


ECAT Chemistry Chapter 21 Alkyl Halides

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Which one of the following is not a nucleophile	A. H_2O B. H_2S C. BF_3 D. NH_3
2	The reactivity order of alkyl halides for a particular alkyl group is	A. Fluoride > chloride > bromide > iodide B. Chloride > bromide > fluoride > iodide C. Iodide > bromide > chloride > fluoride D. Bromide > iodide > chloride > fluoride
3	Reaction of Grignard's reagent with CO_2 gives:	A. Aldehyde B. Pri-alcohol C. Sec-alcohol D. Carboxylic acid
4	Carbon atom holding halogen in aryl halides is	A. sp^2 -hybridised B. sp^3 -hybridised C. sp -hybridised D. sp^3d -hybridised
5	Which of the following reagent cannot be used for preparing alkyl chloride from alcohol?	A. $HCl + anhyd. ZnCl_2$ B. $NaCl$ C. PCl_5 D. $SOCl_2$
6	An electrophile may be	A. Positive B. Negative C. Neutral D. Both c and a
7	Alkyl halides on treatment with aqueous KOH give	A. Phenol B. Alcohol C. Aldehyde D. Ketone
8	E_1 mechanism is generally shown by	A. $1^\circ - RX$ B. $2^\circ - RX$ C. $3^\circ - RX$ D. None of these
9	Grignard's reagent on treatment with dry CO_2 and HCl yields	A. Ester B. Alcohol C. Carboxylic acid D. Aldehyde
10	Which halide among the following is used as methylating agent?	A. CH_3Cl B. C_2H_5Cl C. C_2H_5Br D. C_6H_5Cl
11	Question Image <input style="width: 150px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid #ccc;" type="text"/>	A. Electrophilic substitution B. Free radical reduction C. Isomerisation D. Nucleophilic substitution
12	Catalyst in the reaction $ROH + SOCl_2 \rightarrow RCl + SO_2 + HCl$ is:	A. $ZnCl_2$ B. Pyridine C. H_2SO_4 D. Ether
13	The chloroform reacts with NaOH to give	A. CH_3COONa B. Sodium oxalate C. CH_3OH D. $HCOONa$
14	When formaldehyde is added to Grignard reagent we get	A. Aldehyde B. Acetone C. Primary alcohol D. Secondary alcohol

15	Ethyl alcohol gives ethyl chloride with the help of	A. SOCl_2 B. NaCl C. Cl_2 D. KCl
16	$\text{S}_{\text{N}}1$ reaction of alkylhalides leads to	A. Retention of configuration B. Racemisation C. Inversion of configuration D. None of these
17	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
18	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
19		A. Condensation B. Electrophilic substitution C. Free radical substitution D. Nucleophilic substitution
20	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. Cannizzaro reaction D. Kolbe's reaction