

CHEMISTRY IN EVERYDAY LIFE, PHYSICAL PROPERTIES & POC

CONTENTS

Particular	Page No.
<u>CHEMISTRY IN EVERYDAY LIFE</u>	
Theory	01 – 11
Exercise - 1	12 – 14
Exercise - 2	14 – 16
Answers	17 – 19
<u>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES & POC</u>	
Theory	20 – 30
Exercise - 1	31 – 39
Exercise - 2	40 – 43
Answers	44 – 45
Additional Problems for Self Practice (APSP)	46 – 54
APSP Answers	55
APSP Solutions	55 – 57

JEE(Advanced) Syllabus

Physical Properties of Organic Compounds

Practical organic chemistry: Chemical methods of separation of mono-functional organic compounds from binary mixtures.

Detection of extra elements (N, S, halogens) in organic compounds; Detection of the following functional groups : hydroxyl (alcoholic and phenolic carbonyl (aldehyde and ketone), carboxyl and amino groups in organic compounds.

JEE(Main) Syllabus

Chemistry in everyday life Chemicals in medicines – Analgesics, tranquilizers, antiseptics, disinfectants, antimicrobials, antifertility drugs, antibiotics, antacids, antihistamines – their meaning and common examples.

Chemicals in food – Preservatives, artificial sweetening agents – common examples.

Cleansing agents – Soaps and detergents, cleansing action.

Detection of extra elements (N, S, halogens) in organic compounds; Detection of the following functional groups: hydroxyl (alcoholic and phenolic carbonyl (aldehyde and ketone), carboxyl and amino groups in organic compounds.



Chemistry in everyday life

Drugs and Chemotherapy

In general the drug may be defined as the substances used in the prevention, diagnosis, treatment or cure of disease in man or animals.

“The use of chemicals to destroy infectious micro organisms without causing any injury to the host is called as chemotherapy” .

1. Classification of drugs

(a) On the basis of pharmacological effect

It is useful for doctors because it provides them the whole range of drugs available for the treatment of a particular type of problem. For example, analgesics have pain killing effect, antiseptics kill or arrest the growth of microorganisms.

(b) On the basis of drug action

It is based on the action of a drug on a particular biochemical process. For example, all antihistamines inhibit the action of the compound, histamine which causes inflammation in the body.

(c) On the basis of chemical structure

Drugs classified in this way share common structural features and often have similar pharmacological activity.

(d) On the basis of molecular targets

Drugs usually interact with biomolecules such as carbohydrates, lipids, proteins and nucleic acids. These are called target molecules or drug targets. Drugs possessing some common structural features may have the same mechanism of action on targets.

2. Drug target interaction

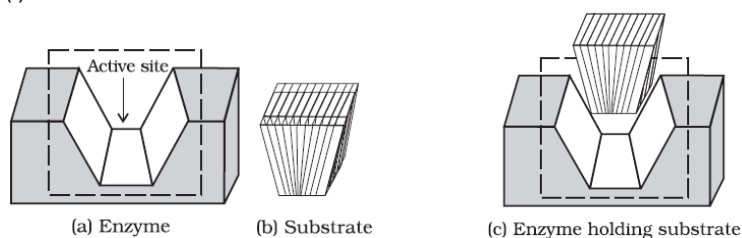
Macromolecules of biological origin perform various functions in the body for example proteins which perform the role of biological catalysts in the body are called **enzymes**, and those which are crucial to communication system in the body are called **receptors**.

2.1 Enzymes as drug targets

(a) Catalytic action of enzymes

In catalytic activity, enzymes perform two major functions as follows

(i) To hold the substrate for chemical reaction :



(ii) The second function of the enzyme is to provide functional group which will attacks the substrate to carry out chemical reaction.

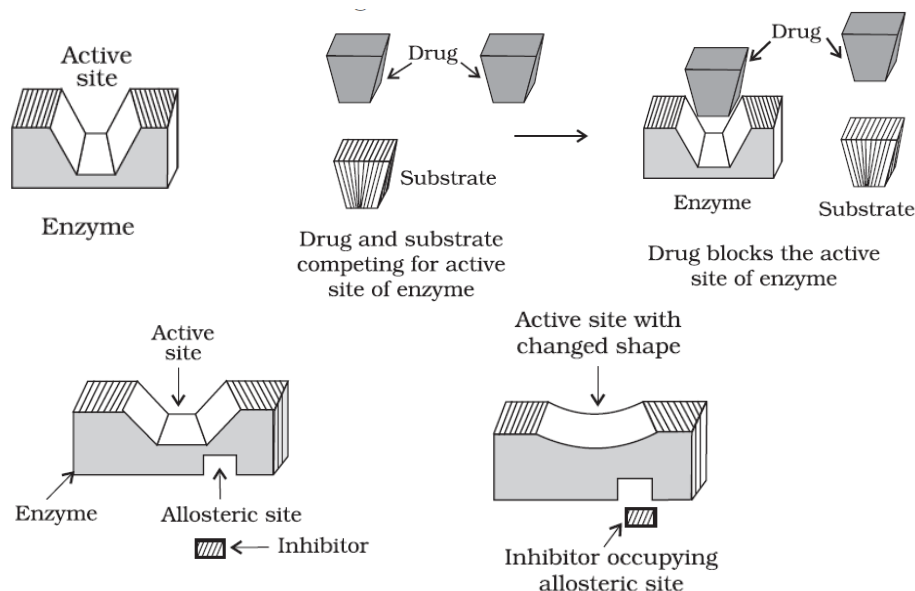


(b) Drug enzyme interaction

Drugs inhibit any of the above mentioned activities of enzymes. These can block the binding site of the enzyme and prevent the binding of substrate, or can inhibit the catalytic activity of the enzyme. Such drugs are called **enzyme inhibitors**.

(i) Drugs compete with the natural substrate for their attachment on the active sites of enzymes. Such drugs are called **competitive inhibitors**.

(ii) Some drugs do not bind to the enzyme's active site. These bind to a different site of enzyme which is called **allosteric site**.



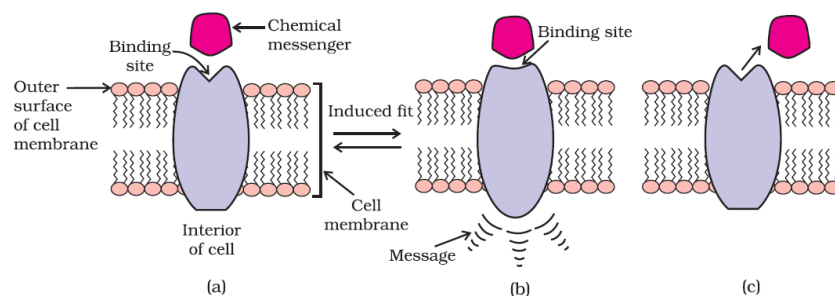
2.2 Receptors as drug targets

Receptors are proteins that are crucial to body's communication process.

There are two types of **chemical messengers** :

- (i) Hormones (ii) Neurotransmitters.

In the body, message between two neurons and that between neurons to muscles is communicated through certain chemicals. These chemicals, known as **chemical messengers** are received at the binding sites of receptor proteins. To accommodate a messenger, shape of the receptor site changes. This brings about the transfer of message into the cell. Thus, chemical messenger gives message to the cell without entering the cell.



(a) Receptor receiving chemical messenger

(b) Shape of the receptor changed after attachment of messenger

(c) Receptor regains structure after removal of chemical messenger.



Drugs that bind to the receptor site and inhibit its natural function are called **antagonists**. These are useful when blocking of message is required. There are other types of drugs that mimic the natural messenger by switching on the receptor, these are called **agonists**. These are useful when there is lack of natural chemical messenger.

3. Therapeutic action of different class of drugs

3.1 Antacids

The chemicals which are used to reduce the acidity of the stomach are called antacids.

*Antacids are basic in nature. Their pH value is in the range of 7.0 to 8.0. Example sodium hydrogencarbonate or a mixture of **aluminium and magnesium hydroxide**.

Excess of acidity leads to formation of excess of histamine. Therefore modern synthetic drugs are antihistamines for the treatment of gastric ulcers by blocking the acid release action of histamine.

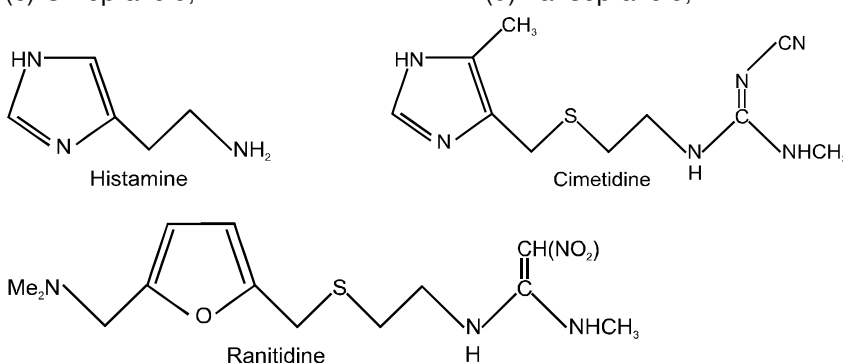
Common drugs are :

(a) Cimetidine (Tagamet),

(b) Ranitidine (Zantac),

(c) Omeprazole,

(d) Lansoprazole,

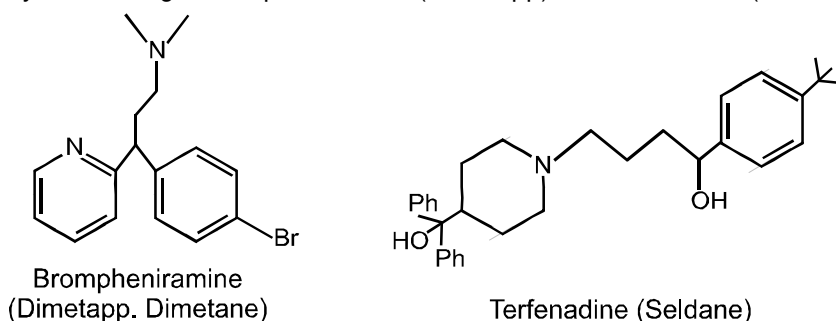


3.2 Antihistamines or Antiallergic drugs

Histamine is a potent vasodilator. It has various functions. It contracts the smooth muscles in the bronchi and gut and relaxes other muscles, such as those in the walls of fine blood vessels. Histamine is also responsible for the nasal congestion associated with common cold and allergic response to pollen.

*Antihistamines are the drugs which diminish or abolish the effects of histamine.

Synthetic drugs, brompheniramine (Dimetapp) and terfenadine (Seldane) act as antihistamines.



Allergy : Allergy may be defined as the hypersensitive response of the body of certain persons to the external stimulus (such as some drugs, foods, dust, pollen grains, catfur fabrics etc.)

*The substances which cause allergy are called allergens. *Most commonly used anti-histamine under the trade name **avil (Pheniramine maleate) and zeet**.



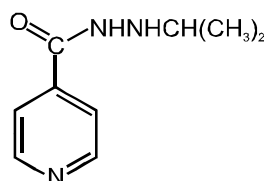
3.3 Neurologically active drugs

(a) Tranquilizers (Antidepressant drugs)

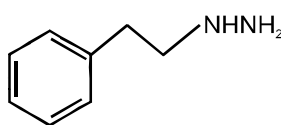
*The chemicals which are used to reduce mental tension, relieve anxiety and mental stress are called Tranquilizer. They act on central nervous system and are hypnotics.

*Tranquilizers are effective in such mental disorder when ordinary hypnotics or sedatives fail. These are called as psychotherapeutic drugs.

Noradrenaline is a mood change neurotransmitter. Iproniazid and phenelzine are anti depressent drugs. These drugs inhibits the enzyme which catalyse the degradation of noradrenaline.



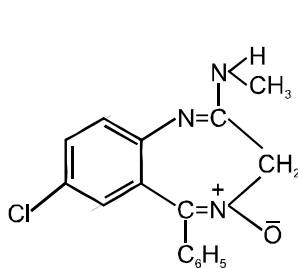
Iproniazid



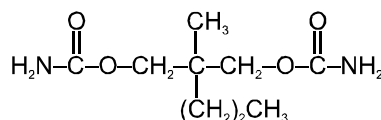
Phenelzine (Nardil)

Note : * Reserpine, an alkanoid, is a powerful tranquillizer. It is obtained from a plant Rauwolfia serpentina (common name - Sarpagandha) which grows in india.

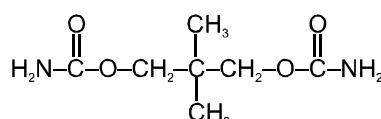
Tranquillizer namely chlordiazepoxide and meprobamate are relatively mild suitable for relieving tension. Equanil is used in controlling depression and hypertension.



Chlordiazepoxide

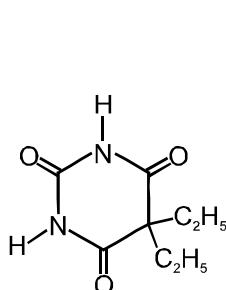


Meprobamate

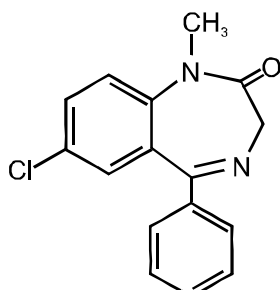


Equanil

Barbituric acid and their derivatives (Barbiturates) as **veronal**, **amytal**, **nembutal**, **seconal** and **luminal** are hypnotic and sleep producing agents. Some other substances used as tranquillizers are valium and serotonin.



Veronal



Valium





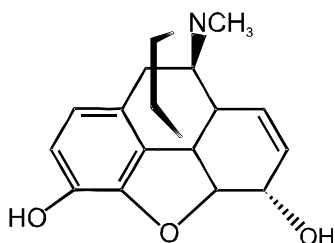
(b) Analgesics

The chemicals which are used for relieving pain are called **Analgesics**.

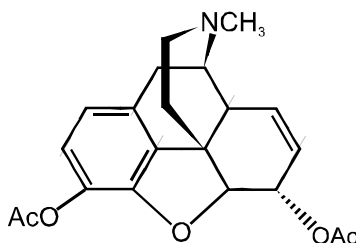
(i) **Non-narcotic analgesics (Non addictive)** : Aspirin (acetyl salicylic acid), Paracetamol (4-acidamido phenol), Ibuprofen belong to this class. These drugs also act as antipyretic (reducing fever), and preventing platelet coagulation.

(ii) Narcotic Analgesics

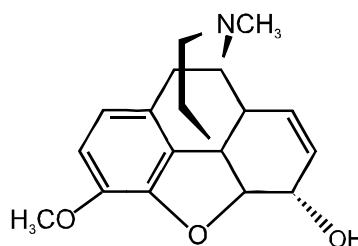
Morphine, Heroin, Codeine and its homologues in medicinal doses, relieve pain and produce sleep. In higher doses these produce STUPOR, COMA, CONVULSIONS and ultimately death. The narcotics are mainly used for the relief of postoperative pain, cardiac pain and pain of terminal cancer, and in child birth.



Morphine



Heroin



Codeine

3.4 Antimicrobials

*The chemicals which stop the growth or kill the micro organism such as bacteria, virus, fungi, molds etc are called antimicrobials.

* Antibiotics, antiseptics and disinfectants are antimicrobial drugs.

(a) Antibiotics

*The chemicals produced by micro organisms like bacteria, fungi and molds that inhibit the growth or destroy other micro organism causing infectious diseases in men or animal's body are called antibiotics. The range of bacteria or other microorganisms that are affected by a certain antibiotic is expressed as its spectrum of action.

Antibiotics which kill or inhibit a wide range of Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria are said to be **broad spectrum antibiotics**. Those effective mainly against Gram-positive or Gram-negative bacteria are **narrow spectrum antibiotics**.

Bactericidal

Penicillin
Aminoglycosides
ofloxacin

Bacteriostatic

Erythromycin
Tetracycline
Chloramphenicol

(I) **Penicillin** : *Six types of penicillines have been isolated so far. Among them penicillin-G is most widely used and is narrow spectrum.

*Ampicillin and amoxicilline are synthetic modification of penicilline and these have broad spectrum effect.

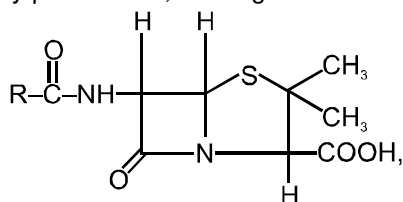
Penicillin is used for the treatment of pneumonia bronchitis bounds etc.



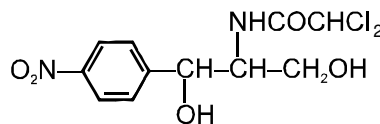
(II) Streptomycin : It is an effective broad spectrum antibiotic. It is used for the treatment of tuberculosis, meningitis and pneumonia

(III) Tetracyclin : Teramycin and oriomycin are important examples of this class of antibiotics. Teramycin is used for the treatment of typhoid and oriomycin is used for the treatment of eyes.

(IV) Chloramphenicol : It is marketed as chloromycetin and is used for the treatment of typhoid, dysentery pneumonia, meningitis etc.



General Structure of Penicillin

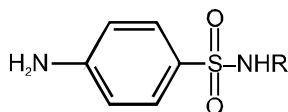


Chloramphenicol

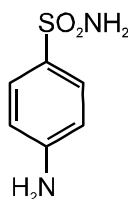
(V) Sulpha Drugs

A group of drugs (Sulphonamides) which are derivatives of sulphanilamide are known as **sulpha drugs**.

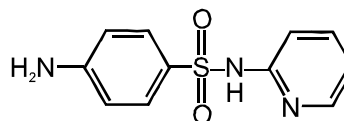
eg. Sulphadiazine, Sulphapyridine.



Structural features of sulphonamides

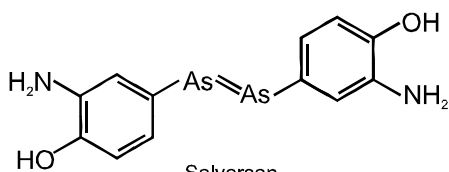


Sulphanilamide

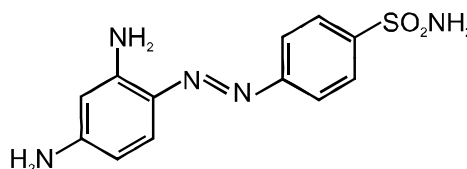


Sulphapyridine

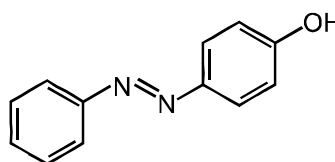
Structure of some other antibacterial drugs have similar structural features.



Salvarsan



Prontosil



Azodye

(b) Antiseptic and Disinfectants

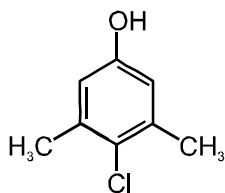
Antiseptics and disinfectants are also the chemicals which either kill or prevent the growth of microorganisms.

***Antiseptics** are applied to the living tissues such as wounds, cuts ulcers and diseased skin surface. Examples are furacin, soframycin etc.

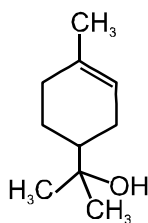
* These are not ingested like antibiotics.

*Commonly used antiseptic is **dettol**, it is a mixture of chloroxylenol and terpineol.

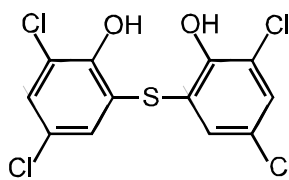
***Bithional** is added to soaps to impart antiseptic properties.



Chloroxylenol



Terpineol



Bithionol

Iodine is a powerful antiseptic. Its 2-3 percent solution in alcohol water mixture is known as tincture of iodine

*Iodoform is also used as antiseptic for wounds, boric acid in dilute aqueous solution is weak antiseptic for eyes.

Disinfectants are the substances which applied to inanimate objects such as floor, drainage system, instruments etc.

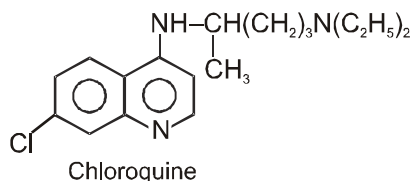
*One substance can act as an antiseptic and also act as disinfectant for example :

- (i) **0.2 percent solution of phenol** is an antiseptic while its 1% solution is disinfectant.
- (ii) **Chlorine in 0.2 to 0.4 ppm** in aqueous solution is used to disinfect drinking water.
- (iii) **Hexachlorophen** : It is mainly used in soaps creams and emulsions.
- (iv) **Thymol** : It is a natural derivative of phenol and is a powerful disinfectant.
- (v) **Amyl meta cresol (5-methyl-2-pentyl phenol)** it is used as antiseptic in mouth wash or gargles.
- (vi) **Gention violet and methylene blue** are organic dyes but used as effective antiseptic.

(c) Antimalarials

In earlier days malaria was treated with the bark of **cinchona tree**.

* The chloroquine and their phosphates are sold in the market as antimalarial drugs under the trade name - resochin, larigo, ciplaquine, nivaquine etc.



Chloroquine

(d) Antifungal drugs : These are drugs used for superficial and deep (systemic) fungal infections. Two important antibiotics used as antifungal drugs, introduced way back in 1960, are **amphotericin-B** and **griseofulvin**.

