



## CHEMISTRY

### BOOKS - NCERT CHEMISTRY (ENGLISH)

#### ORGANIC CHEMISTRY : SOME BASIC PRINCIPLES AND TECHNIQUES

#### Multiple Choice Question

1. Which of the following is the correct IUPAC name ?

A. 3-ethyl-4, 4-dimethylheptane

B. 4, 4-dimethyl-3-ethylheptane

C. 5-ethyl-4, 4-dimethylheptane

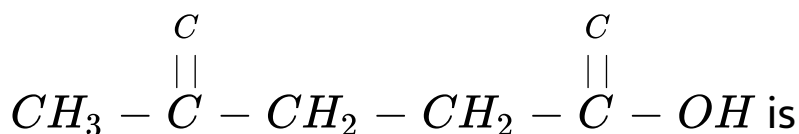
D. 4, 4-bis(methyl)-3-ethylheptane

**Answer: 1**



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2. The IUPAC name for



A. 1-hydroxypentane-1, 4

B. 1, 4-dioxopentanol

C. 1-carboxybutan-3-one

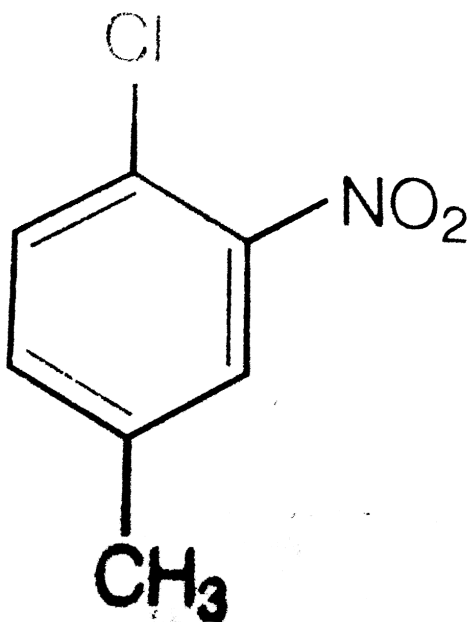
D. 4-oxopentanoic acid

**Answer:**



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3. The IUPAC name for



A. 1-chloro-2-nitro-4-methylbenzene

B. 1-chloro-4-methyl-2-nitrobenzene

C. 2-chloro-1-nitro-5-methylbenzene

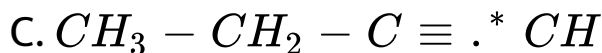
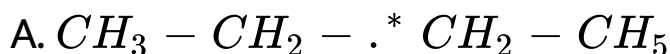
D. m-nitro-p-chlorotoluene

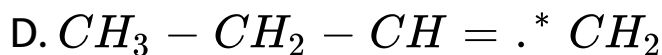
Answer: B



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4. Electronegativity of carbon atoms depends upon their state of hybridisation. In which of the following compounds, the carbon marked with asterisk is most electronegative ?





**Answer: C**



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5. In which of the following, functional group isomerism is not possible ?

A. Alcohols

B. Aldehydes

C. Alkyl halides

D. Cyanides

**Answer: C**



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6. The fragrance of flower is due to the presence of some steam volatile organic compounds called essential oils. These are generally insoluble in water at room temperature but are miscible with water vapour in vapour phase. A suitable method for the extraction of these oils from the flower is

A. distillation

B. crystallisation

C. distillation under reduced pressure

D. steam distillation

**Answer: D**



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7. During hearing of a court case, the judge suspected that some changes in the documents had been carried out. He asked the forensic department to check the ink used at two different places. According to you which technique can give the best results ?



- A. Column chromatography
- B. Solvent extraction
- C. Distillation
- D. Thin layer chromatography

**Answer: D**



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**8.** The principle involved in paper chromatography is

- A. adsorption

B. partition

C. solubility

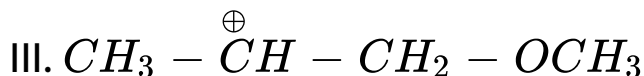
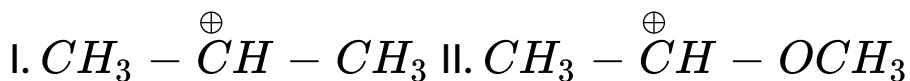
D. volatility

**Answer: B**



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**9. What is the correct order of decreasing stability of the following cations**



