



## **CHEMISTRY**

## **BOOKS - SURA CHEMISTRY (TAMIL ENGLISH)**

## HALOALKANES AND HALOARENES

### Mcqs

1. The IUPAC name of 尾

A. 2-Bromo pent-3-ene

B. 4-Bromo pent-2-ene

C. 2-Bromo pent-4-ene

D. 4-Bromoe pent-1-ene

#### Answer: B



**2.** Of the following compounds, which has, the highest boiling point?

A. n-Butyl chloride

B. Isobutyl chloride

C. t-Butyl chloride

D. n-propyl chloride

Answer: A



3. Arrange the following compounds in increasing order

of their density?

(A)  $CCl_4$ 

(B)  $CHCl_3$ 

(C)  $CH_2Cl_2$ 

(D)  $CH_3Cl$ 

A. D < C < B < A

 $\mathsf{B}.\, C > B > A > D$ 

 $\mathsf{C}.\, A < B < C < D$ 

 $\mathsf{D}.\, C > A > B > D$ 



4. With respect to the position of -Cl in the compound  $CH_3-CH=CH-CH_2-Cl$ , it is classified as

A. Vinyl

B. Allyl

C. Secondary

D. Aralkyl

Answer: B



**5.** What should be the correct IUPAC name of diethyl chloromethane?

A. 3-Chloro pentane

B. 1-Chloropentane

C. 1-Chloro-1, 1, diethyl methane

D. 1-Chloro-1-ethyl propane

Answer: A



6. C-X bond is strongest in

#### A. Chloromethane

- B. Iodomethane
- C. Bromomethane
- D. Fluoromethane

#### Answer: D

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# **7.** Which of the following compounds will give racemic mixture on nucleophilic substitution by OH-ion?

(i) 
$$CH_3 - \mathop{C}\limits_{|}_{C_2H_5} H - CH_2Br$$

(ii) 
$$H_{3}C - egin{array}{c} CH_{3} \ dots \ H_{3} \ H_{3}C \ - egin{array}{c} C \ H_{3} \ H_{3}$$

A. (i)

B. (ii) and (iii)

C. (iii)

D. (i) and (ii)

Answer: C



8. The treatment of ethyl formate with excess of RMgX

gives

A. 
$$R - C - R$$
  
 $|| O$   
B.  $R - C H - R$   
 $|OH$ 

$$\mathsf{C}.\,R-CHO$$

$$\mathsf{D}.\,R-O-R$$

#### Answer: C



**9.** Benzene reacts with  $Cl_2$  in the presence of  $FeCl_3$  and

in absence of sunlight to form

A. Chlorobenzene

B. Benzyl chloride

C. Benzal chloride

D. Benzene hexachloride

Answer: A



**10.** The name of  $C_2F_4Cl_2$  is \_\_\_\_\_

A. Freon-112

B. Freon-113

C. Freon-114

D. Freon-115

#### Answer: C

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**11.** Which of the following reagent is helpful to differentiate ethylene dichloride and ethylidene chloride?

A. Zn/methanol

B. KOH/ethanol

C. aqueous KOH

D.  $ZnCl_2$ /Con HCl

Answer: C

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12. Match the compounds given in column I with suitable

items given in column II

A. A-2B-4C-1-D-3

B. A-3, B-2, C-4, D-1

#### C. A-1,B-2,C\_3,D-4

D. A-3,B-1,C-4,D-2

#### Answer: D

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**13.** Assertion: IN mono haloarenes, electrophilic substitution occurs at ortho and para positions.

