[MCQ – 2 2M – 1 LA(5m) - 1]

One marks questions:

1. Name the drug used for curing malaria fever.
2. Name the drug used for curing typhoid fever.
3. Name the hormone containing iodine.
4. Name the hormone that prevents goitre.
5. What type of halo compounds are used as anaesthetic?
6. What type of halo compounds are used as potential blood substituent?
7. Name the monomer used in preparation of PVC.
8. What are freons?
9. Give the composition of freon-12.
10. Give the IUPAC name of freon-12.
11. Give the IUPAC name of isobutyl chloride.
12. Give the IUPAC name of tertiary butyl bromide.
13. Give the IUPAC name of vinyl chloride.
14. Give the IUPAC name of benzyl chloride.
15. Give the IUPAC name of ethyl isocyanide.
16. Give the IUPAC name of ethyl cyanide.
17. Give the IUPAC name of CH_2=CH-CH_2-Cl.
18. Arrange the following compounds in increasing order of boiling point. CBr_4, CH_3Br, CH_2Br_2, $CHBr_3$
19. Which of the following alkyl halides will undergo S_N1 reaction most readily $C(CH_3)_3$-F, $C(CH_3)_3$-Cl, $C(CH_3)_3$-Br and $C(CH_3)_3$-I.
20. What is optical activity?
21. What is an optically active compound?
22. What is racemic mixture?
23. What is plane polarised light?
24. What is a chiral carbon atom? ORWhat is asymmetric carbon atom?
25. What is a dextro isomer?
26. What is a laevo isomer?
27. What is plane of symmetry?
28. What are diastereomers?
29. What is specific rotation?
30. Why do racemic mixtures do not show optically inactive? **OR** Why does racemic mixtures donot rotate the plane polarised light?
31. What are meso compounds?
32. Why does meso compounds do not show optical activity?
33. What is racemisation?
34. Give an example for ambident nucleophile.
35. What is dehydrohalogenation? Name the reagent used for dehydrohalogenation.
36. Write the structure of DDT.

TWO marks questions:

1. What are freons? Give an example.
2. What are allylic halides? Give an example.
3. What are vinylic halides? Give an example.
4. What are benzylic halides? Give an example.
5. What are enantiomers? Give an example.
6. Explain Sandmeyer's reaction with an example.
7. State and explain Markownikoff's rule with an example.
8. Mention the conditions for a molecule to exhibit optical isomerism.
9. Explain Swarts reaction with an example.
10. Explain Finkelstien reaction with an example.
11. Explain Wurtz reaction with an example.
12. Explain Wurtz-Fittig reaction with an example.
13. Explain Fittig reaction with an example.
14. Explain Williamson's ether synthesis with an example.
15. Explain Hoffmann's ammonolysis with an example.
16. How do you prepare diphenyl from chlorobenzene?
17. What is Grignard reagent? Give their general representation.
18. Explain the preparation of Grignard reagent with an example.
19. Give the reaction for preparation ethyl magnesium bromide.
20. Explain Darzen's process with an example. **OR** What happens when ethanol is treated with thionyl chloride?
21. Explain Dow's process with an example. **OR** How do you convert Chloro benzene to phenol?
22. Explain why aryl halides are less reactive towards S_N reaction.
23. Explain why tertiary alkyl halides undergo S_N reaction predominantly in $S_N1$path rather than in S_N2 path?
24. Explain why primary alkyl halides undergo S_N reaction predominantly in $S_N2$path rather than in S_N1 path?
25. Write the structure of DDT and write its harmful effects.
26. How does ethyl bromide react with? a) $KOH_{(aq.)}$ b) $KOH_{(alc.)}$
27. How does ethyl bromide react with? a) $KCN_{(alc.)}$ b) $AgCN_{(alc.)}$
28. How does ethyl bromide react with? a) KNO_2 b) $AgNO_2$

FIVE marks questions:

1. Explain S_N1 mechanism with an example.
2. Explain S_N2 mechanism with an example.
3. Give any three differences between S_N1 and S_N2 reaction.
4. How do you bring about the following conversions?
  a) Chlorobenzene to phenol.
  b) Ethyl bromide to ethyl acetate.
  c) Chloro benzene to toluene
5. How do you bring about the following conversions?
  a) Ethanol to ethyl bromide.
  b) Chlorobenzene to cumene.
  c) Chlorobenzene to diphenyl.

6. How do you bring about the following conversions?

a) CH_3-Cl to 2-butyne.

b) 1-butene to 1- bromobutane.

c) 1-bromobutane to 1-butene.

7. How do you bring about the following conversions?

a) C_2H_5-Cl to ethyl cyanide.

b) C_2H_5-Cl to ethene.

c) C_2H_5-Cl to ethanol.

8. How do you convert the following conversions?

a) CH_3-Cl to anisole.

b) CH_3-Cl to toulene.

c) CH_3-Cl to CH_3-F.

9. How do you convert the following conversions?

a) CH_3-Cl to methoxy methane.

b) CH_3-Cl to CH_3-I.

c) CH_3-Cl to nitromethane.

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