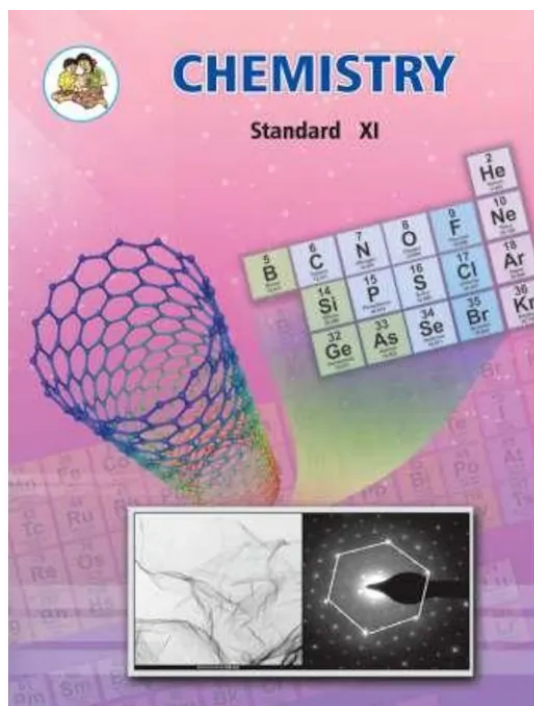


Maharashtra Board Solutions Class 11-Chemistry: Chapter 14- Basic Principles of Organic Chemistry

Class 11 - Chapter 14 Basic Principles of Organic Chemistry



For any clarifications or questions you can write to info@indcareer.com

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Maharashtra Board Solutions Class 11-Chemistry: Chapter 14- Basic Principles of Organic Chemistry

Class 11: Chemistry Chapter 14 solutions. Complete Class 11 Chemistry Chapter 14 Notes.

Maharashtra Board Solutions Class 11-Chemistry: Chapter 14- Basic Principles of Organic Chemistry

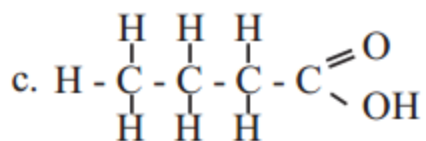
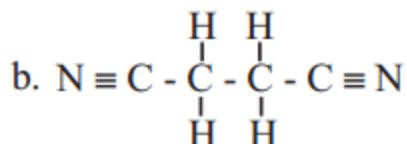
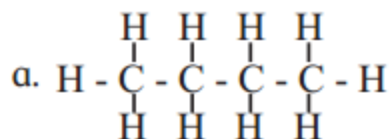
Maharashtra Board 11th Chemistry Chapter 14, Class 11 Chemistry Chapter 14 solutions

1. Answer the following :

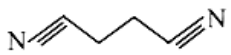
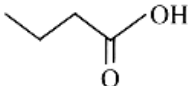
Question A.

Write condensed formulae and bond line formulae for the following structures.

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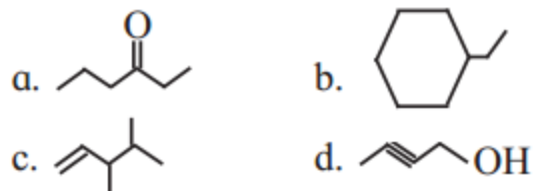
Answer:

	Dash formula	Condensed formula (A)	Condensed formula (B)	Bond line formula
i.	$\begin{array}{cccc} & \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} \\ & & & & \\ \text{H} & - \text{C} & - \text{C} & - \text{C} & - \text{C} & - \text{H} \\ & & & & \\ & \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} \end{array}$	$\text{H}_3\text{C}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CH}_3$	$\text{H}_3\text{C} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_3$	
ii.	$\begin{array}{cccc} & \text{H} & \text{H} & \\ & & & \\ \text{N} \equiv \text{C} & - \text{C} & - \text{C} & - \text{C} \equiv \text{N} \\ & & & \\ & \text{H} & \text{H} & \end{array}$	$\text{NC}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CN}$	$\text{N} \equiv \text{C} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{C} \equiv \text{N}$	
iii.	$\begin{array}{cccc} & \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} & \\ & & & & \\ \text{H} & - \text{C} & - \text{C} & - \text{C} & - \text{C} \\ & & & & // \quad \backslash \\ & \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{O} \quad \text{OH} \end{array}$	$\text{H}_3\text{C}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{COOH}$	$\text{H}_3\text{C} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{COOH}$	

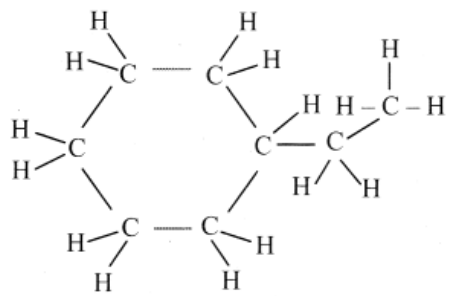
Question B.

Write dash formulae for the following bond line formulae.

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Answer:

	Dash formula		Dash formula
i.	$ \begin{array}{ccccccc} & \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{O} & \text{H} & \text{H} \\ & & & & & & \\ \text{H} & - \text{C} & - \text{C} & - \text{C} & - \text{C} & - \text{C} & - \text{C} - \text{H} \\ & & & & & & \\ & \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} & & \text{H} & \text{H} \end{array} $	ii.	
iii.	$ \begin{array}{ccccccc} & & & & \text{H} & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} & - \text{C} & - \text{H} & \text{H} \\ & & & & & & & \\ \text{H} & - \text{C} = & \text{C} - & \text{C} - & \text{C} - & \text{C} - & \text{H} \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & \text{H} & - \text{C} & - \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & \text{H} & & & \end{array} $	iv.	$ \begin{array}{ccccccc} & \text{H} & & & \text{H} & & \\ & & & & & & \\ \text{H} & - \text{C} - & \text{C} \equiv & \text{C} - & \text{C} - & \text{O} - & \text{H} \\ & & & & & & \\ & \text{H} & & & \text{H} & & \end{array} $

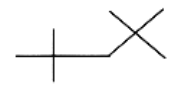
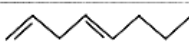
Question C.

Write bond line formulae and condensed formulae for the following compounds

- 3-methyloctane
- hept-2-ene
- 2, 2, 4, 4- tetramethylpentane
- octa-1,4-diene
- methoxyethane

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Answer:

Compound	Bond line formula	Condensed formula (A)	Condensed formula (B)
3-Methyloctane		$\text{H}_3\text{CCH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CH}_3$	$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{CH}_2-\underset{\text{CH}_3}{\text{CH}}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3$
Hept-2-ene		$\text{H}_3\text{CCH}=\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{CH}_3$	$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3$
2,2,4,4-Tetramethylpentane		$(\text{H}_3\text{C})_3\text{CCH}_2\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \quad \text{CH}_3 \\ \quad \\ \text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{CH}_2-\text{C}-\text{CH}_3 \\ \quad \\ \text{CH}_3 \quad \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$
Octa-1,4-diene		$\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CHCH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CH}_3$	$\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3$
Methoxyethane		$\text{H}_3\text{COC}_2\text{H}_5$	$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3$

Question D.

Write the structural formulae for the following names and also write correct IUPAC names for them.