Reason: Halogen atom is a ring deactivator

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is

the correct explanation of assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is

not the correct explanation of assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false

D. If both assertion assertion and reason are false

Answer: B

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14. Consider the reaction,

 $CH_3CH_2CH_2Br + NaCN 
ightarrow CH_3CH_2CH_2CN + NaBr$ 

This reaction will be the fastest in

A. ethanol

B. methanol

C. DMF (N, N'-dimethyl formamide)

D. water

Answer: C

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15. Freon-12 is manufactured from tetrachloro methane

by

A. Wurtz reaction

**B.** Swartc reaction

C. Haloform reaction

D. Gattermann reaction

#### Answer: B



16. The most easily hydrolysed molecule under  $SN_1$  condition is

A. allyl chloride

B. ethyl chloride

C. isopropylchloride

D. benzyl chloride

Answer: D



17. The carbo cation formed in  $SN_1$  reaction of alkyl halide in the slow step is

A.  ${\it sp}^3$  hybridised

B.  $sp^2$  hybridised

C. sp hybridised

D. none of these

Answer: B

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**18.** The major products obtained when chlorobenzene is nitrated with  $HNO_3$  and con  $H_2SO_4$ 

A. 1-chloro-4-nitrobenzene

B. 1-chloro-2-nitrobenzene

C. 1-chloro-3-nitrobenzene

D. 1-chloro-1-nitrobenzene

Answer: A



19. Which one of the following is most reactive towards

nucleophilic substitution reaction?









#### Answer: D

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**20.** Ethylidene chloride on treatment with aquous KOH

gives

A. acetaldehyde

B. ethyleneglycol

C. formaldehyde

D. glycoxal

Answer: A

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21. The raw material for Rasching process

A. chloro benzene

B. phenol

C. benzene

D. anisole



22. Chloroform reacts with nitric acid to produce

A. nitro toluene

B. nitro glycerine

C. chloropicrin

D. chloropicric acid

Answer: C

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**23.** acetone 
$$\xrightarrow{(i) CH_3MgI}_{(ii) H_2O/H^-} X$$
, X is

#### A. 2-propanol

- B. 2-methyl-2-propanol
- C. 1-propanol
- D. acetonol

**Answer: B** 



**24.** Silverpropionate when refluxed with Bromine in carbotetrachloride gives

A. propionic acid

B. chloro ethane

C. bromo ethane

D. chloro propane

#### Answer: C

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Write Brief Answer

**1.** Classify the following compounds in the form of alkyl,

allylic, vinyl, benzylic halides

 $CH_3 - CH = CH - Cl$ 



### 2. Classify the following compounds in the form of alkyl,

allylic, vinyl, benzylic halides

 $C_6H_5CH_2I$ 

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3. Classify the following compounds in the form of alkyl,

allylic, vinyl, benzylic halides

$$CH_3-CH-CH_3 \ ert Br$$



4. Classify the following compounds in the form of alkyl,

allylic, vinyl, benzylic halides

 $CH_2 = CH - Cl$ 

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5. Why chlorination of methane is not possible in dark?

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6. How will you prepare n-proply iodide from n-propyl

bromide?

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7. Which alkyl halide from the following pair is (i) chiral

(ii) undergoes faster  $SN_2$  reaction?



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8. How does chlorobenzene react with sodium in the

presence of ether? What is the name of the reaction?

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9. Give reason for polarity of C-X bond in halo alkane.

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10. Why is it necessary to avoid even traces of moisture

during the use of Grignard reagent?



11. What happens when acetyl chloride is treated with

excess of  $CH_3MgI$  ?

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12. Arrange the following alkyl halide in increasing order

of bond enthalpy of RX

 $CH_3Br, CH_3F, CH_3Cl, CH_3I.$ 



14. Write down the possible isomers of  $C_5 H_{11} Br$  and

give their IUPAC and common names.



**15.** Mention any three methods of preparation of haloalkanes from alcohols.



**17.** Reagents and the conditions used in the reactions are given below. Complete the table by writing down the product and the name of the reaction.





**18.** Discuss the aromatic nucleophilic substitutions reaction of chlorobenzene.



**19.** Account for the following: t-butyl chloride reacts with

aqueous KOH by  $S_N 1$  mechanism while n-butyl chloride

reacts with  $S_{N^2}$  mechanism.