(e) Antiamoebic drugs : These are drugs useful in infection, caused by the protozoa entamoeba histolytica. Metronidazole, tinidazole and tetracyclines are important antiamoebic drugs, used these days.

(f) Antiviral drugs : Viruses are the ultimate expression of parasitism; they not only take nutrition from the host cell but also direct its metabolic machinery to synthesize new virus particles. Acyclovir, ribavirin, zidovudine, interferons are some of the important antiviral drugs, used these days.



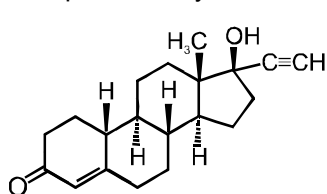
3.5 Antifertility drugs

“Chemical substances which are used to check pregnancy in women are called anti-fertility drugs or birth control pills or oral contraceptives”.

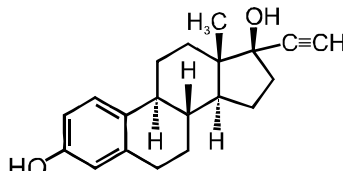
*Birth control pills essentially contain a mixture of synthetic estrogen and progesterone derivatives. Both of these compounds are hormones.

eg. : Norethindron, Ethynylestradiol (novestrol)

*Mifepristone is a synthetic steroid that blocks the effects of progesterone and is used as a “morning after pill” in many countries.



Norethindrone



Ethynylestradiol (novestrol)

4. Chemicals in food

Chemicals are added to food for their preservation, enhancing their appeal and adding nutritive values in them. Main categories of food additives are as follows

- | | |
|--|---|
| (i) Food colours. | (ii) Flavours and sweeteners. |
| (iii) Fat emulsifiers and stabilising agents. | (iv) Flour improvers, antistaling agent and bleaches. |
| (v) Antioxidants | (vi) Preservatives |
| (vii) Nutritional supplements such as minerals | |

Vitamins and amino acids, except for chemicals of category-(vii) none of the above have nutritive values.

4.1 Food preservatives

*The chemical which are used to stop undesirable change in food caused by microorganism and save them from spoiling are called preservatives. It reduces (stop the growth) rate of reactions occurring due to bacteria in food.

*The following properties must be present in a preservative :

- It should not react with food material.
- It's effect should be for longer period.
- It should not decrease the quality of food.
- It should not have harmful effect on the body.

Important preservatives are as follows

(a) Sodium benzoate : It's 0.06% to 0.1% concentration is used for preservation of fruit juice, jam, jelly, pickles etc.

(b) Parabens : These are alkyl p-hydroxy benzoate and used for preservation of tomato sauce etc.

(c) Sorbates : These are salt of sorbic acid and used for preservation of milk cheese preparation certain meats and fish products. It inhibit the growth of yeast.

(d) Propionates : These are ethyl and phenyl ester of propionic acid and used for the preservation of biscuits and baked product from mold fungi etc.

(e) Sodium or potassium metabisulphite ($\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_5$ or $\text{K}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_5$) : It is used as a preservative for food products such as jams, squashes, pickles etc.

(f) Epoxides : Epoxides are gases and preserves low moisture foods like nuts, dried fruits. Epoxides destroy all type of microorganism including spores and viruses.

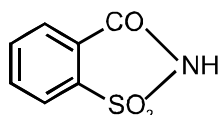
(g) p-Hydroxy benzoate ester : The methyl, ethyl propyl and heptyl esters of p-hydroxybenzoic acid are used as preservatives in baked foods, soft drinks, beer and syrups.

(h) Table salt and sugar are also used for food preservatives.



4.2 Artificial sweetening agents

* Saccharine is the first popular artificial sweetening agent used since 1879. It is about 550 times more sweet as cane sugar.



Saccharin

* Its use is of great value to diabetic persons and people who need to control intake calories.

* It is used in pan masala, cheap ice cream, cheap drinks, mouthwash, cheap toffies, toothpaste etc.

Artificial sweeteners	Structural formula	Sweetness value in comparison to cane sugar	Remark
(1) Saccharine (o-sulpha) (insoluble in water)		550	Harmless and excreted from body in urine unchanged. (Sodium salt of saccharine is soluble in water)
(2) Aspartame		100	Widely used artificial sweetener. Use is limited to cold foods and cold drinks because it is unstable at cooking temperature.
(3) Sucralose		600	Trichloro derivative of sucrose. Stable at cooking temperature and does not provide calories.
(4) Alitame		2000	It is highly potency sweetener, although it is more stable than aspartame, the control of sweetness is difficult while using it.

4.3 Antioxidants

* The chemical substance which reduce the rate of reaction with oxygen in food, thus help in their preservation are called antioxidants.

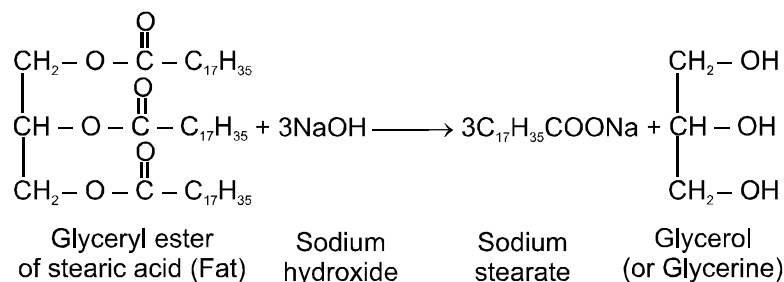
* They reduce the rate of formation of free radicals responsible for ageing process. 2,6-ditertiary butylhydroxy toluene (p-crysol, BHT) and 2-tertiary butyl hydroxy anisole (BHA) are two most familiar antioxidants used.



5. Cleansing agents

5.1 Soaps

Soaps are sodium or potassium salts of long chain fatty acids e.g steric, oleic and palmitic acids. Soap containing sodium salts are formed by heating fat (i.e. glyceryl ester of fatty acid) with aqueous sodium hydroxide solution. This reaction is known as SAPONIFICATION. Generally potassium soaps are soft to the skin.



Types of soaps :

There are so many types of soaps due to the using different raw materials

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| (i) Toilet soaps | (ii) Water floating soaps | (iii) Transparent soaps |
| (iv) Medicated soap | (v) Shaving soaps | (vi) Laundry soaps |
| (vii) Soaps chips | (viii) Soap granules | |

Que. Why do soaps not work in hard water ?

Ans. Hard water contains calcium and magnesium ions. These ions form insoluble calcium and magnesium soaps respectively when sodium or potassium soaps are dissolved in hard water. These insoluble soaps separate as scum in water and are useless as cleansing agent.

5.2 Detergents

The synthetic products, which like soaps remove dust and grease from a surface are called detergents, since they are not soap but work like a soap so they are also called as soapless soap.

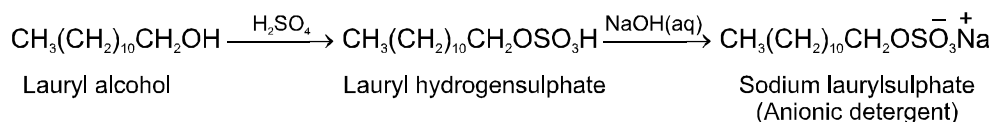
These can be used both in soft and hard water, as they give foam even in hard water

Synthetic detergents are mainly classified into three categories :

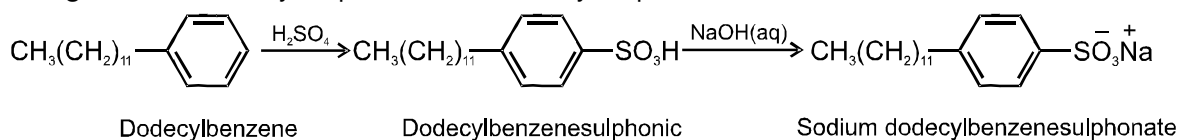
(i) Anionic detergents

These are sodium salt of sulphonated long chain alcohols or hydrocarbons.

eg. Lauryl alcohol, Lauryl hydrogen sulphate, Sodium lauryl sulphate



eg. : Sodium alkyl sulphate or Sodium alkyl sulphonate



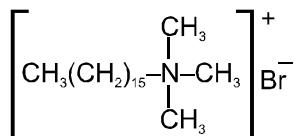
In anionic detergents, the anionic part of the molecule is involved in the cleansing action. These are smoothly used for household work and are also used in **toothpastes**.



(ii) Cationic detergents

These are quaternary ammonium salts of amines with acetates, chlorides or bromides as anion. Cetyltrimethylammonium bromide is a popular cationic detergent.

Cationic detergents have germicidal properties and are expensive.

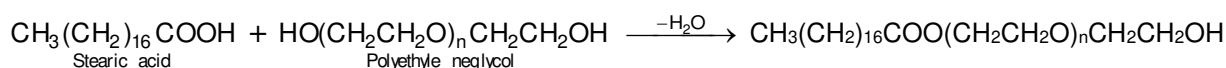


Cetyltrimethyl ammonium bromide

(iii) Non-ionic detergents

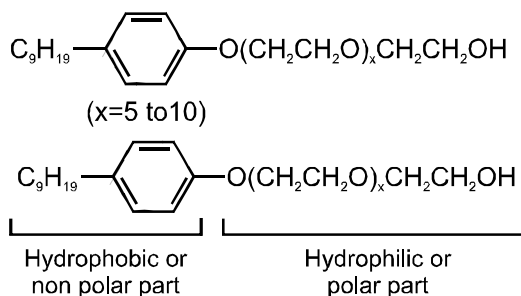
These are mostly esters of poly hydroxy alcohols. They are in liquid form, and do not contain any ion in their constitution. One such detergent is formed when stearic acid reacts with polyethyleneglycol.

Liquid dishwashing detergents are non-ionic type. Mechanism of cleansing action of this type of detergents is the same as that of soaps. These also remove grease and oil by micelle formation. Main problem that appears in the use of detergents is that if their hydrocarbon chain is highly branched, then bacteria cannot degrade this easily. Slow degradation of detergents leads to their accumulation.



Effluents containing such detergents reach the rivers, ponds, etc. These persist in water even after sewage treatment and cause foaming in rivers, ponds and streams and their water gets polluted. These days the branching of the hydrocarbon chain is controlled and kept to the minimum. Unbranched chains can be biodegraded more easily and hence pollution is prevented.

Note : Liquid dish washing detergents are non ionic type.



Difference between soap and detergents

- (1) Soaps are salts of weak acid and strong base whereas detergents are salts of strong acid and strong base.
- (2) Aqueous solution of soap is basic where as aqueous solution of detergents is neutral.
- (3) woolen and silk cloths in which soft fibres are present cannot be washed with soap whereas all type of fabrics can be washed with detergents.
- (4) Soap cannot work in hard water because soaps are precipitated as insoluble salt by reaction with Ca^{2+} and Mg^{2+} ions.



Exercise-1

PART - I : SUBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

Section (A) : Chemistry in every day life

- A-1.** Name two semisynthetic modifications of penicillin.
- A-2.** What is the role of boric acid in talcum powder ?
- A-3.** Name a phenolic antibacterial used in body deodorants.
- A-4.** Define the term chemotherapy.
- A-5.** Name one estrogen which is a constituent of an oral contraceptive.
- A-6.** What type of drug is ofloxacin ?
- A-7.** Name the medicine which can act both as an analgesic as well as an antipyretic.
- A-8.** Name two fixatives used in perfumes.
- A-9.** What is role of borax in cold creams ?
- A-10.** Name the fuel used in satellite SLV-3.
- A-11.** Why is bithional added to the toilet soap ?
- A-12.** Give one important use of each of the following in pharmacy ?
(i) Equanil (ii) Morphine
- A-13.** Explain the term, target molecules or drug-targets as used in medicinal chemistry.
- A-14.** Why should not medicines be taken without consulting doctors?
- A-15.** Which forces are involved in holding the drugs to the active site of enzymes?
- A-16.** What is tincture of iodine? What is its use?
- A-17.** What problem arises in using alitame as artificial sweetener?
- A-18.** Give names of two substances used as preservatives.
- A-19.** Give two examples of synthetic detergents.
- A-20.** Name the sweetening agent used in the preparation of sweet for a diabetic patient.
- A-21.** Why do soaps not work in hard water?
- A-22.** If water contains dissolved calcium bicarbonate, out of soaps and synthetic detergents which one will you use for cleaning clothes?
- A-23.** Label the hydrophilic and hydrophobic parts in the following compounds.
(i) $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{10}\text{CH}_2\text{OSO}_3^- \text{Na}^+$
(ii) $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{15}\text{N}^+(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{Br}^-$
(iii) $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{16}\text{COO}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})_n\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}^-$
- A-24.** Name one medicinal compound each that is used to treat :
(i) hypertension (ii) general body pain
- A-25.** Antacids and antiallergic drugs interfere with the function of histamines but why do these not interfere with the function of each other?
- A-26.** Low level of noradrenaline is the cause of depression, what types of drugs are needed to cure this problem? Name two drugs.



- A-27.** Why are cimetidine and ranitidine are better antacids than sodium bicarbonate or magnesium hydroxide or aluminium hydroxide.
- A-28.** How do omeprazole and lansoprazole act as antacids ?
- A-29.** What are the functions performed by histamine in the body ?
- A-30.** Name the substance which can act as both
(i) Analgesic and antipyretic. (ii) Antiseptic and disinfectant
- A-31.** What are food preservatives ?

PART - II : ONLY ONE OPTION CORRECT TYPE

Section (A) : Chemistry in every day life

- A-1.** Morphine is used as an
(A) Antipyretic (B) Antiseptic (C) Analgesic (D) Insecticide
- A-2.** Which of the following is not an alkaloid ?
(A) Reserpine (B) Morphine (C) Quinine (D) Phenylbutazone
- A-3.** The antibiotic used for curing tuberculosis is :
(A) Penicillin (B) Streptomycin (C) Tetracycline (D) Chloromycetin
- A-4.** The drugs used to get relief from pain are called :
(A) Antipyretics (B) Analgesics (C) Antibiotics (D) Antiseptics
- A-5.** A medicine which promotes secretion of urine is called :
(A) Diuretic (B) Antipyretic (C) Analgesic (D) Sedative
- A-6.** The antiseptic action of dettol is due to
(A) Chlorobenzene (B) Chloroxylenol (C) Chloroquine (D) Chloramphenicol
- A-7.** Octane number is zero for -
(A) Isoheptane (B) n-heptane (C) Isooctane (D) n-octane
- A-8.** Which of the following is not an antiseptic drug ?
(A) Iodoform (B) Dettol (C) Gammexane (D) Gentian violet
- A-9.** Which of the following is not an antibiotic ?
(A) Penicillin (B) Sulphaguanidine (C) Chloramphenicol (D) None of these
- A-10.** Which of the following is used as a "morning after pill" ?
(A) Norethindrone (B) ethynylestradiol (C) Mifepristone (D) Bithional
- A-11.** Which of the following is not true for antibiotics ?
(A) Tetracycline is one of the broad spectrum antibiotics which is effective against a large number of harmful micro-organism.
(B) Streptomycin is highly effective against microorganisms which cause tuberculosis.
(C) Penicillin has a narrow spectrum and certain persons are sensitive to it.
(D) Penicillin may be administered without testing the patients for sensitivity to it.
- A-12.** Which of the following gives paracetamol on acetylation ?
- (A)

(B)

(C)

(D)
- A-13.** The most widely used antipyretic is
(A) Salicylic acid (B) Phenacetin (C) Paracetamol (D) Aspirin
- A-14.** Which statement is incorrect ?
(A) Salol is used as antiseptic
(B) Tincture of iodine is 2-3% solution of iodoform in alcohol-water.
(C) Thiourea and benzenethiol can be separated by water.
(D) Aspartame is used as sweetening agent in cold drinks.





PART - III : COMPREHENSION

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions.

Comprehension

Antibiotics are the chemical substances which are produced by micro-organisms like bacteria, fungi and moulds. Antibiotics can inhibit the growth or even destroy other micro-organisms. Now a days, synthetic antibiotics are also available. The first successful antibiotic produced was penicillin. The antibiotics may be either bacteriocidal (kills the organism in the body) or bacteriostatic (inhibits the growth of organism). Ampicillin and amoxycillin are modified antibiotics. Broad spectrum antibiotics are effective against several types of harmful micro-organisms.

- Chloramphenicol is :
(A) antipyretic (B) broad spectrum antibiotic
(C) azo dye (D) tranquillizer
- Which of the following is/are not an antibiotic ?
(A) Chloramphenicol (B) Sulphadiazine (C) Penicillin (D) Bithional
- Which among the following antibiotics is bacteriostatic ?
(A) Penicillin (B) Ofloxacin (C) Aminoglycosiders (D) Erythromycin
- Which of the following antibiotics is/are the modification of penicillins ?
(A) Ofloxacin (B) Ampicillin (C) Amoxycillin (D) Tetracycline
- Which of the following antibiotics is effective against tuberculosis ?
(A) Chloromycetin (B) Tetracycline (C) Penicillin (D) Streptomycin

Exercise-2

JEE (MAIN) / AIEEE PROBLEMS (PREVIOUS YEARS)

JEE(MAIN) OFFLINE PROBLEMS

- Compound A given below is - [AIEEE - 2002, 3/225]

A

(1) Antiseptic
(2) Antibiotic
(3) Analgesic
(4) Pesticide
- Which of the following could act as a propellant for rockets ? [AIEEE - 2003, 3/225]

(1) Liquid hydrogen + liquid nitrogen
(2) Liquid oxygen + liquid argon

(3) Liquid hydrogen + liquid oxygen
(4) Liquid nitrogen + liquid oxygen
- Which one of the following types of drugs reduces fever ? [AIEEE - 2005, 1½, 225]

(1) Tranquillizer
(2) Antibiotic
(3) Antipyretic
(4) Analgesic
- Aspirin is known as : [AIEEE-2012, 4/120]

(1) Acetyl salicylic acid
(2) Phenyl salicylate

(3) Acetyl salicylate
(4) Methyl salicylic acid
- What is DDT among the following : [AIEEE-2012, 4/120]

(1) Greenhouse gas
(2) A fertilizer

(3) Biodegradable pollutant
(4) Non-biodegradable pollutant
- The gas leaked from a storage tank of the Union Carbide plant in Bhopal gas tragedy was : [JEE(Main)-2013, 4/120]

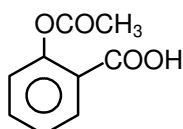
(1) Methylisocyanate
(2) Methylamine
(3) Ammonia
(4) Phosgene



7. Which of the following compounds is **not** an antacid ? [JEE(Main)-2015, 4/120]
 (1) Aluminium hydroxide (2) Cimetidine
 (3) Phenelzine (4) Ranitidine
8. Which of the following is an anionic detergent ? [JEE(Main)-2016, 4/120]
 (1) Sodium lauryl sulphate (2) Cetyltrimethyl ammonium bromide
 (3) Glyceryl oleate (4) Sodium stearate

JEE(MAIN) ONLINE PROBLEMS

1. Which one of the following is used as Antihistamine ? [JEE(Main) 2014 Online (11-04-14), 4/120]
 (1) Omeprazole (2) Chloramphenicol
 (3) Diphenhydramine (4) Norethindrone
2. Aminoglycosides are usually used as : [JEE(Main) 2014 Online (12-04-14), 4/120]
 (1) antibiotic (2) analgesic (3) hypnotic (4) antifertility
3. Phthalic acid reacts with resorcinol in the presence of concentrated H_2SO_4 to give : [JEE(Main) 2014 Online (12-04-14), 4/120]
 (1) Phenolphthalein (2) Alizarin (3) Coumarin (4) Fluorescein



4. is used as : [JEE(Main) 2015 Online (10-04-15), 4/120]
 (1) Antithistamine (2) Antacid (3) Insecticide (4) Analgesic
5. Which artificial sweetener contains chlorine ? [JEE(Main) 2015 Online (11-04-15), 4/120]
 (1) Sucralose. (2) Alitame (3) Aspartame (4) Saccharin
6. The artificial sweetener that has the highest sweetness value in comparison to cane sugar is : [JEE(Main) 2016 Online (09-04-16), 4/120]
 (1) Saccharin (2) Sucralose (3) Alitame (4) Aspartame
7. Which of the following is a bactericidal antibiotic ? [JEE(Main) 2016 Online (10-04-16), 4/120]
 (1) Erythromycin (2) Tetracycline (3) Ofloxacin (4) Chloramphenicol
8. The reason for "drug induced poisoning" is : [JEE(Main) 2017 Online (08-04-17), 4/120]
 (1) Bringing conformational change in the binding site of enzyme
 (2) Binding reversibly at the active site of the enzyme
 (3) Binding irreversibly to the active site of the enzyme
 (4) Binding at the allosteric sites of the enzyme

9. The correct match between items of List-I and List-II is : [JEE(Main) 2018 Online (16-04-18), 4/120]

	List-I		List-II
(A)	Phenelzine	(P)	Pyrimidine
(B)	Chloroxylenol	(Q)	Furan
(C)	Uracil	(R)	Hydrazine
(D)	Ranitidine	(S)	Phenol

- (1) (A)-(S), (B)-(R), (C)-(Q), (D)-(P) (2) (A)-(R), (B)-(S), (C)-(P), (D)-(Q)
 (3) (A)-(R), (B)-(S), (C)-(Q), (D)-(P) (4) (A)-(S), (B)-(R), (C)-(P), (D)-(Q)

