D. C₄H₄X > C₃H₇X > C₂H₅X > CH₄X
57	A carbon atom carrying a postitive charge and attached to three other atoms of groups is called	A. Caronium ion B. Carbanion C. Oconium ion D. Carba ion
58	Reaction of Griganard's reagent with CO_2gives:	A. Aldehyde B. Pri-alcohol C. Sec-alcohal D. Carboxylic acid
59	Which bond is most stable	A. C - Cl B. C - F C. C - Br D. C - I
60	Which of the followings is not a nulceophile	A. OH⁻ B. NH₃ C. C₂H₅O⁻ D. Br₂
61	With the increase in size of halogen atom the reactivity of an alkyl halide	A. Increases B. Decreases C. Remain constant D. None of these
62	Alkyl halides are considered to be very reactive compounds towards nucleophiles, because:	A. They have an electrophilic carbon B. They have an electrophilic carbon and good living gorup C. They have an electrophilic carbon and bad living group D. They have an nucleophilic carbon and good living gorup
63	Ethyl bromide is formed by the reaction of HBr with	A. Ethane B. Ethene C. Ethyne D. Propane
64	Any other aldehyde except formaldehyde on reaction with Grignard's will produce	A. Secondary alcohol B. Primary alcohol C. Tertiary alcohol D. Aromatic alcohol
65	General formula of alkyl halide is:	A. R----X B. R----OH C. R------COH D. R------COOH
66	Alkyl halides in which a halogen atom is bonded to that carbon atom which directly bonded with one hydrogen atom is called	A. Primary alkyl halides B. Secondary alkyl halides C. Tertiary alkyl halides D. Quaternary alkyl halides
		A. First order Kinetics

67	Elimination bimolecular reactions involve:	B. Third order kinetics C. Zero order kinetics
68	S_N1 reaction of alkylhalides leads to	A. Retention of configuration B. Recemisation C. Inversion of configuration D. None of these
69	Question Image	A. Condensation B. Electrophilic substitution C. Free radical substitution D. Nucleophilic substitution
70	Metal used in the preparation of Grignard's reagent is:	A. Ca B. Na C. Mg D. Zn
71	Catalyst in the reaction ROH + $SOCl_2$-------> RCL+SO_2+HCl is:	A. ZnCl₂ B. Pyridine C. H₂SO₄ D. Either
72	Alkyl halides on treatment with aqueous KOH give	A. Phenol B. Alcohol C. Aldehyde D. Ketone
73	Which of the following compounds on oxidation gives benzoic acid?	A. Chlorophenol B. Chlorotoluene C. Chlorobenzene D. Benzyl chloride
74	Question Image	A. Electrophilic addition B. Electrophilic substitution C. Free radical substitution D. Nuclophilic addition
75	What is the total number of different chloroethanes, formula $C_2H_{6-n}Cl_n$, where n can be any integer from 1 to 4	A. 4 B. 6 C. 7 D. 8
76	In primary alkyl halides, the halogen atom is attached to a carbon which attached to how many carbon atoms?	A. Two B. Three C. One D. Four
77	Primary carbon attaches with other hydrogen atoms directly:	A. One B. Two C. Three D. At least one or more than it
78	Replacement of Cl of Chlorobenzene to give phenol requires drastic conditions but chlorine of 2, 4-Dinitrochlorobenzene is readily replaced because	A. NO₂makes the electron rich ring at ortho and para positions B. NO₂withdraws electrons at metaposition C. NO₂donate electrons at m-position D. NO₂withdraws electrons at ortho and para position
79	Which one of the following in mainly responsible for depletion of ozone layer?	A. Methane B. Carbon dioxide C. Water D. chloroflurocarbons
80	Question Image	A. Electronphilic substitution B. Electrophilic addition C. Free radical substitution D. Nuclephilic substitution
81	Both $E_1$and E_2mechanism can be shown by	A. 1° - RX B. 2° - RX C. 3° - RX D. None of these
82	The chloroform reacts with NaOH to give	A. CH₃COONa B. Sodium oxalate C. CH₃OH D. HCOONa
83	Cyanoform is _____ acid in nature than the chloroform. The missing word is	A. Stronger B. Weaker C. Amphoteric D. Neutral