A.  $II > I > III$

B.  $II > III > I$

C.  $III > I > II$

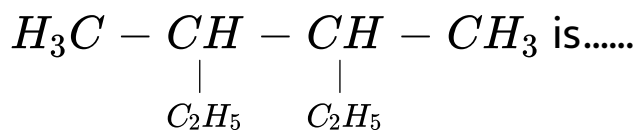
D.  $I > II > III$

**Answer: A**



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**10.** Correct IUPAC name for



A. 2-ethyl-3-methylpentane

B. 3, 4-dimethylhexane

C. 2-sec-butylbutane

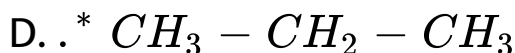
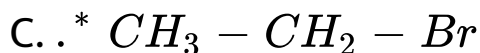
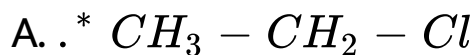
D. 2, 3-dimethylbutane

**Answer: B**



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11. In which of the following compounds the carbon marked with asterisk is expected to have greatest positive charge ?

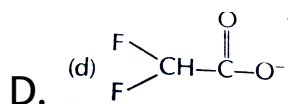
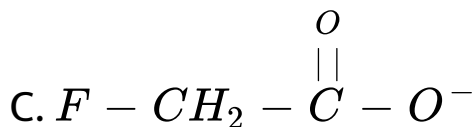
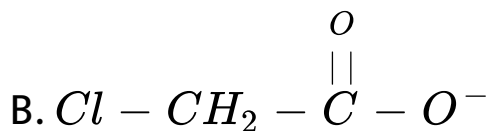
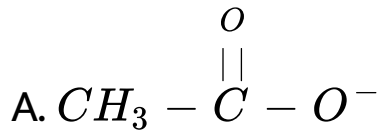


**Answer: A**



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**12.** Ionic species are stabilised by the dispersal of charge. Which of the following carboxylate ion is the most stable ?



**Answer: D**



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**13.** Electrophilic additions reactions proceed in two steps. The first step involves the additions of

an electrophile. Name the type of intermediate formed in the first step of the following addition reaction  $H_3C - HC = CH_2 + H^+ \rightarrow ?$

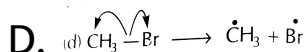
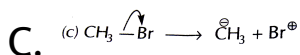
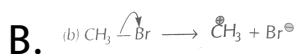
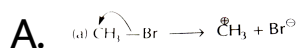
- A.  $3^\circ$  carbanion
- B.  $1^\circ$  carbocation
- C.  $2^\circ$  carbocation
- D.  $1^\circ$  carbanion

**Answer: C**



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14. Covalent bond can undergo fission in two different ways. The correct representation involving a heterolytic fission of  $CH_3 - Br$  is



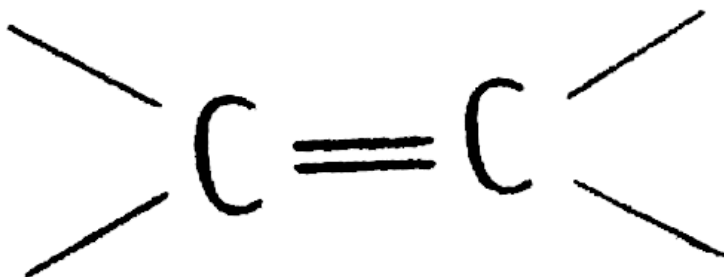
**Answer: B**



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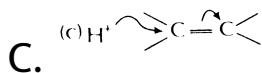
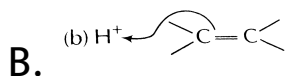
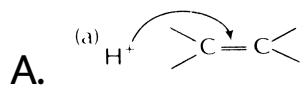


15. The additions of HCl to an alkene proceeds in two steps. The first step is the attack of  $H^+$  ion



to

portion which can be shown as



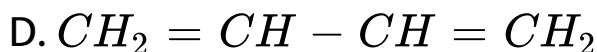
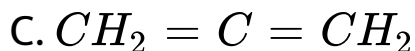
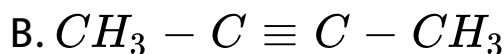
D. All of these are possible

Answer: B



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16. Which of the following compounds contain all the carbon atoms in the same hybridisation state ?