10. The correct match between item-I and item-II. [JEE(Main) 2019 Online (09-01-19), 4/120]

	Item-I		Item-II
	(drug)		(test)
(A)	Chloroxylenol	(P)	Carbylamine test
(B)	Norethindrone	(Q)	Sodium hydrogencarbonate test
(C)	Sulphapyridine	(R)	Ferric chloride test
(D)	Penicillin	(S)	Bayer's test

- (1) A → Q, B → P, C → S, D → R (2) A → Q, B → S, C → P, D → R
 (3) A → R, B → S, C → P, D → Q (4) A → R, B → P, C → S, D → Q



11. The correct match between item (I) and item (ii) is:

[JEE(Main) 2019 Online (11-01-19), 4/120]

	Item-I		Item-II
(A)	Norethindrone	(P)	Anti-biotic
(B)	Ofloxacin	(Q)	Anti-Fertility
(C)	Equanil	(R)	Hypertension
		(S)	Analgesics

(1) (A) → (Q); (B) → (R); (C) → (S)

(2) (A) → (R); (B) → (P); (C) → (S)

(3) (A) → (Q); (B) → (P); (C) → (R)

(4) (A) → (R); (B) → (P); (C) → (R)

12. The correct match between Item I and Item II is :

[JEE(Main) 2019 Online (11-01-19), 4/120]

	Item I		Item II
(A)	Allosteric effect	(P)	Molecule binding to the active site of enzyme
(B)	competitive inhibitor	(Q)	Molecule crucial for communication in the body
(C)	Receptor	(R)	Molecule binding to a site other than the active site of enzyme
(D)	Poison	(S)	Molecule binding to the enzyme covalently

(1) (A) → (P); (B) → (R); (C) → (Q) ; (D) → (S) (2) (A) → (R); (B) → (P); (C) → (S) ; (D) → (Q)

(3) (A) → (P); (B) → (R); (C) → (S) ; (D) → (Q) (4) (A) → (R); (B) → (P); (C) → (Q) ; (D) → (S)



Answers

EXERCISE – 1

PART – I

- A-1.** Ampicillin and amoxicillin.
- A-2.** Boric acid acts as an antiseptic and as buffering agent.
- A-3.** Dichlorometaxyleneol.
- A-4.** “The use of chemicals to destroy infectious micro organisms without causing any injury to the host is called as chemotherapy”.
- A-5.** Mestranol.
- A-6.** It is bactericidal antibiotic.
- A-7.** Aspirin.
- A-8.** Sandalwood oil, benzoin.
- A-9.** It stabilises the emulsion present in cold cream.
- A-10.** Polyurethane as fuel and ammonium perchlorate as the oxidiser.
- A-11.** Bithional is added to soap to reduce undesirable odour, resulting from bacterial decomposition of organic matter on skin.
- A-12.** (i) Equanil is a tranquilliser and is used for reducing depression.
(ii) Morphine is an alkaloid and is used as an analgesic.
- A-13.** Target molecules or drug-targets are the macromolecules such as carbohydrates, proteins, lipids, nucleic acids with which the drug interacts in our body to produce therapeutic effect.
- A-14.** Medicine should always be taken after consulting a doctor because any medicine if taken in overdoes may act as a poison. Moreover, only a doctor can diagnose the disease properly and prescribe the correct medicine in appropriate dose.
- A-15.** Drug is held to the amino acid residues of the protein present on the active site of the enzyme through forces such as ionic bonding, hydrogen bonding, van der Waals interaction or dipole-dipole interaction.
- A-16.** A 2-3% solution of iodine in alcohol-water mixture is called tincture of iodine. It is used as an antiseptic.
- A-17.** Alitame is a high potency sweetener. It is about 2000 times sweeter than sucrose, therefore, the control of sweetness of food is difficult while using it.
- A-18.** (i) Sodium benzoate (ii) Potassium metabisulphite.
- A-19.** The two examples of synthetic detergents are :
(i) Sodium lauryl sulphate (ii) Sodium dodecyl benzenesulphonate.
- A-20.** Ortho-sulphobenzimide, also known as saccharine can be used because it is non-nutritive and is excreted from the body in urine.
- A-21.** Cleansing action of soaps is because they are soluble in water and can emulsify grease and take it away in the water along with dirt present on grease. Now Ca^{2+} and Mg^{2+} ion present in water react with soap and make it insoluble in water.
- $$2\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{35}\text{COONa} + \text{MgCl}_2 \longrightarrow (\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{35}\text{COO})_2\text{Mg} \downarrow + 2\text{NaCl}$$
- Soap (soluble in water) (Hardness of water) White ppt (Insoluble in water)
- These insoluble soaps are useless as cleansing agent.



- A-22.** We will use synthetic detergent because calcium salts of detergents are soluble in water but that of soap are insoluble in water. Therefore, soap will form curdy white precipitate with calcium ions and some soap will be wasted in the process.
- A-23.** (i) $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{10}\text{CH}_2-\text{OSO}_3^-\text{Na}^+$
 Hydrophobic Hydrophilic
 or non-polar part or polar part
- (ii) $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{15}-\text{N}^+(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{Br}^-$
 Hydrophobic Hydrophilic
 or non-polar part or polar part
- (iii) $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{16}-\text{COO}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})_n\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$
 Hydrophobic Hydrophilic
 part part
- A-24.** (i) **Hypertension** : Tranquilizers are effective in such mental disorder when ordinary hypnotics or sedatives fail. These are called as psychotherapeutic drugs. e.g., Barbituric acid.
 (ii) **General body pain** : The chemicals which are used for relieving pain are called ANALGESICS. e.g. Aspirin.
- A-25.** Antacids and antiallergic drugs do not interfere with the function of each other because they work on different receptors. Thus, antihistamines (antiallergic drugs) do not affect the secretion of acid in stomach because they do not interact with the receptors present in the stomach wall.
- A-26.** Drugs which can inhibit the enzymes which catalase the degradation of noradrenaline are needed. This will slow down the process of metabolism of noradrenaline and will thus help in counteracting the effect of depression. **Iproniariid and phenelzine** are two such drugs.
- A-27.** Over production of hydrochloric acid in the stomach causes acidity. So, sodium bicarbonate or magnesium or aluminium hydroxide are used as treatment of acidity. However excessive bicarbonate can make the stomach alkaline and trigger the production of even more acid. But the drugs cimetidine and rantidine work in different way. They prevent the interaction of histamine with the receptors present in the stomach wall and this results in release of lesser amount of acid.
- A-28.** They prevent the release of HCl in the stomach.
- A-29.** Histamine is a potent vasodilator. (A chemical agent that causes dilation of the blood vessels)
 (i) It contracts muscles in the gut and bronchi.
 (ii) It relaxes some other muscles e.g., in the wall of blood vessels.
 (iii) It is responsible for congestion in the nose associated with common cold and allergies.
 (iv) It stimulates the release of pepsin and HCl in the stomach.
- A-30.** (i) Aspirin
 (ii) 0.2 % solution of phenol acts as an antiseptic whereas 1% solution acts as a disinfectant.
- A-31.** The chemical which are used to stop undesirable change in food caused by microorganism and save them from spoiling are called preservatives.

PART – II

- | | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| A-1. (C) | A-2. (D) | A-3. (B) | A-4. (B) | A-5. (A) |
| A-6. (B) | A-7. (B) | A-8. (C) | A-9. (B) | A-10. (C) |
| A-11. (D) | A-12. (C) | A-13. (C) | A-14. (B) | |

PART – III

- | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. (B) | 2. (B) | 3. (D) | 4. (BC) | 5. (D) |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|

**EXERCISE – 2****JEE(MAIN) OFFLINE PROBLEMS**

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|
| 1. | (3) | 2. | (3) | 3. | (3) | 4. | (1) | 5. | (4) |
| 6. | (1) | 7. | (3) | 8. | (1) | | | | |

JEE(MAIN) ONLINE PROBLEMS

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1. | (3) | 2. | (1) | 3. | (4) | 4. | (4) | 5. | (1) |
| 6. | (3) | 7. | (3) | 8. | (3) | 9. | (2) | 10. | (3) |
| 11. | (3) | 12. | (4) | | | | | | |



Physical properties & POC

Section (A) : Dipole Moment

Due to difference in electronegativity polarity develops between two adjacent atoms in the molecule. The degree of polarity of a bond is called dipole moment.

(a) Dipole moment is represented by μ .

$$\mu = e \times l$$

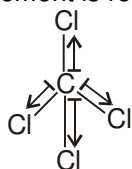
l = internuclear distance between two atoms, i.e., bond length in cm ($\text{\AA} = 10^{-8} \text{ cm}$).

e = magnitude of separated charge in e.s.u. ($e = 10^{-10} \text{ e.s.u.}$)

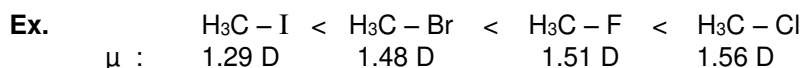
So $1 \text{ D} = 1 \times 10^{-18} \text{ esu.cm}$

The Debye (D) is the unit of dipole moment.

(b) The dipole moment is represented by arrow head pointing towards the positive to the negative end.



(c) Charge and distance oppose each other, with the larger halogens having longer bond but weaker electronegativity. The overall result is that the bond dipole moment increase in the order as follows.



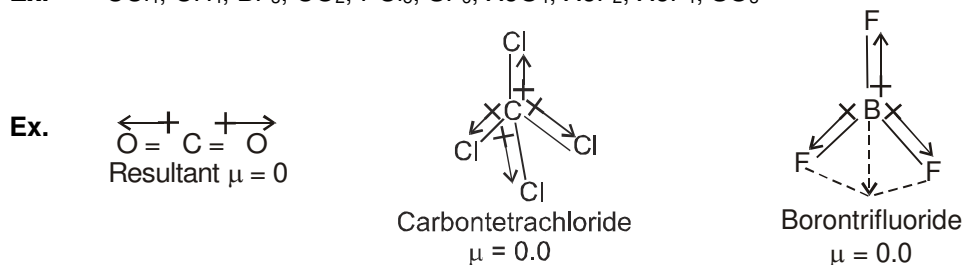
(d) Dipole moment of the compound does not depend only on the **polarity of the bond** but also depends on the **shape of the molecule**.

(e) Dipole moment of symmetrical compound is always zero. ($\mu = 0$)

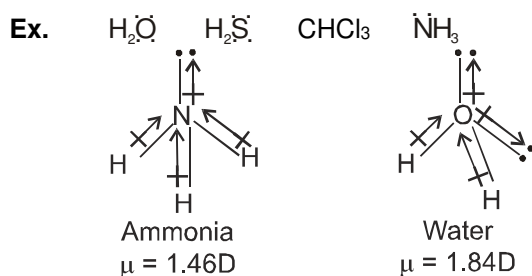
Symmetrical compounds are those compounds which fulfill the following two conditions.

(i) Central atom is bonded with the same atoms or groups.

(ii) Either central atom should not have lone pair of electrons or their dipole must be cancelled out.

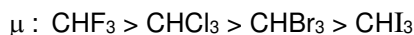


(f) Dipole moment of **unsymmetrical** compound is always greater than zero ($\mu > 0$).

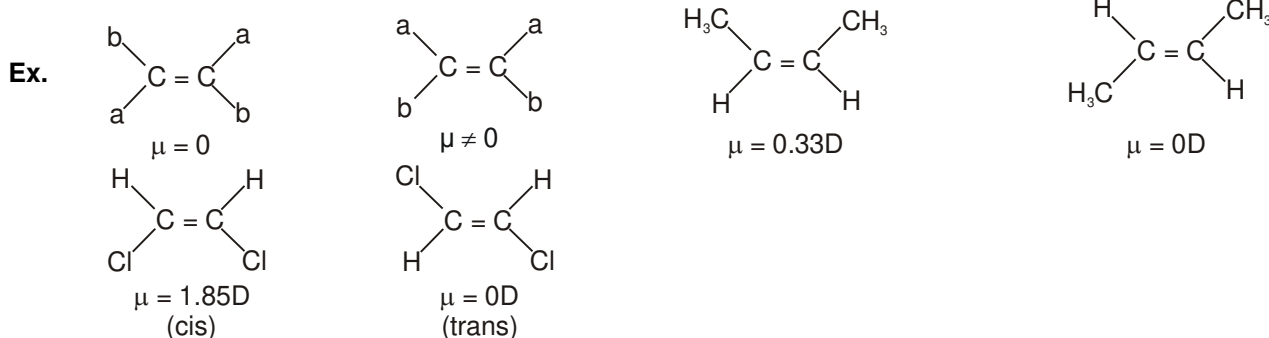




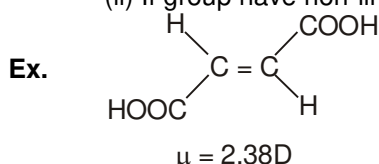
(g) $\mu \propto$ electronegativity difference between central atom and surrounding atoms present on the central atom of the molecule.



(i) Net dipole moment of the trans derivative of the compound will only be zero if both the atoms attached to carbons are in the form a and b with linear dipole moment.



(ii) If group have non-linear moments, then the dipole moment of the trans isomer will not be zero.



(h) Dipolemoment of the compounds like disubstituted benzene are :

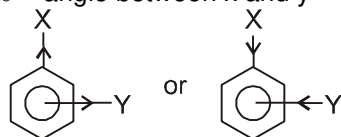
Case I:- When both groups x and y are electron donating or both groups are electron withdrawing then:-

$$\mu = \sqrt{\mu_1^2 + \mu_2^2 + 2\mu_1\mu_2 \cos \theta}$$

μ_1 = dipolemoment of bond c – x

μ_2 = dipolemoment of bond c – y

θ = angle between x and y

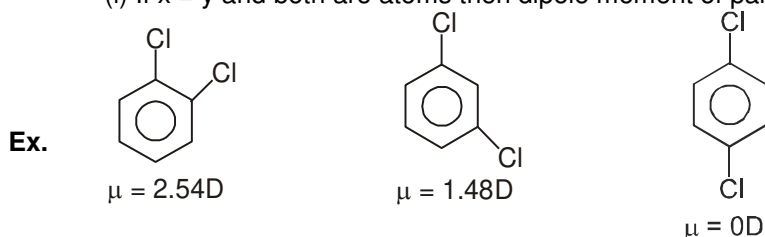


→ If value of θ will be more, then $\cos \theta$ will be less.

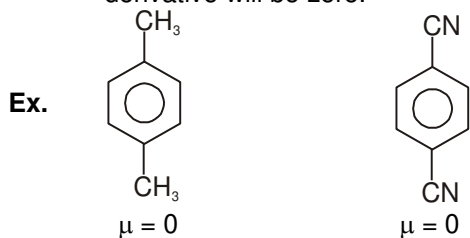
o-derivative > m-derivative > p-derivative

μ in decreasing order

(i) If $x = y$ and both are atoms then dipole moment of para derivative will be zero.



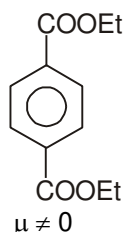
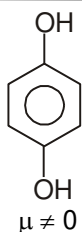
(ii) If x and y are same groups and group have linear moments then the dipolemoment of para derivative will be zero.



(iii) If x and y are same groups and $x = y$ and group have non-linear moments then the dipolemoment of para derivative will not be zero.



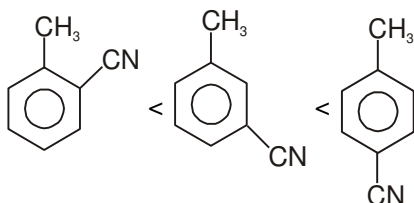
Ex.



Case-II:- When one group is electron withdrawing and the other group is electron donating then:-

$$\mu = \sqrt{\mu_1^2 + \mu_2^2 - 2\mu_1\mu_2 \cos \theta}$$

Ex.



(Para-derivative > meta-derivative > ortho-derivative)

Intermolecular forces:

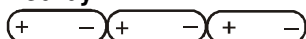
- Attractions between molecules are particularly important in solids and liquids. In these "Condensed" phases, the molecules are continuously in contact with each other. The melting points, boiling points, and solubilities of organic compounds show the effects of these forces. Two major kinds of attractive forces cause molecules to associate into solids and liquids;
 - Dipole-dipole interactions
 - VanderWaals forces

(I) Dipole-Dipole interaction :

Dipole-dipole interactions result from the approach of two polar molecules.

- If their positive and negative ends approach, the interaction is an attractive one.
- If two negative ends or two positive ends approach, the interaction is repulsive one.
- In a liquid or a solid the molecules are mostly oriented with the positive and negative ends together and the net forces is attractive.

Symbolized by :



- An especially strong kind of dipole-dipole attraction is hydrogen bonding

Hydrogen Bonding :

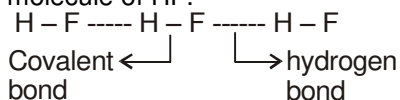
(1). Definition :

The hydrogen bond is an electrostatic attractive force between covalently bonded hydrogen atom of one molecule and an electronegative atom (such as F, O, N) of another molecule.

eg:- Consider the hydrogen fluorine bond in hydrogen fluoride, HF. This bond is a polar covalent bond in which hydrogen is attached to a strongly electronegative element.



The positive charge on hydrogen will be attracted electrostatically by the negative charge on F atom by another molecule of HF.

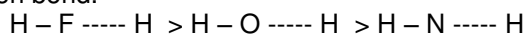


Hydrogen bond is a very weak bond (strength about 2–10 kcal/mol) as compared to normal covalent bond. But stronger than vander Waal's force of attraction.

(2). Conditions for hydrogen bonding :

- The molecule must contain a highly electronegative atom linked to hydrogen atom.
 - The size of electronegative atom should be small.
- Only F, O and N atoms form effective hydrogen bonding.

Example : Greater the electronegativity and smaller the size of the atom (F, O, N), the stronger is the hydrogen bond.



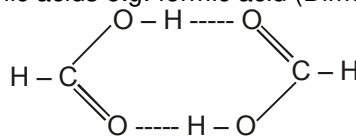


(3). Types of Hydrogen Bonding :

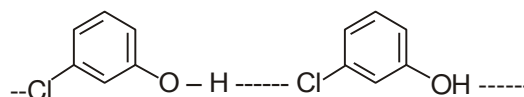
- (a) **Intermolecular hydrogen bonding** : In such type of linkages the two or more than two molecules of the same compound combine together to give a polymeric aggregate. This phenomena is also known as association.

Example :

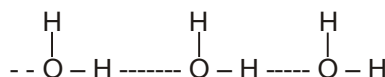
(I) Hydrogen bonding in carboxylic acids e.g. formic acid (Dimerisation)



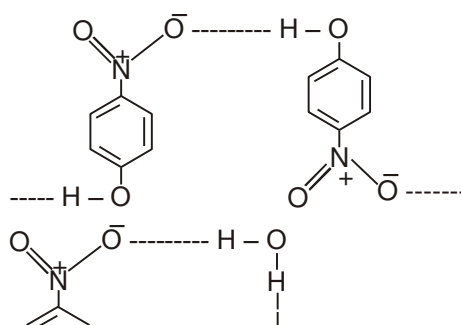
(II) In m-Chlorophenol



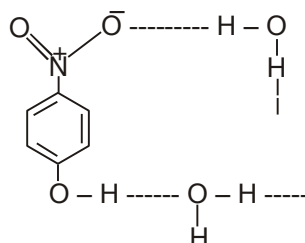
(III) In water



(IV) In p-Nitrophenol

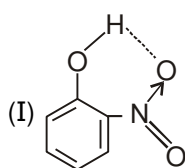


(V) In p-Nitrophenol & water

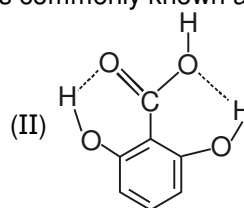


- (b) **Intramolecular hydrogen bonding**:- In this type, hydrogen bonding occurs within two atoms of the same molecule. This type of hydrogen bonding is commonly known as chelation.

Ex.



o-Nitrophenol



2, 6-Dihydroxybenzoic acid

Conclusion :

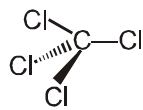
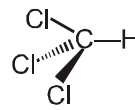
- (a) The chelation between the ortho substituted groups restricts the possibility of intermolecular hydrogen bonding.
 (b) Chelation does not take place in m – & p – isomers because the two groups are far away from each other.

(II) Vander-Waal forces :

- **Vander Waals forces** or **London dispersion force** can be observed in nonpolar molecules such as carbon tetrachloride.
- A small temporary dipole moment is induced when one molecule approaches another molecule in which the electrons are slightly displaced from a symmetrical arrangement.
- The electron in the approaching molecule are displaced slightly so that an attractive dipole-dipole interaction results.
- These temporary dipoles last only a fraction of a second, and they change continuously; yet they are correlated so their net force is attractive.



- This attractive force depends on close surface contact of two molecules, so it is roughly proportional to the molecular surface area.
- Carbon tetrachloride (CCl_4) has zero dipole moment, yet its boiling point is higher than of chloroform ($\mu = 1.0\text{D}$).

