

CHEMISTRY

NCERT - NCERT CHEMISTRY(HINGLISH)

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY- SOME BASIC PRINCIPLES AND **TECHNIQUES**

Solved Example

1. How many σ and π bonds are present in each of the following molecules?

(a)
$$HC \equiv \mathrm{CC}H = CHCH_3$$
 (b) $CH_2 = C = CHCH_3$



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2. What is the type of hybridzation of each carbon in the following compounds?

 CH_3Cl (b) $(CH_3)_2CO$ (c) CH_3CN (d) $HCONH_2$ (e)



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 $CH_3CH = CHCN$

3. Write the hybridised state of carbon in the following compounds and shapes of each of each of the molecules.

(a)
$$H_2C=O$$
 (b) CH_3F (c) $H-C\equiv N$



4. Expand each of the following condensed formulas into their complete structural formulas.

 $(a)CH_3CH_2COCH_2CH_3$

$$(b)CH_3CH = CH(CH_2)_3CH_3$$



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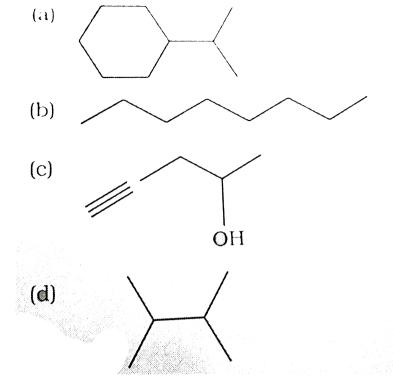
5. For each of the following compounds, write a condensed formula and also their bond-line formula.

$$(a)HOCH_2CH_2CH_2CH(CH_3)CH(CH_3)CH_3$$

(b) $N \equiv C - \dot{CH} - C \equiv N$



6. Expand each of the following bond-line formulas to show all the atoms including carbon and hydrogen





7. Structures and IUPAC names of some hydrocarbons are given below. Explain why the names given in the parentheses are incorrect.

$$CH_3-CH-CH_2-CH_2-CH-CH-CH-CH_2-CH_3 \ CH_3 \ CH_$$

$$CH_3-CH_2-CH-CH_2-CH-CH_2-CH_3 \ CH_3 \ CH_3 \ 3 ext{-Ethyl-5-methylheptane} \ [ext{and not 5-Ethyl-3-methylheptane}]$$

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8. Write the IUPAC names of the compounds i-iv from their given structures.

(i)
$$\overset{1}{C}H_3 - \overset{2}{C}H_2 - \overset{3}{C}H - \overset{4}{C}H_2 - \overset{5}{C}H_2 - \overset{6}{C}H - \overset{7}{C}H_2 - \overset{8}{C}H_3$$

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9. Write the IUPAC names of the compounds i-iv from their given structures.

$$CH_{3}-CH_{2}-CH_{2}-CH_{3}-CH_{2}-CH_{3}$$



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10. Write the IUPAC names of the compounds i-iv from their given structures.

$$CH_{3}-C_{5}^{O}-CH_{2}-CH_{2}-CH_{2}-COOH_{2}$$



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11. Write the IUPAC names of the compounds i-iv from their given structures.

$$CH \equiv C - CH = CH - CH \equiv CH_2$$



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12. Derive the structure of (i) 2-Chlorohexane, (ii) Pent-4-en-2-ol, (iii) 3- Nitrocyclohexene, (iv) Cyclohex-2-en-1-ol, (v) 6-Hydroxy-heptanal.



13. Write the structural formula of:

- (a) o-Ethylanisole, (b) p-Nitroaniline,
- (c) 2,3 Dibromo -1 phenylpentane,
- (d) 4-Ethyl-1-fluoro-2-nitrobenzene.



14. Using the curved-arrow notation, show the formation of reactive intermediates when the following convalent bonds undergo heterolytic cleavage:

(2) BF_3

(a) $CH_3 - S - CH_3$

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15. Categorise the following molecules/ions ad nucleophile or

(b) $CH_3 - CN$

(c) $CH_3 - Cu$.

(3) $C_2H_rO^{\Theta}$

electrophile.

(1) HS^{Θ}

- (3) $C_2H_5O^{\Theta}$
- (4) $(CH_3)_3\ddot{N}$

(5) $C1^{\Theta}$

(8) $\stackrel{\oplus}{N}O_2$.

