QB365 Question Bank Software Study Materials

Hydrocarbons Important 2 Marks Questions With Answers (Book Back and Creative)

11th Standard

Chemistry

Total Marks: 60

2 Marks

 $30 \times 2 = 60$

1) Describe the conformers of n - butane.

Answer: Conformations of n-Butane: n-Butane may be considered as a derivative of ethane, as one hydrogen on each carbon is replaced by a methyl group

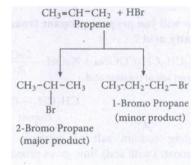
Eclipsed conformation: In this conformation, the distance between the two methyl group is minimum. So there is maximum repulsion between them and it is the least stable conformer.

Anti or staggered form: In this conformation, the distance between the two methyl groups is maximum and so there is minimum repulsion between them. And it is the most stable conformer.

2) Explain Markow nikoff's rule with suitable example.

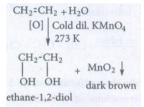
Answer: Markovnikoff's rule: "When an unsymmetrical alkene reacts with hydrogen halide, the hydrogen adds to the carbon that has more number of hydrogen and halogen add to the carbon having fewer hydrogen".

Eg: **Addition HBr to unsymmetrical alkene:** In the addition of hydrogen halide to an unsymmetrical alkene, two products are obtained.



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

Answer: Ethene reacts with cold alk KMno₄ (Balyer's regent to give ethane 1,2 - diol



4) How will you prepare propane from a sodium salt of fatty acid?

Answer :
$$CH_3CH_2CH_2COONa + NaOH \xrightarrow{CaO} CH_3CH_2 - CH_3 + Na_2CO_3$$

Sodium salt of butanaic acid Propane

Heating sodium salt of butanoic acid (Sodium butanoate) with soda lime gives propane.

5) Complete the following:

i)
$$2$$
 - butyne $\stackrel{Lindlar}{\longrightarrow} \stackrel{Catalyst}{\longrightarrow}$
ii) $CH_2 = CH_2 \stackrel{I_2}{\longrightarrow}$
iii) $CH_2 - CH_2 \stackrel{Zn/C_2H_5OH}{\longrightarrow}$
iv) $CaC_2 \stackrel{H_2O}{\longrightarrow}$

Answer : (i)
$$CH_3 - C \equiv C - CH_3 + H_2 \xrightarrow{Lindlas} CH_3 - CH = CH - CH_3$$

2 - Butyne 2 - Butene

Lindlar catalyst consist of pd deposited on CaCO₃ and then poisoned by lead on sulphur.

(ii)
$$CH_2 = CH_2 \xrightarrow{I_2} \left[CH_2 - CH_2 \right] \xrightarrow{I_2} CH_2 = CH_2$$

$$(iii) \begin{array}{ccc} CH_2 & CH_2 & \stackrel{Zn/C_2H_5OH}{\longrightarrow} CH_2 - CH.ZnBr \\ \stackrel{|}{\underset{1,2-}{Br}} & \stackrel{|}{\underset{Dibromoethane}{Br}} & \stackrel{|}{\underset{Br}{Br}} & CH_2=CH_2+ZnBr_2 \\ (iv) \text{ CaC}_2 & \stackrel{H_2O}{\rightarrow} \text{CH} \equiv \text{CH} + \text{Ca(OH)}_2 \end{array}$$

(iv)
$$CaC_2 \rightarrow CH \equiv CH + Ca(C)$$

Calcium Carbride Ethyne

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

Answer: $C_3H_8(g)$ (propane) + $5O_2 \rightarrow 3CO_2(g) + 4H_2O(g)$ (carbon dioxide) $\Delta H^o = -2220 \text{ kJ}$

7) Write the IUPAC names for the following alkenes.

Answer: 4-methyl - 2-pentene

8) Draw the structures for the following alkenes.

6 - Bromo - 2, 3 - dimethyl - 2 - hexene

 $B_{r} - CH_{2} - CH_{2} - CH_{2} - CH_{2} - C = C - CH_{3}$ $CH_{3} CH_{3}$

- 9) Determine whether each of the following alkenes can exist in cis-trans isomers?
 - (a) 1 Chloro propene
 - (b) 2 Chloro propene

Answer: (a) 1 – Chloropropene:

 $CH_3 - CH = CHC1$

can exist.

(b) 2 – Chloropropene:

$$CH_3$$
— C = CH_2 CH_3
 CH_3
 CH_3
 CH_4
 CH_5
 $CH_$

.'. cannot exist

(2 - H - atoms at the same carbon).

- 10) Draw cis-trans isomers for the following compounds
 - (a) 2- chloro 2 butene

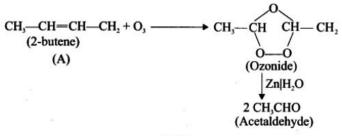
(b)
$$CH_3 - CH = CH - CH_2 - CH_3$$

(a) 2-Chloro-2-butene:

Answer:

(b) CH₃ - CH = CH - CH - CH₃

11) An organic compound (A) on ozonolysis gives only acetaldehyde. (A) reacts with Br2 /CCl4 to give compound (B) Identify the compound (A) and (B). Write the IUPAC name of (A) and (B). Give the Geometrical isomers of (A)



A.	$CH_3 - CH = CH - CH_3$	2-Butene
B.	СН,—СН—СН—СН,	2, 3-dibromobutane
	Br Br	

Geometrical isomers of 2 - Butene (A):

$$CH_3$$
 CH_3
 CH_3

Write the products A & B for the following reaction.

