

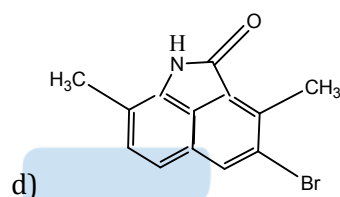
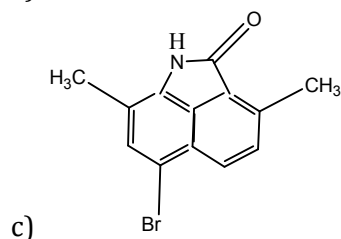
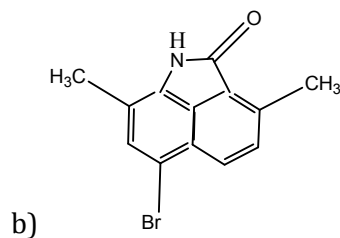
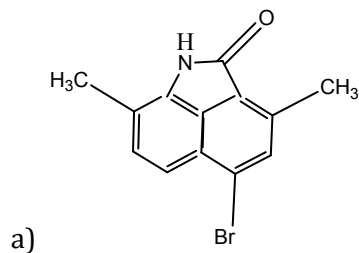
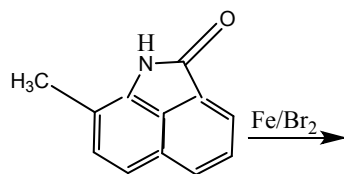
Topic :-HALOALKANES AND HALOARENES

- Carbon tetrachloride on treatment with Fe/H₂O gives:
a) Chloromethane b) Methane c) Chloroform d) Methylene chloride
- 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
- A small amount of alcohol is usually added to CHCl₃ bottles because:
a) It retards the anaesthetic property of CHCl₃
b) It retards the oxidation of CHCl₃ to phosgene
c) It converts any phosgene formed to harmless ethyl carbonate
d) Both (b) and (c)
- Which one is correct?
a) Freon-14 is CF₄; Freon-13 is CF₃Cl; Freon-12 is CF₂Cl₂ and Freon-11 is CFCl₃
b) Freons are chlorofluorocarbons
c) Freons are used as refrigerants
d) All of the above
- 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 atom
d) None of the above
- p*-nitrobromobenzene can be converted to *p*-nitroaniline by using NaNH₂. The reaction proceeds through the intermediate named
a) Carbocation b) Carbanion c) Benzyne d) Dianion
- Reagent not used to prepare an alkyl halide from an alcohol is:
a) HCl + ZnCl₂ b) NaCl c) PCl₅ d) SOCl₂

8. The catalyst used in the preparation of an alkyl chloride by the action of dry HCl on an alcohol is
 a) anhy. AlCl_3 b) FeCl_3 c) anhy. ZnCl_2 d) Cu
9. Following is the substitution reaction in which $-\text{CN}$ replaces $-\text{Cl}$.

$$\text{R}-\text{Cl} + \text{KCN} \xrightarrow{\Delta} \text{R}-\text{CN} + \text{KCl}$$
 alcoholic
 To obtain propanenitrile, R - Cl should be
 a) Chloroethane b) 1-chloropropane c) Chloromethane d) 2-chloropropane
10. $\text{CH}_3\text{Br} + \text{OH}^- \rightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{OH} + \text{Br}^-$ reaction proceeds by $\text{S}_\text{N}2$ mechanism. Its rate is dependent on the concentration of
 a) CH_3Br , OH^- b) CH_3Br only c) OH^- only d) CH_3Br , CH_3OH
11. If chloroform is left open in air in presence of sun-rays:
 a) Explosion takes place
 b) Poisonous phosgene gas is formed
 c) Polymerization takes place
 d) No reaction takes place
12. Westrosol is:
 a) Acetylene tetrachloride
 b) Acetylene dichloride
 c) Trichloroethyne
 d) 1,1,2-trichloroethene
13. The compound formed on heating chlorobenzene with chloral in the presence of concentrated sulphuric acid is
 a) Gammexane b) DDT c) Freon d) Hexachloroethane
14. The C—Mg bond in $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{MgBr}$ is:
 a) Ionic b) Non-polar covalent c) Polar covalent d) Hydrogen
15. In $\text{S}_\text{N}1$ reaction, the first step involves the formation of:
 a) Free radical b) Carbanion c) Carbocation d) Final product
16. The alkyl group of Grignard reagent acts as:
 a) Free radical b) Carbonium ion c) Carbanion d) None of these
17. Methyl ketone is identified by
 a) Iodoform test b) Fehling solution c) Tollen's reagent d) Schiff's reagent

18. Product on monobromination of this compound is



19. Which of the following is added to chloroform to slow down its aerial oxidation in presence of light?

- a) Carbonyl chloride b) Ethyl alcohol c) Sodium hydroxide d) Nitric acid

20. When a solution of AgNO_3 is 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 of the above