- (6) $CH_3 \overset{\oplus}{C} = O$ Θ (7) $: NH_2$
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16. Identify electrophilic centre in the following:

- (1) $CH_3CH = O$
- (2) $CH_3 CN$
- (3) CH_3I .



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17. Which bond is more polar in the following pairs of molecules?

- (a) $H_3C H, H_3C Br$,
- (b) $H_3C NH_2$, $H_3C OH$
- (c) $H_3C OH, H_3C SH$.



18. In which (C-C) bond of $\left(H_3\overset{3}{C}-\overset{2}{C}H_2-\overset{1}{C}H_2-Br\right)$, the inductive effect is expected to be the least ?



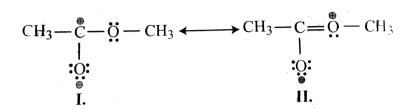
19. Write resonance structures of CH_3COO^- and show the movement of electrons by curved arrows.



20. Write the resonance structures of $(1)CH_3COO^{\Theta}$ and $(2)CH_2=CH-CHO$. Indicate the relative stability of the contributing structures.



21. Explain why the following two structures (I) and (II) cannot be the major contributors to the real structures of CH_3COOCH_3 .





22. Explain why $(CH_3)_3\overset{+}{C}$ is more stable than $CH_3\overset{+}{C}H_2$ and CH_3 is the least stable cation



23. On complete combustion, 0.246 g of an organic compound gave 0.198g of carbon dioxide and 0.1014g of water. Determine the

percentage composition of carbon and hydrogen in the compound



24. In Dumas' method for estimation of nitrogen, 0.3g of an organic compound gave 50mL of nitrogen collected at 300K temperature and 715mm pressure. Calculate the percentage composition of nitrogen in the compound. (Aqueous tension at 300K=15 mm)



25. During estimation of nitrogen present in an organic compound by Kjeldahl's method, the ammonia evolved from 0.5 g of the compound in Kjeldahl's estimation of nitrogen, neutralized

10 mL of 1 M H_2SO_4 . Find out the percentage of nitrogen in the compound.



26. 0.15 gm of an organic compound gave 0.12 gm of silver bromide by the carius method. Find the percentage of bromine in the compound.



27. In sulphur estimation, 0.157 g of an organic compound gave 0.4813 g of barium sulphate. What is the percentage of sulphur in the compound?



Exercise

1. Given the hybridistaiton state of each carbon in the following compounds:

I.
$$CH_2=C=O$$
 II. $CH_3-CH=CH_2$

III.
$$(CH_3)_2CO$$
 IV. $CH_2=CH=C\equiv N$

v. C_6H_6

Α. `

В.

C.

D.

Answer:



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2. Indicate the $\sigma-$ and $\pi-$ bonds in the following molecules:

I. C_6H_6 II. C_6H_{12} III. CH_2CI_2

IV. $CH_2=C=CH_2$ V. CH_3NO_2

VI. $HCONHCH_3$



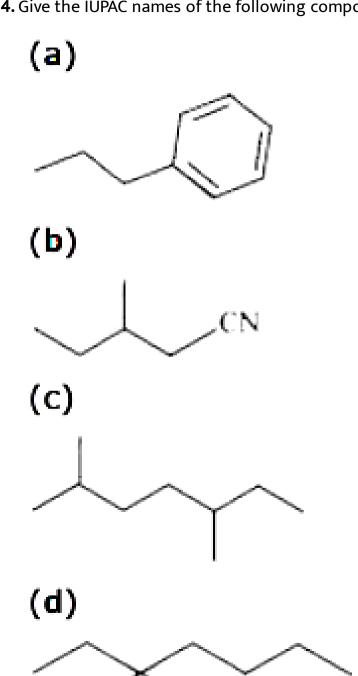
3. Write the bond line formula for the following compounds:

I. Isopropyl alcohol II. 2,3-Dimethyl butanal

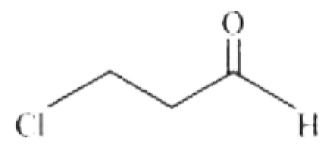
III. Heptan-4-one



4. Give the IUPAC names of the following compounds :



(e)





