EXERCISE-I

Introduction of Halogen containing compounds

1. How many structural isomers are possible for a compound with molecular formula C_3H_7Cl

(A) 2 (B) 5
(C) 7 (D) 9

2. In CH_3CH_2Br, % of *Br* is

(A) 80 (B) 75
(C) 70 (D) 7

3. Gem- dibromide is

(A) $CH_3CH(Br)OH(Br)CH_3$

(B) $CH_3CBr_2CH_3$

(C) $CH_2(Br)CH_2CH_2$

(D) CH_2BrCH_2Br

4. Ethylidene dibromide is

(A) CH_3-CH_2-Br

(B) $Br-CH_2-CH_2-Br$

(C) CH_3-CHBr_2

(D) $CH_2=CBr_2$

5. Benzylidene chloride is

(A) $C_6H_5CH_2Cl$ (B) $C_6H_5CHCl_2$
(C) $C_6H_4ClCH_2Cl$ (D) $C_6H_5CCl_3$

6. Which of the following halide is 2^o

(A) Isopropyl chloride (B) Isobutyl chloride
(C) *n*-propyl chloride (D) *n*-butyl chloride

7. Haloforms are trihalogen derivatives of

(A) Ethane (B) Methane
(C) Propane (D) Benzene

8. Benzene hexachloride is

(A) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6-hexachlorocyclohexane
(B) 1, 1, 1, 6, 6, 6-hexachlorocyclohexane
(C) 1, 6-phenyl-1, 6-chlorohexane
(D) 1, 1-phenyl-6, 6-chlorohexane

9. Number of $\pi-$bonds present in *B.H.C.* (Benzene hexachloride) are

(A) 6 (B) Zero
(C) 3 (D) 12

10. The general formula for alkyl halides is

(A) $C_nH_{2n+1}X$ (B) $C_nH_{2n+2}X$
(C) $C_nH_{n+1}X$ (D) $C_nH_{2n}X$

Preparation of Halogen containing compounds

11. Decreasing order of reactivity of HX in the reaction $ROH + HX \rightarrow RX + H_2O$

(A) HI > HBr > HCl > HF
(B) HBr > HCl > HI > HF
(C) HCl > HBr > HI > HF
(D) HF > HBr > HCl > HI

12. The product of the following reaction :

$CH_2=CH-CCl_3+HBr$

(A) $CH_3-CH(Br)-CCl_3$

(B) $CH_2(Br)-CH_2-CCl_3$

(C) $BrCH_2-CHCl-CHCl_2$

(D) $CH_3-CH_2-CCl_3$

13. Chlorobenzene is prepared commercially by

(A) Raschig process
(B) Wurtz Fitting reaction
(C) Friedel-Craft's reaction
(D) Grignard reaction

14. In methyl alcohol solution, bromine reacts with ethylene to yield $BrCH_2CH_2OCH_3$ in addition to 1, 2-dibromoethane because

(A) The ion formed initially may react with Br^- or CH_3OH

(B) The methyl alcohol solvates the bromine
(C) The reaction follows Markownikoff's rule
(D) This is a free-radical mechanism

15. $C_3H_8+Cl_2 \xrightarrow{\text{Light}} C_3H_7Cl+HCl$ is an example of which of the following types of reactions

(A) Substitution (B) Elimination
(C) Addition (D) Rearrangement

16. Which of the following would be produced when acetylene reacts with *HCl*

(A) CH_3CH_2Cl (B) CH_3CHCl_2
(C) $CHCl=CHCl$ (D) $CH_2=CHCl$

17. $R-OH+HX \rightarrow R-X+H_2O$

In the above reaction, the reactivity of different alcohols is

(A) Tertiary > Secondary > Primary

(B) Tertiary < Secondary < Primary

(C) Tertiary < Secondary > Primary

(D) Secondary < Primary < Tertiary

18. $C_6H_6+Cl_2 \xrightarrow{\text{UV Light}}$ Product. In above reaction product is

