# Plus One Chemistry Chapter Wise Important Questions Chapter 9 Hydrocarbons

Question 1.

Answer:	CHa
Question 2.	a) $\bigcirc \frac{Fe}{Cl_2}$ ?
<ul><li>c) Freons are known with respect to oze depletion.</li><li>i) WhatareFreons?</li><li>ii) Howcan you prepare a Freon from C Answer:</li></ul>	b) $CI_4$ ? CI <sub>4</sub> ? CI <sub>4</sub> ?
a) Kl b) CH <sub>3</sub> – CH = CH <sub>2</sub> e) Chioroflurocarbon	c) O acidic 7 KMnO4 7 NO2
Question 3. a) How will you prepare ethane by Kolbe's electrolytic method? (March – 2009) b) Explain Markownikoff's rule for the addition reaction using a suitable example.	a) $\bigcirc^{CH_3}_{CI}$ b) $\bigcirc^{CH_3}_{CI}$ c) $\bigcirc^{COOH}_{NO_2}$ a) $\bigcirc^{CH_3-CH_3-Br}_{-2}$ CH_5-CH_5-I
Answer: Addition of an hydrohalogen into an alkene takes place in such a way	b) $CH_3 - CH_2 - CH_2 - Br - \frac{alcoholic KOH}{2}?$
that its -ve part will go to the region having lesser number of hydrogen atoms.	a) $2CH_3COONa \xrightarrow{E \models ctrolysic} CH_3 - CH_3 + 2CO_2$ b) $CH_3 - CH = CH - CH_3 + HCI \longrightarrow CH_3 - CH_2 - CH - CH_3$

Question 4.

a) A spatial arrangement of atoms

that can be converted into one another by rotation around a C-C single bond are called conformations. (March – 2010)

C-C single bond are called conformations.

i) Represent Sawhorse and Newman projection formulae of staggered and eclipsed conformation of ethane.

ii) Compare the stabilities of staggered and eclipsed conformations.

b) Consider the reaction given below:

i) Identify the major product obtained.ii) Name the rule governing the formation of the major product.Answer:

a) Sawhorse method

b) In staggered form, minimum repulsive force, minimum energy and maximum stability of the molecule. In eclipsed method increase in electron cloud re-pulsions. Due to this molecule has more energy and it has lesser stability.

#### Question 5.

In a special condition addition of HBrto unsymmetrical alkene takes place contrary to Markovnikov's rule. (Say – 2010)

a) What is the special condition?

b) Give the mechanism of anti-

Markovnikov's addition of HBr to propene.

Answer:

a) In the presence of organic peroxide.

The mechanism of Antimarkovnikov's rule involves the following steps.

1) Initiation

- 2) Propagation
- 3) Termination

Question 6. Give the IUPAC names of the following compounds: (March – 2011)

Answer: a) 5, 5 -Dimethylheptan – 2-01. b) 2-Pentanone c) 2, 4, 6- tnbromo phenol

Question 7. a) Complete the following reactions:

b) llustrate Markovnikov's rule taking the example of propene. Answer:

H3-CH=CH2+HBr-+CH3-CH-CH3+CH3-CH2-CH2Br



b) i) major product = CH<sub>2</sub> - CH - Br - CH<sub>2</sub>
 2 - Bromopropane

b) CH<sub>3</sub>-CH=CH<sub>2</sub>+HBr diganic peroxide 1-bromopropane b) When a hydrogen halide is added to an ansymmetrical alkene, the halogen atom will goes to the doubley bonded carbon containing lesser no. of hydrogen atom.

Question 8.

The higher homologue of benzene can be prepared by the following reaction. (Say – 2011)

a) Identify the reagent A.

b) Which named reaction is this?

c) Write the reaction mechanism of this reaction.

Answer:

a) CH<sub>3</sub>CI

b) Friedei-Craft's alkylation

c) Step I: Generation of the electrophile,  $CH_3^+$ 

Step II: Attack of the electrophile  $CH_3^+$  on benzene ring to form a sigma complex in which one of the carbon is  $sp^3$  hybridized. a) 1)

Step III: Removal of proton – The sigma complex releases a proton from the sp<sup>3</sup> hybrid carbon by the attack of AICI<sub>4</sub>.

Qn. 9.

