

CHEMISTRY

BOOKS - FULL MARKS CHEMISTRY (TAMIL ENGLISH)

HYDROCARBONS

Textual Evaluation Solved Multiple Choice Question

1. The correct statement regarding the compariso of staggered and eclipsed conformations of ethane is

.....

A. the eclipsed conformation of ethane is more stable than staggered conformation even though the eclipsed conformation has torsional strain

B. the staggered conformation of ethane is more stable than eclipsed conformation because staggered conformation has no torsional strain

C. the staggered conformation of ethane is less stable than eclipsed conformation because staggered conformation has torsional strain

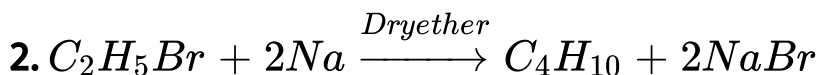
D. the staggered conformation of ethane is less stable than eclipsed conformation because

staggered conformation has torsional strain

Answer: b



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The above reaction is an example of which of the following

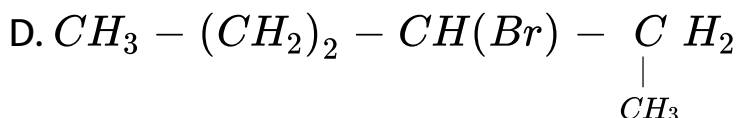
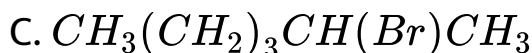
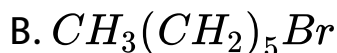
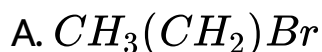
- A. reimer tiemann reaction
- B. wurtz reaction
- C. aldol condensation
- D. hoffmann reaction

Answer: b



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3. Any alkyl bromide (a) reacts with sodium in ether to form 4,5 -diethylcatane the compound

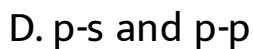
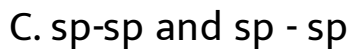
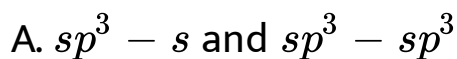


Answer: d



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4. The C-H bond and C-C bond in ethane are formed by which of the following types of overlap



Answer: a



5. Which of the following is optically active

A. 2-methylpentane

B. citric acid

C. glycerol

D. none of these

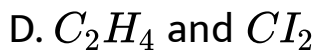
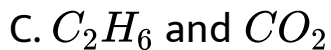
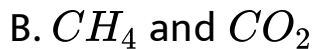
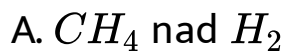
Answer: a



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6. The compounds formed at anode in the electrolysis of an aqueous solution of potassium acetate

are.....



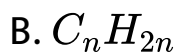
Answer: c



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7. The general formula for cycloalkanes is



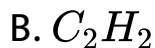
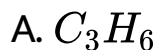


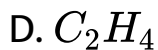
Answer: b



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8. The compound that will react most readily with gaseous bromine has the formula





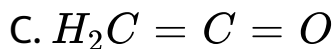
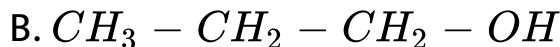
Answer: a



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9. Which of the following compounds shall not produce propene by reaction with HBr followed by elimination (or) only direct elimination reaction ?

A. 



Answer: c



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10. Which among the following alkenes on reductive ozonolysis produces only propanone

- A. 2-methylpropene
- B. 2-methylbut -2-ene
- C. 2,3-dimethylbut-2-ene
- D. 2,3-dimethylbut -2-ene

Answer: d



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11. The major product formed when 2-bromo-2-methylbutane refluxed with ethanolic KOH is

A. 2-methylbut-2-ene

B. 2-methylbutan-1-ol

C. 2-methylbut-1-ene

D. 2-methylbutan-2-ol

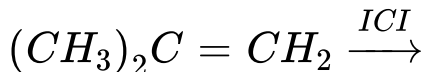
Answer: a



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12. Major product of the below mentioned reaction is

.....



