# **ISOMERISM**

# **EXERCISE # I (MAINS ORIENTED)**

1.	Minimum number of carbon atom required by a Hydrocarbon alkane, alkene and alkyne to show chain isomerism respectively are :								
					SR0001				
2.	C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>7</sub> Cl shows how many benzenoid aromatic isomers ?								
	(A) 4	(B) 3	(C) 5	(D) 6					
					SR0002				
3.	How many structural isomers of primary amines are possible for the formula $C_4H_{11}N$ ?								
	(A) 2	(B) 3	(C) 4	(D) 5					
					SR0003				
4.	How many benzenoid structure are possible for molecular form $C_7H_8O$ :								
	(A) 3	(B) 4	(C) 5	(D) 6					
					SR0004				
5.	Which of the following compound give geometrical isomerism?								
	(A) $CH_2Cl_2$ (B) $CH_2Cl$ — $CH_2Cl$ (C) $CH_2Cl$		(C) $CHBr = CHCl$	(D) CH <sub>2</sub> Cl—CH <sub>2</sub> Br.					
					SR0005				
6.	Maximum potential energy is associated with which of the following conformers of n-butane :								
	(A) Anti	(B) Gauche	(C) Eclipsed	(D) Partial eclipse	ed				
					SR0006				
7.	Which among the following compounds will show geometrical isomerism:								
	(A) $CH_3$ - $CH$ = $CH_2$	(B) CH <sub>3</sub> -C=CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	(C) $CH_3$ – $C$ = $CHD$	(D) CH <sub>3</sub> -CH=CH	łD				
		$ m CH_3$	$CH_3$						
					SR0007				
8.	Which among the following will show geometrical isomerism:								
	$(A)$ $H_3C$ $CH_3$	(D) H OH	(C) C H -CH=N-Ol	II (D) A11 -£41					

$$(A) \biguplus_{H}^{H_3C} CH_3$$

$$(B) \begin{array}{c} H \\ OH \\ CH_3 \end{array}$$

(C) 
$$C_6H_5$$
-CH=N-OH (D) All of these

**SR0008** 

Which one of the following is Z isomer:

$$(A) \xrightarrow{CH_3} C = C < \xrightarrow{Br} C = C$$

(B) 
$$\stackrel{\text{CH}}{\text{H}} \stackrel{\text{C=C}}{\stackrel{\text{Cl}}{\text{Br}}}$$

$$(C) \xrightarrow{CH_3} C = C \xrightarrow{C} H$$

$$(A) \xrightarrow{CH_3} C = C < \xrightarrow{Br} \qquad (B) \xrightarrow{CH_3} C = C < \xrightarrow{Cl} \qquad (C) \xrightarrow{CH_3} C = C < \xrightarrow{Cl} \qquad (D) \xrightarrow{CH_3} C = C < \xrightarrow{H} CH_3$$

10. The correct stereochemical descriptions for the structure given below are:

- (A) 1 Z, 3Z
- (B) 1Z, 3E
- (C) 1E, 3E
- (D) 1E, 3Z

**SR0010** 

What is the value of p & q of following conformer of 2,3-dimethyl butane? 11.

$$H_3C$$
 $CH_3$ 
 $CH_3$ 

- (A) p = H, q = H
- (B)  $p = CH_3$ ,  $q = CH_3$  (C)  $p = CH_3$ , q = H (D) p = H,  $q = CH_3$

SR0011

The number of cis-trans isomer possible for the following compound. **12.** 

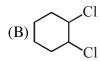
(A) 2

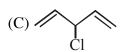
- (B) 4
- (C) 6
- (D) 8

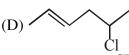
SR0012

Which of the following can not show geometrical isomerism: **13.** 









SR0013

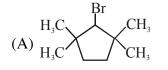
- **14.** How many structural formula are possible when one of the hydrogen is replaced by a chlorine atom in benzene & naphthalene respectively?
  - (A) 1, 1
- (B) 1,2
- (C) 2, 2
- (D) 2, 1

SR0076

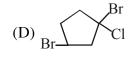
- The number of structural isomers of C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>10</sub> is :-**15.** 
  - (A) 10
- (B) 11
- (C) 12
- (D) 13

SR0015

Which of the following compounds will show geometrical isomerism. **16.** 







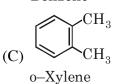
SR0016

Ε

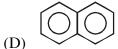
17. Which of the following will show geometrical isomerism?



