



CHEMISTRY

What is Matter?

1. Matter in Our Surroundings

हमारे चारों ओर का पदार्थ

3. Atoms and Molecules

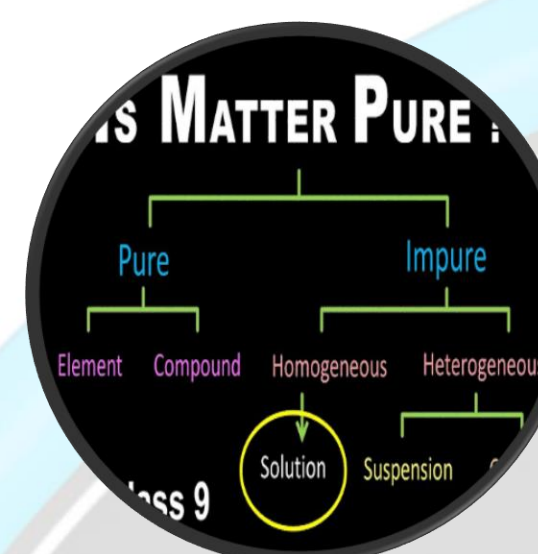
परमाणु एवं अणु

5. Chemical Reactions and Equations

रासायनिक अभिक्रियाएँ एवं समीकरण

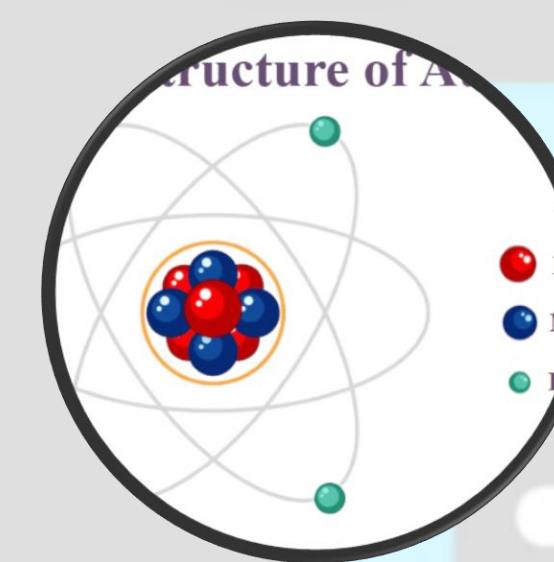
7. Metals and Non-Metals

धातु एवं अधातु



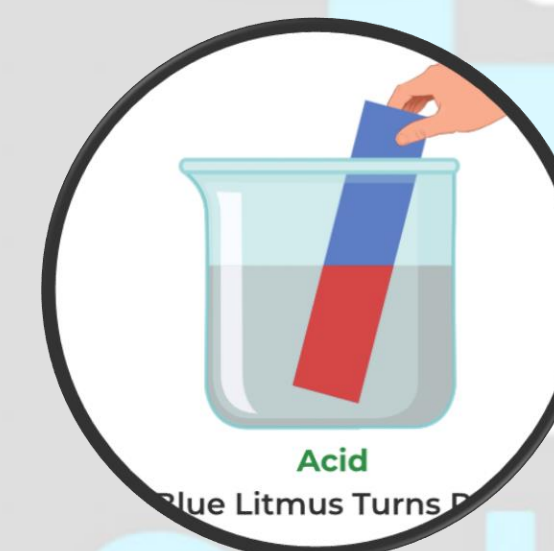
2. Is Matter Around Us Pure?

क्या हमारे चारों ओर का पदार्थ शुद्ध है?



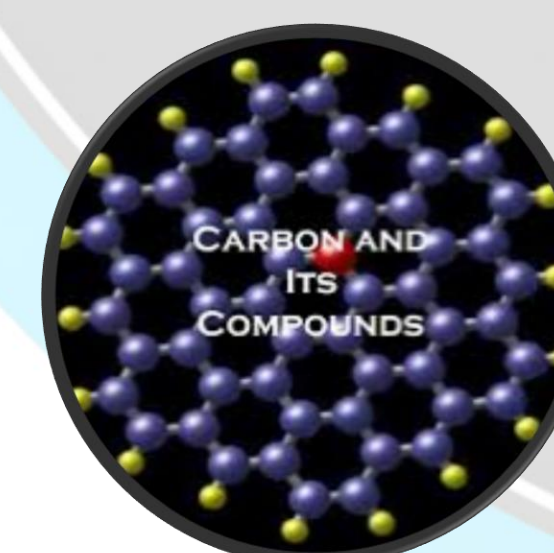
4. Structure of the Atom

परमाणु की संरचना



6. Acids, Bases and Salts

अम्ल, क्षारक एवं लवण



8. Carbon and Its Compounds

कार्बन एवं उसके यौगिक



Class 9 Science

OLD NCERT

| | |
|------------|-------------------------------|
| Chapter 1 | MATTER IN OUR SURROUNDINGS |
| Chapter 2 | IS MATTER AROUND US PURE? |
| Chapter 3 | ATOMS AND MOLECULES |
| Chapter 4 | STRUCTURE OF THE ATOM |
| Chapter 5 | THE FUNDAMENTAL UNIT OF LIFE |
| Chapter 6 | TISSUES |
| Chapter 7 | DIVERSITY IN LIVING ORGANISMS |
| Chapter 8 | MOTION |
| Chapter 9 | FORCE AND LAWS OF MOTION |
| Chapter 10 | GRAVITATION |
| Chapter 11 | WORK AND ENERGY |
| Chapter 12 | SOUND |
| Chapter 13 | WHY DO WE FALL ILL? |
| Chapter 14 | NATURAL RESOURCES |
| Chapter 15 | IMPROVEMENT IN FOOD RESOURCES |