84	Ethyl chloride on treatment with aqueous alkali gives	A. Ethane B. Ethene C. Ethanal D. Ethanol

85	By reaction Grignard's reagent with the HCHO we get	A. 1° - alcohol B. 2° - alcohol C. 3° - alcohol D. All of these
86	E_1mechanism is generally shown by	A. 1° - RX B. 2° - RX C. 3° - RX D. None of these
87	Reactivity of alkyl halides with magnisium is of the order:	A. Rl > RBr> RCl > RF B. RBr > RCl >RF > Rl C. RCL > RF > Rl > RBr D. RF >Rl >RBr > Rll
88	Alkanes may be prepared by the reaction of alkyl halides with	A. Alcohol B. Carboxylic acid C. Grignard reagents D. None of these
89	Electronegativity order of alkyl halides is:	A. Rl > RBr > RCl > RF B. Rbr > RCl > RF >Rl C. RCl > RF >Rl > RBr D. RF >Ri > RBr >Rll
90	Which is a weak nucleophile	A. OH⁻ B. Br⁻ C. NH₃ D. Cl⁻
91	How many monochlorobutanes will be possible on chlorination of n-butane?	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 5
92	Dehydrohalogenation of alkyl halides give	A. Alkanes B. Alkenes C. Alkynes D. Alkdehyde
93	Alkyl halides are reactive :	A. High B. Medium C. Less D. Least
94	A set of compounds in which reactivity of halogen atom in the ascending order is	A. Chlorobenzene, vinyl chloride, chloroethane B. Chloroethane, chlorobenzene, vinyl chloride C. Vinyl chloride,chlorobenzene chloroethane D. Vinyl chloride, chloroethane,chlorobenzene
95	The alkyl halide is converted into an alcohol by	A. Addition B. Substitution C. Dehydrohalogenation D. Elimination
96	Alkyl halides ae considered to be very reactive compounds towards nucleophiles because	A. They have an electrophilic carbon B. They have an electrophilic carbon and a good leaving group C. They have an electrophilic carbon and a bad leaving group D. They have a nucleophilic carbon and a good leaving group
97	When an alcohol reacts with $SOCl_2$an alkyl halide is formed. What are two other products	A. SO₂and HCl B. Sl₂and H₂O C. HCl and H₂O D. H₂S and HCl
98	Reation of which with Grignard's reagent gives primary alcohol:	A. Formaldehyde B. Aldehyde C. Ketones D. Acetone
99	Gammexane is	A. Chlorobenzene B. Benzyl chloride C. Brommobenzene D. Benzene hexachloride
100	The elimination of hydrogen halide from adjacent carbon atoms is called	A. Dehydrogenation B. Hydrogenation C. Dehydrohalogenation D. Hydrohalogenation
101	Hydrolysis of Grignard's reagent gives:	A. Alcohol B. Halide C. Alkyl D. Alkane
102	Which of the following chlorocompounds is heat easily hydrolysed by hydorxide ion to give the product indicated	

103	The order of reactivity of an alkyl halide (R-X) for a particular alkyl group is	A. Iodide > bromide > chloride B. Chloride > bromide > iodide C. Bromide > chloride > iodide D. Bromide > iodide > chloride
104	Iodoethane reacts with sodium in ether, the product formed is	A. Pentene B. Propyne C. Butene D. Butane
105	Which of the following does not give iodoform test?	A. Ethanol B. Ethanal C. Acetophenone D. Bezophenone
106	The final product formed by distilling ethyl alcohol with excess of Cl_2 and $Ca(OH)_2$is	A. CH₃CHO B. CCl₃CHO C. CHCl₃ D. (CH₃)₂O
107	To get DDT, chlorobenzene has to react with one of the following compound in the presence of conc.H_2SO_4	A. Trichloroethane B. Dichloroacetone C. Dichloroacetaldehyde D. Trichloroacetealdehyde
108	The rate of E_1reaction depends upon:	A. The concentration of substrate B. The concentration of nucleophile C. The concentration of substrate as well as nucleophile D. None of these
109	The general formula of alkyl halides is	A. C_nH_{2n}X B. C_nH_{2n-1}X C. C_nH_{2n+1}X D. C_nH_{2n-2}X
110	Ammonia like water also reacts with Grignard's reagent to give	A. Alkane B. Alkene C. Alkyne D. Amide