A. 2-chloro-1-iodo -2-methylpropane

B. 1-chloro -2-iodo -2-methylpropane

C. 1,2 -dichloro-2-methylpropane

D. 1,2 - diiodo -2 -methylpropane

Answer: a



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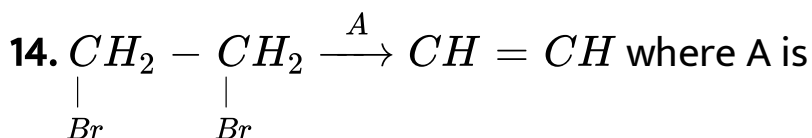
13. cis -2 butene and trans -2- butene are

- A. conformation isomers
- B. structural isomers
- C. configurational isomers
- D. optical isomers

Answer: c



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A. Zn

B. Conc H_2SO_4

C. Alc, KOH

D. Dil, H_2SO_4

Answer: d



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15. Consider the nitration of benzene using mixed conc H_2SO_4 HNO_3 if a large quantity of $KHSO_4$ is added to the mixture the rate of nitration will be

A. unchanged

B. doubled

C. faster

D. slower

Answer: d



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16. In which of the following molecules all atoms are coplanar

A. 

B. 

C. 

D. both (a) and (b)

Answer: a



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17. Propyne on passing through red hot iron tube gives

A. 

B. 

C. 

D. none of these

Answer: d



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18. Which one of the following is non aromatic

A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 

Answer: d



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19. Which of the following compounds will not undergo Friedel-Crafts reaction easily?

A. nitrobenzene

B. toluene

C. cumene

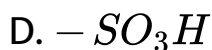
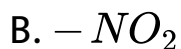
D. xylene

Answer: a



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20. Some meta directing substituents in aromatic substitution are given which one is most deactivating



Answer: b



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21. Which of the following can be used as the halide component for Friedel-Crafts reaction

- A. chlorobenzene
- B. bromobenzene
- C. chloroethene
- D. isopropyl chloride

Answer: d



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22. An alkane is obtained by decarboxylation of sodium propionate same alkane can be prepared by.....

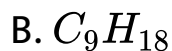
- A. catalytic hydrogenation of propene
- B. action of sodium metal on iodomethane
- C. reduction of 1 chloropropane
- D. reduction of bromomethane

Answer: b



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23. Which of the following is aliphatic saturated hydrocarbon



D. all of these

Answer: a



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24. Identify the compound 'Z' in the following reactin

A. formaldehyde

B. acetaldehyde

C. formic acid

D. none of these

Answer: a



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25. Peroxide effect (Kharash effect) can be studied in case of

A. oct -4 -ene

B. hex -3-ene

C. pent -1-ene

D. but -2-ene

Answer: a



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26. 2- butyne on chlorination gives

A. 1-chlorobutane

B. 1,2-dichlorobutane

C. 1,1,2,2-tetrachlorobutane

D. 2,2,3,3 tetrachlorobutane

Answer: d

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Textual Evaluation Solved Ii Short Answer Question

1. Give IUPAC names for the following compounds

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2. Identify the compound A,B,C and D in the following series of reaction



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3. Write a short note on ortho para directors in aromatic electrophilic substitution reaction

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4. How is propyne prepared from an alkyene dihalide ?

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5. An alkyl halide with molecular formula $C_6H_{13}Br$ on dehydrohalogenation gave two isomeric alkenes X and

Y with molecular formula C_6H_{12} on reductive ozonolysis X and Y gave four compounds CH_3COCH_3 , CH_3CHO , CH_3CH_2CHO and $(CH_3)_2CHCHO$. Find the alkyl halide.

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6. Describe the mechanism of nitration of benzene.

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7. How does Huckel's rule help to decide the aromatic character of a compound?