NEW NCERT

| | |
|------------|-------------------------------|
| Chapter 1 | MATTER IN OUR SURROUNDINGS |
| Chapter 2 | IS MATTER AROUND US PURE? |
| Chapter 3 | ATOMS AND MOLECULES |
| Chapter 4 | STRUCTURE OF THE ATOM |
| Chapter 5 | THE FUNDAMENTAL UNIT OF LIFE |
| Chapter 6 | TISSUES |
| Chapter 7 | MOTION |
| Chapter 8 | FORCE AND LAWS OF MOTION |
| Chapter 9 | GRAVITATION |
| Chapter 10 | WORK AND ENERGY |
| Chapter 11 | SOUND |
| Chapter 12 | IMPROVEMENT IN FOOD RESOURCES |



Class 10 Science

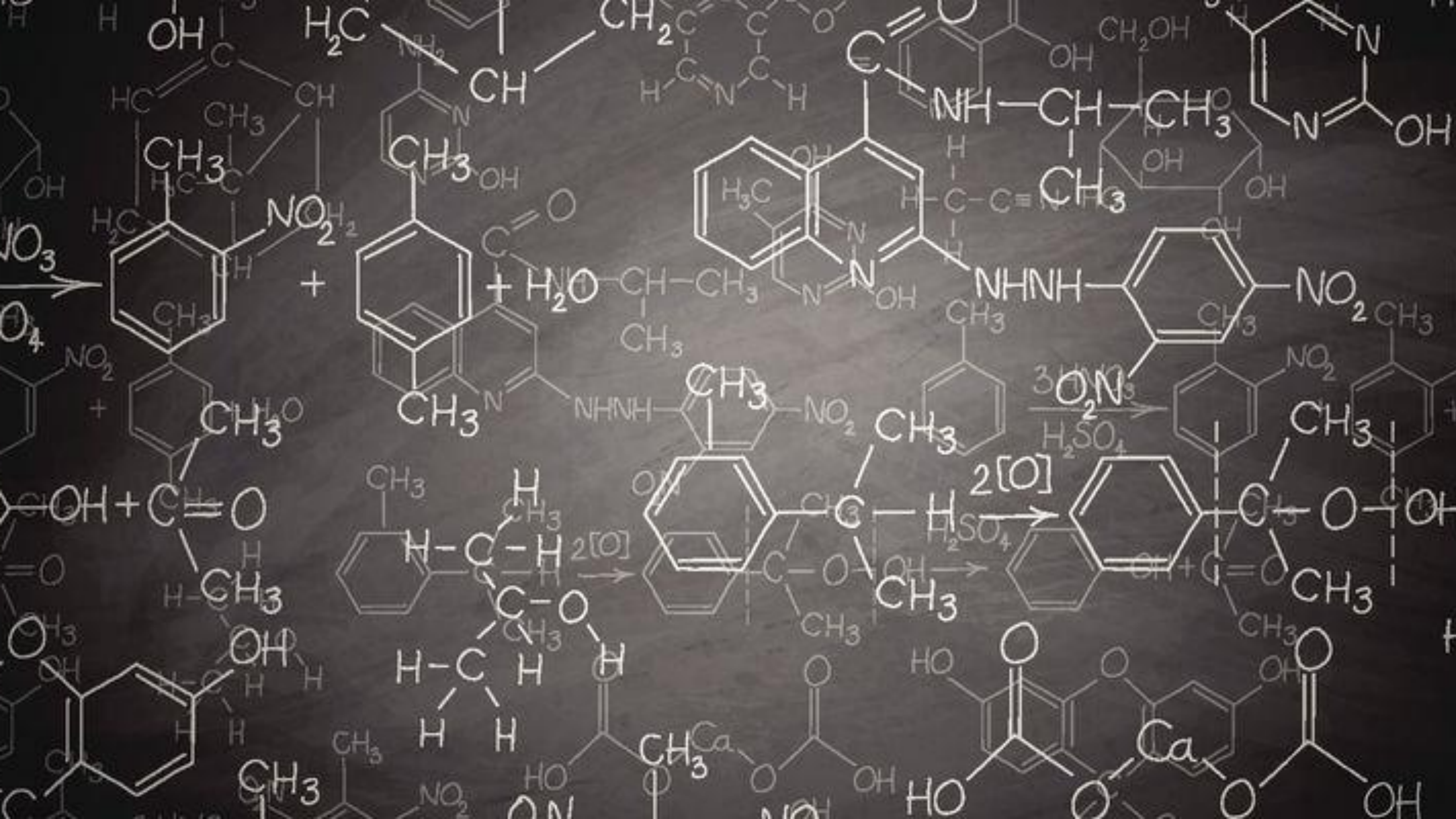
OLD NCERT

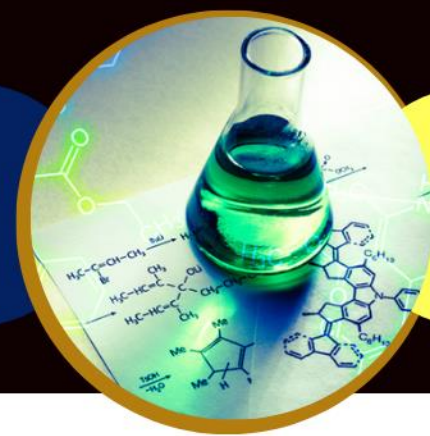
| | | |
|------------|---|-----|
| Chapter 1 | Chemical Reactions and Equations | 1 |
| Chapter 2 | Acids, Bases and Salts | 17 |
| Chapter 3 | Metals and Non-metals | 37 |
| Chapter 4 | Carbon and its Compounds | 58 |
| Chapter 5 | Periodic Classification of Elements | 79 |
| Chapter 6 | Life Processes | 93 |
| Chapter 7 | Control and Coordination | 114 |
| Chapter 8 | How do Organisms Reproduce? | 127 |
| Chapter 9 | Heredity and Evolution | 142 |
| Chapter 10 | Light – Reflection and Refraction | 160 |
| Chapter 11 | The Human Eye and the Colourful World | 187 |
| Chapter 12 | Electricity | 199 |
| Chapter 13 | Magnetic Effects of Electric Current | 223 |
| Chapter 14 | Sources of Energy | 242 |
| Chapter 15 | Our Environment | 256 |
| Chapter 16 | Sustainable Management of Natural Resources | 266 |

NEW NCERT

CONTENTS

| | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|-----|
| <i>Foreword</i> | | iii |
| <i>Rationalisation of Content in the Textbooks</i> | | v |
| <i>Preface</i> | | vii |
| Chapter 1 | Chemical Reactions and Equations | 1 |
| Chapter 2 | Acids, Bases and Salts | 17 |
| Chapter 3 | Metals and Non-metals | 37 |
| Chapter 4 | Carbon and its Compounds | 58 |
| Chapter 5 | Life Processes | 79 |
| Chapter 6 | Control and Coordination | 100 |
| Chapter 7 | How do Organisms Reproduce? | 113 |
| Chapter 8 | Heredity | 128 |
| Chapter 9 | Light – Reflection and Refraction | 134 |
| Chapter 10 | The Human Eye and the Colourful World | 161 |
| Chapter 11 | Electricity | 171 |
| Chapter 12 | Magnetic Effects of Electric Current | 195 |
| Chapter 13 | Our Environment | 208 |

