

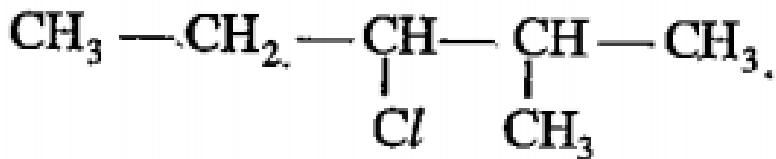
CHEMISTRY

BOOKS - MBD CHEMISTRY (ODIA ENGLISH)

HALOALKANES AND HALOARENES

QUESTION BANK

1. Give IUPAC name of :



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2. How does ethyl bromide react with alcoholic KOH solution ?

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3. Write the structural formula of 1-bromo-2-methylbutane.

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4. Give the structural formula of ethyl (3-chloro-2-methylbutanoate)



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5. Which one of the following is optically active molecule ?



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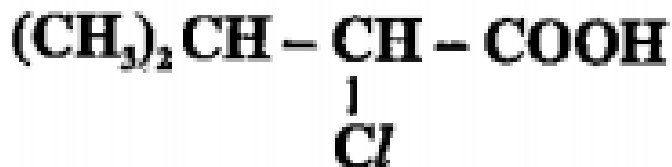
6. Give the IUPAC name of :





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7. Give the IUPAC name of :



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8. What is westrosol?



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9. What is the product formed when acetylene dissolved in ethyl alcohol combines with chlorine ?



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10. What organic compound is obtained when ethyl bromide reacts with aq. NaOH solution?



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11. What happens when ethyl iodide is heated with alcoholic KOH.



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12. What happens when ethyl iodide is heated with sodium in dry ethereal solution ? Give equation.

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13. How can you get ethyl chloride from ethyl alcohol? Give equation.

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14. Commercial name 1, 1, 2, 2-tetrachloro-ethane is

..



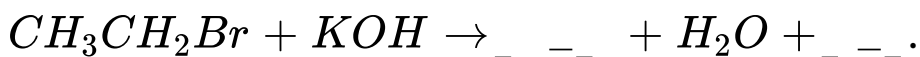
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15. In methyl chloride molecule there are---- bonds.



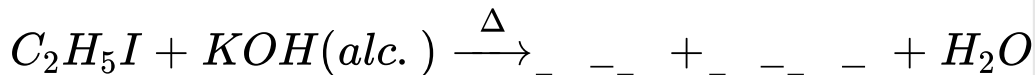
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16. Complete the equation :



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17.



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18. IUPAC name of Freon-12 is _____.



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19. Benzene reacts with chlorine to form chlorobenzene in presence of $K_2Cr_2O_7$. Is it true

or false?



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20. If excess of halogen reacts with benzene then second halogen atom is introduced in the ring at meta positions. Is it true or false?



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21. Iodobenzene from benzene iodine is obtained in presence of reducing agents.



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22. Formation of chlorobenzene from benzene diazonium salts in presence of CuCl/HCl is called

A. Wurtz-fitting reaction.

B. Wurtz reaction

C. Sandmeyer reaction

D. Gatterman reaction



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23. Halobenzene is treated with Na in ethereal medium to form

- A. o-Dihalobenzene
- B. m-Dihalobenzene
- C. p-Dihalobenzene
- D. Biphenyl



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24. What happens when ethyl bromide is treated with alc. KOH?



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25. What happens when methyl iodide is treated with sodium methoxide ?



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26. What happens when ethyl iodide is treated with aqueous KOH ?





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27. What happens when ethyl iodide is heated with alcoholic KOH.



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28. How will you prepare ethyl amine from methyl iodide ?



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29. How can you convert 2-chloro butane to 2-butanol?



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30. How does ethyl bromide react with alcoholic KOH solution ?



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31. How does ethyl bromide react with sodium ethoxide?





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32. How does ethyl bromide react with metallic sodium in dry ether?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

33. What organic compound is obtained when ethyl bromide reacts with aq. NaOH solution?



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34. Write with equation what happens when propene and HBr react ?



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35. Give an example of elimination reaction ?



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36. What is wurtz reaction ? Give an example.



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37. How alkanes are prepared from alkyl halide ?

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38. How does benzene reacts with excess of chlorine?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

39. Give an account of nucleophilic substitution reactions in haloarenes?

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40. Give Friedel craft reaction of chlorobenzene (equation only).



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41. Illustrate: Wurtz fitting reaction



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42. illustrate: Fitting reaction in haloaraine.



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43. Explain different types of haloalkanes with examples.



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44. Discuss preparation of haloalkane from alkene.



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45. Discuss preparation of haloalkanes from alcohols.



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46. Explain the reaction of haloalkanes with aqueous solution of sodium alkoxide

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47. Explain the reaction of haloalkanes with ethanoic solution of ammonia.

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48. Explain the reaction of haloalkanes with Alcoholic KOH.



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49. Give one example of nucleophilic substitution reaction.



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50. Discuss the nature of C-X bond in haloarenes.



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51. Discuss preparation of haloarenes using substitution reaction .

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52. Discuss preparation of haloarenes using sandmeyer's reaction.

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53. Example the reaction of haloarene with aq.NaOH at 623 K and 30 atm pressure .



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54. Example the reaction of haloarene with conc. HNO_3 in presence of H_2SO_4 .



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55. Example the reaction of haloarene with CH_3Cl in presence of Lewis acid.



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56. The reaction of phenol with chloroform in presence of aqueous NaOH solution at 350 K gives ortho-hydroxy benzaldehyde. The reaction is called as _____



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57. Which of the following when heated with KOH and primary amine gives carbylamine test:

A. $CHCl_3$

B. CH_2Cl_2

C. CH_3OH

D. Cl_4

Answer: A



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58. Butane nitrile may be prepared by heating:

A. Propyl alcohol with KCN

B. Butyl alcohol with KCN

C. Butyl chloride with KCN

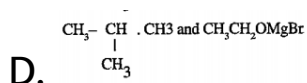
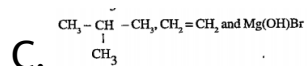
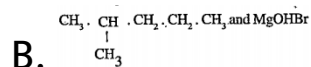
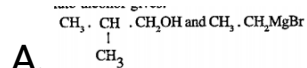
D. Propyl chloride with KCN

Answer: D



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59. Isobutyl magnesium bromide with dry ether and absolute alcohol gives:



Answer: D



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60. When CCl_4 is boiled with KOH the product formed is :

- A. Formic acid
- B. Methyl alcohol
- C. Formaldehyde
- D. carbon dioxide

Answer: D



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61. C_2H_5Br can be obtained in the laboratory by the action of ethyl alcohol with :

A. KBr

B. NH_4Br

C. Br_2

D. KBr and conc. H_2SO_4

Answer: D



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62. Which one is correct :

A. Freon -14 is CF_4 , Freon -13 is CF_3Cl , Freon-12

is CF_2Cl_2 and Freon-11 is $CFCl_3$

B. Freons are chloro fluoro carbons

C. Freons are used as refrigerants

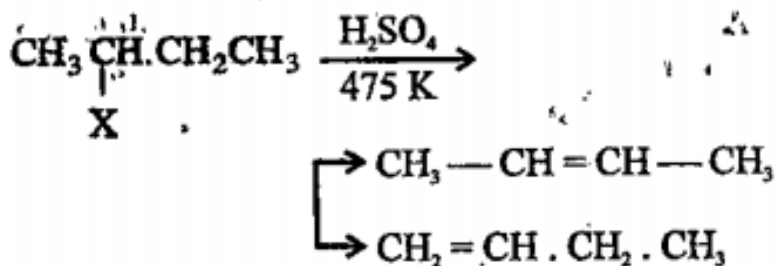
D. All

Answer: D



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63. For the reaction:



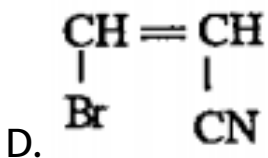
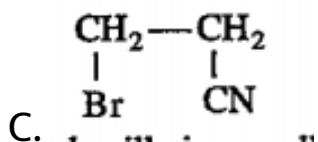
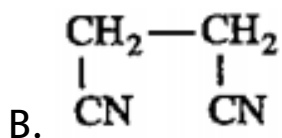
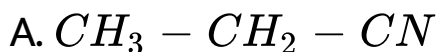
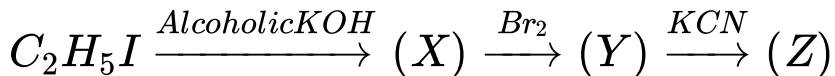
- A. $\text{CH}_3 - \text{CH} = \text{CH} - \text{CH}_3$ predominates
- B. $\text{CH}_2 = \text{CH} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_3$ predominates
- C. Both are formed in equal amounts
- D. The product ratio is dependent on the halogen X

Answer: A



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64. Identify (Z) in the following reaction series,



Answer: B



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65. Which will give a yellow precipitate with iodine and alkali:

A. 2-hydroxypropane

B. Benzophenone

C. methyl acetate

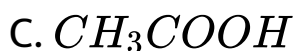
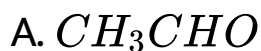
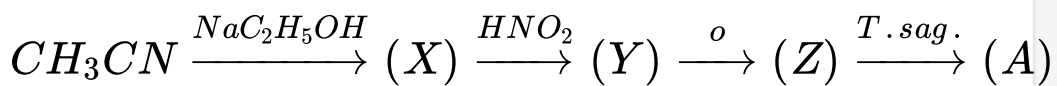
D. Acetamide

Answer: A



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66. Identify the product (A) in following reaction series,

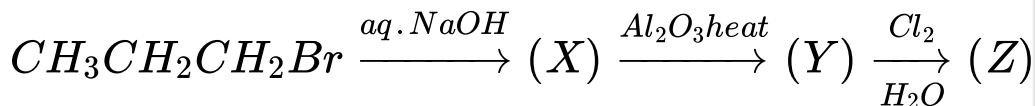


Answer: C

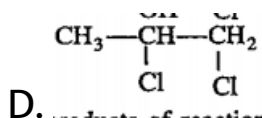
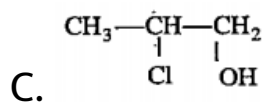
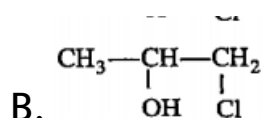
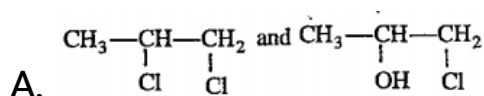


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67. Identify Z in the following reaction series,



:



Answer: B



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68. The products of reaction of alcoholic silver nitrite with ethyl bromide are:

- A. Ethane
- B. Ethene
- C. Ethyl alcohol
- D. Nitroethane

Answer: D



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69. Which group is displaced by a halogen group:

- A. Hydroxyl (OH) group
- B. Aldehyde (-CHO) group
- C. Nitro (-NO₂) group
- D. Keto (C=O) group

Answer: A



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70. A mixture of sodium acetate and soda lime is heated and the product treated with excess of chlorine in presence of bright sun light . The product is :

A. CH_3COOH

B. $CH_2BrCOOH$

C. CCl_4

D. CH_3Cl

Answer: C



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71. Condensation of acetone and chloroform in presence of alkali gives :

A. Insecticide

B. Hypnotic agent

C. Analgesic

D. Isocyanide

Answer: B



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72. Which of the following is Grignard reagent:

A. Ammoniacal solution of $AgNO_3$

B. Ethereal solution of C_2H_5MgCl

C. Alcoholic solution of KOH

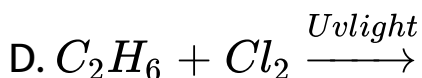
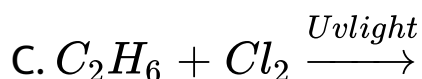
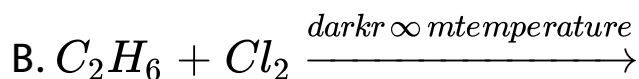
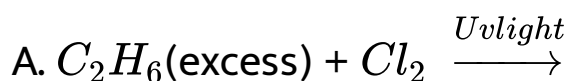
D. Aqueous solution of caustic soda

Answer: B



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73. The reaction condition leading to the best yields of C_2H_5Cl are -



Answer: A



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74. Which of the following is primary halide:

A. Isopropyl halide

B. sec butyl halide

C. ter-butyl halide

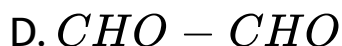
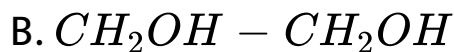
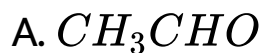
D. Neo-hexyl halide

Answer: D



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75. Ethylidene dichloride on treatment with aq.KOH gives:



Answer: A



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76. 2-bromopentane is heated with potassium ethoxide in ethanol the major product is :

- A. Trans pent 2 ene
- B. 2-ethoxy pentane
- C. pent-1-ene
- D. cis-pent-2 -ene

Answer: A



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77. Which reagent is useful in increasing the carbon chain of an alkyl-halide:

A. HCN

B. KCN

C. NH_4CN

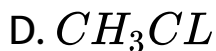
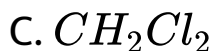
D. AgCN

Answer: B



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78. $CH_2 = CHCl$ reacts with HCl to form:

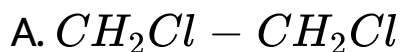


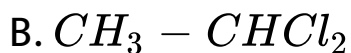
Answer: B



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79. Which product is obtained when bleaching powder is distilled with acetone:





D. None of these

Answer: B



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80. The compound that will not give iodoform on treatment with alkali and iodine is :



C. Cl_2

D. KCl

Answer: C



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81. Ethyl alcohol gives ethyl chloride on treatment with:

A. $NaCl$

B. $SOCl_2$

C. Cl_2

D. KCl

Answer: B



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82. $2CHCl_3 + O_2 \xrightarrow{X} 2COCl_2 + 2HCl$ in the above reaction X stands for :

A. An oxidant

B. A reductant

C. Light and air

D. None of these

Answer: C



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83. Vapour density of an organic compound is 23.0. it contains 52.17% of carbon and 13% of hydrogen. The compound gives iodoform test the compound is :

- A. Ethanol
- B. dimethyl ether
- C. acetone
- D. Methanel

Answer: C



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84. $RCl + NaI \xrightarrow{CH_3COCH_3} R - I + NaCl$ this reaction is

- A. Wurtz reaction
- B. Fittig reaction
- C. Frankland's reaction
- D. Finkelstein reaction

Answer: D



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85. Carbon tetrachloride reacts with steam at $500^{\circ}C$ to give:



C. BOTH(A) and (B)

D. none

Answer: A



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86. Iodoform test will not be given by:

A. Acetaldehyde

B. acetone

C. 2-Pentanone

D. 3-Pentanone

Answer: D



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87. What mass of isobutylene is obtained from 37g of tertiary butyl alcohol by heating with 20 %

H_2SO_4 at 363K if the yield is 65 % :

A. 16g

B. 18.2 g

C. 20 g

D. 22 g

Answer: B



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88. Methyl amine on heating with $CHCl_3$ and KOH

gives:

A. Methanol

B. Carbylamine

C. Methanamide

D. Methyl cyanide

Answer: B

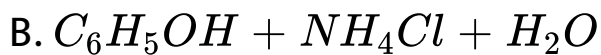


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89. The reaction products of the reaction between

$C_6H_5NH_2$, $CHCl_3$ and KOH are :

A. $C_6H_5NC + KCl$



Answer: A



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90. The product obtained on treatment on ethyl chloride with potassium cyanide is reduced by sodium and alcohol to give :

A. Propyl amine

B. Ethyl amine

C. Diethyl amine

D. Acetic acid

Answer: A



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91. Carbon tetrachloride on treatment with $(Fe) / (H_2O)$ gives:

A. Chloromethane

B. Methane

C. Chloroform

D. Methylene chloride

Answer: C



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92. Which statement is wrong about chloroform:

A. Chloroform is used as anaesthetic

B. Chloroform has distorted tetrahedral shape

C. Chloroform is used as a solvent

D. Chloroform has sp^2 - hybridised carbon atom

Answer: D



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93. The industrial preparation of chloroform employs acetone and :

- A. Sodium chloride
- B. chlorine gas
- C. Calcium hypochlorite
- D. Phosgene

Answer: C



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94. Treatment of ammonia with excess of ethyl chloride will yield:

- A. Diethyl amine
- B. Ethane
- C. Tetraethyl ammonium chloride
- D. Methyl amine

