

MDCAT Chemistry Chapter 14 Chemistry of Hydrocarbons Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
Si	Questions	
1	Chloroform (CHCl3) is?	A. Primary alkyl halide B. Secondary alkyl halide C. Tertiary alkyl halide D. a liquid
2	A mixture of 1-chloropropane and 2-chloro-propane when treated with alcoholic KOH, gives	A. Prop-2-ene B. Isopropy lene C. Propene D. A mixture of prop-I-ene
3	The order of reactivity of alksl halides towards nucleophile is	A. Rl>RBr RF>RCI B. RF>RCl>RBr>RI C. Rl>RBr> RCl>RE D. RF>RBr>RCl>RI
4	Which is a good nucleophile as well as a good leaving group?	A. F- B. Cl- C. Br- D. -
5	The carbon atom of an alkyl group attached with halogen atom is called	A. Electrophile B. Free redical C. Nucleophile D. Nucleophilic centre
6	In the transition state of S2 mechanism reaction with alkyl halides, which of the following orbital hybridization is involved	A. sp ³ B. sp C. sp ² D. dsp ³
7	Which of the following reactants will be required to form ethene from ethyl chloride	A. _{Alcoholic KOH} B. Alkaline KMnO4 C. Aqucous KOH D. Aqucous NaOH
8	An alkyl halide reacts with NH3 to give	A. Amide B. Cyanide C. Amine D. Aniline
9	In beta elimination reaction	A. carbon number changes B. unsaturated compound is formed C. hybridization. of C remains same D. pi bonds are decreased
10	Which is an intermediate in SN1 reaction	A. Ethoxide ion B. Carbocation C. alkyl halide D. alkene
11	Which one of the following is NOT a nucleophile	A. NH2+ B. BF3 C. H2O D. CH3-
12	Correct order for the reactivity ofalkyl halide in S, reactions	A. R-l>R-F>R-Cl B. R-F>R-Cl>R-I C. R-l>R-Cl>R-F D. R-Cl>R-l>R-F
13	The species which are produced by heterolytic bond breaking and can act as electron pair donor	A. Free radicals B. Cations C. Nucleophiles D. electrophile
		A. Cl>Br>I
14	In elimination reaction i.e, in the formation of alkene, the reactivity of alkyl halide is in the order:	B. l>Br>Cl C. Br>Cl>I D. l>Cl> Br
15	The reaction C2H5CI + aqueous KOHC2H5OH+ KCI is	A. Electrophilic addition B. Nucleophilic addition C. Electrophilic substitution D. Nucleophilic substitution

16	Which pair gives same dehydrohalogenation product	A. <div>I-Chlorobutane, 2- Chlorobutane</div> <div> B. I-Chloropropane, 2-Chloropropane C. I-Bromopentane. 3-Bromopentane D. iso-butyl chloride. 2°- butyl chloride</div>
17	The alkaline hydrolysis of bromoethane shown below gives alcohol as the product: H3C-CH2-BrH3C-CH2-OH The reagent and the condition used in this reaction may be:	A. H20 at room temperature B. KOH in alcohol C. Ethanol. heat D. Dilute NaOH(aq) warm
18	The reagent for alkaline hydrolysis of ethyl bromide to form ethyl alcohol is	A. water at room T B. Alcoholic KOH+heat C. Ethanol + heat D. dil. NaOH+ heat
19	The rate of E1 reaction depends upon	A. The concentration of substrate B. The concentration of substrate as well as nucleophile C. The concentration Nucleophilic D. Nature of Catalyst
20	Reaction of ethyl bromide with ammonia	A. <div>Completes in a single step</div> div> B. Completes in two steps C. Continues till N is left with no lone pair D. is reversible