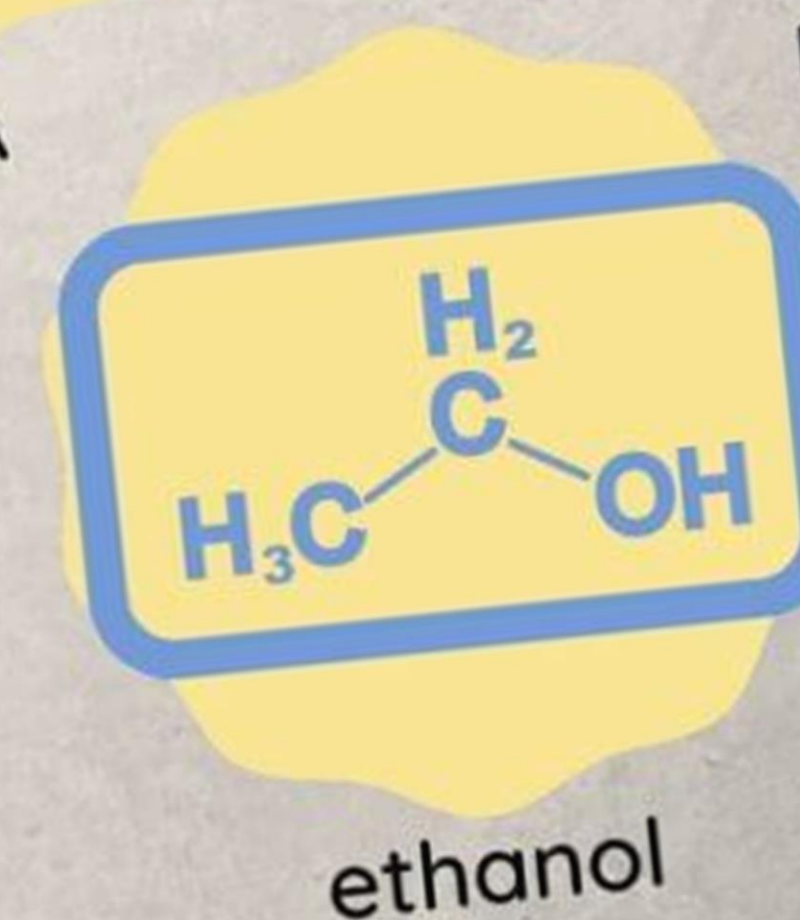
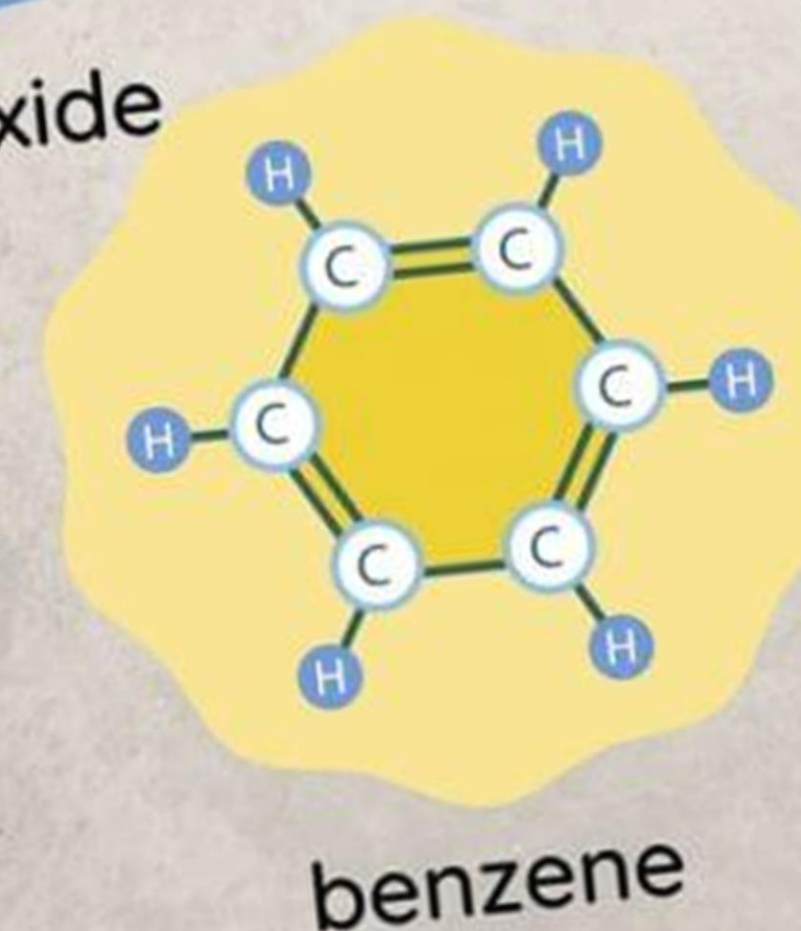
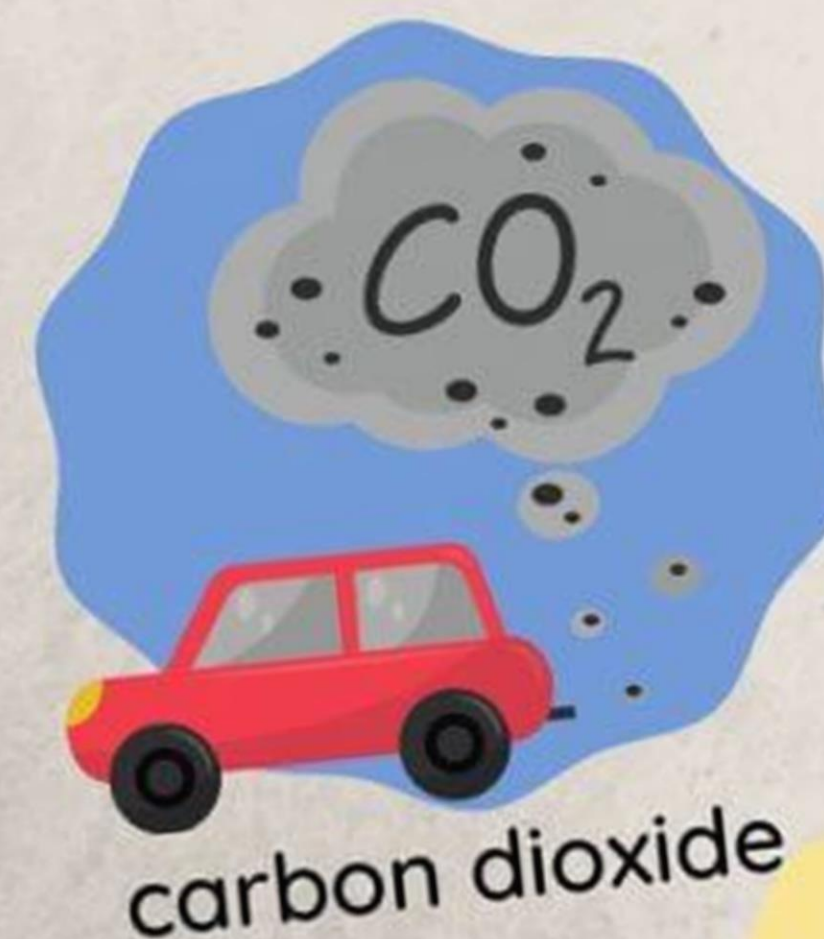




👉 कार्बन (Carbon) एक अधातु तत्व (Non-metal Element) है जो सभी सजीव पदार्थों (Living Organisms) और कार्बनिक यौगिकों (Organic Compounds) का मूल आधार (Fundamental Basis) बनाता है।

👉 Carbon Is A Non-metal Element That Forms The Fundamental Basis Of All Living Organisms And Organic Compounds.