$$Cl-CH_2-CH_2-Cl \xrightarrow{KOH} (A) \xrightarrow{KOH} (B)$$

Answer: $Cl_2 - CH_2 - Cl$ $\xrightarrow{Alc. KOH}$ $Cl - CH = CH_2$ $\xrightarrow{Alc. KOH}$ $CH \equiv CH$ Ethyne(A) is Chloro ethene (B) is Ethyne

write all possible isomers for a monosubstituted aromatic benzenoid compound having the molecular formula C_9H_{12}

Give IUPAC names for the following compound $(CH_3)_3 C - C = C - CH (CH_3)_2$

Answer: $\begin{array}{c} 1 & 2 & 6 \\ CH_3 & C & C & C \\ CH_3 & CH_3 & CH_3 & CH_3 \\ CH_3 & CH_3 & CH_3 & CH_3 \\ CH_3 & CH_3 & CH_3 & C \\ CH_3 & CH_3 & CH_3 & C \\ CH_$

Give IUPAC names for the following compound ethyl isopropyl acetylene

Answer: $\begin{array}{c} \text{ethyl isopropyl acetylene} \\ 6 & 5 & 4 & 3 & 2 \\ \text{CH}_3 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{C} \equiv \text{C} - \text{CH} \\ 2 - \text{methyl hex} - 3 - \text{yne} \end{array}$

Give IUPAC names for the following compound CH = C - C = C - C = CH

Answer: $CH \equiv C - C \equiv C - C \equiv CH$ Hexa - 1, 3, 5 - triyne

Give the IUPAC name for the following alkane.

Answer: 4 - ethyl -2,3 - dimethyl octane

Write the IUPAC names for the following alkenes.

Answer: 3-methyl - 3 -heptene

19) Write the IUPAC names for the following alkenes.



Answer: 3 - heptene

2,5 - dimethyl - 4 - octene

20) Draw the structures for the following alkenes.

21) Identify A and B from the following. $C_2H_6O \overset{con.H_2SO_4}{\underset{430-440K}{\longrightarrow}} A \overset{H_2}{\underset{Ni,298K}{\longrightarrow}} B$

22) What is isomerism? Mention the types of isomerism?

> **Answer:** The phenomenon in which the same molecular formula may e-xhibit different structural arrangement is call d isomerism.

There are two types of isomerism, namely.

- (i) Structural isomerism
- (ii) Stereo isomerism
- 23) What are conformers?

Answer: The rotation about C-C single bond axis yielding several arrangements of a hydrocarbon called conformers.

24) Complete the following reaction and identify A, Band C.

(i)
$$CH_3-\overset{|}{C}=CH_2\overset{KMnO_4|H^+}{\longrightarrow}A$$

(ii) $CH_3-CH=CH-CH_3\overset{KMnO_4|H^+}{\longrightarrow}B\overset{(O)}{\longrightarrow}C$

Answer: (i)
$$CH_3-\overset{CH_3}{C}=CH_2\overset{KMnO_4|H^+}{\longrightarrow}CH_3-\overset{CH_3}{C}=O$$

Answer:
$$CH_3$$
 $CH_3 - CH_3$ $CH_3 - CH_3$ (i) $CH_3 - CH_3 - CH$

25) The boiling point of continuous chain alkanes increases with increase in length of carbon chain why?

Answer: The boiling point of continuous chain alkanes increases with increases in length of carbon chain roughly about 30°C for every added carbon atom to the chain. Being non polar, alkanes have weakVanderwal's force which depends upon molecular surface area and hence increases with increase molecular size.

26) The straight chain alkanes have higher boiling Point than their branched isomers. Why?

Answer: The boiling point decreases with increase in branching as the molecule becomes compact and the area of the contact decreases.

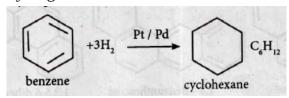
27) What are vicinal dihalides? How are alkenes obtained from vicinal dihalides?

Answer: The compound in which two halogen atoms are attached to adjacent carbon-atoms are called as vicinal dihalides. When vicinal dihalides are warmed with granulated zinc in methanol, they lose a molecule of ZnX₂ to form an alkene.

$$\begin{array}{c|c} CH_2-CH_2 & Zn/CH_3OH \\ & & CH_2-CH_2 \\ \hline Br & Br \\ 1, 2 - dibromoethane \\ \end{array} \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{c} CH_2-CH_2 \\ Br \\ \end{array}} ZnBr$$

$$CH_2 = CH_2 + ZnBr_2$$
ethene

28) Explain the hydrogenation of benzene. **Answer:** Benzene reacts with hydrogen in the presence of Platinum or Palladium to yield Cyclohexane. This is known as hydrogenation.



What is the action of Br_2 on propene?

Answer: $CH_3 - CH = CH_2 \xrightarrow{Br_2} CH_3 - CH - CH_2 \xrightarrow{Br} Br$ 1, 2 - dibromo propane

What is the action of Baeyer's reagent on propene?

Answer: $CH_3 - CH = CH_2 \xrightarrow{Cold \ dil. \ alk.KMnO_4} CH_3 - CH - CH_2$ $0 \ | OH \ OH$ $0 \ OH \ OH$ $0 \ | OH \ OH$ $0 \ | OH \ OH$ $0 \ | OH \ OH$ 0