- 5-ethyl-3-methylheptane
- 2,4,5-trimethylhexane
- 2,2,3-trimethylpentan-4-ol

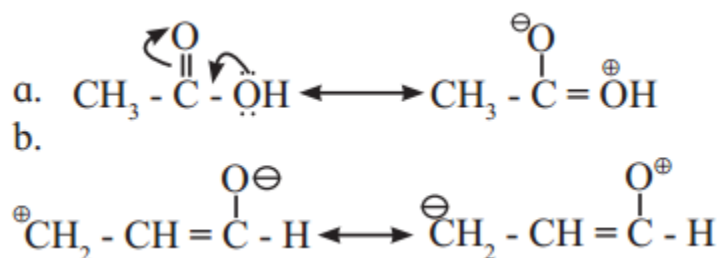
Answer:

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Given name	Structural formula	CORRECT IUPAC name
5-Ethyl-3-methylheptane	$ \begin{array}{ccccccc} 7 & 6 & 5 & 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ \text{H}_3\text{C} - & \text{CH}_2 - & \text{CH} - & \text{CH}_2 - & \text{CH} - & \text{CH}_2 - & \text{CH}_3 \\ & & & & \\ & & \text{CH}_3 & & \text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3 \end{array} $	3-Ethyl-5-methylheptane
2,4,5-Trimethylhexane	$ \begin{array}{ccccccc} 6 & 5 & 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ \text{H}_3\text{C} - & \text{CH} - & \text{CH}_2 - & \text{CH} - & \text{CH} - & \text{CH}_3 \\ & & & & \\ & \text{CH}_3 & & \text{CH}_3 & \text{CH}_3 \end{array} $	2,3,5-Trimethylhexane
2,2,3-Trimethylpentan-4-ol	$ \begin{array}{ccccccc} & & \text{CH}_3 & & \text{OH} & & \\ & & & & & & \\ 5 & 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ \text{H}_3\text{C} - & \text{C} - & \text{CH} - & \text{CH} - & \text{CH}_3 \\ & & & & \\ & \text{CH}_3 & \text{CH}_3 & & \end{array} $	3,4,4-Trimethylpentan-2-ol

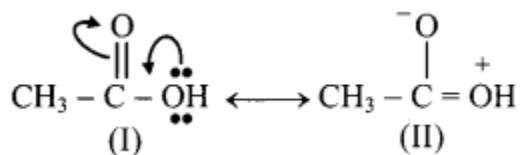
Question E.

Identify more favourable resonance structure from the following. Justify.

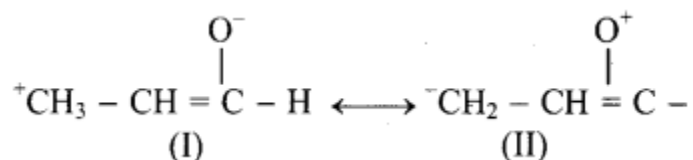


Answer:

a.



Structure (I) will be more favourable resonance structure as structure (II) involves separation of opposite charges and the electronegative oxygen atom has a positive charge.

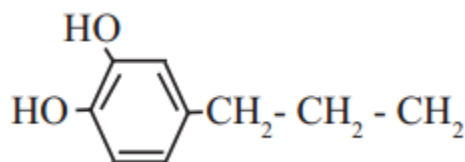


Both structures (I) and (II) involves separation of opposite charges, but structure (I) has a positive charge on the more electropositive 'C' and a negative charge on more electronegative 'O'. Thus, structure (I) will be more favourable resonance structure.

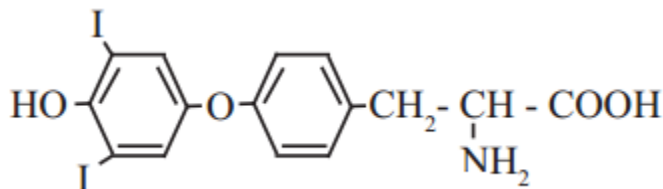
Question F.

Find out all the functional groups present in the following polyfunctional compounds.

a. Dopamine a neurotransmitter that is deficient in Parkinson's disease.

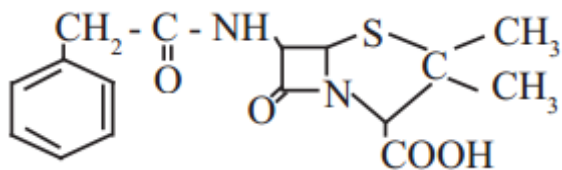


b. Thyroxine the principal thyroid hormone.



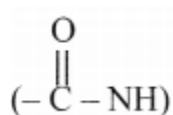
c. Penicillin G, a naturally occurring antibiotic

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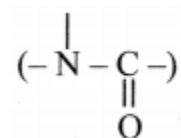


Answer:

- i. Functional groups: Phenolic -OH group (Ar-OH) and primary amine (-NH₂) group are present in dopamine.
- ii. Functional groups: Phenolic -OH group (Ar-OH), halide (-I), ether (Ar-O-Ar), primary amine (-NH₂) carboxylic acid (-COOH) groups are present in thyroxine.
- iii. Functional groups: Secondary amide



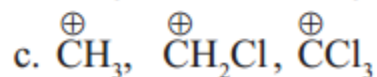
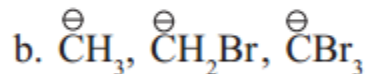
carboxylic acid (-COOH), tertiary amide



thioether (R-S-R) groups are present in penicillin G.

Question G.

Find out the most stable species from the following. Justify.



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Answer:

a. The most stable species from the given species is $(\text{H}_3\text{C})_3\text{C}^\cdot$ i.e., tert-butyl radical.

This is because it has greater number of alkyl groups attached to the C-atom having unpaired electron. More the number of the alkyl groups, the greater will be +I inductive (electron releasing) effect, and thereby greater will be the stability of the free radical.

b. The most stable species from the given species is CBr_3^- .

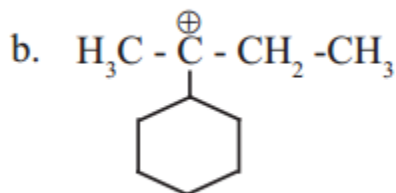
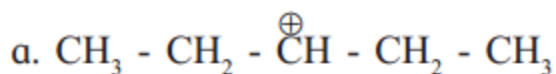
This is because it contains 3 -Br atoms, which exhibits electron withdrawing inductive effect. Carbanions are stabilized by -I inductive (electron withdrawing) effect. Larger the number of -I groups attached to the negatively charged carbon atom, lower will be the electron density on the carbon atom and higher will be its stability.

c. The most stable species from the given species is C^+H_3 .

This because it does not contain Cl atom, which exhibits electron withdrawing inductive effect. Carbocations are destabilized by -I inductive (electron withdrawing) effect. When more number of -I groups are attached to the positively charged carbon atom, the positive charge on the carbon atom increases further, thus destabilizing the species. Hence, the species with no -I groups will be most stable.

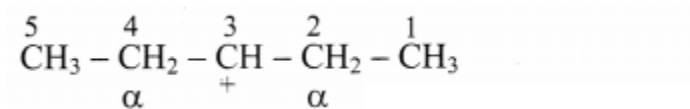
Question H.

Identify the α -carbons in the following species and give the total number of α -hydrogen in each.

**Answer:**

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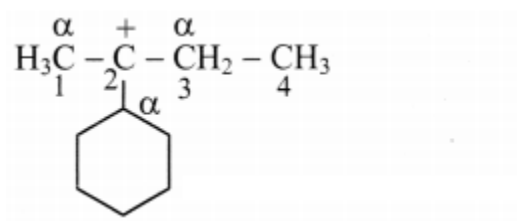
a.



In structure (i), C-2 and C-4 are α -carbon atoms.

Hydrogen atom(s) attached to α -C atom is a α -H atom. Thus, structure (i) contains 4 α -H atoms.

