ECAT Chemistry Chapter 21 Alkyl Halides Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Hydrolysis of Grignard's reagent gives:	A. Alcohol B. Halide C. Alkyl D. Alkane
2	Alkyl halides react with lithium dialkyl copper reagents to give	A. Alkenes B. Alkyl copper halides C. Alkanes D. Alkenyl halides
3	Alkyle magnesium halides are known as	A. Simon-smith reagent B. Tollen's reagent C. Grignard's reagent D. Barford's reagent
4	Which of the following reacts with chloroform and base to form phenyl isocynaide?	A. Nitrobenzene B. Phenol C. Chlorobenzene D. Aniline
5	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
6	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
7	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
8	Grignard's reagent on treatment with chloramine give	A. Acetamide B. Primary amice C. Secondary amice D. Urea
9	Benzene reacts with chlorine to form benzene hexachloride in presence of	A. Nickel B. AlCl₃ C. Bright sunlight D. Zinc
10	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
11	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
12	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
13	Gammexane is	A. Chlorobenzene B. Benzyl chloride C. Brommobenzene D. Benzene hexachloride
14	Question Image	A. Electronphilic substitution B. Electrophilic addition C. Free radical substitution D. Nuclephilic substitution
15	which one of the following is not a nucleophile?	A. H₂O B. H₂S C. BF₃

		D. NH₃
16	Which is a good nucleophile?	A. F⁻¹ B. Cl⁻¹ C. Be⁻¹ D. I⁻¹
17	Question Image	A. NH₃ HCl B. KCN in C₂H₅OH NaOH C. KCN in C₂H₅OH HCl D. HCN NaOH
18	The reaction of an alkyl halide with RCOOAg produces	A. Ester B. Ether C. Aldehyde D. Ketone
19	S_N1 reaction of alkylhalides leads to	A. Retention of configuration B. Recemisation C. Inversion of configuration D. None of these
20	Dehydrohalogenation of alkyl halides produces	A. Alcohol B. Alkane C. Alkene D. Alkyne
21	Grignard's reagent on treatment with dry $CO_2$and HCl yields	A. Ester B. Alcohol C. Carboxylic acid D. Aldehyde
22	The elimination of hydrogen halide from adjacent carbon atoms is called	A. Dehydrogenation B. Hydrogenation C. Dehydrohalogenation D. Hydrohalogenation
23	Most reactive halide towards S_N1 reaction is	A. n-Butyl chloride B. sec-Butyl chloride C. tert-Butyl choride D. Allyl chloride
24	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
25	Alkanes may be prepared by the reaction of alkyl halides with	A. Alcohol B. Carboxylic acid C. Grignard reagents D. None of these
26	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
27	Which of the following with aqueous KOH will give acetaldehyde?	A. 1, 2-Dichloroethane B. 1,1-Dichloroethane C. Chloracetic acid D. Ethyl chloride
28	Grignard's reagent is	A. Alkyl halide B. Magnesium halide C. Alkyl magnesium halide D. Ethereal solution of an alkyl halide
29	By reaction Grignard's reagent with the HCHO we get	A. 1° - alcohol B. 2° - alcohol C. 3° - alcohol D. All of these
30	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
31	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
32	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
		A. Ethane B. Ethene

33	Ethyl chloride on treatment with aqueous alkali gives	B. Ethene C. Ethanal D. Ethanol
34	Carbon atom holding halogen in aryl halides is	A. sp²-hybridesed B. sp³-hybridesed C. sp-hybridesed D. sp³d-hybridesed
35	E_1mechanism is generally shown by	A. 1° - RX B. 2° - RX C. 3° - RX D. None of these
36	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
37	Which is a weak nucleophile	A. OH⁻ B. Br⁻ C. NH₃ D. Cl⁻
38	Iodoethane reacts with sodium in ether, the product formed is	A. Pentene B. Propyne C. Butene D. Butane
39	Which of the following undergoes uncleophilic substitution exclusively by S_N1 mechanism?	A. Benzyl chloride B. Ethyl chloride C. Chlorobenzene D. Isopropyl choride
40	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
41	Alkyl halides on treatment with aqueous KOH give	A. Phenol B. Alcohol C. Aldehyde D. Ketone
42	Best medhod of preparation of alkyl halide from alcohals is by its reaction with:	A. HX B. SOCl₂ C. Px₅ and PX₃ D. All
43	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
44	Ethyl bromide on treatment with alcoholic KOH gives	A. Ethylene B. Ethanol C. Acetic Acid D. Ethane
45	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
46	Question Image	A. Condensation B. Electrophilic substitution C. Free radical substitution D. Nucleophilic substitution
47	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
48	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
49	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
50	Which of the following compounds on oxidation gives benzoic acid?	A. Chlorophenol B. Chlorotoluene C. Chlorobenzene D. Benzyl chloride

