	INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR	
Class: XI	DEPARTMENT: SCIENCE (2025-26) SUBJECT: CHEMISTRY	Date: 07/11/2025
WORKSHEET NO: 8 WITH ANSWERS	TOPIC: HYDROCARBONS	NOTE: A4 FILE FORMAT
CLASS/SEC	NAME OF THE STUDENT:	ROLL NO.

M

IPLE CHOICE QU	UESTIONS		
The correct increasing order of boiling point of the following compounds is		ands is	
a) Pentane < 2-Methy	lbutane < 2,2-Dimethy	lpropane	
b) Pentane < 2,2-Dimethylpropane < 2-Methylbutane			
c) 2-Methylbutane < 2,2-Dimethylpropane < Pentane			
d) 2,2-Dimethylpropa	ne < 2-Methylbutane <	Pentane	
The final product obtained when Propyne reacts with water in presence of mercuric sulphate and dilute sulphuric acid at 333 K is			
a) Propanone			
b) Propanal			
c) Propane			
d) Propanoic acid			
Ethane can be prepare	d by decarboxylation f	From	
a) Butane			
b) Sodium ethanoate			
c) Sodium propanoate			
d) Sodium methanoate	e		
Which of the followin	g compounds can not	be prepared by Kolbe's e	electrolysis?
a) Methane	b) Ethane	c) Propane	d) Butane
IUPAC name of (CH ₃) ₃ CCH ₂ C(CH ₃) ₃ is		
a) 2, 2, 3, 3-Tetrameth	rylbutane		
	The correct increasing a) Pentane < 2-Methyl b) Pentane < 2,2-Dime c) 2-Methylbutane < 2 d) 2,2-Dimethylpropa The final product obta sulphate and dilute su a) Propanone b) Propanal c) Propane d) Propanoic acid Ethane can be prepare a) Butane b) Sodium ethanoate c) Sodium propanoate d) Sodium methanoate d) Sodium methanoate The correct increasing and the correct increasing b.	The correct increasing order of boiling point a) Pentane < 2-Methylbutane < 2,2-Dimethylbutane < 2-Methylbutane < 2-Methylbutane < 2-Methylpropane < 2-Methylpropane < 2-Methylpropane < 2-Methylpropane < 2-Methylbutane < 2-Methylpropane < 2-Methylpropane < 2-Methylpropane < 2-Methylpropane < 3-Methylpropane < 3-Methyl	The correct increasing order of boiling point of the following comports a) Pentane < 2-Methylbutane < 2,2-Dimethylpropane < 2-Methylbutane c) 2-Methylbutane < 2,2-Dimethylpropane < Pentane d) 2,2-Dimethylpropane < 2-Methylbutane < Pentane The final product obtained when Propyne reacts with water in presensulphate and dilute sulphuric acid at 333 K is

- b) 2, 2, 4, 4-Tetramethylpentane
- c) 2, 2, 4, 4-Tetramethylhexane
- d) 1,1,1,3,3,3-Hexamethylpropane
- **6.** Which of the following compounds is not formed when Methane reacts with Chlorine in presence of UV?
 - a) Chloromethane
 - b) Dichloromethane
 - c) Trichloromethane
 - d) Propane
- 7. The reagent used to prepare Ethene from 1,2-Dibromoethane is
 - a) Conc. H₂SO₄
- b) Zn
- c) aq. KOH
- d) Alcoholic KOH
- **8.** The correct decreasing order of acidic strength of the following compounds is
 - a) $HC \equiv CH > H_2C = CH_2 > CH_3 CH_3$
 - b) $H_2C = CH_2 > CH_3 CH_3 > HC \equiv CH$
 - c) $CH_3 CH_3 > HC \equiv CH > H_2C = CH_2$
 - d) $CH_3 CH_3 > H_2C = CH_2 > HC \equiv CH$
- **9.** Name the organic product obtained when isopropyl bromide undergoes Wurtz reaction.
 - a) Hexane
 - b) 2,3-Dimethylbutane
 - c) 2-Methylbutane
 - d) 2,4-Dimethylhexane
- **10.** Identify the meta directing group from the following.
 - a) Cl
- b) OH
- c) CHO
- d) NH₂

Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow:

Alkanes contain carbon-carbon sigma (σ) bonds. Electron distribution of the sigma molecular orbital is symmetrical around the internuclear axis of the C–C bond which is not disturbed due to rotation about its axis. This permits free rotation about C–C single bond. This rotation results into different spatial arrangements of atoms in space which can change into one another. Such spatial arrangements of atoms which can be converted into one another by rotation around a C-C single bond are called conformations or conformers or rotamers

- **11.** What are skew conformations?
- **12.** Draw Sawhorse projections of eclipsed and staggered conformations of Ethane.

13. What do you mean by torsional strain?

Assertion and Reason Type

14. Assertion: For alkanes, there is a steady increase in boiling point with increase in molecular mass

Reason: van der Waals forces increase with increase of the molecular size or the surface area of the molecule.