 $\mu = 0$ Carbon tetrachloride, bp = 77°C  $\mu = 1.0\text{D}$ chloroform, bp = 62°C

- Carbon tetrachloride has a larger surface area than chloroform (a chlorine atom is much larger than a hydrogen atom), so the intermolecular van der Waals attractions between carbon tetrachloride molecules are stronger than they are between chloroform molecules.

Section (B) : Boiling point

The boiling point (bp) of a compound is the temperature at which the compound's vapor pressure equals the atmospheric pressure. In order for a compound to vaporize, the force that hold the molecules close to each other in the liquid must overcome. This means that the boiling point of a compound depends on the strength of the attractive forces between the individual molecules.

- If the molecules are held together by strong forces, it will take a lot of energy to pull the molecules away from each other and the compound will have a high boiling point.
- If however, the molecule are held together by weak forces, only a small amount of energy will be needed to pull the molecules away from each other and the compound will have a low boiling point.

Factors affecting boiling point :

(1) Hydrogen Bonding :

Alcohols :

Alcohols have much higher boiling points than alkanes or ethers of comparable molecular weight because, in addition to van der Waals forces and the dipole-dipole interactions of the carbon-oxygen bond alcohols can form hydrogen bonds.

The successive replacement of hydrogen atom of the $-\text{OH}$ group of alcohol by alkyl group to form ether blocks the probability of hydrogen bonding reduces and thus B.P. of alcohols are higher than ether.

Ex.	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_2 - \text{OH} \\ \\ \text{CH}_2 - \text{OH} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_2 - \text{OCH}_3 \\ \\ \text{CH}_2 - \text{OH} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_2 - \text{OCH}_3 \\ \\ \text{CH}_2 - \text{OCH}_3 \end{array}$
B.P.	197°C	125°C	84°C

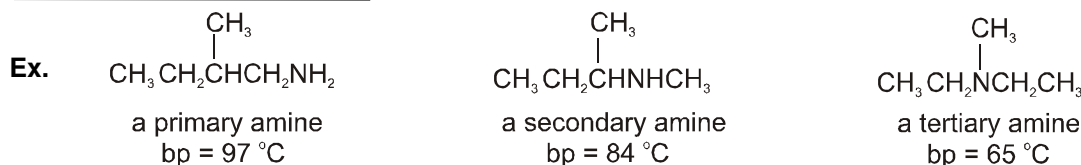
Water :

Water has the lowest molecular weight among hydrides of the VI group of periodic table, it has the highest boiling point. Water molecules associate through intermolecular hydrogen bonding and thus require more energy to separate the molecules for vaporization.

Ex.	$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \\ \text{H} - \text{O} - \cdots - \text{H} - \text{O} - \cdots - \text{H} - \text{O} - \cdots - \text{H} - \text{O} - \end{array}$			
Compound	H_2O	H_2S	H_2Se	
B.P.	100°C	-59.6	-42°C	

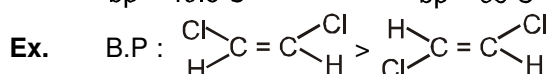
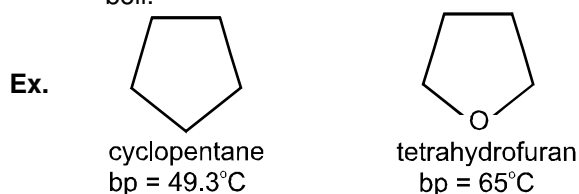
Amines :

- Primary and secondary amines also form hydrogen bonds, so these amines have higher boiling points than alkanes with similar molecular weights.
- Nitrogen is not as electronegative as oxygen, however, which means that the hydrogen bonds between amine molecules are weaker than the hydrogen bonds between alcohol molecules.
- Amines, therefore, have lower boiling points than alcohols with similar molecular weights.
- Because primary amines have two $\text{N}-\text{H}$ bonds, hydrogen bonding is more significant for primary amines than for secondary amines. Tertiary amines cannot form hydrogen bonds with each other because they do not have a hydrogen attached to the nitrogen. Consequently if you compare amines with the same molecular weight and similar structures, primary amines have higher boiling point than secondary amines and secondary amines have higher boiling points than tertiary amines.



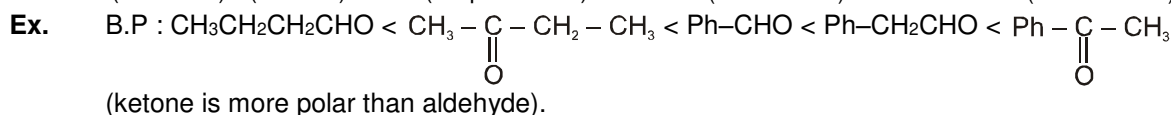
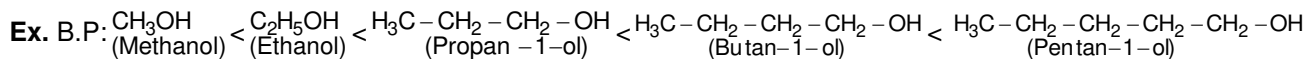
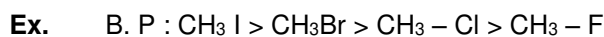
(2) Dipole - Dipole interactions :

Dipole-dipole interactions, are stronger than van der Waals forces but not as strong as ionic or covalent bonds. Ethers generally have higher boiling points than alkanes of comparable molecular weight because both van der Waals forces and dipole-dipole interactions must be overcome for an ether to boil.



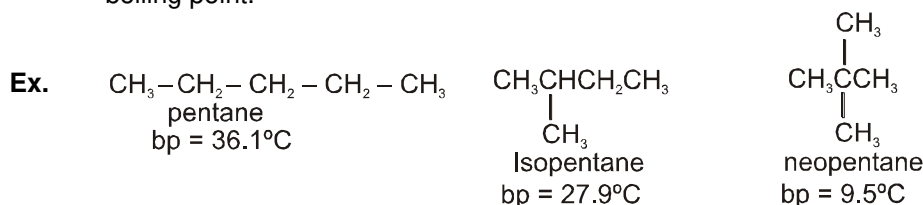
(3) Molecular weight :

The boiling points for any homologous series of compounds increase as their molecular weights increase because of the increase in van der Waals forces. So the boiling points of a homologous series of ethers, alkyl halides, alcohols, and amines increase with increasing molecular weight.

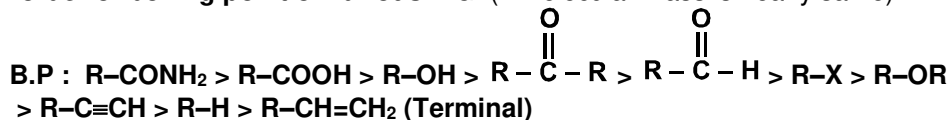


(4) Vander Waals forces

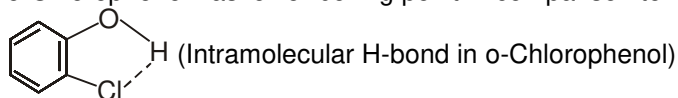
- The molecules of an alkane are held together by these induced dipole-induced dipole interactions known as van der Waals forces or London forces. In order for an alkane to boil, these van der Waals forces must be overcome.
- The homologous series of alkanes boiling points increase as their size increases. This occurs because each additional methylene group increases the area of contact between the molecules.
- Because the strength of van der Waals force depends on the area of contact between molecules, branching in a compound lowers its boiling point because it reduces the area of contact.
- If two alkanes have the same molecular weight, the more highly branched alkane will have a lower boiling point.

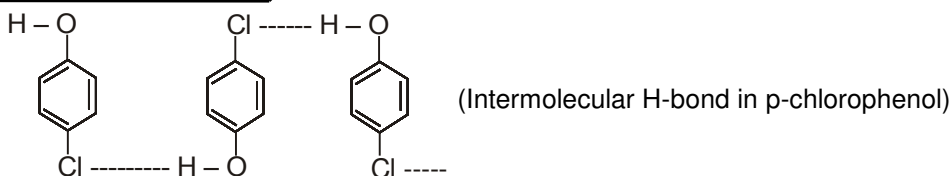


General order of boiling point of various F.G. (if molecular mass is nearly same)



Ex. o-Chlorophenol has lower boiling point in comparison to its p-isomer.





Section (C) : Melting Point

The temperature at which the thermal energy of the particles is great enough to overcome the intracrystalline forces that hold them in position is known as melting point.

- Melting is the change from the highly ordered arrangement of particles in the crystalline lattice to the more random arrangement that characterizes a liquid.

Factors affecting melting point :

(1) Molecular weight :

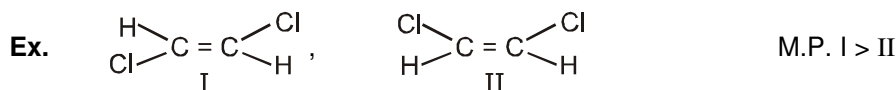
Melting points of alkanes increase in a homologous series as the molecular weight increases.

Ex. **M.P.** : $\text{CH}_3\text{--CH}_2\text{--CH}_3 < \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{--CH}_2\text{--CH}_3 < \text{CH}_3\text{--CH}_2\text{--CH}_2\text{--CH}_2\text{--CH}_3$

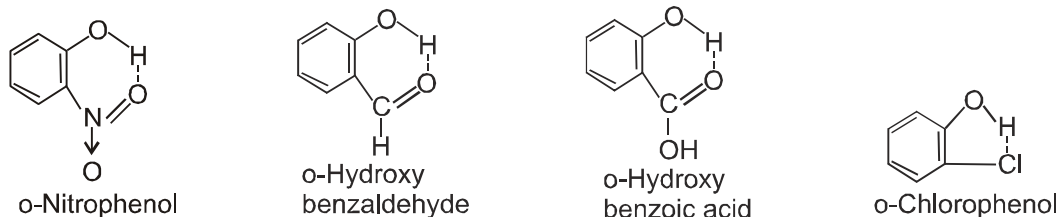
(2) Packing :

- Packing is a property that determines how well the individual molecules in a solid fit together in the crystal lattice. The tighter they fit, the more energy required to break the lattice and melt the compound.
- Alkanes with an odd number of carbon atoms pack less tightly than alkanes with an even number of carbon atoms. This decreases the intermolecular forces between alkanes with odd number of carbon atoms, which decreases their melting points.
- In geometrical isomers the trans isomers are more symmetrical than cis isomers ($C_{ab}=C_{ab}$ type alkenes) so trans form have higher M.P. than cis isomers.

The heavier the molecule and stronger the intermolecular forces, higher will be the M.P. of the compound.



Ex. Ortho - hydroxy, nitro-, carbonyl, carboxylic or chloro compounds have lower melting and boiling points than the respective meta or para isomer due to intramolecular H-bonding in ortho substituted compound.



Section (D) : Solubility in water

(1) Solvation of ionic salts by ion dipole interaction :

Intermolecular forces are of primary importance in explaining the solubilities of substances. Dissolution of a solid in a liquid is, in many respect, like the melting of a solid. The orderly crystal structure of the solid is destroyed, and result in the formation of the more disorderly arrangement of the molecules (or ions) in solution. In the process of dissolving, too, the molecules or ions must be separated from each other, and energy must be supplied for both changes. The energy required to overcome lattice energies and intermolecular or interionic attractions comes from the formation of new attractive forces between solute and solvent.

Consider the dissolution of an ionic substance as an example. Hence both the lattice energy and interionic attractions are large. We find that water and only a few other very polar solvents are capable of dissolving ionic compound. These solvents dissolve ionic compounds by hydrating or solvating the ions.

Water molecules, by virtue of their great polarity as well as their very small, compact shape, can very effectively surround the individual ions as they are free from the crystal surface. Positive ions are



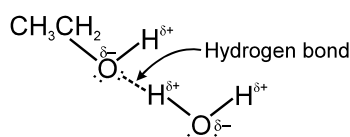
surrounded by water molecules with the negative end of the water dipole pointed toward the positive ion; negative ions are solvated in exactly the opposite way. Because water is highly polar, and because water is capable of forming strong hydrogen bond, the dipole-ion attractive forces are also large. The energy supplied by the formation of these forces is great enough to overcome both the lattice energy and interionic attractions of the crystal.

(2) Solvation of compounds by dipole-dipole interaction :

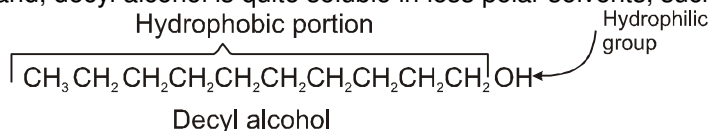
A thumb rule for predicting solubilities is that "like dissolves like." Polar and ionic compound tend to dissolve in polar solvents. Polar liquids are generally miscible with each other. Nonpolar solids are usually soluble in nonpolar solvents. On the other hand nonpolar solids are insoluble in polar solvents. Nonpolar liquids are usually mutually miscible, but nonpolar liquids and polar liquids "like oil and water" do not mix.

(3) Solvation of compounds by hydrogen bonding :

Methanol and water are miscible in all proportions; so too are mixtures of ethanol and water and mixtures of both propyl alcohols and water. In these cases the alkyl groups of the alcohols are relative small, and the molecules therefore resemble water more than they do an alkane. Another factor in understanding their solubility is that the molecules are capable of forming strong hydrogen bonds to each other.



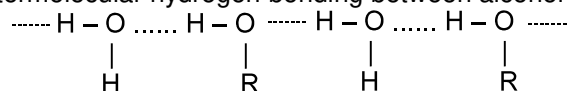
If the carbon chain of an alcohol is long, however, we find that the alcohol is much less soluble in water. Decyl alcohol (see following structures) with a chain of 10 carbon atoms is only very slightly soluble in water. Decyl alcohol resembles an alkane more than it does water. The long carbon chain of decyl alcohol is said to be hydrophobic (hydro, water; phobic, fearing or avoiding – "water avoiding"). Only the OH group, a rather small part of the molecule, is hydrophilic (philic, loving or seeking – "water seeking"). (On the other hand, decyl alcohol is quite soluble in less polar solvents, such as chloroform.)



An explanation for why nonpolar groups such as long alkane chains avoid an aqueous environment, that is, for the so-called hydrophobic effect, is complex. The most important factor seems to involve an unfavorable entropy change in the water. Entropy changes have to do with changes from a relatively ordered state to a more disordered one or the reverse. Changes from order to disorder are favorable, whereas changes from disorder to order are unfavorable. For a nonpolar hydrocarbon chain to be accommodated by water, the water molecules have to form a more ordered structure around the chain, and for this, the entropy change is unfavorable.

(4) Solubility in water :

As molecular weight increases solubility in water decreases. The lower alcohols are miscible with water. This is due to intermolecular hydrogen bonding between alcohol and water molecules.



Intermolecular H bond between water & alcohol molecules

But this is true only for the lower alcohols, where the – OH group constitutes a large part of the molecule. As the alkane like alkyl group becomes larger, water solubility decreases. For practical purpose we consider that the borderline between solubility and insolubility in water occurs at about four to five carbon atoms for normal primary alcohols.

Polyhydroxy alcohols provide more than one site per molecule for hydrogen bonding and their solubility is appreciable till seven carbon atoms. Amongst isomers, as branching increases, the surface area of hydrocarbon part (hydrophobic part) decreases so solubility increases.

It follows the order : $3^\circ \text{ alcohol} > 2^\circ \text{ alcohol} > 1^\circ \text{ alcohol}$.



Section (E) : POC-II (Chemical separation of organic compounds)

Purification of organic compounds :

The organic compounds derived from natural sources or prepared in the laboratory are seldom pure. They are usually contaminated with other substances.

Purification means the removal of undesirable impurities associated with a particular organic compound, i.e. to obtain the organic compound in pure state.

Various methods have been developed to purify organic compound

(1) Physical methods :

- | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| (i) Crystallisation | (ii) Sublimation | (iii) Distillation |
| (iv) solvent extraction | (v) chromatography | |

(2) Chemical methods :

Chemical methods of separation depend upon the nature of the functional group present in the component. Hence these can be applied to solid as well as liquid compounds.

A chemical method can be applied only when one of the components of the mixture is soluble in a particular solvent while the other is insoluble in the same solvent.

Separation is the first step during the actual analysis of organic mixture. It is the most important step in the sense that if separation is incomplete the result will not be correct because the impure compound will give tests of different functional group and its melting point will also be very much different from that of the pure compound obtained from complete separation.

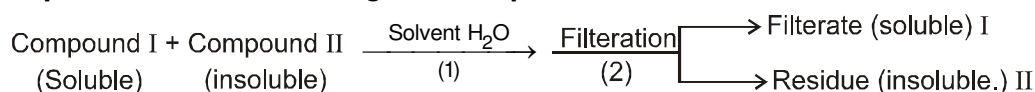
Separation of Binary mixtures of organic compounds :

The usual systematic scheme for separating a solid binary mixture is discussed below.

- | | |
|--|---|
| (i) Separation with water | (ii) Separation with sodium bicarbonate |
| (iii) Separation with sodium hydroxide | (iv) Separation with hydrochloric acid |

Solubility of two components.

Separation Scheme for organic compounds :



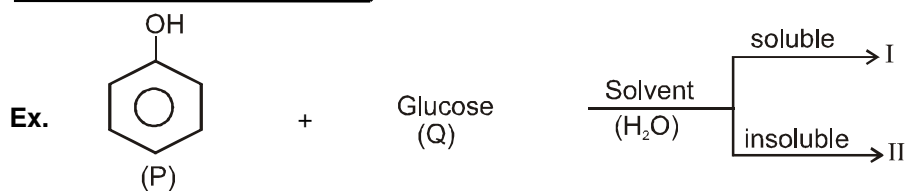
- The mixture of organic compounds can be separated by using appropriate solvent.
- Most of the aromatic compounds are water insoluble due to large hydrophobic group of six carbon atom
- Aromatic acids are insoluble in water but soluble in aqueous NaHCO_3 solution or NaOH solution, due to salt formation.
- Aromatic hydroxy compounds are water insoluble but are soluble in aqueous NaOH solution due to salt formation.
- Aromatic amine (Aniline 1^o, 2^o, 3^o) are organic base and water insoluble but are soluble in aqueous HCl solution due to salt formation.
- Aliphatic compound with atleast two functional group (which can form H-bonding) are water soluble.

Ex. Diacids, diols, diamines, hydroxy acids (OH , COOH), Amino acids ($-\text{NH}_2$, $-\text{COOH}$) .

Ex. oxalic acid, malonic, maleic, fumaric acid, glycol, glycerol, sucrose, glucose etc.

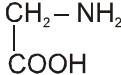
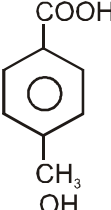
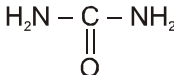
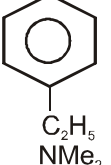
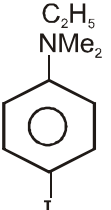
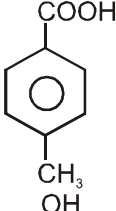
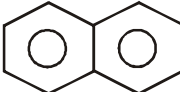
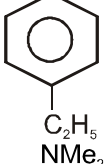
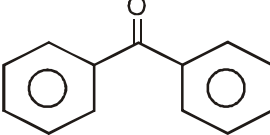
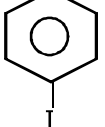
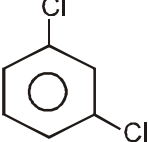
**Table : Solubility of Organic Compounds**

Compounds	H ₂ O (cold)	Aq. NaHCO ₃	Aq. NaOH	Aq. HCl
(I) Small aliphatic compound with F.G. (Hydrogen bonding) C ₁ to C ₂ (a) R-COOH (b) R-OH (c) R-NH ₂ (d) R-C-NH ₂ O	Soluble	Soluble	Soluble	Soluble
(II) Small aliphatic compound containing two F.G (Hydrogen bonding) C ₁ to C ₅ (a) 2(COOH) – diacids (b) 2(-OH) – diols/glycol/ sugar (c) 2(NH ₂) (d) – COOH + (-OH) (e) (-COOH) + (NH ₂) (f) –CONH ₂ some common compounds are urea, glucose, oxalic acid, succinic acid	Soluble	Soluble	Soluble	Soluble
(III) Aromatic acids (H ₂ O insoluble) Benzoic acid & derivative (a) Ar-COOH (b) Ar-SO ₃ H (c) picric acid (d) Ar – C – Cl O	Insoluble Insoluble Insoluble Insoluble	Soluble ArCOONa Soluble Soluble -	soluble ArCOONa Soluble Soluble -	Insoluble Insoluble Insoluble Insoluble
(IV) Phenols	Insoluble	Insoluble	soluble Ph-ONa	Insoluble
(V) Aromatic Amines, Anilines (weaker bases) Ar – NH ₂	Insoluble	Insoluble	Insoluble	Soluble ArN ⁺ H ₃ Cl ⁻



Identify P, Q.

Sol. I \rightarrow Q, II \rightarrow P**Ex.** Binary mixtures - (Two components)

A	B	Appropriate Solvent
(1) 		H ₂ O
(2) 		H ₂ O
(3) Fructose		H ₂ O
(4) 		aq. NaHCO ₃
(5) 		aq. NaOH
(6) 		aq. HCl

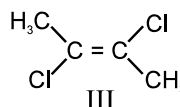
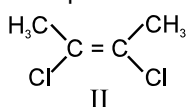
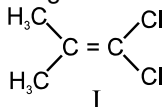


Exercise-1

PART - I : ONLY ONE OPTION CORRECT TYPE

Section (A) : Dipole Moment

A-1. Arrange the following in decreasing order of dipole moments.