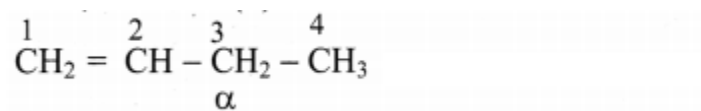
b.



In structure (ii), carbon atoms adjacent to C-2 are α -carbon atoms (as shown in the structure).

Thus, structure (ii) contains 6 α -H atoms.

c.



C-3 carbon atom, that is, C-atom next to ($\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}-$) is a α -C atom.

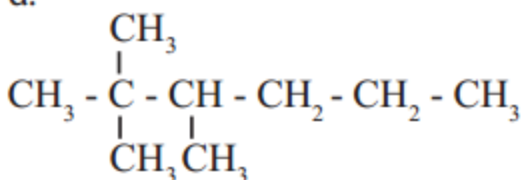
Thus, structure (iii) contains 2 α -H atoms.

Question I.

Identify primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary carbon in the following compounds.

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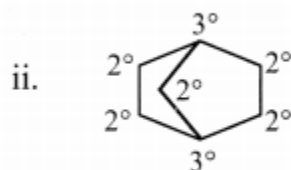
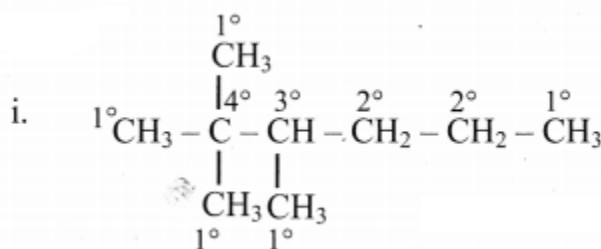
a.



b.



Answer:



2. Match the pairs

Column 'A'

Column 'B'

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| i. Inductive effect | a. Delocalization of π electrons |
| ii. Hyperconjugation | b. Displacement of π electrons |
| iii. Resonance effect | c. Delocalization of σ electrons |
| | d. Displacement of σ electrons |

Answer:

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i – d,

ii – c,

iii – a

3. What is meant by homologous series ? Write the first four members of homologous series that begins with

A. CH_3CHO

B. $\text{H-C}\equiv\text{C-H}$

Also write down their general molecular formula.

Answer:

Homologous series: A series of compounds of the same family in which each member has the same type of carbon skeleton and functional group, and differs from the next member by a constant difference of one methylene group ($-\text{CH}_2-$) in its molecular and structural formula is called as homologous series.

A. CH_3CHO :

No.	Name of compound and molecular formula	Structural formula
a.	Acetaldehyde (CH_3CHO)	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{H}_3\text{C} - \text{C} - \text{H} \end{array}$
b.	Propionaldehyde ($\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{CHO}$)	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{H}_3\text{C} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{C} - \text{H} \end{array}$
c.	Butyraldehyde ($\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{CHO}$)	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{H}_3\text{C} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{C} - \text{H} \end{array}$
d.	Valeraldehyde ($\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{CHO}$)	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{H}_3\text{C} - (\text{CH}_2)_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{C} - \text{H} \end{array}$

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Comparing these molecular formulae and assigning the number of carbon atoms as 'n', the following general formula is deduced: $C_nH_{2n}O/C_nH_{2n-1}CHO$ (where $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$).

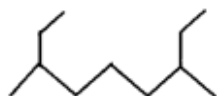
B. $H-C \equiv C-H$:

No.	Name of compound and molecular formula	Structural formula
a.	Ethyne (C_2H_2)	$HC \equiv CH$
b.	Propyne (C_3H_4)	$CH_3 - C \equiv CH$
c.	But-1-yne (C_4H_6)	$CH_3 - CH_2 - C \equiv CH$
d.	Pent-1-yne (C_5H_8)	$CH_3 - CH_2 - CH_2 - C \equiv CH$

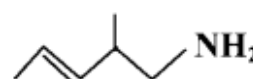
Comparing these molecular formulae and assigning the number of carbon atoms as 'n', the following general formula is deduced: C_nH_{2n-2} (where $n = 2, 3, 4, \dots$).

4. Write IUPAC names of the following

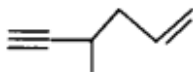
i.



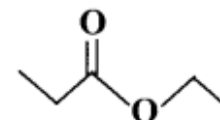
ii.



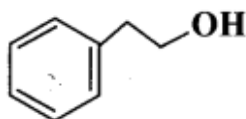
iii.



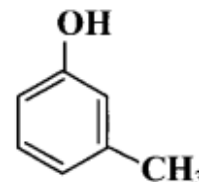
iv.



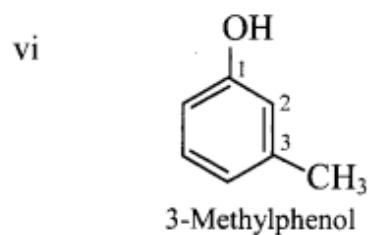
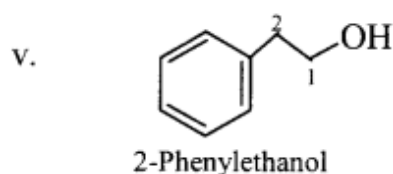
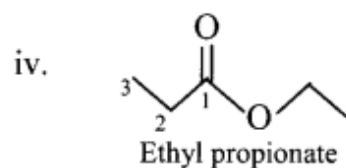
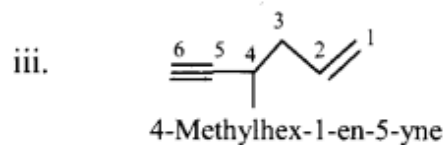
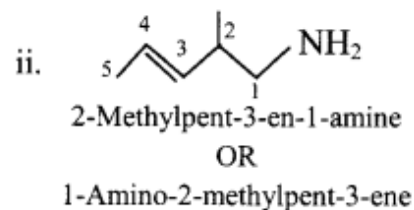
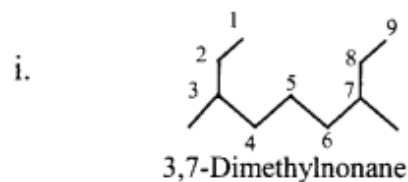
v.



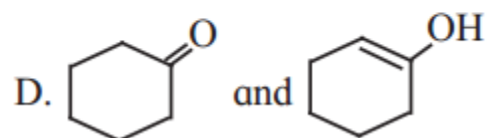
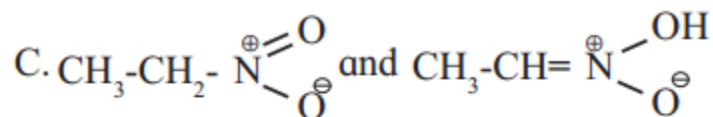
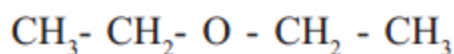
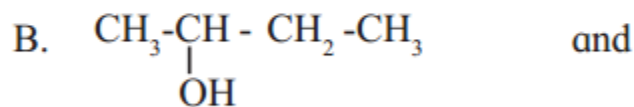
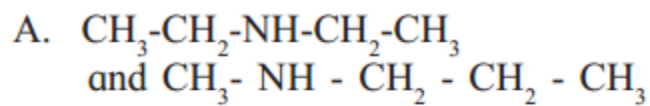
vi.



