

## **CHEMISTRY**

# **AAKASH INSTITUTE ENGLISH**

## **HYDROCARBONS**

# Example

**1.** What would be the formula of the next alkane if one hydrogen from butane is replaced by a methyl group?



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**2.** Write structures of different chain isomers of alkanes corresponding to the molecular formula  $C_6H_{14}$ . Also write their IUPAC names.



3. Write the structure of the compound 3,4-Diethyl-3,4-dimethyl heptane  Watch Video Solution
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4. Which salt of carboxylic acid will be required to prepare ethane by
sodalime decarboxylation? Give equation for the reaction.
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<b>5.</b> Assertion: Iodination of alkanes is carried out in the presence of oxidising agents like $HIO_3$ or $HNO_3$ .
Reason: Iodination of alkanes is an irreversible reaction.
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<b>6.</b> Name few catalysts used in aromatization reaction.

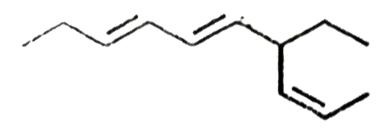


7. On change from the staggered form to the eclipsed form in the ethane molecule conformation, what happens to the electron cloud of carbonhydrogen bonds?



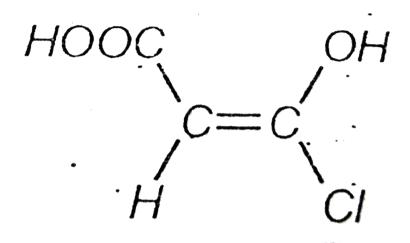
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8. Write IUPAC name of the following





9. Give the E-Z designation of the following compound





**10.** What will be the major product obtained when 2-bromobutane reacts with alcoholic potassium hydroxide? State the type of reaction involved in it.



**11.** What will be the major product obtained when isobutene under goes reaction with HBr?

 $CH_3-egin{array}{cc} CH_3-C &=CH_2+HBr
ightarrow ? \end{array}$ 



- **12.** What are the product obtained when butene undergoes addition reaction of HBr in different conditions.
- (i) In absence of peroxide

(ii) In presence of peroxide

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**13.** What is the kind of isomerism exhibited by the compounds given below?

 $CH_3-C\equiv C-CH_2-CH_2-CH_3, CH_3-CH_2-C\equiv C-CH_2-C$ 

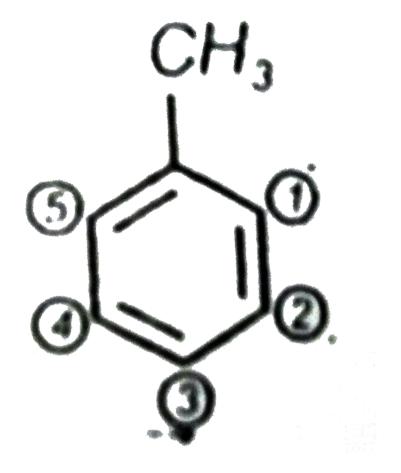


**14.** What is the product obtained when two molecules of ethyne and one molecule of propyne undergoes cyclic polymeristion when the mixture is passed through red hot iron tube?



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**15.** What are the marked positions known in the disubstituted benzene compounds?





16. Why benzene is reluctant to show addition reaction?

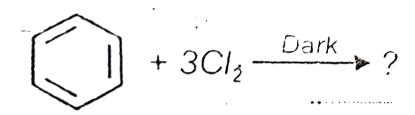


17. What happens when Propyne is passed through a red hot iron tube?



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18. Complete the following reaction.





19. What would be the formula of the next alkane if one hydrogen from butane is replaced by a methyl group?



**20.** Write structure of different chain isomers of alkanes corresponding to the molecular formula  $C_6H_{14}$  Also write IUPAC names.



21. Write the structure of the compound 3,4-Diethyl-3,4-dimethyl heptane



**22.** Which salt of carboxylic acid will be required to prepare ethane by sodalime decarboxylation? Give equation for the reaction.



**23.** Why iodination of alkanes is carried out in the presence of oxidizing agents?



24. Name few catalysts used in aromatization reaction.



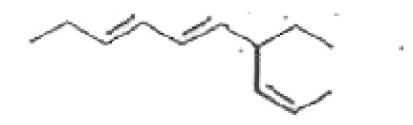
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**25.** On change from the staggered form to the eclipsed form in the ethane molecule conformation, what happens to the electron cloud of carbon-hydrogen bonds?



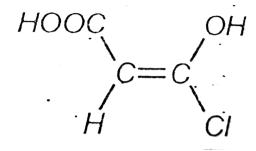
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26. Write IUPAC name of the following





27. Give the E-Z designation of the following compound





**28.** What is the major product obtained when 2-bromobutane is heated with alcoholic KOH? Write only the major product expected to be obtained.



**29.** What will be the major product obtained when isobutene under goes reaction with HBr?

$$CH_3-C_{egin{subarray}{c} | CH_3 - CH_3 \end{array}}=CH_2+HBr
ightarrow ?$$



**30.** What are the product obtained when butene undergoes addition reaction of HBr in different conditions.

(i) In absence of peroxide

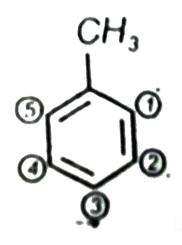
(ii) In presence of peroxide

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 $CH_3-C\equiv C-CH_2-CH_2-CH_3, CH_3-CH_2-C\equiv C-CH_2-CH_2$ 

**32.** What is the product obtained when two molecules of ethyne and one molecule of propyne undergoes cyclic polymeristion when the mixture is passed through red hot iron tube?

**33.** What are the marked positions known in the disubstituted benzene compounds?





**34.** Why benzene is reluctant to show addition reaction?

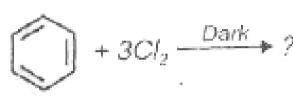


**35.** Propyne when passed through a hot iron tube at  $400^{\circ}\,C$  produces



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36. Complete the following reaction,





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# **Additional Information**

1. Which of the following is least stable

A.  $NH_4^+$ 

B.  $SbH_4^+$ 

 $\mathsf{C}.\,PH_{\scriptscriptstyle A}^{\,+}$ 

D.  $AsH_3^{\ +}$ 

Answer:



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**2.** calculate  $E^{\,\circ}$  of the following half -cell reaction at 298 K:

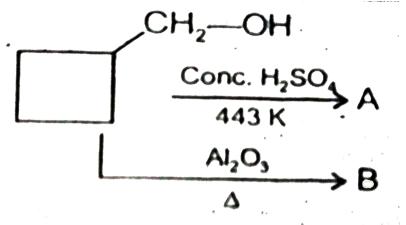
$$Ag(NH_3)_2^+ + e^- 
ightarrow Ag + 2NH_3$$

$$\left(Ag^{\,+}+e^{\,-}
ightarrow Ag,\!E_{Ag^{\,+}\,/\,Ag}^{\,\circ}=0.80V$$

$$\left(Ag(NH_3)_2^+ \Leftrightarrow Ag^+ + 2NH_3 \, K = 6 imes 10^{-8} 
ight)$$



3. Complete the following reaction





# Assignment Section A Competition Level Differ By

**1.** In a homologous series, two successive members differ by a ......group and a molecular mass of ...... amu.

A.  $CH_2$ 

 $\operatorname{B.} CH_3$ 

 $\mathsf{C}.\,CH$ 

### **Answer: A**



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- 2. Alcoholic solution of caustic potash is a specific reagent for
  - A. Dehydration
  - B. Dehydrohalogenation
  - C. Dehydrogenation
  - D. Hydration.

### **Answer: B**



3. When two possible alkenes can be formed in a reaction the most stable alkene is the preferred product This generation is known as
A. Markovnikov rule
B. Anti-markovnikov rule
C. Saytzeff rule
D. Huckel's rule
Answer: C  Watch Video Solution
Watch Video Solution
Watch Video Solution  4. When an alkyl chloride is treated with Na in dry ether, a symmetrical

C. Wurtz reaction

D. Halogenation reaction.

#### **Answer: C**



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- 5. Which method cannot be employed for production of an alkane?
  - A. Heating sodium salts of carboxylic acids with soda lime
  - B. Treating alkyl halides with Na in ethereal solution.
  - C. Electrolysis of aqueous solution of sodium or potassium salt of carboxylic acid
  - D. Dehydrohalogenation of alkyl halides .

## Answer: D



<b>6.</b> Which one of the following cannot be prepared by Wurtz reaction ?
A. $CH_4$
B. $C_2H_6$
C. $C_3H_8$
D. $C_4H_{10}$
Answer: A  Watch Video Solution
7. Which among the following alkane has the highest melting point?
A. n-Pentane
B. n-Hexane
C. n_Heptane
D. n-Octane

### **Answer: D**



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**8.** Which one is the appropriate reaction conditions leading to the formation of  $C_2H_5Cl$ ?

A. 
$$C_2H_6$$
 (excess)  $+Cl_2 \stackrel{ ext{UV light}}{\longrightarrow}$ 

B. 
$$C_2H_4+Cl_2 \xrightarrow{ ext{dark room temperature}}$$

C. 
$$C_2H_4 + HCl 
ightarrow$$

D. Both 1 and 3

#### **Answer: D**



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**9.** To which of the following compounds  $H_2$  adds most readily?

A. 
$$CH_2=CH_2$$

 $B. CH_3 - CH = CH_2$ 

$$C. CH_3 - CH = CH - CH_3$$

D. 
$$CH_3-{\displaystyle \mathop{C}_{|}\atop{|}\atop{CH_3}}=CH-CH_3$$

## Answer: A



# 10. Reaction of alkenes with halogens is explosive in the case of

A.  $F_2$ 

B.  $Cl_2$ 

C.  $Br_2$ 

D.  $I_2$ 

## Answer: A



**11.** When HBr adds to 1-butene in the presence of benzoyl peroxide, the product obtained is

- A. 1-Bromobutene
- B. 2-Bromobutene
- C. 1-Bromobutane
- D. 2-Bromobutane

## Answer: C



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12. An alekene on ozonolysis and hydrolysis in presence of zinc dust produced one molecule of  $CH_3CHO$  and one molecule of HCHO. What is the alkene used in the reaction?

A. 
$$CH_3 - CH = CH_2$$

 $B. CH_3 - CH = CH - CH_3$ 

 $D. CH_3 - CH_2 - CH = CH$ 

# **Answer: A**



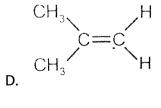
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# 13. Markovnikov rule is applicable to

A. 
$$CH_2=CH_2$$

B. 
$$CH_3-CH_2-CH_3$$

$$\mathsf{C.}\,CH_3-CH=CH-CH_3$$



# Answer: D





14. Which one of the following compounds can decolourise alkanes

# $KMnO_4$ solution?

- A.  $C_2H_6$
- B.  $C_2H_4$
- C.  $C_4H_{10}$
- D.  $CH_2Cl_2$

## Answer: B



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15. Benzene on ozonolysis yields

- A. Glyoxal
- B. Acetone

C. Propanol
D. Butanone
Answer: A
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<b>16.</b> Benzene reacts with excess of chlorine in presence of ultraviolet light
to produce
A. Hexachlorobenzene
B. p-Dichlorobenzene
C. Hexachlorocyclohexane
D. Chlorobenzene
Answer: C
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17. Which among the following is not a mets directing group?

$$\mathsf{A.}-NO_2$$

$$\mathsf{B.}-SO_3H$$

$$\mathsf{C.}-COOH$$

$$\mathsf{D.}-OH$$

## **Answer: D**



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**18.** How many  $\sigma$ -bonds and  $\pi$  – bonds are present in the given compound?

$$CH_3 - CH_2 - CH = CH - C \equiv CH$$

A. 
$$\sigma-14,\pi-5$$

B. 
$$\sigma - 12, \pi - 1$$

C. 
$$\sigma-13,\pi-3$$

D. 
$$\sigma - 14, \pi - 3$$

#### **Answer: C**



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- **19.** Arrange the following conformations of ethane in the order of decreasing stability
  - A. Eclipsed > Staggered > Skewed
  - B. Eclipsed > Skewed > Staggered
  - ${\sf C.\,Staggered}\,>\,{\sf Eclipsed}\,>\,{\sf Skewed}$
  - ${\tt D.\,Staggered} \,\,>\,\, {\tt Skewed} \,\,>\,\, {\tt Eclipsed}$

### **Answer: D**



20. Maximum potential energy of the molecule of ethane will be in the case when the dihederal angle will be  ${\rm A.\,60^{\circ}}$ 

7...00

B.  $30^{\circ}$ 

C.  $10^{\circ}$ 

D.  $0^{\circ}$ 

### Answer: D



**21.** Which among the following is not an activating group of the benzene ring?

 $A.-NH_2$ 

 $B.-OCH_3$ 

 $\mathsf{C.}-Cl$ 

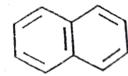
$$D.-CH_3$$

## Answer: C

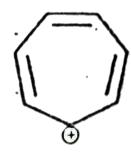


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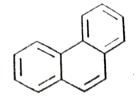
**22.** Which among the following is not expected to be an aromatic species?



A.



В.