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8. Suggest the route for the preparation of the following from benzene

1 3-chloro nitrobenzene

2 4-chlorotoluene

3 Bromobenzene

4 m-dinitrobenzene



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9. Suggest a simple chemical test to distinguish propane and propene



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10. What happens when isobutylene is treated with acidified potassium permanganate

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11. How will you convert ethyl chloride into (i) ethane
(ii) n butane

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12. Describe the conformers of n butane

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13. Write the chemical equations for combustion of propane

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14. Explain Markovnikov's rule with suitable example

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15. What happens when ethylene is passed through cold dilute alkaline potassium permanganate

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16. Write the structures of following alkanes

(i) 2,3 - Dimethyl-6-(2- methylpropyl) decane

(ii) 5-(2-Ethylbutyl)-3,3-dimethyldecane

(iii) 5-(1,2-Dimethylpropyl)-2-methylnonane



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17. How will you prepare propane from a sodium salt of fatty acid

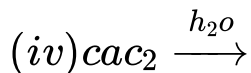
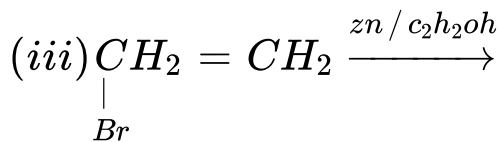
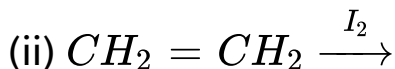
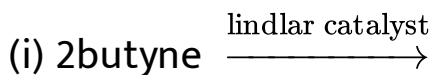


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18. 

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19. Complete the following



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20. How will you distinguish 1- butyne 2 butyne



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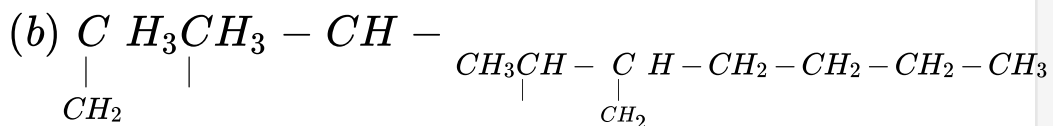
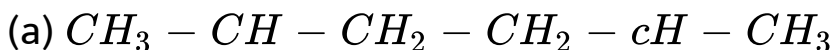
Evaluate Yourself

1. Write the structural formula and carbon skeleton formula for all possible chain isomer of C_6H_{14} (Hexan)



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2. Give the IUPAC name for the following alkane



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3. Draw the structural formula for 4,5 diethyl -3,4,5 trimethyloctane

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4. Water destroys grignard reagents why?

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5. Is it possible to prepare methane by kolbe electrolytic method

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6. Write down the combustion reaction of propane whose $\Delta H^\circ = -2220\text{kJ}$

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7. Why ethane is produced in chlorination of methane ?

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8. How toluene can be prepared by this method
(i) from n heptane

(ii) from 2-methylhexane

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9. Write the IUPAC names for the following alkenes



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10. Draw the structures for the following alkenes

(i) 6-bromo -2,3 -dimethyl -2-hexene

(ii) 5-bromo -4-chloro -1-heptene

(iv) 4-methyl -2 pentene

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11. Draw the structure and write down the IUPC name for the isomerism exhibited by the molecular formulae

(i) C_5H_{10} -Pentene (3 isomers)

(ii) C_6H_{12} -Hexene (5 isomers)



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12. Determine whether each of the following alkenes can exist as cis trans isomers

(a) 1 chloropropene

(b) 2-chloropropene



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13. Draw cis trans isomers for the following compounds

(a) 2-chloro-2-butene

(b) $CH_3 - CH = CH - CH_2 - CH_3$

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14. How propene is prepared from 1,2-dichloropropane

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15. How ozone reacts with 2-methylpropene

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16. An organic compound (A) on ozonolysis gives only acetaldehyde (A) reacts with Br_2/CI_4 to give compound (B) identify the compound (A) and (B) write the IUPC name of (A) and (B) given the gemoterica isomers of (A)



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17. An organic compound (A) C_2H_4 decolorise water (A) on reaction with chlorine gives (B) A reacts with HBr to give (C) identify (A),(B) (C) explain the reactions