Answer: C



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95. A mixture of 1-chloropropane and 2-chloropropane when treated with alcoholic KOH it gives :

A. 1-Propene

B. 2-Propene

C. Isopropylene

D. A mixture of 1-propene and 2-propene

Answer: A



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96. vicinal and geminal dialdehydes can be distinguished by:

- A. KOH(aq)
- B. KOH(alc.)
- C. Zn dust
- D. None

Answer: A



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97. in order to get ethanethiol from C_2H_5Br the reagent used is :



Answer: B



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98. Which is not present in grignard reagent :

A. Carboxylic radical represented by COOH

B. Magnesium represented by Mg

C. Alkyl radical represented by R

D. Halide radical represented by X

Answer: A



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99. For the carbylamine reaction we need hot alcoholic KOH and :

A. Any amine and chloroform

B. Chloroform and silver powder

C. A primary amine and an alkyl halide

D. Any monoalkyl amine and trichloro methane

Answer: D



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100. Victor Grignard was awarded Nobel prize for making useful compounds by joining organic compounds to :

A. Fe

B. Mg

C. Proteins

D. Na

Answer: B



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101. Iodoform is formed when ethanol is heated with :

A. Potassium iodide and sodium hydroxide

B. Iodine and aqueous potassium hydroxide

C. Chloroform and iodine

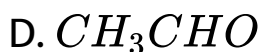
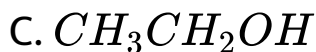
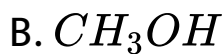
D. Iodine and potassium iodide

Answer: B



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102. Which does not give iodoform reaction:

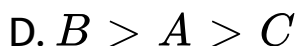
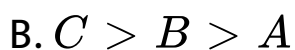
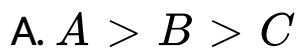


Answer: D



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103. The reactivities of methyl chloride (A) propyl chloride (B) and chlorobenzene (C) are in the order :



Answer: A



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104. Iodoform test is not given by:

- A. Ethanol
- B. Benzophenone
- C. Ethanal
- D. Acetophenone

Answer: B



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105. CO_2 on reaction with C_2H_5MgBr and H_2O

gives :

- A. Ethane
- B. propionic acid
- C. Acetic acid
- D. None

Answer: B



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106. When n-butyl magnesium iodide is treated with water the product is :

A. iso butane

B. n- butane

C. Alcohol

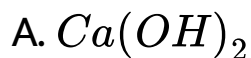
D. Propane

Answer: B



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107. Chloroform can be obtained from chloral by the action of :



C. Both (A) and (B)

D. none

Answer: C



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108. Iodoform gives a precipitate with $AgNO_3$ on heating but chloroform does not because:

- A. Iodoform is ionic
- B. Chloroform is covalent
- C. C-I bond in iodoform is weak and C-Cl bond in chloroform is strong.
- D. None

Answer: C



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109. Explain, why

hydrogen atom of chloroform is definitely acidic but that of methane is not?

A. Acidic

B. Basic

C. Neutral

D. None

Answer: A



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110. A small amount of alcohol is usually added to $CHCl_3$ from ethanol and bleaching powder the latter provides:



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111. Solvent used in dry cleaning of clothes is:

- A. Alcohol
- B. Acetone
- C. Carbon tetra chloride
- D. Freon

Answer: C



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112. In the preparation of $CHCl_3$ from ethanol and bleaching powder the latter provides:

A. Cl_2

B. $Ca(OH)_2$

C. BOTH (A) AND (B)

D. None

Answer: C



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113. IUPAC name of the compound having the formula $CH_2 = CHCH_2Cl$ is :

- A. 3-chloro 1- propene
- B. 3-chloropropene-3
- C. Allyl chloride
- D. 1-chloroprop-3-ene

Answer: A



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114. Aryl halides are less reactive towards nucleophiles than alkyl halides due to :

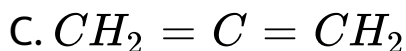
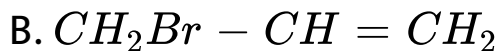
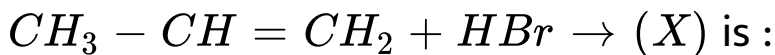
- A. Resonance
- B. stability of carbonium ions
- C. high boiling point
- D. None of these

Answer: A



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115. The product of the reaction

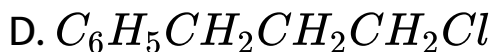
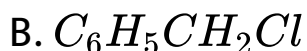
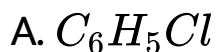


Answer: A



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116. which of the following does not react with benzene in presence of anhydrous $AlCl_3$:

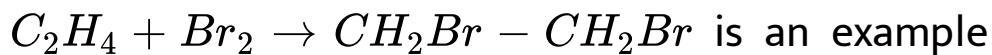


Answer: A



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117. The reaction



of :

- A. Substitution
- B. Oxidation
- C. Addition
- D. Double decomposition

Answer: C



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118. Methyl bromide is not used :

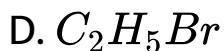
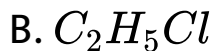
- A. As an insecticide
- B. A disinfectant
- C. For dyeing clothes
- D. As disinfectant for young fruit trees.

Answer: C



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119. Which one is liquid at room temperature:



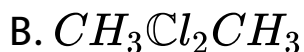
Answer: D



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120. A compound A of formula $C_3H_6Cl_2$ on reaction with alkali can give B of formula C_3H_6O or C of formula C_3H_4 . B on oxidation gave a compound of the formula $C_3H_5O_2$. C with dilute

H_2SO_4 containing Hg^{2+} ion gave D of formula C_3H_6O which with bromine and alkali gave the sodium salt of $C_2H_4O_2$. A is:

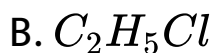


Answer: A



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121. Which one of the following can be obtained by halide exchange method:



Answer: C



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122. PVC is produced by the polymerisation of :

A. Vinyl acetate

B. Allyl chloride

C. Vinyl chloride

D. Ethene

Answer: C



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123. Which halide is least reactive:

A. Alkyl halide

B. Allyl halide

C. Vinyl chloride

D. None

Answer: C



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124. In Wurtz reaction of alkyl halides with sodium the reactivity order of these halides is :



D. None

Answer: A



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125. HCl gas on passing through ethyl alcohol in presence of anhy. $ZnCl_2$ gives :

A. Ethane

B. Ethyl chloride

C. Ethene

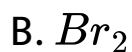
D. CCl_4

Answer: B



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126. The reagent is used in the conversion of 1-butanol to 1-bromobutane is :



Answer: D



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127. The correct order of melting and boiling points of the primary (1°)C, secondary (2°)C and tertiary (3°)C alkyl halides is :

A. $P > S > T$

B. $T > S > P$

C. $S > T > P$

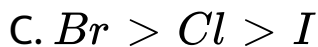
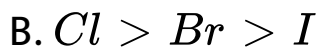
D. $T > P > S$

Answer: A



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128. In the elimination reactions in the formation of alkenes the reactivity of halogens in alkyl halides follow the order:



D. None

Answer: A



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129. A mixture of two organic compounds was treated with sodium metal in ether solution. Isobutane was obtained as a product. The two chlorine compounds are :

- A. Methyl chloride and propyl chloride
- B. Methyl chloride and ethyl chloride
- C. isopropyl chloride and methyl chloride
- D. Isopropyl chloride and ethyl chloride

Answer: C



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130. The S_N reactivity of ethyl chloride is :

- A. More or less equal to that of benzyl chloride
- B. Less than that of benzyl chloride
- C. More or less equal to that of chlorobenzene.
- D. Ethyl chloride does not show S_N reaction

Answer: B



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131. Ethyl bromide and isopropyl chloride can be distinguish by :

A. Alcoholic $AgNO_3$

B. Comparing their colours

C. Burning the compounds on spatula

D. Aqueous KOH solution

Answer: A



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132. In elimination reactions in the formation of alkenes the reactivity of alkyl halides shows the order:

A. $T > S > P$

B. $P > S > T$

C. $S > P > T$

D. None

Answer: A



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133. Ethylene on treatment with chlorine gives :

A. Ethylene dichloride

B. Ethylene chlorohydrine

C. CH_4

D. C_2H_6

Answer: A



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134. Tear gas is

A. Westron

B. Chloropicrin

C. Chloretone

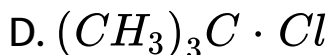
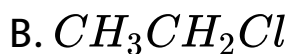
D. None

Answer: B



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135. Which alkyl halide is preferentially hydrolysed by S_N^1 mechanism :



Answer: D



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136. In dihalogen derivatives if two halogen atoms are attached to the same carbon atom the compound is called :

- A. Gem - dihalide
- B. Vicinal dihalide
- C. BOTH (A) AND (B)
- D. None

Answer: A



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137. In dihalogen derivatives if two halogen atoms are attached to the adjacent carbon atom the compound is called :

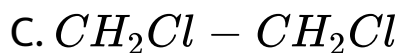
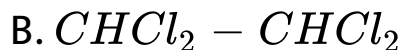
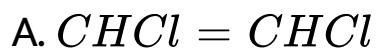
- A. Vicinal dihalide
- B. Gem- halide
- C. BOTH (A) AND (B)
- D. None

Answer: A



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138. Westron is:



D. None

Answer: B



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139. The CCl_4 and $CHCl_3$ can be distinguish by the action of :

A. $RNH_2 + KOH$ (alc.)

B. $RCN + KOH$ (alc.)

C. Hydrolysis

D. Burning in air

Answer: A



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140. S_N1 reaction is favoured by :

A. Non polar solvents

B. More no of alkyl group on the carbon atom attached to the halogen atom

C. Less number of groups on the carbon attached to halogen atom

D. None

Answer: B



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141. The alkyl group of Grignard reagent acts as:

A. Free radical

B. Carbonium ion

C. Carbanion

D. None

Answer: C

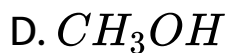


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142. Trichloro acetone reacts with lime water to form :

A. CH_3CHO

B. $CHCl_3$

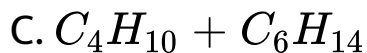
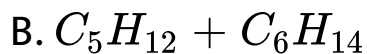
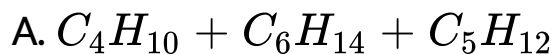


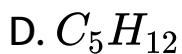
Answer: B



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143. C_2H_5I and C_3H_7I react with sodium metal to give :





Answer: A



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144. The IUPAC name of the compound ,
 $(CH_3)_2CHCH_2CH_2Br$ is :

- A. 2-methyl-3-bromopropane
- B. 1-bromopentane
- C. 2-methyl-4-bromobutane
- D. 1-bromo-3-methylbutane

Answer: D



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145. Grignard reagent is prepared by the reaction between :

- A. Zinc and alkyl halide
- B. Magnesium and alkyl halide
- C. Magnesium and alkane
- D. Magnesium and aromatic hydrocarbon

Answer: B



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146. Gem dihalides on hydrolysis give :

- A. Acetone
- B. Aldehydes
- C. Ketone
- D. Ketone and aldehyde

Answer: D



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147. Ethylene dichloride can be prepared by adding

HCl to :

A. Ethane

B. Ethylene

C. Acetylene

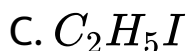
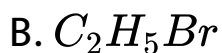
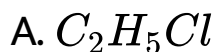
D. Ethylene glycol

Answer: D



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148. Which of the following alkyl halide is used as methylating agent:

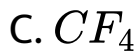


Answer: D



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149. Which compound is used in cooling :



Answer: D



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150. Polymer of chloroethylene is :

A. PVC

B. Teflon

C. Nylon

D. Terrylene

Answer: A



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151. Grignard reagent undergoes :

A. Nucleophilic substitution

B. Nucleophilic addition

C. BOTH (A) AND (B)

D. None

Answer: C



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152. 1,3-dibromopropane reacts with metallic zinc to form :

- A. Propene
- B. Cyclopropane
- C. Propane
- D. None

Answer: B



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153. A grignard reagent is prepared by reacting magnesium:

- A. Methyl amine
- B. Diethyl ether
- C. Ethyl iodide
- D. Ethyl alcohol

Answer: C



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154. Fire which results from the combustion of alkali metals can be extinguished by

A. CCl_4

B. Sand

C. Water

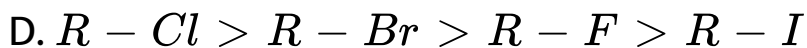
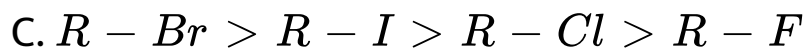
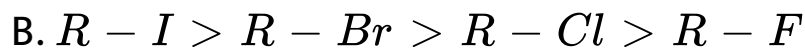
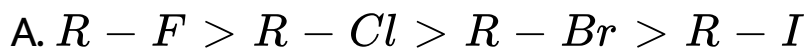
D. Kerosene

Answer: A



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155. The SN_2 reactivity order for halides:



Answer: B



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156. Primary amines on reaction with alcoholic KOH and chloroform yields

A. Hydrolysis

B. Reduction

C. Wurtz reaction

D. Carbylamine reaction

Answer: D



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157. Ethyl bromide reacts with lead sodium alloy to form:

A. Tetraethyl lead

B. Tetraethyl bromide

C. BOTH (A) AND (B)

D. None

Answer: A



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158. Grignard reagent shows addition on :

A. $> C = O$

B. $- C = N$

C. $C = S$

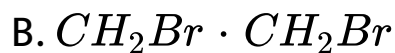
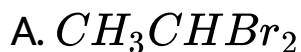
D. All

Answer: D



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159. Which is gem-dihalide:



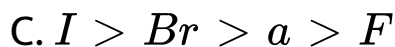
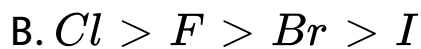
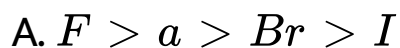
D. None

Answer: A



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160. The reactivity order of halide ion in alkyl halide is :



Answer: C



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161. Non-sticking frying pans are coated with which polymer?

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: C



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162. Pick up the correct statement about alkyl halides:

- A. They show H bonding
- B. They are soluble in water
- C. They are soluble in organic solvents
- D. They do not contain any polar bond

Answer: C



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163. Chloroform is used as an :

A. Antiseptic

B. Anaesthetic

C. Insecticide

D. Antipyretic

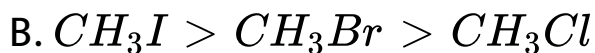
Answer: B



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164. The order of polarity of CH_3I , CH_3Br and CH_3Cl molecules follow the order:

A. $CH_3Br > CH_3Cl > CH_3I$



Answer: C



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165. A silver salt of fatty acid on heating with alkyl halide gives :

A. Ether

B. Aldehyde

C. Ester

D. Alcohol

Answer: C



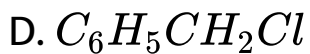
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166. A yellow precipitate will be obtained if $AgNO_3$ is added to a solution of :

A. Cl_3CHO

B. CHI_3

C. $CHCl_3$

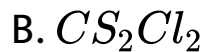


Answer: B



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167. Chlorination of CS_2 gives :



Answer: A



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168. The phosphorus pentachloride reacts with ethanol to give :

- A. Ethyl chloride
- B. Ethylene chloride
- C. Ethylidene chloride
- D. None

Answer: A



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169. Freon is used as :

A. Refrigerant

B. Antiseptic

C. Anaesthetic

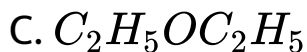
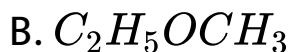
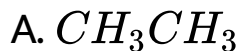
D. Insecticide

Answer: A



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170. Sodium ethoxide reacts with ethyl iodide to yield:



D. None

Answer: C



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171. The shape of $CHCl_3$ molecule is :

- A. Pyramidal
- B. Linear
- C. Tetrahedral
- D. Trigonal pyramidal

Answer: C



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172. $20^{\circ}C$ aqueous solution of sodium chloride containing ethyl alcohol on electrolysis gives :

- A. Ethyl chloride

B. Chloral

C. Acetaldehyde

D. Chloroform

Answer: D



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173. When iodoform is heated with silver powder it forms :

A. Acetylene

B. Ethylene

C. Methane

D. Ethane

Answer: A



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174. Chloroform on reaction with conc. HNO_3

gives :

A. Chloropicrin

B. Nitromethane

C. Picric acid

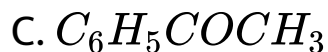
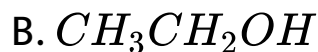
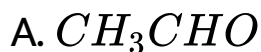
D. Acetylene

