

ECAT Chemistry Chapter 21 Alkyl Halides Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Tertiary alkyl halides are practically inert to substitution by S_N2 mechanism because of	A. Insolubility B. Instability C. Inductive effect D. Steric hindrance
2	Which of the following compounds gives trichloromethane on distilling with bleaching power?	A. Methanal B. Phenol C. Ethanol D. methanol
3	Which represents nucleophilic aromatic substitution reaction?	A. Reaction of benzene with Cl_2 in sunlight B. Benzyl bromide hydrolysis with water C. Reaction of NaOH with dinitrofluoro benzene D. Sulphonation of benzene
4	Which responds to +ve iodoform test?	A. Butanol-1 B. Butan-1-al C. Butanol-2 D. 2-pentanone
5	Among the following the most reactive towards alcoholic KOH is	A. $CH_3CH=CHBr$ B. $CH_3CH_2COCH_2CH_2CH_2Br$ C. $CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2Br$ D. $CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2Br$
6	Allyl chloride on dehydrochlorination gives	A. Propadiene B. Propylene C. Allyl alcohol D. Acetone
7	When chloroform is boiled with NaOH, it gives	A. Formic acid B. Trihydroxymethane C. Acetylene D. Sodium formate
8	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
9	Most reactive halide towards S_N1 reaction is	A. n-Butyl chloride B. sec-Butyl chloride C. tert-Butyl chloride D. Allyl chloride
10	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
11	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
12	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
13	Which one of the following is mainly responsible for depletion of ozone layer?	A. Methane B. Carbon dioxide C. Water D. chlorofluorocarbons
14	The reaction of an alkyl halide with $RCOOAg$ produces	A. Ester B. Ether C. Aldehyde D. Ketone
15	On warming with silver powder, chloroform is converted into	A. Acetylene B. Hexachloroethane C. 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane D. 1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane

		D. ethylene
16	Which one of the following will have the maximum dipole moment	A. CH_3F B. CH_3Cl C. CH_3Br D. CH_3I
17	Alkyl halides react with Mg in dry ether to form	A. Magnesium halide B. Grignard's reagent C. Alkene D. Alkyne
18	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. Trichloroacetaldehyde
19	Cyanoform is _____ acid in nature than the chloroform. The missing word is	A. Stronger B. Weaker C. Amphoteric D. Neutral
20	Which halide among the following is used as methylating agent?	A. CH_3I B. $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{Cl}$ C. $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{Br}$ D. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Cl}$
21	How many monochlorobutanes will be possible on chlorination of n-butane?	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 5
22	$\text{S}_{\text{N}}1$ reaction of alkylhalides leads to	A. Retention of configuration B. Racemisation C. Inversion of configuration D. None of these
23	Tetrabromoethane on treatment with alcoholic zinc gives	A. Ethylbromide B. Ethane C. Ethene D. Ethyne
24	Gammexane is	A. Chlorobenzene B. Benzyl chloride C. Bromobenzene D. Benzene hexachloride
25	Benzene reacts with chlorine to form benzene hexachloride in presence of	A. Nickel B. AlCl_3 C. Bright sunlight D. Zinc
26	Ethyl bromide on treatment with alcoholic KOH gives	A. Ethylene B. Ethanol C. Acetic Acid D. Ethane
27	Butanenitrile is formed by reaction of KCN with	A. Propyl alcohol B. Butyl chloride C. Butyl alcohol D. Propyl Chloride
28	1-Chlorobutane on reaction with alcoholic potash gives	A. But 1-ene B. Butan-1-ol C. But-2-ene D. Butan-2-ol
29	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
30	Chlorobenzene on heating with aqueous NH_3 under pressure in the presence of cuprous chloride gives	A. Benzamide B. Nitrobenzene C. Aniline D. Chloroaminobenzene