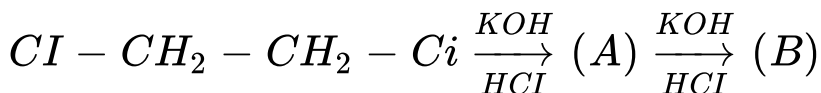
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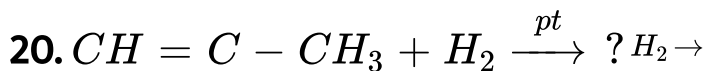
18. Prepare propyne from its corresponding alkene

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19. Write the products A & B for the following reaction



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21. Calculate the number of rings present in $C_{18}H_{12}$

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22. Write all possible isomers for an aromatic benzenoid compound having the molecular formula C_8H_{10}

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23. Write all possible isomers for a monosubstituted aromatic benzenoid compound having the molecular

formula C_9H_{12}

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24. How benzene can be prepared by griganrd reagent

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25. Why benzene undergoes electrophilic substitution reaction whereas alkenes undergoes additon reaction

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26. Convert ethyne to benzene and name the process



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27. Toluene undergoes nitration easily polymerisation process



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Additional Question Solved Choose The Correct Statement

1. Statement I : methane ethane propene and butane are alkane group compounds Statement II they are obeying C_nH_{2n+2} formula and each differs from its proceeding member by a CH_2 group

- A. statement -I and II are correct and statement II is correct explanation of statement -I
- B. statement I and II are correct but statement II is not correct explanation of statement I
- C. statement I is correct but statement II is wrong
- D. statement I is wrong but statement II is correct

Answer: a



2. Statement -I n - butane and iso butane are isomers

Statement -II : because they are having same molecular formula but differs only in the structural formula

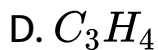
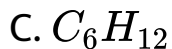
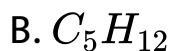
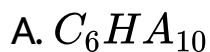
- A. statement -I and II are correct and statement -II is correct explanation of statement -I
- B. statement -I and II are correct but statement II is not correct explanation of statement -I
- C. statement -I is correct but statement -II is wrong
- D. statement -I is wrong but statement -II is correct

Answer: a



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3. Which one of the following shows three possible isomeric structures



Answer: b



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4. Find out the brached hydrocarbon form the following compounds

A. 1-propane

B. n-propane

C. iso butane

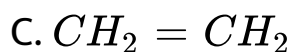
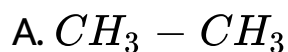
D. n-butane

Answer: c



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5. Which of the following compound cannot be prepared by Kolbe electrolytic method



Answer: b



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6. Statement -I boiling point of methane is lower than that of butane

Statement -II the boiling point of continuous chain alkanes increases in length of carbon chain

A. statement -I and II are correct and statement -II is correct explanation of statement -I

B.

C.

D.

Answer: a



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7. Statement -I alkenes shows both structural and geometrical isomerism

Statement -II because of the presence of double bond

A. Statement -I and II are correct but statement -II

is not correct explanation of statement -I

B. statement -I and II are correct but statement -II

is not correct explanation of statement -I

C. statement -I is correct but statement -II is wrong

D. statement -II is wrong but statement -I is correct

Answer: a



8. Consider the following statement

(i) the process of reduction using sodium in liquid ammonia is called as birch reduction

(ii) birch reduction is stereospecific in reaction

(iii) alkynes can be reduced to cis alkene using birch reduction which of the above statement is / are correct

A. the process of reduction using sodium in liquid ammonia is called as birch reduction

B. birch reduction is stereospecific in reaction

C. alkynes can be reduced to cis - alkenes using
birch reduction

D. which of the above statement is /are correct

Answer: a



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9. Statement-I alkenes are more reactive than alkanes

Statement -II because of the presence of a double
bond

A. statement -I and II are correct and statement -II

is correct explanation of statement -I

- B. statement -I and II are correct but statement -II is not correct explanation of statement I
- C. statement -I is correct but statement -II is wrong
- D. statement -I is wrong but statement -II is correct