Answer: A



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175. The compound which gives negative iodoform test is :



Answer: D



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176. Which compound gives the iodoform reaction:

A. formaldehyde

B. Acetaldehyde

C. CH_3OH

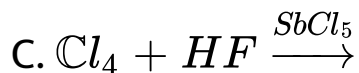
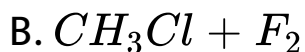
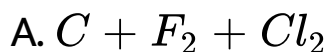
D. CH_3COOH

Answer: B



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177. Which set of reagents will produce Cl_2F_2 :



Answer: C



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178. Chloroform is kept in dark coloured bottle because:

- A. It is inflammable
- B. it gives a peroxide
- C. It undergoes rapid reaction
- D. it is oxidised to poisonous phosgene

Answer: D



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179. If Chloroform is left open in air in presence of sun-rays:

- A. Explosion takes place
- B. Poisonous phosgene gas is formed
- C. Polymerisation takes place
- D. No reaction takes place

Answer: B



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180. Which statement is correct :

- A. C_2H_5Br reacts with alcoholic KOH to form C_2H_5OH
- B. C_2H_5Br when treated with metallic sodium forms diethyl ether
- C. C_2H_5Br when treated with sodium ethoxide forms diethyl ether
- D. C_2H_5Br with AgCN forms ethyl cyanide

Answer: C



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181. CH_3NH_2 reacts with CH_3MgX to give:

- A. Acetone
- B. Alcohol
- C. Methane
- D. Ethane

Answer: C



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182. Methyl chloride reacts with silver acetate to yield :

- A. Acetic acid
- B. Methyl acetate
- C. Acetyl chloride
- D. Acetaldehyde

Answer: B



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183. Ethylidene dichloride (CH_3CHCl_2) can be prepared by the addition of hydrogen chloride on :

- A. C_2H_6

B. C_2H_4

C. C_2H_2

D. All of the above

Answer: C



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184. Ethylene dichloride can be prepared by adding HCl to :

A. Ethane

B. Ethylene

C. Acetylene

D. Ethylene

Answer: D



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185. Ethyl iodide on treatment with alcoholic potash gives :

A. Ethyl alcohol

B. Ethane

C. Acetylene

D. Ethylene

Answer: D



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186. The reactivity order of alkyl halides depends upon :

A. Nature of alkyl group only

B. Nature of halogen atom only

C. Nature of both alkyl group and halogen atoms

D. None

Answer: C



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187. An alkyl iodide on standing darkens due to:

- A. Hydrolysis
- B. Conversion into ether
- C. Liberation of iodine
- D. Formation of alkanes

Answer: C



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188. When propylene reacts with HBr in the presence of a peroxide the product formed is :

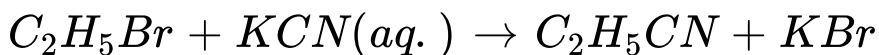
- A. n- propyl alcohol
- B. propylene peroxide
- C. n-propyl bromide
- D. Isopropyl bromide

Answer: C



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189. The given reaction is an example of :



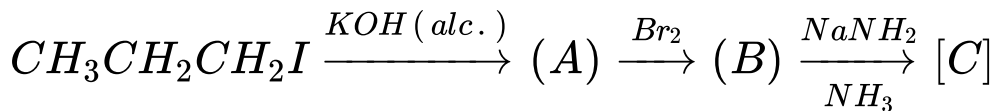
- A. Elimination
- B. Nucleophilic substitution
- C. Electrophilic substitution
- D. Redox change

Answer: B



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190. In the following sequence of reaction :



: The end product C is :

A. Alkene

B. alkanol

C. Alkyne

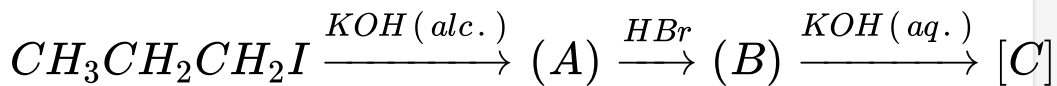
D. Alkyl amine

Answer: C



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191. In the following sequence of reaction :



. C is:

A. Propene

B. propyne

C. Propan-1-ol

D. Propane-2-ol

Answer: D



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192. Chloroform on reduction with Zn and HCl(alc.) gives :

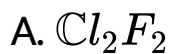
- A. Formic acid
- B. Chlorotone
- C. Chloropicrin
- D. Methylene dichloride

Answer: D



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193. Freon is :

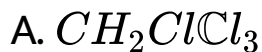


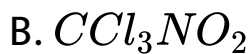
Answer: A



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194. Chloropicrin(Nitrochloroform) used as an insecticide and a war gas is :





Answer: B



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195. Westrosol is :

A. Acetylene tetrachloride

B. Acetylene dichloride

C. Trichloroethyne

D. 1,1,2- Trichloroethene

Answer: D



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196. When a solution of $AgNO_3$ added to pure CCl_4 :

- A. A pale yellow precipitate is formed
- B. Curdy white precipitate is formed
- C. No precipitate is formed
- D. None

Answer: C



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197. The bad smelling substance formed by the action of alcoholic caustic potash on chloroform and aniline is :

A. Phenyl isocyanide

B. Nitrobenzene

C. Acetylene

D. Chlorobenzene

Answer: A



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198. Optically active compound is ,

A. 2-chloropropane

B. 2-chlorobutane

C. 3-chloropentane

D. None

Answer: B



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199. Propyl iodide and isopropyl iodide are :

A. Functional isomers

B. Chain isomers

C. Metamers

D. Position isomers

Answer: D



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200. In alkyl nitrites the oxygen of $-O-N=O$ group is linked with carbon. An alkyl nitrite is :

- A. An ester
- B. A nitro compound
- C. An amide
- D. A nitrile

Answer: A



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201. Iodoform can be used in medicine as :

A. Anaesthetic

B. Antiseptic

C. Analgesic

D. Antifebrin

Answer: B



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202. Chlorotone used as a drug is prepared by the reaction of acetone with :

A. Chlorin

B. Ethyl chloride

C. Chloroform

D. Ethylene dichloride

Answer: C



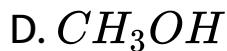
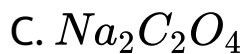
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203. Which would be obtained by boiling $CHCl_3$

with caustic soda :

A. CH_3COONa

B. $HCOONa$

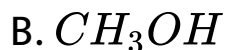


Answer: B



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204. The starting material for the preparation of CHI_3 is :



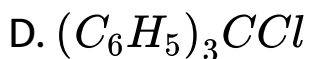
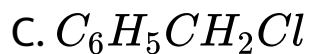
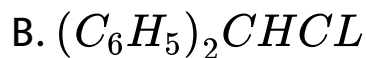
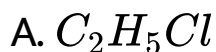
D. $HCHO$

Answer: A



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205. Most readily hydrolysed halide is :



Answer: D



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206. The coupling of alkyl halides to form an alkane is called:

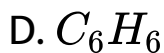
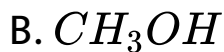
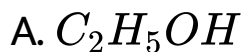
- A. Wurtz synthesis
- B. Kolbe's synthesis
- C. Claisen condensation
- D. Friedel- Crafts reaction

Answer: A



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207. Iodoform is formed on warming iodine and sodium hydroxide with:



Answer: A



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208. An alkyl halide may be converted into an alcohol by:

- A. Addition
- B. Substitution
- C. Dehydro halogenation
- D. Elimination

Answer: B



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209. A sample of chloroform before being used as an anaesthetic is tested by:

A. $AgNO_3$ solution

B. $AgNO_3$ solution after boiling with aq. KOH

C. Fehling's solution

D. Ammoniacal Cu_2Cl_2

Answer: B



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210. CCl_4 is insoluble in water because :

- A. Water is non-polar
- B. CCl_4 is non-polar
- C. Water and CCl_4 are polar
- D. None of the above

Answer: B



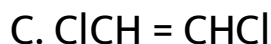
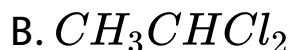
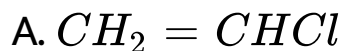
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211. A magnesium alkyl halide is known as:



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212. Which is finally produced when acetylene reacts with HCl:



D. None of the above

Answer: B



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213. PCl_5 reacts with propanone, to give:

- A. Gem-dichloride
- B. Vic - dichloride
- C. Propanal
- D. propane chloride

Answer: A



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214. Halofrom reaction is used for preparing:

- A. Halogens
- B. Cl_4

C. $CHCl_3$

D. halides

Answer: C



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215. Ethylene dichloride and ethylidene chloride are isomeric compounds. Identify the statement which is not applicable to both of them:

A. React with alcoholic potash

B. react with aqueous potash and give the same products

C. Are dihalides

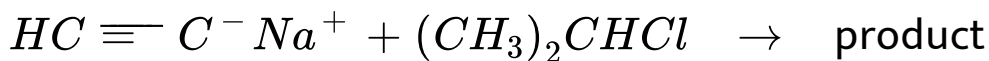
D. Beilstein test

Answer: B



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216. In the reaction,



formed is:

- A. 4-methyl-2 pentyne
- B. Propyne
- C. Propyne and propene
- D. 3-Methylbutyne

Answer: A



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217. Chloral is:

- A. CCl_3CHO
- B. $Cl_3 \cdot CO \cdot CH_3$

C. Cl_3COCl

D. $\text{Cl}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$

Answer: A



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218. A true organometallic compound is:

A. Sodium carbonate

B. sodium methoxide

C. sodium amide

D. sodium acetylide

Answer: D



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219. Which process does not occur during formation of $CHCl_3$ from C_2H_5OH and bleaching powder:

- A. Hydrolysis
- B. Oxidation
- C. Elimination
- D. Chlorination

Answer: C



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220. The reaction between ethyl bromide and sodium in dry ether to form butane is called:

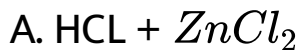
- A. Friedel-crafts reaction
- B. Wurtz reaction
- C. Cannizzaro.s reaction
- D. Williamson.s reaction

Answer: B



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221. reagent not used to prepare an alkyl halide from an alcohol is:



Answer: B



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222. Compound that gives a positive iodoform test is:

- A. 1- pentanol
- B. 2- pentanone
- C. 3- pentanone
- D. pentanal

Answer: B



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223. Alkyl halides give alcohols on hydrolysis With:

A. aq.NaOH

B. Alc.NaOH

C. Both of these

D. none of these

Answer: A



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224. Methyl chloride on treatment with Potassium cyanide followed by hydrolysis yields:

A. HCOOH

B. CH_3COOH

C. CH_3CN

D. CH_3COOK

Answer: B



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225. Compound formed, when ethyl amine is heated with chloroform in the presence of KOH is :

A. Ethyl chloride

B. Ethyl isocyanide

C. Ethanol

D. Diethyl ether

Answer: B



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226. Isobutyl chloride and butyl chloride are:

A. position isomers

B. chain isomers

C. functional isomers

D. Metamers

Answer: B



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227. When chloroform is heated with aniline and caustic potash, we get a compound having:

- A. Rose odour
- B. Jasmine odour
- C. Bitter almond odour
- D. Obnoxious odour

Answer: D



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228. phosgene is a common name for :

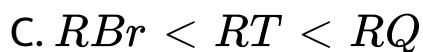
- A. CO_2 and PH_3
- B. Phosphoryl chloride
- C. Carbonyl chloride
- D. Carbon tetrachloride

Answer: C



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229. For a given alkyl group, the boiling point are in the order:



Answer: D



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230. Carbylamine test is performed by heating alc.

KOH with :



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231. Alkyl halides on treatment with a suspension of

Ag_2O moist in ether gives :

A. Alkanol

B. Alkanal

C. Alkanes

D. Alkoxy alkane

Answer: D



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232. Which will give carbylamine test,

A. Urea

B. CH_3CONH_2

C. $C_2H_5NH_2$

D. All

Answer: C



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233. A salt solution is treated with chloroform drops and is shaken with chlorine water. Chloroform layer becomes violet solution contains:

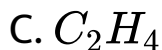
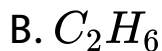
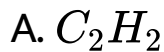


Answer: D



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234. Strong reducing agent converts $CHCl_3$ into:



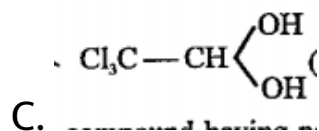
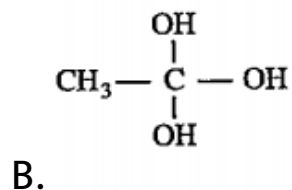
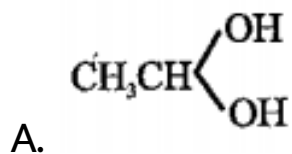
Answer: D



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235. A compound containing two $-OH$ groups attached with one carbon atom is unstable but

which one of the following is stable:



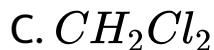
D. None

Answer: C



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236. The compound having no dipole moment is:



Answer: B



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237. Chloroform when treated with benzene in presence of anhydrous $AlCl_3$, the product formed

is:

A. Chlorobenzene

B. Toluene

C. mixture of ortho and para chlorotoluene

D. Triphenyl methane

Answer: D



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238. 1-chlorobutane on reaction with alcoholic potash gives

A. 1-butene

B. butanol

C. 2-butene

D. 2-butanol

Answer: A



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239. Which of the following can be used as local anaesthetic:

A. $CHCl_3$

B. C_2H_4 with O_2

C. C_2H_5Cl

D. C_2H_5OH

Answer: C



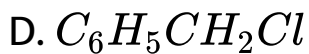
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240. Chlorine is most reactive towards NaOH in :

A. CH_3Cl

B. $CH_2 = CHCl$

C. C_6H_5Cl



Answer: D



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241. 1- phenyl, 2-chloropropane on treating with alc.

KOH gives mainly

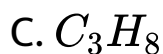
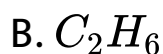
- A. 1-phenylpropene
- B. 2-phenylpropene
- C. 1-phenylpropan-2-ol
- D. 1-phenylpropan-1-ol

Answer: A



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242. The reaction of ethyl alcohol and methyl magnesium bromide gives:



D. None

Answer: A



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243. $CHCl_3$ can be obtained from:

A. Methanol

B. Methanal

C. Propanol-1

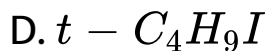
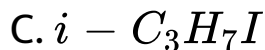
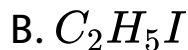
D. Propanol-2

Answer: D



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244. Which is most reactive for S_N1 reaction:



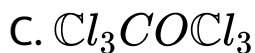
Answer: A



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245. Chloral hydrate is:

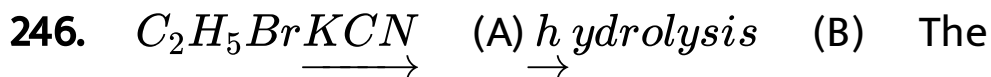




Answer: A



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compound (B) in above reaction is:

A. Ethyl chloride

B. Acetic acid

C. Propionic acid

D. Ethyl cyanide

Answer: C



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247. Formation of alkane by the action of Zn on alkyl halide is called:

A. Wurtz reaction

B. Kolbe's reaction

C. Cannizzaro's reaction

D. Frankland's reaction

Answer: D



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248. Aqueous solution of KOH is used for:

- A. Dehalogenation
- B. Dehydrohalogenation
- C. Dehydration
- D. dehydrogenation

Answer: B



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249. n-propyl bromide reacts with ethanolic KOH to

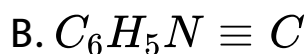
- A. propane
- B. propene
- C. Propyne and propene
- D. propyl alcohol

Answer: B



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250. The compound formed in carbylamine test is:



Answer: B



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251. Which one is true organo metallic compound:

- A. lithium methoxide
- B. Lithium acetate
- C. Lithium dimethyl amide
- D. Methyl lithium

Answer: D



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252. Monohalogen derivative of alkanes with alcoholic KOH gives:

A. Alkane

B. Alkene

C. Alkyne

D. Alicyclic hydrocarbon

Answer: B



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253. Which of the following is a primary halide?