Benzene



Decalin

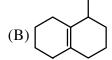


Naphthalene

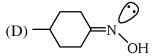
SR0077

**18.** Which of the following cannot be represent in E or Z



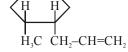


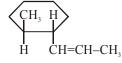




SR0018

19.





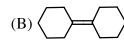
- (A) Geometrical isomer
- (C) Position isomer

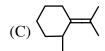
- (B) Ring chain isomer
- (D) Chain isomer

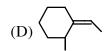
SR0019

**20.** Which of the following can show geometrical isomesrism:



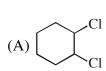


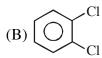


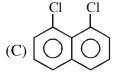


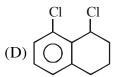
SR0020

21. Which of the following will show Geometrical isomerism.



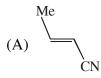




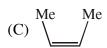


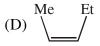
SR0021

22. Which of the following will have lowest dipole moment?



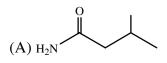


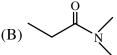


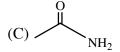


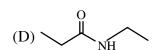
SR0022

23. Which of the following compounds can show geometrical isomerism in its resonating structure.









**24.** Which of the following represent Z-isomer?

(A) 
$$C=C$$
  $O-CH_2-CH_2$   $O-CH_3$ 

$$(B) \xrightarrow{CH_3-CH_2} C=C \xrightarrow{C} \bigcirc$$

$$CH_3-CH \xrightarrow{C} CH_3$$

$$(C)$$
 $F$ 
 $C=C$ 
 $O$ 

$$(D) \int_{D}^{H} C = C \int_{HC = CH_2}^{C = CH}$$

SR0024

**25.** Which of the following statement is not correct:-

- (A) Cyclobutane is a planar compound
- (B) Trans cyclohexadecene is relatively more stable than its cis form
- (C) Cis form of 1,3,5-trimethylclohexane is relatively more stable than its trans form
- (D) Cis 1,2-dichloroethene is relatively more stable than its trans form.

SR0025

26. Select which one of the following can not show geometrical isomerism

$$(B) \xrightarrow{Cl} \xrightarrow{Cl} \xrightarrow{Cl}$$

(C) 
$$Me-CH = C = C = CH - Me$$

SR0026

27. Which one of the following is capable of showing geometrical isomerism.

#### More than one correct Type:

- **28.** Which of the following statements is/are not correct:
  - (A) Metamerism belongs to the category of structural isomerism
  - (B) Tautomeric structures are the resonating structures of a molecule
  - (C) Keto form is always more stable than the enol form
  - (D) Geometrical isomerism is shown only by alkenes

SR0028

- **29.** Which of the following will show geometrical isomerism:
  - $(A) \qquad \begin{array}{c} H_3C \\ \\ \end{array}$

(B) H<sub>3</sub>C CH<sub>3</sub>

(C) H<sub>3</sub>C CH<sub>1</sub>

(D) H.C CH<sub>3</sub>

SR0029

- **30.** Which of the following compound will shows geometrical isomerism?
  - (A) Ph CH = N Me

(C)  $\bigcirc$   $\bigcirc$   $\bigcirc$ 

 $D) \bigcirc CH_3$   $CH_3$ 

SR0030

- 31 Ph-C-NH
  - (A) This molecule shows geometrical isomerism.
  - (B) One of the resonating structure of this molecule shows geometrical isomerism
  - (C) One of the tautomer of this molecule shows geometrical isomerism
  - (D) In acidic medium this molecule shows geometrical isomerism.