Answer: D



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**23.** In the nitration of benzene with conc.  $HNO_3$  and conc  $H_2SO_4$  the electrophile acting group is

A.  $NO_2$ 

B.NO

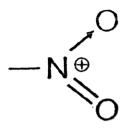
C.  $\stackrel{+}{N}O_2$ 

D.  $NO_3^-$ 

**Answer: C** 



24. Among the following groups, which one is ortho and para directing?



Α

$$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ \parallel \\ -C-O-CH_3 \end{array}$$

C. 
$$-\overset{|}{C}-H$$

**Answer: D** 



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25. Which among the following is a meta directing group?

A. 
$$-CH_3$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} O & \\ C & | & \\ S & -O-H \\ O & \end{array}$$

$$C. - O - CH_3$$

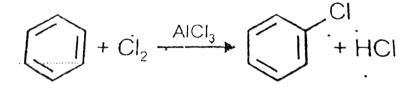
$$\mathsf{D.}-NH_2$$

### **Answer: B**



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## 26. In the reaction



the attacking species is

A. 
$$Cl$$

B.  $Cl^+$ 

C.  $Cl^-$ 

D.  $AlCl_4^-$ 

Answer: B



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**27.** Benzene reacts with  $CH_3COCl$  in the presence of anhy  $AlCl_3$  to give

 $\mathrm{A.}\,C_6H_5Cl$ 

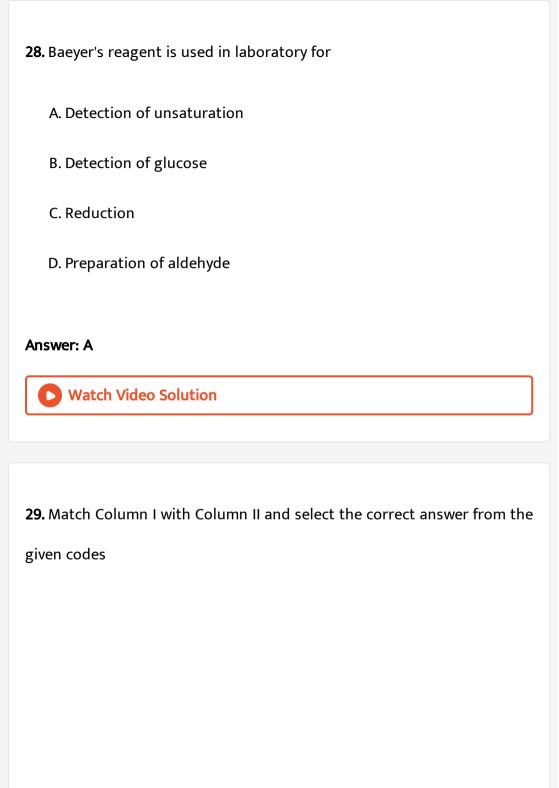
B.  $C_6H_5COCl$ 

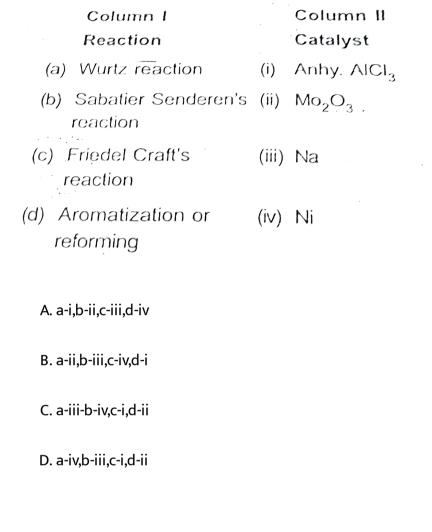
 $\mathsf{C.}\, C_6H_5CH_3$ 

D.  $C_6H_5COCH_3$ 

Answer: D







## Answer: C



A. 
$$CH_3COONa$$

B. 
$$(KOOC - CH_2 - CH_2 - COOK)$$

C. 
$$KOOC - CH = HC - COOK$$

D. All of these

#### **Answer: D**



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**31.** 
$$CH_3 - C \equiv CH \xrightarrow{\text{Linddar's}} (A) \xrightarrow{\text{Conc} H_2SO_4} (B)$$

What are the products (A) and (B) in the given reaction?

A. 
$$CH_3-CH=CH_2,$$
  $CH_3-CH-CH_3$   $\mid OH$ 

B. 
$$CH_2=CH-CH_3, CH_3-CH-CH_3$$
  $\mid OH$ 

C. 
$$CH_2=CH-CH_3$$
.  $CH_3-C\equiv CH$ 

D. 
$$CH_3-CH=CH_2$$
.  $CH_3-CH$   $-CH_3$   $OSO_2OH$ 

#### **Answer: B**



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**32.** What is the product obtained when ethene reacts with cold, dilute, aqueous solution of potassium permanganate?

A. Ethyl hydrogen sulphate

B. Ethylene glycol

C. Ethanal

D. Ethanol

#### Answer: B



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**33.** (A)  $\xrightarrow{Alc.KOH} CH_3 - CH = CH_2 \xrightarrow{(\mathrm{Peroxide})} (B)$  Find the product (A) and (B) in the given reaction

A. 
$$CH_3-CH-CH_3, CH_3-CH_2-CH_2-Br$$

B. 
$$CH_3-CH-CH_2-Br, CH_3-CH-CH_3$$

$$\mathsf{C.}\,Br-CH_2-CH=CH_2,CH_3-CH=CH-Br$$

D. 
$$CH_2-CH=CH_2, CH_3-C=CH_2$$
  $\mid Br \mid Br$ 

#### **Answer: A**



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**34.** Which among the following represents the correct reaction of general combustion?

A. 
$$C_x H_y + \left(x + rac{Y}{4}
ight) O_2 
ightarrow x C O_2 + rac{Y}{2} H_2 O_2$$

B. 
$$C_x H_y + \Big(2x + rac{y}{4}\Big)O_2 
ightarrow xCO_2 + rac{Y}{2}H_2O$$

C. 
$$C_x H_y + \left(x + rac{Y}{2}
ight)O_2 
ightarrow xCO_2 + rac{Y}{2}H_2O_2$$

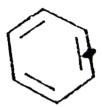
D. 
$$C_xY_y+igg(x+rac{Y}{4}igg)O_2
ightarrow xCO_2+rac{Y}{4}H_2O$$

#### **Answer: A**



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# **35.** Which among the following is a non-planar molecule?



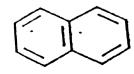
A.



В.



C.



# **Answer: C**



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36. Those groups which activate the benzene ring are generally

- A. o-directing
- B. p-directing
- C. o-and m-directing
- D. o-and p-directing.

#### **Answer: D**



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**37.** When an aqueous solution of sodium propionate is electrolysed the gas liberated at anode is/are

Watch Video Solution 38. Which among the following will yield 2,2-dibromo butane? A.  $HC \equiv CH + 2HBr 
ightarrow$ B.  $CH_3C\equiv CH+2HBr
ightarrow$ C.  $CH_3-CH=CH-CH_3+2HBr
ightarrow$ D.  $CH_3-CH_2-C\equiv CH+2HBr
ightarrow$ Answer: D

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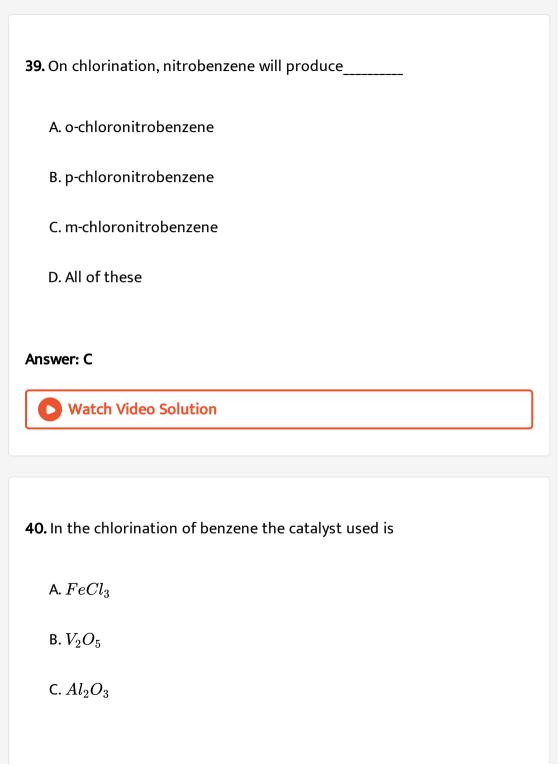
A. Propane

C. Butane and  $CO_2$ 

D. Hexane and  $CO_2$ 

 $B.CO_2$ 

**Answer: C** 



_	$\alpha$	$\sim$
D.	$Cr_2$	$O_3$

#### **Answer: A**



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- **41.** Which one of the following compounds can be used to distinguish propane from propene?
  - A. Aqueous  $KMnO_4$
  - B. Dil  $H_2SO_4$
  - $\mathsf{C}.Br_2-H_2O$
  - D. Ammonical  $AgNO_3$

#### **Answer: D**



42. Which one of the following compounds can be used to distinguish propane from propene?

A. (a) Aqueous  $KMnO_4$ 

B. (b) Dil.  $H_2SO_4$ 

C. (c)  $Br_2 - H_2O$ 

D. (d) Ammoniacal  $AqNO_3$ 

#### Answer: A



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**43.** 3-Hexyne reacts with Na/liq.  $NH_3$  to produce

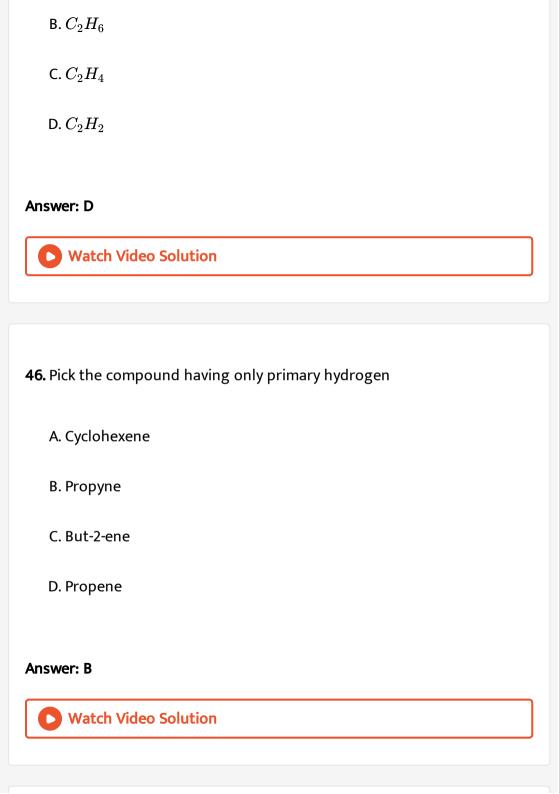
A. cis-3-Hexene

B. trans-3-Hexene

C. 3-Hexylamine

D. 2-Hexylamine

# **Answer: B** Watch Video Solution **44.** Ethylene reacts with 1% cold alkaline $KMnO_4$ to form A. Oxalic acid B. Ethylene glycol C. Ethyl alcohol D. HCHO **Answer: B** Watch Video Solution **45.** Which gas is liberated when $CaC_2$ is hydrolysed? A. $CH_4$



**47.** Which among the following is expected to have the highest boiling point?

A. 2-Methylpropane

B. n-Hexane

C. 2-Methylpentane

D. 2,2-Dimethylbutane

# Answer: B



**48.** Which of the following alkane can be easily oxidized to alcohol by  $KMnO_4$ ?

A. 
$$CH_4$$

B.  $CH_3-CH_3$ 

C.  $CH_3-CH_2$ 

D. 
$$CH_3 - CH - CH_3$$

#### **Answer: D**



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**49.** An alkene having molecular formula  $C_7H_{14}$  was subjected to ozonolysis in the presence of zinc dust. An equimolar amount of the following two compounds was obtained.

$$CH_3$$
  $C=0$  and  $CH_3$   $C=0$   $CH_3$   $C=0$ 

The IUPAC name of alkene is

- A. 3,4-Dimethyl-3-pentene
- B. 3,4-Dimethyl-2-pentene
- C. 2,3-Dimethyl-3-pentene
- D. 2,3-Dimethyl-2-pentene

# Answer: D



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# 50. Aromatic hydrocarbons undergo

- A. Nucleophilic addition reactions
- B. Electrophilic addition reactions
- C. Electrophilic substituion reactions
- D. All of these.

### **Answer: C**



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Section B Objective Type Questions One Option Is Correct

1. What is the minimum number of carbon atoms of an alkane must have
to form an isomer?
A. 2
B. 3
C. 4
D. 5
Answer: C
Watch Video Solution
Watch Video Solution
Watch Video Solution  2. Alkanes can be iodinated in the presence of
2. Alkanes can be iodinated in the presence of
2. Alkanes can be iodinated in the presence of  A. HI



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**3.** In the complete combustion of hydrocarbon  $(C_nH_{2n+2})$  the number of oxygen molecules required per mole of hydrocarbon is

- A.  $\frac{n}{2}$
- B.  $\frac{(n+1)}{2}$
- c.  $\frac{(3n+1)}{2}$
- D.  $\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)$

**Answer: C** 



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4. Highest boiling point is expected for

B. 3-methyl pentane

A. 2,2-dimethyl butane

C. 2-methyl pentane

D. n-heptane

# **Answer: D**



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# **5.** $(CH_3)_3CMgCl$ on reaction with $D_2O$ produces

A.  $(CH_3)_3CD$ 

B.  $(CH_3)_3COD$ 

 $C.(CD_3)_3CD$ 

D.  $(CD_3)_3CD$ 

**Answer: A** 

**6.** Consider the following reaction:

$$CH_3CH-CHCH_3+\overset{\cdot}{B}r o X+HBr$$

Identify the structure of the major products (X) from among the following:

A. 
$$CH_3 - CH - CH - \dot{C}H_2$$
  $\begin{matrix} \dot{C}H_3 \end{matrix}$ 

B. 
$$CH_3 - CH - \stackrel{.}{C}_{H_3} - CH_3$$

C. 
$$CH_3 - CH - CH_3$$

D. 
$$CH - \dot{C}H - CH - CH_3$$

#### **Answer: B**



7. In the given reaction

$$CH_3 - \overset{O}{C} - C_2H_5 \overset{X}{\longrightarrow} CH_3 - CH_2 - C_2H_5$$

'X' will be

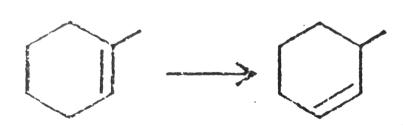
- A.  $LiAIH_4$
- B.  $NaBH_4$
- $\mathsf{C}.\,BCl_3SnH$
- D.  $NH_2-NH_2/OH^-$  , glycol

#### **Answer: D**



8.