Answer: a



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10. Peroxid effect is not observed in

- A. HCl
- B. HI

C. HBr

D. both (a) and (b)

Answer: d



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11. Which one of the following has garlic odour

A. ethane

B. thene

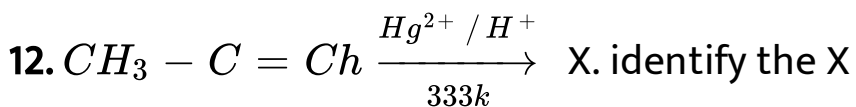
C. ethyne

D. ethanol

Answer: c



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A. propane

B. acetone

C. acetaldehyde

D. formaldehyde

Answer: b



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13. Which one of the following is not a monocyclic aromatic hydrocarbon

A. benzene

B. phenol

C. toluene

D. naphthalene

Answer: d



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14. Which one of the following is a polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon

A. anthracene

B. phenol

C. toluene

D. naphthalene

Answer: a



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15. Which one of the following is an aromatic compounds

A. 

B. 

C. 

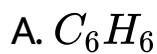
D. 

Answer: a



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16. Molecular formula of benzene is



Answer: a



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17. Statement -I unlike alkenes and alkynes benzene undergoes substitution reaction rather than addition reaction under normal condition

Statement -II because of the delocalisation of

electrons a strong π bond is formed which makes the molecule stable

A. statement -I and II are correct statement -II is correct explanatin of statement -I

B. statement -I and II are correct but statement -II is not correct explanition of statement -I

C. statement -I is correct but statement -II is wrong

D. statement -I is worng but statement -II is correct

Answer: a



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18. Benzene undergoes birch reduction to form

A. 

B. 

C. 

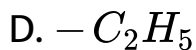
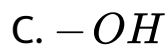
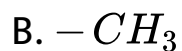
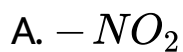
D. 

Answer: c



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19. Which one fo the follownig is not an ortho para director

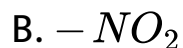
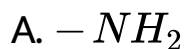


Answer: a



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20. Which one of the following is not a meta director



C. $-COOR$

D. $-CO_3H$

Answer: a



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21. Which one of the following is benzene ring deactivator

A. $-CHO$

B. $-OH$

C. $-CH_3$

D. $-OCH_3$

Answer: a



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22. Fine the odd one out

A. benzene

B. ethane

C. ethene

D. propyne

Answer: a



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23. Which among these is not associated with aliphatic compounds

- A. they contain $(4n+2)$ electrons
- B. they contain straight chain compounds
- C. they contain brached chain compound
- D. they have appropriate number of g atoms and unctional groups

Answer: a



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24. Which of the following compound will exhibit cis trans isomerism

A. 2-butene

B. 2-butyne

C. 1-butene

D. 2-butanol

Answer: a



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25. Which conformation of ethane has the lowest potential energy

A. eclipsed

B. staggered

C. skew

D. all will have equal energy

Answer: b



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26. Which of the following is less reactive than benzene towards electrophilic substitution reactions

- A. nitrobenzene
- B. aniline
- C. bromobenzene
- D. chlorobenzene

Answer: a



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Additional Question Solved Fill In The Blanks

1. Liquefied petroleum gas consists of a mixture of



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2. Mangoes contain



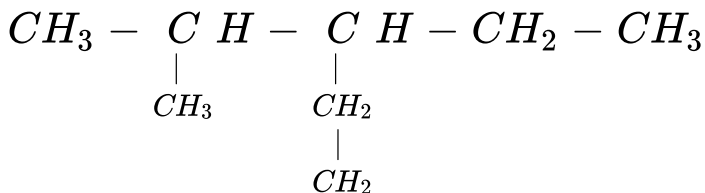
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3. Methane gas is also called as.....