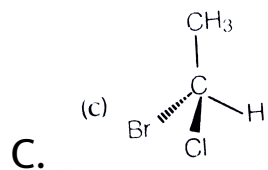
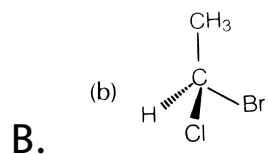
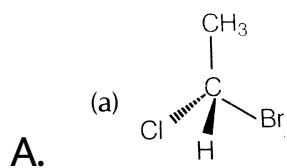
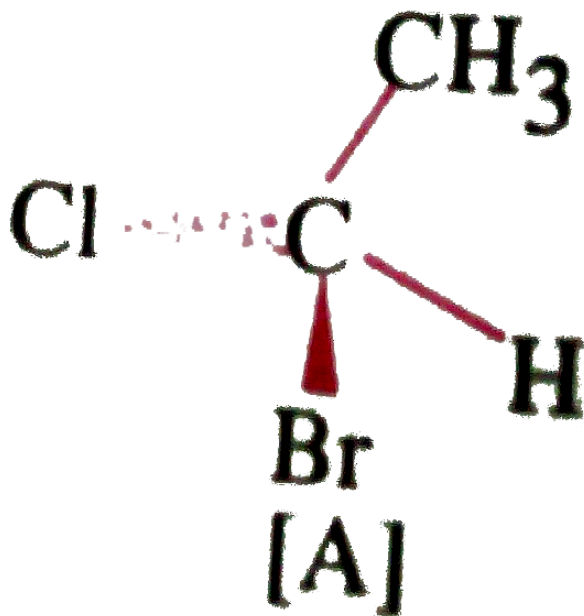
**Answer: A::D**

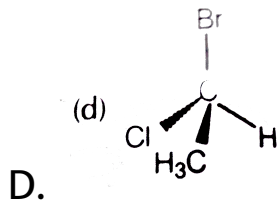


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**17.** In which of the following representations given below spatial arrangement of group/atom is

different from that given in structure 'A' ?





**Answer: A::C::D**

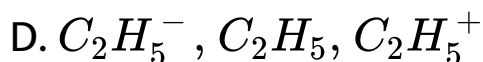
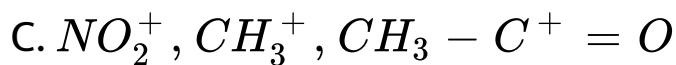


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**18.** Electrophiles are electron seeking species. Which of the following groups contain only electrophiles ?

A.  $BF_3$ ,  $NH_3$ ,  $H_2O$

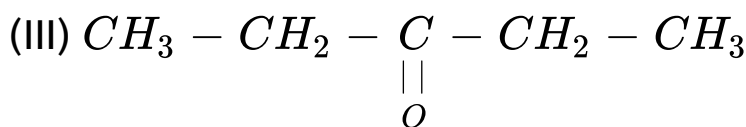
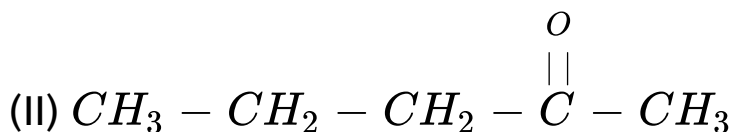
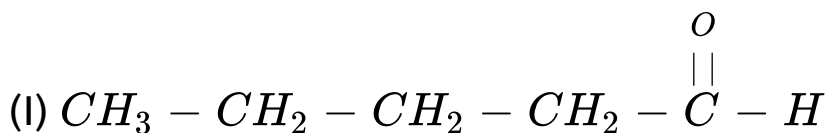
B.  $AlCl_3$ ,  $SO_3$ ,  $NO_2^+$

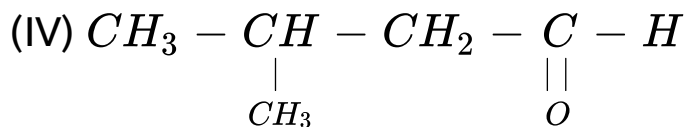


**Answer:**

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**19.** Direction (Q. Nos. 19-20) Consider the following four compounds





Which of the following pairs are position isomers ?

