



ECAT Chemistry Chapter 21 Alkyl Halides

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	When primary amine reacts with chloroform in ethanolic KOH, then the product is	<p>A. An isocyanide</p> <p>B. An aldehyde</p> <p>C. A cyanide</p> <p>D. An alcohol</p>
2	A carbon atom carrying a positive charge and attached to three other atoms of groups is called	<p>A. Caronium ion</p> <p>B. Carbanion</p> <p>C. Oconium ion</p> <p>D. Carba ion</p>
3	SN ₂ reactions can be best carried out with:	<p>A. Pri. alkyl halide</p> <p>B. Sec. Alkyl halide</p> <p>C. Ter. Alkyl halide</p> <p>D. All of three</p>
4	Which of the following compounds gives trichloromethane on distilling with bleaching power?	<p>A. Methanal</p> <p>B. Phenol</p> <p>C. Ethanol</p> <p>D. methanol</p>
5	Any other aldehyde except formaldehyde on reaction with Grignard's will produce	<p>A. Secondary alcohol</p> <p>B. Primary alcohol</p> <p>C. Tertiary alcohol</p> <p>D. Aromatic alcohol</p>
6	What happens when CCl ₄ is treated with AgNO ₃ solution?	<p>A. NO₂ will be evolved</p> <p>B. A white ppt. of AgCl will form</p> <p>C. CCl₄ will dissolve in AgNO₃ solution</p> <p>D. Nothing will happen</p>
7	For which mechanisms, the first step involved is the same:	<p>A. E₁ and E₂</p> <p>B. E₂ and SN₂</p> <p>C. E₂ and E₁</p> <p>D. E₁ and SN₁</p>
8	Catalyst in the reaction ROH + SOCl ₂ → RCl + SO ₂ + HCl is:	<p>A. ZnCl₂</p> <p>B. Pyridine</p> <p>C. H₂SO₄</p> <p>D. Either</p>
9	Which of the following with aqueous KOH will give acetaldehyde?	<p>A. 1, 2-Dichloroethane</p> <p>B. 1,1-Dichloroethane</p> <p>C. Chloroacetic acid</p> <p>D. Ethyl chloride</p>
10	Alkyl halides are considered to be very reactive compounds towards nucleophiles because	<p>A. They have an electrophilic carbon</p> <p>B. They have an electrophilic carbon and a good leaving group</p> <p>C. They have an electrophilic carbon and a bad leaving group</p> <p>D. They have a nucleophilic carbon and a good leaving group</p>
11		<p>A. Electrophilic substitution</p> <p>B. Electrophilic addition</p> <p>C. Free radical substitution</p> <p>D. Nucleophilic substitution</p>
12	When ethyl iodide and n-propyl iodide are allowed to react with sodium metal in ether, the number of alkanes that could be produced is	<p>A. Only one</p> <p>B. Two alkanes</p> <p>C. Three alkanes</p> <p>D. Four alkanes</p>
13		<p>A. NH₃ HCl</p> <p>B. KCN in NaOH</p> <p>C. KCN in C₂H₅OH</p> <p>D. HCN NaOH</p>

14	To get DDT, chlorobenzene has to react with one of the following compound in the presence of conc. H_2SO_4	A. Trichloroethane B. Dichloroacetone C. Dichloroacetaldehyde D. Trichloroacetaldehyde
15	Alcohol can be prepared from Grignard's reagent with an aldehyde: If we start with formaldehyde the product alcohol will be	A. Primary B. Secondary C. Tertiary D. Aromatic
16	Alkyl halides on treatment with aqueous KOH give	A. Phenol B. Alcohol C. Aldehyde D. Ketone
17	Chlorobenzene on heating with aqueous NH_3 under pressure in the presence of cuprous chloride gives	A. Benzamide B. Nitrobenzene C. Aniline D. Chloroaminobenzene
18	Alkyl halides react with lithium dialkyl copper reagents to give	A. Alkenes B. Alkyl copper halides C. Alkanes D. Alkenyl halides
19	Allyl chloride on dehydrochlorination gives	A. Propadiene B. Propylene C. Allyl alcohol D. Acetone
20	Primary carbon attaches with other hydrogen atoms directly:	A. One B. Two C. Three D. At least one or more than it