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4. The IUPAC name of the following compound is



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5. Sodalime is the mixture of



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6. Wutrz reaction used in the preparation of



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7. The major reagent present in Corey House reaction is

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8. The rotation of C-C single bond leads to different isomeric structure called as

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9. The least stable conformer of ethane isform

 [View Text Solution](#)

10. The potential energy difference between the staggered and eclipsed conformation of ethane is

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11. The most stable conformer of butane is

 [View Text Solution](#)

12. Paraffin means

 [View Text Solution](#)

13. Preparation of methyl chloride is followed bymechanism

 [View Text Solution](#)

14. n hexane passed over chromic oxide supported on alumina at 873 k will give

 [View Text Solution](#)

15. Alkynes undergoes reduction using lindlar catalyst to give

 [View Text Solution](#)

16. Alkynes undergoes reduction using sodium in liquid ammonia to give

 [View Text Solution](#)

17. The order of reactivity of different hydrogen halides (HCl, HI, HBr) is

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18. Addition of hydrohalides to alkene is an example for



[View Text Solution](#)

19. Ethane reacts with HBr to form



[View Text Solution](#)

20. Homolytic fission of benzoyl peroxide will give

.....



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21. Propene reacts with HBr in the presence of peroxide to form



[View Text Solution](#)

22. Baeyer 's reagent is



[View Text Solution](#)

23. Three molecules of acetylene undergoes polymerisation to give



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24. Benzene reacts with bromine in the presence of $AlCl_3$ to form bromobenzene and it is an example of

.....reaction

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25. The six carbon atoms of benzene are
hybridised

 [View Text Solution](#)

26. Bond angle in benzene is

 [View Text Solution](#)

27. Wurtz fitting reaction helps to preparecompound

 [View Text Solution](#)

28. When phenol reacts with Zn dust under dry distillation conditions it gives

 [View Text Solution](#)

29. Nbenzen reacts with hydrogen in the presence of pt to yield

 [View Text Solution](#)

30. Benzene reacts with Cl_2 in the presence of sunlight to give



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31. The step in which Cl-Cl bond homolysis occurs is called



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32. Diene is the term given to compounds with



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33. The hybridisation state of a carbocation is



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34. The peroxide effect in anti markovnikoff addition involves amechanism



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Additional Question Solved Iv Choose The Odd One Out

1. Chosse the odd one out

A. ethane

B. benzene

C. ethene

D. ethyne

Answer:



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2. Chosse the odd one out

A. $\text{Zn} + \text{HCl}$

B. $Zn + CH_3COOH$

C. $LiAlH_4$

D. Acidified $K_2Cr_2O_7$

Answer:



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3. Chosse the odd one out

A. soft drink bottle

B. jars

C. vegetable oil bottle

D. straws

Answer:



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4. Chosse the odd one out

A. straws

B. foam cups

C. diapers

D. toys

Answer:

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5. Chosse the odd one out

A. orlon

B. neoprene rubber

C. pvc

D. pet

Answer:

 [View Text Solution](#)

1. Assertion (A) methane is called marsh gas

Reason (R) decomposition of plant and animal matter in an oxygen deficient environment like swamps, marshes and bogs produce methane gas

A. both a and r are correct and r is the correct explanation of a

B. both a and r are correct but r is not the correct explanation of a

C. a is correct but r is wrong

D. a is wrong but r is correct

Answer: d



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2. Assertion (A) water destroys grignard reagent and so it is not used as solvent for $RmHx$ Reason (R): water decomposes grignard reagent ($RMGX$) to give alkane

- A. both a and r are correct and r is the correct explanation of a
- B. both a and r are correct but r is not the correct explanation of a
- C. a is correct but r is wrong
- D. a is wrong but r is correct

Answer: a



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3. Assertion (A) : The boiling point of straight chain isomers have higher boiling point as compared to branched chain isomers

Reason (R) The boiling point decreases with increase in branching as the molecule becomes compact and the area of contact decreases

A. both a and r are correct and r is the correct explanation a

B. both a and r are correct but r is not the correct explanation of a

C. a is correct but r is wrong

D. a is wrong but r is correct

Answer: a



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4. Assertion (A) the eclipsed conformation of ethane is less stable than staggered conformation of ethane