Carbocations are formed by the heterolytic cleavage of a covalent bond. (March – 2012)

a) What is heterolytic bond fission?

b) Arrange the following carbocations in the increasrig order of stability:

 $(CH_3)_2 CH_3, CH_3^+, (CH_3)_3 C, CH_4 CH_2^+$ Answer:

a) When the bond between two atoms A-B breaks in such a way that the shared pair of electrons stays on any one of the atoms. The proces is called hetrolytic fission.

Qn. 10.

Hydrocarbons are organic compounds containing carbon and hydrogen only.

a) Complete the following chemical reactions:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} OH & CH_3 \\ | & | \\ a & CH_3 - CH - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH - CH_3 \\ | \\ CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_3 \\ | \\ CH_2 - CH_3 \\ \end{array}$$

$$Br + OH \\ OH \\ Br \\ Br$$

i) 
$$CH_{a} - Br + Na \frac{dry}{ether} > ?$$
  
ii)  $CaC_{a} + H_{a}O \rightarrow ?$ 

iii) CH = CH 
$$\frac{\text{Red hot iron tube}}{873\text{K}} > ?$$

i) i) 
$$CH_a - Br + Na \xrightarrow{dry ether} CH_a - CH_a$$
  
ii)  $CaC_a + H_aO \rightarrow C_aH_a$ 

iii) CH = CH 
$$\frac{\text{Red hot}}{\text{iron tube, 873K}} > C_{e}H_{e}$$

$$CH_{2} - CH = CH_{2} + HBr \rightarrow CH_{3} - CH - CH_{3}$$
  
I  
Br  
(Major product)

CH<sub>3</sub> - CH<sub>2</sub> - CH<sub>2</sub> - Br (Minor product)



### OR

b) Analyze the following reaction:  $CH_3$ - $CH = CH_2 + H$ - $Br \rightarrow 'A' + 'B'$ If 'A' is the major product and 'B' is the minor product, identify 'A' and 'B'. Also name the related rule.

Answer:

## a) Steam distillation

b) Prussian blue –  $Fe_4 [Fe(CN)_6]_3$ c) Kjeldahl's method for estimation of nitrogen. Organic compound containing nitrogen is heated with con.  $H_2SO_4$  in presence of  $K_2SO_4$  and  $CuSO_4$ , the nitrogen present in it is quantitatively converted to ammonium sulphate. The re-saltant liquid is then treated with excess of alkali and the liberated ammonic gas is absorbed in a known volume of excess of standard acid. The amount of ammonia is estimated by determining the amount of acid neutralised by back titration with some standard alkali.

Let the weight of organic compound be Wg. Let  $VmLof N_1$ HCI be required to completely neutralise alt the ammonic gas evolved from back titration.

Qn. 11 a) Name the following reaction. (Say – 2012)

b) Naphthalene is an aromatic compound. Explain its aromaticity using Huckel's rule. Answer:

b) According to Huckel - Cychc,

conjugated, planar systems having (4n + 2)  $\pi$  electrons where 'n' may be 0, 1, 2, 3 will behave as an aromatic compound.





OR

because it is cyclic, conjugated(ie. alternate single and double bond), planar systems having  $(4n + 2) \pi$ electrons (ie. 10 ir electron (n = 2)

## Qn. 12.

Free rotation is possible with respect to a C-C bond in the case of alkanes.
(March – 2013)
a) The repulsive interaction between the adjacent bonds in a conformation is called ......
b) Draw Newman's projections of the two conformers of ethane. Which among these is more stable? Justify.
c) An alkene on ozonolysis followed by reduction of the ozonide formed with zinc and water gave a mixture of ethanal and methanal.
i) Identify the alkene.

ii) Illustrate the above mentioned the above mentioned reaction using the chemical equation.

Answer:

a) Torsional strain

b) New man's projection of the conformers of ethene

The staggered form is more stable due to 1) Hydrogens of both carbon atoms are visible 2) H-atoms are as far apart from

each other

3) There is a minimum repulsion or torsional strain.

Qn. 13.

500K Name the products. (Say – 2013)

ii) Draw the Newman projections of the eclipsed and staggered conformations of nbutane.

i)

b) What is Baeyers reagent? Write the chemical equation of its reaction with ethylene  $(CH_2 = CH_2)$ .

∴ V mL of N, HCI ≡ V, mL of 1N NH<sub>3</sub> 1000 mL of N, NH<sub>3</sub> contains 17g of NH<sub>3</sub> or 14g nitrogen.

