

16	The elimination of hydrogen halide from adjacent carbon atoms is called	A. Dehydrogenation B. Hydrogenation C. Dehydrohalogenation D. Hydrohalogenation
17	Ethyl bromide is formed by the reaction of HBr with	A. Ethane B. Ethene C. Ethyne D. Propane
18	A carbon atom carrying a positive charge and attached to three other atoms or groups is called	A. Caronium ion B. Carbanion C. Oconium ion D. Carba ion
19	Alkyl halides in which a halogen atom is bonded to that carbon atom which is directly bonded with one hydrogen atom is called	A. Primary alkyl halides B. Secondary alkyl halides C. Tertiary alkyl halides D. Quaternary alkyl halides
20	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
21	Which of the following is a nucleophile	A. OH ⁻ B. CH ₃ ⁻ C. CH ₃ ⁺ D. CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₃
22	Any other aldehyde except formaldehyde on reaction with Grignard's will produce	A. Secondary alcohol B. Primary alcohol C. Tertiary alcohol D. Aromatic alcohol
23	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
24	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
25	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. An alcohol C. A carboxylic acid D. An aldehyde
26	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
27	Ammonia like water also reacts with Grignard's reagent to give	A. Alkane B. Alkene C. Alkyne D. Amide
28	By simply reacting Grignard's reagent with water we get	A. An alkane B. Higher alkane C. An alkene D. An alkyne
29	Which of the following compounds could be prepared by reacting bromoethane with KCN and then reducing the product	A. CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃ B. CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ NH ₂ C. CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ NH ₂ D. CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃
30	In which of the following reactions is the inorganic reagent acting as a nucleophile	