Answer:



5. Find out the type of isomerism exhibited by the following pairs.



Answer:

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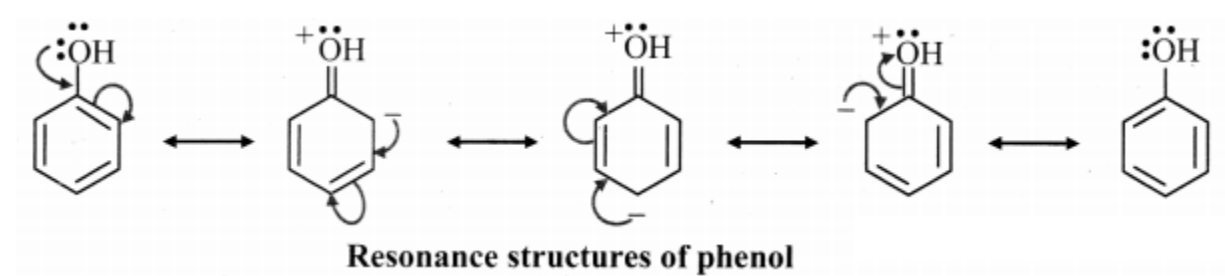
- A. Metamerism
- B. Functional group isomerism
- C. Tautomerism
- D. Tautomerism

6. Draw resonance structures of the following :

- A. Phenol
- B. Benzaldehyde
- C. Buta-1,3-diene
- D. Acetate ion

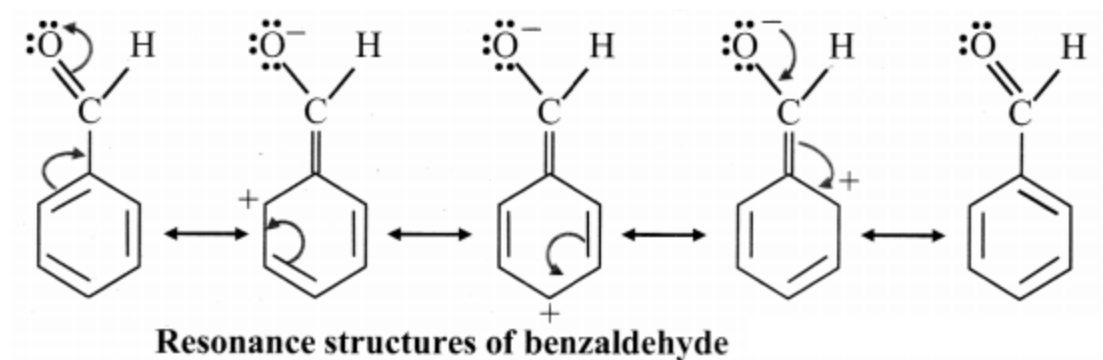
Answer:

A. Resonance structures for phenol:

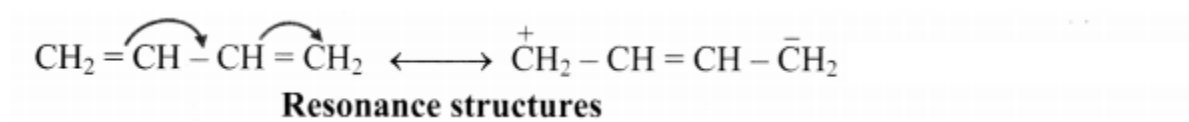


B. Resonance structures of benzaldehyde:

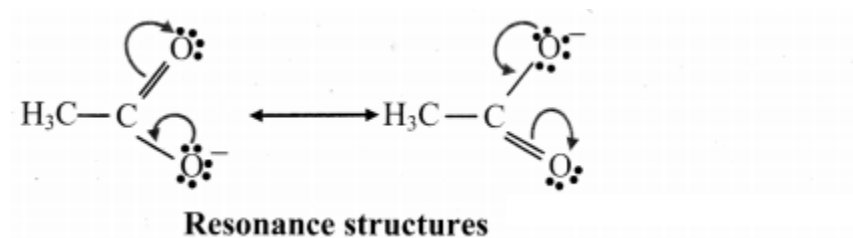
<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/maharashtra-board-solutions-class-11-chemistry-chapter-14-basic-principles-of-organic-chemistry/>



C. Resonance structures of Buta-1,3-diene:



D. Resonance structures of acetate ion:



7. Distinguish :

Question A.

Inductive effect and resonance effect

Answer:

Inductive effect:

1. Presence of polar covalent bond is required.
2. The polarity is induced in adjacent carbon- carbon single (covalent) bond due to a presence of influencing group (more electronegative atom than carbon).

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3. Depending on the nature of influencing group it is differentiated as +I effect and -I effect.
4. The direction of the arrow head denotes the direction of the permanent electron displacement.

Resonance effect:

1. Presence of conjugated n electron system or species having an atom carrying p orbital attached to a multiple bond is required.
2. The polarity is produced in the molecule by the interaction of conjugated π bonds (or that between π bond and p orbital on the adjacent atom).
3. Depending on the nature of influencing group it is differentiated as +R and -R effect.
4. The delocalisation of n electrons is denoted by using curved arrows.

Question B.

Electrophile and nucleophile

Answer:

Electrophile:

1. Electrophile is an electron deficient species.
2. It is attracted towards negative charge (electron seeking).
3. It attacks a nucleophilic centre in the substrate and brings about an electrophilic reaction
4. It is an electron pair acceptor. (Lewis acid)
5. It can be a positively charged ion or a neutral species having a vacant orbital.
e.g. H^+ , Br , NO_2^+ , BF_3 , $AlCl_3$, etc.

Nucleophile:

- Nucleophile is an electron rich species.
- It is attracted towards positive charge (nucleus seeking).
- It attacks the electrophilic centre in the substrate and brings about a nucleophilic reaction.
- It is an electron pair donor. (Lewis base)

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- It can be negatively charged ion or neutral species having at least one lone pair of electrons.

e.g. OH^- , Cl^- , CN^- , $\text{H}_2\ddot{\text{O}}$, $\ddot{\text{N}}\text{H}_3$, $\text{R} - \ddot{\text{O}} - \text{H}$, etc.

C. Carbocation and carbanion

Answer:

Carbocation:

- It is a species in which carbon carries a positive charge.
- Positively charged carbon is sp^2 hybridized.
- It is electron-deficient.
- e.g. tert-Butyl carbocation, $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C}^+$

Carbanion:

- It is a species in which carbon carries a negative charge.
- Negatively charged carbon is sp^3/sp^2 hybridized.
- It is electron-rich.
- e.g. Methyl carbanion,
 $[\text{CH}_3]^-$

D. Homolysis and heterolysis

Answer:

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No.	Homolysis (Homolytic fission)	Heterolysis (Heterolytic fission)
i.	The symmetrical breaking of a covalent bond in which each departing atom takes one electron from the bonding pair is called as homolytic fission.	The unsymmetrical breaking of a covalent bond in which one of the departing atoms retains the bonding pair is called as heterolytic fission.
ii.	In this type of fission, formation of free radicals (uncharged species) bearing unpaired electrons take place.	In this type of fission, formation of charged species called ions, like carbocation or carbonium ion take place.
iii.	The covalent bond between two atoms of the same element or two atoms having nearly the same electronegativity breaks in this manner. e.g. $\text{Cl}-\text{Cl} \xrightarrow[\text{homolysis}]{\text{UV light}} \dot{\text{Cl}} + \dot{\text{Cl}}$	The covalent bond between two atoms of the different element or two atoms having different electronegativity values breaks in this manner. e.g. $\text{CH}_3-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2-\text{Br} \xrightarrow[\text{heterolysis}]{\text{Polar solvent}} \text{CH}_3-\text{C}^+(\text{CH}_3)_2 + \text{Br}^-$
iv.	This takes place favourably in a nonpolar solvent.	This takes place favourably in a polar solvent.
v.	Generally, reaction takes place at high temperature or in presence of UV light or peroxides.	Heterolysis takes place in solutions (polar condition).

