Alkyl Halides

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	In a primary alkyl halide, the halogen atom is attached to a carbon which is further attached to	A. Only one carbon atom B. Two carbon atoms C. Three carbon atoms D. one or no carbon atom
2	Question Image	A. Primary alkyl halide B. Secondary alkyl halide C. Tertiary alkyl halide D. None of these
3	Question Image	A. 2-bromo-3-methylbutane B. 3-methyl-2-bromobutane C. 2-methyl-3-bromobutane D. All of these
4	When an alcohol reacts with $SOCl_2$an alkyl halide is formed. What are two other products	A. SO₂and HCl B. Sl₂and H₂O C. HCl and H₂O D. H₂S and HCl
5	With the increase in size of halogen atom the reactivity of an alkyl halide	A. Increases B. Decreases C. Remain constant D. None of these
6	Which bond is most stable	A. C - Cl B. C - F C. C - Br D. C - I
7	The order of reactivity of an alkyl halide (R-X) for a particular alkyl group is	A. Iodide > bromide > chloride B. Chloride > bromide > iodide C. Bromide > chloride > iodide D. Bromide > iodide > chloride
8	Which of the followings is not a nulceophile	A. OH⁻ B. NH₃ C. C₂H₅O⁻ D. Br₂
9	Which is a weak nucleophile	A. OH⁻ B. Br⁻ C. NH₃ D. Cl⁻
10	Grignard reagent is prepared by the reaction of magnesium metal with alkyl halide in the presence of	A. Alcohol B. Water C. Suephuric acid D. Dry ether
11	An electrophile may be	A. Positive B. Negative C. Neutral D. Both c and a
12	The reactivity order of alkyl halides for a paricular alkyl group is	A. Fluoride > chloride > bromide > iodide B. Chloride > bromide > fluoride > iodide C. Iodide > bromide > chloride > fluoride D. Bromide > iodide > chloride > fluoride
13	When carbon dioxide is passed through the R - Mg - X is produced	A. Any carboxylic acid B. Propanoic acid C. Propanedioic acid D. None of these
14	Grignad 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 above
15	SN2 reaction can be best carried out with	A. Primary alkyl halides B. Secondary alkyl halides C. Tertiary alkyl halides D. All the three

16	Elimination bimolecular reactions usually obey	A. First order kinetics B. Second order kinetics C. Third order kinetics D. Zero order kinetics
17	Both $E_1$and E_2mechanism can be shown by	A. 1° - RX B. 2° - RX C. 3° - RX D. None of these
18	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
19	The rate of E_1reaction depends upon	A. The concentration of substrate B. The concentration of nucleophile C. THe concentration of substrate as well as nucleophile D. None of the above
20	Which one of the following is not a nuclelphile	A. H₂O B. H₂S C. BF₃ D. NH₃
21	The alkyl halide molecule on which a nucleophile attacks is called	A. Substrate B. Subsituent C. Substituted D. All of these
22	The general formula of alkyl halides is	A. C_nH_{2n}X B. C_nH_{2n-1}X C. C_nH_{2n+1}X D. C_nH_{2n-2}X
23	Alkyle halides can be prepared by treating halogen acids with	A. Ethane B. Ethanol C. Ethene and ethanol D. Aldehyde
24	Reduction of alkyl halides give	A. Alkanes B. Alkenes C. Ketones D. Ether
25	Alkanes may be prepared by the reaction of alkyl halides with	A. Alcohol B. Carboxylic acid C. Grignard reagents D. None of these
26	When alkyl halides are heated with aqueous solution of ammonia at about 100°C, amines are formed. This reaction is known as	A. Williamsons synthesis B. GHoffmans reaction C. Wurtz reaction D. Clemensen reaction
27	E_1mechanism is generally shown by	A. 1° - RX B. 2° - RX C. 3° - RX D. None of these