... Amount of Nitrogen persent in V,ml of N,NH,

$$=\frac{14 \times V_1 N_1}{1000}g$$

... % of Nitrogen = wt. of Nitrogen x 100 wt. of org. compd

$$= \frac{14 \times V_1 N_1 \times 100}{1000 \times W}$$

$$= \frac{1.4 \text{ N}_1 \text{ V}_1}{\text{W}} [\text{V}_1 \rightarrow \text{ vol. of acid}]$$

$$N_1 \rightarrow Normality of acid]$$

$$C_6H_{14} \xrightarrow{Anhy,A|C|_3HCl} CH_3 - CH - CH_2 - CH_3$$
  
CH<sub>3</sub>  
n-hexane 2-methyl pentane

ii) C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>14</sub> <u>U₂O5</u> 773к 10 - 20 atm. Benzene

ii)  $C_6H_{14} \xrightarrow{773K} C_4H_8 + C_2H_6$  (3x1=3) butene ethane

) i) 
$$\begin{array}{c} C_{6}H_{14} \xrightarrow{Anhy AlCl_{3}HCl} \rightarrow CH_{3} - CH - CH_{2} - CH_{2} - CH_{3} \\ I \\ CH_{2} \end{array}$$

(2-methyl pentane)

→ Isomerisation reaction.

ii) 
$$C_6H_{14} \xrightarrow{V_2O_5} O_{10-20 \text{ atm}} O_{10} O_{10$$

(iii) 
$$C_6H_{14} \xrightarrow{773K} C_4H_8 + C_2H_6$$
  
Butene Ethane

→ Cracking (OR) pyrolysis

Answer:

a) i) Benzene Hexachioride (BHC)

b) Dilute aqueous solution of potassium permanganate is called Baeyer's reagent.

Qn. 14.

a) Write the products of the following chemical reactions and also name them. (March - 2014)

b) An alkene 'A' on ozonolysis gave two molecules of formaldehyde. Write the name of 'A' and the chemical equation of ozonolysis. Answer:

Qn. 15.

a) Draw the cis-and tía nsisom ers of the following compound: (August – 2014) C<sub>2</sub> H<sub>5</sub>CCH<sub>2</sub> CCH<sub>3</sub>C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub> b) Complete the following reactions.

c) Draw the sawhorse projections for eclipsed and staggered forms of a ethane molecule. OR

a) How is alkane prepared by Kolbe's electrolytic method?

b) Select the activating groups from the following:

i) -NH<sub>2</sub>

ii) -SO<sub>3</sub>H

iii) -CH<sub>3</sub>

iv) -COOH

c) What is ozonolysis? Write the names of the producs obtained when propene undergoes ozonolysis. Answer:

OR

a) An aqueous solution of sodium or potassium salt of a carboxylic acid on electrolysis gives alkane containing even number of carbon atoms at the anode.

c) Ozonolysis of alkenes involves the addition of ozone molecule to alkene to form





C)



III Eclipsed



Angle of rotation or

angle of tortion or dihedral angle

(ii) Steggered





ozonide, and then clevage of the ozonide, and then cleavage of the ozonide by  $Zn - H_2O$  to smaller molecules. When propene is subjected to ozonolysis a mixture of ethanal and methanal are formed.

### Qn. 16.

a) Complete the following chemical equations: (March – 2015)

b) Explain geometrical isomerism taking 2-Butene asanexample.Answer:

b) Geometrical isomerism is a type of stereo isomerism caused by the restricted rotation of atoms or groups around the doubly bonded carbon atoms. This gives se to different geometries of such compounds. Stereo isomers of this type are called geometrical isomers. The isomer in which two identical atoms or groups lie on the same side of the double bond is called cis isomer and the other isomer in which identical atoms or groups lie on the opposite sides of the double bond is called transisomer.

2-Butene has two geometrical isomers namely, cis-But-2-ene and trans-But-2ene as shown below:

#### Question 17.

Controlled oxidation of alkanes in the presence of suitable catalysts give a variety of products, (Say – 2015)

a) Complete the following reaction

Free rotation about a carbon-carbon single bond is permitted in an alkane molecule.