A. I and II

B. II and III

C. II and IV

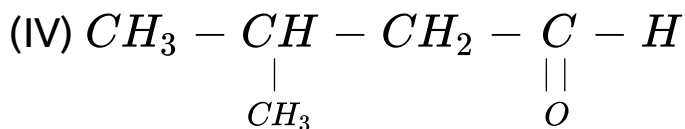
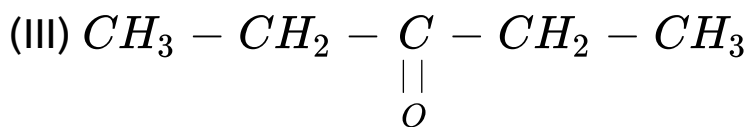
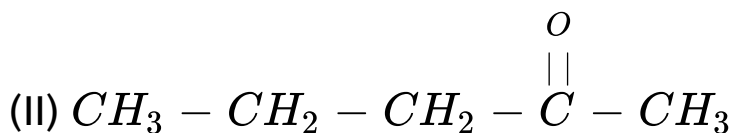
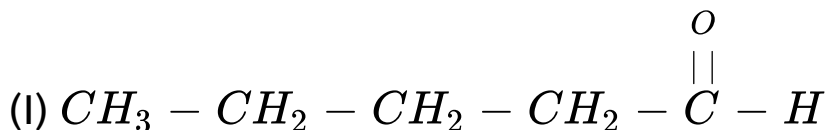
D. III and IV

**Answer: B**



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20. Direction (Q. Nos. 19-20) Consider the following four compounds



Which of the following pairs are not functional group isomers ?

A. II and III

B. II and IV



C. I and IV

D. I and II

**Answer: A::C**



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**21.** Nucleophile is a species that should have

A. a pair of electrons to donate

B. positive charge

C. negative charge

D. electron deficient species

Answer: A::C



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22. Hyperconjugation involves delocalization of

A. electrons of carbon-hydrogen  $\sigma$  bond of an alkyl group directly attached to an atom of unsaturated system

B. electrons of carbon-hydrogen  $\sigma$  bond of alkyl group directly attached to the positively charged carbon atom

C.  $\pi$ - electrons of carbon -carbon bond

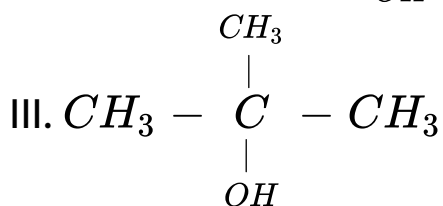
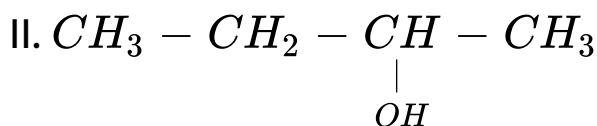
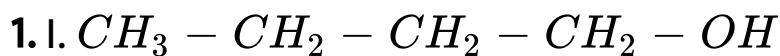
D. lone pair of electrons

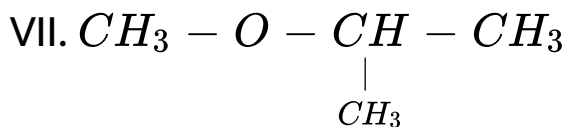
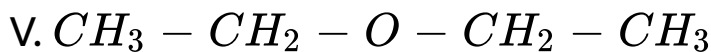
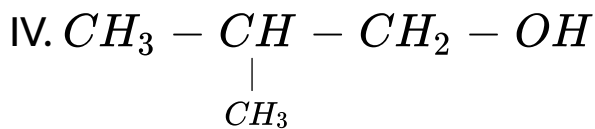
**Answer: A::B**



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### Short Answer Type Question

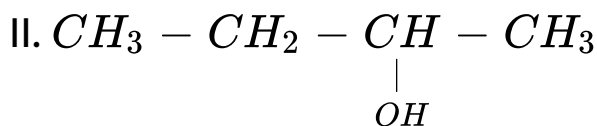
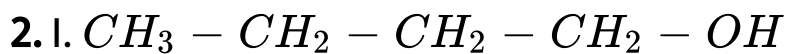


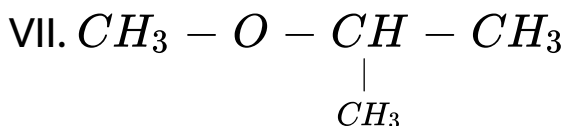
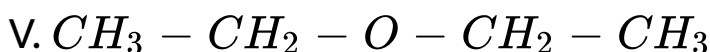
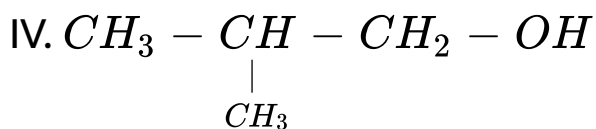
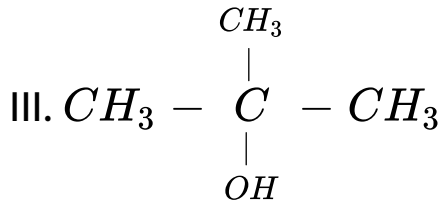


Which of the above compounds form pairs of metamers ?