28	Halogens on treating with silver salts of acids give	A. Alcohol B. Ester C. Phenol D. Alkyl halide
29	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
30	Alkyl halides on treatment with metallic Na give	A. Alkynes B. Alkenes C. Alkanes D. Alcohols
31	Alkyl halides on treatment with Zn and HCl gives	A. Alkanes B. Alkenes C. Alkynes D. Alcohols
32	By reaction Grignard's reagent with the HCHO we get	A. 1° - alcohol B. 2° - alcohol C. 3° - alcohol D. All of these
33	Dehydrohalogenation of alkyl halides give	A. Alkanes B. Alkenes C. Alkynes

		D. Alkdehyde
34	Action of Zn with alkyl halides in the presence of an inert solvent forms higher alkanes. This reaction is known as	A. Wurtz reaction B. Frankland's reaction C. Cannizaro reaction D. Kalobe's reaction
35	Alkyl halides on treatment with aqueous KOH give	A. Phenol B. Alcohol C. Aldehyde D. Ketone
36	A reaction in which an atom or a group of atoms replaces an atom or a group of atoms in the molecule of a substance is known as	A. Addition reaction B. Condensation reaction C. Elimination reaction D. Substitution reaction
37	Alkyle magnesium halides are known as	A. Simon-smith reagent B. Tollen's reagent C. Grignard's reagent D. Barford's reagent
38	Hydrolysis of Grignard's reagent yields	A. Alcohol B. Aldyhyde C. Ester D. Alkane
39	Grignard's reagent on treatment with chloramine give	A. Acetamide B. Primary amice C. Secondary amice D. Urea
40	Grignard's reagent on treatment with dry $CO_2$and HCl yields	A. Ester B. Alcohol C. Carboxylic acid D. Aldehyde
41	Grignard's reagent on treatment with carbonyl compounds yield	A. Pheonol B. Alcohol C. Alkane D. None of these
42	When metallic sodium in ether is heated with ethyl chloride, which alkane is formed	A. Propane B. Ethane C. Iso-butane D. N-butane
43	Dehydrohalogenation of alkyl halides produces	A. Alcohol B. Alkane C. Alkene D. Alkyne
44	Which of the following chlorocompounds is heat easily hydrolysed by hydorxide ion to give the product indicated	
45	Question Image	A. Electronphilic substitution B. Electrophilic addition C. Free radical substitution D. Nuclephilic substitution
46	In which of the following reactions is the inorganic reagent acting as a nucleophile	
47	Which of the following compounds could be prepared by reacting bromoethane with KCN and then reducing the product	A. CH₃CH₃ B. CH₃CH₂NH₂ C. CH₃CH₂CH₂NH₂ D. CH₃CH₂CH₃
48	By simply reacting Grignand's reagent with water we get	A. An alkane B. Higher alkane C. An alkene D. An alkyne
49	Ammonia like water also reacts with Grignard's reagent to give	A. Alkane B. Alkene C. Alkyne D. Amide
50	If Grignard reagent is allowed to react with another alkyl halide the main product is	A. An alkane B. Cyclo alkane C. Alkyne D. An alkene
51	If carbon dioxide is bubbled through solution of Grignard's reagent in ether and the resultant product is reacted with hydrochloric acid, it gives	A. An alkane B. Al alcohol C. A carboxylic acid D. An aldehyde

52	Alcohol can be prepared from Grignard's reagent with an aldehyde: If we start with formaldehyde the product alcohol with be	A. Primary B. Secondary C. Territory D. Aromatic
53	If ketone reacts with Grignard's reagent, it also produces alcohol, But it will be a	A. primary alcohol B. Secondary alcohol C. Tertiary alcohol D. Aromatic alcohol
54	Any other aldehyde except formaldehyde on reaction with Grignard's will produce	A. Secondary alcohol B. Primary alcohol C. Tertiary alcohol D. Aromatic alcohol
