Chemistry Fsc Part 2 Chapter 10 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	In primary alkyl halides, the halogen atom is attached to a carbon which is further attached to how many carbon atoms	A. Two B. Three C. One D. Four
2	The most reactive Alkyl halide is	A. Alkyl Iodide B. Alkyl Bromide C. Alkyl fluoride D. Alkyl Chloride
3	S_N2 reactions can be carried out with	A. Primary alkylhalide B. Secondary alkyhalide C. Tertiary alkylhalide D. All of these
4	---------- is not a nucleophile	A. H₂O B. NO₃ C. BF₃ D. NH₃
5	Elimination Bimolecular reactions involve	A. Second order kinetics B. First order kinetics C. Third order kinetics D. Zero order kinetics
6	S_N 2 mechanism involves	A. 1st order kinetics B. 2nd order kinetics C. 3rd kinetics D. zero order kinetics
7	For ---------- Mechanism, the first step involved is the same	A. E1 and E2 B. E2 and S_N2 C. S_N1 and S_N2 D. E1 and S_N1
8	Cyanogen chloride reacts with ethyl magnesium bromide to give	A. CH₃CH₂Cl B. CH₃CH₂Br C. C₄H₁₀⁺ D. CH₃CH₂CN
9	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
10	The reactivity of Grignard's regent is due to	A. Polarity of Mg-x bond B. Polarity of C-Mg bond C. Electro negativity of halogen atom D. Presence of Mg-atom
11	Which compound is formed, when CH_3OH reach with CH_3- Mg -Br	A. Ethane B. Methane C. Ethanol D. Acetone
12	The reactivity order of alkyl halides for a particular alkyl group is	A. Fluoride > Chloride > Bromide > iodide B. Chloride > Bromide > Fluoride > iodide C. Bromide > iodide > chloride > Fluoride D. Iodide > Bromide > Chloride > Fluoride
13	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
		A. the presence of halogen atom

14	Grignard's reagent is reactive due to	B. the presence of Mg atom C. the polarity of C-Mg bond D. none of the above
15	SN_2reactions can be best carried out with	A. primary alkyl halides B. secondary alkyl halides C. tertiary alkyl halides D. All the three
16	For which mechanisms, the first step involved is the same	A. E₁and E₂ B. E₂and SN₂ C. E₁and E₂ D. E₁and SN₁
17	Alkyl halides are considered to be very reactive compounds towards nucleophile 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 bed leaving group D. They have a nucleophilic carbon and a good leaving group
18	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
19	The reactivity order of alkyl halides for a particular alkyl group is.	A. Fluoride > Chloride > Bromide > Iodide B. Chloride > Bromide >Chloride > Fluoride C. Iodide > Bromide > Chloride > Fluoride D. Bromide > Iodide > Chloride > Fluoride
20	When CO2 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
21	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 the above
22	SN2 reactions can be best carried out with	A. Primary alkyl halides B. Secondary alkyl halides C. Tertiary alkyl halides D. All the three
23	Elimination biomolecular reactions involve.	A. First order kinetics B. Second order kinetics C. third order kinetics D. Zero order kinetics
24	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
25	Which one of the following is not a nucleophile.	A. H2O B. H2S C. BF3 D. NH3
26	Secondary alkyl halides are those in which halogen atom is attached with a carbon atom which is further attached to.	A. One beta carbon B. Two beta carbon C. Three beta carbon D. Four beta carbon
27	The reacts with halogen acids to form alkyl halide the process is known as.	A. Halogenation B. Hydrohalogenation C. Hydrogenation D. Dehydrohalogenation
28	Which substance is used to convert alcohol to alkyl halide.	A. SOCl2 B. PCl3 C. HCl +ZnCl2 D. All of these
29	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

		D. Action of alkene on halogen acid
30	Which products is not formed when ethyl alcohol reacts with SOCl2 in the presence of pyridine.	A. Ethyl chloride B. Hydrogen chloride C. Sulphur di oxide D. Sulphur tri oxide
31	Nucleophilic substitution reactions, which are completed in two steps are called as.	A. SN1 B. SN2 C. E1 D. E2
32	SN1 reaction usually occurs in	A. Primary alkyl halides B. Secondary alkyl halides C. Tertiary alkyl halides D. All of these
33	SN2 mechanism involves	A. 1st order kinetic B. 2nd order kinetic C. 3rd order kinetic D. Zero order kinetic
34	Which one of the following species is a nucleophile	A. CH3 B. (CH3)2 C C. BF3 D. OH-
35	In unimolecular reactions, the reaction completes in	A. _{One step} B. Two steps C. Three steps D. None of these
36	Which one of the following species is not an electrophile.	A. HN3 B. Br C. H+ D. BF3
37	An alkyl halide may be converted to alcohol by	A. Addition B. Substitution C. Dehydrohalogenation D. Elimination
38	The reaction of alkyl halides with sodium metal in the presence of ether to from alkane is known as.	A. Wortz reaction B. Frankland reaction C. Sabatier sendron D. Kolbe's synthesis
39	Which one of the following products will be formed in Wurtz reaction when sodium metal reacts with ethyl chloride in anhydrous ether.	A. Methane B. Ethane C. Propane D. Butane
40	Which one of the following reactants will be required to form ethyl alcohol form ethyl bromide.	A. Alcoholic KOH B. Aqueous KOH C. Alkaline KMnO4 D. Sodium metal in ether
41	Which one of the following will be required to form ethene from ethyl chloride.	A. Alcoholic KOH B. Aqueous KOH C. Alkaline KMnO4 D. Bromine
42	Which alkyl halide does not form Grignard's reagent.	A. CH3-Br B. CH3-Cl C. CH3- F D. CH3-I
43	The general representation for Grignard reagent is.	A. RMgX B. ReMgX C. RXMg D. RMgX2
44	Acetic acid can be obtained from CH3MgI by treatment with.	A. H2O B. ClNH2 C. CO2 D. HCHO
45	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
46	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
47	Which one of the following molecules does not form alcohol when reacts with a Grignard	A. Formaldehyde B. Acetaldehyde

47	reagent.	C. Propanone D. CO_2
48	Which substance is used to convert Grignard reagent to alkane.	A. H_2O B. NH_3 C. Ethyl alcohol D. All of these
49	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