

CHEMISTRY-12	Chapter # 10 (Complete) Test: B-2		
	Name:	Class:	ID:
Date: / /	Marks Total: 30	Marks Obtained:	
Time Allowed: 60 Min.			

Maximum Marks: 06 **(OBJECTIVE TYPE)** Time Allowed: 10 Min.

NOTE: Tick The Correct Option:

- Grignard reagent is reactive due to:
 - The presence of halogen atom
 - The presence of Mg atom
 - The polarity of C-Mg bond
 - None of the above
- Which one of the followings is not a nucleophile?
 - H₂O
 - H₂S
 - BF₃
 - NH₃
- Which compound is formed when CH₃OH reacts with CH₃-Mg-Br?
 - Ethane
 - Methane
 - Ethanol
 - Acetone
- Alkyl iodides can be prepared by the reaction of alkyl chlorides or bromides with:
 - Alkyl iodide
 - Hydrogen iodide
 - Sodium iodide
 - Iodine
- In S_N2 reactions, the hybridization state of the carbon of alkyl halide changes from:
 - sp³ to sp²
 - sp² to sp³
 - sp³ to sp
 - sp² to sp
- Grignard reagent was first prepared by Victor Grignard in:
 - 1900
 - 1901
 - 1910
 - 1899

Maximum Marks: 24 **(SUBJECTIVE TYPE)** Time Allowed: 50 Min.

SECTION-I

Q.2: Give brief answers to the following questions: (16)

- Give classification of alkyl halides.
- Draw structural formulas of: a) Isobutyl chloride b) Methylene chloride
- Define alkyl halides. What is the best method for preparing alkyl halides?
- Why alkyl iodides are more reactive than alkyl fluorides?
- Why is there 50% inversion and 50% retention of configuration in S_N1 mechanism?
- Convert: (a) C₃H₇Cl → CH₃-CH=CH₂ (b) C₃H₇Cl → CH₃-CH₂-CH₂-OH
- Give reaction of ethyl chloride with sodium lead alloy.
- How do Grignard reagents react with water and ammonia?

SECTION-II

NOTE: Attempt All Questions: (08)

Q.3: What are nucleophilic substitution reactions? Explain S_N1 reactions in detail.

Q.4: What are Grignard's reagent? How will you prepare a primary, secondary and tertiary alcohol with the help of Grignard's reagent?