8. Write true or false. Correct the false statement

A. Homolytic fission involves unsymmetrical breaking of a covalent bond.

B. Heterolytic fission results in the formation of free radicals.

C. Free radicals are negatively charged species

D. Aniline is heterocyclic compound.

Answer:

A. False

Homolytic fission involves symmetrical breaking of a covalent bond.

B. False

Heterolytic fission results in the formation of charged ions like cation and anion.

C. False

Free radicals are electrically neutral/uncharged species.

D. False

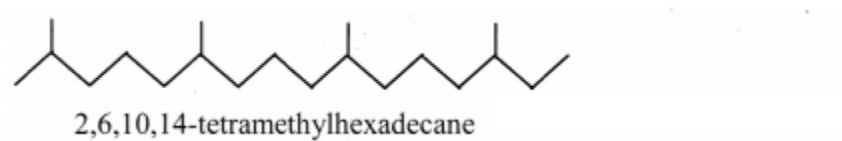
<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/maharashtra-board-solutions-class-11-chemistry-chapter-14-basic-principles-of-organic-chemistry/>

Aniline is a homocyclic aromatic compound.

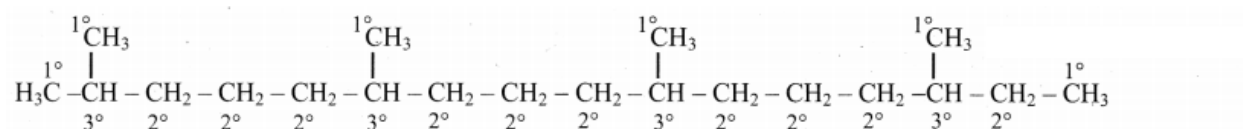
9. Phytane is naturally occurring alkane produced by the alga spirogyra and is a constituent of petroleum. The IUPAC name for phytane is 2, 6, 10, 14-tetramethyl hexadecane. Write zig-zag formula for phytane. How many primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary carbons are present in this molecule.

Answer:

Zig-zag formula of phytane (2,6,10,14-tetramethyl hexadecane) is as follows:

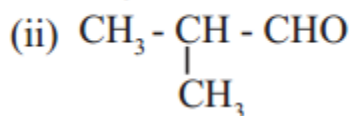
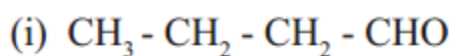


Dash formula to represent types of C-atom:



In phytane, six 1° C-atoms, ten 2° C-atoms, four 3° C-atoms are present. Phytane does not contain any quaternary carbon atom in its structure.

10. Observe the following structures and answer the questions given below.



a. What is the relation between (i) and (ii) ?

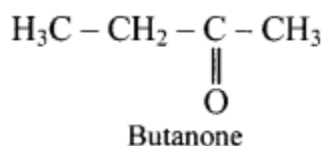
b. Write IUPAC name of (ii).

c. Draw the functional group isomer of (i).

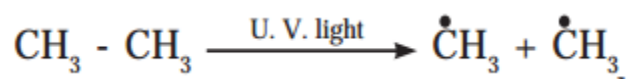
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Answer:

- a. (a) and (b) are chain isomers of each other.
- b. IUPAC name of structure (b) is 2-methylpropanal.
- c. Functional group isomer of (a) is butanone.



11. Observe the following and answer the questions given below



- a. Name the reactive intermediates produced
- b. Indicate the movement of electrons by suitable arrow to produce this intermediate
- c. Comment on stability of this intermediate produced.

Answer:

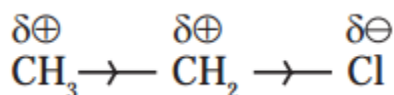
- i. The reactive intermediates produced are methyl free radicals:



- ii. Stability order of alkyl free radicals is: $\text{C}^\cdot\text{H}_3 < 1^\circ < 2^\circ < 3^\circ$

Hence, $\text{C}^\cdot\text{H}_3$ produced in the above reaction is least stable and highly reactive.

12. An electronic displacement in a covalent bond is represented by following notation.



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A. Identify the effect

B. Is the displacement of electrons in a covalent bond temporary or permanent.

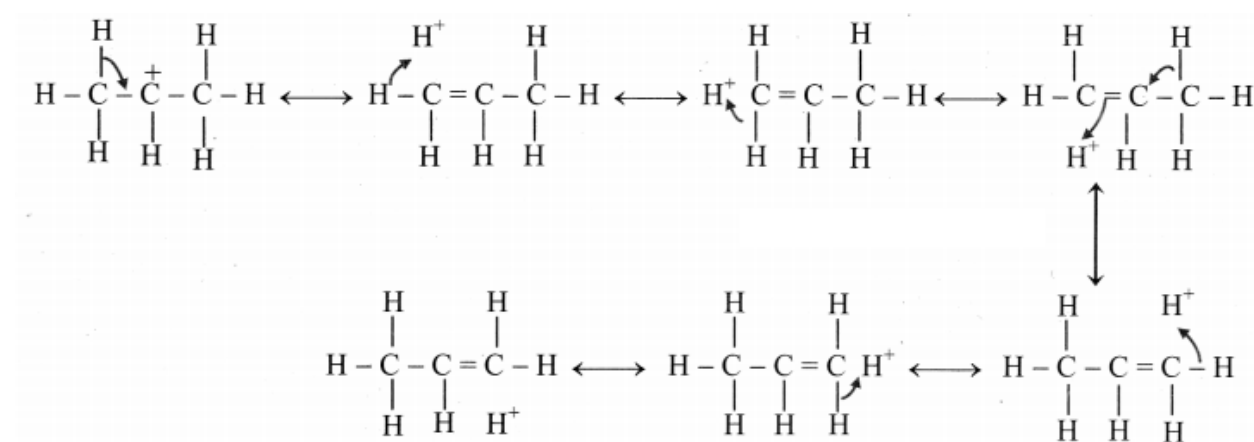
Answer:

A. The electronic displacement represented above is inductive effect (-I effect).

B. Inductive effect is a permanent electronic effect as it depends on the electronegativity of the atoms. In the given example, the displacement of electrons is permanent as Cl is more electronegative than C.

13. Draw all the no-bond resonance structures of isopropyl carbocation.

Answer:



14. A covalent bond in tert-butyl bromide breaks in a suitable polar solvent to give ions.

A. Name the anion produced by this breaking of a covalent bond.

B. Indicate the type of bond breaking in this case.

C. Comment on geometry of the cation formed by such bond cleavage.

Answer:

A. The anion produced by breaking of the covalent C – Br bond is bromide

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C. tert-Butyl carbocation formed in the given cleavage has trigonal planar geometry.

A. Which of the following statements are true with respect to electronic displacement in covalent bond ?

- Inductive effect operates through π bond
 - Resonance effect operates through σ bond
 - Inductive effect operates through σ bond
 - Resonance effect operates through π bond
- a. and b
 - a and c
 - c and d
 - b and c

iii. c and d

B. Hyperconjugation involves overlap of orbitals

- $\alpha, \sigma - \sigma$

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b. $\sigma - p$

c. $p - p$

d. $\pi - \pi$

Answer:

b. $\sigma - p$

C. Which type of isomerism is possible in $\text{CH}_3\text{CHCHCH}_3$?

a. Position

b. Chain

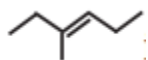
c. Geometrical

d. Tautomerism

Answer:

a. Position

D. The correct IUPAC name of the compound



is

a. hept-3-ene

b. 2-ethylpent-2-ene

c. hex-3-ene

d. 3-methylhex-3-ene

Answer:

d. 3-methylhex-3-ene

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E. The geometry of a carbocation is

- a. linear
- b. planar
- c. tetrahedral
- d. octahedral

Answer:

- b. planar

F. The homologous series of alcohols has general molecular formula

- a. $C_nH_{2n+1}OH$
- b. $C_nH_{2n+2}OH$
- c. $C_nH_{2n-2}OH$
- d. $C_nH_{2n}OH$

Answer:

- a. $C_nH_{2n+1}OH$

G. The delocalization of electrons due to overlap between p-orbital and sigma bond is called

- a. Inductive effect
- b. Electronic effect
- c. Hyperconjugation
- d. Resonance

Answer:

- c. Hyperconjugation

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Can you recall? (Textbook Page No. 204)

Question i.

