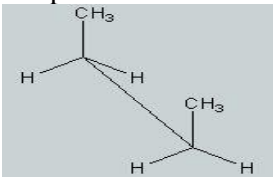
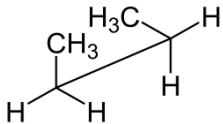
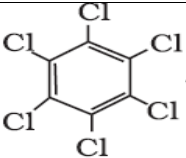
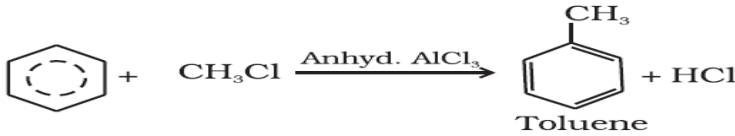


Class: XI	INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT SECOND PERIODIC TEST Subject : Chemistry	
	SET - B	
	VALUE POINTS	
1.	Propane < Propene < Propyne	1
2.	Methanal and pentan-3-one	1
3.	Chain isomerism	1
4.	a) n-pentane – greater surface area and has more vander Waal's force of attraction. b) Benzene is formed.	2
5.	a) <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> $\begin{array}{c} \text{H}_5\text{C}_2 \\ \diagdown \\ \text{C} = \text{C} \\ \diagup \\ \text{H}_3\text{C} \end{array}$ <p>Cis</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> $\begin{array}{c} \text{H}_3\text{C} \\ \diagdown \\ \text{C} = \text{C} \\ \diagup \\ \text{C}_2\text{H}_5 \end{array}$ <p>Trans</p> </div> </div> b) Compound should satisfy (4n + 2) rule Delocalization of pi electrons Planarity (Any two)	2
6.	a) Trans –isomer being symmetrical, can fit into crystal lattice more readily than cis-isomer. b) 3,3-Dimethylpentane	1+1
7.	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Eclipsed</p>  </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Staggered</p>  </div> </div> <p>Staggered form is more stable than the eclipsed form. In staggered form the C-H bonds are far apart, thus there is minimum repulsive forces, minimum energy and maximum stability</p>	2
8.	i) $2\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-\text{Na}^+ \rightleftharpoons 2\text{CH}_3-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}}-\text{O}^- + 2\text{Na}^+$ At anode: $\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ 2\text{CH}_3-\text{C}-\text{O}^- \end{array} \xrightarrow{-2e^-} \begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ 2\text{CH}_3-\text{C}-\ddot{\text{O}}: \end{array} \longrightarrow 2\dot{\text{C}}\text{H}_3 + 2\text{CO}_2 \uparrow$ <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 5px;"> Acetate ion Acetate free radical Methyl free radical </div> iii) $\text{H}_3\dot{\text{C}} + \dot{\text{C}}\text{H}_3 \longrightarrow \text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{CH}_3 \uparrow$ iv) At cathode : $\text{H}_2\text{O} + e^- \rightarrow \text{OH}^- + \text{H}\cdot$ $2\text{H}\cdot \rightarrow \text{H}_2 \uparrow$	3
9.	a) i) $\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_3 \xrightarrow{\text{KMnO}_4/\text{H}^+} 2\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$	3

	<p>ii) $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6 + \text{Cl}_2 \xrightarrow[\text{Dark, cold}]{\text{Anhy AlCl}_3}$</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">  <div style="margin-left: 10px;">hexachlorobenzene</div> </div> <p>b) Negative part of the added reagent gets attached to the carbon atom having lesser number of hydrogen atoms.</p>	
10.	<p>a)</p> <p>i) $\text{CH}_3\text{Br} + 2\text{Na} + \text{BrCH}_3 \xrightarrow{\text{dry ether}} \text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_3 + 2\text{NaBr}$</p> <p>ii)</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">  </div> <p style="text-align: center;">Toluene</p> <p>b) Add Tollens reagent. Ethyne will give a white ppt of silver acetylide but not ethene.</p>	3