A. isopropyl iodide

B. sec-butyl iodide

C. tert-butyl bromide

D. neohexyl chloride

Answer: D



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254. Pick up the correct statement about alkyl halides:

A. they are associated with each other by H bond.

B. They dissolve in water quickly.

C. They dissolve easily in organic solvents.

D. They do not contain any polar bond in their molecules.

Answer: C



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255. $RCl + NaI \xrightarrow{CH_3COCH_3} R - I + NaCl$ this

reaction is

A. wurtz reaction

B. fitting reaction

C. Frankland reaction

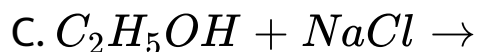
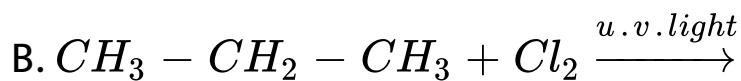
D. Finkelstein reaction

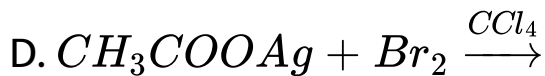
Answer: D



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256. Alkyl halides can be obtained by all methods except:





Answer: C



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257. The reaction involving the treatment of benzene diazonium chloride with copper powder and HCl is treated as:

A. Sandmeyer's reaction

B. Gattermann's reaction

C. Ulmann's reaction

D. Kolbe's reaction

Answer: B



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258. Chlorination of methane proceeds by:

A. electrophilic substitution

B. free radical mechanism

C. nucleophilic substitution

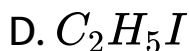
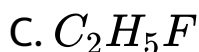
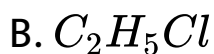
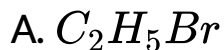
D. None of these

Answer: C



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259. Which of the following halides is most reactive towards nucleophilic substitution reactions ?

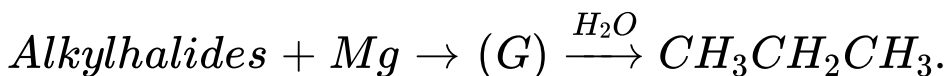


Answer: A



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260.



The alkyl halide is :

- A. ethyl bromide
- B. n- propyl iodide
- C. isopropyl iodide
- D. both (b) and (c) are correct

Answer: D



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261. The factor which prevents decomposition of iodoform is:

- A. Moisture
- B. light
- C. air
- D. low temperature

Answer: D



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262. Allyl bromide and n- propyl bromide can be distinguished by:

A. $AgNO_3$ solution

B. $NaOH$ solution

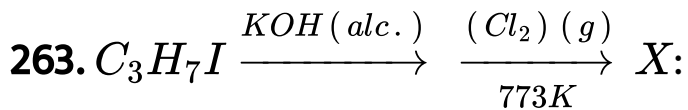
C. Tollen's reagent

D. baeyer's reagent

Answer: D



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X can be:

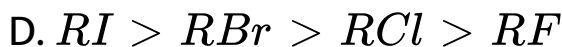
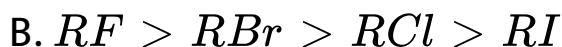
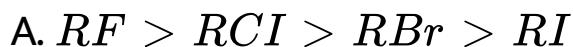
- A. vinyl chloride
- B. allyl chloride
- C. ethyl chloride
- D. Dichloroethane

Answer: A



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264. The order of reactivities of the following alkyl halides for a S_N^2 reactions is:

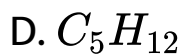
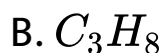
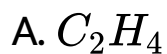


Answer: D



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265. Ethyl iodide when heated with sodium metal in dry ether yields:

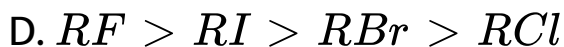
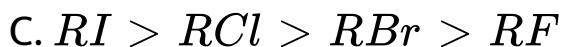
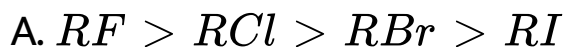


Answer: C



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266. The reactivity order of halides for dehydrohalogenation is:



Answer: B



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267. Alkyl halide when heated with alcoholic ammonia in a sealed tube, form :

A. primary amine

B. a mixture of primary and secondary amines

C. a mixture of primary , secondary and tertiary amines

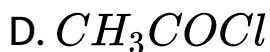
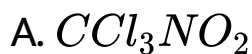
D. a mixture of primary, secondary and tertiary amines together with a quaternary salt.

Answer: D



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268. What is the product obtained when chloroform is treated with concentrated nitric acid ?



Answer: A



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269. Iodoform gives a precipitate with $AgNO_3$ on heating but chloroform does not because:

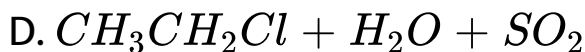
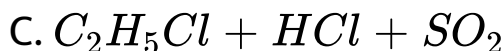
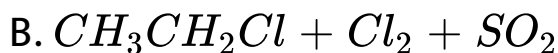
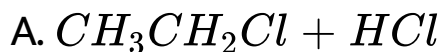
- A. Instability of C-I bond
- B. Instability of C -Cl bond
- C. stability of C-I bond
- D. stability of C-Cl bond

Answer: A



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270. When ethyl alcohol reacts with thionyl chloride in presence of pyridine , it produces :



Answer: C



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271. When 2-bromobutane reacts with alcoholic Koh, the reaction is called :

- A. Halogenation
- B. Hydrogenation
- C. Chlorination
- D. Dehydrohalogenation

Answer: D



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272. When chloroform is exposed to air, the compound formed is :

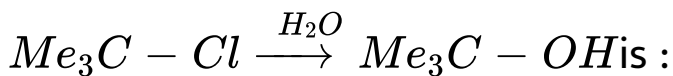
- A. Phosgene
- B. Chloral
- C. Acetyl chloride
- D. all of these

Answer: A



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273. The chemical reaction



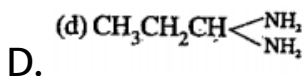
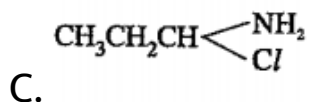
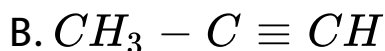
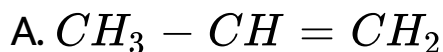
- A. Addition
- B. Substitution
- C. Both of these
- D. None

Answer: B



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274. When $CH_3CH_2CHCl_2$ is treated with $NaNH_2$, the product formed is:

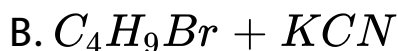


Answer: B



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275. In which case formation of butane nitrile. is possible ?

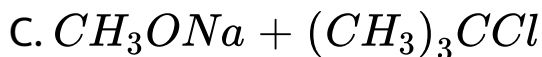


Answer: A



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276. In which case methyl t-butyl ether is formed ?



Answer: B



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277. SN1 reaction is fastest in:

A. Ethyl chloride

B. Isopropyl chloride

C. t- butyl chloride

D. s- butyl chloride

Answer: A



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278. Which of the following compounds is not chiral ?

A. 1- chloro -2 methylpentane

B. 2-chloropentane

C. 1-chloropentane

D. 3-chloro-2 methylpentane

Answer: C



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279. Chloropicrin is obtained by the reaction of :

A. nitric acid on chlorobenzene

B. chlorine on picric acid

C. nitric acid on chloroform

D. steam on carbon tetrachloride

Answer: C



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280. Tertiary alkali halides are practically inert to substitution by SN_2 mechanism because of :

- A. insolubility
- B. Instability
- C. inductive effect
- D. steric effect

Answer: D



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281. Lucas test is done for:



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282. Alkyl halides react with dialkyl copper reagents to give :

A. alkenes

B. alkyl copper halides

C. Alkanes

D. alkenyl halides

Answer: C



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283. For the reaction,

$C_2H_5OH + HX \xrightarrow{ZnX_2} C_2H_5X$, the order of

reactivity is:

A. $HI > HCl > HBr$

B. $HI > HBr > HCl$

C. $HCl > HBr > HI$

D. $HBr > HI > HCl$

Answer: B



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284. Grignard reagent with hydrogen cyanide gives:

A. Aldehyde

B. Ketone

C. Both (a) and (b)

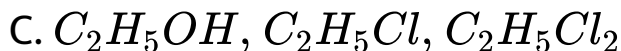
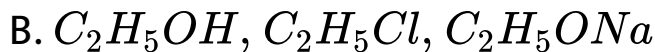
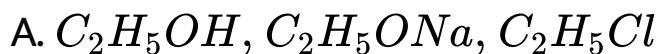
D. None

Answer: A



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285. The compound A forms B with sodium metal and again A forms C with PCl_5 , but B and C form diethyl ether. Therefore A, B and C are:



Answer: A



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286. If methyl iodide and ethyl iodide are mixed in equal proportions, and the mixture is treated with metallic sodium in presence of dry ether, the number of possible products formed is:

A. 2

B. 3

C. 1

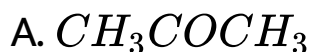
D. 4

Answer: B



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287. Which compound on reaction with ethyl magnesium bromide and water will form 2-methyl-2 butanol:



Answer: A



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288. The $C - Mg$ bond in CH_3CH_2MgBr is :

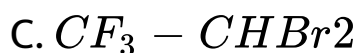
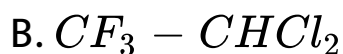
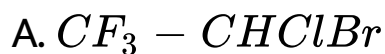
- A. Ionic
- B. Non-polar
- C. Covalent
- D. None

Answer: A



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289. Which is used as a general anaesthetic in place of diethyl ether:



D. None

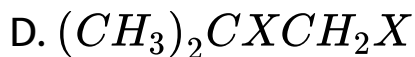
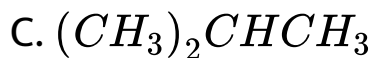
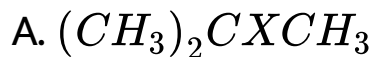
Answer: A



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290. The product formed in the reaction of HX with

$(CH_3)_2C = CH_2$ is :



Answer: A



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291. Which of the following do not form Grignard reagent :



Answer: A



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292. Dehydrohalogenation in haloalkanes produces:

- A. A single bond
- B. A double bond
- C. A triple bond
- D. Fragmentation

Answer: B



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293. Preparation of alkyl halides in laboratory is least preferred by:

- A. Halide exchange

B. direct halogenation of alkanes

C. Treatment of alcohols

D. Addition of hydrogen halides to alkenes

Answer: B



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294. The reagent used for dehalogenation of 1, 2-dibromoethane is:

A. Zn dust

B. Zn-Hg

C. Na

D. Zn-Cu couple

Answer: A



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295. The $C - Mg$ bond in CH_3CH_2MgBr is :

A. Ionic

B. Non -polar covalent

C. Polar covalent

D. Hydrogen

Answer: C



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296. 1,2- dibromoethane is added to prevent deposition of lead metal in :

A. water pipes

B. petrol engines

C. Electric heaters

D. metal working lathe machines

Answer: B



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297. Methylene chloride on hydrolysis yields:

A. HCHO

B. CH_3CHO

C. $CHCl_3$

D. CH_3COCl

Answer: A



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298. An alkyl halide reacts with equivalent amount of NH_3 give:

- A. Amide
- B. Cyanide
- C. Amine
- D. None

Answer: C



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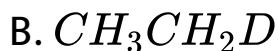
299. The structural formula of the compound which yields ethylene upon reaction with zinc is:



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300. Methyl magnesium iodide on treatment with D_2O furnishes a hydrocarbon, along with $Mg(OD)I$.

The hydrocarbon is:



D. None

Answer: A



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301. Correct order of reactivity for halides

A. vinyl chloride > allyl chloride > propyl chloride

B. Propyl chloride > vinyl chloride > Allyl chloride

C. Allyl chloride > Propyl chloride > vinyl chloride

D. None

Answer: C



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302. The reaction,

$CH_3Br + OH^- \rightarrow CH_3OH + Br^-$ obeys the
mechanism:

A. S_N1

B. S_N2

C. S_E1

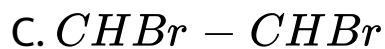
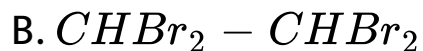
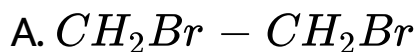
D. S_{E2}

Answer: B



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303. The reaction:



D. None

Answer: D



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304. The greater the ionic character of the carbon metal bond:

A. The more reactive is the organometallic compound

B. The less reactive is the organometallic compound

C. both are correct

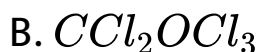
D. None is correct

Answer: A



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305. The molecular formula of the chlorinated acetone formed in the distillation of acetone with bleaching powder is:



D. $\text{CCl}_3\text{COCH}_3$

Answer: D



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306. The halide which does not give a precipitate with AgNO_3 is:

- A. Ethyl chloride
- B. Allyl chloride
- C. isopropyl chloride
- D. vinyl chloride

Answer: D



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307. Which of the following statements is true: towards reactivity towards S_N1

- A. Allyl chloride is more reactive than vinyl chloride
- B. vinyl chloride is as reactive as allyl chloride
- C. Vinyl chloride is more reactive than allyl chloride

D. Both of them are more reactive than chlorobenzene

Answer: A



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308. The halogen atom is least reactive in:

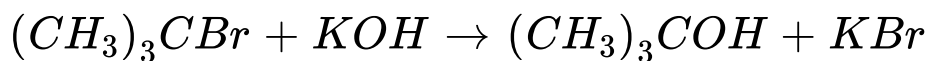
- A. Chlorobenzene
- B. Chloroethane
- C. 2-chloropropane
- D. 3-chloropropane

Answer: A



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309. The reaction described, below is



A. S_E1

B. S_N2

C. S_N1

D. S_E2

Answer: B



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310. When vinyl chloride is passed through alcoholic KOH solution:

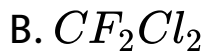
- A. It dissolves
- B. It forms vinyl alcohol
- C. It forms acetylene
- D. It has no action

Answer: C



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311. Which of the following is a camphor substitute:



Answer: D



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312. The antiseptic character of iodoform is due to:

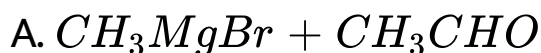
- A. Its poisonous nature
- B. Unpleasant smell
- C. liberation of free iodine
- D. None

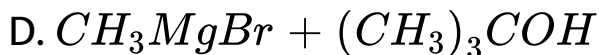
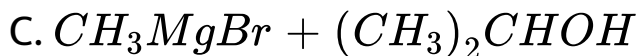
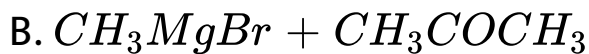
Answer: C



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313. The combination which produces isopropyl alcohol:





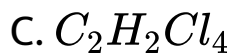
Answer: D



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314. Which compound is used as helminthicide for elimination of hookworms:



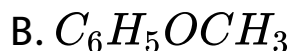


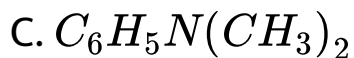
Answer: D



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315. Which of the following solvent may be used instead of ether in the preparation of Grignard reagent:





D. All are correct

Answer: D



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316. Phenol is heated with $CHCl_3$ and alcoholic KOH when salicylaldehyde is produced. The reaction is known as:

A. Rosenmund reaction

B. Reimer -Tiemann reaction

C. Friedel - Crafts reaction

D. Sommelet reaction

Answer: B



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317. Isocyanide test is used to detect:

A. Primary alcohols

B. Primary amines

C. Secondary amines

D. Secondary alcohols

Answer: B



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318. In S_N1 reaction the first step involves the formation of:

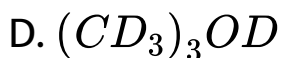
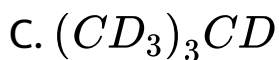
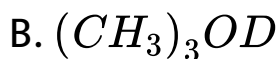
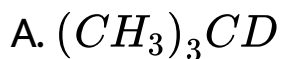
- A. Free radical
- B. Carbanion
- C. Carbocation
- D. Final product

Answer: C



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319. $(CH_3)_3CMgCl$ on reaction with D_2O gives :

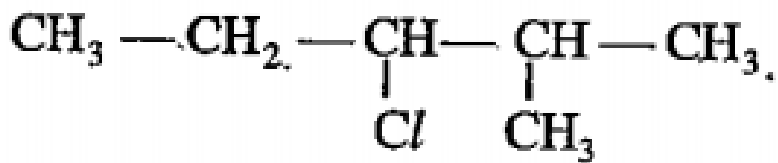


Answer: A



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320. Give IUPAC name of :



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321. How does ethyl bromide react with alcoholic KOH solution ?

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322. Write the structural formula of 1-bromo-2-methylbutane.



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323. Give the structural formula of ethyl (3-chloro-2-methylbutanoate)



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324. Which one of the following is optically active molecule ?