- a) Both assertion and reason are correct statements, and reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- b) Both assertion and reason are correct statements, but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- c) Assertion is correct, but reason is wrong statement.
- d) Assertion is wrong, but reason is correct statement.
- **15.** Assertion: Benzene prefers addition reactions over substitution reactions. Reason: This is due to the absence of pure double bond in benzene
 - a) Both assertion and reason are correct statements, and reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
 - b) Both assertion and reason are correct statements, but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
 - c) Assertion is correct, but reason is wrong statement.
 - d) Assertion is wrong, but reason is correct statement.
- **16.** Assertion: The peroxide effect is not observed in addition of HCl and HI Reason: Both H–Cl and H-I bonds are too strong to be broken by the free radical.
 - a) Both assertion and reason are correct statements, and reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
 - b) Both assertion and reason are correct statements, but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
 - c) Assertion is correct, but reason is wrong statement.
 - d) Assertion is wrong, but reason is correct statement.

Question – Answer Type:

- **17.** How will you prepare Ethane from Bromomethane?
- **18.** Draw Newman projection of eclipsed conformation of Ethane
- 19. Identify the alkene which on ozonolysis yields Ethanal.

1

20. Identify the reaction condition for the following conversions:

2

- a) Benzene to Toluene
- b) Benzene to Nitrobenzene
- 21. With the help of resonance structures, explain directive influence of phenolic (–OH) group.
- 22. Write an equation for the ozonolysis of Propene.
- **23.** Convert the following:

3

- a) Ethanol to Ethene
- b) Ethene to Ethane-1,2-diol
- c) Phenol to Benzene
- **24.** Complete the following reaction and write the mechanism:

$$CH_3-CH=CH_2+H-Br \longrightarrow$$

25. Complete the following reactions:

5

3

a)
$$+ 3H_2 \xrightarrow{Ni} \triangle$$

c)
$$\begin{array}{ccc} H & H \\ H - \overset{\mid}{C} \overset{\beta}{-} \overset{\mid}{C} & H \xrightarrow{Conc. \ H_2SO_4} \\ & & \downarrow & \\ H & OH \end{array}$$

d) +
$$C_2H_5Cl$$
 Anhyd. $AlCl_3$

e) +
$$3Cl_2 \xrightarrow{uv}$$
 500 K

ANSWERS

1.	d
2.	a
3.	С

4.	a
5.	b
6.	d
7.	b
8.	a
9.	b
10.	С
11.	Any intermediate conformations other than eclipsed and staggered are called skew conformations.
12.	H H H H H H (i) Eclipsed (ii) Staggered
13.	Rotation around a C-C single bond is not completely free. It is hindered by a small energy barrier due to weak repulsive interaction between the adjacent bonds. Such a type of repulsive interaction is called torsional strain.
14.	a) Both assertion and reason are correct statements, and reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
15.	d) Assertion is wrong, but reason is correct statement.
16.	c) Assertion is correct, but reason is wrong statement.
17.	$CH_3Br + 2Na + BrCH_3 \xrightarrow{dry \text{ ether}} CH_3 - CH_3 + 2NaBr$
18.	HH H
19.	But-2-ene
20.	a) Methyl chloride in presence of anhydrous AlCl ₃
	b) A mixture of conc. HNO ₃ and conc. H ₂ SO ₄ at 323-333 K

21	
21.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	The electron density is more on $o-$ and $p-$ positions. Hence, the substitution takes place mainly at these positions.
22.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	$\sqrt{Zn + H_2O}$
	CH ₃ CHO + HCHO Ethanal Methanal
23.	a) H H $H - C - C - H \xrightarrow{Conc. H_2SO_4} CH_2 = CH_2 + H_2O$ $H - OH$ Ethene
	$\begin{array}{c} \text{b)} \\ \text{CH}_2 = \text{CH}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{O} \\ \hline \begin{array}{c} \text{dil. KMnO}_4 \\ \hline 273 \text{ K} \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 \\ \text{I} \\ \text{OH} \end{array} \\ \end{array}$
	c) OH
	$+Zn \xrightarrow{\Delta} +ZnO$
	phenol benzene
24.	$CH_3-CH=CH_2+H-Br \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} CH_3-CH-CH_3 \\ Br \end{array}$
	(Major)
	<u>Mechanism</u>

 $H_3 \overset{3}{\text{C}} - \overset{2}{\text{C}} H = \overset{1}{\text{C}} H_2 + H - Br$ H_3C — CH_2 — CH_2 + Br H_3C —CH— CH_3 + Br(a) less stable (b) more stable primary carbocation secondary carbocation $H_3C-CH-CH_3 \longrightarrow H_3C-CH-CH_3$ 2-Bromopropane (major product) 25. a) $3H_2$ b) c) Н Η $H - \overset{\lceil \beta}{C} \overset{\lceil \alpha}{C} - H \xrightarrow{Conc. H_2SO_4} CH_2 = CH_2 + H_2O$ Η OH d) + $C_2H_5C1 \xrightarrow{Anhyd.AlCl_3}$ + HCl e) .Cl Cl

Prepared by:	Checked by:
--------------	-------------

Mr Anoop Stephen	HOD Science
The second of th	