Which is the essential element in all organic compounds?

Answer:

Carbon is the essential element in all organic compounds.

Question ii.

What is the unique property of carbon that makes organic chemistry a separate branch of chemistry?

Answer:

- All organic compounds contain carbon.
- Carbon atoms show catenation property in which carbon atoms combine with other carbon atoms to form long chains and rings.
- Carbon atom can also form multiple bonds with other carbon atoms and with atoms of other elements.
- Due to this property of self-linking of carbon, a large number of organic compounds like proteins, DNA, sugar, oils, etc., are formed.

Thus, the unique property of catenation of carbon makes organic chemistry a separate branch of chemistry.

Question iii.

Which classes of organic compounds are often used in our daily diet?

Answer:

Carbohydrates (sugars), proteins (pulses), fats (edible plant and animal oil) and vitamins are the major classes of organic compounds often used in our daily diet.

Try this. (Textbook Page No. 204)

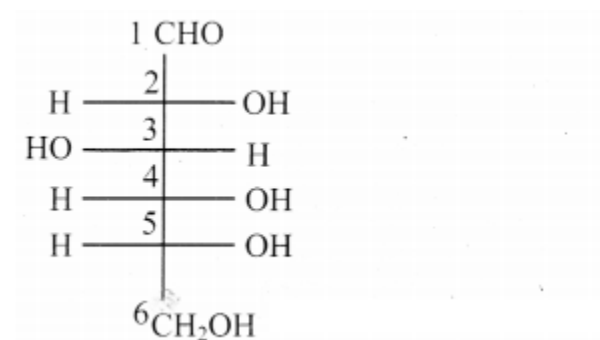
Question 1.

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/maharashtra-board-solutions-class-11-chemistry-chapter-14-basic-principles-of-organic-chemistry/>

Find out the structures of glucose, vanillin, camphor and paracetamol using internet. Mark the carbon atoms present in them. Assign the hybridization state to each of the carbon and oxygen atom. Identify sigma (σ) and pi (π) bonds in these molecules.

Answer:

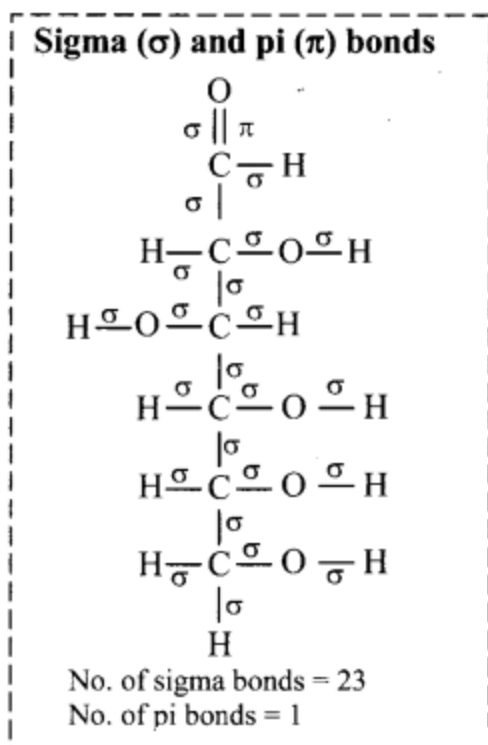
i. Structure of glucose:



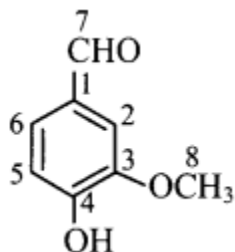
a. Hybridization of carbon: In glucose, only carbon at position C-1 is sp^2 hybridized. On the other hand, carbons at C-2, C-3, C-4, C-5 and C-6 positions are sp^3 hybridized.

b. Hybridization of oxygen: Oxygen atom attached to C-1 is sp^2 hybridized, rest oxygen atoms attached to carbon at C-2, C-3, C-4, C-5 and C-6 are sp^3 hybridized.

[Note: Here, the open chain structure of glucose is used to answer the given questions.]



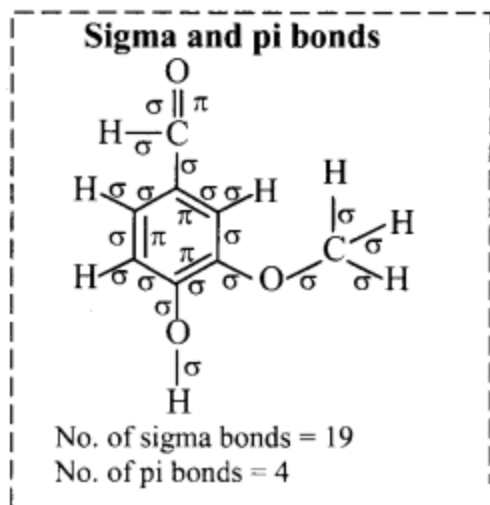
ii. Structure of vanillin:



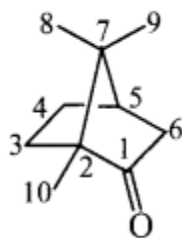
a. Hybridization of carbon: In vanillin, carbon atoms C-1 to C-7 are sp^2 hybridized. Only C-8 carbon is sp^3 hybridized.

b. Hybridization of oxygen: Oxygen atom bonded to C-7 sp^2 hybridized whereas oxygen atom bonded to C-4 and C-8 are sp^3 hybridized.

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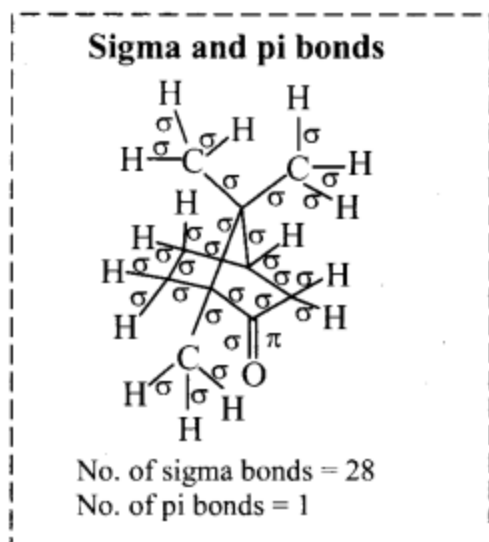
iii. Structure of camphor:



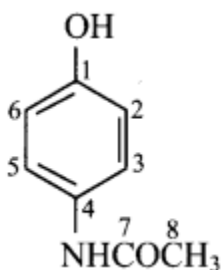
a. Hybridization of carbon: In camphor, all the carbons are sp^3 hybridized except the carbonyl carbon which is sp^2 hybridized.

b. Hybridization of oxygen: The carbonyl oxygen is sp^2 hybridized.