Reason (R) : In eclipsed conformation the distance between the two methyl groups is minimum and so

there is maximum repulsion between them and it is the least stable conformer

A. both a and r are correct is r is the correct explanatin of a

B. both a and r are correct but r is not the correct explanation of a

C. a is correct but r is wrong

D. a is wrong but r is correct

Answer: a



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Additional Question Solved 2 Mark Question

1. What are unsaturated hydrocarbons

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2. What is marsh gas

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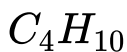
3. Write a note methane clathrates

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4. What is isomerism mention the type of isomerism

 [View Text Solution](#)

5. Draw and name the possible structural formula for



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6. Give the IUPAC name of the following compounds

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7. What is sabatier sendersens reaction

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8. What are decarboxylation reactions given an example

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9. Write a note on kolbe electrolytie method

 [View Text Solution](#)

10. How will you prepare propane from chloropropane



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11. What is wurtz reaction



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12. Write short notes on corey house reaction



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13. How will you prepare methane from grignard reagent

 [View Text Solution](#)

14. What are conformers

 [View Text Solution](#)

15. Draw the conformations of ethane using newman projection formula method

 [View Text Solution](#)

16. What are combustion reactions

 [View Text Solution](#)

17. What is aromatisation

 [View Text Solution](#)

18. Write notes on isomerisation

 [View Text Solution](#)

19. Mention the uses of alkanes



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20. Draw and name the structural formula for C_4H_8



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21. Cis isomers are less stable than trans isomers



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22. How will you prepare ethene from ethanol



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23. How will you convert 1- bromopropane into propene



[View Text Solution](#)

24. How will you prepare ethane by kolbe electrolytic method



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25. Write any two test for alkenes



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26. State markoynikoff 's rule

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27. What is peroxide effect

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28. Identify the product A and B from the following reaction

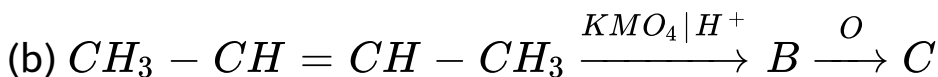
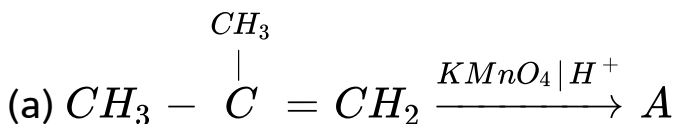


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29. What happens when propene reacts with concentrated H_2SO_4

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30. Complete the following reaction and identify A,B and C



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31. Mention the uses of alkenes

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32. What are gem dihalides how will you prepare propyne from gem dihalides

 [View Text Solution](#)

33. How will you prepare acetylene from potassium maleate

 [View Text Solution](#)

34. How will you prepare acetylene from calcium carbide

 [View Text Solution](#)

35. How will you convert ethyne into ethanol

 [View Text Solution](#)

36. Mention the uses of acetylene

 [View Text Solution](#)

37. What are all the conditions for aromaticity

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38. Classify the following compounds by using aromaticity concepts



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39. Write note on resonance of benzene

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40. How will you convert phenol into benzene



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41. What is wurtz fitting reaction



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42. What are activating and deactivatikh groups



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43. Why does benze undergo electrophilic substitution reactions easily and nucleophilic substitution with difficulty

 [View Text Solution](#)

44. Out of benzen m - dinitrobenzene and toluene which will undergo nitration most easily and why

 [View Text Solution](#)

45. Why the classification of hydrocarbons

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Additional Question Solved 3 Mark Question

1. Explain the classification of hydrocarbons

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2. How to write the possible isomers of C_5H_{12}

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3. Explain how to draw the structural formula for 3 ethyl 2,3 dimethylpentane



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4. In alkane compound with same number of carbon atoms straight chain isomers have higher boiling point as compared to brached chain isomers justify statement



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5. Why lil spills in aqueous environment spread so quickly



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6. Explain pyrolysis method

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7. Write notes on geometrical isomerism or cis trans isomerism

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8. Explain how 2-butyne reacts with (a) Lindlar's catalyst and (b) sodium in liquid ammonia

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9. What are vicinal dihalides how will you prepare alkene from vicinal dihalides

 [View Text Solution](#)

10. Why alkenes are more reactive than alkanes

 [View Text Solution](#)

11. Explain the mechanism of addition of HBr to propene

 [View Text Solution](#)

12. Explain the mechanism of addition of HBr to 3-methyl-1-butene

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13. Why is the peroxide effect not observed in HCl and HI?