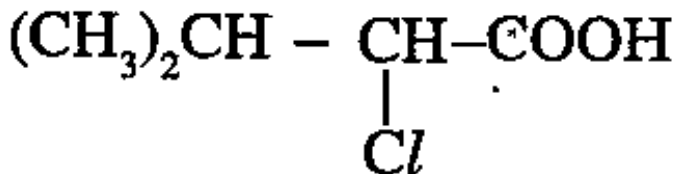
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325. Give the IUPAC name of :



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326. Give the IUPAC name of



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327. What is westrosol?



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328. What is the product formed when acetylene dissolved in ethyl alcohol combines with chlorine ?



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329. What organic compound is obtained when ethyl bromide reacts with aq. NaOH solution?



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330. What happens when ethyl iodide is heated with alcoholic KOH.



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331. What happens when ethyl iodide is heated with sodium in dry ethereal solution ? Give equation.



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332. How can you get ethyl chloride from ethyl alcohol? Give equation.





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333. Commercial name 1, 1, 2, 2-tetrachloro-ethane is

-.
-



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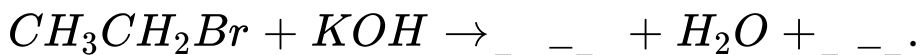
334. In methyl chloride molecule there are----

bonds.



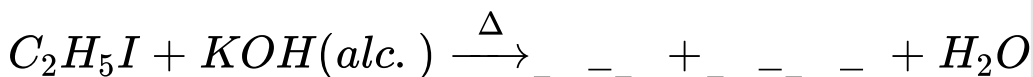
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335. Complete the equation :



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336.



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337. IUPAC name of Freon-12 is _____.



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338. Benzene reacts with chlorine to form chlorobenzene in presence of $K_2Cr_2O_7$. Is it true or false?

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339. If excess of halogen reacts with benzene then second halogen atom is introduced in the ring at meta positions. Is it true or false?

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340. Iodobenzene from benzene iodine is obtained in presence of reducing agents.

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341. Formation of chlorobenzene from benzene diazonium salts in presence of CuCl/HCl is called

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342. Halobenzene is treated with Na in ethereal medium to form

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343. What happens when ethyl iodide is heated with alcoholic KOH.

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344. What happens when methyl iodide is treated with sodium methoxide ?

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345. What happens when ethyl iodide is treated with aqueous KOH ?



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346. What happens when ethyl iodide is heated with alcoholic KOH.



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347. How will you prepare ethyl amine from methyl iodide ?





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348. How can you convert 2-chloro butane to 2-butanol?



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349. How does ethyl bromide react with alcoholic KOH solution ?



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350. How does ethyl bromide react with sodium ethoxide?



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351. How does ethyl bromide react with metallic sodium in dry ether?



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352. What organic compound is obtained when ethyl bromide reacts with aq. NaOH solution?



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353. Write with equation what happens when propene and HBr react ?



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354. Give an example of elimination reaction ?



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355. What is wurtz reaction ? Give an example.



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356. How alkanes are prepared from alkyl halide ?



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357. How does benzene reacts with excess of chlorine?



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358. Give an account of nucleophilic substitution reactions in haloarenes?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

359. Give Friedel craft reaction of chlorobenzene (equation only).



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360. Illustrate: Wurtz fitting reaction



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361. illustrate: Fitting reaction in haloaraine.



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362. Explain different types of haloalkanes with examples.



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363. Discuss preparation of haloalkane from alkene.



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364. Discuss preparation of haloalkanes from alcohols.



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365. Explain the reaction of haloalkanes with aqueous solution of sodium alkoxide



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366. Explain the reaction of haloalkanes with ethanoic solution of ammonia.





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367. Explain the reaction of haloalkanes with Alcoholic KOH.



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368. Discuss the nature of C-X bond in haloalkanes and haloarenes.



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369. Discuss preparation of haloarenes using substitution reaction .



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370. Discuss preparation of haloarenes using sandmeyer's reaction.



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371. Example the reaction of haloarene with aq.NaOH at 623 K and 30 atm pressure .





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372. Example the reaction of haloarene with conc. HNO_3 in presence of H_2SO_4 .



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373. Example the reaction of haloarene with CH_3Cl in presence of Lewis acid.



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374. In the reaction of phenol with $CHCl_3$ and aqueous NaOH at $70^\circ C$ the electrophile attacking the ring is :

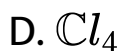
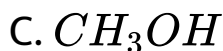


Answer: C



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375. Which of the following when heated with KOH and primary amine gives carbylamine test:



Answer: A



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376. Butane nitrile may be prepared by heating:

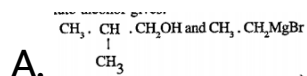
- A. Propyl alcohol with KCN
- B. Butyl alcohol with KCN
- C. Butyl chloride with KCN
- D. Propyl chloride with KCN

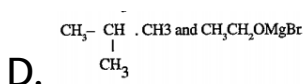
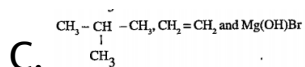
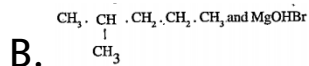
Answer: D



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377. Isobutyl magnesium bromide with dry ether and absolute alcohol gives:





Answer: D

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378. When CCl_4 is boiled with KOH the product formed is :

A. Formic acid

B. Methyl alcohol

C. Formaldehyde

D. carbon dioxide

Answer: D



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379. C_2H_5Br can be obtained in the laboratory by the action of ethyl alcohol with :

A. KBr

B. NH_4Br

C. Br_2

D. KBr and conc. H_2SO_4

Answer: D



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380. Which one is correct :

A. Freon -14 is CF_4 , Freon -13 is CF_3Cl , Freon-12 is CF_2Cl_2 and Freon-11 is $CFCl_3$

B. Freons are chloro fluoro carbons

C. Freons are used as refrigerants

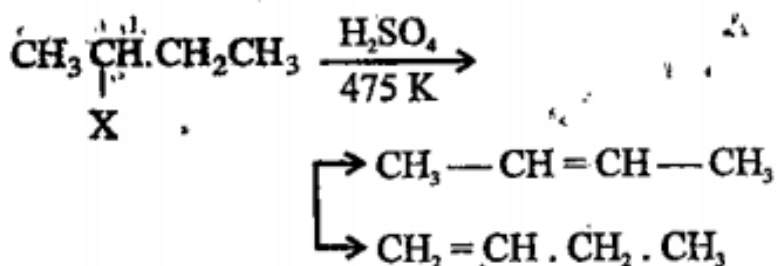
D. All

Answer: D



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381. For the reaction:



- A. CH₃-CH=CH-CH₃ predominates
- B. CH₂=CH-CH₂-CH₃ predominates
- C. Both are formed in equal amounts

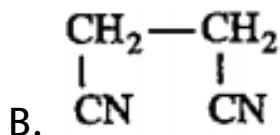
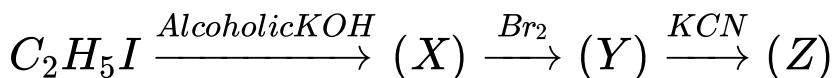
D. The product ratio is dependent on the halogen X

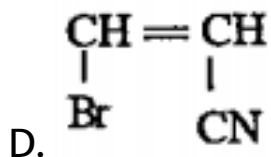
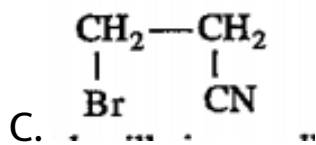
Answer: A



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382. Identify (Z) in the following reaction series,





Answer: B

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383. Which will give a yellow precipitate with iodine and alkali:

A. 2-hydroxypropane

B. Benzophenone

C. methyl acetate

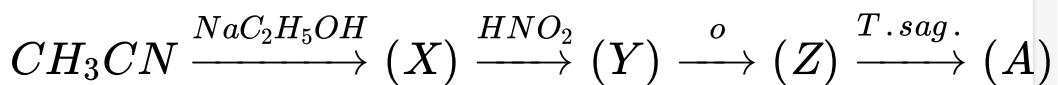
D. Acetamide

Answer: A



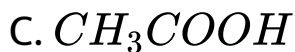
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384. Identify the product (A) in following reaction series,



A. CH_3CHO

B. CH_3CONH_2

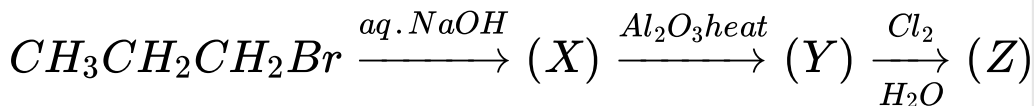


Answer: C

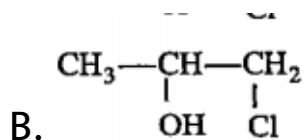
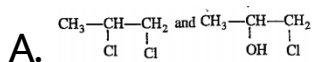


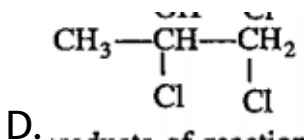
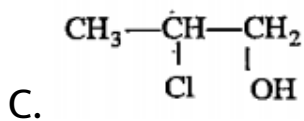
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385. Identify Z in the following reaction series,



:





Answer: B

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386. The products of reaction of alcoholic silver nitrite with ethyl bromide are:

A. Ethane

B. Ethene

C. Ethyl alcohol

D. Nitroethane

Answer: D



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387. Which group is displaced by a halogen group:

A. Hydroxy (OH) group

B. Aldehyde (-CHO) group

C. Nitro (-NO₂) group

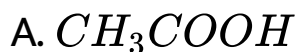
D. Keto (C=O) group

Answer: A



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388. A mixture of sodium acetate and soda lime is heated and the product treated with excess of chlorine in presence of bright sun light . The product is :



Answer: C



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389. Chloroform on reaction with acetone yields:

- A. Insecticide
- B. Hypnotic agent
- C. Analgesic
- D. Isocyanide

Answer: B



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390. Which of the following is Grignard reagent:

A. Ammoniacal solution of $AgNO_3$

B. Ethereal solution of C_2H_5MgCl

C. Alcoholic solution of KOH

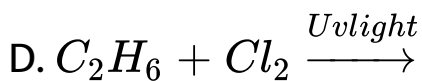
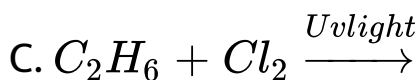
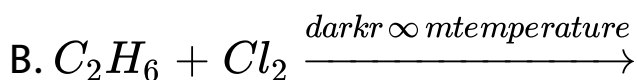
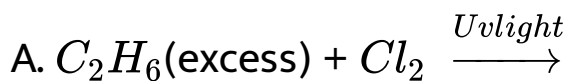
D. Aqueous solution of caustic soda

Answer: B



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391. The reaction condition leading to the best yields of C_2H_5Cl are -



Answer: A



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392. Which of the following is primary halide:

A. Isopropyl halide

B. sec butyl halide

C. ter-butyl halide

D. Neo-hexyl halide

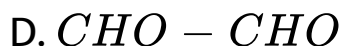
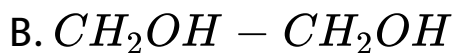
Answer: D



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393. Ethylidene dichloride on treatment with aq.KOH gives:

A. CH_3CHO



Answer: A



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394. 2-bromopentane is heated with potassium ethoxide in ethanol the major product is :

A. Trans pent 2 ene

B. 2-ethoxy pentane

C. pent-1-ene

D. cis-pent-2 -ene

Answer: A



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395. Which reagent is useful in increasing the carbon chain of an alkyl-halide:

A. HCN

B. KCN

C. NH_4CN

D. AgCN

Answer: B



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396. $CH_2 = CHCl$ reacts with HCl to form:

A. Cl_4

B. $CHCl_3$

C. CH_2Cl_2

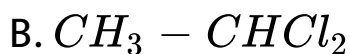
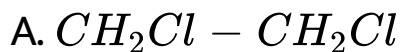
D. CH_3Cl

Answer: B



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397. Which product is obtained when bleaching powder is distilled with acetone:



D. None of these

Answer: B



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398. The compound that will not give iodoform on treatment with alkali and iodine is :

A. NaCl

B. SOCl_2

C. Cl_2

D. KCl

Answer: C



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399. Ethyl alcohol gives ethyl chloride on treatment with:

A. NaCl

B. SOCl_2

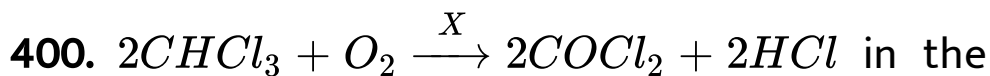
C. Cl_2

D. KCl

Answer: B



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above reaction X stands for :

- A. An oxidant
- B. A reductant
- C. Light and air
- D. None of these

Answer: C



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401. Vapour density of an organic compound is 23.0. it contains 52.17% of carbon and 13% of hydrogen. The compound gives iodoform test the compound is :

- A. Ethanol
- B. dimethyl ether
- C. acetone
- D. Methanel

Answer: C



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reaction is

- A. Wurtz reaction
- B. Fittig reaction
- C. Frankland's reaction
- D. Finkelstein reaction

Answer: D



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403. Carbon tetrachloride reacts with steam at $500^{\circ}C$ to give:



C. BOTH(A) and (B)

D. none

Answer: A



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404. Iodoform test will not be given by:

A. Acetaldehyde

B. acetone

C. 2-Pentanone

D. 3-Pentanone

Answer: D



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405. What mass of isobutylene is obtained from 37g of tertiary butyl alcohol by heating with 20% H_2SO_4 at 363K if the yield is 65% :

A. 16g

B. 18.2 g

C. 20 g

D. 22 g

Answer: B



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406. Methyl amine on heating with $CHCl_3$ and

KOH gives:

A. Methanol

B. Carbylamine

C. Methanamide

D. Methyl cyanide

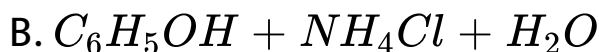
Answer: B



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407. The reaction products of the reaction between

$C_6H_5NH_2$, $CHCl_3$ and KOH are :





Answer: A



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408. The product obtained on treatment on ethyl chloride with potassium cyanide is reduced by sodium and alcohol to give :

A. Propyl amine

B. Ethyl amine

C. Diethyl amine

D. Acetic acid

Answer: A



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409. Carbon tetrachloride on treatment with $(Fe) / (H_2O)$ gives:

A. Chloromethane

B. Methane

C. Chloroform

D. Methylene chloride`

Answer: C



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410. Which statement is wrong about chloroform:

- A. Chloroform Is used as anaesthetic
- B. Chloroform has distorted tetrahedral shape
- C. Chloroform is used as a solvent
- D. Chloroform has sp^2 - hybridised carbon atom

Answer: D



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411. The industrial preparation of chloroform employs acetone and :

- A. Sodium chloride
- B. chlorine gas
- C. Calcium hypochlorite
- D. Phosgene

Answer: C



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412. Treatment of ammonia with excess of ethyl chloride will yield:

- A. Diethyl amine
- B. Ethane
- C. Tetraethyl ammonium chloride
- D. Methyl amine

Answer: C



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413. A mixture of 1-chloropropane and 2-chloropropane when treated with alcoholic KOH it gives :

A. 1-Propene

B. 2-Propene

C. Isopropylene

D. A mixture of 1-propene and 2-propene

Answer: A



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414. vicinal and geminal dialdehydes can be distinguished by:

- A. KOH(aq)
- B. KOH(alc.)
- C. Zn dust
- D. None

Answer: A



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415. in order to get ethanthiol from C_2H_5Br the reagent used is :

A. NA_2S

B. NaHS

C. KCN

D. K_2S

Answer: B



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416. Which is not present in grignard reagent :

A. Carboxylic radical represented by COOH

B. Magnesium represented by Mg

C. Alkyl radical represented by R

D. Halide radical represented by X

Answer: A



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417. For the carbylamine reaction we need hot alcoholic KOH and :

A. Any amine and chloroform

B. Chloroform and silver powder

C. A primary amine and an alkyl halide

D. Any monoalkyl amine and trichloro methane

Answer: D



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418. Victor Grignard was awarded Nobel prize for making useful compounds by joining organic compounds to :

A. Fe

B. Mg

C. Proteins

D. Na

Answer: B



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419. Iodoform is formed when ethanol is heated with :

A. Potassium iodide and sodium hydroxide

B. Iodine and aqueous potassium hydroxide

C. Chloroform and iodine

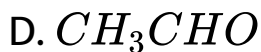
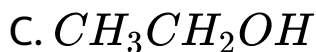
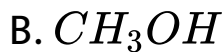
D. Iodine and potassium iodide