(A) CCl_3CHO (B) $C_6H_6Cl_6$

(C) $C_6H_{12}Cl_6$ (D) $C_6H_9Cl_2$

19. Benzene reacts with chlorine to form benzene hexachloride in presence of

(A) Nickel (B) $AlCl_3$

(C) Bright sunlight (D) Zinc

20. The final product obtained by distilling ethyl alcohol with the excess of chlorine and $Ca(OH)_2$ is

(A) CH_3CHO (B) CCl_3CHO

(C) $CHCl_3$ (D) $(CH_3)_2O$

21. Chlorine reacts with ethanol to give

(A) Ethyl chloride (B) Chloroform

(C) Acetaldehyde (D) Chloral

22. On heating diethyl ether with conc. *HI*, 2 moles of which of the following is formed

(A) Ethanol (B) Iodoform

(C) Ethyl iodide (D) Methyl iodide

23. Lucas reagent is

(A) Concentrated HCl + anhydrous $ZnCl_2$

(B) Dilute HCl + hydrated $ZnCl_2$

(C) Concentrated HNO_3 + anhydrous $ZnCl_2$

(D) Concentrated HCl + anhydrous $MgCl_2$

24. Which compound does not form iodoform with alkali and iodine

(A) Acetone (B) Ethanol

(C) Diethyl ketone (D) Isopropyl alcohol

25. Which compound gives yellow ppt. with iodine and alkali

(A) 2-hydroxy propane (B) Acetophenone

(C) Methyl acetone (D) Acetamide

26. Acetone reacts with I_2 in presence of NaOH to form

(A) C_2H_5I (B) $C_2H_4I_2$

(C) CHI_3 (D) CH_3I

27. Ethanol is converted into ethyl chloride by reacting with

(A) Cl_2 (B) $SOCl_2$

(C) *HCl* (D) *NaCl*

28. C_6H_5Cl prepared by aniline with

(A) *HCl*

(B) Cu_2Cl_2

(C) Cl_2 in presence of anhydrous $AlCl_3$

(D) HNO_2 and then heated with Cu_2Cl_2

29. The starting substance for the preparation of CH_3I is

(A) CH_3OH (B) C_2H_5OH

(C) CH_3CHO (D) $(CH_3)_2CO$

30. A Grignard's reagent may be made by reacting magnesium with

(A) Methyl amine (B) Diethyl ether

(C) Ethyl iodide (D) Ethyl alcohol

31. When chlorine is passed through warm benzene in presence of the sunlight, the product obtained is

(A) Benzotrichloride (B) Chlorobenzene

(C) Gammexane (D) DDT

32. Which of the following acids adds to propene in the presence of peroxide to give anti-Markownikoff's product

(A) HF (B) HCl

(C) HBr (D) HI

33. Propene on treatment with *HBr* gives

(A) Isopropyl bromide (B) Propyl bromide

(C) 1, 2-dibromoethane (D) None of the above

34. The catalyst used in Raschig's process is

(A) $LiAlH_4$ (B) Copper chloride

(C) Sunlight (D) Ethanol/Na

35. The compound formed on heating chlorobenzene with chloral in the presence of concentrated sulphuric acid, is

(A) Freon (B) DDT

(C) Gammexene (D) Hexachloroethane

36. Acetone is mixed with bleaching powder to give
(A) Chloroform (B) Acetaldehyde
(C) Ethanol (D) Phosgene

37. Which of the following compounds gives trichloromethane on distilling with bleaching powder
(A) Methanal (B) Phenol
(C) Ethanol (D) Methanol

38. The product formed on reaction of ethyl alcohol with bleaching powder is
(A) $CHCl_3$ (B) CCl_3CHO
(C) CH_3COCH_3 (D) CH_3CHO

39. Ethylene reacts with bromine to form
(A) Chloroethane
(B) Ethylene dibromide
(C) Cyclohexane
(D) 1-bromo propane

40. Best method of preparing alkyl chloride is
(A) $ROH + SOCl_2 \longrightarrow$
(B) $ROH + PCl_5 \longrightarrow$
(C) $ROH + PCl_3 \longrightarrow$
(D) $ROH + HCl \xrightarrow{\text{anhy. } ZnCl_2}$