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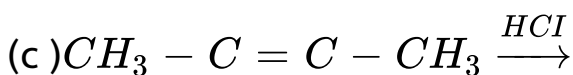
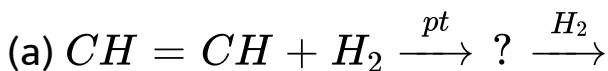
14. Explain the ozonolysis of (a) Ethene and (b) propene

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15. What is polymerisation explain with suitable example

 [View Text Solution](#)

16. Complete the following reactions



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17. Explain the ozonolysis of (a) Acetylene (b) propyne

 [View Text Solution](#)

18. Explain the polymerisation of acetylene molecules

 [View Text Solution](#)

19. Discuss the Kekulé structure of benzene

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20. Why does benzene undergo substitution reaction rather than addition reaction under normal conditions

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21. Explain the industrial perpartion of benzene from coal tar



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22. Explain the sulphonation of benzene



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23. What is BHC how will you prepare BHC mention its uses



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24. In aryl halides halogen group is an ortho para director and a deactivator towards electrophilic substitution reaction why

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25. Explain the carcinogenicity and toxicity of aromatic hydrocarbons

 [View Text Solution](#)

26. Arrange benzene, n-hexane and ethyne in decreasing order of acidic behavior also give reason for this behavior



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Additional Question Solved 5 Mark Question

1. Explain the conformation analysis of ethane



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2. Explain the structure of benzene



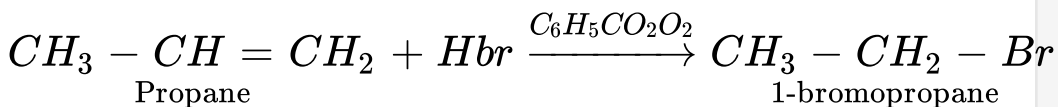
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3. Explain the mechanism of the reaction between methane and chlorine



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4. Write the mechanism for following reaction



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5. Explain the acidic nature of alkynes



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6. Write the mechanism of chlorination of benzene



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7. Describe the mechanism of sulphonation of benzene



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8. Describe the mechanism of Friedel-Crafts alkylation



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9. Write the mechanism of freidel craft acylation



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10. An organic compound (A) of a molecular formula C_6H_6 is a simple aromatic hydrocarbon A reacts with O_2 in the presence of V_2O_5 at 773 k to give B.A is further treated with sodium and liquid ammonia to give C which is a diene compound identify A,B and C and explain the reaction



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11. What are ortho para directors explain why OH group is an ortho para director and activator

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12. An organic compound 1,1 dichloropropane reacts with alcoholic KOH to give A of molecular formula C_3H_4 A reacts with mercuric and dil H_2SO_4 at 333 K to give B A on passing through red hot iron tube at 873 K will give C which is a cyclic compound identify A,B and C explain the reaction

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13. What are meta directors explain with suitable example



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14. An organic compound (A) of molecular formula C_2H_4 which is a simple alkene reacts with baeyer reagent to give B of molecular formula $C_2H_6O_2$ a again reacts with ozone followed by hydrolysis in the presence of zinc c of molecular formula CH_2O identify A,B and C explain with reaction



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15. An organic compound 1,1 dichloropropane reacts with alcoholic KOH to give molecular formula C_3H_4 a reacts with mercuric sulphate and dil H_2SO_4 at 333 k to give B.A on passing through red hot iron tube at 873 k will give c which is a cyclic compound identify A,B and C explain the reaction



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