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The most

suitable sequence of reagents to perform this conversion is

A. HBr then  $(CH_3)_3COK/(CH_3)_3C-OH$ 

C. HBr-peroxide then  $CH_3CH_2OK/CH_3CH_2OH$ 

B. NBs then alcoholic KOH

D. HBr-peroxide then  $(CH_3)_3COK/(CH_3)_3COH$ 

# Answer: D



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9. The compound having only primary hydrogen atoms is

A. Isobutane

B. 2,3-dimethyl butene

C. Cyclohexane

D. Propyne



Answer: B

**10.** Which equation does not represent an example of Friedal-crafts reaction?

A. 
$$C_6H_6+C_2H_5Cl \xrightarrow{AlCl_3} C_6H_5C_2H_5+HCl$$

B. 
$$C_2H_5OH + HCl \stackrel{ZnCl_2}{\longrightarrow} C_2H_5Cl + H_2O$$

C. 
$$C_6H_6+CHCl_3 \xrightarrow[(\mathrm{Anhy})]{AlCl_3} (C_6H_5)_3CH$$

D. 
$$C_6H_6+CH_3CH_2COCl \stackrel{ ext{Anhy}}{ \underset{AlCl_3}{\longrightarrow}}$$

#### **Answer: B**



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#### 11. In the reactions

$$CH_2 \xrightarrow{CH_2} ext{Hypochlorous} M \xrightarrow{R} egin{array}{c} CH_2OH \end{array}$$

M and R are respectively

A.  $CH_3CH_2Cl$  and NaOH

B.  $CH_2Cl-CH_2OH$  and aq  $NaHCO_3$ 

C.  $CH_3CH_2OH$  and HCl

 $CH_2 - CH_2$  and heat **D.** 

#### **Answer: B**



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12. Arrange the following compounds in increasing order of reactivity

towards the addition of HBr

 $CH_2$ 

$$RCH=CHR, \stackrel{\mid}{CH_2}, R_2C=CHR, R_2C=CR_2$$

A. 
$$|\cdot|$$
  $< RCH = CHR < R_2C = CHR < R_2C = CR_2$ 

$$\operatorname{B.} R_2C = CHR < RCH = CHR < CH_2 = CR_2 < R_2C = CR_2$$

$$\mathsf{C.}\,R_2C = CR_2 < R_2C = CHR < RCH = CHR < CH_2 = CH_2$$

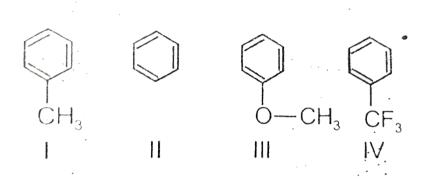
D. 
$$R_2C=CR_2 < CH_2=CH_3 < RCH=CHR < R_2C=CHR$$

#### Answer: A



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**13.** Among the following compounds, the decreasing order of reactivity towards electrophilic substitution is



A. 
$$III > I > II > IV$$

$$\mathrm{B.}\,IV > I > II > III$$

$$\mathsf{C}.\,I > II > III > IV$$

$$\mathsf{D}.\,II > I > III > IV$$

Answer: A

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14.

The alkene formed as a major product in the above elimination reaction is

A.

$$\mathsf{B.} \mathop{||}\limits_{CH_2}^{CH_2}$$

**Answer: B** 

D.

**15.** HBr reacts with  $CH_2=CH-OCH_3$  under anhydrous conditions at room temperature to give?

A. 
$$CH_3CHO$$
 and  $CH_3OH$ 

B.  $BrCH_2CHO$  and  $CH_3OH$ 

C. 
$$BrCH_2 - CH_2 - O - CH_2$$

D. 
$$H_3C-CHBr-OCH_3$$

#### **Answer: D**



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**16.** Colouration of  $Br_2 \, / \, CCl_4$  will be discharged by

Benzoic acid

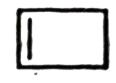
#### Answer: A



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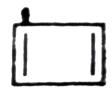
**17.**  $CH_2-CH=CH-CH_2 \xrightarrow[Br]{Z\frac{n}{C}H_3OH}$  Product The predominating

product is



$$\operatorname{B.}CH_2=C=C=CH_2$$

$$\mathsf{C.}\,CH_2=CH-CH=CH_2$$

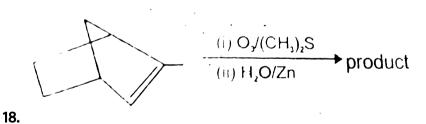


D.

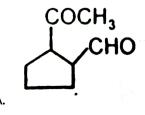
#### **Answer: C**



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The ozonolysis product is



# **Answer: B**



# 19. Consider the following reaction

$$C = C$$

$$Na/NH_3$$

$$C = C$$

The reactive

intermediate invovled in this reaction is

- A. carbanion
- B. Carbocation
- C. Free radical anion
- D. Free radical cation.

#### **Answer: C**

20. Reaction of HBr with propene in the presence of peroxide gives :-

A. 
$$CH_3 - CH - CH_2Cl$$

B. 
$$CH_3 - \overset{\oplus}{CH} + CH_3$$

C. 
$$CH_3-CH_2-\overset{\oplus}{CH_2}$$

D. 
$$CH_3-CH_2-\overset{+}{CH_2}$$

#### Answer: B

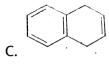


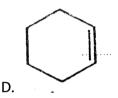
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**21.** Which of the following compound is most reactive towards an electrophite  $(E^+)$  ?



В.





#### Answer: A



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## 22. The reaction is:

$$CH_3CHBr-CH_2Br+2KOH( ext{alc.})\stackrel{\Delta}{\longrightarrow} CH_3-C\equiv CH+2KBr+2H$$

- A. Dehalogenation
  - B. Dehydrohalogenation
  - C. Decarboxytation

D. Dehydration

**Answer: B** 



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**23.** Which of the following alkene in acid catalysed hydration form 2- methyl propan -2-ol ?

A. 
$$(CH_3)_2 - C = CH_2$$

$$\mathsf{B.}\,CH_3-CH=CH_2$$

$$\mathsf{C.}\,CH_3-CH=CH-CH_3$$

$$\mathsf{D.}\, CH_3 - CH_2 - CH = CH_2$$

### Answer: A



24. The reaction of chlorine water with propene gives

A. 
$$ClCH_2 - CH(OH)CH_3$$

 $\operatorname{B.} CH_2(OH)CH(Cl)CH_3$ 

C.  $ClCH_2CH_2CH_2OH$ 

 $\mathsf{D}.\,ClCH(OH)CH_2CH_3ClCH(OH)CH_2CH_3$ 

#### **Answer: A**



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# 25. Point out A in the given reaction sequence

$$A \xrightarrow{O_3/H_2O_2} B \xrightarrow{\Delta} 2CH_3COOH + CO_2$$





В.





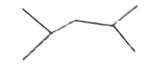
**Answer: C** 



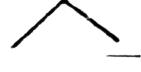
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# Section C Objective Type Questions More Than One Options Are Correct

**1.** Which of the folloiwng alkanes will give more than one monochloro product?



A.



В.



C.

D.



#### Answer: A::B



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**2.** In which of the following cases product will contain more number of carbon atoms than do present in reactant molecule?

$$A_{\bullet} \stackrel{R}{\longrightarrow} C = C \stackrel{R'}{\searrow} H H_2 \longrightarrow A$$

B. 
$$RCOOK + OH^{-} \stackrel{\mathrm{heat}}{\longrightarrow} B$$

C. 
$$RCOOK + H_2O \xrightarrow{ ext{Electrolysis}} C$$

D. 
$$RX + Na \xrightarrow{Dryether} D$$

#### **Answer: C::D**



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- **3.** Which of the following name reaction is used to prepare alkane containing new carbon-carbon bond?
  - A. Wurtz reaction
  - B. Corey House synthesis
  - C. Sabatier and Senderens reaction
  - D. Clemmensen's reduction

# Answer: A::B



**4.** The photochemical chlorination of paraffins occurs by a free radical mechanism. From the following set of reactions pick out the chain propogation steps.

A. 
$$Cl_2 \stackrel{hv}{\longrightarrow} 2Cl$$

B. 
$$CH_4+Cl
ightarrow CH_3+HCl$$

C. 
$$H_3C+Cl_2
ightarrow H_3C-Cl+Cl$$

D. 
$$Cl + Cl o Cl_2$$

#### Answer: B::C



**5.** The concentration aqueous solution of potassium salts of acetic acid and propanoic acid are electrolysed. Which of the following hydrocarbons is/are produced?

A.  $CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_3$ 

B.  $CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_3$ 

C.  $CH_3CH_2CH_3$ 

D.  $CH_3CH_3$ 

### Answer: B::C::D



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## **6.** Predict the product of tiven reaction

$$CH_3 C = C H \xrightarrow{CH_2N_2}$$

A. 
$$CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_3$$

B.

$$D. \qquad \begin{array}{c} CH_3 - CH_2 \\ H \end{array} C = C \begin{pmatrix} H \\ H \end{pmatrix}$$

Answer: B::C::D



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7. Which of the following reagents on reaction with acetylene yeild same product?

A. 
$$O_3$$
 /  $H_2O$  +  $H^+$ 

B. 
$$KMnO_4 \, / \, OH^{\, -} \, / \, H_2O$$
 (cold)

$$\mathsf{C}.\,SeO_2$$

D. 
$$O_3 + Zn + H_2O$$

Answer: B::C::D



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**8.** In which of the following case product case product of oxidative and reductive ozonolysis is/are different?

$$C = CH - R$$

B.  $C_6H_{10}$  (Cyclohexene)

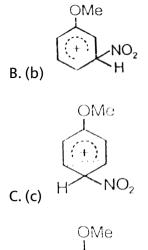
$$\mathsf{C.}\,CH_2=CH_2$$

$$R'' C = C R'$$

## Answer: A::B::C



**9.** Structures of  $\sigma$ -complex formed during nitration of Anisole would be



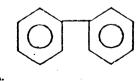


#### Answer: A::C

D. (d)



**10.** Which of the following reagents can be used to prepare 2-butyne by simple organic transformations?



C. 
$$CH_3CH_2 - \overset{|}{\overset{|}{C}} - CH_3$$

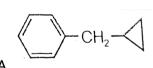
D. 
$$CH_3 - CCl_3$$

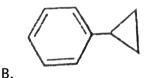
### Answer: B::C::D

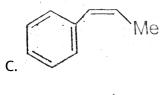


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11. Friedel-Crafts alkylation is expected to proceed through carbocationic intermediate. What would be the alkylation products when Benzene reacts with cyclopropyl chloride under the presence of anhydrous  $AlCl_3$ ?







## Answer: B::D



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12. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding catalytic

hydrogenation?

A. It is an exothermic reaction

B. It is syn addition

C. Reactive intemediate is carbocation

D. Reactive intermediate is free radical.

#### Answer: A::B

## Section D Linked Comprehension Type Questions

1. It we see the reaction of methane with halogen, the rate determining step for chlorination is, endothermic reaction of the chlorine atom with methane to form methyl radical and a molecule of HCl. So free radical is the intermediate of the reaction. Formation of free radical depends upon the energy required to break a bond between a hydrogen atom and a carbon atom. Chlorination of propane and Bromination of propane. when compared it is found that bromination is more selective than chlorination. The probability factor for  $3^{\circ}$ ,  $2^{\circ}$ ,  $1^{\circ}H$  atom is 5.0:3.8:1.0 at  $25^{\circ}C$  for chlorination.

Isobutane when reacts with chlorine in presence of ultra violet radiations yield 2 products primary hydrogen substituted and  $3^{\circ}$  hydrogen substituted Find their % in product mixture

A. 64% 36%

- B. 72% 28%
- C. 36% 64%
- D. 30% 70%

#### Answer: A



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2. If we see the reaction of methane with halogen, the rate determining step for chlorination is, endothermic reaction of the chlorine atom with methane to form methyl radical and a molecule of HCl. So free radical is the intermediate of the reaction. Formation of free radical depends upon the energy required to break a bond between a hydrogen atom and a carbon atom. Chlorination of propane and Bromination of propane. when compared it is found that bromination is more selective than chlorination. The probability factor for  $3^{\circ}$ ,  $2^{\circ}$ ,  $1^{\circ}H$  atom is 5.0:3.8:1.0 at  $25^{\circ}C$  for chlorination.