Properties of Halogen containing compounds

41. The reactivity of ethyl chloride is
(A) More or less equal to that of benzyl chloride
(B) More than that of benzyl chloride
(C) More or less equal to that of chlorobenzene
(D) Less than that of chlorobenzene

42. The reactivity of halogen atom is minimum in
(A) Propyl chloride (B) Propyl iodide
(C) Isopropyl chloride (D) Isopropyl bromide

43. Chlorobenzene is
(A) Less reactive than benzyl chloride
(B) More reactive than ethyl bromide
(C) Nearly as reactive as methyl chloride
(D) More reactive than isopropyl chloride

44. The reactivities of methyl chloride, propyl chloride and chlorobenzene are in the order
(A) Methyl chloride > propyl chloride > chlorobenzene
(B) Propyl chloride > methyl chloride > chlorobenzene
(C) Methyl chloride > chlorobenzene > propyl chloride
(D) Chlorobenzene > propyl chloride > methyl chloride

45. Which of the following compound will make precipitate most readily with $AgNO_3$
(A) CCl_3CHO (B) $CHCl_3$
(C) $C_6H_5CH_2Cl$ (D) CHI_3

46. Carbylamine is liberated when..... is heated with chloroform and alcoholic potash
(A) An aldehyde (B) A primary amine
(C) A secondary amine (D) A phenol

47. Salicylic acid can be prepared using Reimer-Tiemann's reaction by treating phenol with
(A) Methyl chloride in the presence of anhydrous aluminium chloride
(B) Carbon dioxide under pressure in sodium hydroxide solution
(C) Carbon tetrachloride and concentrated sodium hydroxide
(D) Sodium nitrite and a few drops of concentrated sulphuric acid

48. Grignard reagent is prepared by the reaction between
(A) Zinc and alkyl halide
(B) Magnesium and alkyl halide
(C) Magnesium and alkane
(D) Magnesium and aromatic hydrocarbon

49. Reaction of *t*-butyl bromide with sodium methoxide produces
(A) Isobutane
(B) Isobutylene
(C) Sodium *t*-butoxide
(D) *t*-butyl methyl ether

50. War gas is formed from
(A) PH_3 (B) C_2H_2
(C) Zinc phosphate (D) Chloropicrin

51. Which of the following statements about chloroform is false
(A) It is a colourless, sweet-smelling liquid
(B) It is almost insoluble in water
(C) It is highly inflammable
(D) It can be used as an inhalational anaesthetic agent

52. CCl_4 cannot give precipitate with $AgNO_3$ due to
(A) Formation of complex with $AgNO_3$
(B) Evolution of Cl_2 gas
(C) Chloride ion is not formed
(D) $AgNO_3$ does not give silver ion

53. On heating $CHCl_3$ with aq. *NaOH*, the product is
(A) CH_3COONa (B) HCOONa
(C) Sodium oxalate (D) CH_3OH

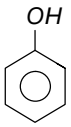
54. Ethyl bromide reacts with lead-sodium alloy to form
(A) Tetraethyl lead
(B) Tetraethyl bromide
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) None of the above

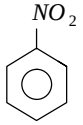
55. Iodoform heated with *Ag* powder to form
(A) Acetylene (B) Ethylene
(C) Methane (D) Ethane

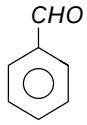
56. Ethyl bromide reacts with silver nitrite to form
(A) Nitroethane
(B) Nitroethane and ethyl nitrite
(C) Ethyl nitrite
(D) Ethane

57. Which of the following reactions leads to the formation of chloritone
(A) $CHCl_3 + CH_3COCH_3$
(B) CCl_4 + Acetone
(C) $CHCl_3 + KOH$
(D) $CHCl_3 + HNO_3$

58. $CH_3 - CH_2 - CH_2Br + KOH$ (alc.) $\rightarrow$ Product
Product in above reaction is
(A) $CH_3 - CH = CH_2$ (B) $CH_3 - CH_2 - CH_3$
(C) (A) and (B) both (D) None of these

59. $A + CCl_4 + KOH \rightarrow$ Salicylic acid
'*A*' in above reaction is
(A) 

