

CLASS : XIIth

DATE :

SUBJECT : CHEMISTRY

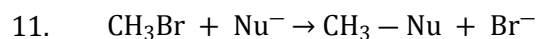
DPP NO. : 8

Topic :-HALOALKANES AND HALOARENES

- On mixing a certain alkane with chlorine and irradiating it with ultraviolet light, it forms only one monochloroalkane.
a) Propane b) Pentane c) *Iso*-pentane d) *Neo*-pentane
- 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
- Chloretone used as a drug is prepared by the reaction of acetone with:
a) Chlorine b) Ethyl chloride c) Chloroform d) Ethylene dichloride
- Which is gem dihalide?
a) $\text{CH}_3 \cdot \text{CHBr}_2$ b) $\text{CH}_2\text{Br} \cdot \text{CH}_2\text{Br}$ c) $\text{CH}_3 \cdot \text{CHBr} \cdot \text{CH}_2\text{Br}$ d) None of these
- Which of the following is a Grignard reagent?
a) Ammoniacal solution of AgNO_3
b) Ethereal solution of $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{MgCl}$
c) Alcoholic solution of KOH
d) Aqueous solution of caustic soda
- The product formed on reaction of ethyl alcohol with bleaching powder is
a) CHCl_3 b) CCl_3CHO c) CH_3COCH_3 d) CH_3CHO
- Chloral is:
a) CCl_3CHO b) $\text{CCl}_3 \cdot \text{CO} \cdot \text{CH}_3$ c) $\text{CCl}_3 \cdot \text{CO} \cdot \text{CCl}_3$ d) $\text{CCl}_3 \cdot \text{CH}_2\text{OH}$
- Which of the following compounds undergo E_2 reactions more easily?
a) $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C} \cdot \text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$
|
Br
b) $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$
c) $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CH}_2\text{I}$
d) $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C} \cdot \text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$
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9. Decomposition of benzene diazonium chloride by using $\text{Cu}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{HCl}$ to form chlorobenzene is
 a) Raschig's reaction
 b) Sandmeyer's reaction
 c) Kolbe's reaction
 d) Cannizaro's reaction

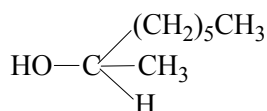
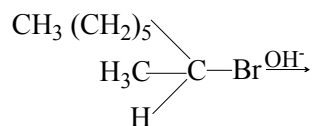
10. Isobutyl chloride and butyl chloride are:
 a) Position isomers
 b) Chain isomers
 c) Functional isomers
 d) Metamers



The decreasing order of the rate of the above reaction with nucleophiles (Nu^-) A to D is [$\text{Nu}^- = (\text{A})\text{PhO}^-$, $(\text{B})\text{AcO}^-$, $(\text{C})\text{HO}^-$, $(\text{D})\text{CH}_3\text{O}^-$]

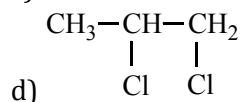
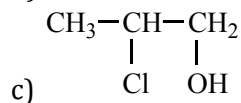
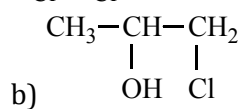
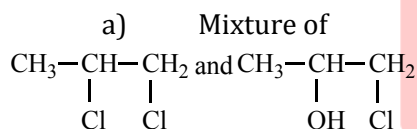
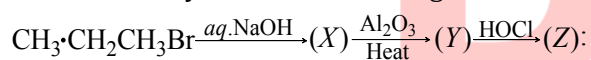
- a) $D > C > A < B$
 b) $D > C > B > A$
 c) $A > B > C > D$
 d) $B > D > C > A$

12. The reaction described below is:



- a) $\text{S}_{\text{E}}1$
 b) $\text{S}_{\text{N}}2$
 c) $\text{S}_{\text{N}}1$
 d) $\text{S}_{\text{E}}2$

13. Identify 'Z' in the following reaction series,



14. 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) CCl_4

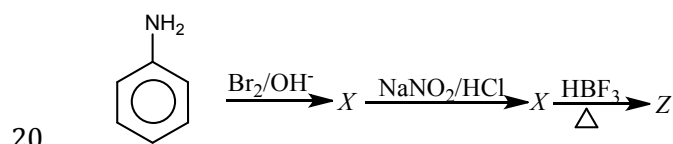
15. The reagent used for dehalogenation of 1,2-dichloropropane is:

- a) Zn dust
 b) Zn—Hg
 c) Na
 d) Zn—Cu couple

16. CH_3NH_2 reacts with CH_3MgX to give:

- a) Acetone
 b) Alcohol
 c) Methane
 d) Ethane

17. Which of the following haloalkanes is most reactive?
 a) 1-chloropropane b) 1-bromopropane c) 2-chloropropane d) 2-bromopropane
18. 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
19. Tertiary alkyl halides are practically inert to S_N2 mechanism because of:
 a) Insolubility b) Instability c) Inductive effect d) Steric hinderance



The final product, is

