

## ECAT Chemistry Chapter 21 Alkyl Halides

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	By simply reacting Grignand's reagent with water we get	A. An alkane B. Higher alkane C. An alkene D. An alkyne
2	Which represents nucleophilic aromatic substitution reaction?	A. Reaction of benzene with Cl <sub>2</sub> in sunlight B. Benzyl bromide hydrolysis with water C. Reaction of NaOH with dintrofluoro benzene D. Sulphonation of benzene
3	Grignard's reagent is	A. Alkyl halide B. Magnesium halide C. Alkyl magnesium halide D. Ethereal solution of an alkyl halide
4	Which of the following does not give iodoform test?	A. Ethanol B. Ethanal C. Acetophenone D. Bezophenone
5	Ethyl alcohol gives ethyl chloride with the help of	A. SOCI <sub>2</sub> B. NaCI C. CI <sub>2</sub> D. KCI
6	SN <sub>2</sub> reaction has order of reaction :	A. First B. Second C. Third D. Zero
7	Grignard's reagent on treatment with carbonyl compounds yield	A. Pheonol B. Alcohol C. Alkane D. None of these
8	DDT is formed from	A. Benzene and Chlorobenzene B. Chloral and Chlorobenzene C. Chloral and Benzene D. Chlorobenzene and chlorine
9	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
10	CFCs undergo homolytic fission by uv light in the stratosphere which radical could result from this irradiations of CHCICF $_2$ CI.	A. CHF CI C FCI B. CH CI CF <sub>2</sub> CI C. CHF CF <sub>2</sub> CI D. C FCI CF <sub>2</sub> CI
11	lodoethane reacts with sodium in ether, the product formed is	A. Pentene B. Propyne C. Butene D. Butane
12	What is the total number of different chloroethanes of formula $C_2H_{6-n}Cl_n$ possible (n may be 1 to 6)	A. 6 B. 8 C. 9 D. 10
13	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
14	Which one of the following will have the maximum dipole moment	A. CH <sub>3</sub> F B. CH <sub>3</sub> CI C. CH <sub>3</sub> Br D. CH <sub>3</sub> I
		A. Propadiene

15	Allyl chloride on dehydrochlorination gives	B. Propylene C. Allyl alcohol D. Acetone
16	By reaction Grignard's reagent with the HCHO we get	A. 1° - alcohol B. 2° - alcohol C. 3° - alcohol D. All of these
17	For the carbylamine reaction we need hot alc.KOH and	A. Any amin and chloroform B. Chloroform and Ag powder C. A primary amine and chloroform D. A mono alkyl amine and trichlorom-ethane
18	The reactivity order of alkyl halides for a paricular alkyl group is	A. Fluoride > chloride > bromide > iodide B. Chloride > bromide > fluoride > iodide C. lodide > bromide > chloride > fluoride D. Bromide > iodide > chloride > fluoride
19	Alkyl halides are considered to be very reactive compounds towards nucleophiles because	A. They have an electrophilic carbon B. They have an electrophilic carbon and a good leaving group C. They have an electrophilic carbon and a bad leaving group D. They have a nucleophilic carbon and a good leaving group
20	Question Image	A. 2-bromo-3-methylbutane B. 3-methyl-2-bromobutane C. 2-methyl-3-bromobutane D. All of these