

## MDCAT Chemistry Chapter 15 Alkyl Halides Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Which of the following will undergo nucleophilic addition reaction more easily?	A. Aldehyde B. Alkene C. Aldehyde and ketone equally D. Neither aldehyde nor alkenes
2	Which of the following ketone will not give iodoform test	A. Methyl isopropyl ketone B. Dimethyl ketone C. Ethyl isopropyl ketone D. 2-hexanone
3	Acetaldehyde cyanohydrin upon hydrolysis produces	A. Tartaric acid B. Malonic acid C. Formic acid D. Lactic acid
4	.Both aldehydes and ketones are planar to the neighborhoods of carbonyl (C=O) group. Which one of the following bonds is distorted towards the oxygen atoms?	A. pi-bond of C and O B. Sigma bond of C and O C. Sigma bond of C and H D. Sigma bond of C and C
5	Identify the compound, which give iodoform test	A. Methanol B. 3- Hexanol C. Methyl ketone D. Propionaldehyde
6	Primary, secondary and tertiary alcohols can be identified and distinguished by	A. Lucas test B. Iodoform test C. Baeyer's test D. Silver mirror test
7	Which will not react with phenol	A. NaOH B. Br <sub>2</sub> C. KMnO <sub>4</sub> /OH <sup>-</sup> D. Na
8	When calcium formate and calcium acetate are dry heated they form	A. HCOOH B. C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH C. CH <sub>3</sub> CHO D. HCHO
9	During esterification, the alcohol molecule acts as:	A. Oxidizing agent B. Electrophile C. Reducing agent D. Nucleophile
10	Which alcohol is most reactive towards sodium metal?	A. Ter Butyl alcohol B. n-Propyl alcohol C. Isopropyl alcohol D. Have same reactivity
11	Which of the following alcohols is least reactive with respect to O-H bond	A. CH <sub>3</sub> OH B. CH <sub>2</sub> -OH C. (CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> -CH-OH D. (CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> COH
12	Acetone reacts with HCN to form a cyanohydrin. It is an example of	A. Nucleophilic addition B. Electrophilic substitution C. Electrophilic addition D. Nucleophilic substitution
13	Which one of the followings is resistant to oxidation under normal conditions	A. Methyl alcohol B. Acetaldehyde C. Ethyl alcohol D. Acetone
14	An electron withdrawing group attached to e-position in phenol	A. makes it basic B. Stabilises the phenoxide ion C. decreases its basicity D. allows it to precipitate in aqueous solution
15	In which of the following types of reactions are the carbonyl compounds and alkene are similar in behaviour	A. Nucleophilic addition B. Electrophilic addition C. Nucleophilic substitution D. Electrophilic substitution

D. Catalytic hydrogenation

16	Which reagent is responsible for the conversion of ketone to secondary alcohol	A. NaAlH B. NaBH <sub>4</sub> C. Al D. Red P
17	Which of the following is more reactive where O-H bonds break	A. P° alcohol B. T° alcohol C. S° alcohol D. Cannot be predicted
18	In aldehydes and ketones carbon of carbonyl group is;	A. sp <sup>3</sup> hybridized B. sp <sup>2</sup> hybridized C. sp hybridized D. un hybridized
19	The acidity of phenol is due to its	A. Nature of Benzene B. Double bond in benzene ring C. Nature of phenoxide ion D. Hydroxyl group
20	Which of the following is soluble in water?	A. CH <sub>3</sub> OH B. CCl <sub>4</sub> C. CHCl <sub>3</sub> D. CS <sub>2</sub>