ECAT Chemistry Chapter 21 Alkyl Halides Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Question Image	A. Electronphilic substitution B. Electrophilic addition C. Free radical substitution D. Nuclephilic substitution
2	Which of the following chlorocompounds is heat easily hydrolysed by hydorxide ion to give the product indicated	
3	Dehydrohalogenation of alkyl halides produces	A. Alcohol B. Alkane C. Alkene D. Alkyne
4	When metallic sodium in ether is heated with ethyl chloride, which alkane is formed	A. Propane B. Ethane C. Iso-butane D. N-butane
5	Grignard's reagent on treatment with carbonyl compounds yield	A. Pheonol B. Alcohol C. Alkane D. None of these
6	Grignard's reagent on treatment with dry $CO_2$and HCl yields	A. Ester B. Alcohol C. Carboxylic acid D. Aldehyde
7	Grignard's reagent on treatment with chloramine give	A. Acetamide B. Primary amice C. Secondary amice D. Urea
8	Hydrolysis of Grignard's reagent yields	A. Alcohol B. Aldyhyde C. Ester D. Alkane
9	Alkyle magnesium halides are known as	A. Simon-smith reagent B. Tollen's reagent C. Grignard's reagent D. Barford's reagent
10	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
11	Alkyl halides on treatment with aqueous KOH give	A. Phenol B. Alcohol C. Aldehyde D. Ketone
12	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
13	Dehydrohalogenation of alkyl halides give	A. Alkanes B. Alkenes C. Alkynes D. Alkdehyde
14	By reaction Grignard's reagent with the HCHO we get	A. 1° - alcohol B. 2° - alcohol C. 3° - alcohol D. All of these
15	Alkyl halides on treatment with Zn and HCl gives	A. Alkanes B. Alkenes C. Alkynes D. Alcohols
		A. Alkynes

16	Alkyl halides on treatment with metallic Na give	B. Alkenes C. Alkanes D. Alcohols
17	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
18	Halogens on treating with silver salts of acids give	A. Alcohol B. Ester C. Phenol D. Alkyl halide
19	E_1 mechanism is generally shown by	A. 1° - RX B. 2° - RX C. 3° - RX D. None of these
20	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
21	Alkanes may be prepared by the reaction of alkyl halides with	A. Alcohol B. Carboxylic acid C. Grignard reagents D. None of these
22	Reduction of alkyl halides give	A. Alkanes B. Alkenes C. Ketones D. Ether
23	Alkyle halides can be prepared by treating halogen acids with	A. Ethane B. Ethanol C. Ethene and ethanol D. Aldehyde
24	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
25	The alkyl halide molecule on which a nucleophile attacks is called	A. Substrate B. Subsituent C. Substituted D. All of these
26	Which one of the following is not a nuclelphile	A. H₂O B. H₂S C. BF₃ D. NH₃
27	The rate of E_1 reaction 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
28	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
29	Both E_1 and E_2 mechanism can be shown by	A. 1° - RX B. 2° - RX C. 3° - RX D. None of these
30	Elimination bimolecular reactions usually obey	A. First order kinetics B. Second order kinetics C. Third order kinetics D. Zero order kinetics