Isobutane when reacts with chlorine in presence of ultra violet radiations

yield 2 products primary hydrogen substituted and  $3^{\circ}$  hydrogen substituted Find their % in product mixture

## Answer: C



**3.** Addition of water molecule across double bond to yield Antimarkownikov's product. Can be accomplished by Hydroboration followed by oxidation. Reaction follows as:

Product of hydroboration oxidation of 1-methyl cyclopentene is

- A. cis-1-methyl cyclopentanol
- B. cis-2-methyl cyclopentanol
- C. trans-1-methyl cyclopentanol
- D. trans-2-methyl cyclopentanol

#### **Answer: D**



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**4.** Addition of water molecule across double bond to yield Antimarkownikov's product. Can be accomplished by Hydroboration followed by oxidation. Reaction follows as:

Which of the following statement is true about the given reaction?

A. Hydroboration step of the reaction proceed through Markovikoff's additions

- B. The reaction is neither stereoselective nor regioselective
- C. It is stereoselective but non regioselective

D. Hydroboration step of the reaction proceeds through Antimarkovnikoff's addition.

#### **Answer: A**



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**5.** Addition of water molecule across double bond to yield Antimarkownikov's product can be accomplished by Hydroboration followed by oxidation. Reaction follows as:

$$C = C + BH_3 \rightarrow -\frac{1}{C} - \frac{1}{C} - \frac{1}{C} + \frac{1}{C}$$

 $BH_3$  is behaving as

- A. Electrophile

  B. Nucleophile
- C. Catalyst
- D. Substrate

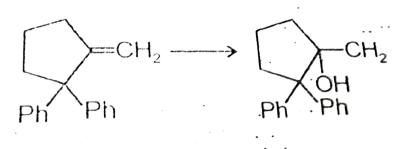
#### **Answer: A**



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**6.** Hydration reaction of alkene is catalyzed by dilute acid. Selection of acid is important. Conjugate base of the acid should not interfere in the reaction. There are other means by which alkenes can be converted to alcohols. Oxymercuration demercuration gives Markovnikoff's alcohols while hydroboration oxidation give Anti Markovnikoff's alcohol.

The reagent required to perform the given transformation is



- A.  $H_2SO_4 \, / \, H_2O$
- B.  $HCl/H_2O$
- C.  $Hg(OAc)_2 \, / \, H_2O$  then  $NaBH_4$
- D.  $BH_3/THF$  then  $OH/H_2O_2$

#### Answer: C



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**7.** Hydration reaction of alkene is catalyzed by dilute acid. Selection of acid is important. Conjugate base of the acid should not interfere in the reaction. There are other means by which alkenes can be converted to alcohols. Oxymercuration demercuration gives Markovnikoff's alcohols

while hydroboration oxidation give Anti Markovnikoff's alcohol.

The reagent required to perform the given transformation is

A. 
$$HBr/H_2O$$

B. 
$$H_2SO_4/H_2O$$

$$\mathsf{C.}\,H_3PO_4\,/\,H_2O$$

D.  $Hg(Oac) \, / \, H_2O$  then  $NaBH_4$ 

Answer: A



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Section E Assertion Reason Type Questions

**1.** Statement-1: Alkynes are more reactive than alkene towards HBr and Statement-2: Alkynes have higher degree of unsaturation than alkenes.



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**2.** Statement-1: n-pentane has higher boiling point than neopentane and

Statement-2: Larger surface area is responsible for greater van der Waal's force of attraction.



3. Statement-1: Addition of HBr of  $CH_2=CH-NO_2$  follows anti-Markovnikoff's rule

and

Statement-2: Electron withdrawing  $NO_2$  group destabilizes carbocation on the adjacent carbon.



**4.** Statement-1: Hydroboration by oxidation of propene gives anti-Markovnikoff's alcohol.

and

Statement-2: Hydroboration reaction proceeds through Markovnikoff's addition



**5.** Statement-1: Ethyne is stronger acid than ethene.

and

Statement-2 Introduction of alkyl group activates benzene ring

A. (a) Statement-1 is True, Statement-2 is True, Statement-2 is a correct explanation for Statement-2

B. (b) Statement-1 is True, Statement-2 is True, Statement-2 is NOT a correct explanation for Statement-2

- C. (c) Statement-1 is True, Statement-2 is False
- D. (d) Statement-1 is False, Statement-2 is True

#### **Answer: C**



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**6.** Statement-1: In Friedel-Craft's acylation reaction multiple acyclation product is obtained and Statement-2 Introduction of alkyl group activates benzene ring.



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**7.** Statement-1: Vinyl chloride is more reactive than ethylene.

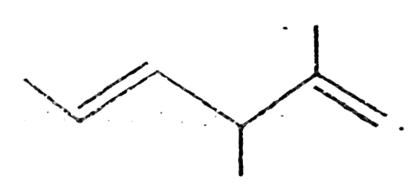
and

Statement-2: Addition of HBr on vinyl chloride follows Markovnikoff's addition.

(a) Statement-1 is true, Statement-2 is true, Statement-2 is a correct

- explanation for Statement-1
- (b) Statement-1 is true, Statement-2 is true, Statement-2 is not a correct
- explanation for Statement -1
- (c) Statement -1 is true, Statement -2 is false
- (d) Statement -1 is false, Statement -2 is true
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8. Statement-1: Acid catalyzed hydration of (1) involves rearrangement



and

Statement-2 The formed intermediate has potential for rearrangement.



**9.** Statement-1: Among isomeric pentanes 2,2-dimethyl propane has highest melting point

Statement-2: Due to lowest surface area it will involve weakest van der

Waal's interaction.

and



## **Section F Matrix Match Type Questions**

**1.** Match the given compound in Column -I to their total possible monohalogenated product (number) in Column-II (excluding stereoisomers)

Column-I	Column-II
(A) 2 methyl butane	(p) 1
(B) Toluene	(q) 3
(C) 2-methyl propane	(r) 4
(D) 2, 2-dimethylpropane	1(s) 2 ***



## 2. Match the reaction given in Column-I to its name in Column-II

Column-l

CH<sub>3</sub> CH<sub>3</sub>

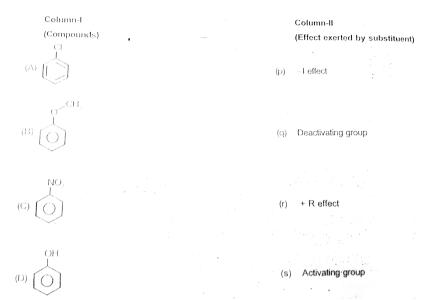
Column-II .

- (A) CH,  $\stackrel{\downarrow}{\rm C}$  CH = CH,  $\rightarrow$  CH,  $\stackrel{\downarrow}{\rm C}$  CH CH,  $\stackrel{\downarrow}{\rm C}$  (p) Oxymercuration-demercuration
- CH. (B)  $CH_4$   $C_1$   $CH_2 \rightarrow CH_3 \rightarrow CH_3$
- (C)  $CH_3$  C  $CH = CH_2 \rightarrow CH_3 C$   $CH_2 CH_2OH$  (r) Acid catalysed hydration CH<sub>3.2</sub> — mayorini i
- $\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \text{(D) } \text{CH}_3 \overset{\text{C}}{\overset{\text{C}}}{\overset{\text{C}}{\overset{\text{C}}}{\overset{\text{C}}{\overset{\text{C}}}{\overset{\text{C}}{\overset{\text{C}}{\overset{\text{C}}{\overset{\text{C}}{\overset{\text{C}}{\overset{\text{C}}}{\overset{\text{C}}{\overset{\text{C}}{\overset{\text{C}}{\overset{\text{C}}{\overset{\text{C}}}{\overset{\text{C}}{\overset{\text{C}}}{\overset{\text{C}}{\overset{\text{C}}}{\overset{\text{C}}}{\overset{\text{C}}{\overset{\text{C}}}{\overset{\text{C}}{\overset{\text{C}}}{\overset{\text{C}}{\overset{\text{C}}}{\overset{\text{C}}{\overset{\text{C}}}{\overset{\text{C}}}{\overset{\text{C}}}{\overset{\text{C}}}{\overset{\text{C}}}{\overset{\text{C}}}{\overset{\text{C}}}{\overset{\text{C}}}{\overset{\text{C}}}{\overset{\text{C}}}{\overset{\text{C}}}}{\overset{\text{C}}}{\overset{\text{C}}}{\overset{\text{C}}{\overset{C}}{\overset{\text{C}}}{\overset{\text{C}}}{\overset{\text{C}}}{\overset{\text{C}}}{\overset{\text{C}}}{\overset{\text{C}}}}{\overset{\text{C}}}{\overset{\text{C}}}{\overset{\text{C}}}{\overset{\text{C}}}{\overset{\text{C}}}{\overset{\text{C}}}{\overset{\text{C}}}}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}{\overset{C}}{\overset{C}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}{\overset{C}}{\overset{C}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}{\overset{C}}{\overset{C}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}{\overset{C}}{\overset{C}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}{\overset{C}}{\overset{C}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}{\overset{C}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}{\overset{C}}{\overset{C}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}{\overset{C}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}$



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## 3. Match the following



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**4.** Determine the concentration of  $NH_3$  solution whose one litre can dissolve 0.10 mole AgCl.  $K_{sp}$  of AgCl and  $K_f$  of  $Ag(NH_3)_2^+$  are  $1.0 \times 10^{-10} M^2$  and  $1.6 \times 10^7 M^{-2}$  respectively.



## 5. Match the following

Column-l

(i) 
$$CH_3 - C \equiv CH \xrightarrow{Hg^{*2}/H^*}$$

CH<sub>3</sub>

$$CH_3 - CH - CH = CH_2 \xrightarrow{HCI}$$

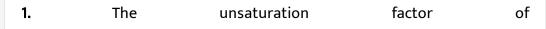
#### Column-II

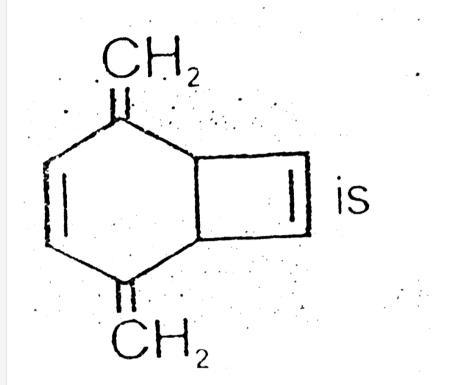
- (p) Electrophilic addition
- (q) Nucleophilic addition
  - (r) Rearrangement takes place
- (s) Carbocation is formed



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**Section G Integer Answer Type Questions** 







**2.** Total number of isomeric alkene possible with compound having molecular formula  $C_4H_8$  is



# **Section H Multiple True False Type Questions**

1. Statement-1: Benzene can decolourise Baeyer's reagent

Statement-2:  $CO_2$  can never be formed by reductive ozonolysis of hydrocarbons.

Statement-3: Acetylene forms musturd gas with sulphurmonochloride

A. TTT

B. F F T

C. FFF

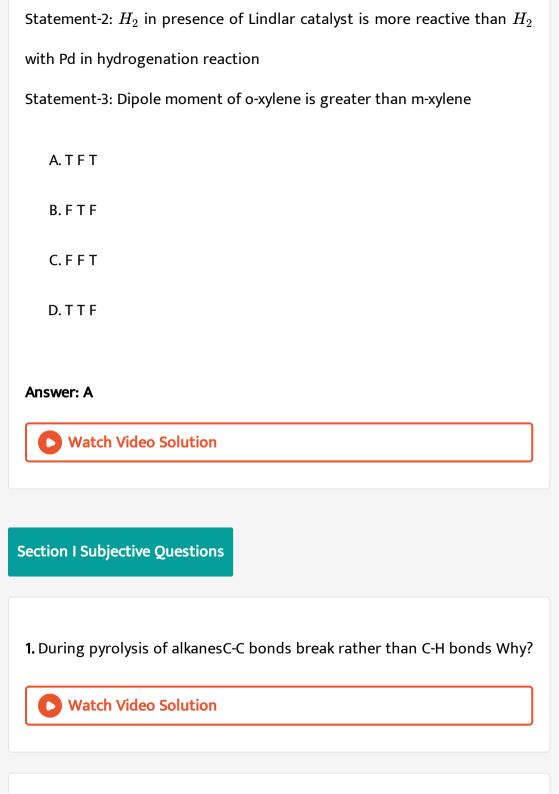
D. TTF

#### **Answer: C**



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is more reactive than ethene **2.** Statement-1: Ethyne towards hydrogenation



**2.** Propane is brominated in presence of UV light. All the isomeric product formed, if brought under Wurtz's syntheis, what products are expected?



**3.** Phenyl subsituted hydrocarbon (A) molecular mass 120 on monobromination can give 3 isomeric products only Major product (B) on treatment with sodium gives (C). Find (A) (B) and (C)



**4.** Write all the products obtained by treatment of n-hexane with diazomethane.



**5.** Three compounds A,B and C all have molecular formula  $C_5H_8$  All the compound rapidly decolourise  $Br_2$  in  $CCl_4$ . All three give a position test

with Baeyer's reagent. And all the three are soluble in cold conc.  $H_2SO_4$ . Compound A gives a precipitate when treated with ammonical  $AgNO_3$  solution. but compounds B and C do not compounds A and B both yield pentane  $(C_5H_{12})$  when they are treated with excess  $H_2$  in the presence of Pt catalyst. Under these conditions, compound C absorbs only one mole of  $H_2$  and gives a product with the formula  $C_5H_{10}$  On oxidation with hot acidified KMnO\_4, B gave acetic acid and CH\_3CH\_2COOH. Identify compounds A, B, and C.