#### Assertion / Reasoning Type:

**Statement-1:** All double bond containing compounds show geometrical isomerism.

and

**Statement-2**: Alkenes have restricted rotation about the carbon-carbon double bond.

- (A) Statement-1 is True, Statement-2 is True; Statement-2 is a correct explanation for Statement-1.
- (B) Statement-1 is True, Statement-2 is True; Statement-2 is NOT a correct explanation for Statement-1.
- (C) Statement-1 is True, Statement-2 is False.
- (D) Statement-1 is False, Statement-2 is True.

SR0032

**33. Statement-1:** According to CIP sequence rule the priority of the groups is

$$-CH = CH_2 < -C \equiv CH < -C \equiv N < -CH = O$$

and

**Statement-2:** Priority of the given groups are based on molecular mass of groups.

- (A) Statement-1 is True, Statement-2 is True; Statement-2 is a correct explanation for Statement-1
- (B) Statement-1 is True, Statement-2 is True; Statement-2 is NOT a correct explanation for Statement-1
- (C) Statement-1 is True, Statement-2 is False
- (D) Statement-1 is False, Statement-2 is True

SR0033

#### Comprehension Type:

#### Paragraph for Q. 34 to 35

Different spatial arrangements of the atoms that result from rotation about a single bond are conformers. n-Butane has four conformers eclipsed, partial eclipsed, gauche and anti. The stability order of these conformers are as follows:

Anti > gauche > Partial eclipsed > Fully eclipsed

Although anti is more stable than gauche but in some cases gauche is more stable than anti.

Which one of the following is the most stable conformer? **34**.

$$(A) \begin{array}{c} HO \\ HO \\ CH_{3} \end{array}$$

$$(B) \underset{OH}{\overset{CH_3}}{\overset{CH_3}}{\overset{CH_3}{\overset{CH_3}}{\overset{CH_3}}{\overset{CH_3}}{\overset{CH_3}{\overset{CH_3}}{\overset{CH_3}{\overset{CH_3}{\overset{CH_3}}{\overset{CH_3}{\overset{CH_3}}{\overset{CH_3}{\overset{CH_3}{\overset{CH_3}}{\overset{CH_3}}{\overset{CH_3}}{\overset{CH_3}}{\overset{CH_3}}{\overset{CH_3}}{\overset{C}}{\overset{CH_3}}{\overset{C}}{\overset{CH_3}}{\overset{C}}{\overset{C}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}{\overset{C}}{\overset{C}}{\overset{C}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}{\overset{C}}{\overset{C}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}{\overset{C}}{\overset{C}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}{\overset{C}}{\overset{C}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}{\overset{C}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}{\overset{C}}}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}{\overset{C}}{\overset{C}}{\overset{C}}}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset{C}}}{\overset$$

- **35**. Number of possible conformations of n-butane is :
  - (A) 2

- (B) 4
- (C) 6
- (D) infinite

SR0034

## Matrix Match Type:

**36.** Match the column I with column II.

### **Column-I (reaction)**

$$(A) \bigvee_{Cl} & & \longrightarrow_{Cl}$$

$$(B) \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc$$

**Column-II** (stereoisomers)

$$(C)$$
  $(C)$   $(C)$   $(C)$   $(C)$   $(C)$   $(C)$ 

-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>3</sub> (S) Position isomers

SR0035

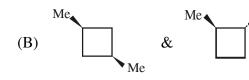
37. Match the column I with column II.

#### Column-I

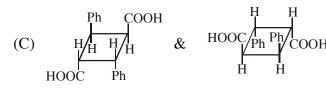
(A) 
$$\underset{\text{Et}}{ } Me$$
  $\underset{\text{Me}}{ } Et$ 

#### **Column-II**

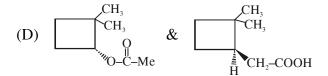
(P) Identical



(Q) Functional isomers



(R) Geometrical Isomers



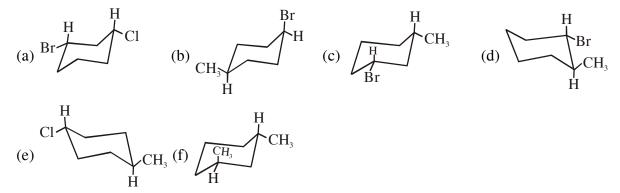
(S) Positional Isomers

#### Subjective Type:

- **38.** Considering rotation about the  $C_3$ – $C_4$  bond of 2-methylhexane :
  - (a) Draw the Newman projection of the most stable conformer
  - (b) Draw the Newman projection of the least stable conformer