(A) I > II > III

(B) III > II > I

(C) III > I > II

(D) II > I > III

A-2. Dipole moment is shown by :

(A) 1,4-Dichlorobenzene

(B) Trans-1-chloroprop-1-ene

(C) E-1,2-Dibromoethene

(D) CH₂=C=CH₂

A-3. Which will have highest dipole moment ?

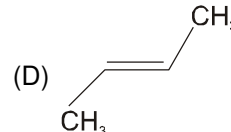
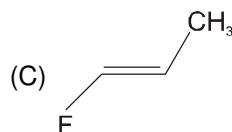
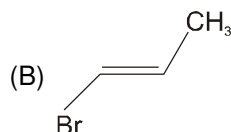
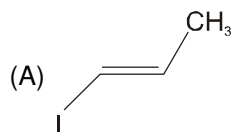
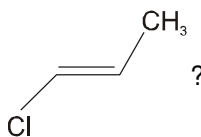
(A) CH₃-F

(B) CH₃-Cl

(C) CH₃-Br

(D) CH₃-I

A-4. Which will have higher dipole moment than



A-5. False statement about dipole moment is :

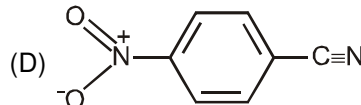
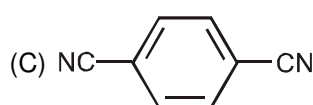
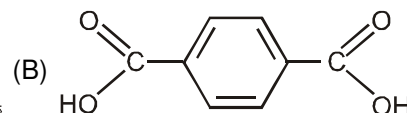
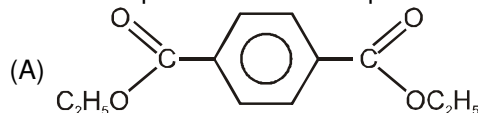
(A) Dipole moment is a vector quantity.

(B) Dipole moment depends on charge.

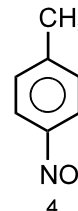
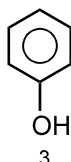
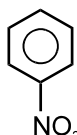
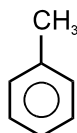
(C) Geometrical isomers have same dipole moment.

(D) Mirror image isomers have same dipole moment.

A-6. Which compound have zero dipole moment ?



A-7. The increasing order of dipole moment of following compounds is :



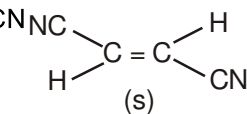
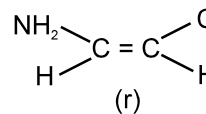
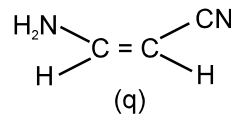
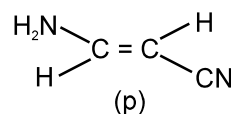
(A) 3 < 1 < 4 < 2

(B) 1 < 4 < 3 < 2

(C) 1 < 3 < 4 < 2

(D) 1 < 3 < 2 < 4

A-8. The correct order of dipole moment is :



(A) p > r > q > s

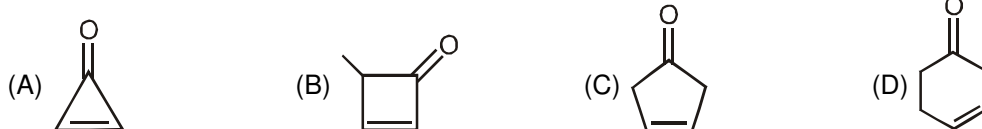
(B) q > p > r > s

(C) r > s > q > p

(D) p > q > r > s



A-9. Which compound have maximum dipole moment ?



A-10. Azulene () has dipole moment 0.8 D because

- (A) It exists as aromatic compound in which both the rings are aromatic.
 (B) Charge separation permits conformational stability.
 (C) The two rings are of different size.
 (D) The molecules obey $(4n + 2)$ Huckel rule.

A-11. Which of the following compounds posses highest dipole moment.

- (A) Naphthalene (B) Phenanthrene (C) Anthracene (D) Azulene

A-12. Which statement is incorrect ?

- (A) Dipole moment of is non zero.
 (B) Melting point of is less than that of .
 (C) Benzene, naphthalene and anthracene can be separated by water.
 (D) Aniline and phenol can be separated by common acid HCl

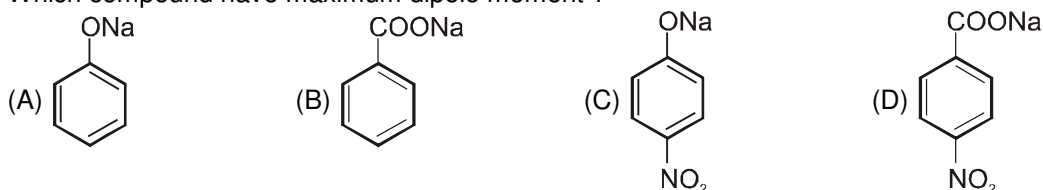
A-13. Which of the following is listed for correct order of polarities :

- (A) > >
 (B) $\text{CH}_3 - \text{CH} = \text{CH} - \text{NO}_2$ (trans) > $\text{CH}_3\text{CH} = \text{CH} - \text{NO}_2$ (cis)
 (C) > >
 (D) $\text{CH}_3 - \text{CH}_3 > \text{CH}_3 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{Cl}$

A-14. Which of the following isomers having molecular formula $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{Br}_2$ has highest dipole moment and boiling point but lowest melting point.

- (A) (B)
 (C) (D) Not applicable to any single isomer

A-15. Which compound have maximum dipole moment ?



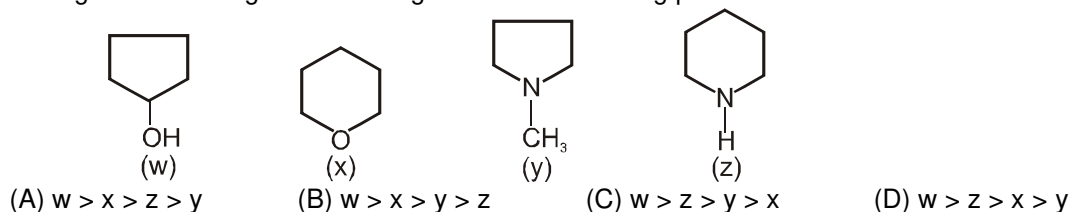


- A-16.** Glycerol is purified by :
 (A) steam distillation (B) vacuum distillation
 (C) fractional distillation (D) simple distillation
- A-17.** Two immiscible liquids are separated by :
 (A) separating funnel (B) fractional distillation
 (C) chromatography (D) sublimation
- A-18.** Sublimation is a process in which a solid :
 (A) changes into another allotropic form
 (B) changes into liquid form
 (C) changes into vapour form directly from solid form
 (D) none of the above

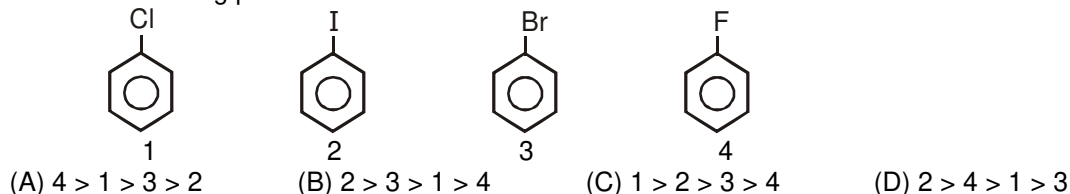
Section (B) : Boiling point

- B-1.** (I) 1,2-dihydroxy benzene (II) 1,3-dihydroxy benzene
 (III) 1,4-dihydroxy benzene (IV) Hydroxy benzene
 The increasing order of boiling points of above mentioned alcohols is
 (A) I < II < III < IV (B) I < II < IV < III (C) IV < I < II < III (D) IV < II < I < III

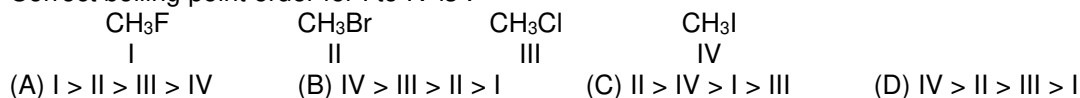
- B-2.** Arrange the following in decreasing order of their boiling points.



- B-3.** The correct boiling point order is :

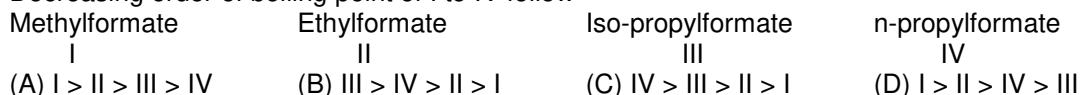


- B-4.** Correct boiling point order for I to IV is :



- B-5.** Which property of organic compound decreases boiling point.
 (A) Increase in length of hydrocarbon chain (B) Increase in intermolecular H-bonding
 (C) Increase in molecular weight (D) Increase in branching

- B-6.** Decreasing order of boiling point of I to IV follow

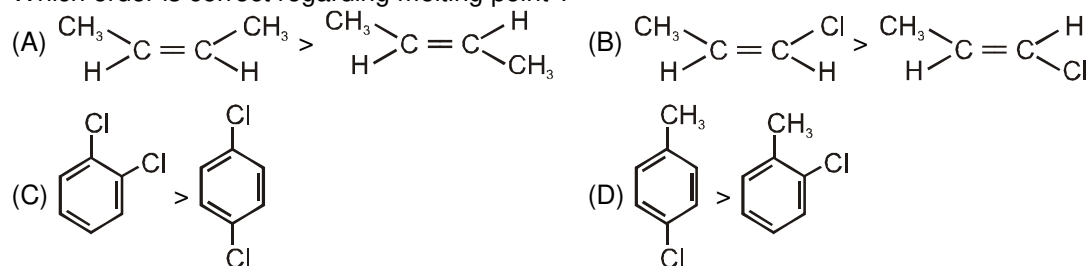


Section (C) : Melting Point

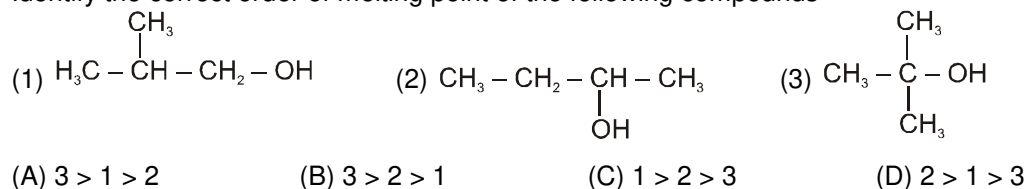
- C-1.** Which compound has highest melting point ?
 (A) o-Dibromobenzene (B) m-Dibromobenzene
 (C) p-Dibromobenzene (D) Bromobenzene
- C-2.** Which will have highest melting point?
 (A) orthohydroxyphenol (B) metahydroxyphenol
 (C) parahydroxyphenol (D) paramethylphenol



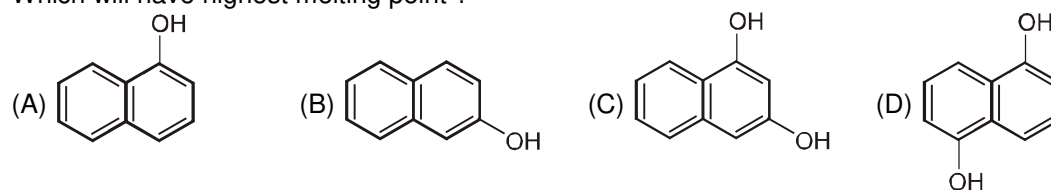
C-3. Which order is correct regarding melting point ?



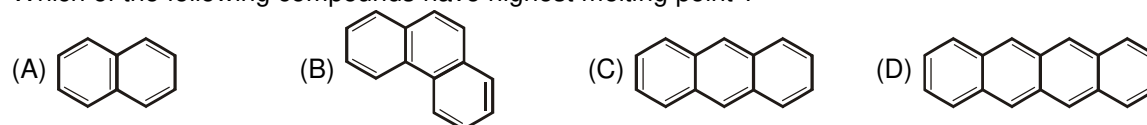
C-4. Identify the correct order of melting point of the following compounds



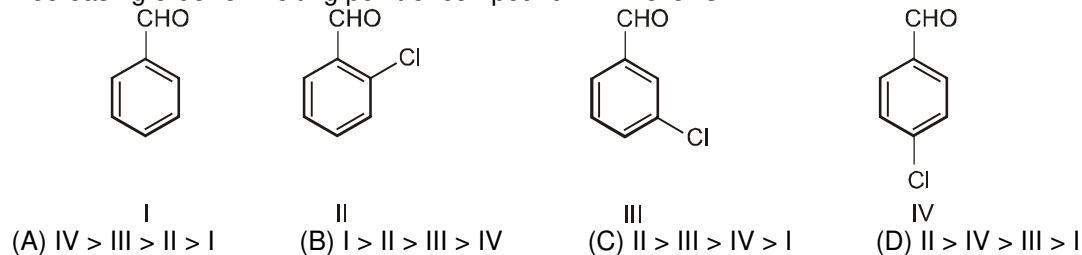
C-5. Which will have highest melting point ?



C-6. Which of the following compounds have highest melting point ?

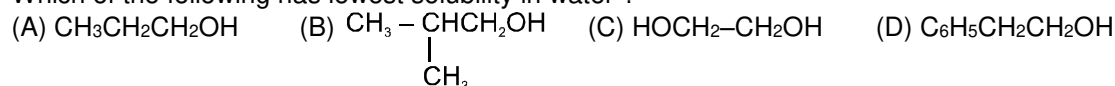


C-7. Decreasing order of melting point of compound I - IV follows :

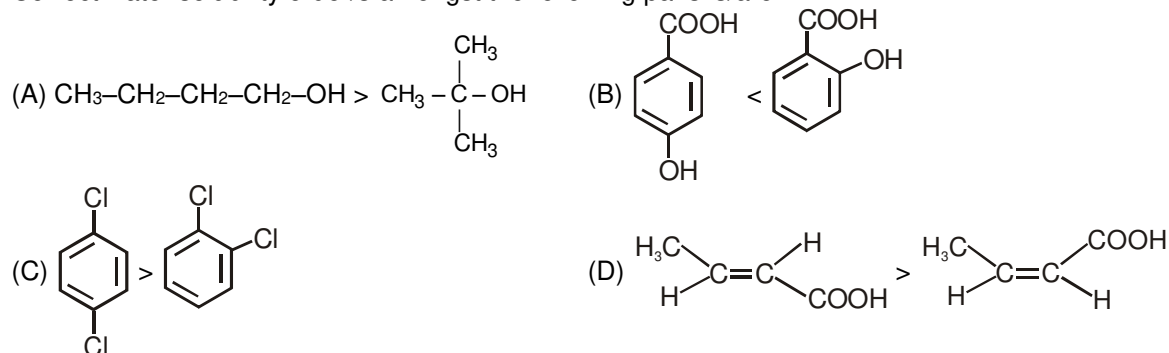


Section (D) : Solubility in water

D-1. Which of the following has lowest solubility in water ?

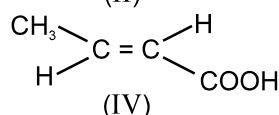
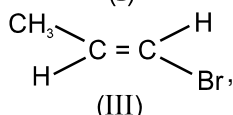
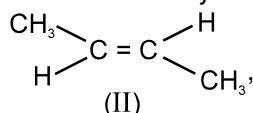
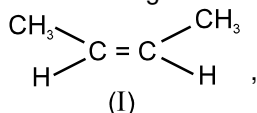


D-2. Correct water solubility order/s amongst the following pairs is/are :





D-3. Arrange the following in decreasing order of their solubility in water



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

D-4. The correct order of solubility in water is :



- (A) a > b > c > d (B) b > a > c > d (C) d > a > b > c (D) b > c > a > d

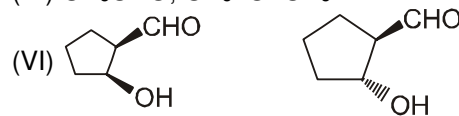
D-5. Which have maximum solubility in water, for nearly same molecular weight compounds ?

- (A) Alkane (B) Alkene (C) Alcohol (D) Ether

D-6. In which case first has higher solubility than second ?

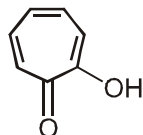
- (I) Phenol, Benzene (II) Nitrobenzene, Phenol
(III) o-Hydroxybenzaldehyde, p-Hydroxy benzaldehyde (IV) CH_3CHO , $\text{CH}_3\text{O}-\text{CH}_3$

- (V) o-Nitrophenol, p-Nitrophenol



- (A) only I (B) III, V (C) I, IV (D) I, IV, VI

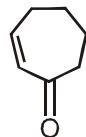
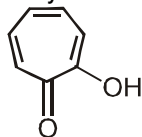
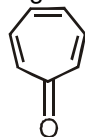
D-7. Which of the following statement is correct about tropolone?



- (A) Solubility of (tropolone) is less than (tropone).

- (B) Tropolone has more stability and aromatic character than tropone.
(C) Tropolone has higher dipole moment than tropone.
(D) Tropolone has lower boiling point than tropone.

D-8. Decreasing order of solubility of following compounds is :



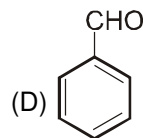
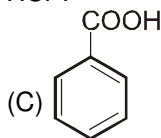
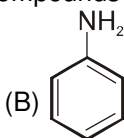
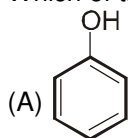
- (A) I > II > III > IV (B) II > I > III > IV (C) II > III > I > IV (D) IV > III > II > I

D-9. Which carboxylic acid has maximum solubility in water ?

- (A) Malonic acid (B) Succinic acid (C) Salicylic acid (D) Phthalic acid

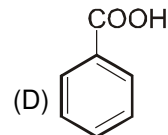
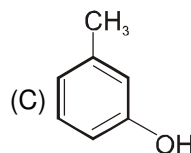
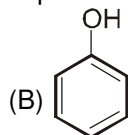
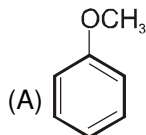
Section (E) : POC-II

E-1. Which of the following compounds form salt with HCl ?





E-2. Which of the following compounds does not form salt with NaOH ?



E-3. The blood red colour in the combination test of nitrogen and sulphur in organic compound is due to the formation of :

- (A) ferric sulpho cyanide
(C) ferrous sulpho cyanide

- (B) ferric acetate
(D) ferric cyanide

E-4. In Lassaigne's test, the organic compound is fused with sodium metal as to :

- (A) hydrolyse the compound
(B) form a sodium derivative
(C) convert nitrogen, sulphur or halogens if present into soluble ionic sodium compound
(D) burn the compound

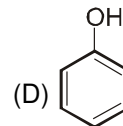
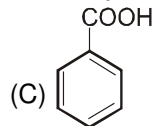
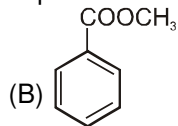
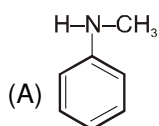
E-5. and can be differentiated by :

- (A) Ammonical AgNO_3 (B) Fehling solution (C) FeCl_3 (D) $\text{Br}_2 / \text{H}_2\text{O}$

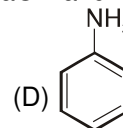
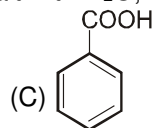
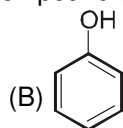
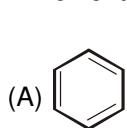
E-6. and can be differentiated by :

- (A) NaHCO_3 (B) CHCl_3 and KOH
(C) NaNO_2 , HCl then β -naphthol (D) NaOH

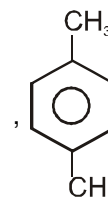
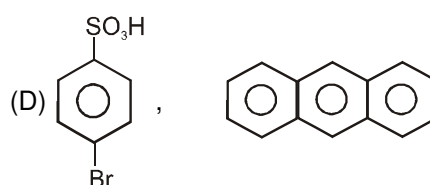
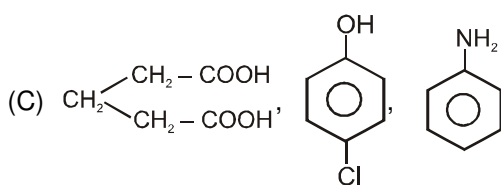
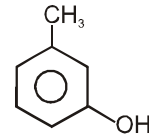
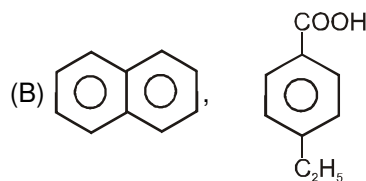
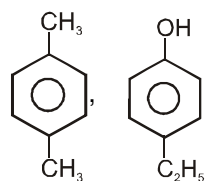
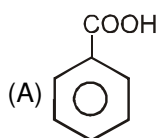
E-7. Which of the following compounds form salt with NaHCO_3 ?



E-8. Which of the following compound cannot form salt with H_2O , NaHCO_3 , NaOH and HCl ?