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**6.** An organic compound (A) of molecular formula  $C_5H_8$  when treated with Na in liquid ammonia followed by reaction with -Propyl iodide yeidls (B)  $C_8H_{12}$  (A) gives a ketone  $C_5H_{10}O$  (e) when treated with dil  $H_2SO_4$  and  $HgSO_4$  (B) on oxidation with alkaline  $KMnO_4$  gives two isomeric acids (D) and (E)  $C_4H_8O_2$ . Give structures of compounds (A) to (E) with proper reasoning .



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**7.** A certain compound 'A' has a molecular formula  $C_5H_{11}Br$ . It reacts with Mg metal in anhydrous ether to form compound B which upon hydrolysis gives n-pentane when compound A was reacted with na metal in dry ether gave 4,5- dimethyl octane. What is A B and draw their structures?



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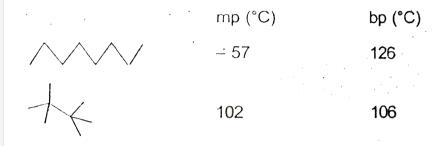
**8.** The hydrocarbon [A] adds one mole of hydrogen in the presence of a platinum catalyst to form n-hexane. When [A] is oxidised vigorously with  $KMnO_4$ , a single carboxylic acid containing three carbon atoms is isolated. Give the strucure of [A] and explain the reactions.



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**9.** The melting points and boiling points for two  $C_8H_{18}$  isomers are given Explain why  $CH_3(CH_2)_6CH_3$  has a lower melting point but higher

## boiling point

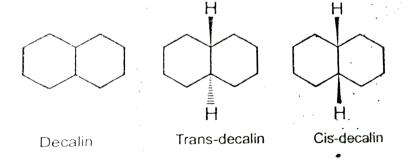




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## Section J Aakash Challengers Questions

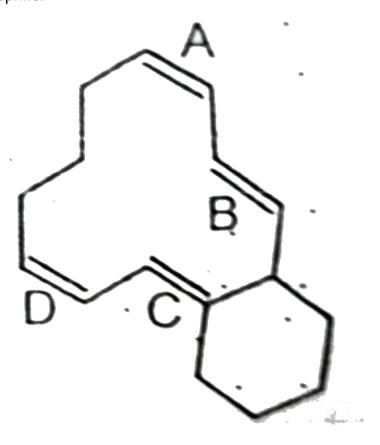
**1.** Decalin is an example of fused bicyclic systems where two six membered rings share common C-C bond. There are two possible arrangements: trans and cis-decalin.



- (i) Draw cis and trans decalin using the chair form for these species
- (ii) Which isomer is more stable? Give explanation.



**2.** Which double bond in the given molecule is most reactive towards an electrophile?



- A. (1) A
- B. (2) B
- C. (3) C
- D. (4) D

## Answer: 4



# **Watch Video Solution**

with  $Cl_2$  in the presence of  $FeCl_3$ ?

3. What product would be obtained from the reaction of cyclopropane

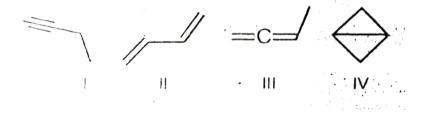
- A. 1,2-dichloropropane
- B. 1,2-dichlorocyclopropane
- C. 1,3-dichloropropane
- D. 1,1-dichlropropane

# **Answer: 3**

**4.** Assuming that no rearrangement is taking place, then how many hydrocarbons are obtained from the reaction of 2-chloropentane with isopropyl chloride in the presence of sodium. Do not include stereoisomers.



**5.** Arrangte the following hydrocarbons in the increasing order of enthalpy of combustion.





1. What is the state of hybridization of carbon in butane?



**2.** What is the type of bond present between the two carbon atoms in ethane?



**3.** What is the common name of the compound given below?  $CH_3-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_3$ 

4. Write the common name of the given compound.

$$CH_3 - CH_3 - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_3 - CH_3 - CH_3$$

**5.** Write the structure of 3,5,7-Trimethyl decane.



6. Write the name of the given compound

$$CH_3-CH_2-CH_2- egin{array}{cccc} C & H-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_3 \ CH-CH_3 \ CH_3 \end{array}$$



**7.** Complete the following reaction 
$$CH_3-C=CH-CH_3 \stackrel{H_2,Ni}{\longrightarrow}$$
 ?  $CH_3$ 



8. Sodium salt of which acid will be needed for the the preparation of butane? Write chemical equation for the reaction. **Watch Video Solution** 9. How butane can be obtained from salt of propanoic acid? Give equation. **Watch Video Solution** 10. What is the mechanism involved in the halogenation reaction of alkanes? **Watch Video Solution** 11. What is the mechanism involved in the halogenation reaction of alkanes?



**12.** What will be product in the following reaction

$$CH_3-CH_2-CH_2-CH_3 \stackrel{KMnO_4}{\longrightarrow}$$
?



**13.** How can propane be oxidized to propionic acid?



**14.** What is the energy difference between the staggered and eclipsed conformations of ethane?



**15.** What is the number of sigma  $(\sigma)$  bonds and pi  $(\pi)$  bonds in 4-Ethyl-

2,5,7-decatriene?



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16. Why alkenes are known as olefins?



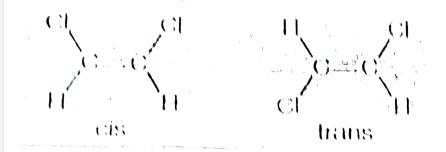
**Watch Video Solution** 

17. Which isomer is expected to have a higher melting point?

Fumaric acid (trans)



18. Which isomer will have a higher boiling point?





**Watch Video Solution** 

**19.**  $H_3C-C\equiv C-CH_3 \xrightarrow{Na/Liq.NH_3} X$  In the above reaction X is



**Watch Video Solution** 

**20.** Arrange the given alkyl halides in the order of decreasing rate of dehydrohalogenation reaction i.e., when heated in presence of alc. KOH

$$CH_{3}-CH_{2}-Cl,CH_{3}-CH_{2}-Br,CH_{3}-CH_{2}-I$$



**21.** Through which mechanism does HBr undergo reaction with unsymmetrical alkenes?



22. Why do alkenes show addition reactions?



**23.** Complete the given reaction of alkene with  $KMnO_4$  in different condition.

(i) 
$$CH_3-CH_2-C_1=CH_2 \xrightarrow[CH_2]{Alkaline KMnO_4}{273K}$$



**24.** Addition of water to alkenes in presence of conc.  $H_2SO_4$  produces alcohol Which rule is followed in this reaction?

Watch Video Solution
25. What is the unit called from which polymers are made?
Watch Video Solution
<b>26.</b> What is the monomer used in the manufacture of TV cabinets?
Watch Video Solution
27. How many sigma bonds and pi bonds are there in the compound pent-
1-yne?
· yn.e.
Watch Video Solution
28. Which is the first stable member of alkyne series and what is its
20. Willer is the first studie member of alkyric series and what is its
common name?

watch video Solution
<b>29.</b> Which polymer is used as electrodes in batteries?
Watch Video Solution
<b>30.</b> How many moles of dihydrogen is required for one mole of ethyne to
convert it into a saturated compound ?
Watch Video Solution
<b>31.</b> What is the type of isomerism shown by dichlorobenzene ?
Watch Video Solution
<b>32.</b> How many oxygen atoms are required to form ozonide in benzene?
Watch Video Solution

**33.** Which p - orbital froms  $\pi$  - bond ?



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**34.** Benzene's extraordinary stability is related to

A. the presence of alternate single and double bond

B. the planar hexagonal structure

C. an extended  $\pi$  system in which the electrons are symmetrical

delocalised over all six carbon atoms

D. its symmetrical structure

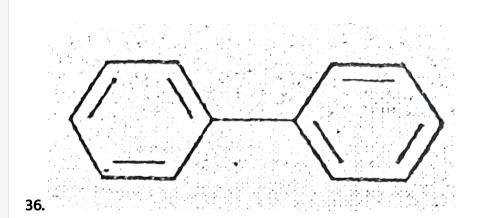
#### **Answer:**



**35.** What is the product obtained when sodium benzoate is subjected to decarboxylation ?



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State whether the given compound is aromatic or not.



**Watch Video Solution** 

37. What is the common name of benzene hexachloride?



**38.** How many moles of  $CO_2$  is produced when one mole of benzene undergoes combustion ?



**39.** What is the state of hybridization of carbon in butane?



**40.** What is the type of bond present between the two carbon atoms in ethane?



**41.** What is the common name of the compound given below?



**42.** Write the common name of the given compound.

$$CH_{3} - CH_{3} - CH_{1} - CH_{2} - CH_{2} - CH_{3} - CH_{3}$$

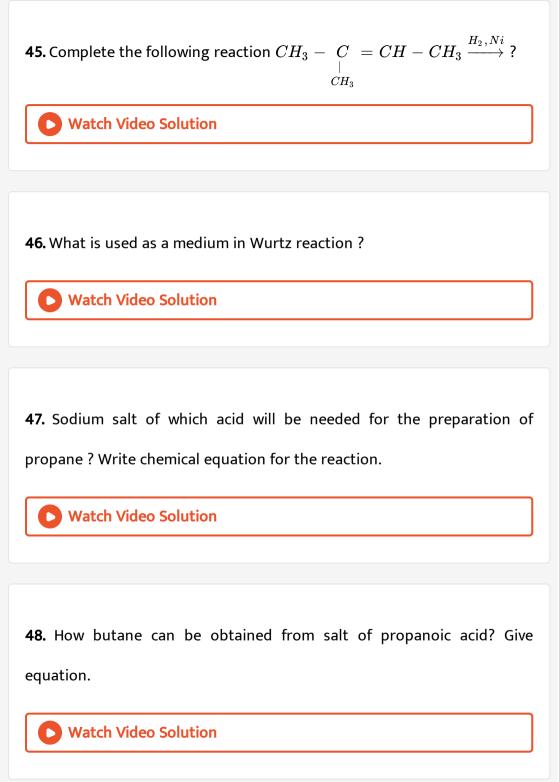


**43.** Write the structure of 3,5,7-Trimethyl decane.



44. Write the name of the given compound





**49.** What is the mechanism involved in the halogenation reaction of alkanes?



**50.** How does the chain termination occurs in the halogenation reaction of alkanes?



**51.** What will be product in the following reaction

$$CH_3 - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_3 \xrightarrow{KMnO_4} ?$$



**52.** How can propane be oxidized to propionic acid?



**53.** What is the energy difference between the staggered and eclipsed conformations of ethane?



**54.** How many sawhorse projections of ethane are possible?



**55.** What is the number of sigma  $(\sigma)$  bonds and pi  $(\pi)$  bonds in 4-Ethyl-

2,5,7-decatriene?



**56.** Why alkenes are known as olefins?



# 57. Which isomer is expected to have a higher melting point?



# **58.** Which isomer will have a higher boiling point?

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# **59.** Complete the reaction

$$CH_3 - C \equiv C - CH_3 \xrightarrow[H_2]{Na/liq.NH_3} ?$$



**60.** Arrange the given alkyl halides in the order of decreasing rate of dehydrohalogenation reaction i.e., when heated in presence of alc. KOH  $CH_3-CH_2-Cl,\,CH_3-CH_2-Br,\,CH_3-CH_2-I$ 



**61.** Through which mechanism does HBr undergo reaction with unsymmetrical alkenes?

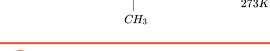


62. Why do alkenes show addition reactions?



**63.** Complete the given reaction of alkene with  $KMnO_4$  in different condition.

(i) 
$$CH_3-CH_2-C_{egin{subarray}{c} | CH_3 \end{array}}=CH_2 \xrightarrow[CH_3]{ ext{Alkaline}KMnO_4}{ ext{273}K}$$



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**64.** Addition of water to alkenes in presence of conc.  $H_2SO_4$  produces alcohol Which rule is followed in this reaction?



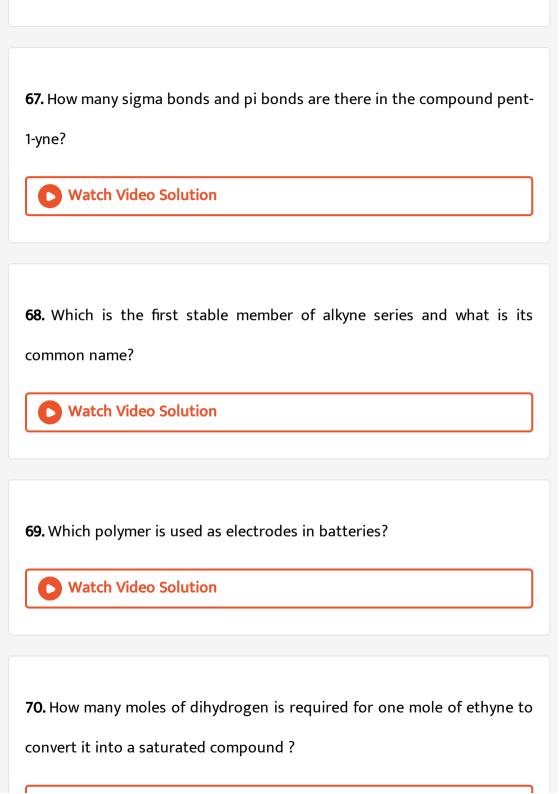
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**66.** What is the monomer used in the manufacture of TV cabinets?

