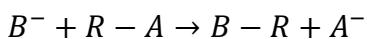


Organic reactions and their mechanism

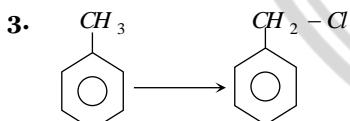
1. To which of the following four types does this reaction belong



- (a) Unimolecular electrophilic substitution
- (b) Bimolecular electrophilic substitution
- (c) Unimolecular nucleophilic substitution
- (d) Bimolecular nucleophilic substitution

2. An alkyl halide may be converted into an alcohol by

- (a) Elimination
- (b) Addition
- (c) Substitution
- (d) Dehydrohalogenation

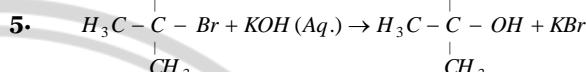


The above reaction proceeds through

- (a) Nucleophilic substitution
- (b) Electrophilic substitution
- (c) Free radical substitution
- (d) More than one of the above processes

4. Geometry of reaction intermediate in S_N^1 reaction is

- (a) Tetrahedral
- (b) Planar
- (c) Triangular bipyramidal
- (d) None of these



above reaction is

- (a) S_N^1
- (b) S_N^2
- (c) E_1
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

6. In electrophilic substitution reaction nitrobenzene is

- (a) Meta-directing
- (b) Ortho-directing
- (c) Para-directing
- (d) Not reactive and does not undergo any substitution

7. The most common type of reaction in aromatic compounds is

- (a) Elimination reaction
- (b) Addition reaction
- (c) Electrophilic substitution reaction
- (d) Rearrangement reaction





18. The following compound will undergo electrophilic substitution more readily than benzene
- (a) Nitrobenzene (b) Benzoic acid
(c) Benzaldehyde (d) Phenol
19. Which represents nucleophilic aromatic substitution reaction
- (a) Reaction of benzene with Cl_2 in sunlight
(b) Benzyl bromide hydrolysis
(c) Reaction of $NaOH$ with dinitrofluorobenzene
(d) Sulphonation of benzene
20. Which is an electrophile
- (a) $AlCl_3$ (b) CN^-
(c) NH_3 (d) CH_3OH