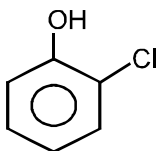
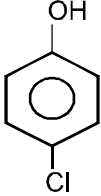
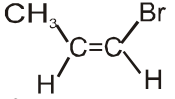
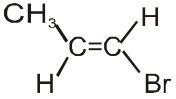
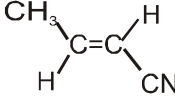
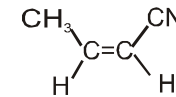
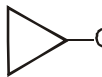

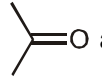

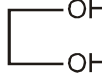
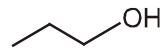
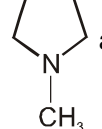
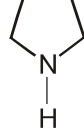


E-9. When the mixture of [A + B + C] is dissolved in NaHCO_3 , A dissolves in NaHCO_3 , B & C remain as a residue after that residue dissolves in aq. NaOH, C dissolves in it and B remains as residue. A, B and C will be respectively.





PART - II : ONE OR MORE THAN ONE OPTIONS CORRECT TYPE

- In which of the following case/cases, is/are the order of indicated property correctly shown ?
 (A) $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}=\text{CHCHO} > \text{CH}_3\text{CHO}$ (Dipole Moment)
 (B)  >  (Boiling Point)
 (C)  >  (Solubility)
 (D)  >  (Dipole Moment)
- Which of the following has/have dipole moment of first compound greater than the dipole moment of second compound ?
 (A) NaCl and HCl (B) CFCl_3 and CHCl_3
 (C) CH_3NO_2 and CH_3NH_2 (D) HF and BF_3
- In which case second has lower boiling point than first ?
 (A)  and 
 (B)  and 
 (C)  and 
 (D)  and 
- A water insoluble solid mixture of organic compounds containing p-Toluic acid, p-Toludine and naphthalene can be separated by using the sequence of reagents.
 (A) $\xrightarrow{(1) \text{ aq. NaCl}} \xrightarrow{(2) \text{ aq. HCl}}$ (B) $\xrightarrow{(1) \text{ aq. NaHCO}_3} \xrightarrow{(2) \text{ aq. HCl}}$
 (C) $\xrightarrow{(1) \text{ aq. HCl}} \xrightarrow{(2) \text{ aq. NaHCO}_3}$ (D) $\xrightarrow{(1) \text{ aq. CH}_3\text{COOH}} \xrightarrow{(2) \text{ aq. NH}_4\text{Cl}}$

PART - III : COMPREHENSION

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions.

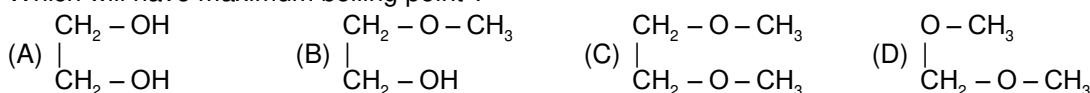
Comprehension # 1

The boiling point of a liquid is the temperature where its kinetic energy is sufficient to overcome the intermolecular attractive forces.

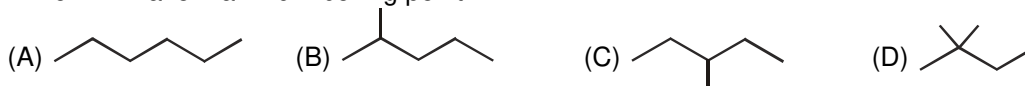
Boiling point depends on following :

- (a) Intermolecular H-bonding. (b) Molecular weight.
 (c) Dipole-dipole attraction. (d) Strength of vander Waal's forces.

1. Which will have maximum boiling point ?



2. Which will have maximum boiling point ?



3. Which will have maximum boiling point ?





Comprehension # 2

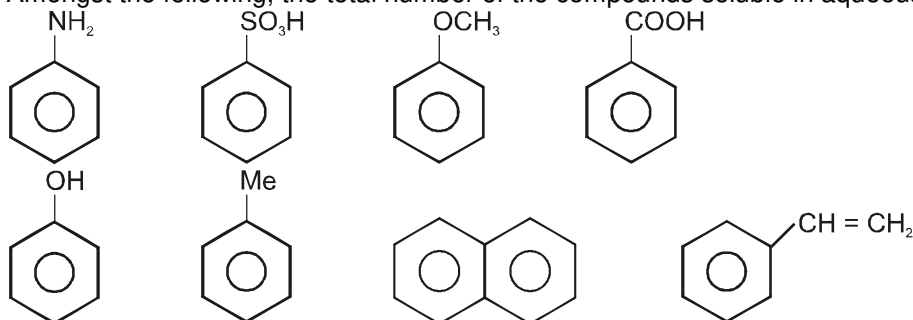
Q.4, Q.5 and Q.6 by appropriately matching the information given in the three columns of the following table.

Physical properties of the compounds affected by many factors like H-bond, dipole moment, van der Waals forces etc.		
Column 1 (Reactant)	Column 2 (Reagent)	Column 3 (Product)
(I)	(i) Na, NH ₃ (ℓ)	(P)
(II) CH ₃ -C≡C-CH ₃	(ii) NaOH, CO ₂ , H ⁺	(Q) But-2-yne
(III)	(iii) NaHCO ₃ (aq)	(R)
(IV)	(iv) HCl(aq)	(S)

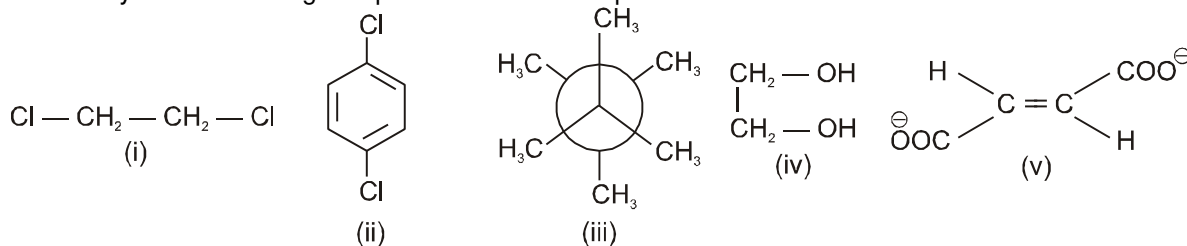
- Sequence of the reaction, in which both reactant and product have zero dipole moment ?
(A) (I) (ii) (P) (B) (II) (i) (Q) (C) (III) (ii) (P) (D) (II) (i) (P)
- The only correct combination in which salt is soluble ?
(A) (I) (ii) (P) (B) (III) (iii) (S) (C) (III) (iv) (S) (D) (IV) (iv) (R)
- In which reaction series product have intermolecular H-bonding and used in the formation of Aspirin?
(A) (I) (ii) (P) (B) (I) (ii) (R) (C) (III) (iv) (S) (D) (I) (i) (P)

PART - IV : SINGLE AND DOUBLE VALUE INTEGER TYPE

- Amongst the following, the total number of the compounds soluble in aqueous NaOH is

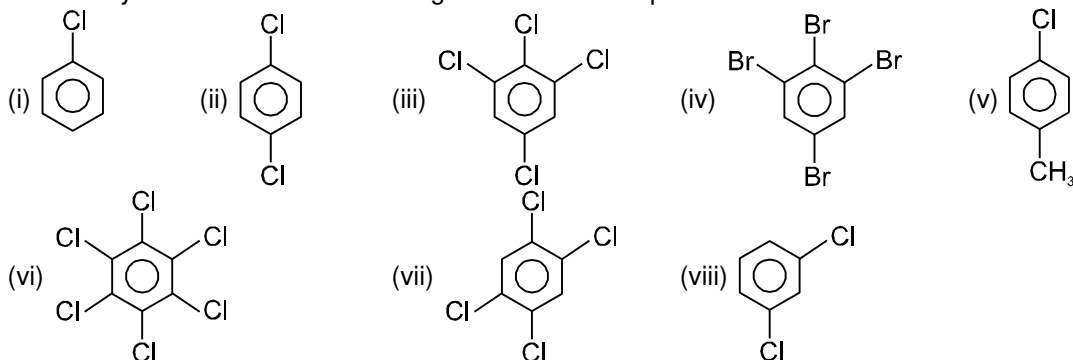


- How many of the following compounds have zero dipole moment.

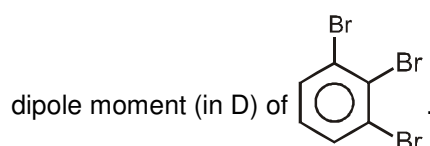




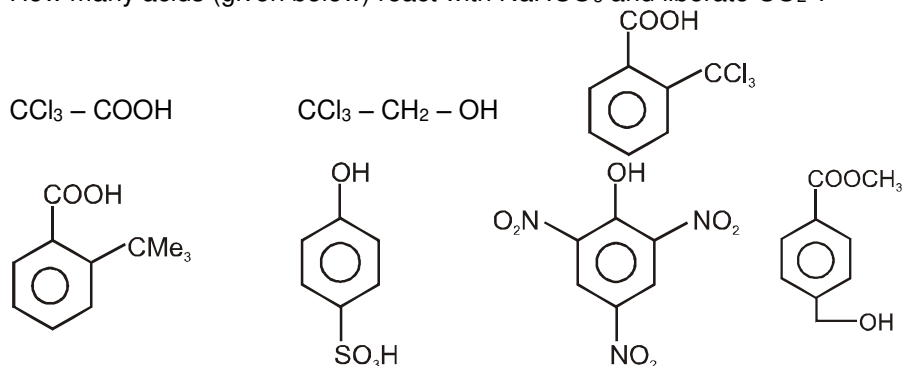
3. How many molecules of the following have non zero dipole moment ?



4. Considering benzene to be a planar symmetrical hexagon, if the dipole moment of is 2D, find the

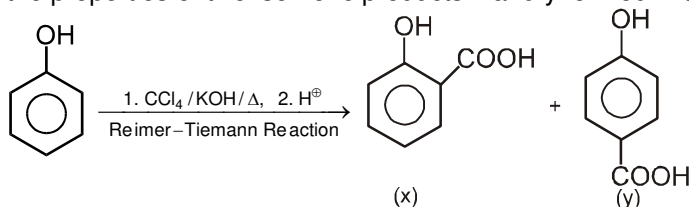


5. How many acids (given below) react with NaHCO_3 and liberate CO_2 ?



PART - V : MATCH THE COLUMN

1. Compare the properties of two isomeric products x and y formed in the following reaction.



Match the following :

- (A) Dipole moment
(B) H_2O solubility
(C) Boiling point
(D) Melting point

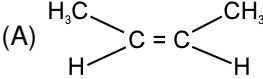
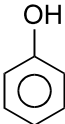
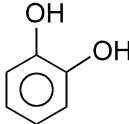
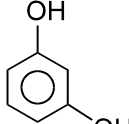
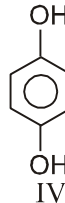
- (p) $X > Y$
(q) $Y = X$
(r) $Y > X$
(s) Can't say



Exercise-2

* Marked Questions may have more than one correct option.

PART - I : JEE (ADVANCED) / IIT-JEE PROBLEMS (PREVIOUS YEARS)

- Amongst H_2O , H_2S , H_2Se and H_2Te the one with highest boiling point is : [IIT-JEE 2000, 1/35]
 (A) H_2O because of H-bonding. (B) H_2Te because of higher molecular weight.
 (C) H_2S because of H-bonding. (D) H_2Se because of lower molecular weight.
- Identify the correct order of boiling points of the following compounds : [IIT-JEE 2002, 3/90]
 $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CHO}$ $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COOH}$
 1 2 3
 (A) $1 > 2 > 3$ (B) $3 > 1 > 2$ (C) $1 > 3 > 2$ (D) $3 > 2 > 1$
- Which of the following hydrocarbons has the lowest dipole moment : [IIT-JEE 2002, 3/90]
 (A)  (B) $\text{CH}_3\text{C}\equiv\text{CCH}_3$ (C) $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{C}\equiv\text{CH}$ (D) $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{C}\equiv\text{CH}$
- Among the following the molecule with the highest dipole moment is : [IIT-JEE 2003, 3/84]
 (A) CH_3Cl (B) CH_3Cl_2 (C) CHCl_3 (D) CCl_4
- There is a solution of p-hydroxy benzoic acid and p-amino benzoic acid. Discuss one method by which we can separate them and also write down the confirmatory test of the functional groups present. [IIT-JEE 2003, 4/60]
- Arrange in the increasing order of boiling points :
   
 I II III IV
 (A) $\text{I} < \text{II} < \text{III} < \text{IV}$ (B) $\text{I} < \text{II} < \text{IV} < \text{III}$ (C) $\text{IV} < \text{I} < \text{II} < \text{III}$ (D) $\text{IV} < \text{II} < \text{I} < \text{III}$ [IIT-JEE 2006, 3/184]
- Statement-1** : p-Hydroxybenzoic acid has a lower boiling point than o-hydroxybenzoic acid.
Statement-2 : o-Hydroxybenzoic acid has intramolecular hydrogen bonding. [IIT-JEE-2007, 3/162]
 (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.
- Statement-1** : Aniline on reaction with $\text{NaNO}_2 / \text{HCl}$ at 0°C followed by coupling with β -naphthol gives a dark blue precipitate. [IIT-JEE 2008, 3/163]
Statement-2 : The colour of the compound formed in the reaction of aniline with $\text{NaNO}_2 / \text{HCl}$ at 0°C followed by coupling with β -naphthol is due to the extended conjugation.
 (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
- Match the entries in **Column I** with the correctly related quantum number(s) in **Column II**. [IIT-JEE 2008, 6/163]

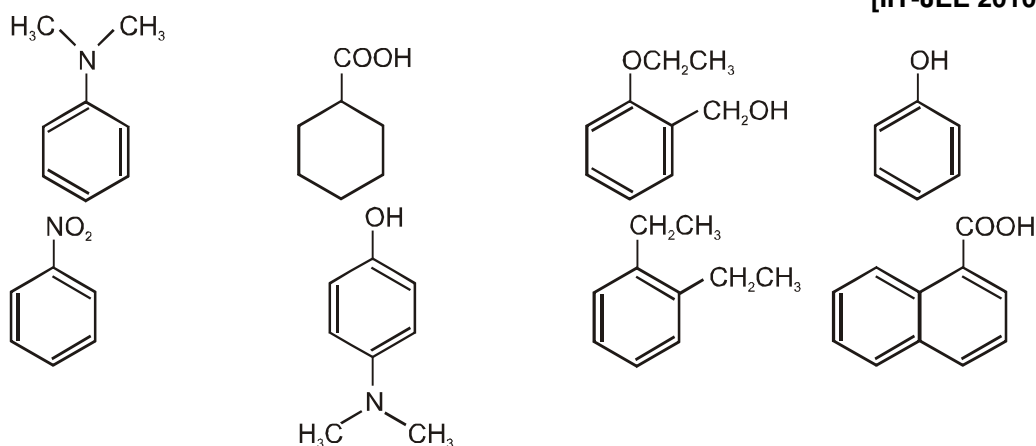
	Column I		Column II
(A)	$\text{H}_2\text{N}-\text{NH}_3^+\text{Cl}^-$	(p)	sodium fusion extract of the compound gives prussian blue colour with FeSO_4



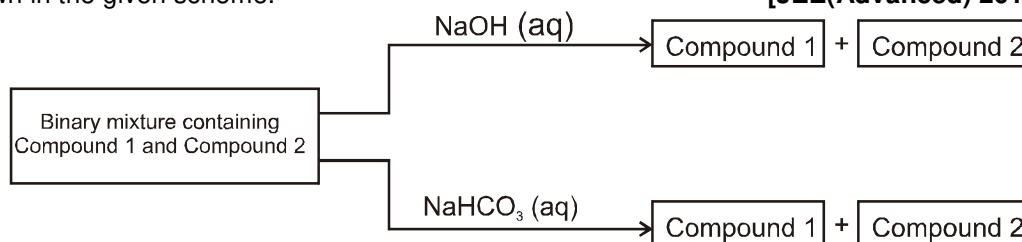
(B)		(q)	gives positive FeCl ₃ test
(C)		(r)	gives white precipitate with AgNO ₃
(D)		(s)	reacts with aldehydes to form the corresponding hydrazone derivative

10. Amongst the following, the total number of compounds soluble in aqueous NaOH is :

[IIT-JEE 2010, 3/184]



- 11.* Identify the binary mixture(s) that can be separated into individual compounds, by differential extraction, as shown in the given scheme. [JEE(Advanced) 2012, 4/136]



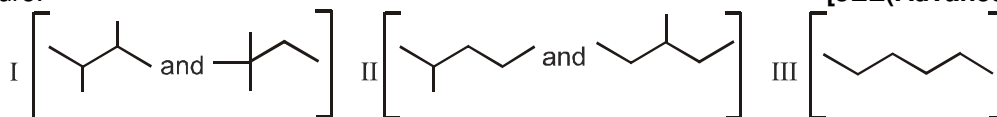
- (A) C₆H₅OH and C₆H₅COOH
(C) C₆H₅CH₂OH and C₆H₅OH

- (B) C₆H₅COOH and C₆H₅CH₂OH
(D) C₆H₅CH₂OH and C₆H₅CH₂COOH

12. The compound that does **NOT** liberate CO₂, on treatment with aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution, is [JEE(Advanced) 2013, 2/120]

- (A) Benzoic acid
(C) Salicylic acid
(B) Benzenesulphonic acid
(D) Carbolic acid (Phenol)

13. Isomers of hexane, based on their branching, can be divided into three distinct classes as shown in the figure. [JEE(Advanced) 2014, 3/120]



The correct order of their boiling point is

- (A) I > II > III
(B) III > II > I
(C) II > III > I
(D) III > I > II





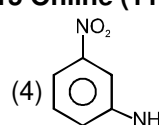
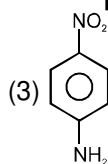
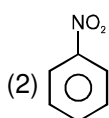
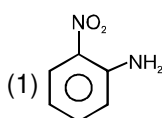
PART - II : JEE (MAIN) / AIEEE PROBLEMS (PREVIOUS YEARS)

JEE(MAIN) OFFLINE PROBLEMS

- Which of the following statements is true? [AIEEE - 2002, 3/225]
 (1) HF is less polar than HBr
 (2) absolutely pure water does not contain any ions
 (3) chemical bond formation takes place when forces of attraction overcome the forces of repulsion
 (4) in covalency transference of electron takes place.
- An ether is more volatile than an alcohol having the same molecular formula. This is due to - [AIEEE - 2003, 3/225]
 (1) Dipolar character of ethers
 (2) Alcohols having resonance structures
 (3) Inter-molecular hydrogen bonding in ethers
 (4) Inter-molecular hydrogen bonding in alcohols
- Which of the following pairs of molecules will have permanent dipole moments for both members? [AIEEE - 2003, 3/225]
 (1) SiF₄ and NO₂ (2) NO₂ and CO₂ (3) NO₂ and O₃ (4) SiF₄ and CO₂
- The compound formed in the positive test for nitrogen with the Lassaigne solution of an organic compound is - [AIEEE - 2004, 3/225]
 (1) Fe₄[Fe(CN)₆]₃ (2) Na₃[Fe(CN)₆] (3) Fe(CN)₃ (4) Na₄[Fe(CN)₅NOS]
- Which one of the following has the minimum boiling point? [AIEEE - 2004, 3/225]
 (1) n-butane (2) 1-butyne (3) 1-butene (4) Isobutene
- Which one of the following method is neither meant for the synthesis nor for separation of amines? [AIEEE-2005, 3/225]
 (1) Hinsberg method (2) Hofmann method
 (3) Wurtz reaction (4) Curtius reaction
- Among the following mixtures, dipole-dipole as the major interaction, is present in [AIEEE-2006, 3/165]
 (1) benzene and ethanol (2) acetonitrile and acetone
 (3) KCl and water (4) benzene and carbon tetrachloride
- Which of the following reagents may be used to distinguish between phenol and benzoic acid? [AIEEE-2011, 4/120]
 (1) Aqueous NaOH (2) Tollen's reagent (3) Molisch reagent (4) Neutral FeCl₃
- Ortho-Nitrophenol is less soluble in water than p- and m- Nitrophenols because : [AIEEE-2012, 4/120]
 (1) o-Nitrophenol is more volatile steam than those of m- and p-isomers.
 (2) o-Nitrophenol shows Intramolecular H-bonding
 (3) o-Nitrophenol shows intermolecular H-bonding
 (4) Melting point of o-Nitrophenol is lower than those of m- and p-isomers.