(B) 

(C) 
(D) 

60. Identify X and Y in the following sequence
$C_2H_5Br \xrightarrow{X} \text{product} \xrightarrow{Y} C_3H_7NH_2$
(A) $X = KCN, Y = LiAlH_4$
(B) $X = KCN, Y = H_3O^+$
(C) $X = CH_3Cl, Y = AlCl_3 / HCl$
(D) $X = CH_3NH_2, Y = HNO_2$

61. A compound *A* has a molecular formula C_2Cl_3OH. It reduces Fehling solution and on oxidation gives a monocarboxylic acid (B). A is obtained by action of chlorine on ethyl alcohol. *A* is
(A) Chloral (B) $CHCl_3$
(C) CH_3Cl (D) Chloroacetic acid

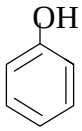
62. Following equation illustrates

$$C_6H_5Cl + 2NaOH \xrightarrow[200\,atm]{200-250^\circ C} C_6H_5ONa + NaCl + H_2O$$

(A) Dow's process (B) Kolbe's process
(C) Carbylamine test (D) Haloform reaction

63. One of the following that cannot undergo dehydro-halogenation is
(A) Iso-propyl bromide (B) Ethanol
(C) Ethyl bromide (D) None of these

64. A compound *X* on reaction with chloroform and *NaOH* gives a compound with a very unpleasant odour. *X* is
(A) $C_6H_5CONH_2$ (B) $C_6H_5NH_2$
(C) $C_6H_5CH_2NHCH_3$ (D) $C_6H_5NHCH_3$

65.  $+ C_2H_5I \xrightarrow[\text{Anhydrous}(C_2H_5OH)]{O^-C_2H_5} \text{Product}$

In the above reaction product is

(A) $C_6H_5OC_2H_5$ (B) $C_2H_5OC_2H_5$

(C) $C_6H_5OC_6H_5$ (D) C_6H_5I

66. $C_2H_5Cl + KCN \longrightarrow X \xrightarrow{\text{Hydrolysis}} Y$. '*X*' and '*Y*' are

(A) C_2H_6 and C_2H_5CN

(B) $CH_3CH_2CH_2OH$, and $CH_3 - CHOH - CH_3$

(C) $CH_3 - C(CH_3)(OH) - CH_3$ and $C_2H_5CH_2NH_2$

(D) C_2H_5CN and C_2H_5COOH

67. Iodoform is formed on warming I_2 and *NaOH* with

(A) C_2H_5OH (B) CH_3OH

(C) *HCOOH* (D) C_6H_6

68. Which of the following reacts with phenol to give salicylaldehyde after hydrolysis

(A) Dichloromethane

(B) Trichloromethane

(C) Methyl chloride

(D) None of these

69. Dehydrohalogenation in monohaloalkanes produces

(A) A single bond (B) A double bond

(C) A triple bond (D) Fragmentation

70. When chloroform is treated with conc. HNO_3 it gives

(A) $CHCl_2NO_2$ (B) CCl_3NO_2

(C) $CHCl_2HNO_3$ (D) None of these

71. When chloroform is treated with excess oxygen it forms

(A) $COCl_2 + HCl$

(B) $COCl_2 + Cl_2 + H_2$

(C) $COCl_2 + Cl_2 + H_2O$

(D) No product will be formed

72. Which isomer of cyclohexane hexachloride is a very strong insecticide

(A) α (B) β

(C) γ (D) δ

73. Haloalkane in the presence of alcoholic *KOH* undergoes

(A) Elimination (B) Polymerisation

(C) Dimerisation (D) Substitution

74. The set of compounds in which the reactivity of halogen atom in the ascending order is

(A) Vinyl chloride, chlorethane, chlorobenzene

(B) Vinyl chloride, chlorobenzene, chloroethane

(C) Chloroethane, chlorobenzene, vinyl chloride

(D) Chlorobenzene, vinyl chloride chloroethane

75. Alkyl halides react with *Mg* in dry ether to form

(A) Magnesium halide (B) Grignard's reagent

(C) Alkene (D) Alkyne

76. In the following sequence of reactions

$CH_3CH_2CH_2Br \xrightarrow{KOH(alc)} (A) \xrightarrow{HBr} (B) \xrightarrow{KOH(aq.)} (C)$,