**65.** What is the unit called from which polymers are made?

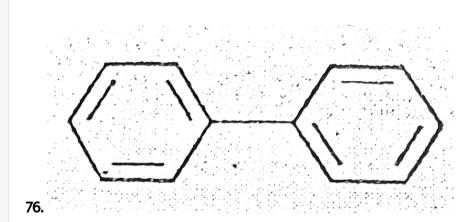




<b>71.</b> What is the type of isomerism shown by dichlorobenzene?
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72. How many oxygen atoms are required to form ozonide in benzene?
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<b>73.</b> Which p - orbital froms $\pi$ - bond ?
Watch Video Solution
<b>74.</b> What accounts for the unusual stablitiy of the benzene ring?
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**75.** What is the product obtained when sodium benzoate is subjected to decarboxylation ?





State whether the given compound is aromatic or not.



77. What is the common name of benzene hexachloride?



**78.** How many moles of  $CO_2$  is produced when one mole of benzene undergoes combustion?



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# **Exercise**

1. Which of the following reaction will not give methane?

A. 
$$CH_3COONa \xrightarrow{NaOH+CaO}$$

B. 
$$BeC_2 + H_2O \stackrel{\Delta}{\longrightarrow}$$

C. 
$$Al_4C_3 + H_2O \stackrel{\Delta}{\longrightarrow}$$

D. All of those

# Answer: 2



**2.** Which of the following isomer having molecular formula  $C_6H_{14}$  will give minimum number of mono-chloro derivatives?

- A. Hexane
- B. 2-Methylpentane
- C. 3-Methylpentane
- D. 2, 3-Dimethyl butane

# Answer: 4



- 3. Methane cannot be prepared by
- A. Corey-house synthesis
  - B. Wurtz reaction
  - C. Fittig reaction
  - D. All of these



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- 4. Which of the following alkane is not liquid at room temperature?
  - A.  $C_5H_{12}$
  - B.  $C_{17}H_{36}$
  - $\mathsf{C.}\,C_{10}H_{22}$
  - D.  $C_4 H_{10}$

## **Answer: 4**



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**5.** Which of the following compound can form during the free radical chlorination of methane?

A. 
$$CH_3Cl$$

B.  $C_2H_6$ 

 $\mathsf{C}.\,CCl_4$ 

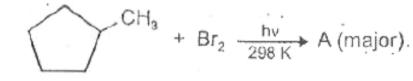
D. All of these

#### Answer: 4



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# 6. Identify A



В.



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**7.** Which of the following reaction cannot be used for the preparation of alkane?

- A. Corey-House synthesis
- B. Frankland reaction
- C. Clemmenson's reduction
- D. Aromatization

# Answer: 4



# **8.** Which of the following has maximum boiling point?

A. . .

B.

D.

#### **Answer: 1**

0

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**9.** Which of the following halogens is the most reactive?

A.  $F_2$ 

B.  $Cl_2$ 

 $\mathsf{C.}\,Br_2$ 

D.  $I_2$ 

#### **Answer: 1**



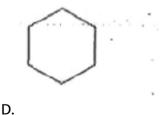
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**10.** Which of the following alkane upon dichlorination can give only two products ?

A.  $CH_3-CH_2-CH_3$ 

B.  $CH_4$ 

 $\mathsf{C.}\,C(CH_3)_4$ 





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11. Which of the following has maximum angle strain?



A.



В.



C



**Answer: 1** 

D.



- A. Zero
- B. Infinite
- C. Four
- D. Two



**13.** Conformations arise due to rotation around

- A. Carbon-Carbon double bond
- B. Carbon-Carbon triple bond
- C. Carbon-Carbon single bond

D. All of these

## Answer: 3



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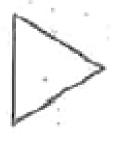
**14.** Which of the following is the most stable cycloalkane?



A.



В.



D.

C.



15. Bond angle in chair form of cyclohexane is

A.  $109^{\circ}\,28$  '

B.  $120^{\circ}$ 

C.  $60^{\circ}$ 

D.  $108\,^\circ$ 

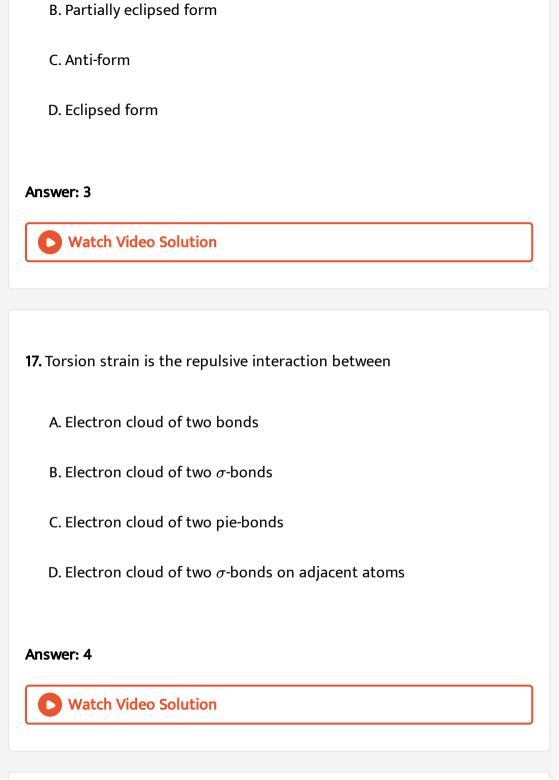
## **Answer: 1**



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**16.** Most stable conformation of n-butane is :

A. Gauche-form



<b>18.</b> Which form $(s)$ of cyclohexane is/are free from angle strain?
A. Boat-form
B. Chair form
C. Twist boat
D. All of these
Answer: 4
Watch Video Solution
<b>19.</b> The number of axial hydrogen atoms in chair form of cyclohexane is
A. 3
B. 6
C. 12
D. 2



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# 20. Consider the given reaction

$$CH_3 - egin{pmatrix} CH_3 & | & CH_3 - CH_2 - CH_2 - OH & rac{ ext{conc.} H_2SO_4}{\Delta} & ext{Alkene(major)} \ & CH_3 & CH_3$$

Identify alkene.

A. 
$$CH_3-CH_2-CH=CH_2$$

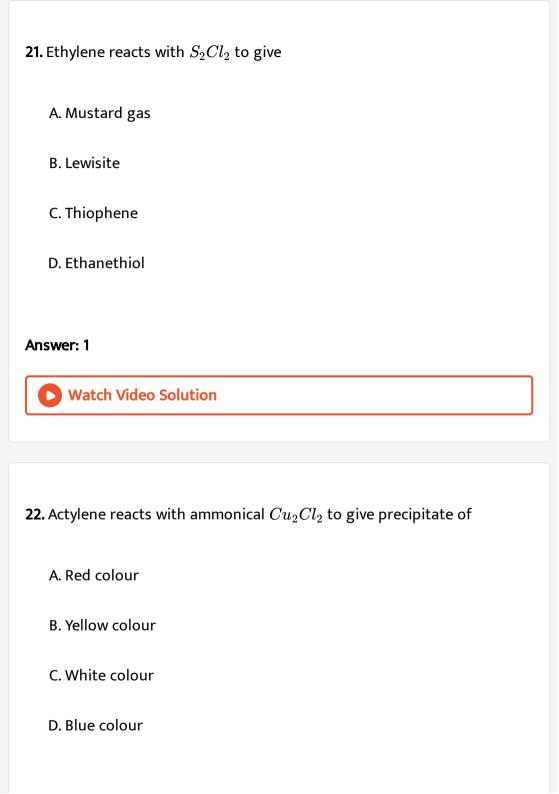
$$\mathsf{B.}\,CH_3-CH=CH-CH_3$$

$$\mathsf{C.}\left(CH_{3}\right)_{2}C = C(CH_{3})_{2}$$

D. 
$$CH_3-CH= {\scriptsize C\atop CH_3}-CH_3$$

#### Answer: 4







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# 23. Identify the product in the reaction

$$HC \equiv CH \xrightarrow{K_2Cr_2O_7 + H_2SO_4} ext{Product}$$

A.  $CH_3CHO$ 

B.  $CH_3CH_2OH$ 

C.  $CH_3COOH$ 

D.  $CH_3OH$ 

#### **Answer: 3**



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**24.** Which of the following compound gives  $CO_2$  on reductive ozonolysis-

A. 
$$CH_2=CH_2$$

$$B. CH_2 = CH - CH = CH_2$$

C. 
$$CH_3C=C=CH-CH_3$$

D. All of these

#### Answer: 3



25. The carbon-carbon bond length in benzene molecule is:

A. 1.39 A

B. 1.09 A

D. 1.34 A

C. 1.54 A

#### Answer: 1



26. The product formed in the reaction,

Product is

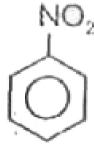
A.

В.



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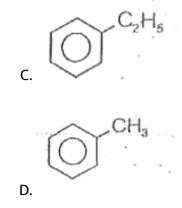
**27.** Which of the following is the most reactive towards nucleophilic substitution reaction?



A.



В.





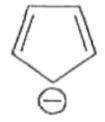
A.

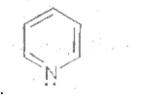
В.

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## 28. Which of the following is aromatic in nature?







C

D. All of these

#### **Answer: D**



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## 29. Which of the following is used for the preparation of benzene?

- A. Phenol
- B. Ethyne
- C. Furan
- D. Both (1) and (2)

#### Answer: 4



**30.** Which of the following is an examples of Friedel Crafts reaction?

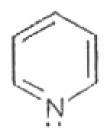
D. All of these

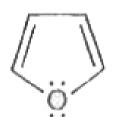
#### Answer: 4



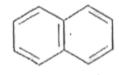
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31. Which of the following is aromatic hydrocarbon?

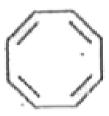




В.



C



D.

#### Answer: 3



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**32.** The following of  $\pi e$  and  $\sigma$  bonds in touleneis repectively

A. 3 and 6

B. 6 and 12

C. 3 and 10

D. 6 and 10

## Answer: 3



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## **33.** The ${\cal C}-{\cal C}-{\cal C}$ bond angle in benzene is

A.  $120^{\circ}$ 

B.  $60^{\circ}$ 

C.  $45^{\circ}$ 

D.  $135^{\circ}$ 

## **Answer: 1**



- **1.** Which one is most stable?
  - A. Cyclopropane
  - B. Cyclobutane
  - C. Cyclopentane
  - D. Cyclohexane

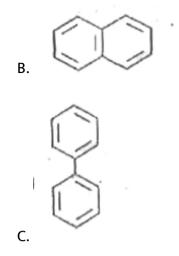


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2. Which one is not aromatic compound?



A.





D.

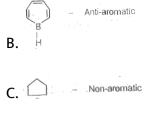
## Answer: 4



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## 3. The incorrect match is

A. Anti-aromatic





- **4.** Which of the following statement is not correct for sigma and pi-bonds formed between two carbon atoms ?
  - A. Sigma-bond is stronger than a pi-bond
  - B. Bond energies of sigma- and pi-bonds are of the order of 264 kJ/mol and 317 kJ/mol, respectively
  - C. Free rotation of atoms about a sigma-bond is allowed but not in case of a pi-bond

D. Sigma-bond determines the direction between carbon atoms but a

pi-bond has no primary effect in this regard

#### Answer: 2



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## 5. The possible compound A is

The possible compound A is

$$CH_3$$

$$CH_3$$

$$CH_3 - C - CH_2 - CH_3$$

$$(CaO)$$

$$(Sodalime)$$

A. 
$$CH_3-CH_3$$
  $CH_3-CH_2COONa$   $H$   $CH_3$   $CH_3-CH_2-CH_2-COONa$   $H$   $CH_3$   $CH_3$   $CH_3$ 

C. 
$$CH_3-CH_2-\stackrel{|}{C}H-CH_2-COONa$$

D. Both (2) and (3)



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- 6. Which one of the following cannot be prepared by Wurtz reaction?
  - A.  $C_2H_6$
  - B.  $n-C_4H_{10}$
  - $C. CH_4$

D. 
$$CH_3$$
  $CH_3$   $|$   $|$   $|$   $|$   $|$   $CH_3$ 

#### **Answer: 3**



- **7.** The reaction of  $CH_3CH=CH_2$  with HOCl will yield
  - A. 2-chloro-1-propanol

the product obtained is  $\hbox{A.} \ C_6H_5CHO \\ \hbox{B.} \ C_6H_5COOH \\ \hbox{C.} \ C_6H_5CH_2CH_2CHO \\ \hbox{D.} \ C_6H_5COCH_3$ 

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B. 3-chloro-2-propanol

C. 1-chloro-2-propanol

D. 1-chloro-1-propanol

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Answer: 3

Answer: 2

 $C_6H_5CH_2CH_2CH_3$  is when oxidised in the presence of alk.  $KMnO_4$ 

# **8.** $C_6H_5CH_2CH_2CH_3$ is when oxidised in the presence of alk. $KMnO_4$ the product obtained is

**9.** Toulene  $\xrightarrow{K_2Cr_2O_7}$  Y. Here Y is

A. Benzaldehyde

B. Toulene

C. Benzoic acid

D. Ethylbenzene

#### Answer: 3



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**10.**  $C_6H_6+Z \xrightarrow{Anhy\,.\,AlCl_3}$  Toluene