55	Which of the following is a nucleophile	A. OH B. CH(CH₃)₃ C. CH₃⁺ D. CH₃CH₂CH₃
56	Which of the following compounds will form a hydrocarbon on reaction with Grignard reagent	A. A ketone B. An aldehyde C. An ether D. Water
57	Alkyl halides in which a halogen atom is bonded to that carbon atom which directly bonded with one hydrogen atom is called	A. Primary alkyl halides B. Secondary alkyl halides C. Tertiary alkyl halides D. Quaternary alkyl halides
58	A carbon atom carrying a postitive charge and attached to three other atoms of groups is called	A. Caronium ion B. Carbanion C. Oconium ion D. Carba ion
59	Ethyl bromide is formed by the reaction of HBr with	A. Ethane B. Ethene C. Ethyne D. Propane
60	The elimination of hydrogen halide from adjacent carbon atoms is called	A. Dehydrogenation B. Hydrogenation C. Dehydrohalogenation D. Hydrohalogenation
61	Which of the following alkyl halides is used as a mathylating agent	A. CH₂H₅I B. CH₃I C. C₂H₅Pr D. C₂H₅Cl
62	When alkyl halide is heated with aqueous solution of ammonia at 100°C the major product is	A. Primary amine B. Secondary amine C. Tertiary amine D. Mixture of amines and salt
63	Thre rate of S_N2 reaction depends upon the	A. Concentration of alkyl halides B. Concentration of nucleophile C. Concentration of alkyl halides and nucleophile D. None of the above
64	The compounds or species in search of electrons are called	A. Elctrophiles B. Nucleophile C. Nitrities D. Bases
65	When formaldehyde is added to Grignard reagent we get	A. Aldehyde B. Acetone C. Primary alcohol D. Secondary alcohol
66	Grignard's reagent is	A. Alkyl halide B. Magnesium halide C. Alkyl magnesium halide D. Ethereal solution of an alkyl halide
67	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
68	Alkyl halides ae 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
69	Which one of the following is not a nucleophile	A. H₂O B. H₂S C. BF₃

		D. NH₃
70	Question Image	A. Electrophilic addition B. Electrophilic substitution C. Free radical substitution D. Nuclophilic addition
71	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
72	CFCs undergo homolytic fission by uv light in the stratosphere which radical could result from this irradiations of $CHClCF_2Cl$.	A. CHF Cl C FCl B. CH Cl CF₂Cl C. CHF CF₂Cl D. C FCl CF₂Cl
73	Each of the following compounds is effective as a refrigerant. The release of which one of these causes the greatest depletion of the ozone layer	A. CCl₂F₂ B. CH₃OCH₃ C. CH₃CHF₂ D. CH₃CH₂CH₃
74	Question Image	A. Condensation B. Electrophilic substitution C. Free radical substitution D. Nucleophilic substitution
75	What is the total number of different chloroethanes, formula $C_2H_{6-n}Cl_n$, where n can be any integer from 1 to 4	A. 4 B. 6 C. 7 D. 8
76	Which reaction is example of nucleophilic substitution	
77	Question Image	A. Electrophilic substitution B. Free radical reduction C. Isomerisation D. Nucleophilic substitution
78	Question Image	A. NH₃ HCl B. KCN in C₂H₅OH NaOH C. KCN in C₂H₅OH HCl D. HCN NaOH
79	Which of the following reagent cannot be used for preparing alkyl chloride from alcohol?	A. HCl + anhyd. Zncl₂ B. NaCl C. PCl₅ D. SOCl₂
80	Carbon atom holding halogen in aryl halides is	A. sp²-hybridesed B. sp³-hybridesed C. sp-hybridesed D. sp³d-hybridesed
81	Aryl halides are less reactive towards nucleophilic substitution reactions as compared to alkyl halides due to	A. The formation of less stable carbonium ion B. Resonance stabilization C. Larger carbon-halogen bond D. The inductive effect