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**20.** Account for the following: p-dichloro benzene has higer melting point than those of o-and m-dichloro benzene.



**21.** In an exeperiment ethyliodide in ehter is allowed to stand over magnesium pieces. Magnesium dissolves and product is formed. Name the product and write the equation for the reaction.



**22.** In an exeperiment ethyliodide in ehter is allowed to stand over magnesium pieces. Magnesium dissolves and product is formed.

Why all the reagents used in the reaction should be dry?

Explain.
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23. Write a chemical reaction useful to prepare the
following: Freon-12 from carbon tetrachloride.
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24. Write a chemical reaction useful to prepare the

following: Carbon tetrachloride from carbon disulphide.





environmental effects



**26.** Predict the products when bromoethane is treated with the following  $KNO_2$ 

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**27.** Predict the products when bromoethane is treated

with the following

 $AgNO_2$ 



- 29. Write short notes on the following
- (i) Raschig process.
- (ii) Dows process.
- (iii) Darzens process.



**30.** Starting from  $CH_3MgI$ , how will you prepare the

following?

(i) Acetic acid

(ii) Acetone

(iii) Ethyl acetate

(iv) Iso propyl alcohol

(v) Methyl cyanide.

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31. Complete the reaction below:

$$CH_3 - CH = CH_2 = HBr \xrightarrow{ ext{Peroxide}}$$

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32. Complete the reaction below:

$$CH_3 - CH_2 - Br + NaSH \xrightarrow[H_2O]{ ext{alcohol}}$$



$$CHCl_3 + HNO_3 \stackrel{\Delta}{\longrightarrow}$$

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**35.** Complete the reaction below:

$$CCl_4 + H_2O \stackrel{\Delta}{\longrightarrow}$$



36. Explain the preparation of the following compounds

(i) DDT

(ii) Chloroform

(iii) Biphenyl

(iv) Chloropicrin

(v) Freon-12.


**37.** An organic compound (A) with molecular formula  $C_2H_5Cl$  reacts with KOH gives compounds (B) and with alcoholic KOH gives compound (C). Identify (A), (B) and (C).



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**38.** Simplest alkene (A) reacts with HCl to form compound (B). Compound (B) reacts with ammonia to form compound (C) of molecular formula  $C_2H_7N$ . Compound (C) undergoes carbylamine test. Identify (A), (B), and (C).



**39.** A hydrocarbon  $C_3H_6(A)$  reacts with HBr to form compound (B). Compound (B) reacts with aqueous potassium hydroxide to give (C) of molecular formula  $C_3H_8O$ . What are (A) (B) and (C). Explain the reactions.



**40.** Two isomers (A) and (B) have the same molecular formula  $C_2H_4Cl_2$ . Compound (A) reacts with aqueous *KOH* gives compound (C) of molecular formula  $C_2H_4O$ . Compound (B) reacts with aqueous KOH gives compound (D) of molecular formula  $C_2H_6O_2$ . identify (A), (B), (C) and (D).

# Additional Questions Mcqs

**1.** Which of the following is an example of aryl alkyl halide?

A. Benzyl chloride

B. Benzoyl chloride

C. Chloro benzene

D. Methyl chloride

Answer: A

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2. Hunsdiecker reaction is used to prepare alkyl chloride

and alkyl bromide starting from

A. diazonium salt

B. silver salts of carboxyolic acid

C. sodium salt of carboxylic acid

D. alcohol

Answer: B



3. The best reagent for converting an alcohol into the

corresponding chloride is

A.  $PCl_3$ 

B.  $PCl_5$ 

C.  $SOCl_2$ 

D.  $HCl/ZnCl_2$ 

Answer: C

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4. The order of correct bond energy of C-X bond is

