



Time: 3 hours

SUBJECT – CHEMISTRY (NEET | IIT-JEE)

Marks: 50

Haloalkanes and Haloarenes [Daily Practice Paper]

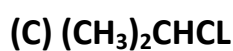
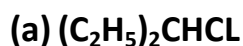
(D P P)

NAME OF STUDENT:- _____

DATE:- ____/____/_____

❖ **INSTRUCTION:- ATTEMPT ALL QUESTION.**

Q1. The organic chloro compound, which shows complete stereochemical inversion during a S_N2 reaction, is [2008]



Q2. Reaction of trans 2-phenyl-1-bromocyclopentane on reaction with alcoholic KOH produces [2006]

(a) 1-phenylcyclopentene

(b) 3-phenylcyclopentene

(c) 4-phenylcyclopentene

(d) 2-phenylcyclopentene

Q3. Ammonolysis of Alkyl halides followed by the treatment with NaOH solution can be used to prepare primary, secondary and tertiary amines. The purpose of NaOH in the reaction is [March 16, 2021 (II)]

(a) To remove basic impurities

(b) To activate NH_3 used in the reaction

(c) To remove acidic impurities

(d) To increase the reactivity of Alkyl halide

Q4. Tertiary alkyl halides are practically inert to substitution by S_N2 mechanism because of [2005]

- (a) steric hindrance (b) inductive effect
(c) instability (d) insolubility

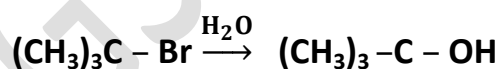
Q5. Alkyl halides react with dialkyl copper reagents to give [2005]

- (a) alkenyl halides (b) alkanes
(c) alkyl copper halides (d) alkenes

Q6. Elimination of bromine from 2-bromobutane results in the formation of - [2005]

- (a) predominantly 2- butyne (b) predominantly 1- butene
(c) predominantly 2- butene (d) Equimolar mixture of 1 and 2-butene

Q7. The reaction : [2002]



- (a) elimination reaction (b) substitution reaction
(c) free radical reaction (d) displacement reaction

Q8. The order of reactivity of the given haloalkanes towards nucleophile is : [Online April 23, 2013]

- (a) RI > RBr > KCl (b) RCl > RBr > RI
(c) RBr > RCl > RI (d) RBr > RI > RCl

Q9. How many chiral compounds are possible on monochlorination of 2- methyl butane?
[2012]

(a) 8

(b) 2

(c) 4

(d) 6

Q10. $C_2H_5Br \xrightarrow{AgCN} X \xrightarrow[Zn-Hg/HCl]{Reduction} Y$, Here Y is

[Online May 7, 2012]

(a) Ethyl Methyl amine

(b) n-propylamine

(c) Isopropylamine

(d) Ethylamine