What are conformers? Draw the structure of the

eclipsed and staggered conformers of ethane in

Sawhorse and Newman projections and explain their relative stability.

a) i) 
$$2CH_3$$
-Br +  $2Na \xrightarrow{dry}{cther} CH_3$ - $CH_3$  +  $2NaBr$   
ii)  $CH_3$ - $CH_2Br \xrightarrow{alcoholic}{KOH} CH_2$ = $CH_2$  +  $HBr$   
iii)  $CH_3COONa \xrightarrow{NaOH}{CaO} CH_3$ - $CH_3$ + $Na_2CO_3$ 

b)  $CH_2 = CH_2$ 



i)  $3CH \equiv CH \xrightarrow{\text{Red hot iron tube}} 373K$ ii)  $CaC_2 + 2H_2O \xrightarrow{\text{Red hot iron tube}} Ca (OH)_2$ 



$$2CH_3COO^{-}Na^+ + 2H_2O$$
  
 $CH_3-CH_3 + 2CO_2 + H_2 + 2NaOH$   
 $i) - NH_{ac}$  iii) - CH<sub>3</sub>



# Answer:

a) HCHO

b) Conformers are the different spatial arrangements of atoms in a molecule which can be converted to one another by rotation around a C-C single bond.

Sawhorse projections:

The staggered form has least torsional strain and the eclipsed form has maximum torsional strain. Hence, staggered form is more stable than the eclipsed form.

Question 18.

a) 1-alkynes are weakly acidic in

nature. Give any two reactions to show the acidic

a)

character of ethyne. (March - 2016)

b) From the following, select the one in which Markownikoffs rule is best applicable.

i)  $C_2H_4 + HCI$ 

ii)  $C_{3}H_{6} + Br_{2}$ 

iii)  $C_3H_6 + HBr$ 

iv)  $C_3H8 + CI_2$ 

c) Hydrocarbons exhibit isomerism.

i) Name the type of isomerism exhibited by 2-Butene.

ii) Draw the structure of the isomers of 2-Butene and select the one which is more polar.

Answer:

a) 1) Ethyne reacts with sodium to form monosodium ethynide and disodium ethynide with the liberation of dihydrogen gas.

2) Ethyne reacts with sodamide (NaNH<sub>2</sub>) sodium ethynide with the liberation of ammonia gas.

b) iii)  $C_3H_6$  + HBr

c) I) Geometrical isomerism or cis-trans isomerism (Or any other type of isomerism

shown by 2-Butene such as position isomerism, chain isomerism or ring-chain isomerism)

CH3 CH2 Br + 2Na + BrCH2 CH3 dry ethe CH3CH21anhydrous AICI CH,CH,Br + 2Na + BrCH,CH, сн,сн,сн,сн n-Butane = CH. li) aburtious AIC iii) CH<sub>a</sub> CH. cis-But-2-ene trans-But-2-ene CH<sub>4</sub> + O<sub>3</sub> - M<sub>b2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> Heat ti Eclipsed (tl) Staggered Newman's projections: Angle of rotation or angle of tortion dihedral and

(II) Staggered

(i) Eclipsed

Qn. 19.

a) i) Complete the following reactions: (Say - 2016)

ii) Write the names of the above reactions.

b) Baeyer's reagent is used to find whether the compound is unsaturated or not. What is Baeyer's reagent? c) What is the product formed 4ien ethylene is treated, the Baeyer's reagent? Answer:

ii) 1) Kolbe's electrolysis 2) Friedel-Crafts alkylation b) Dilute aqueous solution of KMnO<sub>4</sub> c) 1,2-dio I (Glycol) OR

Question 20. Benzene and benzenoid compounds show aromatic character. (March – 2017) a)



ii)



cis-But-2-ene is more polar.



Electrolysis a) i) 1) CH\_CH\_COOK+2H\_O CH,CH,CH,CH, + 2CO, + H, + 2NaOH



- ii) 1) Kolbe's electrolysis 2) Friedel-Crafts alkylation
- b) Dilute aqueous solution of KMnO,
- c) Ethane-1, 2-diol (Glycol) OR

$$CH_2 = CH_2 + H_2O + O \xrightarrow{\text{dil. KMnO}_4} 273 \text{ K} \xrightarrow{\text{I}} I \\ OH OH$$

Selectthearomaticcompoundsfromthefollowing:

b) Suggest a method to convert Ethyne to benzene.

c) Give the products formed when benzene reacts with

i) CH<sub>3</sub>CI /AlCl<sub>3</sub> ii) Cl<sub>2</sub>/hu

Answer:



b) Ethyne (acetylene) on passing through red hot iron tube at 873K undergoes cyclic polymerization to form benzene.

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We hope the Kerala Plus One Chemistry Chapter Wise Previous Questions Chapter 13 Hydrocarbons help you. If you have any query regarding Kerala Plus One Chemistry Chapter 13 Hydrocarbons, drop a comment below and we will get back to you at the earliest.