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- **5.** Which of the following represents the corrcet IUPAC name for the compounds concerned?
- a. 2,2-Dimethy1 pentane or 2-Dimethy1 pentane
- b. 2,4,7-Trimethy1octane or 2,5,7-Trimethyloctane
- c. 2-Chloro-4-methy1pentane or 4-Chloro-2-melthypentane
- d. But-3-yn-1-ol or But-4-ol-1-yne



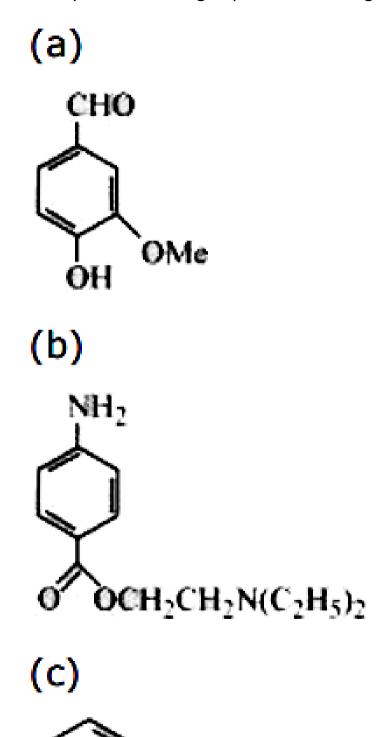
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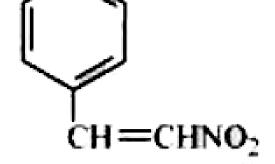
- **6.** Draw the formulae for the first five numbers of each homologous series beginnig with the following compounds:
- a. H-COOH
- b. CH_3COCH_3
- $c.H CH = CH_2$
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- **7.** Give condensed and bond line structural formulas and identify the functional group(s) present, if any, for :
- (a) 2,2,4-Trimethylpentane
- (b) 2-Hydroxy-1,2,3-propanetricarboxylic acid
- (c) Hexanedial



8. Identify the functional groups in the following compounds







- **9.** Which of the two: $O_2NCH_2CH_2O^-$ or $CH_3CH_2O^-$ is expected to be more stable and why ?
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- **10.** Explain why alkyl groups act as electron donors when attacted to a $\pi-system$.
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11. Draw the resonance structures for the following compounds.

Show the electron shift using curved-arrow notation.

(a)
$$C_6H_5OH$$
 (b) $C_6H_5NO_2$ (c) $CH_3CH=CHCHO$ (d)

$$C_6H_5$$
– CHO (e) C_6H_5 $-\stackrel{+}{C}H_2$ (f) $CH_3CH=CH\stackrel{+}{C}H_2$



12. What are electrophiles and nucleophiles ? Explain with examples.



13. Identify the reagents shown in bold in the following equations as nucleophiles or electrophiles:

(a)
$$CH_3COOH + HO^-
ightarrow CH_3COO^- + H_2O$$

(c)
$$C_6H_6+CH_3\overset{+}{C}O o C_6H_5COCH_3$$

(b) $CH_3COCH_3+CN o \left(CH_3
ight)_2C(CN)(OH)$



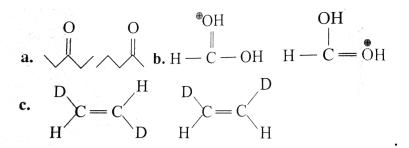
studied in this unit.

- **14.** Classify the following reactions in one of the reaction type
- (a) $CH_3CH_2Br + HS^-
 ightarrow CH_3CH_2SH + Br^-$
- (b) $(CH_3)_2C=CH_2+HCl o (CH_3)_2ClC-CH_3$ (c) $CH_3CH_2Br+HO^- o CH_2=CH_2+H_2O+Br^-$
- (d) $CH_3CH_2BT + HO \rightarrow CH_2 = CH_2 + H_2O + BT$

 $(CH_3)_3C-CH_2OH+HBr
ightarrow (CH_3)_2CBrCH_2CH_2CH_3+H_2O$

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- **15.** What is the relationship between the members of the following pairs of structures describing them as identical ,

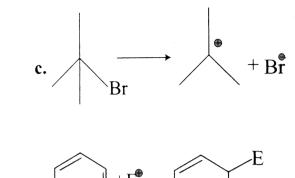
structural, or geometrical isomers, or resonance contributors?