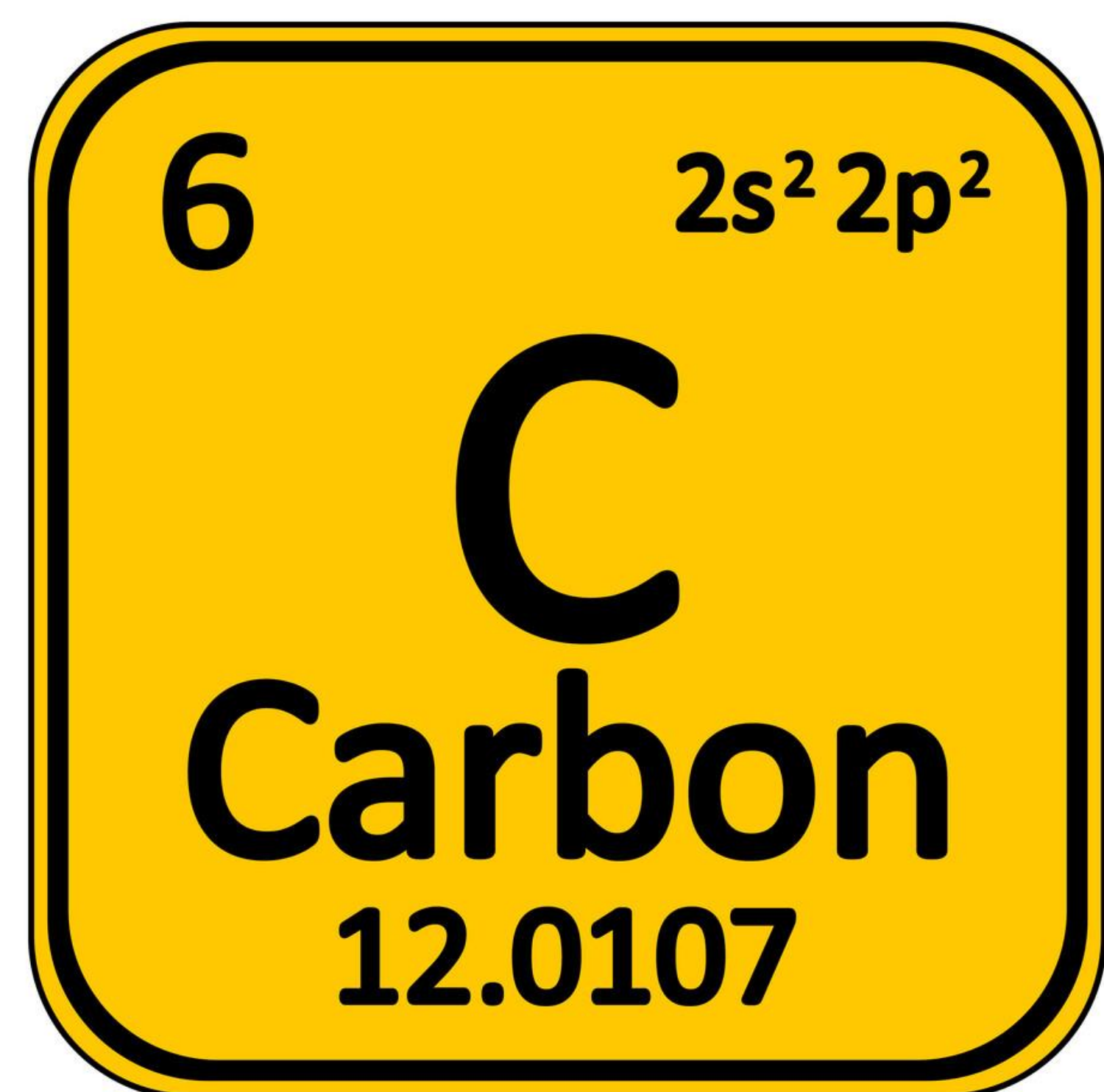
Examples of Carbon Compounds





👉 इसका रासायनिक प्रतीक (Chemical Symbol) "C" है और परमाणु क्रमांक (Atomic Number) 6 होता है।

👉 यह आवर्त सारणी (Periodic Table) के समूह 14 (Group 14) और आवर्त 2 (Period 2) में पाया जाता है।



| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Atomic Number ----- 6 ----- Atomic Mass, u | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Name ----- Carbon ----- Symbol | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 H Hydrogen | 3 Li Lithium | 4 Be Beryllium | | | | | | | | | | | 5 B Boron | 6 C Carbon | 7 N Nitrogen | 8 O Oxygen | 9 F Fluorine | 10 Ne Neon | |
| 11 Na Sodium | 12 Mg Magnesium | | | | | | | | | | | | | 13 Al Aluminium | 14 Si Silicon | 15 P Phosphorus | 16 S Sulfur | 17 Cl Chlorine | 18 Ar Argon |
| 19 K Potassium | 20 Ca Calcium | 21 Sc Scandium | 22 Ti Titanium | 23 V Vanadium | 24 Cr Chromium | 25 Mn Manganese | 26 Fe Iron | 27 Co Cobalt | 28 Ni Nickel | 29 Cu Copper | 30 Zn Zinc | 31 Ga Gallium | 32 Ge Germanium | 33 As Arsenic | 34 Se Selenium | 35 Br Bromine | 36 Kr Krypton | | |
| 37 Rb Rubidium | 38 Sr Strontium | 39 Y Yttrium | 40 Zr Zirconium | 41 Nb Niobium | 42 Mo Molybdenum | 43 Tc Technetium | 44 Ru Ruthenium | 45 Rh Rhodium | 46 Pd Palladium | 47 Ag Silver | 48 Cd Cadmium | 49 In Indium | 50 Sn Tin | 51 Sb Antimony | 52 Te Tellurium | 53 I Iodine | 54 Xe Xenon | | |
| 55 Cs Cesium | 56 Ba Barium | 57-71 La* Lanthanoids | 72 Hf Hafnium | 73 Ta Tantalum | 74 W Tungsten | 75 Re Rhenium | 76 Os Osmium | 77 Ir Iridium | 78 Pt Platinum | 79 Au Gold | 80 Hg Mercury | 81 Tl Thallium | 82 Pb Lead | 83 Bi Bismuth | 84 Po Polonium | 85 At Astatine | 86 Rn Radon | | |
| 87 Fr Francium | 88 Ra Radium | 89-103 Ac* Actinoids | 104 Rf Rutherfordium | 105 Db Dubnium | 106 Sg Seaborgium | 107 Bh Bohrium | 108 Hs Hassium | 109 Mt Meitnerium | 110 Ds Darmstadtium | 111 Rg Roentgenium | 112 Cn Copernicium | 113 Nh Nihonium | 114 Fl Flerovium | 115 Mc Moscovium | 116 Lv Livermorium | 117 Ts Tennessine | 118 Og Oganesson | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