82	Which of the following with aqueous KOH will give acetaldehyde?	A. 1, 2-Dichloroethane B. 1,1-Dichloroethane C. Chloracetic acid D. Ethyl chloride
83	DDT is formed from	A. Benzene and Chlorobenzene B. Chloral and Chlorobenzene C. Chloral and Benzene D. Chlorobenzene and chlorine
84	Ethyl chloride on treatment with aqueous alkali gives	A. Ethane B. Ethene C. Ethanal D. Ethanol
85	Reaction of ethylamine with chloroform in alcoholic KOH produces	A. CH₃OH B. CH₃NC C. C₂H₅NC D. C₂H₅CN
86	What happens when $CCl_4$is treated with $AgNO_3$solution?	A. NO₂will be evolved B. A white ppt. of AgCl will form C. CCl₄will dissolve in AgNO₃solution D. Nothing will happen
87	The most reactive compound for electrophilic nitration will be	A. Benzyl chloride B. Benzoic acid C. Nitrobenzene D. Chlorobenzene

88	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
89	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
90	Benzene hexachloride is used as	A. Dye B. Antimaterial drug C. Antibiotic D. Insecticide
91	Cl_2reacts with CS_2in presence of $AlCl_3$to form	A. CHCl₃ B. CCl₄ C. C₂H₅Cl D. C₂H₆
92	Which of the following does not give iodoform test?	A. Ethanol B. Ethanal C. Acetophenone D. Bezophenone
93	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
94	C- X bond is strong in	A. CH₃Cl B. CH₃Br C. CH₃F D. CH₃I
95	The final product formed by distilling ethyl alcohol with excess of Cl_2 and $Ca(OH)_2$is	A. CH₃CHO B. CCl₃CHO C. CHCl₃ D. (CH₃)₂O
96	The alkyl halide is converted into an alcohol by	A. Addition B. Substitution C. Dehydrohalogenation D. Elimination
97	Which of the following compounds on oxidation gives benzoic acid?	A. Chlorophenol B. Chlorotoluene C. Chlorobenzene D. Benzyl chloride
98	The chloroform reacts with NaOH to give	A. CH₃COONa B. Sodium oxalate C. CH₃OH D. HCOONa
99	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	A. Only one B. Two alkanes C. Three alkanes D. Four alkanes
100	Iodoethane reacts with sodium in ether, the product formed is	A. Pentene B. Propyne C. Butene D. Butane
101	Which of the following reacts with chloroform and base to form phenyl isocynaide?	A. Nitrobenzene B. Phenol C. Chlorobenzene D. Aniline
102	Replacement of Cl of Chlorobenzene to give phenol requires drastic conditions but chlorine of 2, 4-Dinitrochlorobenzene is readily replaced because	A. NO₂makes the electron rich ring at ortho and para positions B. NO₂withdraws electrons at metaposition C. NO₂donate electrons at m-position D. NO₂withdraws electrons at ortho and para position
103	1, 3-Dibromopropane reacts with metallic zinc to form	A. Propene B. Propane C. Cyclopropane D. Hexane
104	$C_6H_6Cl_6$can be obtained from	A. HCl and Benzene B. Cl₂and Benzene and AlCl₃ C. Cl₂and Benzene in diffused light D. NaOCl and Benzene
105	Ethyl alcohol gives ethyl chloride with the help of	A. SOCl₂ B. NaCl

	Ethyl alcohol gives ethyl chloride with the help of	C. Cl₂ D. KCl
106	Chlorobenzene on heating with aqueous NH_3 under pressure in the presence of cuprous chloride gives	A. Benzamide B. Nitrobenzene C. Aniline D. Chloroaminobenzene
107	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
108	1-Chlorobutane on reaction with alcoholic potash gives	A. But 1-ene B. Butan-1-ol C. But-2-ene D. Butan-2-ol
109	Butanenitrile is formed by reaction of KCN with	A. Propyl alcohol B. Butyl chloride C. Butyl alcohol D. Propyl Chloride
110	Ethyl bromide on treatment with alcoholic KOH gives	A. Ethylene B. Ethanol C. Acetic Acid D. Ethane