16. For the following bond cleavages, use curved-arrow to show the electron flow and classify each as homolysis or heterolysis. Identify intermediate products as free radical, carbocation, and carbanion.

(a) $CH_3O - OCH_3 \rightarrow CH_3O + OCH_3$





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17. Explain the terms Inductive and Electromeric effects. Which electron displacement effect explains the following correct orders of acidity of the carboxylic acids?

(a) $Cl_3CCOOH > Cl_2CHCOOH > ClCH_2COOH$

(b)

 $CH_3CH_2COOH > (CH_3)_2CHCOOH > (CH_3)_3C. COOH$



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18. Give a brief description of the principles of the following techniques taking an example in each case.

(a) Crystallisation (b) Distillation (c) Chromatography



19. Describe the method, which can be used to separate two compounds with different solubilities in a solvent S.



20. What is the difference between distillation, distillation under reduced pressure and steam distillation?



21. Discuss the chemistry of Lassaigne's test.



22. Differentiate between the principle of estimation of nitrogen in an organic compound by (i) Dumas method and (ii) Kjeldahl's method.



23. Discuss the principle of estimation of halogens, sulphur and phosphorus present in an organic compound.



24. Explain the principle of paper chromatography.
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25. Why is nitric acid added to sodium extract before adding silver
nitrate for testing halogens?
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26. Explain the reason for the fusion of an organic compound with
metallic sodium for testing nitrogen, sulphur and halogens
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27. Name a suitable technique of the components from a mixture of calcium sulphate and comphor.



28. Explain why an organic liquid vaporises at a temperature below its boiling point in steam distillation?



29. Will CCl_4 give white precipitate of AgCl on heating with nitrate? Give reason for your answer



30. Why is solution of potassium hydroxide used to absorb carbon dioxide evolved during the estimation of carbon present in an organic compound?



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31. Why is it necessary to use acetic acid and not suplhuric acid for the acidification of sodium extract for testing suplhur by lead acetate test?



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32. An organic compound contains $69\,\%$ carbon and $4.8\,\%$ hydrogen, the remainder being oxygen. Calculate the masses of carbon dioxide and water produced when 0.20 gm of this substance is subjected to complete combustion.



33. 0.50 gm of an organic compound was treated according to Kjeldahl's meghod. The ammonia evolved was absorbed in 50 ml of 0.5 MH_2SO_4 . The residual acid required 60 ml of $\frac{M}{2}NaOH$ solution. Find the percentage of nitrogen in the compound.



34. 0.3080 gm of and organic chloro compound gave 0.5740 gm of siver chloride in carius estimation. Calculate the percentage of chloride presents in the compound



35. In the estimation of sulphur by carius method, 0.468 gm of an organic sulphur compound afforded 0.668 gm of barium sulphate. Find out the percentage of sulphur in the given compound.



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36. In the organic compound $CH_2=CH-CH_2-CH_2-C\equiv CH$, the pair of hydridised orbitals involved in the formation of: C_2-C_3 bond is:

$$(a) sp - sp_2(b) sp - sp_3(c) sp_2 - sp_3(d) sp_3 - sp_3$$



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37. In the Lassaigne's test for nitrogen in an organic compound, the Prussian blue colour is obtained due to the formation of:

(a) $Na_4ig[Fe(CN)_6ig]$ (b) $Fe_4ig[Fe(CN)_6ig]_3$ (c) $Fe_2ig[Fe(CN)_6ig]$ (d) $Fe_3ig[Fe(CN)_6ig]_4$



38. Which of the following carbocation is most stable ? (a) $(CH_3)_3C$. $\overset{+}{C}H_2$ (b) $(CH_3)_3\overset{+}{C}$ (c) $CH_3CH_2\overset{+}{C}H_2$ (d) $CH_3\overset{+}{C}HCH_2CH_3$



39. For the purification of organic compounds, the latest technique followed is



40. The reaction:

$$CH_3CH_2I + KOH(aq) \rightarrow CH_3CH_2OH + KI$$

is classified as:

- (a) electrophilic substitution (b) nucleophilic substitution
- (c) elimination (d) addition