Answer: B



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420. Which does not give iodoform reaction:

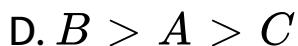
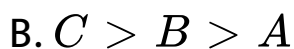
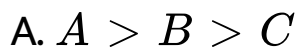


Answer: D



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421. The reactivities of methyl chloride (A) propyl chloride (B) and chlorobenzene (C) are in the order :



Answer: A



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422. Iodoform test is not given by:

- A. Ethanol
- B. Benzophenone
- C. Ethanal
- D. Acetophenon

Answer: B



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423. CO_2 on reaction with C_2H_5MgBr and H_2O

gives :

- A. Ethane
- B. propionic acid
- C. Acetic acid
- D. None

Answer: B



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424. When n-butyl magnesium iodide is treated with water the product is :

A. iso butane

B. n- butane

C. Alcohol

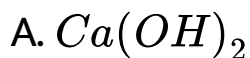
D. Propane

Answer: B



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425. Chloroform can be obtained from chloral by the action of :



B. NaOH

C. BOTH(A)AND (B)

D. none

Answer: C



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426. Iodoform gives a precipitate with $AgNO_3$ on heating but chloroform does not because:

- A. Iodoform is ionic
- B. Chloroform is covalent
- C. C-I bond in iodoform is weak and C-Cl bond in chloroform is strong.
- D. None

Answer: C



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427. The hydrogen atom in chloroform is :

A. Acidic

B. Basic

C. Neutral

D. None

Answer: A



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428. A small amount of alcohol is usually added to $CHCl_3$ from ethanol and bleaching powder the

latter provides:

A. It retards the anaesthetic property of



B. It retards the oxidation of $CHCl_3$ to

phosgene

C. It converts any phosgene formed to harmless

ethyl carbonater

D. Both (B) and [C]

Answer: D



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429. Solvent used in dry cleaning of clothes is:

- A. Alcohol
- B. Acetone
- C. Carbon tetra chloride
- D. Freon

Answer: C



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430. In the preparation of $CHCl_3$ from ethanol and bleaching powder the latter provides:

A. Cl_2

B. $Ca(OH)_2$

C. BOTH (A) AND (B)

D. None

Answer: C



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431. IUPAC name of the compound having the formula $CH_2 = CHCH_2Cl$ is :

A. 3-chloro 1- propene

B. 3-chloropropene-3

C. Allyl chloride

D. 1-chloroprop-3-ene

Answer: A



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432. Aryl halides are less reactive towards nucleophiles than alkyl halides due to :

A. Resonance

B. stability of carbonium ions

C. high boiling point

D. None of these

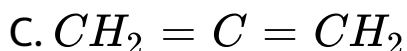
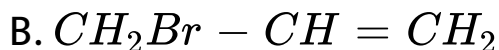
Answer: A



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433. The product of the reaction

$CH_3 - CH = CH_2 + HBr \rightarrow (X)$ is :



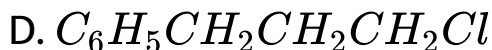
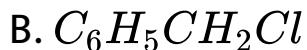
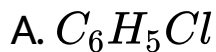


Answer: A



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434. which of the following does not react with benzene in presence of anhydrous $AlCl_3$:

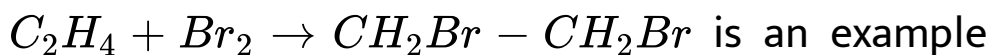


Answer: A



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435. The reaction



of:

- A. Substitution
- B. Oxidation
- C. Addition
- D. Double decomposition

Answer: C



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436. Methyl bromide is not used :

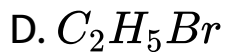
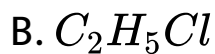
- A. As an insecticide
- B. A disinfectant
- C. For dyeing clothes
- D. As disinfectant for young fruit trees.

Answer: C



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437. Which one is liquid at room temperature:

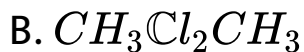


Answer: D



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438. A compound A of formula $C_3H_6Cl_2$ on reaction with alkali can give B of formula C_3H_6O or C of formula C_3H_4 . B on oxidation gave a compound of the formula $C_3H_5O_2$. C with dilute H_2SO_4 containing Hg^{2+} ion gave D of formula C_3H_6O which with bromine and alkali gave the sodium salt of $C_2H_4O_2$. A is:

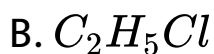


Answer: A



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439. Which one of the following can be obtained by halide exchange method:



Answer: C



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440. PVC is produced by the polymerisation of :

- A. Vinyl acetate
- B. Allyl chloride
- C. Vinyl chloride
- D. Ethene

Answer: C



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441. Which halide is least reactive:

A. Alkyl halide

B. Allyl halide

C. Vinyl chloride

D. None

Answer: C



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442. In Wurtz reaction of alkyl halides with sodium the reactivity order of these halids is :

A. $RI > KBr > RCl$

B. $Rd > RBr > RI$

C. $RBr > RI > RCl$

D. None

Answer: A



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443. HCl gas on passing through ethyl alcohol in presence of anhy. $ZnCl_2$ gives :

A. Ethane

B. Ethyl chloride

C. Ethene

D. Cl_4

Answer: B

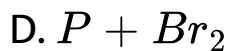


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444. The reagent is used in the conversion of 1-butanol to 1-bromobutane is :

A. $CHBr_3$

B. Br_2

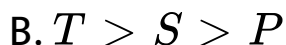
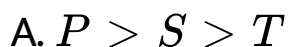


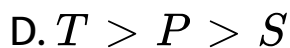
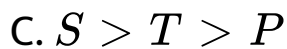
Answer: D



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445. The correct order of melting and boiling points of the primary ($1^\circ C$) secondary ($2^\circ C$) and tertiary ($3^\circ C$) alkyl halides:



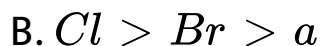


Answer: A



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446. In the elimination reactions in the formation of alkenes the reactivity of halogens in alkyl halides follow the order:



C. $Br > a > I$

D. None

Answer: A



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447. A mixture of two organic compounds was treated with sodium metal in ether solution. Isobutane was obtained as a product. The two chlorine compounds are :

A. Methyl chloride and propyl chloride

- B. Methyl chloride and ethyl chloride
- C. isopropyl chloride and methyl chloride
- D. Isopropyl chloride and ethyl chloride

Answer: C



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448. The S_N reactivity of ethyl chloride is :

- A. More or less equal to that of benzyl chloride
- B. Less than that of benzyl chloride
- C. More or less equal to that of chlorobenzene.

D.

Answer: B



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449. Ethyl bromide and isopropyl chloride can be distinguish by :

A. Alcoholic $AgNO_3$

B. Comparing their colours

C. Burning the compound on spatula

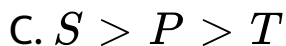
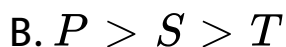
D. Aqueous KOH solution

Answer: A



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450. In elimination reactions in the formation of alkenes the reactivity of alkyl halides shows the order:



D. None

Answer: A



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451. Ethylene on treatment with chlorine gives :

- A. Ethylene dichloride
- B. Ethylene chlorohydrine
- C. CH_4
- D. C_2H_6

Answer: A



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452. Tear gas is

A. Westron

B. Chloropicrin

C. Chloretone

D. None

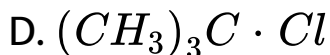
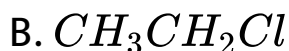
Answer: B



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453. Which alkyl halide is preferentially hydrolysed by

S_N^1 mechanism :



Answer: D



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454. In dihalogen derivatives if two halogen atoms are attached to the same carbon atom the compound is called :

- A. Gem - dihalide
- B. Vicinal dihalide
- C. BOTH (A) AND (B)
- D. None

Answer: A



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455. In dihalogen derivatives if two halogen atoms are attached to the adjacent carbon atom the compound is called :

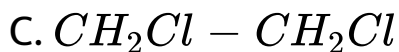
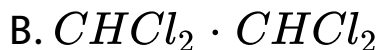
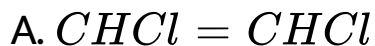
- A. Vicinal dihalide
- B. Gem- halide
- C. BOTH (A) AND (B)
- D. None

Answer: A



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456. Westron is:



D. None

Answer: B



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457. The CCl_4 and $CHCl_3$ can be distinguish by the action of:

A. $\text{RNH}_2 + \text{KOH}$ (alc.)

B. $\text{RCN} + \text{KOH}$ (ALC.)

C. Hydrolysis

D. Burning in air

Answer: A



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458. S_N1 reaction is favoured by :

A. Non polar solvents

B. More no of alkyl group on the carbon atom attached to the halogen atom

C. Small groups on the carbon attached to the halogen atom

D. None

Answer: B



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459. The alkyl group of Grignard reagent acts as:

A. Free radical

B. Carbonium ion

C. Carbanion

D. None

Answer: C

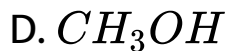


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460. Trichloro acetone reacts with lime water to form :

A. CH_3CHO

B. $CHCl_3$

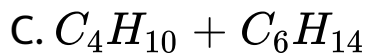
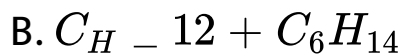
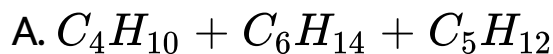


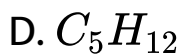
Answer: B



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461. C_2H_5I and C_3H_7I react with sodium metal to give :





Answer: A



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462. The IUPAC name of the compound ,
 $(CH_3)_2CHCH_2CH_2Br$ is :

- A. 2-methyl-3-bromopropane
- B. 1-bromopentane
- C. 2-methyl-4-bromobutane
- D. 1-bromo-3-methylbutane

Answer: D



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463. Grignard reagent is prepared by the reaction between :

- A. Zinc and alkyl halide
- B. Magnesium and alkyl halide
- C. Magnesium and alkane
- D. Magnesium and aromatic hydrocarbon

Answer: B



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464. Gem dihalides on hydrolysis give :

- A. Acetone
- B. Aldehydes
- C. Ketone
- D. Ketone and aldehyde

Answer: D



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465. Ethylene dichloride can be prepared by adding

HCl to :

A. Ethane

B. Ethylene

C. Acetylene

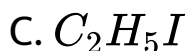
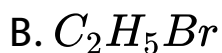
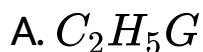
D. Ethylene glycol

Answer: D



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466. Which of the following alkyl halide is used as methylating agent:

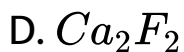
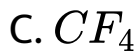


Answer: D



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467. Which compound is used in cooling :



Answer: D



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468. Polymer of chloroethylene is :

A. PVC

B. Teflon

C. Nylon

D. Terrylene

Answer: A



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469. Grignard reagent undergoes :

A. Nucleophilic substitution

B. Nucleophilic addition

C. BOTH (A) AND (B)

D. None

Answer: C



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470. 1,3-dibromopropane reacts with metallic zinc to form :

- A. Propene
- B. Cyclopropane
- C. Propane
- D. None

Answer: B



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471. A grignard reagent is prepared by reacting magnesium:

- A. Methyl amine
- B. Diethyl ether
- C. Ethyl iodide
- D. Ethyl alcohol

Answer: C



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472. Fire which results from the combustion of alkali metals can be extinguished by

A. Cl_4

B. Sand

C. Water

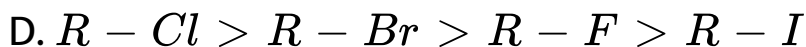
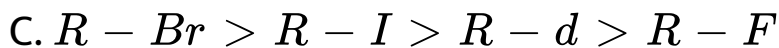
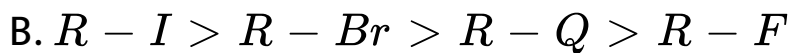
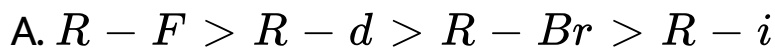
D. Kerosene

Answer: A



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473. The SN_2 reactivity order for halides:



Answer: B



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474. Reaction of chloroform with alcoholic KOH in presence of a primary aromatic amine is called:

A. Hydrolysis

B. Reduction

C. Wurtz reaction

D. Carbylamine reaction

Answer: D



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475. Ethyl bromide reacts with lead sodium alloy to form:

A. Tetraethyl lead

B. Tetraethyl bromide

C. BOTH (A) AND (B)

D. None

Answer: A



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476. Grignard reagent shows addition on :

A. $> C = O$

B. $-C = N$

C. $C = S$

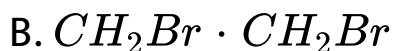
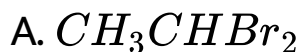
D. All

Answer: D



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477. Which is gem-dihalide:



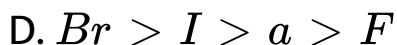
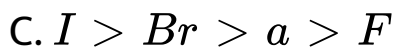
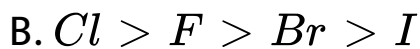
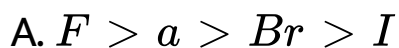
D. None

Answer: A



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478. The reactivity order of halide ion in alkyl halide is :



Answer: C



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479. Non-sticking frying pans are coated with which polymer?

- A. Ethylene
- B. styrene
- C. Tetrafluoro ethylene
- D. Chloro fluoro methane

Answer: C



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480. Pick up the correct statement about alkyl halides:

- A. They show H bonding
- B. They are soluble in water
- C. They are soluble in organic solvents
- D. They do not contain any polar bond

Answer: C



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481. Chloroform is used as an :

A. Antiseptic

B. Anaesthetic

C. Insecticide

D. Antipyretic

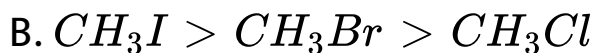
Answer: B



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482. The order of polarity of CH_3I , CH_3Br and CH_3Cl molecules follow the order:

A. $CH_3Br > CH_3Cl > CH_3I$



Answer: C



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483. A silver salt of fatty acid on heating with alkyl halide gives :

A. Ether

B. Aldehyde

C. Ester

D. Alcohol

Answer: C



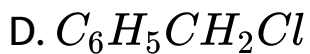
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484. A yellow precipitate will be obtained if $AgNO_3$ is added to a solution of :

A. Cl_3CHO

B. CHI_3

C. $CHCl_3$

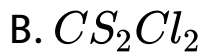


Answer: B



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485. Chlorination of CS_2 gives :



Answer: A



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486. The phosphorus pentachloride reacts with ethanol to give :

- A. Ethyl chloride
- B. Ethylene chloride
- C. Ethylidene chloride
- D. None

Answer: A



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487. Freon is used as :

A. Refrigerant

B. Antiseptic

C. Anaesthetic

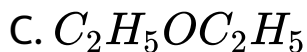
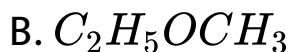
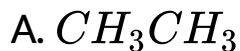
D. Insecticide

Answer: A



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488. Sodium ethoxide reacts with ethyl iodide to yield:



D. None

Answer: C



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489. The shape of $CHCl_3$ molecule is :

A. Pyramidal

B. Linear

C. Tetrahedral

D. Trigonal pyramidal

Answer: C



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490. $20^{\circ}C$ aqueous solution of sodium chloride containing ethyl alcohol on electrolysis gives :

A. Ethyl chloride

B. Chloral

C. Acetaldehyde

D. Chloroform

Answer: D



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491. When iodoform is heated with silver powder it forms :

A. Acetylene

B. Ethylene

C. Methane

D. Ethane

Answer: A



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492. Chloroform on reaction with conc. HNO_3

gives :

A. Chloropicrin

B. Nitromethane

C. Picric acid

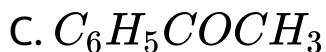
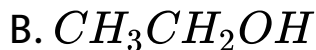
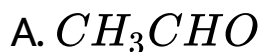
D. Acetylene

Answer: A



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493. The compound which gives negative iodoform test is :



Answer: D



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494. Which compound gives the iodoform reaction:

A. formaldehyde

B. Acetaldehyde

C. CH_3OH

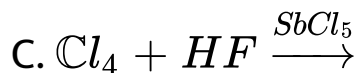
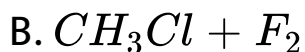
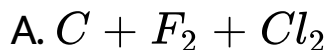
D. CH_3COOH

Answer: B



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495. Which set of reagents will produce Cl_2F_2 :



Answer: C



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496. Chloroform is kept in dark coloured bottle because:

- A. It is inflammable
- B. it gives a peroxide
- C. It undergoes rapid reaction
- D. it is oxidised to poisonus phosgene