The product (C) is

(A) Propan – 2 - *ol* (B) Propan – 1 – *ol*

(C) Propyne (D) Propene

77. Alkyl halide on heating with alc. NH_3 in a sealed tube results…

(A) 1° amine (B) 2° amine

(C) 3° amine (D) All of these

78. When $CH_3CH_2CHCl_2$ is treated with $NaNH_2$, the product formed is

(A) $CH_3 - CH = CH_2$

(B) $CH_3 - C \equiv CH$

(C) $CH_3CH_2CH(NH_2)(Cl)$

(D) $CH_3CH_2C(NH_2)_2$

79. By heating a mixture of $CHCl_3$ with silver powder, the compound formed is

(A) Acetylene (B) Silver acetate

(C) Methanol (D) None of these

80. Chloropicrin is

(A) Trichloro acetaldehyde

(B) Nitrochloroform

(C) 2,4,6-trinitro phenol

(D) None of these

81. Reduction of acetyl chloride with H_2 in presence of *Pd* gives

(A) CH_3COCH_3 (B) C_2H_5OH

(C) CH_3COOH (D) CH_3CHO

82. When methyl bromide is heated with Zn it gives
(A) CH_4 (B) C_2H_6
(C) C_2H_4 (D) CH_3OH

83. Phenol reacts with $CHCl_3$ and *NaOH* (at 340K) to give
(A) *o*-chlorophenol (B) Salicylaldehyde
(C) Benzaldehyde (D) Chlorobenzene

84. Iodoform on heating with KOH gives
(A) CH_3CHO (B) CH_3COOK
(C) HCOOK (D) HCHO

85. Which reaction is correct in the conversion of chloroform to acetylene
(A) $CHCl_3 + AgNO_3$ (B) $CHCl_3 + O_2$
(C) $CHCl_3 + HNO_3$ (D) $CHCl_3 + Ag$

86. Which of the following gases are poisonous
(A) $CHCl_3$ (B) CO_2
(C) None of these (D) CO

87. Which of the following alkyl halide is used as a methylating agent
(A) CH_3I (B) C_2H_5Br
(C) C_2H_5Cl (D) C_6H_5Cl

88. $C_6H_6Cl_6$, on treatment with alcoholic KOH , yields
(A) C_6H_6 (B) $C_6H_3Cl_3$
(C) $(C_6H_6)OH$ (D) $C_6H_6Cl_4$

89. When ethyl iodide is heated with silver nitrate, the product obtained is
(A) C_2H_5Ag (B) $Ag-O-NO_2$
(C) $C_2H_5O-NO_2$ (D) $C_2H_5I-NO_2$

90. $CHCl_3$ and *HF* lead to the formation of a compound of fluorine of molecular weight 70. The compound is
(A) Fluoroform (B) Fluorine monoxide
(C) Fluorine dioxide (D) Fluromethanol

91. In which case formation of butane nitrile is possible
(A) $C_3H_7Br + KCN$ (B) $C_4H_9Br + KCN$
(C) $C_3H_7OH + KCN$ (D) $C_4H_9OH + KCN$

92. The reaction of an aeromatic halogen compound with an alkyl halides in presence of sodium and ether is called
(A) Wurtz reaction
(B) Sandmeyer's reaction
(C) Wurtz-fittig reaction
(D) Kolbe reaction

93. The compound added to prevent chloroform to form phosgene gas is
(A) C_2H_5OH (B) CH_3COOH
(C) CH_3COCH_3 (D) CH_3OH

94. Among the following, the one which reacts most readily with ethanol is
(A) *p*-nitrobenzyl bromide
(B) *p*-chlorobenzyl bromide
(C) *p*-methoxybenzyl bromide
(D) *p*-methylbenzyl bromide