The compound Z is

A. Acetic acid

B. Acetic anhydride

C. Acetone

D. Chloromethane

Answer: 4



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- **11.**  $C_6H_6 \stackrel{ ext{Oxidation}}{\underset{V_2O_5\,/\,\Delta}{\longrightarrow}} X.$  Here, X is
  - A. Maleic anhydride
  - B. Acetic acid
  - C. Propanoic acid
  - D. Succinic acid

**Answer: 1** 



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**12.** In kharash effect,reaction follows

- A. Free radical substituion
- B. Electrohilic addition
- C. Free radical addition
- D. Nucleophillic addition



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#### 13. A,B and C can be

A. 
$$CH_3-\stackrel{||}{C}-\stackrel{||}{C}-CH_3$$

B.  $\stackrel{\vdash}{C}HO$ 

C. 
$$CH_3 - \overset{|}{C} - CHO$$

D. All of these

#### Answer: 4



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- **14.** Benzene undergoes substituion reaction more easily than addition because
  - A. It has a cyclic structure
  - B. It has three double bonds
  - C. Of decarboxylation of  $\pi e$ -electrons
  - D. It has six hydrogen atoms

## Answer: 3



**15.** A mixture of  $C_2H_6$ ,  $C_2H_4$  and  $C_2H_2$  is bubbled through alkaline solution of copper (I) chloride, contained in Woulf's bottle. The gas coming out is:

- A. Original mixture
- B.  $C_2H_6$
- C.  $C_2H_6\mathrm{and}C_2H_4$  mixture
- D.  $C_2H_4$ and $C_2H_2$

#### Answer: 3



- **16.** Ethylene reacts with  $S_2Cl_2$  to give
  - A. Lewisite
  - B. Mustard oil
  - C. Mustard gas

D. Insecticide

**Answer: 3** 



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Aditon of  $\mathcal{H}_2\mathcal{O}$  in the reaction is an example of

- A. Electrophlic addition
- B. Nucleophillic addition
- C. Free radical addition
- D. Electrophillic additon

Answer: 2



## 18. Monomer of neoprene is

- A. Chloroprene
- B. Acetylene
- C. Vinyl Acetlylene
- D. Both (2) and (3)

#### Answer: 1



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## 19. Compound A is:

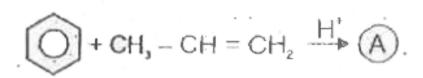
A. 
$$H_3PO_2$$

- $\mathsf{B.}\,H_3PO_3$
- $\mathsf{C}.\,H_3PO_4$
- D. Both (1) and (2)



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## 20. Compound A is:



- A. Isopropyl benzene
- B. Cumene
- C. An alkyl derivative of benzene
- D. All of these



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21. Which of the following is active species in sulphonation of benzene?

A. 
$$\overset{\oplus}{S}O_3H$$

B. 
$$SO_3$$

$$\operatorname{C.}O = \mathop{S}\limits_{\oplus}^{O} = O$$

D. 
$$\overset{\oplus}{SO_2OH}^-$$

#### Answer: 2



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**22.** Which one is o, p-directiong group for electrophliic substitution reaction?

A. 
$$-C - OH$$

O

B.  $-C - NH_2$ 

C.

 $D.-NO_2$ 

## Answer: 3



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23. In Chlorobenzene, 2,4-dinitrochlorobenzene, p- nitrochlorobenzene (II)(III)

The decreasing order of reactivity towards electrophliic substitution reaction is

- A. (I) gt (II) gt (III)
- B. (I) gt (III) gt (II)
  - C. (II) gt (I) gt (III)

D. (III) gt (I) gt (II)

Answer: 2



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**24.** 
$$CH_3-CH=CH-CH_2-CH_3 \stackrel{HI}{\longrightarrow} A_{ ext{major}}$$

Compound A is

A. 
$$CH_3-CH_2-CH-CH_2-CH_3$$

B. 
$$CH_3 - CH - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_3$$

D. 
$$CH_3-igcup_{CH_3}^{ig|}-CH_2I$$

 $CH_3$ 

#### Answer: 2



## 25. The electrophilie which attacks in Friedel-Craft acylation is

A. 
$$R-\stackrel{O}{\overset{|}{C}}_{\oplus}$$

$$\overset{\oplus}{O}$$
B.  $R-\overset{||}{C}$ 

$$\overset{\stackrel{-}{O}}{\operatorname{C.}}R-\overset{-}{\overset{-}{C}}-\overset{-}{O}$$

# D. $\overset{\oplus}{SO_2OH}$

#### **Answer: 1**



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26. Which of the following shows geometrical isomerism?

A. But-1-ene

B. But-2-ene

C. Prop-1-ene

D. Pent-1-ene

Answer: 2



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## **Assignment Section B Obejctive Type Question**

1.  $CH_3-CH=CH-CHO \xrightarrow{A} CH_3-CH=CH-CH_3$ 

The best suitable reagent A is

A.  $C_3H_8S_2/H_2/Ni$ 

B.  $N_2H_4/KOH$ 

C. Zn - Hg/conc. HCl

D. HI/P(red)

#### Answer: 2



## 2. The most suitable reagent for given conversion is

A. Diimide

B.  $H_2/Ni_2B$ 

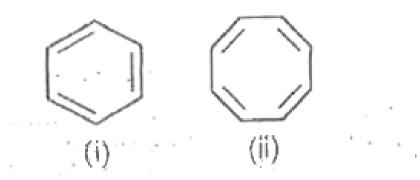
C. Zn/dil.HCl

D.  $LiAlH_4$ 

#### Answer: 1



3. Choose the corrrect option



- A. Both (i) and (ii) are conjugated system
- B. (i) and (ii) both show resonance
- C. (i) and (ii) both are aromatic
- D. (i) is less stable than (ii)

#### **Answer: 1**



## **4.** The product will be

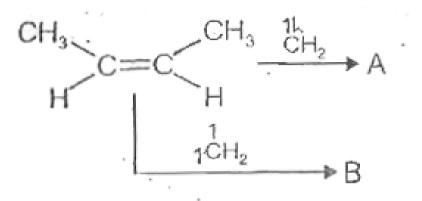
В.

A.

D. Mixture of 1 and 2

#### **Answer: 1**

## 5. A and B are respectively



$$\overset{\text{H}}{\underset{\text{CH}_3}{\longleftarrow}} \overset{\text{H}}{\underset{\text{CH}_3}{\longleftarrow}} \overset{\text{H}}{\underset{\text{CH}_3}{\longleftarrow}} \overset{\text{CH}_3}{\underset{\text{CH}_3}{\longleftarrow}} \overset{\text{CH}_3}{\underset{\text{H}}{\longleftarrow}} \overset{\text{CH}_3}{\underset{\text{H$$

$$\textbf{B.} \overset{\text{H} \longrightarrow \text{CH}_3 \ H}{\text{CH}_3 \ H} \overset{\text{mixture of }}{\text{mixture of }} \overset{\text{H} \longrightarrow \text{CH}_3 \ H}{\text{CH}_3 \ H} \overset{\text{CH}_3 \ H}{\text{CH}_4} \overset{\text{CH}_3 \ H}{\text{CH}_3}$$

$$D. \begin{tabular}{lll} Mixture of & $\stackrel{CH_3}{\mapsto}$ & $\stackrel{H}{\mapsto}$ & $\stackrel{CH_2}{\mapsto}$ & $\stackrel{H}{\mapsto}$ & $\stackrel{CH_3}{\mapsto}$ & $\stackrel{H}{\mapsto}$ & $\stackrel{H}{\mapsto}$$$

#### **Answer: 1**



## **Assignment Section C Previous Years Questions**

1. 
$$H_3C-C\equiv CH \xrightarrow{H_2O\,,H_4SO_4} ext{intermediate} 
ightarrow ext{product} B$$

#### Answer: 4



2. Which one is the correct order of acidity?

$$CH_2=CH_2>CH_3-CH=CH_2>CH_3-C\equiv CH>CH\equiv C.$$

B. 
$$CH \equiv CH > CH_3 - C \equiv CH > CH_2 = CH_2 > CH_3CH_3$$

C.  $CH \equiv CH > CH_2 = CH_2 > CH_3 - C \equiv CH > CH_3CH_3$ 

D.  $CH_3CH_3 > CH_2 = CH_2 > CH_3 - C \equiv CH > CH \equiv CH$ 

#### Answer: 2



**3.** With respect to the conformers of ethane, which of the following statements is true ?

A. Bond angle remains same-but bond length changes

B. Bond angle changes same-but bond length remains

C. Both bond angle and bond length change

D. Both bond angles and bond length remains same.

#### **Answer: 4**



**4.** Which of the following can be used as the halide component for Friedel

Crafts reaction?

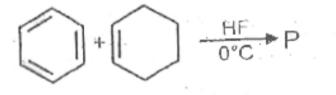
- A. Chlorobenzene
- B. Bromobenzene
- C. Chlorobenzene
- D. Isopropyl chloride

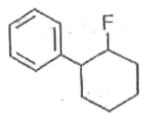
#### Answer: 4



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5. The product P is





A.

В.

C.



## Answer: 3



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6. Which is expected to react most readily with bromine

A. 
$$C_3H_6$$

B.  $C_2H_2$ 

C.  $C_4H_{10}$ 

D.  $C_2H_4$ 

#### Answer: 1



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**7.** In the reactions 
$$HC\equiv CH \xrightarrow{(1)\,NaNH_2/liq.\,NH_3} X$$
  $X \xrightarrow{(1)\,NaNH_2/liq.\,NH_3} Y, X$  and  $Y$  are  $:$ 

## Answer: 2

8.	Consider	the	nitration	of	benzene	using	mixed	conc.	$H_2SO_4$	and
H	$NO_3$ . If a ${\mathsf I}$	large	amount o	of K	$SHSO_4$ is	added	to the	mixtur	e, the ra	te of
nit	tration wil	l be :	:							

(a)slower

(b)unchanged

(c)doubled

(d)faster

A. Doubled

B. Faster

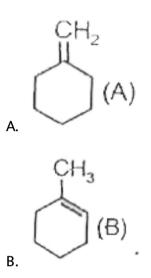
C. Slower

D. Unchanged

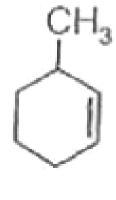
### **Answer: 3**



**9.** In the reaction with HCl, an alkene reacts in accordance with Markownikoff's rule to give a product 1-chloro-1-methylcyclohexane. The possible alkene is:



C. (A) and (B)



D.

**10.** The reaction of  $C_6H_5CH=CHCH_3$  with HBr produces :

B. 
$$C_6H_5CHCH_2CH_3$$

$$\mathsf{C.}\, C_6H_5CH_2CHCH_3\\|_{Br}$$

$$\operatorname{D.} C_6H_5CH_2CH_2CH_2Br \\$$

# Answer: 2



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11. Which of the following organic compounds has same hybridisation as its combustion product— $(CO_2)$ ?

A. Ethane B. Ethyne C. Ethene D. Ethanol Answer: 2 Watch Video Solution 12. Which of the following reagents will be able to distinguish between  $1-\mathsf{butyne}$  and  $2-\mathsf{butyne}$  ? A.  $NaNH_2$ B. HCl  $\mathsf{C}.\,O_2$ D.  $Br_2$ Answer: 1

13.	Liquid	hydrocarbon	is	converted	to	а	mixture	of	gaseous
hyd	rocarbo	ns by							

A. Oxidation

B. Cracking

C. Distillation under reduced pressure

D. Hydrolysis

### Answer: 2



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**14.** The reaction of toluene with  $CI_2$  in presence of  $FeCI_3$  gives X and reaction in presence of light gives Y Thus X and Y are .

A. X = Benzal chloride, Y = o-chlorotoluene

B. X=m-chlorotoluene, Y =p-chlorotoluene

C. X = o and p-chlorotoluene, Y = Trichloromethyl benzene

D. X = Benzyl chloride, Y = m-chlorotoluene

### **Answer: 3**

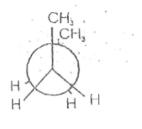


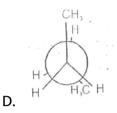
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# 15. In the following the most stable conformation of n-butane is

A

В.





C.



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**16.** Benzene reacts with  $CH_3Cl$  in the presence of anhydrous  $AlCl_3$  to form -

A. Chlorobenzene

B. Benzylchloride

C. Xylene

D. Toulene



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17. Nitrobenzene can be prepared from benzene by using a mixture of conc.  $HNO_3$  and conc.  $H_2SO_4$  . In the mixture, nitric acid acts as a/an -

- A. Acid
- B. Base
- C. Catalyst
- D. Reducing agent

## Answer: 2



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18. How many stereoisomers does this molecule have?