Answer: D



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497. If Chloroform is left open in air in presence of sun-rays:

- A. Explosion takes place
- B. Poisonous phosgene gas is formed
- C. Polymerisation takes place
- D. No reaction takes place

Answer: B



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498. Which statement is correct :

- A. C_2H_5Br reacts with alcoholic KOH to form C_2H_5OH
- B. C_2H_5Br when treated with metallic sodium ethoxide forms diethyl ether
- C. C_2H_5Br when treated with sodium ethoxide forms diethyl ether
- D. C_2H_5Br with AgCN forms ethyl cyanide

Answer: C



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499. CH_3NH_2 reacts with CH_3MgX to give:

- A. Acetone
- B. Alcohol
- C. Methane
- D. Ethane

Answer: C



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500. Methyl chloride reacts with silver acetate to yield :

- A. Acetic acid
- B. Methyl acetate
- C. Acetyl chloride
- D. Acetaldehyde

Answer: B



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501. Ethylidene dichloride (CH_3CHCl_2) can be prepared by the addition of hydrogen chloride on :

- A. C_2H_6

B. C_2H_4

C. C_2H_2

D. All of the above

Answer: C



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502. Ethylene dichloride can be prepared by adding

HCl to :

A. Ethane

B. Ethylene

C. Acetylene

D. Ethylene

Answer: D



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503. Ethyl iodide on treatment with alcoholic potash gives :

A. Ethyl alcohol

B. Ethane

C. Acetylene

D. Ethylene

Answer: D



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504. The reactivity order of alkyl halides depends upon :

A. Nature of alkyl group only

B. Nature of halogen atom only

C. Nature of both alkyl group and halogen atoms

D. None

Answer: C



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505. An alkyl iodide on standing darkens due to:

- A. Hydrolysis
- B. Conversion into ether
- C. Liberation of iodine
- D. Formation of alkanes

Answer: C



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506. When propylene reacts with HBr in the presence of a peroxide the product formed is :

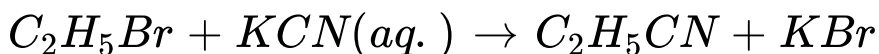
- A. n- propyl alcohol
- B. propylene peroxide
- C. n-propyl bromide
- D. Isopropyl bromide

Answer: C



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507. The given reaction is an example of :



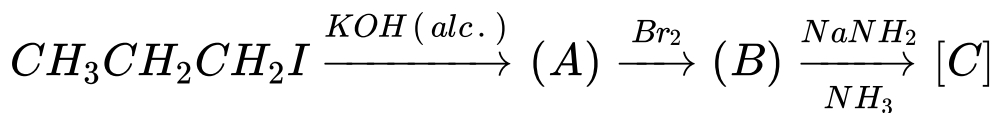
- A. Elimination
- B. Nucleophilic substitution
- C. Electrophilic substitution
- D. Redox change

Answer: B



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508. In the following sequence of reaction :



: The end product C is :

A. Alkene

B. alkanol

C. Alkyne

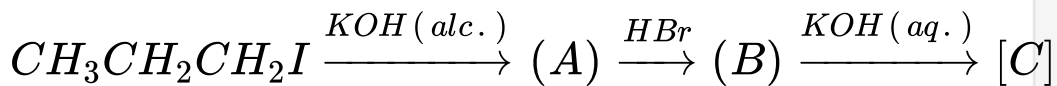
D. Alkyl amine

Answer: C



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509. In the following sequence of reaction :



. C is:

A. Propene

B. propyne

C. Propan-1-ol

D. Propane-2-ol

Answer: D



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510. Chloroform on reduction with Zn and HCl(alc.)

gives :

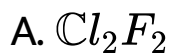
- A. Formic acid
- B. Chlorotone
- C. Chloropicrin
- D. Methylene dichloride

Answer: D



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511. Freon is :

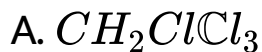


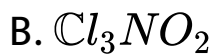
Answer: A



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512. Chloropicrin(Nitrochloroform) used as an insecticide and a war gas is :





Answer: B



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513. Westrosol is :

A. Acetylene tetrachloride

B. Acetylene dichloride

C. Trichloroethyne

D. 1,1,2- Trichloroethene

Answer: D



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514. When a solution of $AgNO_3$ added to pure CCl_4 :

- A. A pale yellow predpitate is formed
- B. Curdy white predpitate is formed
- C. No predpitate is formed
- D. None

Answer: C



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515. The bad smelling substance formed by the action of alcoholic caustic potash on chloroform and aniline is :

A. Phenyl isocyanide

B. Nitrobenzene

C. Acetylene

D. Chlorobenzene

Answer: A



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516. Optically active compound is ,

A. 2-chloro propane

B. 2-chloro butane

C. 3-chloropentane

D. None

Answer: B



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517. Propyl iodide and isopropyl iodide are :

A. Functional isomers

B. Chain isomers

C. Metamers

D. Position isomers

Answer: D



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518. In alkyl nitrites the oxygen of $-O-N=O$ group is linked with carbon. An alkyl nitrite is :

- A. An ester
- B. A nitro compound
- C. An amide
- D. A nitrile

Answer: A



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519. Iodoform can be used in medicine as :

A. Anaesthetic

B. Antiseptic

C. Analgesic

D. Antifebrin

Answer: B



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520. Chlorotone used as a drug is prepared by the reaction of acetone with :

A. Chlorin

B. Ethyl chloride

C. Chloroform

D. Ethylene dichloride

Answer: C



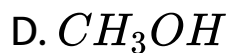
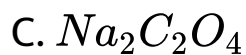
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521. Which would be obtained by boiling $CHCl_3$

with caustic soda :

A. CH_3COONa

B. $HCOONa$

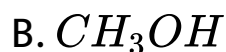
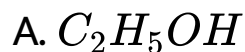


Answer: B



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522. The starting material for the preparation of CHI_3 is :



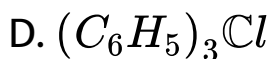
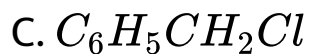
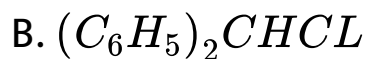
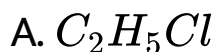
D. HCHO

Answer: A



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523. Most readily hydrolysed halide is :



Answer: D



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524. The coupling of alkyl halides to form an alkane is called:

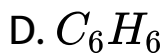
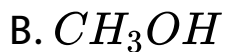
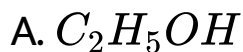
- A. Wurtz synthesis
- B. Kolbe's synthesis
- C. Claisen condensation
- D. Friedel- Crafts reaction

Answer: A



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525. Iodoform is formed on warming iodine and sodium hydroxide with:



Answer: A



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526. An alkyl halide may be converted into an alcohol by:

- A. Addition
- B. Substraction
- C. Dehydrohalogrnation
- D. Elimination

Answer: B



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527. A sample of chloroform before being used as an anaesthetic is tested by:

- A. $AgNO_3$ solution
- B. $AgNO_3$ solution after boiling with a little KOH
- C. Fehling's solution
- D. Ammoniacal Cu_2Cl_2

Answer: B



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528. CCl_4 is insoluble in water because :

- A. Water is non-polar
- B. Cl_4 is non-polar
- C. Water and CCl_4 are polar
- D. None of the above

Answer: B



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529. A magnesium alkyl halide is known as:

- A. Grignard's reagent
- B. Fenton's reagent

C. TwitchelTs reagent

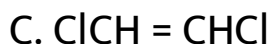
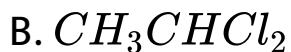
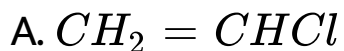
D. Schweitzer's reagent

Answer: A



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530. Which is finally produced when acetylene reacts with HCl:



D. None of the above

Answer: B



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531. PCl_5 reacts with propanone, to give:

- A. Gem-dichloride
- B. Vic - dichloride
- C. Propanal
- D. propane chloride

Answer: A



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532. Halofrom reaction is used for preparing:

A. Halogens

B. Cl_4

C. $CHCl_3$

D. halides

Answer: C



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533. Ethylene dichloride and ethylidene chloride are isomeric compounds. Identify the statement Which is not applicable to both of them:

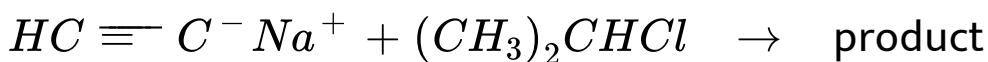
- A. React with alcoholic potash
- B. react with aqueous potash and give the same products
- C. Are dihalides
- D. Answer beilstein's test

Answer: B



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534. In the reaction,



formed is:

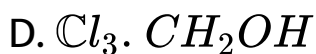
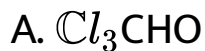
- A. 4-methyl-2 pentyne
- B. Propyne
- C. Propyne and propene
- D. None of the above

Answer: A



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535. Chloral is:



Answer: A



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536. A true organometallic compound is:

A. Sodium carbonate

B. sodium methoxide

C. sodium amide

D. sodium acetylide

Answer: D



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537. Which process does not occur during formation of $CHCl_3$ from C_2H_5OH and bleaching powder:

A. Hydrolysis

B. Oxidation

C. Elimination

D. Chlorination

Answer: C



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538. The reaction between ethyl bromide and sodium in dry ether to form butane is called:

A. Friedel-crafts reaction

B. Wurtz reaction

C. Cannizzaro's reaction

D. Williamson's reaction

Answer: B



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539. reagent not used to prepare an alkyl halide from an alcohol is:

A. $\text{HCl} + \text{ZnCl}_2$

B. NaCl

C. PCl_5

D. $SOCl_2$

Answer: B



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540. Compound that gives a positive iodoform test is:

A. 1- pentanol

B. 2- pentanone

C. 3- pentanone

D. pentanal

Answer: B



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541. Alkyl halides give alcohols on hydrolysis With:

A. NaOH aq.

B. Alc.NaOH

C. Both of these

D. none of these

Answer: A



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542. Methyl chloride on treatment with Potassium cyanide followed by hydrolysis yields:

A. HCOOH

B. CH_3COOH

C. CH_3CN

D. CH_3COOK

Answer: B



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543. Compound formed, when ethyl amine is heated with chloroform in the presence of KOH is :

- A. Ethyl chloride
- B. Ethyl isocyanide
- C. Ethanol
- D. Diethyl ether

Answer: B



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544. Isobutyl chloride and butyl chloride are:

- A. position isomers
- B. chain isomers
- C. functional isomers
- D. Metamers

Answer: B



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545. When chloroform is heated with aniline and caustic potash, we get a compound having:

- A. Rose odour
- B. Jasmine odour
- C. Bitter almond odour
- D. Obnoxious odour

Answer: D



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546. phosgene is a common name for :

- A. CO_2 and PH_3
- B. Phosphoryl chloride

C. Carbonyl chloride

D. Carbon tetrachloride

Answer: C



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547. For a given alkyl group, the boiling point are in the order:

A. $RI < RBT < RCI$

B. $RI < Rd < RBr$

C. $RBr < RT < RQ$

D. $RG < RBr < RI$

Answer: D



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548. Carbylamine test is performed by heating alc. KOH with :

A. $CHCl_3$ and Ag

B. Trihalogenated methane and primary amine

C. CH_3Cl and $C_2H_5NH_2$

D. RCN and RNH_2

Answer: B



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549. Alkyl halides on treatment with a suspension of Ag_2O moist in ether gives :

A. Alkanol

B. Alkanal

C. Alkanes

D. Alkoxy alkane

Answer: D



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550. Which will give carbylamine test,

A. Urea

B. CH_3CONH_2

C. $C_2H_5NH_2$

D. All

Answer: C



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551. A salt solution is treated with chloroform drops and is shaken with chlorine water.

Chloroform layer becomes violet solution contains:

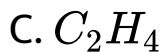
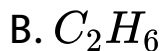
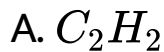


Answer: D



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552. Strong reducing agent converts $CHCl_3$ into:



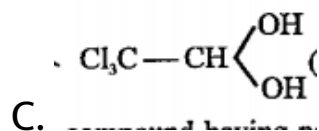
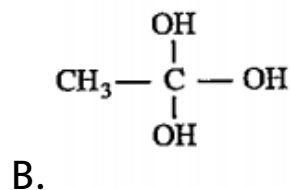
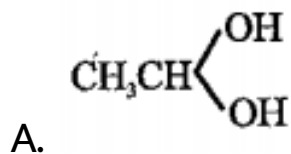
Answer: D



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553. A compound containing two $-OH$ groups attached with one carbon atom is unstable but

which one of the following is stable:



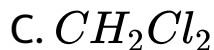
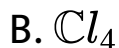
D. None

Answer: C



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554. The compound having no dipole moment is:



Answer: B



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555. Chloroform when treated with benzene in presence of anhydrous $AlCl_3$, the product formed

is:

A. Chlorobenzene

B. Toluene

C. mixture of ortho and para chlorotoluene

D. Triphenyl methane

Answer: D



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556. 1-chloropropane when treated with alcoholic

KOH gives:

A. 1-butene

B. butanol

C. 2-butene

D. 2-butanol

Answer: A



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557. Which of the following can be used as local anaesthetic:

A. $CHCl_3$

B. C_2H_4 with O_2

C. C_2H_5Cl

D. C_2H_5OH

Answer: C



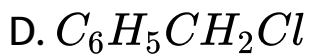
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558. Chlorine is most reactive towards NaOH in :

A. CH_3Cl

B. $CH_2 = CHCl$

C. C_6H_5Cl



Answer: D



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559. 1- phenyl, 2-chloropropane on treating with alc.

KOH gives mainly

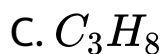
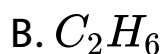
- A. 1-phenylpropene
- B. 2-phenylpropene
- C. 1-phenylpropan-2-ol
- D. 1-phenylpropan-1-ol

Answer: A



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560. The reaction of ethyl alcohol and methyl magnesium bromide gives:



D. None

Answer: A



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561. $CHCl_3$ can be obtained from:

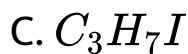
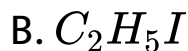
- A. Methanol
- B. Methanal
- C. Propanol-1
- D. Propanol-2

Answer: D



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562. Which is most reactive for S_N1 reaction:



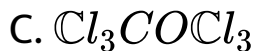
Answer: A



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563. Chloral hydrate is:

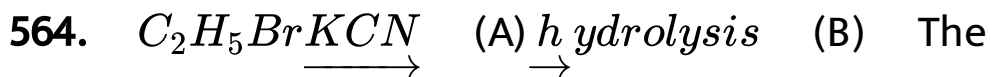




Answer: A



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compound (B) in above reaction is:

A. Ethyl chloride

B. Acetic acid

C. Propionic add

D. Ethyl cyanide

Answer: C



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565. Formation of alkane by the action of Zn on alkyl halide is called:

A. Wurtz reaction

B. Kolbe's reaction

C. Cannizzaro's reaction

D. Frankland's reaction

Answer: D



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566. Aloholic solution of KOH is used for:

- A. Dehalogenation
- B. Dehydrohalogenation
- C. Dehydration
- D. dehydrogenation

Answer: B



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567. n-propyl bromide reacts with ethanolic KOH to

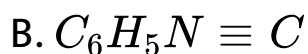
- A. propane
- B. propene
- C. Propyne and propene
- D. propyl alcohol

Answer: B



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568. The compound formed in carbylamine test is:



Answer: B



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569. Which one is true organo metallic compound:

- A. lithium methoxide
- B. Lithium acetate
- C. Lithium dimethyl amide
- D. Methyl lithium

Answer: D



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570. Monohalogen derivative of alkanes with alcoholic KOH gives:

A. Alkane

B. Alkene

C. Alkyne

D. Alicyclic hydrocarbon

Answer: B



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571. Which of the following is a primary halide?