111	Grignard reagent is prepared by the reaction of magnesium metal with alkyl halide in the presence of	A. Alcohol B. Water C. Suephuric acid D. Dry ether
112	Cl_2reacts with CS_2in presence of $AlCl_3$to form	A. CHCl₃ B. CCl₄ C. C₂H₅Cl D. C₂H₆
113	$C_6H_6Cl_6$can be obtained from	A. HCl and Benzene B. Cl₂and Benzene and AlCl₃ C. Cl₂and Benzene in diffused light D. NaOCl and Benzene
114	Alkyle magnesium halides are known as	A. Simon-smith reagent B. Tollen's reagent C. Grignard's reagent D. Barford's reagent
115	If Grignard reagent is allowed to react with another alkyl halide the main product is	A. An alkane B. Cyclo alkane C. Alkyne D. An alkene
116	SN_2reactions can be best carried out with:	A. Prl. alkyl halide B. Sec. Alkyl halide C. Ter. Alkyl halide D. All of three
117	Organic compounds containing halogen atom are called:	A. R---OH B. R----X C. R----NH₂ D. R----COH
118	Unpleasant smell of carbylamine is obtained when chloroform and alcoholic KOH are heated with	A. Any aromatic amine B. Any primary amine C. Any amine D. Any aliphatic amine
119	Steps in SN , reactions are:	A. One B. Two C. Three D. Four
120	Grignard's reagent is	A. Alkyl halide B. Magnesium halide C. Alkyl magnesium halide D. Ethereal solution of an alkyl halide

		B. Ethereal solution of an alkyl halide
121	Tertiary alkyl halides are practically inert to substitution by S_N2 mechanism because of	A. Onsolubility B. Instability C. Inductive effect D. Steric hindrance
122	Action of Zn with alkyl halides in the presence of an inert solvent forms higher alkanes. This reaction is known as	A. Wurtz reaction B. Frankland's reaction C. Cannizaro reaction D. Kalobe's reaction
123	Which halide among the following is used as methylating agent?	A. CH₃I B. C₂H₅Cl C. C₂H₅Br D. C₆H₅Cl
124	The reactivity order of alkyl halides for a particular alkyl group is:	A. F >Cl>Br>I B. Cl>Br>F>I C. I>Br>Cl>F D. Br>I>Cl>F
125	On warming with silver powder,chloroform is converted into	A. Acetylene B. Hexachloroethane C. 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane D. ethylene
126	Butanenitrile is formed by reaction of KCN with	A. Propyl alcohol B. Butyl chloride C. Butyl alcohol D. Propyl Chloride
127	Which of the following reacts with chloroform and base to form phenyl isocynaide?	A. Nitrobenzene B. Phenol C. Chlorobenzene D. Aniline
128	The alkyl halide molecule on which a nucleophile attacks is called	A. Substrate B. Subsituent C. Substituted D. All of these
129	The reaction between primary amine-chloroform and alcoholic caustic potash is called	A. Wurtz reaction B. Frankland reaction C. Cannizzaro's reaction D. Carbylamine reaction
130	Reduction of alkyl halides give	A. Alkanes B. Alkenes C. Ketones D. Ether
131	Benzene hexachloride is used as	A. Dye B. Antimaterial drug C. Antibiotic D. Insecticide
132	Alkyl halides are considered to be very reactive compounds towards nucleophiles because	A. They have an electrophilic carbon B. They have an electrophilic carbon and a good leaving group C. They have an electrophilic carbon and a bad leaving group D. They have a nucleophilic carbon and a good leaving group
133	Alkyl halides on treatment with Zn and HCl gives	A. Alkanes B. Alkenes C. Alkynes D. Alcohols
134	Aryl halides are less reactive towards nucleophilic substitution reactions as compared to alkyl halides due to	A. The formation of less stable carbonium ion B. Resonance stabilization C. Larger carbon-halogen bond D. The inductive effect
135	Ethyl bromide on treatment with alcoholic KOH gives	A. Ethylene B. Ethanol C. Acetic Acid D. Ethane
136	Grignard reagent is not prepared in aqueous medium but prepared in ether medium because	A. The reagent is highly reactive in ether B. The reagent does not react with water C. The reagent becomes inactive in water D. The reagent reacts with water