95. Chloropicrin is obtained by the reaction of
(A) Chlorine on picric acid
(B) Nitric acid on chloroform
(C) Steam on carbon tetrachloride
(D) Nitric acid on chlorobenzene

96. In Wurtz reaction alkyl halide react with
(A) Sodium in ether
(B) Sodium in dry ether
(C) Sodium only
(D) Alkyl halide in ether

97. Chloroform, when kept open, is oxidised to
(A) CO_2 (B) $COCl_2$
(C) CO_2, Cl_2 (D) None of these

98. Chloroform reacts with concentrated HNO_3 to give
(A) Water gas (B) Tear gas
(C) Laughing gas (D) Producer gas

99. When ethyl chloride and alcoholic *KOH* are heated, the compound obtained is
(A) C_2H_4 (B) C_2H_2
(C) C_6H_6 (D) C_2H_6

100. Chloroform, on warming with *Ag* powder, gives
(A) C_2H_6 (B) C_3H_8
(C) C_2H_4 (D) C_2H_2

101. When alkyl halide is heated with dry Ag_2O, it produces
(A) Ester (B) Ether
(C) Ketone (D) Alcohol

102. Reaction of alkyl halides with aromatic compounds in presence of anhydrous $AlCl_3$ is known as
(A) Friedal-Craft reaction
(B) Hofmann degradation
(C) Kolbe's synthesis
(D) Beckmann rearrangement

103. Two percent of ethanol is added during the oxidation of chloroform to stop the formation of carbonyl chloride. In this reaction ethanol acts as
(A) Auto catalyst (B) Negative catalyst
(C) Positive catalyst (D) None of these

104. When benzene is heated with chlorine in the presence of sunlight, it forms
(A) B.H.C. (B) Cyclopropane
(C) *p*-dichlorobenzene (D) None of these

105. Ethylene di bromide on heating with metallic sodium in ether solution yields
(A) Ethene (B) Ethyne
(C) 2-butene (D) 1-butene

106. The reaction, $CH_3Br + Na \rightarrow Product$, is called
(A) Perkin reaction
(B) Levit reaction
(C) Wurtz reaction
(D) Aldol condensation

107. At normal temperature iodoform is
(A) Thick viscous liquid (B) Gas
(C) Volatile liquid (D) Solid

108. Which of the following statements about benzyl chloride is incorrect
(A) It is less reactive than alkyl halides
(B) It can be oxidised to benzaldehyde by boiling with copper nitrate solution
(C) It is a lachrymatory liquid and answers Beilstein's test
(D) It gives a white precipitate with alcoholic silver nitrate

109. Ethylene dichloride and ethylidine chloride are isomeric compounds. The false statement about these isomers is that they
(A) React with alcoholic potash and give the same product
(B) Are position isomers
(C) Contain the same percentage of chlorine
(D) Are both hydrolysed to the same product

110. An alkyl bromide (*X*) reacts with *Na* to form 4, 5-diethyloctane. Compound *X* is
(a) $CH_3(CH_2)_3Br$
(B) $CH_3(CH_2)_5Br$
(C) $CH_3(CH_2)_3CH.Br.CH_3$
(D) $CH_3(CH_2)_2CH.Br.CH_2CH_3$

111. In the following reaction *X* is
$CH_3NH_2 + X + KOH \rightarrow CH_3NC$
(highly offensive odour)
(A) CH_2Cl_2 (B) $CHCl_3$
(C) CH_3Cl (D) CCl_4

112. Which metal is used in Wurtz synthesis
(A) *Ba* (B) *Al*
(C) *Na* (D) *Fe*

113. Which of the following is boiled with ethyl chloride to form ethyl alcohol
(A) Alcoholic *KOH* (B) Aqueous *KOH*
(C) H_2O (D) H_2O_2

114. Why is chloroform put into dark coloured bottles
(A) To prevent evaporation
(B) To prevent from moisture
(C) To prevent it from oxidation to form phosgene
(D) To prevent its reaction with glass