51	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
52	Which of the followings is not a nulceophile	A. OH⁻ B. NH₃ C. C₂H₅O⁻ D. Br₂
53	Tetrabromoethane on treatment with alcoholic zinc gives	A. Ethylbromide B. Ethane C. Ethene D. Ethyne
54	Which responds to +ve iodoform test?	A. Butanol-1 B. Butan-1-al C. Butanol-2 D. 2-pentanone
55	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
56	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
57	SN_2reactions can be best carried out with:	A. Prl. alkyl halide B. Sec. Alkyl halide C. Ter. Alkyl halide D. All of three
58	Reation of which with Grignard's reagent gives primary alcohol:	A. Formaldehyde B. Aldehyde C. Ketones D. Acetone
59	Reaction of ethylamine with chloroform in alcoholic KOH produces	A. CH₃OH B. CH₃NC C. C₂H₅NC D. C₂H₅CN
60	Primary carbon attaches with other hydrogen atoms directly:	A. One B. Two C. Three D. At least one or more than it
61	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
62	Which one of the following will have the maximum dipole moment	A. CH₃F B. CH₃Cl C. CH₃Br D. CH₃I
63	Metal used in the preparation of Grignard's reagent is:	A. Ca B. Na C. Mg D. Zn
64	Alkyl halides are reactive :	A. High B. Medium C. Less D. Least
65	Dehydrohalogenation of alkyl halides give	A. Alkanes B. Alkenes C. Alkynes D. Alkdehyde
66	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
67	Butanenitrile is formed by reaction of KCN with	A. Propyl alcohol B. Butyl chloride C. Butyl alcohol D. Propyl Chloride
68	Cyanoform is _____ acid in nature than the chloroform. The missing word is	A. Stronger B. Weaker C. Amphoteric

		D. Neutral
69	Which reaction is example of nucleophilic substitution	
70	Elimination bimolecular reactions usually obey	A. First order kinetics B. Second order kinetics C. Third order kinetics D. Zero order kinetics
71	Steps in SN , reactions are:	A. One B. Two C. Three D. Four
72	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
73	1-Chlorobutane on reaction with alcoholic potash gives	A. But 1-ene B. Butan-1-ol C. But-2-ene D. Butan-2-ol
74	Which of the following chlorocompounds is heat easily hydrolysed by hydorxide ion to give the product indicated	
75	Both $E_1$and E_2mechanism can be shown by	A. 1° - RX B. 2° - RX C. 3° - RX D. None of these
76	How many monochlorobutanes will be possible on chlorination of n-butane?	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 5
77	Chlorobenzene on heating with aqueous NH_3under pressure in the presence of cuprous chloride gives	A. Benzamide B. Nitrobenzene C. Aniline D. Chloroaminobenzene
78	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
79	Question Image	A. Electrophilic addition B. Electrophilic substitution C. Free radical substitution D. Nuclophilic addition
80	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
81	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
82	Question Image	A. 2-bromo-3-methylbutane B. 3-methyl-2-bromobutane C. 2-methyl-3-bromobutane D. All of these
83	Question Image	A. Primary alkyl halide B. Secondary alkyl halide C. Tertiary alkyl halide D. None of these
84	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
85	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

		D. $BrAgI, IAgI, ClAgI, F$
86	Elimination bimolecular reactions involve:	A. First order Kinetics B. Third order kinetics C. Zero order kinetics
87	SN_2 reaction has order of reaction :	A. First B. Second C. Third D. Zero
88	Which of the following reagent cannot be used for preparing alkyl chloride from alcohol?	A. HCl + anhyd. Zncl₂ B. NaCl C. PCl₅ D. SOCl₂
89	Which one of the following in mainly responsible for depletion of ozone layer?	A. Methane B. Carbon dioxide C. Water D. chloroflurocarbons
90	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
91	When formaldehyde is added to Grignard reagent we get	A. Aldehyde B. Acetone C. Primary alcohol D. Secondary alcohol
92	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
93	Ammonia like water also reacts with Grignard's reagent to give	A. Alkane B. Alkene C. Alkyne D. Amide
94	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
95	Benzene hexachloride is used as	A. Dye B. Antimaterial drug C. Antibiotic D. Insecticide
96	Which one of the following is not a nuclelphile	A. H₂O B. H₂S C. BF₃ D. NH₃
97	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
98	Which of the following alkyl halides is used as a mathylating agent	A. CH₂H₅I B. CH₃I C. C₂H₅Pr D. C₂H₅Cl
99	The alkyl halide molecule on which a nucleophile attacks is called	A. Substrate B. Subsituent C. Substituted D. All of these
100	By simply reacting Grignand's reagent with water we get	A. An alkane B. Higher alkane C. An alkene D. An alkyne
101	Alkyle halides can be prepared by treating halogen acids with	A. Ethane B. Ethanol C. Ethene and ethanol D. Aldehyde
102	Allyl chloride on dehydrochlorination gives	A. Propadiene B. Propylene C. Allyl alcohol D. Acetone
103	Tertiary alkyl halides are practically inert to substitution by S_N2 mechanism because of	A. Onsolubility B. Instability C. Inductive effect