A. isopropyl iodide

B. sec-butyl iodide

C. tert-butyl bromide

D. neohexyl chloride

Answer: D



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572. Pick up the correct statement about alkyl halides:

A. they are associated with each other by H bond.

B. They dissolve in water quickly.

C. They dissolve easily in organic solvents.

D. They do not contain any polar bond in their molecules.

Answer: C

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573. $RCl + NaI \xrightarrow{CH_3COCH_3} R - I + NaCl$ this

reaction is

A. wurtz reaction

B. fitting reaction

C. Frankland reaction

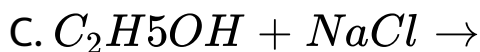
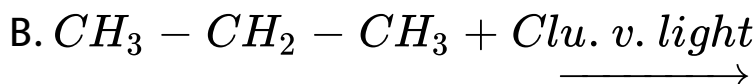
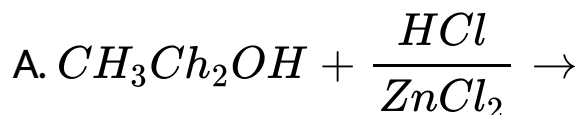
D. Finkelstein Reduction

Answer: D



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574. Alkyl halides can be obtained by all methods except:



D. $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH Ag} + (\text{Br}_2)/(\text{CCl}_4)$ rearr

Answer: C



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575. The reaction involving the treatment of benzene diazonium chloride with copper powder and HCl is treated as:

A. Sandmeyer's reaction

B. Gattermann's reaction

C. Ulmann's reaction

D. Kolbe's reaction

Answer: B



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576. Chlorination of methane proceeds by:

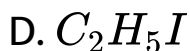
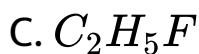
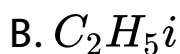
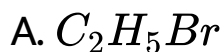
- A. electrophilic subtraction
- B. free radical mechanism
- C. nucleophilic substitution
- D. None of these

Answer: C



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577. Which of the following halides is most reactive towards nucleophilic substitution reactions ?

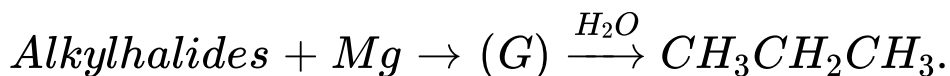


Answer: A



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578.



The alkyl halide is :

- A. ethyl bromine
- B. n- propyl iodide
- C. isopropyl iodide
- D. both (b) and (c) are correct

Answer: D



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579. The factor which prevents decomposition of iodoform is:

- A. Moisture
- B. light
- C. air
- D. low temperature

Answer: D



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580. Allyl bromide and n- propyl bromide can be distinguished by:

A. $AgNO_3$ solution

B. NaOH

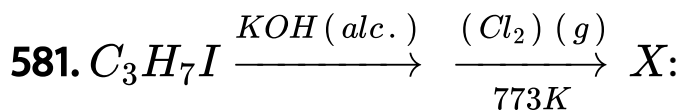
C. Tollen's reagent

D. baeyer's reagent

Answer: D



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X can be:

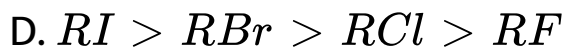
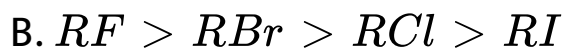
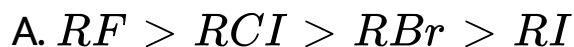
- A. vinyl chloride
- B. alkyl chloride
- C. ethyl chlorine
- D. ethyl iodine chloride

Answer: A



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582. The order of reactivities of the following alkyl halides for a S_N^2 reactions is:

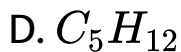
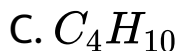
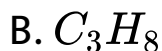
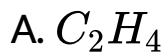


Answer: D



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583. Ethyl iodide when heated with sodium metal in dry ether yields:

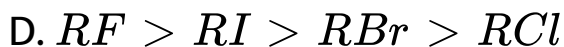
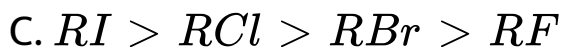
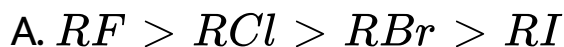


Answer: C



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584. The reactivity order of halides for dehydrohalogenation is:



Answer: B



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585. Alkyl halide when heated with alcoholic ammonia in a sealed tube, form :

A. primary amine

B. a mixture of primary and secondary amines

C. a mixture of primary , secondary and tertiary amines

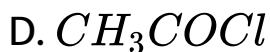
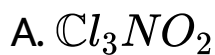
D. a mixture of primary, secondary and tertiary amines together with a quaternary salt.

Answer: D



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586. What is the product obtained when chloroform is treated with concentrated nitric acid ?



Answer: A



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587. Iodoform gives a precipitate with $AgNO_3$ on heating but chloroform does not because:

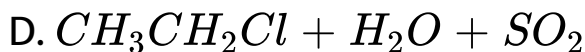
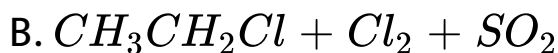
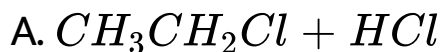
- A. Instability of C-I bond
- B. Instability of C -Cl bond
- C. stability of C-I bond
- D. stability of C-Cl bond

Answer: A



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588. When ethyl alcohol reacts with thionyl chloride in presence of pyridine , it produces :



Answer: C



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589. When 2-bromobutane reacts with alcoholic Koh, the reaction is called :

- A. Halogenation
- B. Hydrogenation
- C. Chlorination
- D. Dehydrohalogenation

Answer: D



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590. When chloroform is exposed to air, the compound formed is :

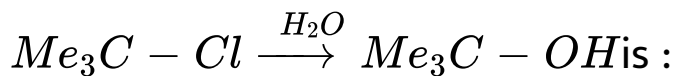
- A. Phosgene
- B. Chloral
- C. Acetyl chloride
- D. all of these

Answer: A



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591. The chemical reaction



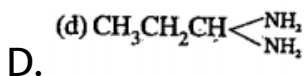
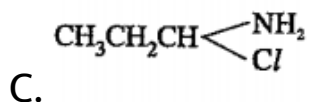
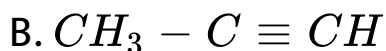
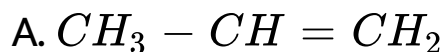
- A. Addition
- B. Subtraction
- C. Both of these
- D. None

Answer: B



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592. When $CH_3CH_2CHCl_2$ is treated with $NaNH_2$, the product formed is:

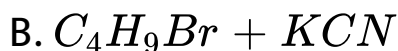


Answer: B



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593. In which case formation of butane nitrile. is possible ?

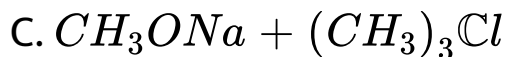


Answer: A



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594. In which case methyl t-butyl ether is formed ?

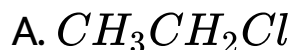


Answer: B



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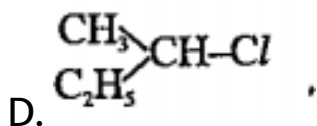
595. SN1 reaction is fastest in:





B. ...

C. 



Answer: A



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596. Which of the following compounds is not chiral ?

A. 1-chloro-2-methylpentane

B. 2-chloropentane

C. 1-chloropentane

D. 3-chloro-2-methylpentane

Answer: C



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597. Chloropicrin is obtained by the reaction of :

A. nitric acid on chlorobenzene

B. chlorine on picric acid

C. nitric acid on picric acid

D. steam on carbon tetrachloride

Answer: C



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598. Tertiary alkali halides are practically inert to substitution by SN_2 mechanism because of :

A. insolubility

B. Instability

C. inductive effect

D. steric effect

Answer: D



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599. Lucas test is done for:

A. alkyl halide

B. alcohol

C. acids

D. aldehydes

Answer: B



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600. Alkyl halides react with dialkyl copper reagents to give :

- A. alkenes
- B. alkyl copper halides
- C. Alkanes
- D. alkenyl halides

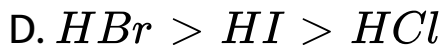
Answer: C



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601. For the reaction,

$C_2H_5OH + HX \xrightarrow{ZnX_2} C_2H_5X$, the order of reactivity is:



Answer: B



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602. Grignard reagent with hydrogen cyanide gives:

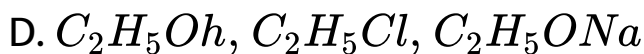
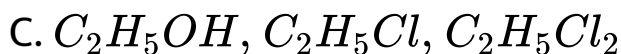
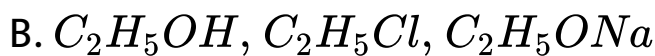
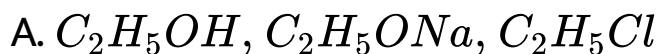
- A. Aldehyde
- B. Ketone
- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. None

Answer: A



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603. The compound A forms B with sodium metal and again A forms C with PCl_5 , but B and C form diethyl ether. Therefore 4,B and C are:



Answer: A



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604. If methyl iodide and ethyl iodide are mixed in equal proportions, and the mixture is treated with metallic sodium in presence of dry ether, the number of possible products formed is:

A. 2

B. 3

C. 1

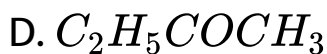
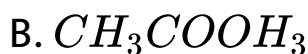
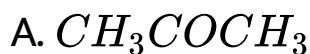
D. 4

Answer: B



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605. Which compound on reaction with ethyl magnesium bromide and water will form 2-methyl-2-butanol:



Answer: A



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606. The $C - Mg$ bond in CH_3CH_2MgBr is :

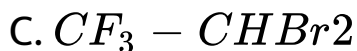
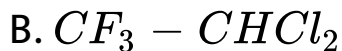
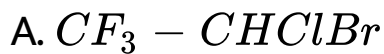
- A. Ionic
- B. Non-polar
- C. Covalent
- D. None

Answer: A



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607. Which is used as a general anaesthetic in place of diethyl ether:



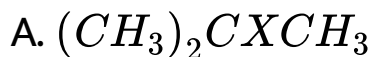
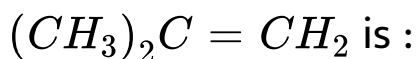
D. None

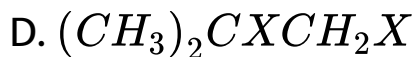
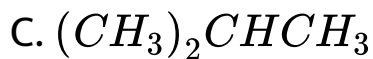
Answer: A



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608. The product formed in the reaction of HX with





Answer: A



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609. Which of the following do not form Grignard reagent :



C. CH_3Br

D. CH_3I

Answer: A



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610. Dehydrohalogenation in haloalkanes produces:

A. A single bond

B. A double bond

C. A triple bond

D. Fragmentation

Answer: B



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611. Preparation of alkyl halides in laboratory is least preferred by:

- A. Halide exchange
- B. direct halogenation of alkanes
- C. Treatment of alcohols
- D. Addition of hydrogen halides to alkenes

Answer: B



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612. The reagent used for dehalogenation of 1, 2-dibromoethane is:

A. Zn dust

B. Zn-Hg

C. Na

D. Zn-Cu couple

Answer: A



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613. The $C - Mg$ bond in CH_3CH_2MgBr is :

- A. Ionic
- B. Non -polar covalent
- C. polar covalent
- D. Hydrogen

Answer: C



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614. 1,2- dibromoethane is added to prevent deposition of lead metal in :

A. water pipes

B. petrol engines

C. Electric heaters

D. metal working lathe machines

Answer: B



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615. Methylene chloride on hydrolysis yields:

A. HCHO

B. CH_3CHO

C. $CHCl_3$

D. CH_3COCl

Answer: A



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616. An alkyl halide reacts with equivalent amount of NH_3 give:

A. Amide

B. Cyanide

C. Amine

D. None

Answer: C



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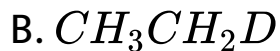
617. The structural formula of the compound which yields ethylene upon reaction with zinc is:



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618. Methyl magnesium iodide on treatment with D_2O furnishes a hydrocarbon, along with $Mg(OD)I$.

The hydrocarbon is:



D. None

Answer: A



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619. Correct order of reactivity for halides

A. vinyl chloride > allyl chloride > propyl chloride

B. Propyl chloride > vinyl chloride > Allyl chloride

C. Allyl chloride chloride

D. None

Answer: C



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620. The reaction,



mechanism:

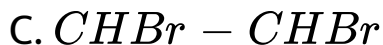
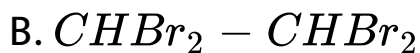
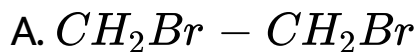
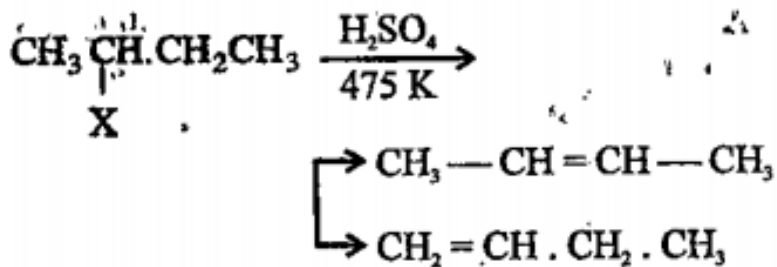


Answer: B



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621. For the reaction:



D. None

Answer: D



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622. The greater the ionic character of the carbon metal bond:

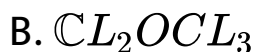
- A. The more reactive is the organometallic compound
- B. The less reactive is the organometallic compound
- C. both are correct
- D. None is correct

Answer: A



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623. The molecular formula of the chlorinated acetone formed in the distillation of acetone with bleaching powder is:



Answer: D



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624. The halide which does not give a precipitate with $AgNO_3$ is:

- A. Ethyl chloride
- B. Allyl chloride
- C. isopropyl chloride
- D. vinyl chloride

Answer: D



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625. Which of the following statement is true ?

- A. Allyl chloride is more reactive than vinyl chloride
- B. vinyl chloride is as reactive as allyl chloride
- C. Vinyl chloride is more reactive than allyl chloride
- D. Both of them are more reactive than chlorobenzene

Answer: A



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626. The halogen atom is least reactive in:

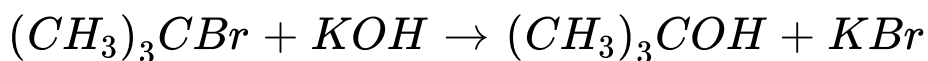
- A. Chlorobenzene
- B. Chloroethane
- C. 2-chloropropane
- D. 3-chloropropane

Answer: A



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627. The reaction described, below is



A. S_{E^1}

B. S_{N^2}

C. S_{N^1}

D. S_{E^2}

Answer: B



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628. When vinyl chloride is passed through alcoholic KOH solution:

A. It dissolves

B. It forms vinyl alcohol

C. It forms acetylene

D. It has no action

Answer: C

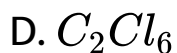


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629. Which of the following is a camphor substitute:

A. $CHCl_3$

B. CF_2Cl_2



Answer: D



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630. The antiseptic character of iodoform is due to:

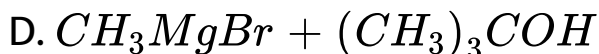
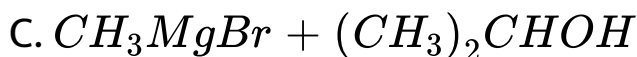
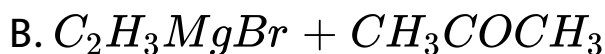
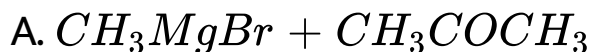
- A. Its poisonous nature
- B. Unpleasant smell
- C. liberation of free iodine
- D. None

Answer: C



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631. Which of the following combinations give t-butyl alcohol when treated with Grignard's reagent:

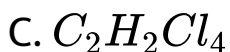


Answer: D



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632. Which compound is used as helminthicide for elimination of hookworms:



Answer: D



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633. Which of the following solvent may be used instead of ether in the preparation of Grignard reagent:

A. THF

B. $C_6H_5OCH_3$

C. $C_6H_5N(CH_3)_2$

D. All are correct

Answer: D



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634. Phenol is heated with $CHCl_3$ and alcoholic KOH when salicylaldehyde is produced. The reaction is known as:

- A. Rosenmund reaction
- B. Reimer -Tiemann reaction
- C. Friedel - Crafts reaction
- D. Sommelet reaction

Answer: B



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635. Isocyanide test is used to detect:

- A. Primary alcohols
- B. Primary amines
- C. Secondary amines
- D. Secondary alcohols

Answer: B



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636. In S_{N1} reaction the first step involves the formation of:

- A. Free radical
- B. Carbanion
- C. Carbocation
- D. Final product

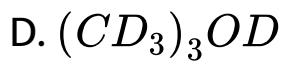
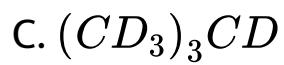
Answer: C



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637. $(CH_3)_3CMgCl$ on reaction with D_2O gives :

- A. $(CH_3)_3CD$
- B. $(CH_3)_3OD$



Answer: A



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