MDCAT Chemistry Chapter 14 Chemistry of Hydrocarbons Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Which of the following factors does not affect the SN1 rate is	A. Nucleophilicity of the attacking nucleophile B. Stability of the carbonium ion C. Solvent system D. The nature of leaving group
2	Correct statement about Nucleophilic substitution bimolecular is	A. Transition state is formed B. Inversion take place C. It is two step reacticn D. Both a &c
3	Elimination unimolecular reactions involve	A. Second order kinetics B. First order kinetics C. Third order kinetics D. Zero order kinetics
4	In elimination reaction i.e, in the formation of alkene, the reactivity of alkyl halide is in the order:	A. Cl>Br>I B. I>Br>Cl C. Br>Cl>I D. I>Cl> Br
5	Alkyl halides are considered to be very reactive compounds towards nucleophiles, because	A. The have an electrophilic carbon B. They have an electrophilic carbon and a bad leaving group C. They have an electrophilic carbon and a good laving group D. They have a nucleophilic carbon and a good leaving group
6	The species which are produced by heterolytic bond breaking and can act as electron pair donor	A. Free radicals B. Cations C. Nucleophiles D. electrophile
7	Out of monochloro, monobromo and mongiodo derivatives of ethane, the mos reactive compound towards nucleophilic substitution will be	A. C2H5Br B. C2H5Cl C. C2H5I D. All are equally reactive
8	An amine is produced in the following reaction C2H5I+2NH3-------C2H5NH2 +NH4I. What is mechanism?	A. Electrophilic addition B. Electrophilic substitution C. Nucleophilic addition D. Nucleophilic substitution
9	Which is a good nucleophile as well as a good leaving group?	A. F- B. Cl- C. Br- D. I-
10	Which isomer of C4H9Br will produce 2-methyl propane-2-ol on treatment with aqueous KOH	A. n-butyl bromide B. Sec-butyl bromide C. Isobutyl halide D. Tertiary butyl chloride
11	Which one of the following is NOT a nucleophile	A. NH2+ B. BF3 C. H2O D. CH3-
12	The alkaline hydrolysis of bromoethane shown below gives alcohol as the product: H3C-CH2-Br-------H3C-CH2-OH The reagent and the condition used in this reaction may be:	A. H20 at room temperature B. KOH in alcohol C. Ethanol. heat D. Dilute NaOH(aq) warm
13	Which is an intermediate in SN1 reaction	A. Ethoxide ion B. Carbocation C. alkyl halide D. alkene
14	Which of the following decides the reactivity of alkyl halides?	A. C-C bond strength B. C-H bond strength C. C-X bond strength D. Electronegativity difference

15	The reaction C2H5Cl + aqueous KOH--------C2H5OH+ KCl is	A. Electrophilic addition B. Nucleophilic addition C. Electrophilic substitution D. Nucleophilic substitution
16	Which of the following is primary alkyl halide	A. Isopropyl halide B. Sec-butyl halide C. Tert-buryi halide D. Neo-pentyl halide
17	Which compound is obtained hy the elimination reaction on bromoethane?	A. Butene B. Ethene C. Propene D. Propane
18	When purely alcoholic solution of sodium/potassiumhydroxide and halogenoalkanes are reacted an alkene is formed, what is the mechanism of reaction?	A. Elimination B. Debromination C. Dehydration D. Reduction
19	A mixture of 1-chloropropane and 2-chloro-propane when treated with alcoholic KOH, gives	A. Prop-2-ene B. Isopropy lene C. Propene D. A mixture of prop-l-ene
20	When 2-bromobutane reacts with alcoholic KOH, the reaction is called	A. Chlorination B. Halogenation C. Dehydrohalogenation D. Hydrogenation