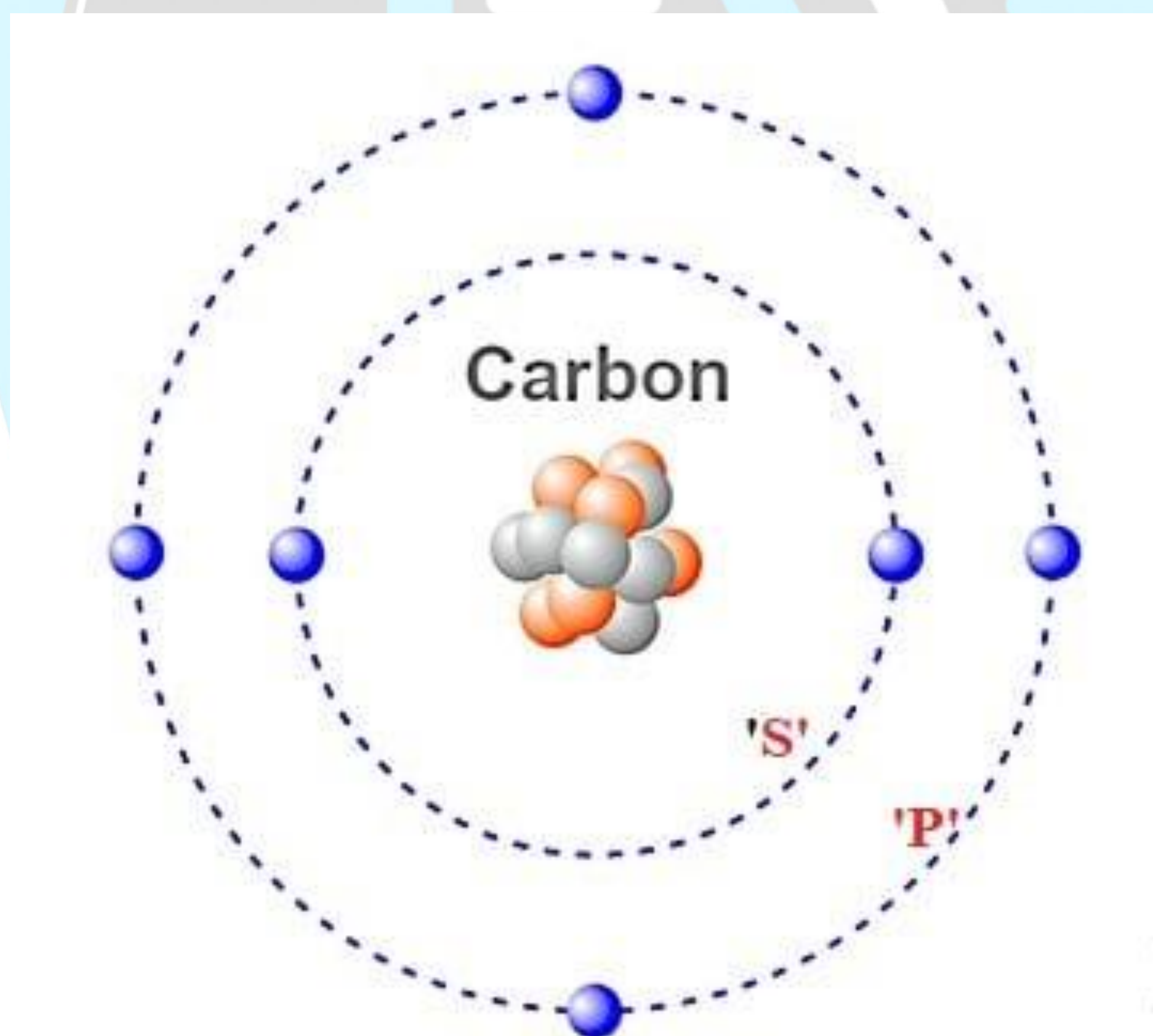


👉 कार्बन के पास **चार संयोजक इलेक्ट्रॉन (4 Valence Electrons)** होते हैं, जिससे यह **संयोजकता 4 (Tetravalency)** प्रदर्शित करता है।

Carbon Has Four Valence Electrons, Due To Which It Exhibits Tetravalency (Valency = 4).

