

CLASS : XII<sup>th</sup>

DATE :

**SOLUTION**

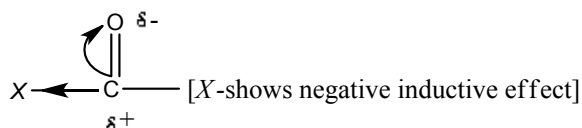
SUBJECT : CHEMISTRY

DPP NO. : 1

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

2 (a)

Carbonyl compounds undergo nucleophilic addition reaction.



If a group or atom attached to the carbonyl carbon shows a negative inductive effect, it decreases the electron density on the carbonyl carbon and facilitates the attack of a nucleophile, hence increasing the reactivity of the carbonyl compound. Aromatic aldehydes and ketones are less reactive than their aliphatic analogues due to the +R effect of the benzene ring. The increasing order of the nucleophilic addition reaction in the following compounds will be:  
 $\text{CH}_3\text{CHO} > \text{CH}_3\text{COCH}_3 > \text{PhCOCH}_3 > \text{PhCOPh}$

3 (b)

Chiral compounds which have one chiral centre. All four atoms or groups attached to carbon are different.

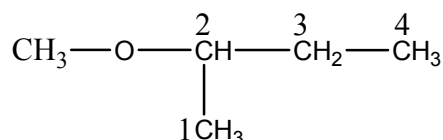
4 (b)

Due to the presence of a methyl group, the positive inductive effect increases and the stability of the carbocation also increases. The stability order of carbocation is

Tertiary > Secondary > Primary

5 (b)

According to the IUPAC system, ethers are named as alkoxy alkanes. The larger alkyl group forms the parent chain, while the lower alkyl group is taken with the ethereal oxygen and forms a part of the alkoxy group.



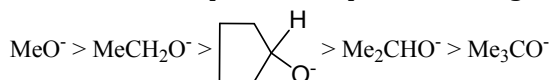
2-methoxybutane

6 (c)

$\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$  cannot accept an electron pair.

7 (a)

Epoxide is an ambident substrate for nucleophilic substitution reactions. In a protonated epoxide, carbon-2 and carbon-3 both acquire some positive charge due to the highly electronegative oxygen atom.



8 (d)

Beilstein test is used to detect halogens in organic compounds.

9 (b)

Free radical chain reaction is initiated by UV light. It proceeds in three main steps like initiation, propagation and termination. It gives major products derived from most stable free radical

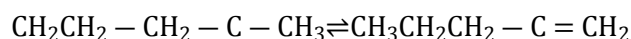
11 (b)

Follow IUPAC rules.

13 (d)

Elimination reactions involves removal of a molecule (HBr here) from a substrate.

14 (c)



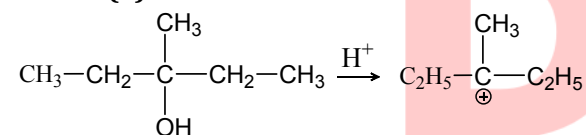
ketoform

enol form

15 (b)

The species which are electron deficient and accept a pair of electron are called electrophile. Hence,  $\text{SO}_3$  is a electrophile as it contains an electron deficient centre. While  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{NH}_3$  and  $\text{R} - \text{O} - \text{R}$  are nucleophiles.

18 (a)



In the above reaction more stable carbocation is generated hence, the compound dehydrated very easily

19 (a)

In case of kjeldahl's method the percentage of  $\text{N}_2$  is then calculated from the amount of  $\text{NH}_3$

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

**P E**