 $CH_3CH = CHCH_2CHBrCH_3$ 

A. 2
B. 4
C. 6
D. 8
Answer: 2
Watch Video Solution
19. The order decreasing reactivity towards an electrophilic reagent, for
the following:
(a) Benzene
(b) Toluene
(c) Chlorobenzene and
(d) Phenol
Would be:
A. $d>b>a>c$

- B. agtbgtcgtd
- C. bgtdgtagtc
- D. dgtcgtbgta



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# 20. Predict the product C obtained in the following reaction of butyne-1:

$$CH_3-CH_2-C\equiv CH+HCl o B\stackrel{HI}{\longrightarrow} C$$

A. 
$$CH_3CH_2-\stackrel{I}{\underset{Cl}{C}}-CH_3$$

B. 
$$CH_3 - CH - CH_2CH_2I$$
  $CH$ 

C. 
$$CH_3-CH_2-CH_2-H_{egin{subarray}{c}I\\ Cl\end{array}}$$

D. 
$$CH_3 - CH_2 - CH - CH_2CC$$

### Answer: 1

**21.** Which one of the following alkenes will react faster with  ${\cal H}_2$  under catalytic hydrogenation conditions :-

### Answer: 1



22. Which is maximum stable ?
A. But-1-ene
B. cis-but-2-ene
C. trans-but-2-ene
D. All have equal
Answer: 3
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23. Geometrical isomers differ in:
23. Geometrical isomers differ in:  A. Position of functional group
A. Position of functional group
A. Position of functional group  B. Position of atoms



**24.** The correct order of reactivity towards the electrophilic substitution of the compounds aniline(I),benzene(II) and nitro-benzene(III) is

- A. IIIgtIIgtI
- B. IlgtIllgtI
- C. IltIIgtIII
- D. Igtligtili

## Answer: 4



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25. The reactive species in the nitration of benzene is

A. 
$$NO_3$$

B.  $NHO_3$ 

 $C.NO_2^+$ 

D.  $NO_2^-$ 

# **Answer: 3**



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**26.** 
$$CH_3 - CH - CH = CH_2 + HBr 
ightarrow ext{(product)}$$
 which is predominate , X is -

is

A. 
$$CH_3- C egin{array}{ccc} H-CH-CH_3 \ | & | \ CH_3 & Br \end{array}$$

B. 
$$CH_3-CH_2-CH_2Br$$
  $CH_3-CH_3$   $Br$   $CH_3-CH_3-CH_3$   $CH_3-CH_3$ 

D. 
$$CH_3-CH_3-CH_3-CH_3$$



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**27.** An alkene  $CH_3CH=CH_2$  is treated with  $B_2H_6$  in presence of  $H_2O_2$ 

. The final product formed is

A. 
$$R-{\displaystyle \mathop{C}_{|}\atop CH_3}=O$$

B. 
$$R- {\scriptsize CH-CH_2\atop \mid\atop OH}$$

$$C.R - CH_2 - CHO$$

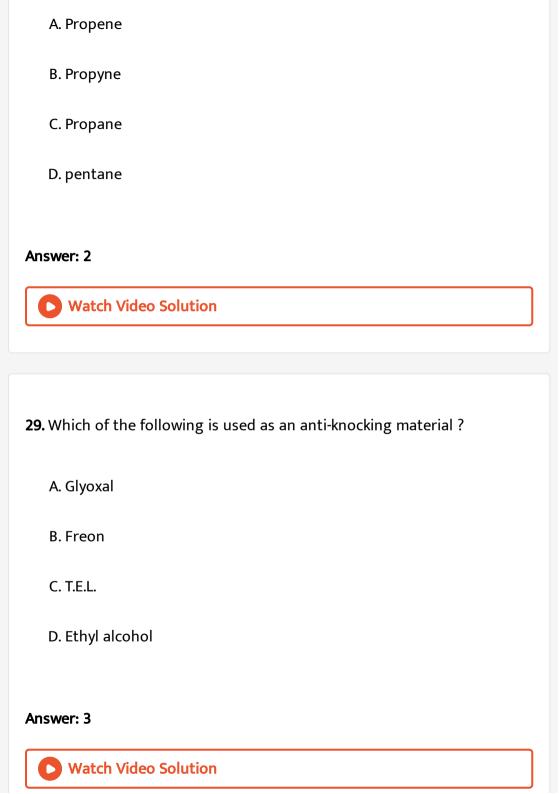
D. 
$$R-CH_2-CH_2-OH$$

#### Answer: 4



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**28.** The bond length between central carbon atom and other carbon atom is minimum in



**30.** Which of the following reactions would give a good yield of hydrocarbon product ?

A. 
$$CH_3CH_3 \xrightarrow{Cl_2} v$$

$$\mathsf{B.}\left(CH_{3}\right)_{3}\mathbb{C}l \xrightarrow{C_{2}H_{5}Cl}$$

C. 
$$RCOOK \xrightarrow{\text{Electrolysis}} Oxidation$$

D. 
$$RCOOAg \xrightarrow[hv]{I_2}$$

#### **Answer: 3**



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**31.** The cylindrical shape of alkynes is due to

A. Two sigma C-C and one  $\pi e$  C-C bonds

B. One sigma C-C and two  $\pi e$  C-C bonds

C. Three sigma C-C bonds

D. Three  $\pi e$  C-C bonds

#### Answer: 2



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**32.** In the commercial gasolines, the type of hydrocarbons which are more desirable is

- A. Linear unsaturated hydrocarbon
- B. Toulene
- C. Branced hydrocarbon
- D. Straight-chain hydrocarbon

# Answer: 3



<b>33.</b> The most stable conformation of Butane is
A. Gauche
B. Staggered
C. Skew-boat
D. Eclipsed
Answer: 2
Watch Video Solution
<b>34.</b> Which of the following statements is not compatible with arenes?
A. Electrophilic additions
B. Delocalisation of $\pi e$ -electrons
C. Greater stability
D. Resonance



**35.** When acetylene is passed through dil.  $H_2SO_4$  in the presence of  $HgSO_4$ , the compound formed is

- A. Acetic acid
- B. Ketone
- C. Ether
- D. Acetaldehyde

## Answer: 4



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**36.** In Friedel-Crafts acylation, besides  $AlCl_3$ , the other reactants are

A. 
$$C_6H_6+CH_3Cl$$

B.  $C_6H_6 + CH_4$ 

C.  $C_6H_6 + NH_2 - NH_2$ 

D.  $C_6H_6 + CH_3COCl$ 

# **Answer: 1**



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# 37. Gammaexane is

A. Bromobenzene

C. Chlorobenzene

B. Benzylchloride

D. Benzene hexachloride

Answer: 4

**38.** In Friedal craft reaction Toluene can be prepared by:

A. 
$$C_6H_6+CH_3Cl$$

B. 
$$C_6H_6+CH_4$$

$$\mathsf{C.}\,C_6H_6+CH_2Cl_2$$

$$\mathsf{D.}\, C_6H_6 + CH_3COCl$$

#### **Answer: 1**



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**39.** 2-butene shows geometrical isomerism due to:

A. Restricted rotation about double bond

B. Free rotation about double bond

C. Free rotation about single bond

D. Chirai carbon
Answer: 1
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•0. Dihedral angle in staggerred form of ethane is
A. $0^{\circ}$
B. $120^\circ$
C. $60^{\circ}$
D. $180^\circ$
Answer: 3
Watch Video Solution

**41.** Which alkene on ozonolysis gives  $CH_3CH_2CHO$  and  $CH_3CCH_3$  ?

$$CH_3CH_2CH = C < CH_3$$

$$\mathsf{B.}\,CH_3CH_2CH=CHCH_2CH_3$$

$$C.CH_3CH_2CH = CHCH_3$$

D. 
$$CH_3 - C = CHCH_3$$
 $CH_3$ 



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# 42. Products of the following reaction:

$$CH_3C\equiv CCH_2CH_3 \stackrel{(\,i\,)\,O_3}{=(2){
m Hydrolysis}}$$
 are -

A. 
$$CH_3 - \overset{O}{\overset{||}{C}} - \overset{O}{\overset{||}{C}} - CH_2 - CH_3$$

$$\mathsf{B.}\,CH_3COOH + HOOC.\,CH_2CH_3$$

$$\mathsf{C.}\,\mathit{CH}_{3}\mathit{CHO} + \mathit{CH}_{3}\mathit{CH}_{2}\mathit{CHO}$$

$$\mathsf{D.}\,CH_3COOH + CH_3COCH_3$$



**43.** Which of the compounds with molecular formula  $C_5H_{10}$  yields acetone on ozonolysis:

- A. 3-methylbut-1-ene
- B. Cyclopentane
- C. 2-methylbut-1-ene
- D. 2-methylbut-2-ene

# Answer: 4



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44. Anti-Markownikoff's addition of HBr is not observed in

A. Pent-2-ene

B. Propane

C. But-2-ene

D. But-1-ene

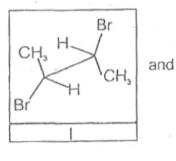
### **Answer: 3**



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# **45.** Given

# I and II are



A. A pair of optical isomers

B. Identical

C. A pair of conformers

D. A pair of geometrical isomers

Answer: 3



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**46.** Which of the following conformers for ethylene glycol is most stable?

A.

В.



- 47. Reaction of HBr with propene in the presence of peroxide gives :-
  - A. Isopropyl bromide
  - B. 3-bromo propane
  - C. Allyl bromide
  - D. n-propyl bromide



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48. Which one of the following is a free-radical substitution reaction:

D. 
$$CH_3CHO + HCN 
ightarrow CH_3CH(OH)CN$$

### **Answer: 1**



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**49.** Using anhydrous  $AlCl_3$  as catalyst, which one of the following reactions produces ethylbenzene (PhEt) :-

A. 
$$H_3C-CH_2OH+C_6H_6$$

$$\operatorname{B.}CH_3-CH=CH_2+C_6H_6$$

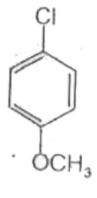
$$\mathsf{C.}\,H_2C=CH_2+C_6H_6$$

D. 
$$H_3C-CH_3+C_6H_6$$



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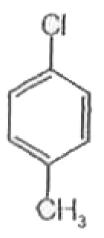
**50.** Which of the following compounds undergoes nucleophilic substitution reaction most easily?



A.

В.

C.



D.

# Answer: 3



**51.** Which will undergo fastest  $S_{N}2$  substitution reaction when treated

with NaOH?

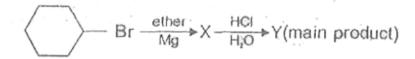
$$\mathsf{C}H_3\\ \mathsf{A.}\ H_5C_2-\overset{|}{C}-Br\\ |\\H\\ CH_3\\ \mathsf{B.}\ H_3C-\overset{|}{C}-Br\\ |\\CH_3\\ CH_3\\ \mathsf{C}H_3\\ \mathsf{C.}\ H-\overset{|}{C}-Br\\ |\\C_2H_5\\ H\\ \mathsf{D.}\ H-\overset{|}{C}-CH_2-CH_2-CH_3\\ |\\Br\\ \mathsf{Br}$$

### Answer: 4



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# 52. Y in the reaction is



A. Hexane B. Cyclohexane C. Cyclohexylcyclohexane D. Cyclohexaylether Answer: 2 Watch Video Solution 53. How many chiral compounds are possible on monochlorination of 2methyl butane? A. one B. two C. three D. four Answer: 4

**54.** When  $CH_3CH_2CHCl_2$  is treated with  $\mathrm{NaNH}_2$  , the product formed is

A. 
$$CH_3 - CH = CH_2$$

B. 
$$CH_3 - C \equiv CH$$

C. 
$$CH_3CH_2CH < NH_2$$

### Answer: 2



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**55.** 2-Bromopentane is heated with potassium ethoxide in ethanol. The major product obtained is

- A. trans-pent-2-ene
- B. Pent-1-ene
- C. 2-ethoxypentane
- D. cis-pent-2-ene



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A.  $C_6H_5CH_2OCH_2C_6H_5$ 

**56.** In the following reaction  $C_6H_5CH_2Br \xrightarrow[2.H_3O^+]{1.\,\mathrm{Mg.\ Ether}} X$  ,

- B.  $C_6H_5CH_2OH$
- C.  $C_6H_5CH_3$

The product 'X' is -

D.  $C_6H_5CH_2CH_2C_6H_5$ 

# Answer: 3

**57.** When  $3,3-{\sf dimethyl}{-2}-{\sf butanol}$  is heated with  $H_2SO_4$  the major product obtained is

A. 2, 3-dimethyl 2-butene

B. cis and trans isomers of 2, 3-dimethyl 2-butene

C. 2, 3-dimethyl 1-butene

D. 3, 3-dimethyl 1-butene

# Answer: 1



$$CH_3-CH_2-CH=CH_2 \stackrel{HBr}{ \longrightarrow \atop H_2O_2/hv} Z$$

A. 
$$CH_3-CH_2-CH-CH_3 \ |_{Br}$$

$$\mathsf{B.}\,CH_3-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-Br$$

$$\mathsf{C.}\,CH_3 - \underset{R_r}{CH} - CH = CH_3$$

D. None of these

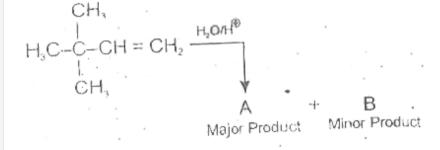
### Answer: 2



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# **59.** In the following reaction

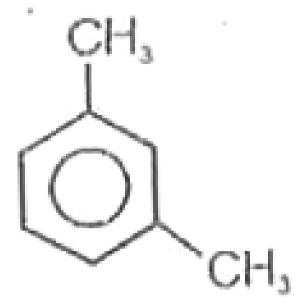
The major product is





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**60.** What products are formed when the following compound is treated with  $Br_2$  in the presence of  $FeBr_3$ 



В.

Br 
$$CH_3$$
 and  $CH_3$   $CH_3$ 

