

## Chemistry Fsc Part 2 Chapter 10 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The general representation for Grignard reagent is.	A. RMgX B. ReMgX C. RXMg D. RMgX2
2	Which one of the following alkanes will be formed by the hydrolysis of ethyl magnesium bromide	A. Methane B. Ethane C. Butane D. do not hydrolysed
3	The reactivity order of alkyl halides for a particular alkyl group is.	A. Fluoride > Chloride > Bromide > lodide B. Chloride > Bromide > Chloride > Fluoride C. lodide > Bromide > Chloride > Fluoride D. Bromide > lodide > Chloride > Fluoride
4	Cyanogen chloride reacts with ethyl magnesium bromide to give	A. CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> Cl B. CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> Br C. C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub> <sup>+</sup> D. CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CN
5	When CO <sub>2</sub> 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
6	Which one of the following alcohols will be formed when ethyl magnesium bromide reacts with acetone.	A. Primary alcohol B. Secondary alcohol C. Tertiary alcohol D. Dehydrin alcohol
7	Which substance is used to convert Grignard reagent to alkane.	A. H2O B. NH3 C. Ethyl alcohol D. All of these
8	S <sub>N</sub> 2 mechanism involves	A. 1st order kinetics B. 2nd order kinetics C. 3rd kinetics D. zero order kinetics
9	In primary alkyl halides, the halogen atom is attached to a carbon which is further attached to how many carbon atoms.	A. One B. Two C. Three D. Four
10	For which mechanisms, the first step involved is the same.	A. E2 and E2 B. E2 and SN2 C. SN1 and E2 D. E1 and SN1
11	SN1 reaction usually occurs in	A. Primary alkyl halides B. Secondary alkyl halides C. Tertiary alkyl halides D. All of these
12	For Mechanism, the first step involved is the same	A. E1 and E2 B. E2 and S <sub>N</sub> 2 C. S <sub>N</sub> 1 and S <sub>N</sub> 2 D. E1 and S <sub>N</sub> 1
13	In which process, alkyl halide is not produced.	A. Reaction of alcohol with halogen acid B. Reaction of Grignard reagent with water C. Reaction of alcohol with phosphorous pentachloride

		D. Action of alkene on halogen acid
14	Grignard's reagent is reactive due to	A. the presence of halogen atom B. the presence of Mg atom C. the polarity of C-Mg bond D. none of the above
15	Which one of the following species is not an electrophile.	A. HN3 B. Br C. H+ D. BF3
16	SN2 mechanism involves	<ul><li>A. 1st order kinetic</li><li>B. 2nd order kinetic</li><li>C. 3rd order kinetic</li><li>D. Zero order kinetic</li></ul>
17	The reacts with halogen acids to form alkyl halide the process is known as.	<ul><li>A. Halogenation</li><li>B. Hydrohalogenation</li><li>C. Hydrogenation</li><li>D. Dehydrohalogenation</li></ul>
18	Acetic acid can be obtained from CH3MgI by treatment with.	A. H2O B. CINH2 C. CO2 D. HCHO
19	is not a nucleophile	A. H <sub>2</sub> O B. NO <sub>3</sub> C. BF <sub>3</sub> D. NH <sub>3</sub>
20	What products is formed when ethyl bromide reacts with magnesium to form Grignard's reagent.	A. Pyridine B. Anhydrous ether C. Ethyl alcohol D. Carbon tetrachloride