ECAT Chemistry Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	When metallic sodium in ether is heated with ethyl chloride, which alkane is formed	A. Propane B. Ethane C. Iso-butane D. N-butane
2	Grignard's reagent on treatment with carbonyl compounds yield	A. Pheonol B. Alcohol C. Alkane D. None of these
3	Grignard's reagent on treatment with dry $CO_2$and HCl yields	A. Ester B. Alcohol C. Carboxylic acid D. Aldehyde
4	Grignard's reagent on treatment with chloramine give	A. Acetamide B. Primary amice C. Secondary amice D. Urea
5	Hydrolysis of Grignard's reagent yields	A. Alcohol B. Aldyhyde C. Ester D. Alkane
6	Alkyle magnesium halides are known as	A. Simon-smith reagent B. Tollen's reagent C. Grignard's reagent D. Barford's reagent
7	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
8	Alkyl halides on treatment with aqueous KOH give	A. Phenol B. Alcohol C. Aldehyde D. Ketone
9	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
10	Dehydrohalogenation of alkyl halides give	A. Alkanes B. Alkenes C. Alkynes D. Alkdehyde
11	By reaction Grignard's reagent with the HCHO we get	A. 1° - alcohol B. 2° - alcohol C. 3° - alcohol D. All of these
12	Alkyl halides on treatment with Zn and HCl gives	A. Alkanes B. Alkenes C. Alkynes D. Alcohols
13	Alkyl halides on treatment with metallic Na give	A. Alkynes B. Alkenes C. Alkanes D. Alcohols
14	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
15	Halogens on treating with silver salts of acids give	A. Alcohol B. Ester C. Phenol D. Alkyl halide

16	E_1mechanism is generally shown by	A. 1° - RX B. 2° - RX C. 3° - RX D. None of these
17	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
18	Alkanes may be prepared by the reaction of alkyl halides with	A. Alcohol B. Carboxylic acid C. Grignard reagents D. None of these
19	Reduction of alkyl halides give	A. Alkanes B. Alkenes C. Ketones D. Ether
20	Alkyle halides can be prepared by treating halogen acids with	A. Ethane B. Ethanol C. Ethene and ethanol D. Aldehyde
21	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
22	The alkyl halide molecule on which a nucleophile attacks is called	A. Substrate B. Subsituent C. Substituted D. All of these
23	Which one of the following is not a nuclelphile	A. H₂O B. H₂S C. BF₃ D. NH₃
24	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
25	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
26	Both $E_1$and E_2mechanism can be shown by	A. 1° - RX B. 2° - RX C. 3° - RX D. None of these
27	Elimination bimolecular reactions usually obey	A. First order kinetics B. Second order kinetics C. Third order kinetics D. Zero order kinetics
28	SN2 reaction can be best carried out with	A. Primary alkyl halides B. Secondary alkyl halides C. Tertiary alkyl halides D. All the three
29	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
30	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