

## **CHEMISTRY**

## **BOOKS - OMEGA PUBLICATION**

## **HYDROCARBONS**

Questions

1. Name the different types of teeth.



**2.** What is structural isomerism? Give an example.



**3.** What are alkanes ? Name the type of isomerism exhibited by alkanes.



**4.** Name two foods rich in starch?



5. Name two foods rich in dietary fibre?



**6.** How do you account for the formation of ethane during chlorination of methane?



**7.** What is hydrogenation? what is its industrial application?



**8.** Which disease is caused by the deficiency of vitamin D?



9. name two sources of vitamin B1?



**10.** How will you convert ethyl chloride into ethane?



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**11.** Write chemical equation for combustion reaction of the following hydrocarbon:

Butane



**12.** Write chemical equation for combustion reaction of the following hydrocarbon:

Pentene



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**13.** Write chemical equation for combustion reaction of the following hydrocarbon:

Hexyne



**14.** Write chemical equation for combustion reaction of the following hydrocarbon:

Toluene



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**15.** Convert the following:

Ethyl bromide into butane



**16.** Convert the following:

Ethanol into diethyl ether



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17. Convert propene into n-propyl bromide.



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**18.** Explain the following reactions:

Kolbe's reaction.



19. Write Wurtz reaction.



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**20.** Give one example of the following:

Polymerisation reaction.



**21.** Give one example of the following:

Decarboxylation reaction.



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**22.** How will you convert methane to ethane?



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**23.** How will you convert ethane to butane?



**24.** Branched chain alkanes have lesser boiling point than straight chain alkanes. Explain.



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25. Alkanes with even carbon atoms have higher melting point than immediately next lower alkanes with odd number of carbon atoms. Explain.



26. Give the substitution reactions of alkanes.



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27. What do you meant by aromatization?



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**28.** Define the term- Nutrients and name some important nutrients needed by our body?



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29. Define cracking or pyrolysis with an example.



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**30.** What is the purpose of cracking?



**31.** Explain the term reforming.



**32.** what is the function of proteins in our body?



**33.** What are antiknocking compounds? Give one example.



34. which vitamin is not present in milk?



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**35.** Which compound has octane number zero

?

A. (a) iso octane

B. (b) n-octane

- C. (c) n-heptane
- D. (d) tetraethyl lead

## **Answer:**



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**36.** Draw the lewis dot structure of the following molecules: hydeogen sulphide (H2S)



**37.** Draw the lewis dot structure of the following molecules : ammonia (NH3)



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**38.** The ionization energy of H atom is 13.6 eV. what is the energy of Li2+ ion in first excited state.



**39.** What is the main constituent of LPG?



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**40.** which vitamin is prepared by our body in the sunlight?



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41. Define the term conformation and discuss the different conformations of ethane.

**42.** Stunted growth, swollen face, discoloration of hair and skin diseases are the symptoms caused by the deficiency of which nutrient in the body?



**43.** Can eclipsed and staggered conformations of ethane be isolated? Give reason.





44. Write a note on geometrical isomerism.



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45. Write a note on geometrical isomerism.



**46.** What are the necessary and sufficient conditions for geometrical isomerism?



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**47.** Name two plant food items which provide protein?



**48.** Draw the cis and trans structure of Hex-2-ene. Which isomer will have higher boiling point and why?



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**49.** People who eat sea food don't suffer from goiter. Explain?



**50.** trans-But-2-ene has higher melting point than cis-But-2-ene. Explain.



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**51.** cis-isomer has more dipole moment than trans-isomer. Explain.



**52.** Complete the following reaction:

$$CH_3CH_2OH \xrightarrow[413]{Conc.H_2SO_4}$$



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reaction: **53.** Complete the

$$CH_3CH_2Br \xrightarrow{ ext{KOH(alc.)}}$$
 ?



**54.** What happens when ethanol is heated in the presence of  $Al_2O_3$  at 620 K ?



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**55.** Write the chemical equations for the combustion of Hexyne?



**56.** Propanal and pentan-3-one are the ozonolysed products of an alkene. What is the structural formula of the alkene?



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**57.** Arrange the followings: HCl, HBr, HI, HF in order of decreasing reactivity towards alkenes.