A. C - Cl > C - I > C - Br

 $\mathsf{B.}\, C-Cl>C-Br>C-I$ 

 $\mathsf{C}.\,C-I > C-Cl > C-Br$ 

 $\mathsf{D}.\, C-I > C-Br > C-Cl$ 

#### **Answer: B**



**5.** Identify the compound possessing highest boiling point.

- A. 1-Chloropentance
- B. 2-Chloropentane
- C. 3-Chloropentance
- D. Tetra chlormethane

Answer: D



6.  $CH_3 - CH_2 - Br \xrightarrow{KCN} X \xrightarrow{\text{dil. HCl}} Z$  Z is\_\_\_\_\_

A.  $CH_3CH_2COOH$ 

B.  $CH_3COOH$ 

 $\mathsf{C.}\,CH_3COCl$ 

D.  $CH_3CONH_2$ 

Answer: A



7. NBS is a specific reagent for

A. Nucleophilic substitution reaction

- B. Electrophilic substitution
- C. Electrophilic addition
- D. Allylic substitution

## Answer: D

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**8.** Which of the following does not form grignard reagent on reaction with Mg in the presence of ether?

A. Chloro ethane

B. 1-Chloro propane

- C. Vinyl chloride
- D. Bromo benzene

## Answer: C

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**9.** Ethyl bromide reacts with sodium lead alloy to form\_\_\_\_

A. ethane

B. sodium ethoxide

C. ethanol

D. Tetra ethyl lead



A. Iso butyl chloride

B. Isopentyl chloride

C. Neopentyl chloride

D. isopropyl chloride

## Answer: D



11. Identify the aryl halide among the following



Answer: D



**12.** The \_\_\_\_\_readily undergoes addition reaction with HBr.

A. 
$$(CH_3)_2C = CH_2$$

 $\mathsf{B}.\,Cl-CH=CH-Cl$ 

$$\mathsf{C}.\,CH_2=CH-Cl$$

$$\mathsf{D}.\,CH_3-CH=CH_2$$

#### Answer: A

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**13.** 
$$CH_3 - CH = CH_2 \xrightarrow[Peroxide]{HBr}$$

The above reaction undergoes

A. Electrophilic substitution

B. Nucleophilic substitution

C. Markovnikoff's addition

D. Anti-Markovnikoff's addition

#### Answer: D



**14.** Which of the following halogen exchange reaction will occur in acetone?

A. R - I + NaCl

 $\mathsf{B.}\,R-F+KCl$ 

C. R - Cl + NaI

D.R - F + AgBr

Answer: C



**15.** An  $S_N 1$  reaction at an asymmetric carbon of compound always gives

A. an enantiomer of the substance

B. a product with opposite optical rotation

C. a mixture of diastereomers

D. a product with 100% inversion

#### Answer: D



**16.** Grignard reagent is prepared by the reaction between

A. zinc and alkyl halide

B. Magnesium and alkyl halide

C. Magnesium and alkane

D. Copper and aromatic hydrocarbon

Answer: B



17. Among the following, which is not an allylic halide?

A. 3-bromo-2-methyl propene

B. 4-bromo but-1-ene and

C. 3-bromo-2-methyl but-1-ene

D. all of these

#### Answer: A

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18. The order of stability of the carbonium ion is-

A.  $1^\circ > 2^\circ > 3^\circ$ 

B.  $2^\circ$   $> 3^\circ$   $> 1^\circ$ 

 $\mathsf{C.}\,2^\circ\,>1^\circ\,>3^\circ$ 

D. 
$$3^\circ > 2^\circ > 1^\circ$$

#### Answer: D

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19.  $CH_3CH_2Cl$  undergoes hydrolysis by

A.  $S_N 1$ 

B.  $S_N 2$ 

C. both  $S_N 1$  and  $S_N 2$ 

D.  $E_1$ 

## Answer: B



**20.** Statement I: Primary alkyl halides on oxidation with DMSO gives aldehydes.

Statement II: DMSO is used as polar aprotic solvent.