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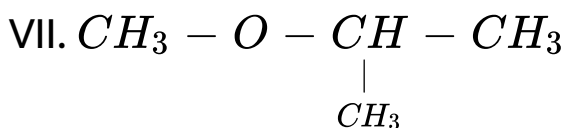
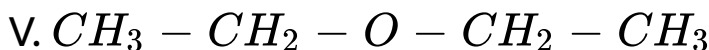
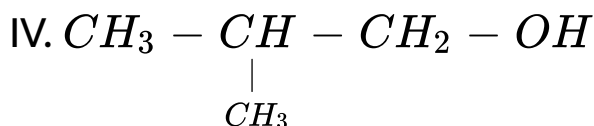
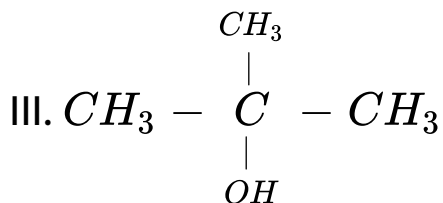
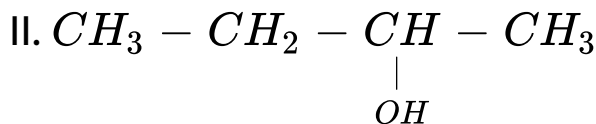
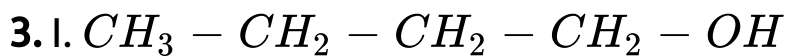




Identify the pairs of compounds which are functional group isomers



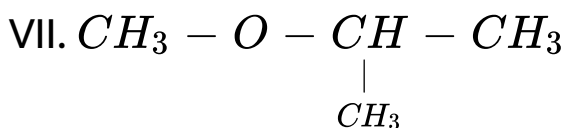
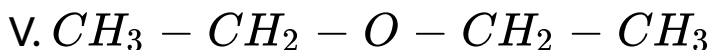
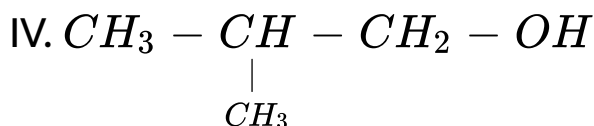
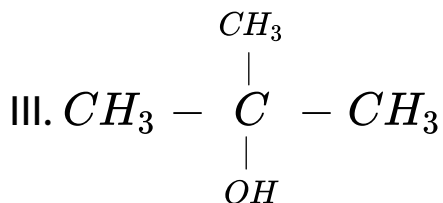
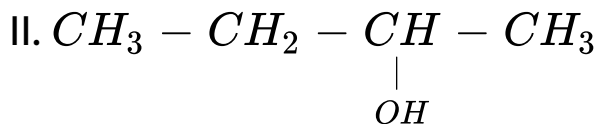
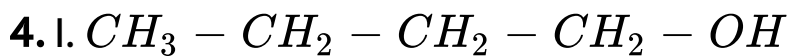
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Identify the pairs of compounds that represents position isomerism.



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Identify the pair of compounds that represents chain isomerism



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5. For testing halogens in an organic compound with  $AgNO_3$  solution, sodium extract (Lassaigne's test) is acidified with dilute  $HNO_3$ . What will happen if a student acidifies the extract with dilute  $H_2SO_4$  in place of dilute  $HNO_3$  ?



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6. What is the hybridisation of each carbon in  $H_2C = C = CH_2$  ?



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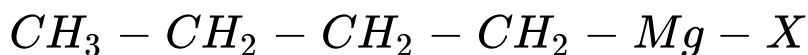


7. Explain, how is the electronegativity of carbon atoms related to the state of hybridisation in an organic compound ?



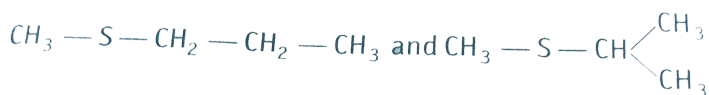
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8. Show the polarisation of carbon-magnesium bond in the following structure.