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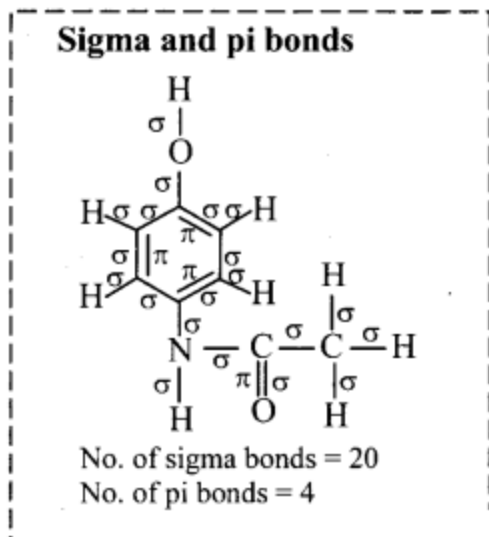


iv. Structure of paracetamol:



- a. Hybridization of carbon: In paracetamol, carbons present in the ring and carbon at C-7 position are sp^2 hybridized. Only C-8 carbon is sp^3 hybridized.
- b. Hybridization of oxygen: Oxygen atom attached to carbon at C-1 position is sp^3 hybridized. Oxygen atom attached to carbon at C-7 position is sp^2 hybridized.

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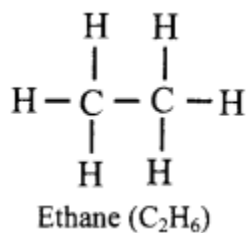


Question 2.

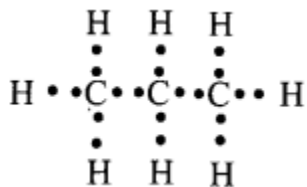
- i. Draw the structural formula of ethane.
- ii. Draw electron-dot structure of propane.

Ans:

- i. Structural formula of ethane (C_2H_6) can be drawn as follows:



- ii. Electron-dot structure of propane is given as,



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Where ‘•’ represents valence electrons of carbon and hydrogen.

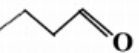
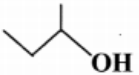
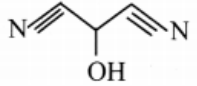
Try this (Textbook Page No. 205)

Complete the table:

	Dash formula	Condensed formula (A)	Condensed formula (B)	Bond line or zig- zag formula
i.	$ \begin{array}{cccc} & \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} \\ & & & & \\ \text{H} & - \text{C} & - \text{C} & - \text{C} & - \text{C} - \text{H} \\ & & & & \\ & \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} \end{array} $	$\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CH}_3$	$\text{CH}_3 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_3$	
ii.	-----	-----	-----	
iii.	-----	$\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CHO}$	-----	-----
iv.	-----	$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{OH}$	-----	-----
v.	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \\ \text{N} \equiv \text{C} - \text{C} - \text{C} \equiv \text{N} \\ \\ \text{OH} \end{array} $	-----	-----	-----

Answer:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/maharashtra-board-solutions-class-11-chemistry-chapter-14-basic-principles-of-organic-chemistry/>

	Dash formula	Condensed formula (A)	Condensed formula (B)	Bond line or zig-zag formula
i.	$ \begin{array}{cccc} & \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} \\ & & & & \\ \text{H} & - \text{C} & - \text{C} & - \text{C} & - \text{C} - \text{H} \\ & & & & \\ & \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} \end{array} $	$\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CH}_3$	$\text{CH}_3 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_3$	
ii.	$ \begin{array}{cccc} & \text{H} & \text{H} & & \text{H} \\ & & & & \\ \text{H} & - \text{C} & - \text{C} & = \text{C} & - \text{C} - \text{H} \\ & & & & \\ & \text{H} & & \text{H} & \text{H} \end{array} $	$\text{CH}_3\text{CHCHCH}_3$	$\text{CH}_3 - \text{CH} = \text{CH} - \text{CH}_3$	
iii.	$ \begin{array}{cccc} & \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} & \\ & & & & \\ \text{H} & - \text{C} & - \text{C} & - \text{C} & - \text{C} = \text{O} \\ & & & & \\ & \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} \end{array} $	$\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CHO}$	$\text{CH}_3 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CHO}$	
iv.	$ \begin{array}{cccc} & \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} & \\ & & & & \\ \text{H} & - \text{C} & - \text{C} & - \text{C} & - \text{O} - \text{H} \\ & & & & \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ & \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{C} & \text{H} \\ & & & & \\ & & & \text{H} & \end{array} $	$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{OH}$	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH} - \text{OH} \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array} $	
v.	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \\ \text{N} \equiv \text{C} - \text{C} - \text{C} \equiv \text{N} \\ \\ \text{OH} \end{array} $	$\text{NCCH}(\text{OH})\text{CN}$	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{N} \equiv \text{C} - \text{CH} - \text{C} \equiv \text{N} \\ \\ \text{OH} \end{array} $	

Try this. (Textbook Page No. 206)

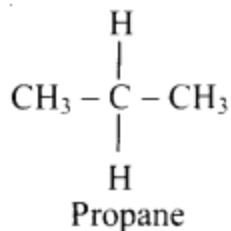
Question 1.

Draw two Newman projection formulae and two Sawhorse formulae for the propane molecule.

Answer:

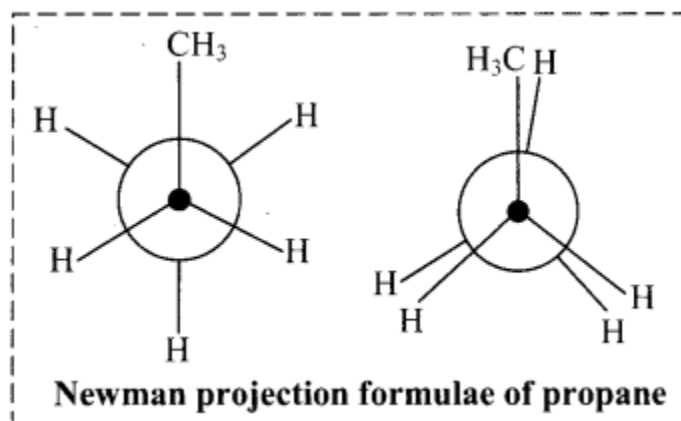
Structural formula of propane is:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/maharashtra-board-solutions-class-11-chemistry-chapter-14-basic-principles-of-organic-chemistry/>

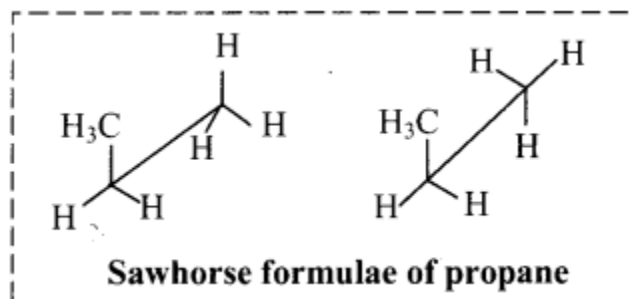


Structural formula of propane:

i. Newman projection formulae for propane molecule can be given as:



ii. Sawhorse formula for propane molecule can be given as:

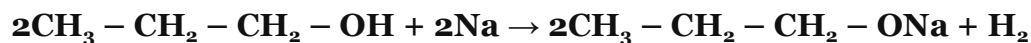


Can you tell? (Textbook Page No. 208)

Question 1.

Consider the following reaction:

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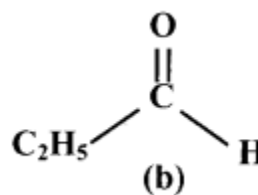
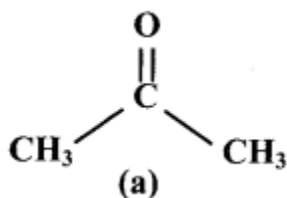


Compare the structure of the substrate propanol with that of the product sodium propoxide. Which part of the substrate, the carbon skeleton or the OH group has undergone a change during the reaction?