		D. Steric hindrance
104	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
105	When metallic sodium in ether is heated with ethyl chloride, which alkane is formed	A. Propane B. Ethane C. Iso-butane D. N-butane
106	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
107	An electrophile may be	A. Positive B. Negative C. Neutral D. Both c and a
108	General formula of alkyl halide is:	A. R----X B. R----OH C. R------COH D. R------COOH
109	Ethyl bromide is formed by the reaction of HBr with	A. Ethane B. Ethene C. Ethyne D. Propane
110	E_2has molecularity :	A. One B. Two C. Three D. Half
111	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
112	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
113	Grignard's reagent on treatment with carbonyl compounds yield	A. Pheonol B. Alcohol C. Alkane D. None of these
114	On warming with silver powder,chloroform is converted into	A. Acetylene B. Hexachloroethane C. 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane D. ethylene
115	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
116	Any other aldehyde except formaldehyde on reaction with Grignard's will produce	A. Secondary alcohol B. Primary alcohol C. Tertiary alcohol D. Aromatic alcohol
117	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
118	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
119	Which halide among the following is used as methylating agent?	A. CH₃I B. C₂H₅Cl C. C₂H₅Br D. C₆H₅Cl
120	Halogens on treating with silver salts of acids give	A. Alcohol B. Ester C. Phenol D. Alkyl halide
		A. Propene B. Propane

121	1, 3-Dibromopropane reacts with metallic zinc to form	B. Propane C. Cyclopropane D. Hexane
122	Alkyl halides react with Mg in dry ether to form	A. Magnesium halide B. Grignard's reagent C. Alkene D. Alkyne
123	When chloroform is boiled with NaOH, it gives	A. Formic acid B. Trihydroxymethane C. Acetylene D. Sodium formate
124	C- X bond is strong in	A. CH₃Cl B. CH₃Br C. CH₃F D. CH₃I
125	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
126	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
127	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
128	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
129	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
130	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
131	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
132	SN2 reaction can be best carried out with	A. Primary alkyl halides B. Secondary alkyl halides C. Tertiary alkyl halides D. All the three
133	Which of the following is a nucleophile	A. OH B. CH(CH₃)₃ C. CH₃⁺ D. CH₃CH₂CH₃
134	Which of the following does not give iodoform test?	A. Ethanol B. Ethanal C. Acetophenone D. Bezophenone
135	Among the following the most reactive towards alcoholic KOH is	A. CH₂= CHBr B. CH₃COCH₂CH₂Br C. CH₃CH₂Br D. CH₃CH₂CH₂Br
136	The most reactive compound for electrophilic nitration will be	A. Benzyl chloride B. Benzoic acid C. Nitrobenzene D. Chlorobenzene
137	Question Image	A. Electrophilic substitution B. Free radical reduction C. Isomerisation D. Nucleophilic substitution
138	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
		A. H₂O

139	Which one of the following is not a nucleophile	A. H₂O B. H₂S C. BF₃ D. NH₃
140	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
141	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
142	$C_6H_6Cl_6$can be obtained from	A. HCl and Benzene B. Cl₂and Benzene and AlCl₃ C. Cl₂and Benzene in diffused light D. NaOCl and Benzene
143	The compounds or species in search of electrons are called	A. Elctrophiles B. Nucleophile C. Nitrities D. Bases
144	DDT is formed from	A. Benzene and Chlorobenzene B. Chloral and Chlorobenzene C. Chloral and Benzene D. Chlorobenzene and chlorine
145	Alkyl halides on treatment with Zn and HCl gives	A. Alkanes B. Alkenes C. Alkynes D. Alcohols
146	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 >RIl
147	Which of the following compounds gives trichoromethane on distilling with bleaching power?	A. Methanal B. Phenol C. Ethanol D. methanol
148	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
149	Catalyst in the reaction ROH + $SOCl_2$-------> RCL+SO_2+HCl is:	A. ZnCl₂ B. Pyridine C. H₂SO₄ D. Either
150	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
151	Alkyl halides on treatment with metallic Na give	A. Alkynes B. Alkenes C. Alkanes D. Alcohols
152	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
153	Ethyl alcohol gives ethyl chloride with the help of	A. SOCl₂ B. NaCl C. Cl₂ D. KCl
154	Organic compounds containing halogen atom are called:	A. R---OH B. R----X C. R----NH₂ D. R----COH
155	Reaction of Griganard's reagent with CO_2gives:	A. Aldehyde B. Pri-alcohol C. Sec-alcohal D. Carboxylic acid
156	Which bond is most stable	A. C - Cl B. C - F C. C - Br D. C - I

157	Reduction of alkyl halides give	A. Alkanes B. Alkenes C. Ketones D. Ether
158	Hydrolysis of Grignard's reagent yields	A. Alcohol B. Aldyhyde C. Ester D. Alkane
159	In which of the following reactions is the inorganic reagent acting as a nucleophile	
160	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
161	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
162	Cl_2reacts with CS_2in presence of $AlCl_3$to form	A. CHCl₃ B. CCl₄ C. C₂H₅Cl D. C₂H₆
163	The chloroform reacts with NaOH to give	A. CH₃COONa B. Sodium oxalate C. CH₃OH D. HCOONa
164	The alkyl halide is converted into an alcohol by	A. Addition B. Substitution C. Dehydrohalogenation D. Elimination
165	Grignard's reagent was prepared in:	A. 1900 B. 1910 C. 1920 D. 1930