

NEET HALOALKANES AND HALOARENES — NUCLEOPHILIC AND ELECTROPHILIC SUBSTITUTION IN HALOARENES — PYQS

Max. Marks: 12

Questions: 3

Section A (MCQ) — 3 questions

Q.1 Given below are two statements : one is labelled as **Assertion (A)** and the other is labelled as **Reason (R)**.

Assertion (A): Chlorine is an electron withdrawing group but it is ortho, para directing in electrophilic aromatic substitution.

Reason (R): Inductive effect of chlorine destabilises the intermediate carbocation formed during the electrophilic substitution, however due to the more pronounced resonance effect, the halogen stabilises the carbocation at ortho and para positions.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :

[NEET (UG) 2022 (Phase 2)]

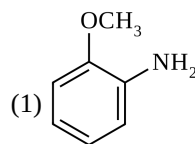
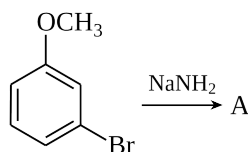
- (1) (A) is not correct but (R) is correct
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (3) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (4) (A) is correct but (R) is not correct

Scan or tap for the full solution

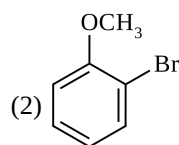


Q.2 Identify A and predict the type of reaction.

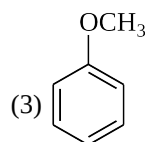
[NEET 2017]



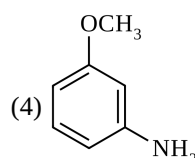
and elimination addition reaction



and cine substitution reaction



and cine substitution



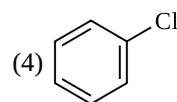
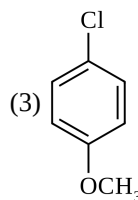
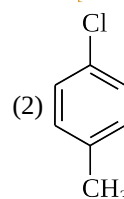
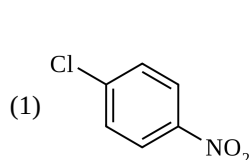
and substitution reaction

Scan or tap for the full solution



Q.3 Which of the following compounds undergoes nucleophilic substitution reaction most easily?

[AIPMT 2011 (Mains)]



Scan or tap for the full solution



ANSWER KEY

Ques.	1	2	3								
Ans.	4	4	1								