

# 20.1 Types of Organic Reactions

# **Question Paper**

Course	DP IB Chemistry
Section	20. Organic Chemistry (HL only)
Topic	20.1 Types of Organic Reactions
Difficulty	Medium

Time allowed: 10

Score: /5

Percentage: /100



Head to <u>savemy exams.co.uk</u> for more awe some resources

#### Question 1

Which compound will react most readily by an $S_{N}2$ mechanism?	
	A. (CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> CBr
	B. CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CI

D.(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>CCI

C. CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>Br

[1 mark]

## Question 2

An alkene, X, undergoes electrophilic addition with hydrogen bromide to form a halogenoalkane, Y, as the minor product.

The halogenoalkane, Y, can react with sodium hydroxide in aqueous conditions to form butan-1-ol.

What is the correct identity of the alkene, X?

- A. 2-methylpropene
- B. But-1-ene
- C. But-2-ene
- D. Pent-1-ene

[1 mark]

#### Question 3

 $Benzene\ can \ undergo\ nitration\ to\ form\ nitrobenzene.\ Which\ of\ the\ following\ statements\ is\ \textbf{not}\ correct?$ 

- A. Concentrated nitric acid acts as a base
- B. A nitronium ion acts as an electrophile
- C. HSO<sub>4</sub> is produced in the formation of the electrophile
- D. Aluminum chloride is required as a catalyst for the reaction

[1 mark]



 $Head to \underline{save my exams. co.uk} for more a we some resources$ 

## Question 4

What is formed when but an one is heated under reflux with a solution of  $NaBH_4$ ?

- A. CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CHCH<sub>2</sub>
- B. CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OH
- C. CH<sub>3</sub>CHOHCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>
- D. CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CHO

[1 mark]

## Question 5

Which solvent is aprotic?

- $A.H_2O$
- B. C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>
- C. CH<sub>3</sub>OH
- D. CH<sub>3</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>

[1 mark]