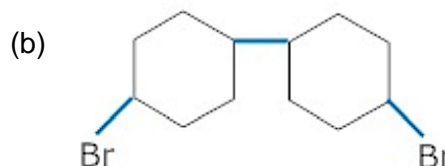
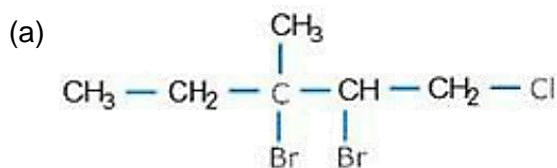


Board – CBSE

Class – 12th

Topic – Haloalkanes and Haloarenes

1. Give an example of (a) Fittig reaction (b) Finkelstein reaction.
2. Convert (a) 1 - Butene to 1 - chlorobutane (b) Chlorobenzene to phenol.
3. Give the structures of following.
 - (a) 1, 3-Dichloro -2-(bromomethyl) propane
 - (b) Tert – butyl chloride
4. Give IUPAC names of following compounds



5. The boiling points of isomeric haloalkenes decrease with increase in branching. Explain.
6. Hydrolysis of optically active 2- bromobutane forms optically inactive butan - 2 - ol
7. Why chlorobenzene is less reactive towards nucleophilic substitution reaction.
8. How can we distinguish between an alkyl halide and aryl halide?
9. p-dichlorobenzene has higher m.p. and lower solubility than those of o- and m-isomers. Discuss.
10. Why is sulphuric acid not used during the reaction of alcohols with KI?
11. A compound 'A' contains carbon and hydrogen only and has molecular mass of 72. Its photo chlorination gives a mixture containing only one monochloro and two dichloro hydrocarbons. Deduce the structure of A and chlorinated products.
12. Write structures of different dihalogen derivatives of propane.
13. Aniline does not undergo Friedel-Craft reaction.
14. Chlorobenzene is less reactive than chloromethane.
15. Grignard Reagent is prepared under anhydrous conditions
16. Wurtz Reaction is carried in dry ether.
17. Ethers are polar in nature even if both alkyl groups are identical
18. Although chlorine is an electron- withdrawing group, yet it is ortho and para directing in electrophilic aromatic substitution reactions. Why?
19. Explain why o-nitrophenol is more acidic than o-methoxy phenol?
20. How is diethyl ether prepared from ethyl alcohol?