**58.** How alkenes are prepared from vicinal dihalides?



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**59.** What will happen when potassium chlorate is heated in presence of manganese dioxide catalyst?



**60.** Write a balanced equation for the following reaction: Methane burns in oxygen tp form carbon dioxide and water.



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61. Write electronic configuration of Ni3+.



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**62.** What is Anti Markownikov's Rule?



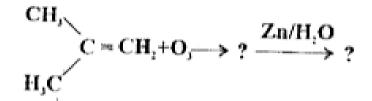
**63.** Explain the addition reaction of alkene.



**64.** What do you mean by ozonolysis?



**65.** Complete the reaction





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**66.** What is Baeyer's reagent?



**67.** Give chemical equation of the reaction when ethene reacts with oxygen in the presence of Ag at 575 K.



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**68.** Why are alkenes called olefins?



**69.** What is meant by hydroboration -oxidation reaction . Illustrate with an example .



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**70.** Give the oxidation reaction of alkenes with

cold dilute potassium permanganate  $(KMnO_4)$ 



**71.** Give the oxidation reaction of alkenes with : hot potassium permanganate solution (  $KMnO_4$ )



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**72.** How will you prepare acetylene in the laboratory?



**73.** Give various methods of preparation of alkynes.



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**74.** Give three examples of irreversible changes?



**75.** Why alkynes are more acidic than alkenes and alkanes ?



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**76.** Is geometrical isomerism possible around triple bond ?



**77.** Why the melting and boiling points of alkynes are higher than alkenes and alkanes?



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**78.** What happens when acetylene is treated with acetic acid in presence of  $Hg^{2+}$  ions at 353K?



79. How will you convert Ethene into ethyne?



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**80.** How will you convert:

Propene to 2, 3-dimethylbutane



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**81.** What happens when acetylene is passed through red hot iron tubes at 873 K?

**82.** What happens when ethyne is treated with water in the presence of  $H_2SO_4$  and  $HgSO_4$  at 333-348K?



**83.** What happens when ethyne is treated with cold dil.  $KMnO_4$ .



**84.** What happens when ethyne is treated with ozone followed by reduction with Zn and water.



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**85.** Why alkynes undergo nucleophilic addition reaction while simple alkenes do not?



**86.** Describe orbital picture of benzene.



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**87.** How would you convert the following compound into benzene?

Ethyne



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**88.** How would you convert the following compound into benzene?



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**89.** What is periodicity? What is the cause of periodicity?



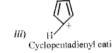
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90. Which of the followings are aromatic?













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**91.** Why is benzene extraordinarily stable through it contains there double bonds?



**92.** Why are all C-C bond length in benzene equal?



**93.** How benzere can be prepared by reduction of phenol ?



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**94.** Give chemical reaction of the following:

Decarboxylation of aromatic acids



95. Write the following reaction:

**Wurtz Fittig Reaction** 



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**96.** How will you convert benzene into the

following

p-Nitro bromo benzene



**97.** How will you convert benzene into the following

m-Nitro chloro benzene



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**98.** How will you convert benzene into the following

p- Nitro toluene



**99.** How will you convert benzene into Nitrobenzene?



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**100.** How will you convert benzene into Benzene sulphonic acid ?



101. What happens when benzene is treated with methyl chloride in the presence of anhydrous  $AlCl_3$ ?



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**102.** What happens when benzene is treated with acetyl chloride in the presence of anhydrous  $AlCl_3$ ?



**103.** What happens when benzene is treated with chlorine in the presence of sunlight?



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**104.** How is B.H.C. prepared from benzene ? Give its use.



**105.** How will you convert benzene into Chlorobenzene?



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**106.** Haloalkanes undergo nucleophilic substitution reactions while haloarenes undergo electrophilic substitution reactions. Explian.



**107.** Give the mechanism of sulphonatin of benzene.



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**108.** What happens when benzene is heated in air?



**109.** Toluene can be nitrated more easily than benzene. Explain.



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**110.** What happens when toluene is heated with alkaline  $KMnO_4$ ?



**111.** Why is benzene. less reactive than cyclohexane?



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**112.** Out of benzene, m-dinitrobenzene and toluene, which will undergo nitration most easily and why?