A. Both statement I and statement II are true individually and statement II explains statement I.
B. Both statement I and statement II are true individually but statement II does not explain statement I.

C. Only statement I is true, but statement II is false.

D. Both statement I and II are false.

## Answer: B

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# 21. Write the IUPAC name of

$$CH_3 - CH - CH_2 - CH = CH_2$$

A. 2-chloro-pent-4-ene

B. 4-chloro-pent-1-ene

C. 4-chloro-pent-1-one

D. none of these

Answer: C



22. When alkyl halides are heated with dry  $Ag_2O$  they give,

A. diethyl ether

B. ester

C. ketone

D. aldehyde

Answer: A



**23.** In  $S_N$ 1, the rate of the reaction depends on the\_\_\_\_

A. nucleophile

B. medium

C. concentration of the substrate

D. none of these

## Answer: C

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### 24.



What is the stereo chemistry of the above reaction?

A. complete racimisation

B. complete inversion

C. maximum inversion with partial racemisation

D. maximum racemisation with partial inversion

Answer: D

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**25.** For reacting with HCl, the alcohol which does not requrie  $ZnCl_2$  is\_\_\_\_\_

A.  $CH_3CH_2OH$ 

 $\mathsf{B.}\,CH_3-CH_2CH_2OH$ 

 $\mathsf{C}.\,CH_3-CHOH$ 

$$\mathsf{D}.\,(CH_3)_3C-OH$$

#### Answer: D



**26.** Match the list I with list II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists.

A. A-1,B-2,C-3,D-4

B. A-3,B\_1,C-4,D-2

C. A-2,B-3,C-1,D-4

D. A-4, B-2, C-3, D-1

Answer: B
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<b>27.</b> Which is a sweet-smelling liquid?
A. $CH_3Cl$
B. $CH_3Br$
$C.CH_3I$
D. $CH_3CH_2CI$
Answer: C
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**28.** How does diazonium salt  $(C_6H_5N_2^+Cl^-)$  decompose ?

A.  $C_6H_5Cl+N_2$ 

 $\mathsf{B.}\, C_6H_5Br+N_2$ 

C. only b

D. both a & b

Answer: D

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**29.**\_\_\_\_is used in the treatment of goitre

## A. Halothane

B. Benzoquinone

C. Chloromycetin

D. Thyroxine

## Answer: D

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# **30.**\_\_\_\_is used is fire extinguishers

A.  $CCl_2 = CCl_2$ 

 $\mathsf{B.} CHCl = CCl_2$ 

 $\mathsf{C.}\,CH_2=CCl_2$ 

## D. $CCl_4$

#### Answer: D

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31. Chlorobenzene reactws with CuCN at 523 K in the

presence of \_\_\_\_

A. NaOH

B. pyrrole

C. Pyridine

D. Na

Answer: C



# 32. Mild oxidation of bynzyl chloride with $Cu(NO_3)_2$

gives\_\_\_\_

A. Benzoic acid

B. Benzene

C. benzaldehyde

D. Benzyl alcohol

Answer: C

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**33.** Oxidation of  $C_6H_5CH_2Cl$  with alk,  $KMnO_4$  gives\_\_\_\_

A.  $C_6H_3CHO$ 

 $\mathsf{B.}\, C_6H_5COOH$ 

 $\mathsf{C.}\, C_6H_5CH_2OH$ 

 $\mathsf{D.}\, C_6H_5CH_3$ 

Answer: B



34. Markovnikov's rule is followed for the addition of HCl

to\_\_\_\_

A. symmetrical alkene

- B. unsymmetrical alkene
- C. symmetrical alkane
- D. unsymmetrical alkane

## Answer: B

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# **35.** Chloropicrin is prepared by adding nitric acid to\_\_\_\_

