MDCAT Chemistry Chapter 14 Chemistry of Hydrocarbons Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	In beta elimination reaction	A. carbon number changes B. unsaturated compound is formed C. hybridization. ofC remains same D. pi bonds are decreased
2	Which one of the following is NOT a nucleophile	A. NH2+ B. BF3 C. H2O D. CH3-
3	Chloroform (CHCl3) is?	A. Primary alkyl halide B. Secondary alkyl halide C. Tertiary alkyl halide D. a liquid
4	Correct order for the reactivity ofalkyl halide in S, reactions	A. R-I>R-F>R-Cl B. R-F>R-Cl>R-I C. R-I>R-Cl>R-F D. R-Cl>R-I>R-F
5	Which of the following is primary alkyl halide	A. Isopropyl halide B. Sec-butyl halide C. Tert-buryi halide D. Neo-pentyl halide
6	Reaction of ethyl bromide with ammonia	A. Completes in a single step B. Completes in two steps C. Continues till N is left with no lone pair D. is reversible
7	When purely alcoholic solution of sodium/potassiumhydroxide and halogenoalkanes are reacted an alkene is formed, what is the mechanism of reaction?	A. Elimination B. Debromination C. Dehydration D. Reduction
8	The carbon atom of an alkyl group attached with halogen atom is called	A. Electrophile B. Free redical C. Nucleophile D. Nucleophilic centre
9	Alkyl halides are considered to be very reactive compounds towards nucleophiles, because	A. The have an electrophilic carbon B. They have an electrophilic carbon and a bad leaving group C. They have an electrophilic carbon and a good laving group D. They have a nucleophilic carbon and a good leaving group
10	The rate of E1 reaction depends upon	A. The concentration of substrate B. The concentration of substrate as well as nucleophile C. The concentration Nucleophilic D. Nature of Catalyst
11	To prepare ethane by Wurtz synthesis the suitable alkyl halide is	A. Ethyl iodide B. any alkyl iodide C. Ethyl chloride D. Methyl bromide
12	In the transition state of S2 mechanism reaction with alkyl halides, which of the following orbital hybridization is involved	A. sp^3 B. sp C. sp^2 D. dsp^3
13	Correct statement about Nucleophilic substitution bimolecular is	A. Transition state is formed B. Inversion take place C. It is two step reacticn D. Both a &c
14	Which isomer of C4H9Br will produce 2-methyl propane-2-ol on treatment with aqueous KOH	A. n-butyl bromide B. Sec-butyl bromide C. Isobutyl halide

		D. Tertiary butyl chloride
15	Out of monochloro, monobromo and mongiodo derivatives of ethane, the mos reactive compound towards nucleophilic substitution will be	A. C2H5Br B. C2H5Cl C. C2H5I D. All are equally reactive
16	Which of the following alkyl halides undergoes SN1 reaction fastest	A. Methyl chloride B. Isobutyl chlorido C. Ethy l chloride D. Tertiary butyl chloride
17	An amine is produced in the following reaction C2H5I+2NH3-------C2H5NH2 +NH4I. What is mechanism?	A. Electrophilic addition B. Electrophilic substitution C. Nucleophilic addition D. Nucleophilic substitution
18	Which one of the following is not associated with SN2 mechanism	A. 100 % inversion of configuration B. Tertiar alkyl halides C. 2nd order kinetics D. Change of hy bridization from sp^3 to sp^2 in transition state
19	The order of reactivitv of alksl halides towards nucleophile is	A. Rl>RBr RF>RCl B. RF>RCl>RBr>Rl C. Rl>RBr> RCl>RE D. RF>RBr>RCl>Rl
20	The alkaline hydrolysis of bromoethane shown below gives alcohol as the product: H3C-CH2-Br-------H3C-CH2-OH The reagent and the condition used in this reaction may be:	A. H20 at room temperature B. KOH in alcohol C. Ethanol. heat D. Dilute NaOH(aq) warm