

NCERT/CBSE CHEMISTRY CLASS 12 textbook

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Answers to NCERT/CBSE CHEMISTRY Class 12(Class XII)textbook

CHAPTER TEN

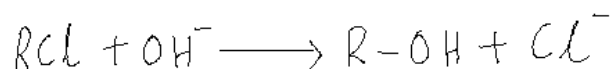
HALOALKANES AND HALOARENES

EXERCISES

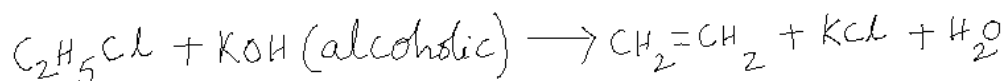
10.20

The treatment of alkyl chlorides with aqueous KOH leads to the formation of alcohols but in the presence of alcoholic KOH, alkenes are major products. Explain.

Aqueous KOH ionizes to give OH ions. OH ions are strong nucleophile and therefore brings about substitution reaction with alkylhalides forming alcohols.



Alcoholic KOH produces alkoxide ions (RO⁻). The alkoxide ions are much stronger than OH ions and eliminates a molecule of HCl from an alkyl halide to form alkenes.



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