A.  $CCl_4$ 

 $\mathsf{B.}\,CH_3Cl$ 

 $C. CHCl_3$ 

D. none of these

## Answer: C



**36.** Which one serve as starting materials for many organic synthesis?

A. Haloalkanes

B. Haloalkenes

C. Halokynes

D. Haloarenes

**Answer: A** 



## 37. Match the column



## A. A-1,B-2,C-3,D-4

B. A-2,B-1,C-3,D-4

C. A-3,B-2,C-1,D-4

D. A-4,B-3,C-2,D-1

## Answer: A



**38.** Mixture of Con. HCl and anhydrous  $ZnCl_2$  is called \_\_\_\_

A. Bayer's reagent

B. Lucas reagent

C. Grignard reagents

D. Tollens reagents

Answer: B



**39.** Assertion (A): Carbon halogen bond is a polar bond.

Reason (R): Halogens are more elective negative than

carbon.

- A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct

explanation of (A).

- C. (A) true but (R) false.
- D. Both (A) and (R) are false.

Answer: A



40.

 $CH_3CH_2OH + SOCl_2 \xrightarrow{\operatorname{Pyridine}} CH_3CH_2Cl + SO_2 + HCl$ 

. The above equation is known as

A. Hunsdiccker reaction

**B.** Swarts reaction

C. Darzen's halogenation

D. Fitting reaction

Answer: C



**41.** Which of the following is incorrect?

A. Alkanes react with halogens in the presence of

ultra violet light to form haloalkene.

B. This reaction is an electrophilic substitution

reaction

C. This gives a mixture of poly substituted haloalkane.

D. all the above are incorrect

#### Answer: B



42. Assertion (A): Pure haloalkanes are colourless.

Reason (R): Bromo and iodo alkanes are colour in the presence of light.
A. Both (A) and (R) are true.

B. (A) true but (R) false.

C. (A) false but (R) true.

D. Both (A) and (R) are false.

#### Answer: A

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43. Haloakane reacts with aqueous solution of KOH or

moist silver oxide to form\_\_\_\_

A. Alcohol

B. Aldehyde

C. Ketune

D. Acid

Answer: A



**44.** Which of the following is incorrect statement about  $S_{N^2}$  reaction mechanism?

A. It follows second order kinetics

B. It occurs in one step

C. This reaction does not involves the formation of a

transition state

D. all the above are incorrect

#### Answer: C



**45.** Dehydrohalogenation reaction is also known as \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Addition

B.  $\alpha$ -dehydration

C.  $\beta$ -elimination

D. Substitution

#### Answer: C





**46.** Which of the following is correct?

A. Carbontetrachloride is used as dry cleaning agent

B. It is used as a solvent for alcohols

C. as the vapour of  $CCl_4$  is combustible.

D. all the above are correct.

Answer: A



**47.** Formaldehyde reacts with grignard reagent to give\_\_\_\_products.

A. Addition

**B. Substitution** 

C. Condence

D. Elimination

Answer: A



**48.** Assertion (A): Chloro benzene is prepared by Sandmayer reaction or Gattermann reaction using

benzene diazonium chloride.

Reason (R): When aqueous solution of benzene diazonium chloride is warmed with  $Cu_2Cl_2$  in HCl give chloro benzene.

A. Both (A) and (R) are true.

B. (A) true but (R) false.

C. (A) false but (R) true.

D. Both (A) and (R) are false.

#### Answer: A



**49.** What is the name of the Freon which have the formula  $C_2F_3Cl_3$  ?

A. Freon-11

B. Freon-12

C. Freon-112

D. Freon-113

Answer: D



Additional Questions Very Short Answers Questions

1. How would you prepare haloalkane through halogen

exchange reactions?



3. Write a brief note on ammonolysis of haloalkane.



**4.** Define Walden inversion.

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<b>5.</b> Write a short note on $\beta$ -elimination reaction.
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<b>6.</b> How does the haloalkanes react with metals?
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7. How does benzene diazonium chloride react with  $HBF_4$ ? **View Text Solution** 8. Write a note on carbylamine reaction. **View Text Solution** 

## 9. What happens when HI reacts with tert. Butyl alcohol?



Additional Questions Short Answers Questions

1. How does bromo ethane react with the following?

(i) Silver Oxide (oxide)

(ii) Sodium hyrogen sulphide

(iii) Potassium cyanide.