👉 यह स्वयं से और अन्य तत्वों जैसे **हाइड्रोजन (H), ऑक्सीजन (O), नाइट्रोजन (N), सल्फर (S)** आदि से **मजबूत सहसंयोजक बंध (Strong Covalent Bonds)** बना सकता है।

It Can Form Strong Covalent Bonds With Itself And With Other Elements Such As Hydrogen, Oxygen, Nitrogen, And Sulfur.



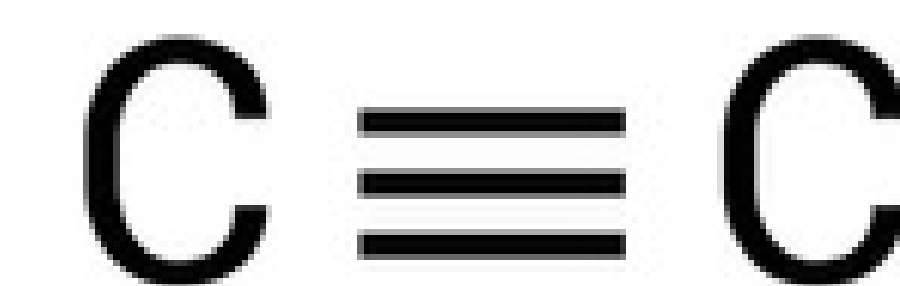
Single bond

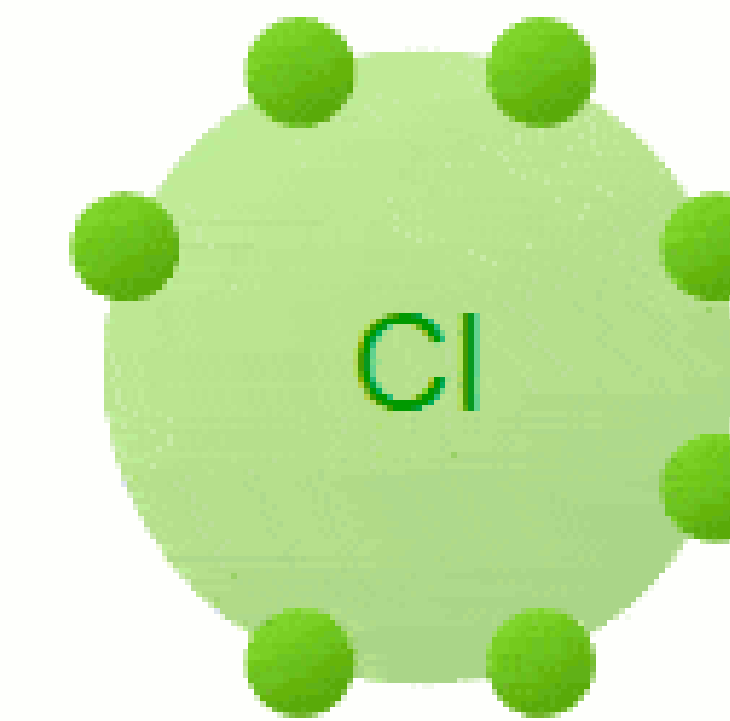
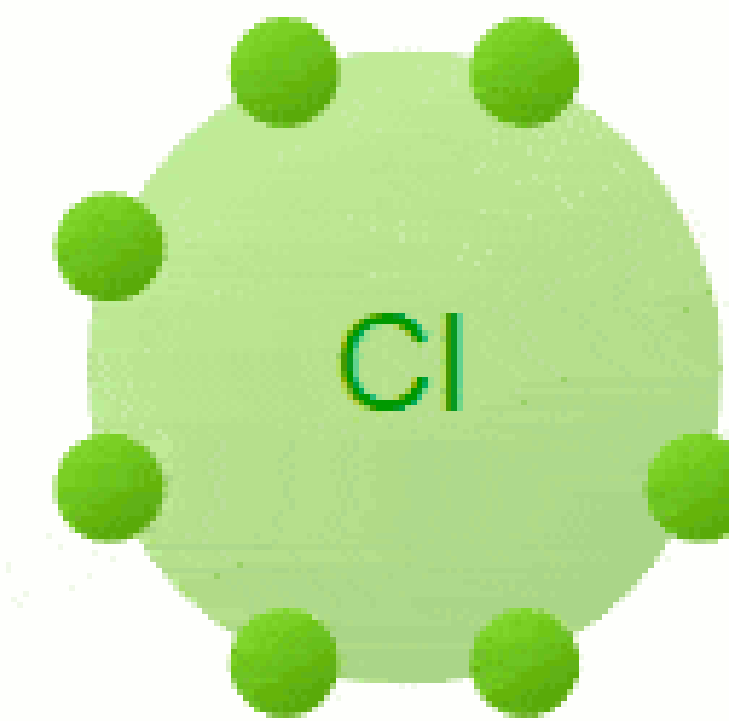
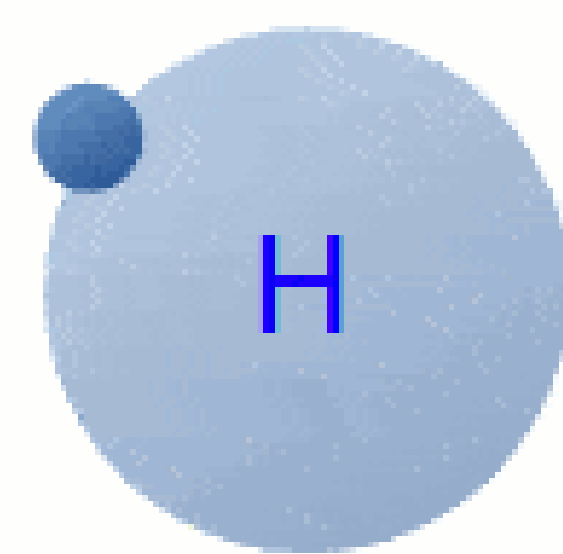
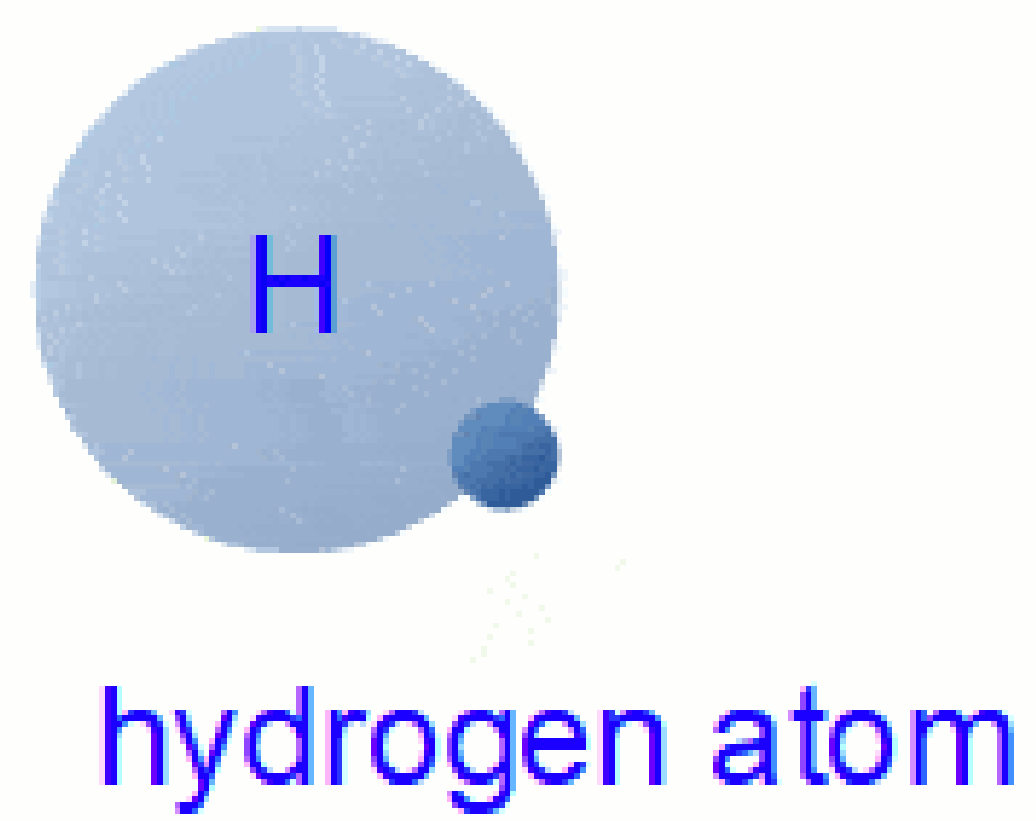