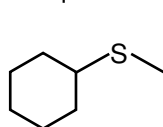
JEE(MAIN) ONLINE PROBLEMS

- Which is the major product formed when acetone is heated with iodine and potassium hydroxide? [JEE(Main) 2014 Online (09-04-14), 4/120]
 (1) Iodoacetone (2) Acetic acid (3) Iodoform (4) Acetophenone
- Which compound exhibits maximum dipole moment among the following? [JEE(Main) 2015 Online (11-04-15), 4/120]

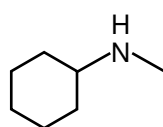




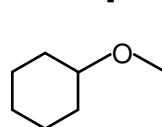
3. A mixture containing the following four compounds is extracted with 1M HCl. The compound that goes to aqueous layer is : **[JEE(Main) 2017 Online (08-04-15), 4/120]**



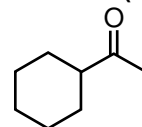
(I)
(1) (II)



(II)
(2) (IV)



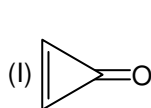
(III)
(3) (I)



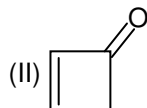
(IV)
(4) (III)

4. Which of the following compounds will show highest dipole moment ?

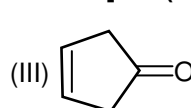
[JEE(Main) 2017 Online (09-04-17), 4/120]



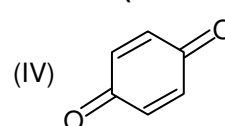
(I)
(1) (I)



(II)
(2) (III)



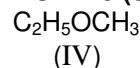
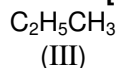
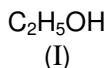
(III)
(3) (II)



(IV)
(4) (VI)

5. The increasing order of the boiling points for the following compounds is :

[JEE(Main) 2017 Online (09-04-17), 4/120]

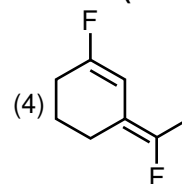
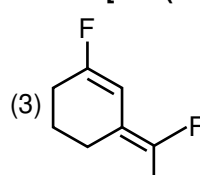
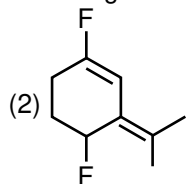
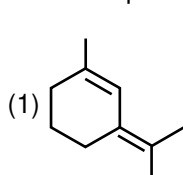


- (1) (IV) < (III) < (I) < (II)
(3) (II) < (III) < (IV) < (I)

- (2) (III) < (II) < (I) < (IV)
(4) (III) < (IV) < (II) < (I)

6. The most polar compound among the following is :

[JEE(Main) 2018 Online (16-04-18), 4/120]

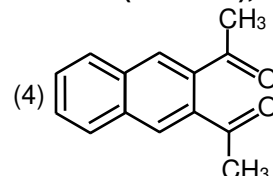
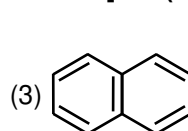
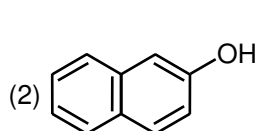
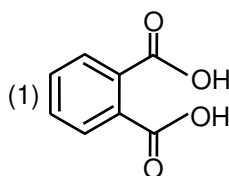


7. If dichloromethane (DCM) and water (H_2O) are used for differential extraction, which one of the following statements is correct ? **[JEE(Main) 2019 Online (10-01-19), 4/120]**

- (1) DCM and H_2O will make turbid/colloidal mixture
(2) DCM and H_2O will be miscible clearly
(3) DCM and H_2O would stay as lower and upper layer respectively in the separating funnel (S.F.)
(4) DCM and H_2O would stay as upper and lower layer respectively in the separating funnel (S.F.)

8. Among the following four aromatic compounds, which one will have the lowest melting point ?

[JEE(Main) 2019 Online (12-01-19), 4/120]





Answers

EXERCISE – 1

PART – I

A-1. (A)	A-2. (B)	A-3. (B)	A-4. (C)	A-5. (C)
A-6. (C)	A-7. (D)	A-8. (D)	A-9. (A)	A-10. (A)
A-11. (D)	A-12. (C)	A-13. (B)	A-14. (C)	A-15. (C)
A-16. (B)	A-17. (A)	A-18. (C)	B-1. (C)	B-2. (D)
B-3. (B)	B-4. (D)	B-5. (D)	B-6. (C)	C-1. (C)
C-2. (C)	C-3. (D)	C-4. (A)	C-5. (D)	C-6. (D)
C-7. (A)	D-1. (D)	D-2. (D)	D-3. (C)	D-4. (A)
D-5. (C)	D-6. (C)	D-7. (B)	D-8. (B)	D-9. (A)
E-1. (B)	E-2. (A)	E-3. (A)	E-4. (C)	E-5. (A)
E-6. (C)	E-7. (C)	E-8. (A)	E-9. (A)	

PART – II

1. (AD)	2. (ACD)	3. (ABC)	4. (BC)
---------	----------	----------	---------

PART – III

1. (A)	2. (A)	3. (D)	4. (B)	5. (C)
6. (A)				

PART - IV

1. 3	2. 3 (ii, iii & v)	3. 5 (i, iii, iv, v, viii)
4. 4D	5. 5	

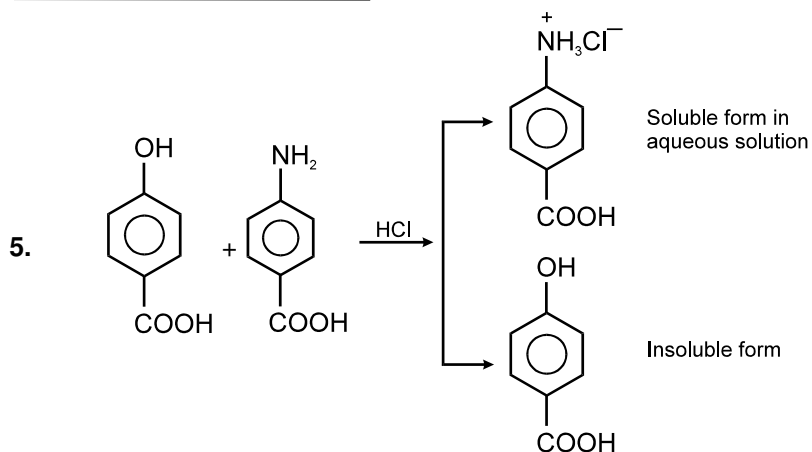
PART - V

1. (A) - r ; (B) - r ; (C) - r ; (D) - r
--

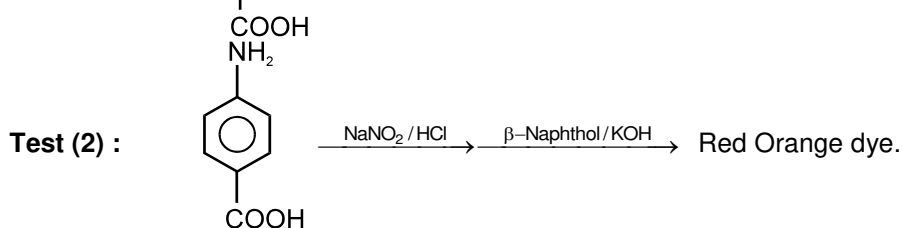
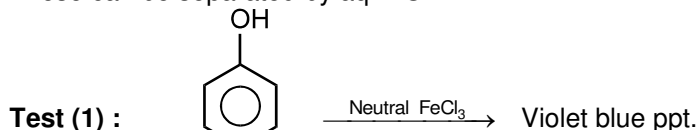
EXERCISE – 2

PART – I

1. (A)	2. (B)	3. (B)	4. (A)
--------	--------	--------	--------



These can be separated by aq. HCl.



6. (A) 7. (D) 8. (D)
9. (A) - (r, s); (B) - (p, q); (C) - (p, q, r); (D) - (p, s) 10. 4 11.* (BD)
12. (D) 13. (B)

PART – II

JEE(MAIN) OFFLINE PROBLEMS

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (3) | 2. (4) | 3. (3) | 4. (1) | 5. (4) |
| 6. (3) | 7. (2) | 8. (4) | 9. (2) | |

JEE(MAIN) ONLINE PROBLEMS

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (3) | 2. (3) | 3. (1) | 4. (1) | 5. (4) |
| 6. (3) | 7. (3) | 8. (3) | | |



Additional Problems For Self Practice (APSP)

This Section is not meant for classroom discussion. It is being given to promote self-study and self testing amongst the Resonance students.

PART - I : PRACTICE TEST-1 (IIT-JEE (MAIN Pattern))

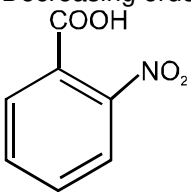
Max. Time : 1 Hr.

Max. Marks : 120

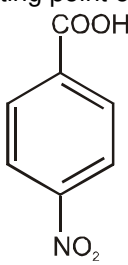
Important Instructions

- The test is of **1 hour** duration.
- The Test Booklet consists of **30** questions. The maximum marks are **120**.
- Each question is allotted **4 (four)** marks for correct response.
- Candidates will be awarded marks as stated above in Instructions No. 3 for correct response of each question. **1/4 (one fourth)** marks will be deducted for indicating incorrect response of each question. No deduction from the total score will be made if no response is indicated for an item in the answer sheet.
- There is only one correct response for each question. Filling up more than one response in any question will be treated as wrong response and marks for wrong response will be deducted accordingly as per instructions 4 above.

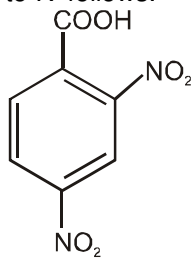
- 2-Acetoxy benzoic acid is used as an :
 (1) antimalarial (2) antidepressant (3) antiseptic (4) antipyretic
- Decreasing order of melting point of compound I to IV follows.



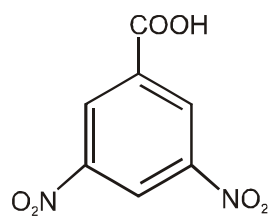
I



II

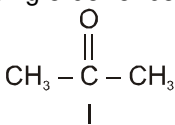


III

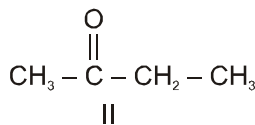


IV

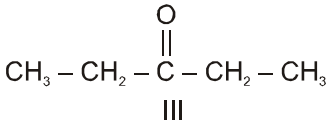
(1) I > II > III > IV (2) IV > III > II > I (3) III > IV > II > I (4) III > IV > I > II
- A drug that is antipyretic as well as analgesic is :
 (1) chloroquin (2) penicillin
 (3) paracetamol (4) chlorpromazine hydrochloride
- Which of the following compounds is used as a body deodorant ?
 (1) Aspirin (2) Omeprazole (3) Indigol-O (4) p-Chlorometaxyleneol
- Decreasing order of boiling point of I to IV follow.



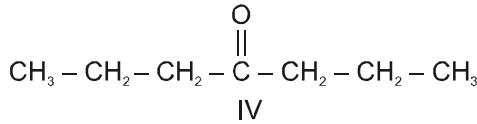
I



II



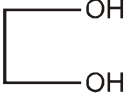


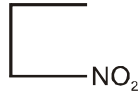
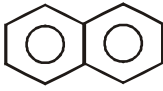

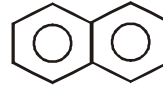
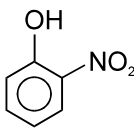
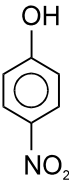
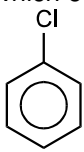
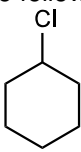
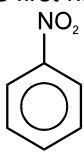
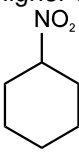
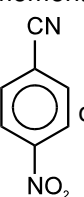
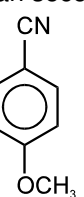
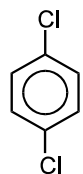
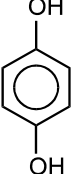
III



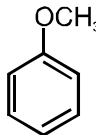
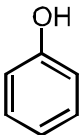
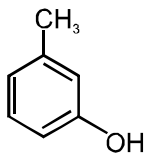
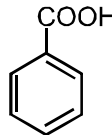
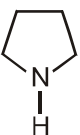




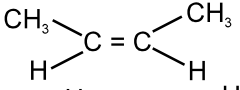
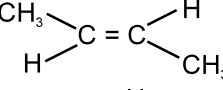
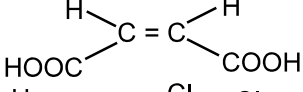
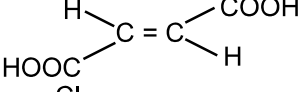
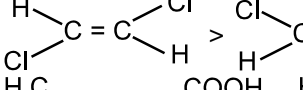
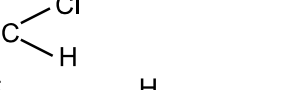
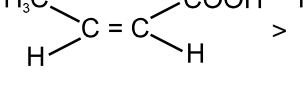
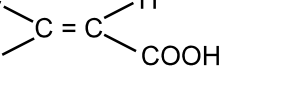
IV

(1) I > II > III > IV (2) IV > III > II > I (3) II > III > IV > I (4) I > IV > III > II
- Bithional is an example of :
 (1) disinfectant (2) antiseptic (3) antibiotic (4) analgesic
- A is a lighter phenol and B is an aromatic carboxylic acid. Separation of a mixture of A and B can be carried out easily by using a solution of
 (1) Sodium hydroxide (2) Sodium sulphate (3) Calcium chloride (4) Sodium bicarbonate



8. Novalgin is a common :
 (1) Analgesic (2) Antibiotic (3) Antipyretic (4) Both (1) and (3)
9. Which of the following is/are antidepressant drug/s ?
 (1) Cocaine (2) Benzedrine (3) Tofranil (4) All the three
10. Salol can be used as :
 (1) Antiseptic (2) Antipyretic (3) Analgesic (4) Disinfectant
11. Which of the following compounds can be separated by water ?
 (1)  (2)  (3)  (4) 
12. A mixture of two aromatic compound A and B when dissolve in NaOH, A is soluble and its residue B gives 2, 4 DNP test, identify compound A and B.
 (1) Ph-COOH and Ph-OH (2) Ph-C(=O)-Ph and Ph-NH₂
 (3) Ph-OH and Ph-NH₂ (4) Ph-OH and Ph-C(=O)-Ph
13. When a mixture of compound A & B dissolves in H₂O. A is soluble and gives smell of ammonia on heating with addition of conc. NaOH. Its residue B has sublimable nature. Identify A and B.
 (1) ArCONH₂ and ArCOOH (2) R-C(=O)-NH₂ and 
 (3)  and Ar-NO₂ (4) Ar-C(=O)-NH₂ and 
14. Which of the following statement is not true ?
 (1) Small aliphatic compound with at least two functional group which can form hydrogen bond are water soluble
 (2) Most of the aromatic compounds are water insoluble due to large hydrophobic group of six carbon atom.
 (3) Aromatic amines are soluble in aq. NaOH but insoluble in aq. HCl.
 (4) Aromatic hydroxy compounds are soluble in aq. NaOH solution.
15. The correct orders about compounds I and II are :
 I:  II: 
 (1) B.P. \longrightarrow I < II (2) Water solubility \longrightarrow I > II
 (3) Acid strength \longrightarrow I < II (4) Melting point \longrightarrow II > I
16. In which of the following pairs first has higher dipole moment than second ?
 (1)  or  (2)  or  (3)  or  (4)  or 



17. Which of the following compounds does not form salt with NaOH ?
- (1)  (2)  (3)  (4) 
18. The boiling points of two miscible liquids, which do not form azeotropic mixture, are close to each other. Their separation is best carried out by :
 (1) vacuum distillation (2) fractional distillation (3) steam distillation (4) redistillation
19. Which will have higher dipole moment than  ?
- (1)  (2)  (3)  (4) 
20. The correct order for the given pair of isomers is :
- (1)  >  (Melting point)
 (2)  >  (Dipole moment)
 (3)  >  (Boiling point)
 (4)  >  (Water solubility)
21. The enzyme which hydrolyses cellulose into glucose is :
 (1) Invertase (2) Maltase (3) Emulsin (4) Lactase
22. Which of the following sets of bases is present both in DNA and RNA ?
 (1) Adenine, uracil, thymine (2) Adenine, guanine, cytosine
 (3) Adenine, guanine, uracil (4) Adenine, guanine, thymine
23. The vitamin which is water soluble and antioxidant is :
 (1) Vitamin E (2) Vitamin D (3) Vitamin C (4) Vitamin B₁
24. Which base is found only in the nucleotides of RNA ?
 (1) Adenine (2) Uracil (3) Guanine (4) Cytosine
25. The couplings between base units of DNA is through :
 (1) Hydrogen bonding (2) Electrostatic bonding
 (3) Covalent bonding (4) Vander Waals forces
26. Mixture of chloroxylenol and terpineol acts as :
 (1) Analgesic (2) Antiseptic (3) Antipyretic (4) Antibiotic
27. In a protein molecule various amino acids are linked together by :
 (1) dative bond (2) α -glycosidic bond (3) β -glycosidic bond (4) peptide bond
28. Which of the following is an analgesic?
 (1) Chloromycetin (2) Novalgin (3) Penicillin (4) Streptomycin
29. Artificial sweetner which is stable under cold conditions only is :
 (1) Saccharine (2) Sucralose (3) Aspartame (4) Alitame
30. Which of the following hormones is produced under the condition of stress which stimulates glycogenolysis in the liver of human being ?
 (1) Thyroxin (2) Insulin (3) Adrenaline (4) Estradiol



Practice Test-1 (IIT-JEE (Main Pattern))

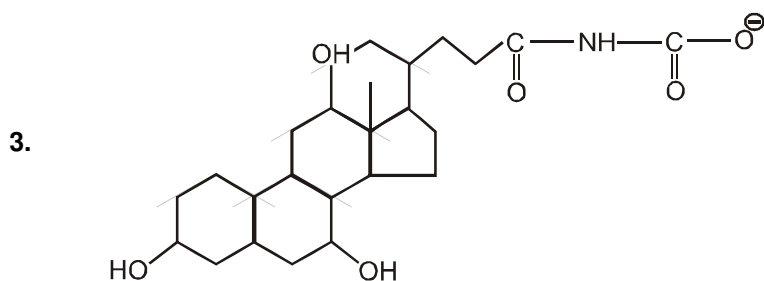
OBJECTIVE RESPONSE SHEET (ORS)

Que.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ans.										
Que.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Ans.										
Que.	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Ans.										

PART-II : NATIONAL STANDARD EXAMINATION IN CHEMISTRY (NSEC) STAGE-I

1. Drug which helps to reduce anxiety and brings about calmness is called as : [NSEC-2001]
 (A) analgesic (B) diuretic (C) tranquilizer (D) antihistamine

2. Which of the following vitamins are in water soluble ? [NSEC-2001]
 (A) A and E (B) A and C (C) B and C (D) D and E



The compound shown above is :

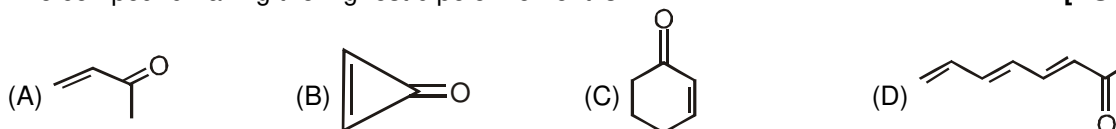
- (A) a bile salt (B) a cholesterol [NSEC-2001]
 (C) vitamin D₃ (D) a steroid hormone

4. The molecule that will have dipole moment is : [NSEC-2001]
 (A) trans 3-hexene (B) trans-2-pentene
 (C) 2,2-dimethyl propane (D) 2,2,3,3-tetramethyl butane

5. Which of the following is an unsaturated fatty acid ? [NSEC-2001]
 (A) Stearic acid (B) Linolic acid (C) Lauric acid (D) Palmitic acid.

6. A person suffered from injury and there was considerable delay in clotting of blood. It may be due to the deficiency of [NSEC-2002]
 (A) vitamin A (B) vitamin B (C) vitamin C (D) vitamin K

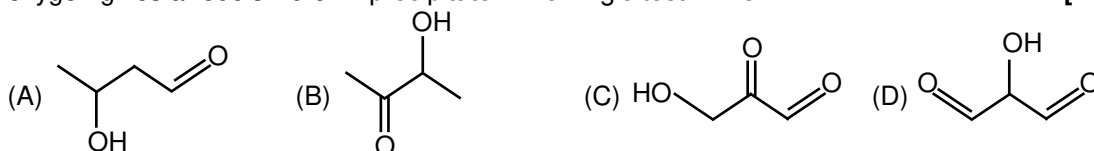
7. The compound having the highest dipole moment is [NSEC-2003]



8. Transport of oxygen is an important function of blood. Partial pressure of O₂ is highest and lowest, respectively in [NSEC-2003]
 (A) muscles and heart (B) lungs and muscles
 (C) heart and lungs (D) muscles and lungs.