**113.** Why does benzene undergo electrophilic substitution reaction easily and nucleophilic substitution with difficulty?



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**114.** What are carcinogenic hydrocarbons ? Also give their examples.



**1.** Both methane and ethane can be prepared in single step by the use of

A. 
$$C_2H_4$$

B. 
$$CH_3OH$$

C. 
$$CH_3Br$$

D. 
$$CH_3CHO$$

### **Answer: C**



**2.** Alkyl halides react with Mg in dry ether to form

A. Magnesium halide

B. Grignard's reagent

C. Alkene

D. Alkyne

**Answer: B** 



**3.** Which of the following metal can be used for carrying out Wurtz-Fittig reaction?

- A. Sodium
- B. Mercury
- C. Radium
- D. Any of these

**Answer: A** 



**4.** The most stable conformation of n-butane is

A. skew boat

B. eclipsed

C. gauche

D. staggered or anti

**Answer: D** 



5.	Wurtz	reaction	involves	the	interaction	of
alkyl halides in dry ether with						

- A. sodium
- B. zinc
- C. copper
- D. platinum

### **Answer: A**



**6.** Successive alkanes differ by

A.  $CH_2$ 

B. CH

 $\mathsf{C}.\,CH_3$ 

D.  $C_2H_4$ 

**Answer: A** 



**7.** What are the functions of minerals in our body?



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**8.** The rational number that does not have a reciprocal.

A. catalytic hydrogenation of alkenes

B. wurtz reaction

C. hydrolysis of alkyl magnesium bromide

D. dehydrohalogenation of an alkyl halide

### **Answer: C**



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**9.** In the Friedel-Crafts synthesis of toluene, reactants in addition to anhydrous  $AlCl_3$  are

A. 
$$C_6H_6+CH_4$$

$$\mathsf{B.}\, C_6H_6+CH_3Cl$$

$$\mathsf{C.}\ C_6H_5Cl+CH_3Cl$$

D.  $C_6H_5Cl+CH_4$ 

**Answer: B** 



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**10.** Write any two functions of water in our body?



**11.** The compound which produces propane on heating with HI in presence of phosphorus is

A. 
$$CH_3CH_2CH_2I$$

B. 
$$CH_3CH_2CHO$$

C. 
$$CH_3CH_2CH_2OH$$

D. all of these

### **Answer: A**



**12.** Point out the compound out of the following which has the lowest boiling point?

A. 
$$CH_3(CH_2)_3CH_3$$

B. 
$$(CH_3)_2 - CH - C_2H_5$$

C. 
$$(CH_3)_4C$$

D. The boiling point cannot be predicted

from their structures

### **Answer: C**



13. What are deficiency diseases?



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**14.** Give one example of slow change and fast change?



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**15.** A doctor has recommended you to maintain a diet plan for your good health. he

has given you a balanced diet chart. What is balanced diet and what are the components of balanced diet?



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**16.** Baeyer's reagent is

A. alkaline  $KMnO_4$ 

B. acidified  $KMnO_4$ 

C. neutral  $KMnO_4$ 

D. aqueous bromine solution

### **Answer: A**



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## **17.** Alkáline $KMnO_4$ oxidizes acetylene to

A. acetic acid

B. glyoxal

C. oxalic acid

D. ethylene glycol

#### **Answer: C**



**18.** Describe any two functions of stem of a plant?



**19.** What is reticulate venation and give examples?



## 20. The highest boiling point is expected for

A. iso-octane

B. n-octane

C. 2,2,3-trimethylbutanę

D. n-butane

### **Answer: B**



**21.** Conversion of acetylene to benzene is an example of

A. cyclization

B. polymerization

C. hydrogenation

D. none of these

**Answer: B** 



**22.** Electrolytic decarboxylation of sodium propionate produces

- A. propane
- B. ethane
- C. methane
- D. butane

**Answer: D** 



23. Which type of reaction is not shown by

 $C_2H_4$  at all ?

A. Addition

**B.** Substitution

C. Oxidation

D. Elimination

**Answer: B** 



**24.** The reagent used to convert a carboxyl groupi (-COOH) into  $-CH_3$  group is

- A.  $LiAlH_4$
- B. Na and alcohol
- C. Red P and HI
- D. Zn + HCl

### **Answer: C**