SR0037

**39.** Determine whether each of the following compounds is a cis isomer or a trans isomer.



**SR0038** 

**40.** Draw the most stable conformer of N-methylpiperidine.

SR0039

**41.** How many pair(s) of geometrical isomers are possible with  $C_6H_{12}$  (only in open chain structures)

SR0040

**42.** Identify molecules which usually can show geometrical isomerism (at room temperature):

$$(I) \xrightarrow{H_3C} \xrightarrow{Me} (II) \xrightarrow{H} CI (III) \xrightarrow{(IV)} (V) \xrightarrow{(IV)} SR0041$$

$$(VI) \xrightarrow{N} (VIII) \xrightarrow{K} (III) \xrightarrow{(IV)} (IX) \xrightarrow{K} (I$$

SR0042

$$(XI) \qquad (XII) \qquad (XIII) \qquad (XIII) \qquad (XIII) \qquad (XIV) \qquad (XV) \qquad$$

## **43.** Calculate the number of Benzenoid isomers possible for C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>ClBrI.

SR0044

Assign E or Z to the following compounds and write 1 for E and 2 for Z.

Write answer of part (a), (b), (c) & (d) in the same order and present the four digit number as answer in OMR sheet. For example: If all these answer are 9 then fill 9999 in OMR sheet.

SR0045

#### **45.** (a) Number of geometrical isomers of the following compound.

$$\begin{array}{c} CH_3 \\ C_6H_5\text{--}CH\text{=-}CH\text{--}CH\text{=-}CH\text{--}C\text{=-}C\text{=-}CH_2 \end{array}$$

(b) Total number  $2^{\circ}$  and  $3^{\circ}$  Alcohols possible for  $C_5H_{11}OH$ . without counting stereo isomers.

Write answer of part (a) & (b) in the same order and present the four digit number as answer in OMR sheet. For example: If your Answer for (a) is 9 & (b) is 9 then fill 0909 in OMR sheet.

SR0046

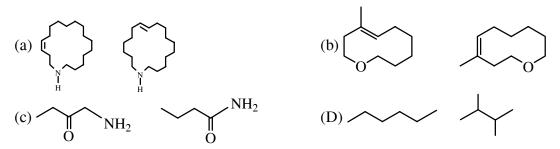
#### **46.** Analyse the following pairs of compounds.

Write 1 if they are Geometrical isomers.

Write 2 if they are Chain isomers.

Write 3 if they are position isomers.

Write 4 if they are Functional group isomers.



Write answer of part (a), (b), (c) & (d) in the same order and present the four digit number as answer in OMR sheet. For example: If all these answers are 9 then fill 9999 in OMR sheet.

# **EXERCISE # II (J-MAINS)**

**1.** Geometrical isomerism is not shown by-

[AIEEE-2002]

(A) 1,1–dichloro–1–pentene

(B) 1,2–dichloro–1–pentene

(C) 1,3-dichloro-2-pentene

(D) 1,4-dichloro-2-pentene

SR0048

2. Increasing order of stability among the three main conformations (i.e. Eclipse, Anti, Gauche) of

2-fluoroethanol is

[AIEEE-2006]

(A) Gauche, Eclipse, Anti

(B) Eclipse, Anti, Gauche

(C) Anti, Gauche, Eclipse

(D) Eclipse, Gauche, Anti

SR0049

**3.** The alkene that exhibits geometrical isomerism is :-

[AIEEE-2009]

(A) 2-butene

(B) 2-methyl-2-butene

(C) Propene

(D) 2-methyl propene

SR0051

**4.** Identify the compound that exhibits tautomerism:

[AIEEE-2011]

(A) 2-Pentanone

(B) Phenol

(C) 2-Butene

(D) Lactic acid

SR0052

**5.** The IUPAC name of the following compounds is:

[JEE-MAIN-2012]

