

11. Which alkyl halide out of the following may follow both SN1 and SN2 mechanism?

[A.](#) CH₃-X

[B.](#) (CH₃)₃C-CH₂-X

[C.](#) (CH₃)₂CH-X

[D.](#) (CH₃)₃C-X

Answer: Option C

12. In elimination reactions of alkyl halide which site is more susceptible for the attack of base

[A.](#) β - carbon

[B.](#) γ - carbon

[C.](#) α - hydrogen

[D.](#) β - hydrogen

Answer: Option D

13. When two moles of ethyl chloride react with two moles of sodium in the presence of ether what will be formed?

[A.](#) 2 moles of ethane

[B.](#) 1 mole of ethane

[C.](#) 2 moles of butane

[D.](#) 1 mole of butane

Answer: Option D

14. The ether used in Wurtz synthesis is

[A.](#) acidic

[B.](#) basic

[C.](#) aqueous

[D.](#) dry

Answer: Option D

15. When CO₂ is made to react with ethyl magnesium iodide followed by acid hydrolysis the product formed is

[A.](#) propane

[B.](#) propanoic acid

[C.](#) propanal

[D.](#) propanol

Answer: Option B

16. Grignard reagent is reactive due to

- A. the presence of halogen atom B. the presence of magnesium atom
C. the polarity of C-Mg bond D. all

Answer: Option c

17. SN2 reaction can be best carried out with

- A. primary alkyl halide B. secondary alkyl halide
C. tertiary alkyl halide D. all

Answer: Option A

18. Elimination bimolecular reactions involve

- A. first order kinetics B. second order kinetics
C. third order kinetics D. zero order kinetics

Answer: Option B

19. For which mechanisms the first step involved is the same?

- A. E1 + E2 B. E2 + SN2
C. E1 and SN1 D. SN1 and SN2

Answer: Option C

20. The rate of E1 reaction depends upon

- A. the concentration of substrate B. the concentration of nucleophile
C. the concentration of substrate as well as nucleophile D. base the concentration of substrate as well as nucleophile

Answer: Option A

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