

CLASS : XII<sup>th</sup>

DATE :

**SOLUTION**

SUBJECT : CHEMISTRY

DPP NO. : 8

**Topic :-HYDROCARBONS**

1 (a)

Aromatic compounds have delocalised  $\pi$ -electrons.Out of given choices cyclohexane,  $\text{CH}_4$ ,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_6$  and benzene, only benzene is aromatic compound.Benzene has six delocalised  $\pi$ -electrons.

2 (c)

Trivial name is allyl.

3 (d)

These are all facts.

4 (a)

The reactivity order for sulphonation of H-atom in alkane :

 $3^\circ > 2^\circ > 1^\circ$ .

5 (a)

As the  $-\text{CH}_3$  group increases boiling point decrease

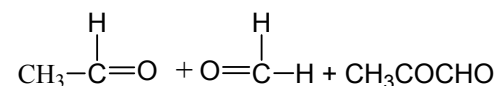
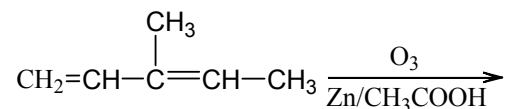
7 (b)

Alcoholic KOH is a dehydrohalogenating reagent, so when *n*-propyl bromide is treated with alcoholic KOH, propene is obtained. $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Br} + \text{alc KOH}$ *n*-propyl bromide $\rightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2 + \text{HBr}$ 

propene

8 (b)

Knowing the number and arrangement of carbon atoms in aldehydes and ketones the structure of the original alkene can be worked out.



9 (a)

A method used during II world war.

10 (d)

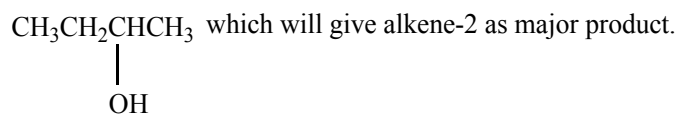
Ozonolysis of these two produces different products.

12 (c)

For simplest alkyne  $n=2$ ; thus, alkyne is  $\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n-2}$  or  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2$ .

14 (d)

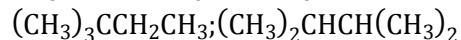
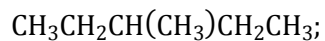
Alkene is  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}=\text{CHCH}_3$ , a symmetrical alkene and therefore alcohol is,



15 (b)

Cyclodecapentaene and Cyclooctatetraene both are nonaromatic. Cyclobutadiene is antiaromatic while benzene having  $6\pi$ -electrons is aromatic

16 (d)



17 (f)

These are facts about alkanes.

18 (c)

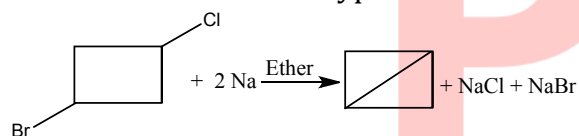
Due to resonance, benzene is quite stable and inspite of three double bonds does not decolourise  $\text{Br}_2$  water.

19 (c)

Follow peroxide effect.

20 (d)

The reaction is Wurtz's type reaction.



ANSWER-KEY										
Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A.	A	C	D	A	A	C	B	B	A	D
Q.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A.	B	C	C	D	B	D	D	C	C	D

PE