111	Benzene reacts with chlorine to form benzene hexachloride in presence of	A. Nickel B. AlCl₃ C. Bright sunlight D. Zinc
112	Gammexane is	A. Chlorobenzene B. Benzyl chloride C. Brommobenzene D. Benzene hexachloride
113	Tetrabromoethane on treatment with alcoholic zinc gives	A. Ethylbromide B. Ethane C. Ethene D. Ethyne
114	S_N1 reaction of alkylhalides leads to	A. Retention of configuration B. Recemisation C. Inversion of configuration D. None of these
115	How many monochlorobutanes will be possible on chlorination of n-butane?	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 5
116	Which halide among the following is used as methylating agent?	A. CH₃I B. C₂H₅Cl C. C₂H₅Br D. C₆H₅Cl
117	Cyanoform is _____ acid in nature than the chloroform. The missing word is	A. Stronger B. Weaker C. Amphoteric D. Neutral
118	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. Trichloroacetealdehyde
119	Alkyl halides react with Mg in dry ether to form	A. Magnesium halide B. Grignard's reagent C. Alkene D. Alkyne
120	Which one of the following will have the maximum dipole moment	A. CH₃F B. CH₃Cl C. CH₃Br D. CH₃I
121	On warming with silver powder,chloroform is converted into	A. Acetylene B. Hexachloroethane C. 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane D. ethylene
122	The reaction of an alkyl halide with RCOOAg produces	A. Ester B. Ether C. Aldehyde D. Ketone
		A. Methane

123	Which one of the following in mainly responsible for depletion of ozone layer?	B. Carbon dioxide C. Water D. chloroflurocarbons
124	Unpleasant smell of carbylamine is obtained when chloroform and alcoholic KOH are heated with	A. Any aromatic amine B. Any primary amine C. Any amine D. Any aliphatic amine
125	When primary amine reacts with chloroform in ethanolic KOH, then the product is	A. An isocyanide B. An aldehyde C. A cyanide D. An alcohol
126	Grignard reagent is not prepared in aqueous medium but prepared in ether medium because	A. The reagent is highly reactive in ether B. The reagent does not react with water C. The reagent becomes inactive in water D. The reagent reacts with water
127	Most reactive halide towards S_N1 reaction is	A. n-Butyl chloride B. sec-Butyl chloride C. tert-Butyl choride D. Allyl chloride
128	A set of compounds in which reactivity of halogen atom in the ascending order is	A. Chlorobenzene, vinyl chloride, chloroethane B. Chloroethane, chlorobenzene, vinyl chloride C. Vinyl chloride,chlorobenzene chloroethane D. Vinyl chloride, chloroethane,chlorobenzene
129	When chloroform is boiled with NaOH, it gives	A. Formic acid B. Trihydroxymethane C. Acetylene D. Sodium formate
130	Allyl chloride on dehydrochlorination gives	A. Propadiene B. Propylene C. Allyl alcohol D. Acetone
131	Among the following the most reactive towards alcoholic KOH is	A. CH₂= CHBr B. CH₃COCH₂CH₂Br C. CH₃CH₂Br D. CH₃CH₂CH₂Br
132	Which responds to +ve iodoform test?	A. Butanol-1 B. Butan-1-al C. Butanol-2 D. 2-pentanone
133	Which represents nucleophilic aromatic substitution reaction?	A. Reaction of benzene with Cl₂in sunlight B. Benzyl bromide hydrolysis with water C. Reaction of NaOH with dintrofluoro benzene D. Sulphonation of benzene
134	Which of the following compounds gives trichoromethane on distilling with bleaching power?	A. Methanal B. Phenol C. Ethanol D. methanol
135	Tertiary alkyl halides are practically inert to substitution by S_N2 mechanism because of	A. Onsolubility B. Instability C. Inductive effect D. Steric hindrance
