


## ECAT Chemistry Chapter 21 Alkyl Halides

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	By reaction Grignard's reagent with the HCHO we get	A. 1° - alcohol B. 2° - alcohol C. 3° - alcohol D. All of these
2	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
3	S <sub>N</sub> 1 reaction of alkylhalides leads to	A. Retention of configuration B. Recemisation C. Inversion of configuration D. None of these
4	Tetrabromoethane on treatment with alcoholic zinc gives	A. Ethylbromide B. Ethane C. Ethene D. Ethyne
5	What happens when CCl <sub>4</sub> is treated with AgNO <sub>3</sub> solution?	A. NO <sub>2</sub> will be evolved B. A white ppt. of AgCl will form C. CCl <sub>4</sub> will dissolve in AgNO <sub>3</sub> solution D. Nothing will happen
6	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
7	Replacement of Cl of Chlorobenzene to give phenol requires drastic conditions but chlorine of 2, 4-Dinitrochlorobenzene is readily replaced because	A. NO <sub>2</sub> makes the electron rich ring at ortho and para positions B. NO <sub>2</sub> withdraws electrons at metaposition C. NO <sub>2</sub> donate electrons at m-position D. NO <sub>2</sub> withdraws electrons at ortho and para position
8	Iodoethane reacts with sodium in ether, the product formed is	A. Pentene B. Propyne C. Butene D. Butane
9	The reaction of 4-bromobenzyl chloride with NaCN in ethanol leads to	A. 4-Bromobenzyl cyanide B. 4-Cyanobenzyl chloride C. 4-Cyanobenzyl cyanide D. 4-Bromo 2-cyanobenzyl chloride
10	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. CCl <sub>2</sub> F <sub>2</sub> B. CH <sub>3</sub> OCH <sub>3</sub> C. CH <sub>3</sub> CHF <sub>2</sub> D. CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>
11	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
12	Reaction of Grignard's reagent with CO <sub>2</sub> gives:	A. Aldehyde B. Pri-alcohol C. Sec-alcohol D. Carboxylic acid
13		A. 2-bromo-3-methylbutane B. 3-methyl-2-bromobutane C. 2-methyl-3-bromobutane D. All of these
14	What is the total number of different chloroethanes of formula C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5-n</sub> Cl <sub>n</sub> possible (n may be 1 to 6)	A. 6 B. 8 C. 9 D. 10

15	1-Chlorobutane on reaction with alcoholic potash gives	A. But 1-ene B. Butan-1-ol C. But-2-ene D. Butan-2-ol
16	How many monochlorobutanes will be possible on chlorination of n-butane?	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 5
17	Dehydrohalogenation of alkyl halides give	A. Alkanes B. Alkenes C. Alkynes D. Aldehyde
18	Both E <sub>1</sub> and E <sub>2</sub> mechanism can be shown by	A. 1° - RX B. 2° - RX C. 3° - RX D. None of these
19	When chloroform is boiled with NaOH, it gives	A. Formic acid B. Trihydroxymethane C. Acetylene D. Sodium formate
20	Primary carbon attaches with other hydrogen atoms directly:	A. One B. Two C. Three D. At least one or more than it