

ECAT Chemistry Chapter 21 Alkyl Halides

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The reaction of 4-bromobenzyl chloride with NaCN in ethanol leads to	A. 4-Bromobenzyl cyanide B. 4-Cyanobenzyl chloride C. 4-Cyanobenzyle cyanide D. 4-Bromo 2-cyanobenzyl chloride
2	Which bond is most stable	A. C - Cl B. C - F C. C - Br D. C - I
3	A carbon atom carrying a positive charge and attached to three other atoms of groups is called	A. Caronium ion B. Carbanion C. Oconium ion D. Carba ion
4	Tertiary alkyl halides are practically inert to substitution by S _N 2 mechanism because of	A. Insolubility B. Instability C. Inductive effect D. Steric hindrance
5	CFCs undergo homolytic fission by uv light in the stratosphere which radical could result from this irradiations of CHClCF ₂ Cl.	A. CHF Cl C FCl B. CH Cl CF ₂ Cl C. CHF CF ₂ Cl D. C FCl CF ₂ Cl
6	Elimination bimolecular reactions involve:	A. First order Kinetics B. Third order kinetics C. Zero order kinetics
7	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
8	Replacement of Cl of Chlorobenzene to give phenol requires drastic conditions but chlorine of 2, 4-Dinitrochlorobenzene is readily replaced because	A. NO ₂ makes the electron rich ring at ortho and para positions B. NO ₂ withdraws electrons at metaposition C. NO ₂ donate electrons at m-position D. NO ₂ withdraws electrons at ortho and para position
9	Which reaction is example of nucleophilic substitution	
10	The final product formed by distilling ethyl alcohol with excess of Cl ₂ and Ca(OH) ₂ is	A. CH ₃ CHO B. CCl ₃ CHO C. CHCl ₃ D. (CH ₃) ₂ O
11	Alkyl halides on treatment with Zn and HCl gives	A. Alkanes B. Alkenes C. Alkynes D. Alcohols
12	Allyl chloride on dehydrochlorination gives	A. Propadiene B. Propylene C. Allyl alcohol D. Acetone
13	By simply reacting Grignand's reagent with water we get	A. An alkane B. Higher alkane C. An alkene D. An alkyne
14	The most reactive compound for electrophilic nitration will be	A. Benzyl chloride B. Benzoic acid C. Nitrobenzene D. Chlorobenzene

15	The reaction of alcohol with SOCl_2 in the presence of pyridine as catalyst gives	A. Acids B. Acid chloride C. Alkyl halide D. Benzene
16	Grignard's reagent was prepared in:	A. 1900 B. 1910 C. 1920 D. 1930
17	Ammonia like water also reacts with Grignard's reagent to give	A. Alkane B. Alkene C. Alkyne D. Amide
18	Question Image	A. Condensation B. Electrophilic substitution C. Free radical substitution D. Nucleophilic substitution
19	When CO_2 is made to react with ethyl magnesium iodide, followed by acid hydrolysis, the product formed is	A. Propane B. Propanoic acid C. Propanal D. Propanol
20	The reactivity order of alkyl halides for a particular alkyl group is:	A. $\text{F} > \text{Cl} > \text{Br} > \text{I}$ B. $\text{Cl} > \text{Br} > \text{F} > \text{I}$ C. $\text{I} > \text{Br} > \text{Cl} > \text{F}$ D. $\text{Br} > \text{I} > \text{Cl} > \text{F}$