137	Which reaction is example of nucleophilic substitution	
138	A reaction in which an atom or a group of atoms replaces an atom or a group of atoms in the molecule of a substance is known as	A. Addition reaction B. Condensation reaction C. Elimination reaction D. Substitution reaction
		A. sp² hybridised

139	Carbon atom holding halogen in aryl halides is	A. sp²-hybridesed B. sp³-hybridesed C. sp-hybridesed D. sp³d-hybridesed
140	For the carbylamine reaction we need hot alc.KOH and	A. Any amin and chloroform B. Chloroform and Ag powder C. A primary amine and chloroform D. A mono alkyl amine and trichlorom-ethane
141	SN_2 reaction has order of reaction :	A. First B. Second C. Third D. Zero
142	Allyl chloride on dehydrochlorination gives	A. Propadiene B. Propylene C. Allyl alcohol D. Acetone
143	The compounds or species in search of electrons are called	A. Elctrophiles B. Nucleophile C. Nitrities D. Bases
144	The most reactive compound for electrophilic nitration will be	A. Benzyl chloride B. Benzoic acid C. Nitrobenzene D. Chlorobenzene
145	E_2has molecularity :	A. One B. Two C. Three D. Half
146	which one of the following is not a nucleophile?	A. H₂O B. H₂S C. BF₃ D. NH₃
147	In which of the following reactions is the inorganic reagent acting as a nucleophile	
148	Tetrabromoethane on treatment with alcoholic zinc gives	A. Ethylbromide B. Ethane C. Ethene D. Ethyne
149	Which responds to +ve iodoform test?	A. Butanol-1 B. Butan-1-al C. Butanol-2 D. 2-pentanone
150	Chlorobenzene on heating with aqueous NH_3under pressure in the presence of cuprous chloride gives	A. Benzamide B. Nitrobenzene C. Aniline D. Chloroaminobenzene
151	Question Image	A. Primary alkyl halide B. Secondary alkyl halide C. Tertiary alkyl halide D. None of these
152	Hydrolysis of Grignard's reagent yields	A. Alcohol B. Aldyhyde C. Ester D. Alkane
153	When chloroform is boiled with NaOH, it gives	A. Formic acid B. Trihydroxymethane C. Acetylene D. Sodium formate
154	Which one of the following will have the maximum dipole moment	A. CH₃F B. CH₃Cl C. CH₃Br D. CH₃I
155	When CO_2 is made to react with ethyl megnesium iodine, followed by hydrolysis, the product formed is:	A. Propane B. Propanoic acid C. Propanal D. Propanol
156	When ethyl iodide and n-propyl iodide are allowed to react with sodium metal in ether, the number of alkanes that could be produced is	A. Only one B. Two alkanes C. Three alkanes D. Four alkanes
		A. Methanal

157	Which of the following compounds gives trichoromethane on distilling with bleaching power?	A. Methanal B. Phenol C. Ethanol D. methanol
158	The reaction of alcohol with $SOCl_2$in the presence of pyridine as catalyst gives	A. Acids B. Acid chloride C. Alkyl halide D. Benzene
159	1-Chlorobutane on reaction with alcoholic potash gives	A. But 1-ene B. Butan-1-ol C. But-2-ene D. Butan-2-ol
160	Halogens on treating with silver salts of acids give	A. Alcohol B. Ester C. Phenol D. Alkyl halide
161	The reaction of 4-bromobenzyl chloride with NaCN in ethanol leads to	A. 4-Bromobenzyl cyanide B. 4-Cyanobenzyl chloride C. 4-Cyanobenzyle cyanide D. 4-Bromo 2-cyanobenzyl chloride
162	What happens when $CCl_4$is treated with $AgNO_3$solution?	A. NO₂will be evolved B. A white ppt. of AgCl will form C. CCl₄will dissolve in AgNO₃solution D. Nothing will happen
163	Grignard's reagent was prepared in:	A. 1900 B. 1910 C. 1920 D. 1930
164	What is the total number of different chloroethanes of formula $C_2H_{6-n}Cl_n$possible (n may be 1 to 6)	A. 6 B. 8 C. 9 D. 10
165	By simply reacting Grignand's reagent with water we get	A. An alkane B. Higher alkane C. An alkene D. An alkyne