Answer:

In above reaction, the -OH group of the substrate molecule has undergone a change. The H-atom of hydroxyl group (-OH) is replaced by sodium forming the product.

Activity: (Textbook Page No. 219)



Observe the structural formulae (a) and (b).

- Find out their molecular formulae.
- What is the difference between them?
- What is the relation between the two compounds represented by these structural formulae?

Answer:

- Molecular formula of both (a) and (b) are same i.e., $\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{O}$.
- Compound (a), has a ketone (-CO-) functional group (i.e., acetone) and compound (b) has an aldehyde (-CHO) functional group (i.e., propionaldehyde). Both the compounds have different functional groups.
- Compound (a) and (b) are isomers of each other.

[Note: Aldehydes and ketones are the functional group isomers of each other.]

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Can you tell? (Textbook Page No. 222)

Question 1.

Some bond fissions are described in the following table. For each of them, show the movement of electron/s using curved arrow notation. Classify them as homolysis or heterolysis and identify the intermediate species produced as carbocation, carbanion or free radical.

Bond fission	Types of cleavage	Intermediate
$\text{CH}_3 - \text{Cu} \longrightarrow \text{CH}_3^- + \text{Cu}^+$	Heterolysis	Carbanion
$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5 - \text{O} - \text{O} - \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \longrightarrow 2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\dot{\text{O}}$	_____	_____
$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{CH}_3 - \text{C} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{H} + \bar{\text{O}}\text{H} \end{array} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{CH}_3 - \text{C} - \bar{\text{C}}\text{H}_2 \end{array} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$	_____	_____
$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 - \text{C} - \text{Br} \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{C}^+ \\ / \quad \backslash \\ \text{CH}_3 \quad \text{CH}_3 \end{array} + \text{Br}^-$	_____	_____
$\text{CH}_3 - \text{CN} \longrightarrow \overset{+}{\text{CH}_3} + \bar{\text{CN}}$	_____	_____

Answer:

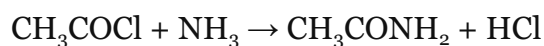
<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/maharashtra-board-solutions-class-11-chemistry-chapter-14-basic-principles-of-organic-chemistry/>

Bond fission	Types of cleavage	Intermediate
$\text{CH}_3 - \text{Cu} \longrightarrow \text{H}_3\text{C}^- + \text{Cu}^+$	Heterolysis	Carbanion
$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5 - \text{O} - \text{O} - \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \longrightarrow 2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\dot{\text{O}}$	Homolysis	Free radical
$\text{CH}_3 - \overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{H} + \bar{\text{O}}\text{H} \longrightarrow \text{CH}_3 - \overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}} - \bar{\text{C}}\text{H}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$	Heterolysis	Carbanion
$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 - \text{C} - \text{Br} \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{C}^+ \\ \quad \backslash \\ \text{CH}_3 \quad \text{CH}_3 \end{array} + \text{Br}^-$	Heterolysis	Carbocation
$\text{CH}_3 - \text{CN} \longrightarrow \text{CH}_3^+ + \bar{\text{C}}\text{N}$	Heterolysis	Carbocation

Can you recall? (Textbook Page No. 223)

i. What is meant by ‘reagent’?

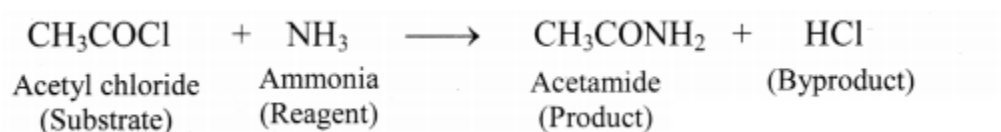
ii. Identify the ‘reagent’, ‘substrate’, ‘product’ and ‘byproduct’ in the following reaction.



Answer:

i. The reactant which reacts with a substrate to form corresponding products is known reagent.

ii.



Can you recall? (Textbook Page No. 224)

i. How is covalent bond formed between two atoms?

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/maharashtra-board-solutions-class-11-chemistry-chapter-14-basic-principles-of-organic-chemistry/>

ii. Consider two covalently bonded atoms Q and R where R is more electronegative than Q. Will these atoms share the electron pair equally between them?

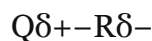
iii. Represent the above polar covalent bond between Q and R using fractional charges δ^+ and δ^- .

Answer:

i. A covalent bond is formed between two atoms by mutual sharing of electrons so as to complete their octets or duplets (in case of elements having only one shell).

ii. A covalent bond is formed between Q and R having different electronegativities, that is, R is more electronegative than Q. In such a case, the atom R with a higher value of electronegativity pulls the shared pair of electrons to a greater extent towards itself as compared to the atom Q with lower value of electronegativity. As a result of this, the shared pair of electrons will get shifted towards atom R. Thus, both the atoms Q and R will not share the electron pair equally between them.

iii. Polar covalent bond between Q and R can be represented as:



Try this (Textbook Page No. 225)

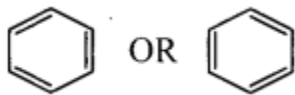
i. Draw a bond line structure of benzene (C_6H_6).

ii. How many C – C and C = C bonds are there in this structure?

iii. Write down the expected values of the bond lengths of the carbon-carbon bonds in benzene (Refer chapter 5).

Answer:

i. Bond line structure of benzene:



ii. In benzene, there are three alternating C – C single bonds and C = C double bonds.

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[Note: In benzene, there are six C – C sigma bonds and three C – C pi bonds.]

iii. The expected values of carbon-carbon bond lengths in benzene are:

Bond	Bond length
------	-------------

C – C	154 pm
-------	--------

C = C	133 pm
-------	--------

Can you recall? (Textbook Page No. 225)

- Write down two Lewis structures for ozone. (Refer chapter 5)
- How are these two Lewis structures related to each other?
- What are these two Lewis structures called?

Answer:

i. Lewis structures of ozone can be shown as follows:



- In these two Lewis structures, the position of the atoms is same but the position of pair of electrons (or formal charge) is different. These two Lewis structures are considered equivalent to each other.
- These two Lewis structures are called as resonating or contributing or canonical structures.

Internet my friend (Textbook Page No. 229)

i. Basic principles of organic chemistry:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/maharashtra-board-solutions-class-11-chemistry-chapter-14-basic-principles-of-organic-chemistry/>

<https://authors.library.caltech.edu/25034>

ii. Collect information about isomerism.

Answer:

i. Students are expected to refer the book provided in the above link to collect additional information on the basic principles of organic chemistry.

ii. <https://www.compoundchem.com/2014/05/22/typesofisomerism/>

chemdictionary.org/structural-isomers/

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Structural_isomer

[Note: Students can use the above links as reference and collect additional information about isomerism on their own.]



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- Chapter 1- Some Basic Concepts of Chemistry
- Chapter 2- Introduction to Analytical Chemistry
- Chapter 3- Basic Analytical Techniques
- Chapter 4- Structure of Atom
- Chapter 5- Chemical Bonding
- Chapter 6- Redox Reactions
- Chapter 7- Modern Periodic Table
- Chapter 8- Elements of Group 1 and 2
- Chapter 9- Elements of Group 13, 14 and 15
- Chapter 10- States of Matter
- Chapter 11- Adsorption and Colloids
- Chapter 12- Chemical Equilibrium
- Chapter 13- Nuclear Chemistry and Radioactivity
- Chapter 14- Basic Principles of Organic Chemistry
- Chapter 15- Hydrocarbons
- Chapter 16- Chemistry in Everyday Life

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