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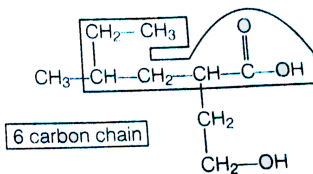
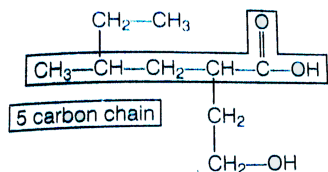
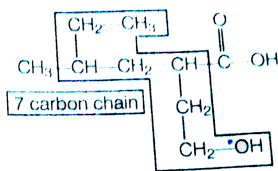
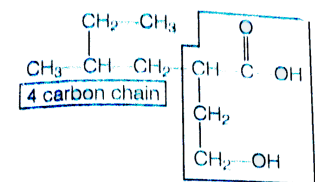
9. Compounds with same molecular formula but differing in their structures are said to be structural isomers. What type of structural isomerism is shown by



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10. Which of the following selected chains is correct to name to given compound according to

## IUPAC system ?



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11. In DNA and RNA, nitrogen atom is present in the ring system. Can Kjeldahl method be used for the estimation of nitrogen present in these. Give reasons.

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**12.** If a liquid compound decomposes at its boiling point, which method (s) can you choose for its purification. It is known that the compound is stable at low pressure, steam volatile and insoluble in water



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**13.** 'Stability of carbocations depends upon the electron releasing inductive effect of groups adjacent to positively charged atom involvement

of neighbouring groups in hyperconjugation and resonance".

Draw the possible resonance structures for  $CH_3 - \ddot{O} - \overset{+}{C}H_2$  and predict which of the structures is more stable. Give reason for your answer.

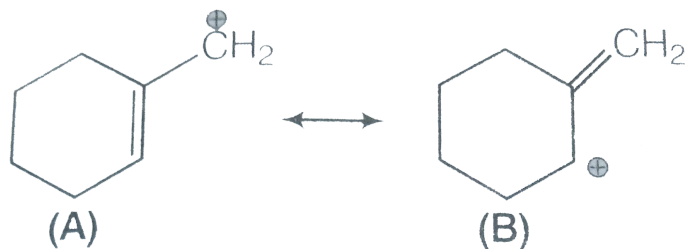


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**14.** 'Stability of carbocations depends upon the electron releasing inductive effect of groups adjacent to positively charged atom involvement of neighbouring groups in hyperconjugation and

resonance".

Which of the following ions is more stable ? Use resonance of explain your answer.

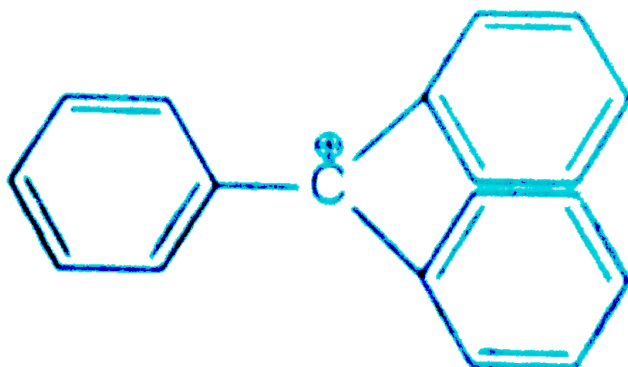


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15. 'Stability of carbocations depends upon the electron releasing inductive effect of groups adjacent to positively charged atom involvement of neighbouring groups in hyperconjugation and

resonance".

The structure of triphenylmethyl cation is given below. This is very stable and some of its salts can be stored for months. Explain the cause of high stability of this cation



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**16.** 'Stability of carbocations depends upon the electron releasing inductive effect of groups adjacent to positively charged atom involvement of neighbouring groups in hyperconjugation and resonance'.

Write structure of various carbocations that can be obtained from 2-methylbutane. Arrange these carbocations in order of increasing stability



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17. Three students, Manish, Ramesh and Rajini were determining the extra elements present in an organic compound given by their teacher. They prepared the Lassaigne's extract (L.E.) independently by the fusion of the compound with sodium metal. Then they added solid  $FeSO_4$  and dilute sulphuric acid to a part of Lassaigne's extract. Manish and Rajni obtained prussian blue colour but Ramesh got red colour.

