

ECAT Chemistry Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Which of the following undergoes nucleophilic substitution exclusively by S_N1 mechanism?	A. Benzyl chloride B. Ethyl chloride C. Chlorobenzene D. Isopropyl chloride
2	Alkyl halides react with lithium dialkyl copper reagents to give	A. Alkenes B. Alkyl copper halides C. Alkanes D. Alkenyl halides
3	Tertiary alkyl halides are practically inert to substitution by S_N2 mechanism because of	A. Insolubility B. Instability C. Inductive effect D. Steric hindrance
4	Which of the following compounds gives trichloromethane on distilling with bleaching power?	A. Methanal B. Phenol C. Ethanol D. methanol
5	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 dinitrofluorobenzene D. Sulphonation of benzene
6	Which responds to +ve iodoform test?	A. Butanol-1 B. Butan-1-al C. Butanol-2 D. 2-pentanone
7	Among the following the most reactive towards alcoholic KOH is	A. $CH_3CH=CHBr$ B. $CH_3CH_2CH_2COCH_2CH_2CH_2Br$ C. $CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2Br$ D. $CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2Br$
8	Allyl chloride on dehydrochlorination gives	A. Propadiene B. Propylene C. Allyl alcohol D. Acetone
9	When chloroform is boiled with NaOH, it gives	A. Formic acid B. Trihydroxymethane C. Acetylene D. Sodium formate
10	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
11	Most reactive halide towards S_N1 reaction is	A. n-Butyl chloride B. sec-Butyl chloride C. tert-Butyl chloride D. Allyl chloride
12	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
13	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
14	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
15	Which one of the following is mainly responsible for depletion of ozone layer?	A. Methane B. Carbon dioxide C. Water D. Chlorofluorocarbons

U. chlorofluorocarbons

16	The reaction of an alkyl halide with RCOOAg produces	<p>A. Ester</p> <p>B. Ether</p> <p>C. Aldehyde</p> <p>D. Ketone</p>
17	On warming with silver powder, chloroform is converted into	<p>A. Acetylene</p> <p>B. Hexachloroethane</p> <p>C. 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane</p> <p>D. ethylene</p>
18	Which one of the following will have the maximum dipole moment	<p>A. CH_3F</p> <p>B. CH_3Cl</p> <p>C. CH_3Br</p> <p>D. CH_3I</p>
19	Alkyl halides react with Mg in dry ether to form	<p>A. Magnesium halide</p> <p>B. Grignard's reagent</p> <p>C. Alkene</p> <p>D. Alkyne</p>
20	To get DDT, chlorobenzene has to react with one of the following compound in the presence of conc. H_2SO_4	<p>A. Trichloroethane</p> <p>B. Dichloroacetone</p> <p>C. Dichloroacetaldehyde</p> <p>D. Trichloroacetaldehyde</p>
21	Cyanoform is _____ acid in nature than the chloroform. The missing word is	<p>A. Stronger</p> <p>B. Weaker</p> <p>C. Amphoteric</p> <p>D. Neutral</p>
22	Which halide among the following is used as methylating agent?	<p>A. CH_3I</p> <p>B. $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{Cl}$</p> <p>C. $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{Br}$</p> <p>D. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Cl}$</p>
23	How many monochlorobutanes will be possible on chlorination of n-butane?	<p>A. 1</p> <p>B. 2</p> <p>C. 3</p> <p>D. 5</p>
24	$\text{S}_{\text{N}}1$ reaction of alkylhalides leads to	<p>A. Retention of configuration</p> <p>B. Racemisation</p> <p>C. Inversion of configuration</p> <p>D. None of these</p>
25	Tetrabromoethane on treatment with alcoholic zinc gives	<p>A. Ethylbromide</p> <p>B. Ethane</p> <p>C. Ethene</p> <p>D. Ethyne</p>
26	Gammexane is	<p>A. Chlorobenzene</p> <p>B. Benzyl chloride</p> <p>C. Bromobenzene</p> <p>D. Benzene hexachloride</p>
27	Benzene reacts with chlorine to form benzene hexachloride in presence of	<p>A. Nickel</p> <p>B. AlCl_3</p> <p>C. Bright sunlight</p> <p>D. Zinc</p>
28	Ethyl bromide on treatment with alcoholic KOH gives	<p>A. Ethylene</p> <p>B. Ethanol</p> <p>C. Acetic Acid</p> <p>D. Ethane</p>
29	Butanenitrile is formed by reaction of KCN with	<p>A. Propyl alcohol</p> <p>B. Butyl chloride</p> <p>C. Butyl alcohol</p> <p>D. Propyl Chloride</p>
30	1-Chlorobutane on reaction with alcoholic potash gives	<p>A. But 1-ene</p> <p>B. Butan-1-ol</p> <p>C. But-2-ene</p> <p>D. Butan-2-ol</p>