(A) (Z) - 5 hepten - 3 - yne

(B) (Z) - 2 hepten -4 - yne

(C) (E) -5 hepten -3 – yne

(D) (E) -2 hepten -4 - yne

SR0053

**6.** Dipole moment is shown by :-

[JEE-MAIN 2012]

(A) trans-2, 3-dichloro- 2-butene

(B) 1, 2-dichlorobenzene

(C) 1, 4-dichlorobenzene

(D) trans-1, 2-dinitroethene

SR0054

7. Maleic acid and fumaric acids are :-

[JEE-MAIN 2012]

(A) Tautomers

(B) Chain isomers

(C) Geometrical isomers

(D) Functional isomers

SR0055

**8.** Monocarboxylic acids are functional isomers of :

[JEE-MAIN 2013]

(A) Esters

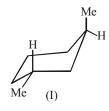
(B) Amines

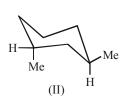
(C) Ethers

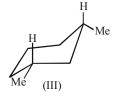
(D) Alcohols

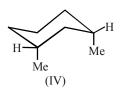
**9.** Arrange in the correct order of stability (decreasing order) for the following molecules:

[JEE-MAIN 2013]









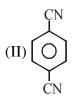
- (A) (I) > (II) > (III) > (IV)
- (B) (IV) > (III) > (II)  $\approx$  (I)
- (C) (III) > (I)  $\approx$  (II) > (IV)
- (D) (I) > (II)  $\approx$  (III) > (IV)

SR0057

10. For which of the following molecule significant  $\mu \neq 0$ 

[JEE-MAIN 2014]







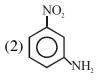


- (A) Only (III)
- (B) (III) and (IV)
- (C) Only (I)
- (D) (I) and (II)

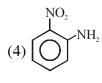
SR0058

11. Which compound exhibits maximum dipole moment among the following :-[JEE-MAIN 2015]









SR0059

12. The number of structural isomers for  $C_6H_{14}$  is:

[JEE-MAIN 2015]

- (1) 6
- (2) 4
- (3) 3
- (4)5

SR0060

E

# EXERCISE # III (J-ADVANCED OBJECTIVE)

1. When cyclohexane is poured on water, it floats, because:

[IIT-1997]

- (A) cyclohexane is in 'boat' form
- (B) cyclohexane is in 'chair' form
- (C) cyclohexane is in 'crown' form
- (D) cyclohexane is less dense than water

SR0063

- 2. Which of the following compounds will show geometrical isomerism: [IIT-1998]
  - (A) 2-butene

(B) propene

(C) 1-phenylpropene

(D) 2-methyl-2-butene

SR0064

- 3. Which of the following compound will exhibits geometrical isomerism: [IIT-2000]
  - (A) 1-phenyl-2-butene

(B) 3-phenyl-1-butene

(C) 2-phenyl-1-butene

(D) 1, 1-diphenyl-1-propene

SR0065

- 4. The number of isomers for the compound with molecular formula C<sub>2</sub>BrClFI is : [IIT-2000]
  - (A) 3

- (B) 4
- (C) 5
- (D) 6

SR0066

**5.** Which of the following has the lowest dipole moment :

[IIT-2000]

(A) 
$$C=C$$
  $CH_3$   $C=C$ 

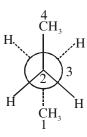
(B)  $CH_3$ –C=C– $CH_3$ 

(C)  $CH_3CH_2C \equiv CH$ 

(D) CH<sub>2</sub>=CH−C≡CH

SR0067

6. In the given conformation, If  $C_2$  is rotated about  $C_2$ – $C_3$  bond anticlockwise by an angle of 120° then the conformation obtained is : [IIT-2004]



- (A) Fully eclipsed conformation
- (B) Partially eclipsed conformation

(C) Gauche conformation

(D) Staggered conformation

7. (i) 
$$\mu_{obs} = \sum_{i} \mu_{i} x_{i}$$

where  $\mu_i$  is the dipole moment of a stable conformer of the molecule, Z-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-Z and  $x_i$  is the mole fraction of the stable conformer. [IIT- 2005]

Given :  $\mu_{obs} = 1.0 \ D$  and x (Anti) = 0.82

Draw all the stable conformers of Z–CH $_2$ –CH $_2$ –Z and calculate the value of  $\mu_{(Gauche)}$ .