2. Haloalkanes produce mixture of olefins-say true or

false and justify your answer.



**3.** Enlist the applications of haloalkanes.



**4.** Among ortho, meta and para substituted diahalobenzenes which has high melting point? Give reasonw ith example.

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5. Explain the following reactions:

Wurtz fitting reaction.



6. Explain the following reactions:

Fitting Reaction.



7. Show that ethylene dichloride undergoes

(i) Hydrolysis

(ii) Dehalogenation

(iii) Dehydrohalogenation.



8. Discuss preparation of:

Gem-dihalides:



Additional Questions Long Answer Questions

**1.** Explain the mechanism involved n bimolecular nucleophilic substitution reaction.

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2. How will you convert t-butyl bromide into t-butyl alcohol? Explain the process through the mechanism in stepwise manner.

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3. Give a detailed account on the different mechanisms

followed in elimination reaction.



**4.** Predict the product:

(i) Chloroform $+O_2 o$  ?

(ii)  $CCl_4 + H_2O \rightarrow$  ?



# (iv) $CH_3 - CHCl_2 + KOH \stackrel{C_2H_5OH_3}{\longrightarrow}$ ?

(iv) Ethylene glycol $+ 2PCl_5 
ightarrow \,$  ?



**5.** Explain  $S_{N^2}$  mechanism with suitable examples.



**Creative Questions Hots** 

1. Write the IUPAC names of the following compounds.

(i)  $(CCl_3)_3CCl$ 

(ii)  $(CH_3)_3 CCH = C(Cl)C_6H_4I - p.$ **View Text Solution** 2. Write structure of the compound 4-tert-butyl-3iodoheptane and 1,4-dibromo but-2-ene.

3. Write the isomers of the compound whose molecular

formula is  $C_4H_9Br$ .

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**View Text Solution** 

**4.** Why does preparation of aryl iodies requires the presence of an oxidising agent ?

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## Creative Questions Hots 3 Mark

**1.** A hydrocarbon  $C_5H_{10}$  does not react with chlorine in dark but gives  $C_5H_9Cl$  in bright sunlight. Identify the hydrocarbon.

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**2.** Give reason for the following:

Ethyl iodide undergoes  $S_N 2$  reaction faster-than ethyl bromide.

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**3.** Give reason for the following.

n-butyl bromide has higher bolling point than t-butyl

bromide.



4. How will you bring about the following conversions?

Propene to propane-1-ol.



6. How will you bring about the following conversions?

Propene to 1-nitro propane.





## **Creative Questions Hots 5 Mark**

- 1. Predict the major product formed when HCl is added
- to iso-butylene.
- (ii) What happens when  $CH_3 Br$  is treated with KCN?
- (iii) Identify the chiral molecule in the following pair.

(iv) Arrange the compounds in the order of reactivity towards  $S_N 2$  displacement.



pentane.



## **Evaluate Yourself**



(i) 
$$CH_2= \stackrel[]{}{\stackrel[]{CH_3}}{C} - CH_2 - Cl$$





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2. Write the structure of the following compounds

(i) 1-Bromo-4-ethyl cyclohexane

(ii) 1,4-Dichlorobut-2-ene

(iii) 2-Chloro-3-methyl pentane.

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**3.** Write all possible chain isomers with molecular formula  $C_5H_{11}Cl$ .

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**4.** Neo-pentyl bromide undergoes nucleophilic substitution reactions very slowly-justify.



7. Chloroform is kept with a little ethyl alcohol in a dark

coloured bottle why?



**8.** What is the IUPAC name of the insecticise DDT?

Why is their use banned in most of the countries?

