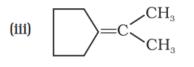
### **NCERT EXEMPLAR PROBLEMS**

# Q1:

Which of the following alkenes on ozonolysis give a mixture of ketones only?

(i) 
$$CH_3 - CH = CH - CH_3$$

(ii) 
$$CH_3 - C - CH = CH_2$$
  
 $CH_3$ 



(iv) 
$$(CH_3)_2 C = C < CH_3 CH_3$$

#### Q2:

Match the reactions given in Column I with the reaction types in Column II.

	Column I		Column II
<b>(i)</b>	$\mathrm{CH}_{2} \!=\! \mathrm{CH}_{2} \!+\! \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{H}^{+}} \mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}$	<b>(</b> a)	Hydrogenation
(ii)	$CH_2 = CH_2 + H_2 \xrightarrow{Pd} CH_3 - CH_3$	<b>(</b> b <b>)</b>	Halogenation
<b>(iii)</b>	$\mathrm{CH}_{2} = \mathrm{CH}_{2} + \mathrm{Cl}_{2} \longrightarrow \mathrm{Cl} - \mathrm{CH}_{2} - \mathrm{CH}_{2} - \mathrm{Cl}$	<b>(</b> c <b>)</b>	Polymerisation
(iv)	$3 \text{ CH} \equiv \text{CH} \xrightarrow{\text{Cu tube}} \text{C}_6\text{H}_6$	(d)	Hydration
		<b>(</b> e <b>)</b>	Condensation

## Q3:

Why do alkenes prefer to undergo electrophilic addition reaction while arenes prefer electrophilic substitution reactions? Explain.

# SOLUTION:

**(1).** (iii), (iv)

(2). (i)  $\rightarrow$  (d) (ii)  $\rightarrow$  (a) (iii)  $\rightarrow$  (b) (iv)  $\rightarrow$  (c)

(3).Both alkenes and arenes are electron-rich. Therefore undergo electrophilic reactions. Olefins undergo addition reactions because addition of a reagent to an olefin gives a more stable product as sp<sub>2</sub> hybridisation changes to sp<sub>3</sub> hybridisation. Addition to the double bond of an arene would give a product with less or no resonance stability hence addition is difficult

arenes. On the other hand in substitution reaction resonance stabilisation is retained therefore, arenes undergo substitution reaction