(ii) Draw the stable conformer of Y-CHD-CHD-Y(meso form), when  $Y = CH_3$  (rotation about  $C_2-C_3$ ) and Y = OH (rotation about  $C_1-C_2$ ) in Newmann projection.

SR0069

8. The number of structural isomers of  $C_6H_{14}$  is:

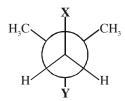
[IIT-2007]

(A) 3

- (B) 4
- (C) 5
- (D) 6

SR0070

9. In the Newman projection for 2,2-dimethylbutane [IIT-2010]



**X** and **Y** can respectively be –

- (A) H and H

- (B) H and  $C_2H_5$  (C)  $C_2H_5$  and H (D)  $CH_3$  and  $CH_3$

SR0071

**10.** Amongst the given option, the compound(s) in which all the atoms are in one plane in all the possible conformations (if any), is (are) -[IIT-2011]

(A) 
$$H_2C - C$$
 $CH_2$ 

(B) 
$$H - C \equiv C - C$$
 $CH_2$ 

(C) 
$$H_2C = C = O$$

(D) 
$$H_2C = C = CH_2$$

# **ANSWER KEY**

# **EXERCISE # I (MAINS ORIENTED)**

#### **Single Correct Type:**

- 1. Ans. (D)
- 2. Ans. (A)
- 3. Ans. (C)
- 4. Ans. (C)
- 5. Ans. (C)

- 6. Ans. (C)
- 7. Ans. (D)
- 8. Ans. (D)
- 9. Ans. (A)
- 10. Ans. (B)

- 11. Ans. (C)
- 12. Ans. (A)
- 13. Ans. (C)
- 14. Ans. (B)
- 15. Ans. (A)

- 16. Ans. (D)
- 17. Ans. (B)
- 18. Ans. (D)
- 19. Ans. (C)
- 20. Ans. (D)

- 21. Ans. (A)
- 22. Ans. (B)
- 23. Ans. (D)
- 24. Ans. (B)
- 25. Ans. (A)

- 26. Ans. (B)
- 27. Ans. (C)

#### More than one correct Type:

## Assertion / Reasoning Type:

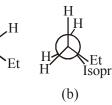
#### Comprehension Type:

### Matrix Match Type:

36. Ans. (A)
$$\rightarrow$$
P; (B) $\rightarrow$ R; (C) $\rightarrow$ Q; (D) $\rightarrow$ R

37. Ans. (A)
$$\rightarrow$$
R; (B) $\rightarrow$ S; (C) $\rightarrow$ P; (D) $\rightarrow$ Q

#### Subjective Type:



39. Ans. (a) cis (b) cis (c) cis (d) trans (e) trans (f) trans



41. Ans. (4

42. Ans. II, III, IV, V, VI, VIII, IX, XI, XIII, XIV,

43. Ans. (10)

44. Ans. (2112)

45. (a) Ans. (4); (b) Ans. (0404)

46. Ans. (a) Position isomers so (3)

(a)

(b) Geometrical isomers so (1)

(c) Functional isomers so (4)

(d) Chain isomers so (2)

# EXERCISE # II (J-MAINS)

1. Ans. (A)

2. Ans. (B)

3. Ans. (A)

4. Ans. (A)

5. Ans. (D)

6. Ans. (B)

7. Ans. (C)

8. Ans. (A)

9. Ans. (C)

10. Ans. (B)

11. Ans. (3)

12. Ans. (4)

# **EXERCISE # III (J-ADVANCED OBJECTIVE)**

1. Ans. (D)

2. Ans. (A,C)

3. Ans. (A)

4. Ans. (D)

5. Ans. (B)

6. Ans. (C)

7. Ans. (i)  $\frac{1}{0.18}$ D, (ii) Anti form when Y = CH<sub>3</sub> & Gauche when Y = -OH

8. Ans. (C)

9. Ans. (B,D)

10. Ans. (B,C)

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