136	Alkyl halides react with lithium dialkyl copper reagents to give	A. Alkenes B. Alkyl copper halides C. Alkanes D. Alkenyl halides
137	Which of the following undergoes uncleophilic substitution exclusively by S_N1 mechanism?	A. Benzyl chloride B. Ethyl chloride C. Chlorobenzene D. Isopropyl choride
138	In primary alkyl halides, the halogen atom is attached to a carbon which attached to how many carbon atoms?	A. Two B. Three C. One D. Four
139	The reactivity order of alkyl halides for a particular alkyl group is:	A. F >Cl>Br>I B. Cl>Br>F>I C. I>Br>Cl>F D. Br>I>Cl>F
140	When CO_2 is made to react with ethyl megnesium iodine, followed by hydrolysis, the product formed is:	A. Propane B. Propanoic acid C. Propanal D. Propanol

141	Grignard 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 them
142	SN_2reactions can be best carried out with:	A. Prl. alkyl halide B. Sec. Alkyl halide C. Ter. Alkyl halide D. All of three
143	Elimination bimolecular reactions involve:	A. First order Kinetics B. Third order kinetics C. Zero order kinetics
144	For which mechanisms, the first step involved is the same:	A. E₁ and E₂ B. E₂and SN₂ C. E₂ and E₁ D. E1 and SN₁
145	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 good living gorup C. They have an electrophilic carbon and bad living group D. They have an nucleophilic carbon and good living gorup
146	The rate of E_1reaction depends upon:	A. The concentration of substrate B. The concentration of nucleophile C. The concentration of substrate as well as nucleophile D. None of these
147	which one of the following is not a nucleophile?	A. H₂O B. H₂S C. BF₃ D. NH₃
148	General formula of alkyl halide is:	A. R----X B. R----OH C. R------COH D. R------COOH
149	Best medhod of preparation of alkyl halide from alcohals is by its reaction with:	A. HX B. SOCl₂ C. Px₅ and PX₃ D. All
150	Alkyl halides are reactive :	A. High B. Medium C. Less D. Least
151	SN_2 reaction has order of reaction :	A. First B. Second C. Third D. Zero
152	E_2has molecularity :	A. One B. Two C. Three D. Half
153	Metal used in the preparation of Grignard's reagent is:	A. Ca B. Na C. Mg D. Zn
154	Reaction of Griganard's reagent with CO_2gives:	A. Aldehyde B. Pri-alcohol C. Sec-alcohal D. Carboxylic acid
155	Reation of which with Grignard's reagent gives primary alcohol:	A. Formaldehyde B. Aldehyde C. Ketones D. Acetone
156	Primary carbon attaches with other hydrogen atoms directly:	A. One B. Two C. Three D. At least one or more than it
157	Catalyst in the reaction ROH + $SOCl_2$-------> RCL+SO_2+HCl is:	A. ZnCl₂ B. Pyridine C. H₂SO₄ D. Either
158	Electronegativity order of alkyl halides is:	A. Rl > RBr > RCl > RF B. Rbr > RCl > RF >Rl C. RCl > RF >Rl > RBr

		D. RF >RI > RBr >RII
159	Steps in SN , reactions are:	A. One B. Two C. Three D. Four
160	Grignard's reagent was prepared in:	A. 1900 B. 1910 C. 1920 D. 1930
161	Reactivity of alkyl halides with magnisium is of the order:	A. RI > RBr> RCl > RF B. RBr > RCl >RF > RI C. RCL > RF > RI > RBr D. RF >RI >RBr > RII
162	The order of reactivity for a given halogen in Grignard's reagent is:	A. CH₃X > C₂H₅X > C₃H₄X > C₄H₄X B. C₂H₅X > C₃H₇X > C₄H₅X > CH₄X C. C₃H₇X > C₄H₇X > CH₃X > C₂H₅X D. C₄H₄X > C₃H₇X > C₂H₅X > CH₄X
163	Organic compounds containing halogen atom are called:	A. R---OH B. R----X C. R----NH₂ D. R----COH
164	Hydrolysis of Grignard's reagent gives:	A. Alcohol B. Halide C. Alkyl D. Alkane
165	Which is a good nucleophile?	A. F⁻¹ B. Cl⁻¹ C. Be⁻¹ D. I⁻¹