

ECAT Chemistry Chapter 21 Alkyl Halides

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	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
2	The elimination of hydrogen halide from adjacent carbon atoms is called	A. Dehydrogenation B. Hydrogenation C. Dehydrohalogenation D. Hydrohalogenation
3	The most reactive compound for electrophilic nitration will be	A. Benzyl chloride B. Benzoic acid C. Nitrobenzene D. Chlorobenzene
4	What happens when $\text{CCl}_4$ is treated with $\text{AgNO}_3$ solution?	A. $\text{NO}_2$ will be evolved B. A white ppt. of $\text{AgCl}$ will form C. $\text{CCl}_4$ will dissolve in $\text{AgNO}_3$ solution D. Nothing will happen
5	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. $\text{CCl}_2\text{F}_2$ B. $\text{CH}_3\text{OCH}_2\text{OCH}_3$ C. $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{F}$ D. $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$
6	The rate of $\text{E}_1$ reaction 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
7	$\text{E}_2$ has molecularity :	A. One B. Two C. Three D. Half
8	Alkyl halides are reactive :	A. High B. Medium C. Less D. Least
9	Which of the following is a nucleophile	A. $\text{OH}$ B. $\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$ C. $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$ D. $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$
10	Which of the following compounds gives trichloromethane on distilling with bleaching power?	A. Methanal B. Phenol C. Ethanol D. methanol
11	Catalyst in the reaction $\text{ROH} + \text{SOCl}_2 \rightarrow \text{RCl} + \text{SO}_2 + \text{HCl}$ is:	A. $\text{ZnCl}_2$ B. Pyridine C. $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ D. Either
12	Most reactive halide towards $\text{S}_{\text{N}}1$ reaction is	A. n-Butyl chloride B. sec-Butyl chloride C. tert-Butyl chloride D. Allyl chloride
13	The general formula of alkyl halides is	A. $\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n+1}\text{X}$ B. $\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n-1}\text{X}$ C. $\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n+2}\text{X}$ D. $\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n-2}\text{X}$
14	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_6\text{Cl}_6$ can be obtained from	A. $\text{HCl}$ and Benzene B. $\text{Cl}_2$ and Benzene and $\text{AlCl}_3$ C. $\text{Cl}_2$ and Benzene in diffused light D. $\text{NaOCl}$ and Benzene

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15	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
16	Which one of the following is not a nucleophile	A. $\text{H}_{\sub{2}}$ O B. $\text{H}_{\sub{2}}$ S C. $\text{BF}_{\sub{3}}$ D. $\text{NH}_{\sub{3}}$
17	Question Image	A. $\text{NH}_{\sub{3}}$ HCl B. KCN in $\text{C}_{\sub{2}}$ H $\sub{5}$ NaOH C. KCN in $\text{C}_{\sub{2}}$ H $\sub{5}$ OH HCl D. HCN NaOH
18	The chloroform reacts with NaOH to give	A. $\text{CH}_{\sub{3}}\text{COONa}$ B. Sodium oxalate C. $\text{CH}_{\sub{3}}\text{OH}$ D. $\text{HCOONa}$
19	Alkanes may be prepared by the reaction of alkyl halides with	A. Alcohol B. Carboxylic acid C. Grignard reagents D. None of these
20	Question Image	A. Primary alkyl halide B. Secondary alkyl halide C. Tertiary alkyl halide D. None of these

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