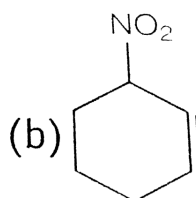
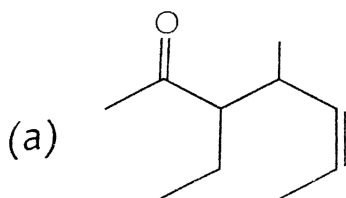
Ramesh repeated the test with the same Lassaigne's extract, but again got red colour only. They were surprised and went to their teacher and told him about their observation. Teacher asked

them to think over the reason for this. Can you help them by giving the reason for this observation. Also, write the chemical equations to explain the formation of compounds of different colour.



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**18.** Name the compounds whose line formula are given below.



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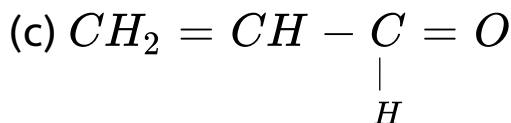
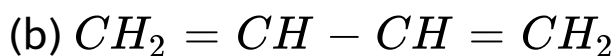
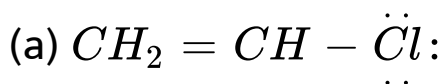
19. Write structural formulae for compounds named as

(a) 1-bromoheptane (b) 5-bromoheptanoic acid



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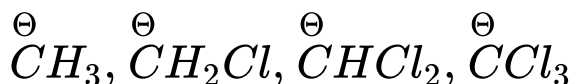
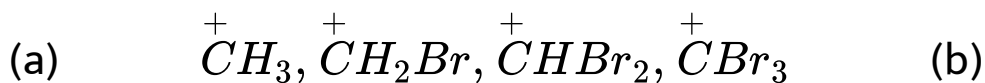
20. Draw the resonance structures of the following compounds.





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21. Identify the most stable species in the following set of ions giving reasons



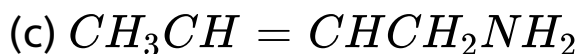
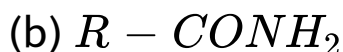
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22. Given three points of differences between inductive effect and resonance effect.



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23. Which of the following compounds will not exist as resonance hybrid. Give reason for your answer.



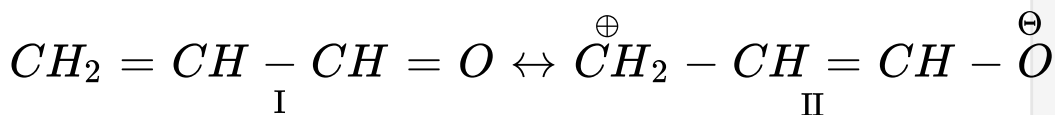
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24. Why does  $SO_3$  act as an electrophile ?



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25. Resonance structures of propenal are given below. Which of these resonating structures is more stable ? Give reason for your answer.



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26. By mistake, an alcohol (boiling point  $97^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) was mixed with a hydrocarbon (boiling point  $68^{\circ}\text{C}$ ). Suggest a suitable method to separate the two compounds. Explain the reason for your choice.



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27. Which of the two structures (A) and (B) given below is more stabilised by resonance.

Explain  $CH_3COOH$  and  $CH_3COO^\ominus$   
(A) (B)



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## Matching The Columns

1. Match the type of mixture of compounds in Column I with the technique of separation

## /purification given in column II

Column I	Column II
A. Two solids which have different solubilities in a solvent and which do not undergo reaction when dissolved in it	1. Steam distillation
B. Liquid that decomposes at its boiling point	2. Fractional distillation
C. Steam volatile liquid	3. Simple distillation
D. Two liquids which have boiling points close to each other	4. Distillation under reduced pressure
E. Two liquids with large difference in boiling points.	5. Crystallisation



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2. Match the terms mentioned in Column I with the terms in Column II

Column I	Column II
A. Carbocation	1. Cyclohexane and 1-hexene
B. Nucleophile	2. Conjugation of electrons of C—H $\sigma$ bond with empty $p$ -orbital present at adjacent positively charged carbon
C. Hyperconjugation	3. $sp^2$ hybridised carbon with empty $p$ -orbital
D. Isomers	4. Ethyne
E. $sp$ -hybridisation	5. Species that can receive a pair of electrons
F. Electrophile	6. Species that can supply a pair of electrons.