9. Milk of magnesia used as a medicine for treating indigestion is a substance that : [NSEC-2003]
 (A) helps in disintegration of food products leading to their facile metabolism
 (B) combines with gastric hydrochloric acid thereby enhancing the latter's efficiency
 (C) improves the enzymatic activities inside the stomach
 (D) neutralises excess acidity, providing a buffered medium inside the stomach.
10. Calcium gluconate syrup and calcium phosphate tablets are calcium supplements used to treat calcium deficiency. However, calcium gluconate is preferred over the latter because it is [NSEC-2003]
 (A) more easily absorbed into the blood (B) released slowly in the body
 (C) less toxic (D) more tasty
11. The fuel that is considered most polluting is : [NSEC-2004]
 (A) petrol (B) coke (C) furnace oil (D) CNG.
12. The radioisotope used in the treatment of hyperthyroidism is : [NSEC-2004]
 (A) Co-60 (B) Na-24 (C) I-131 (D) I-123
13. The haeme group found in haemoglobin [NSEC-2005]
 (A) co-ordinates the iron atom in the plane of the haeme only when oxygen is bound
 (B) contains centrally bound Fe(III) atom
 (C) is covalently bound to the haemoglobin
 (D) is held within the central cavity formed between the four haemoglobin subunits.
14. Proteins present inside the cell membrane are stabilized by [NSEC-2007]
 (A) hydrogen bond (B) disulfide bond (C) hydrophobic force (D) phospho-diester bond
15. Reversible binding of oxygen occurs through [NSEC-2008]
 (A) Fe (B) Cu (C) Mg (D) Ca
16. Essential vitamin required for the production of RBCs is [NSEC-2012]
 (A) Folic acid (B) Nicotinic acid (C) Pantothenic acid (D) None of the above
17. When a person suffers from typhoid, the metabolic process stimulates in the body to fight against this disease is synthesis of [NSEC-2014]
 (A) Lipid (B) carbohydrate (C) protein (D) DNA
18. Wood or cattle dung ash is used for cleaning cooking utensils in many parts of India. The statement that is **not true** for this ash is : [NSEC-2015]
 (A) It largely consists of metal oxides and silicates because non-metals are removed as gaseous compounds during burning of the wood/dung cakes.
 (B) when added to water, it forms alkaline solution with pH~8 and above, which helps to remove oily substances from the utensils.
 (C) several chemical components of ash remain undissolved as solids in water and these solids help in cleaning by providing scrubbing action.
 (D) if left moist for a few hours in air, it slowly turns acidic because of oxidative decomposition.
19. Compound 'Y' (molar mass = 88.12 g mol⁻¹) containing 54.52% carbon, 9.17% hydrogen and 36.31% oxygen gives a reddish-brown precipitate in Fehling's test. 'Y' is [NSEC-2018]



20. The correct order of boiling points of the following compounds is [NSEC-2018]
- (I)
- (II)
- (III)
- (IV)
- (A) III < IV < II < I (B) I < III < IV < II (C) I < II < III < IV (D) IV < III < I < II
21. Among the following, the compound that has the highest dipole moment is [NSEC-2018]
 (A) CH₃COOCH₃ (B) CH₃CONH₂ (C) CH₃COC₂H₅ (D) CH₃COCl



PART - III : PRACTICE TEST-2 (IIT-JEE (ADVANCED Pattern))

Max. Time : 1 Hr.

Max. Marks : 63

Important Instructions

A. General :

- The test is of 1 hour duration.
- The Test Booklet consists of 21 questions. The maximum marks are 63.

B. Question Paper Format

- Each part consists of five sections.
- Section 1 contains 7 multiple choice questions. Each question has four choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) out of which ONE is correct.
- Section 2 contains 7 multiple choice questions. Each question has four choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) out of which ONE OR MORE THAN ONE are correct.
- Section 3 contains 3 questions. The answer to each of the questions is a single-digit integer, ranging from 0 to 9 (both inclusive).
- Section 4 contains 1 paragraphs each describing theory, experiment and data etc. 3 questions relate to paragraph. Each question pertaining to a particular passage should have only one correct answer among the four given choices (A), (B), (C) and (D).
- Section 5 contains 1 multiple choice questions. Question has two lists (list-1 : P, Q, R and S; List-2 : 1, 2, 3 and 4). The options for the correct match are provided as (A), (B), (C) and (D) out of which ONLY ONE is correct.

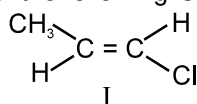
C. Marking Scheme

- For each question in Section 1, 4 and 5 you will be awarded 3 marks if you darken the bubble corresponding to the correct answer and zero mark if no bubble is darkened. In all other cases, minus one (– 1) mark will be awarded.
- For each question in Section 2, you will be awarded 3 marks. If you darken all the bubble(s) corresponding to the correct answer(s) and zero mark. If no bubbles are darkened. No negative marks will be answered for incorrect answer in this section.
- For each question in Section 3, you will be awarded 3 marks if you darken only the bubble corresponding to the correct answer and zero mark if no bubble is darkened. No negative marks will be awarded for incorrect answer in this section.

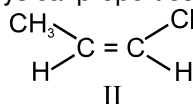
SECTION-1 : (Only One option correct Type)

This section contains 7 multiple choice questions. Each questions has four choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) out of which Only ONE option is correct.

1. Which of the following is correct set of physical properties of the geometrical isomers ?

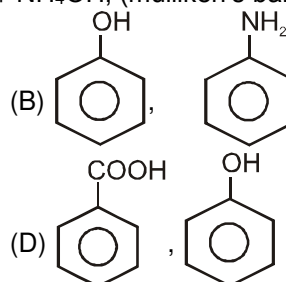
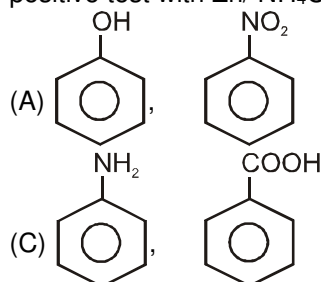


&



	Dipole moment	Boiling point	Melting point	Stability
(A)	I > II	I > II	II > I	I > II
(B)	II > I	II > I	II > I	II > I
(C)	I > II	I > II	I > II	I > II
(D)	II > I	II > I	I > II	I > II

2. A mixture of organic compounds A & B when dissolve in NaOH, A is soluble and its residue B gives positive test with Zn/ NH₄Cl followed by AgNO₃ + NH₄OH, (mulliken's barker test). Identify A & B





3. Which is/are the correct method for separating a mixture of benzoic acid, p-methylaniline & phenol ?
 (A) $\xrightarrow{\text{aq. NaHCO}_3} \xrightarrow{\text{aq. NaOH}}$ (B) $\xrightarrow{\text{aq. HCl}} \xrightarrow{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$
 (C) $\xrightarrow{\text{aq. NaOH}} \xrightarrow{\text{aq. NaHCO}_3}$ (D) $\xrightarrow{\text{aq. NaOH}} \xrightarrow{\text{aq. HCl}}$
4. Which of the following is not an antiseptic drug ?
 (A) Iodoform (B) Dettol (C) Gammexane (D) Gentian violet
5. Which of the following represents a double base propellant ?
 (A) Nitromethane (B) Nitrocellulose + nitroglycerine
 (C) N_2O_4 + monomethylhydrazine (D) Liquid H_2 + liquid O_2
6. Which alcohol has least solubility in water ?
 (A) Ethanol (B) Propan-1-ol (C) Butan-1-ol (D) Pentan-1-ol
7. Anthracene is purified by :
 (A) filtration (B) distillation (C) crystallisation (D) sublimation

Section-2 : (One or More than one options correct Type)

This section contains 7 multipole choice questions. Each questions has four choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) out of which ONE or MORE THAN ONE are correct.

8. Which of the following are not used as food preservatives?
 (A) Table salt (B) Sodium hydrogencarbonate
 (C) Cane sugar (D) Benzoic acid
9. Compounds with antiseptic properties are _____.
 (A) CHCl_3 (B) CHI_3
 (C) Boric acid (D) 0.3 ppm aqueous solution of Cl_2
10. Which of the following statements are correct about barbiturates?
 (A) Hypnotics or sleep producing agents.
 (B) These are tranquilizers.
 (C) Non-narcotic analgesics.
 (D) Pain reducing without disturbing the nervous system.
11. Which of the following compounds are administered as antacids?
 (A) Sodium carbonate (B) Sodium hydrogencarbonate
 (C) Aluminium carbonate (D) Magnesium hydroxide
12. Amongst the following antihistamines, which are antacids?
 (A) Ranitidine (B) Brompheniramine (C) Terfenadine (D) Cimetidine
13. Which of the following are anionic detergents?
 (A) Sodium salts of sulphonated long chain alcohol.
 (B) Ester of stearic acid and polyethylene glycol.
 (C) Quarternary ammonium salt of amine with acetate ion.
 (D) Sodium salts of sulphonated long chain hydrocarbons.
14. Which of the following statements are correct?
 (A) Cationic detergents have germicidal properties
 (B) Bacteria can degrade the detergents containing highly branched chains.
 (C) Some synthetic detergents can give foam even in ice cold water.
 (D) Synthetic detergents are not soaps.

Section-3 : (One Integer Value Correct Type.)

This section contains 3 questions. Each question, when worked out will result in one integer from 0 to 9 (both inclusive)

15. How many of the following are antificial sweeteners,
 (i) Aspartame (ii) Saccharin (iii) Sucralose
 (iv) Bithionol (v) Terpeneol (vi) Chloroxylenol
 (vii) Alitame (viii) Sodium Benzoate (ix) Sorbic acid



16. In how many of the following drugs, S is present.
- | | | |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| (i) Histamine | (ii) Cimetidine | (iii) Ranitidine |
| (iv) Terfenadine | (v) Phenelzine | (vi) Veronal |
| (vii) Valium | (viii) Sulphonamide | (ix) Sulphapyridine |
17. From the given set of drugs, how many of them can be used as antibiotics.
- | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| (i) Penicillin | (ii) Erythromycin | (iii) Ofloxacin. |
| (iv) Tetracycline | (v) Chloramphenicol | (vi) Salvarsan |
| (vii) Prontosil | (viii) Bithional | (ix) Chloroxylenol |

SECTION-4 : Comprehension Type (Only One options correct)

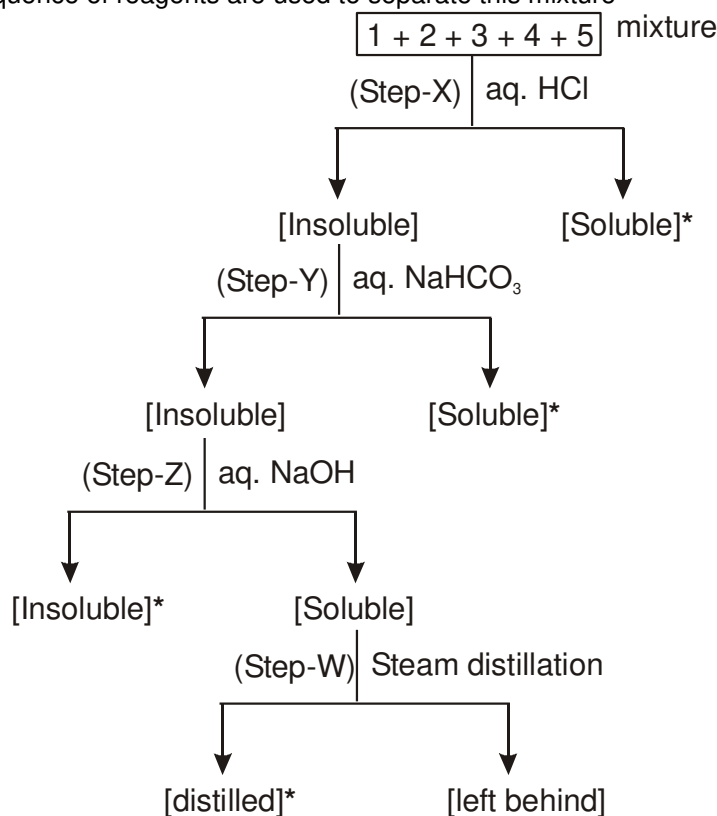
This section contains 1 paragraphs, each describing theory, experiments, data etc. 3 questions relate to the paragraph. Each question has only one correct answer among the four given options (A), (B), (C) and (D)

Paragraph for Questions 18 to 20

A water insoluble organic mixture contained following compounds

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| (1) Benzoic acid | (2) Salicylaldehyde | |
| (3) p-Hydroxybenzaldehyde | (4) α -Naphthylamine | (5) Naphthalene |

The following sequence of reagents are used to separate this mixture



18. Soluble compound at step X is formed by compound :
- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| (A) Benzoic acid | (B) p-Hydroxybenzaldehyde |
| (C) α -Naphthylamine | (D) Naphthalene |
19. Soluble compound at step Y is formed by compound.
- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| (A) Benzoic acid | (B) p-Hydroxybenzaldehyde |
| (C) α -Naphthylamine | (D) Naphthalene |
20. Insoluble compound at step Z is formed by compound.
- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| (A) p-Hydroxybenzaldehyde | (B) Salicylaldehyde |
| (C) α -Naphthylamine | (D) Naphthalene |

**SECTION-5 : Matching List Type (Only One options correct)**

This section contains 1 questions, each having two matching lists. Choices for the correct combination of elements from List-I and List-II are given as options (A), (B), (C) and (D) out of which one is correct

- 21
- | | Column-I | | Column-II |
|---|----------|---|---|
| P | | 1 | insoluble in water with $\mu = 0$. |
| Q | | 2 | more soluble in water with $\mu \neq 0$. |
| R | | 3 | most soluble in water with $\mu = 0$. |
| S | | 4 | slightly soluble in water with $\mu \neq 0$. |

Codes :

	P	Q	R	S		P	Q	R	S
(A)	1	2	3	4	(B)	1	4	2	3
(C)	3	4	1	2	(D)	4	3	2	1

Practice Test-2 (IIT-JEE (ADVANCED Pattern))
OBJECTIVE RESPONSE SHEET (ORS)

Que.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ans.										
Que.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Ans.										
Que.	21									
Ans.										



APSP Answers

PART - I

1. (4)	2. (2)	3. (3)	4. (4)	5. (2)
6. (1)	7. (4)	8. (4)	9. (4)	10. (1)
11. (1)	12. (4)	13. (2)	14. (3)	15. (4)
16. (2)	17. (1)	18. (2)	19. (2)	20. (2)
21. (3)	22. (2)	23. (3)	24. (2)	25. (1)
26. (2)	27. (4)	28. (2)	29. (3)	30. (3)

PART-II

1. (C)	2. (C)	3. (A)	4. (B)	5. (B)
6. (D)	7. (B)	8. (B)	9. (D)	10. (A)
11. (B)	12. (C)	13. (A)	14. (D)	15. (A)
16. (A)	17. (C)	18. (D)	19. (A)	20. (B)
21. (B)				

PART - III

1. (C)	2. (A)	3. (A)	4. (C)	5. (B)
6. (D)	7. (D)	8. (AC)	9. (BC)	10. (AB)
11. (BD)	12. (AD)	13. (AD)	14. (ACD)	
15. 4 (i, ii, iii and vii)	16. 4 (ii, iii, viii, ix)	17. 7 (i to vii only)	18. (C)	19. (A)
20. (D)	21. (B)			

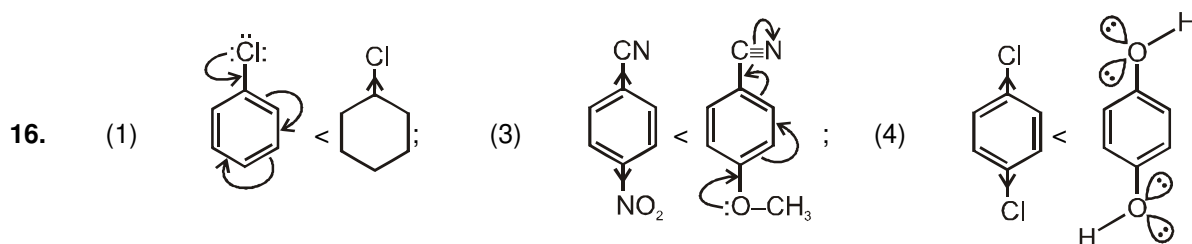
APSP Solutions

PART - I

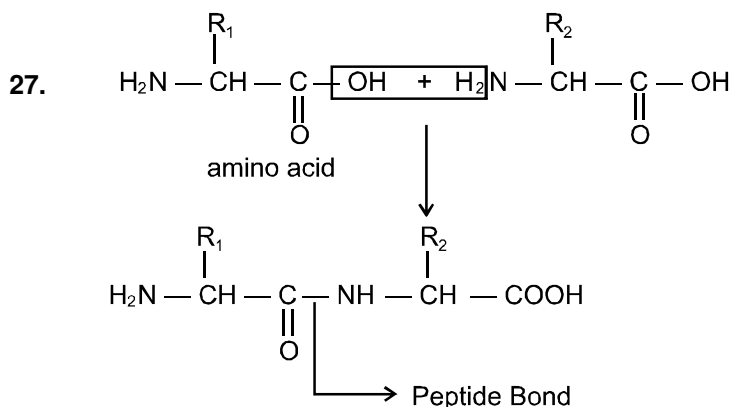
- Melting point depends on symmetry of molecule.
- Boiling point \propto molecular weight.
- Lighter phenol and aromatic carboxylic acid both reacts with sodium hydroxide, sodium sulphate and calcium chloride. While only aromatic carboxylic acid reacts with sodium bicarbonate. So, they can be separated by sodium bicarbonate.
 \therefore option (4) is correct.
- Novalgin is a common analgesic and antipyretic.
- This is informative question.
- Salol is used as intestinal antiseptic.
- Lower alcohol are soluble in water.
- Ar-OH dissolve in NaOH and carbonyl group gives +ve test with 2,4-DNP so $\text{Ph}-\overset{\text{O}}{\underset{\text{O}}{\text{C}}}-\text{Ph}$ gives +ve 2,4DNP test.
- With conc. NaOH, amide gives smell of ammonia and aliphatic amides is soluble in H_2O .



14. Aromatic amines are soluble in aq. HCl due to salt formation.
15. Correct orders are
- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|--------|----------------|
| B.P. | = | II > I | (para > ortho) |
| H ₂ O (sol.) | = | II > I | (para > ortho) |
| Acid strength | = | II > I | (para > ortho) |



17. Anisol does not form salt with NaOH.
18. If boiling points are closer then best separation is done by fractional distillation.
19. Due to more electronegativity of oxygen than N, has higher dipole moment than .
20. Dipole moment of cis isomer > dipole moment of trans isomer and hence water solubility. (cis isomer is greater than trans isomer).
21. The enzyme which hydrolyses cellulose into glucose is emulsin.
22. Adenine, guanine, cytosine sets of bases is present both in DNA and RNA.
23. Vitamin C is water soluble and antioxidant.
24. Uracil base is found only in the nucleotides of RNA
25. The couplings between base units of DNA is through hydrogen bonding.
26. It is fact.

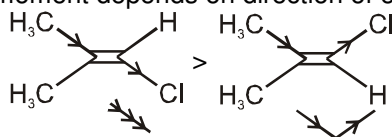


28. Novalgin is an analgesic it is a fact.
29. Aspartame is stable at cold conditions but unstable at cooking temperature.
30. Adrenaline hormone is produced by adrenal glands after receiving a message from the brain that a stressful situation has presented itself. It is commonly known as **fight or flight** hormone.

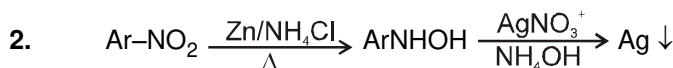


PART - III

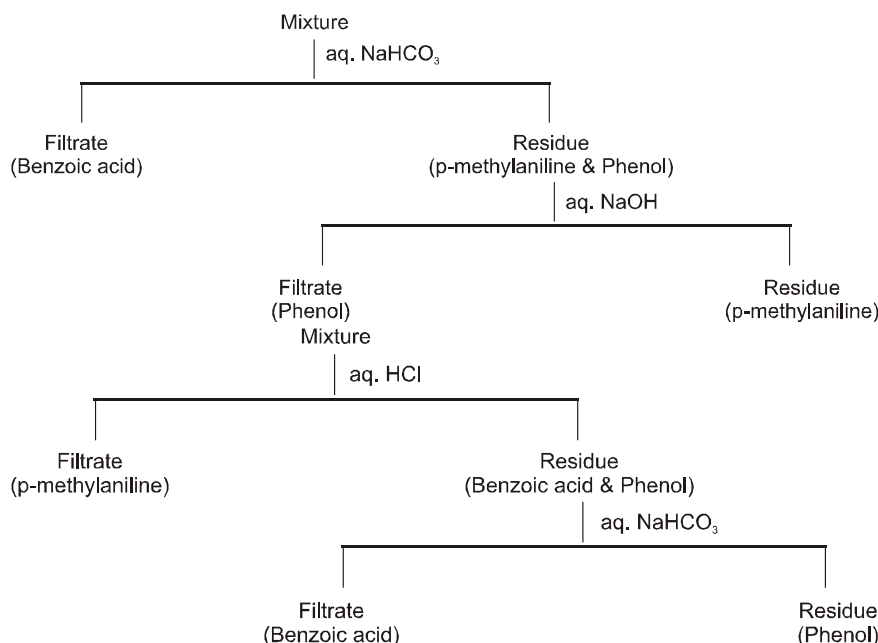
1. Dipole moment depends on direction of electron flow i.e.



melting point and boiling point also depends on dipole moment if H-bonding is absent. Greater the dipole moment, greater the melting point and boiling point.

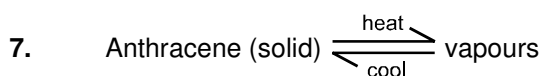


3.



4. Gammexane is insecticide.

6. Pentan-1-ol has larger alkyl group which decreases H-bonding so least soluble in water.



15. 4 (i, ii, iii and vii) are artificial sweeteners.

16. Cimetidine, Ranitidine, Sulphonamide and Sulphapyridine has "S" present in it.

17. Bithional and Chloroxylenol are antiseptics.

18. -NH_2 containing compound form salt with HCl.

19. -COOH group forms salt with NaHCO_3 .

20. Naphthalene does not form salt with HCl, NaHCO_3 and NaOH.

21. Benzene is non-polar, phenol has -OH group so slightly soluble, p-hydroxyphenol has 2- OH group so