115. DDT is
(A) A solid (B) A liquid
(C) A gas (D) A solution

116. Bottles containing C_6H_5I and $C_6H_5CH_2I$ lost their original labels. They were labelled *A* and *B* for testing. *A* and *B* were separately taken in test tubes and boiled with NaOH solution. The end solution in each tube was made acidic with dilute HNO_3 and then some $AgNO_3$ solution was added. Substance *B* give a yellow precipitate. Which one of the following statements is true for this experiment

(A) *A* was C_6H_5I

(B) *A* was $C_6H_5CH_2I$

(C) *B* was C_6H_5I

(D) Addition of HNO_3 was unnecessary

117. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding benzyl chloride

(A) It gives white precipitate with alcoholic $AgNO_3$

(B) It is an aromatic compound with substitution in the side chain

(C) It undergoes nucleophilic substitution reaction

(D) It is less reactive than vinyl chloride

118. Alkyl halide can be converted into alkene by

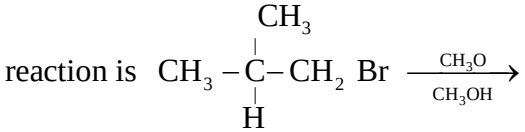
(A) Nucleophilic substitution reaction

(B) Elimination reaction

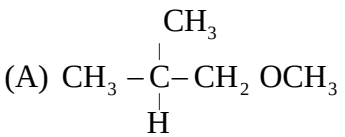
(C) Both nucleophilic substitution and elimination reaction

(D) Rearrangement

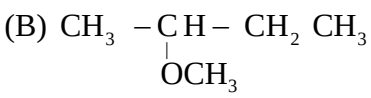
119. The major product formed in the following reaction is



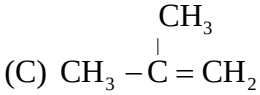
(A)



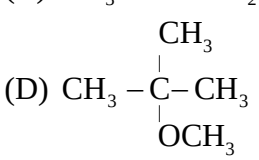
(B)



(C)



(D)



120. The major product obtained on treatment of $CH_3CH_2CH(F)CH_3$ with CH_3O^- / CH_3OH is

(A) $CH_3CH_2CH(OCH_3)CH_3$

(B) $CH_3CH = CHCH_3$

(C) $CH_3CH_2CH = CH_2$

(D) $CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2OCH_3$

Uses of Halogen Containing Compounds

121. Which is used in the manufacture of plastic

(A) $CH_2 = CHCl$ (B) $CH \equiv CH$

(C) $CH_2 = CH - CH_2I$ (D) CCl_4

122. Freon (dichlorodifluoro methane) is used

(A) As local anaesthetic

(B) For dissolving impurities in metallurgical process

(C) In refrigerator

(D) In printing industry

123. Which of the following is known as freon which is used as a refrigerant

(A) CCl_2F_2 (B) $CHCl_3$

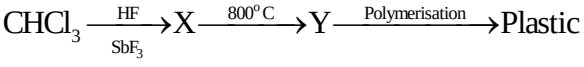
(C) CH_2F_2 (D) CF_4

124. Benzene hexachloride (BHC) is used as

(A) Dye (B) Antimalerial drug

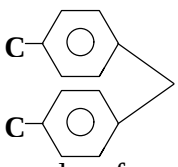
(C) Antibiotic (D) Insecticide

125. Which plastic is obtained from $CHCl_3$ as follows



(A) Bakelite (B) Teflon

(C) Polythene (D) Perspex

126.  . The above structural formula refers to

(A) *BHC* (B) *DNA*

(C) *DDT* (D) *RNA*

127. The commercial uses of DDT and benzene hexachloride are
(A) DDT is a herbicide, benzene hexachloride is a fungicide
(B) Both are insecticides
(C) Both are herbicides
(D) DDT is a fungicide and benzene hexachloride is a herbicide

128. Which of the following is used in fire extinguishers
(A) CH_4 (B) $CHCl_3$
(C) CH_2Cl_2 (D) CCl_4

129. Iodoform can be used as
(A) Anaesthetic (B) Antiseptic
(C) Analgesic (D) Antifebrin

130. Which of the following is an anaesthetic
(A) C_2H_4 (B) $CHCl_3$
(C) CH_3Cl (D) C_2H_5OH