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### 3. Match Column I with column II

Column I	Column II
A. Dumas method	1. $\text{AgNO}_3$
B. Kjeldahl's method	2. Silica gel
C. Carlus method	3. Nitrogen gel
D. Chromatography	4. Free radicals
E. Homolysis	5. Ammonium sulphate



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### 4. Match the intermediates given in Column I with their probable structure in Column II

Column I	Column II
A. Free radical	1. Trigonal planar
B. Carbocation	2. Pyramidal
C. Carbanion	3. Linear



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5. Match the ions given in Column I with their nature given in Column II.

Column I	Column II
A. $\text{CH}_3 - \ddot{\text{O}} - \overset{+}{\text{C}}\text{H} - \text{CH}_3$	1. Stable due to resonance
B. $\text{F}_3 - \text{C}^+$	2. Destabilised due to inductive effect
C. $\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\   \\ \text{CH}_3 - \text{C}^+ \\   \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	3. Stabilised by hyperconjugation
D. $\text{CH}_3 - \overset{+}{\text{C}}\text{H} - \text{CH}_3$	4. A secondary carbocation



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Assertion And Reason

1. Assertion (A). Simple distillation can help in separating a mixture of propan -1-ol (boiling point  $97^{\circ}C$ ) and propanone (boiling point  $56^{\circ}C$ )

Reason (R). Liquids with a difference of more than  $20^{\circ}C$  in their boiling points can be separated by simple distillation.

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 As

C. both A and R are not correct

D. A is not correct but R is correct

**Answer: A**



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2. Assertion (A) . Energy of resonance hybrid is equal to the average of energies of all canonical forms.

Reason (R). Resonance hybrid cannot be presented by a single structure.

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 As

C. both A and R are not correct

D. A is not correct but R is correct

**Answer: D**



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3. Assertion (A) . Pent-1-ene and pent-2-ene are position isomers.

Reason (R). Position isomers differ in the position of functional group or a substituent.

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 As

C. both A and R are not correct

D. A is not correct but R is correct

**Answer: A**



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4. Assertion (A) . All the carbon atom in  $H_2C = C = CH_2$  are  $sp^2$ -hybridised.

Reason (R). In this molecule all the carbon atoms are attached to each other by double bonds

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. both A and R are not correct

D. A is not correct but R is correct

**Answer: D**



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5. Assertion (A) . Sulphur present in an organic compound can be estimated quantitatively by Carius method.



Reason (R). Sulphur is separated easily from other atoms in the molecule and gets precipitated as light yellow solid.

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. both A and R are not correct

D. A is not correct but R is correct

**Answer: C**



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**6. Assertion (A)** . Components of a mixture of red and blue inks can be separated by distributing the components between stationary and mobile phases in paper chromatography

**Reason (R).** The coloured components of inks migrate at different rates because paper selectively retains different components according to the difference in their partition between the two phases.

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. both A and R are not correct

D. A is not correct but R is correct

**Answer: A**



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**Long Answer Type Question**

1. What is meant by hybridisation ? Compound  $CH_2 = C = CH_2$  contains  $sp$  or  $sp^2$  hybridised carbon atoms. Will it be a planar molecule ?



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2. Benzoic acid is an organic compound. Its crude sample can be purified by crystallisation from hot water. What characteristic difference in the properties of benzoic acid and the impurity make this process of purification suitable ?



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3. Two liquids (A) and (B) can be separated by the method of fractional distillation. The boiling point of liquid (A) is less than boiling point of liquid (B). Which of the liquids do you expect to come out first in the distillate ? Explain.



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4. You have a mixture of three liquids A, B and C. There is a large difference in the boiling points of A and rest of the two liquids i.e., B and C. Boiling point of liquids B and C are quite close. Liquid A

boils at a higher temperature than B and C and boiling point B is lower than C. How will you separate the components of the mixture. Draw a diagram showing set up of the apparatus for the process.



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5. Draw a diagram of bubble plate type fractionating column. When do we require such type of a column for separating two liquids. Explain the principle involved in the separation of components of a mixture of liquids by using

fractionating column. What industrial applications does this process have ?



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**6.** A liquid with high boiling point decomposes on simple distillation but it can be steam distilled for its purification. Explain how is it possible ?



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