Double bond

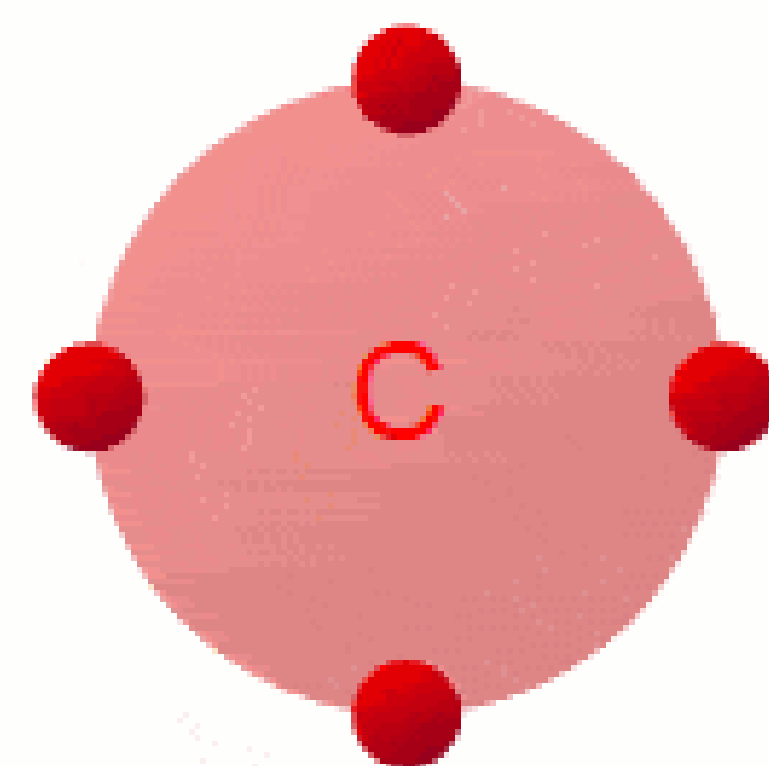


Triple bond

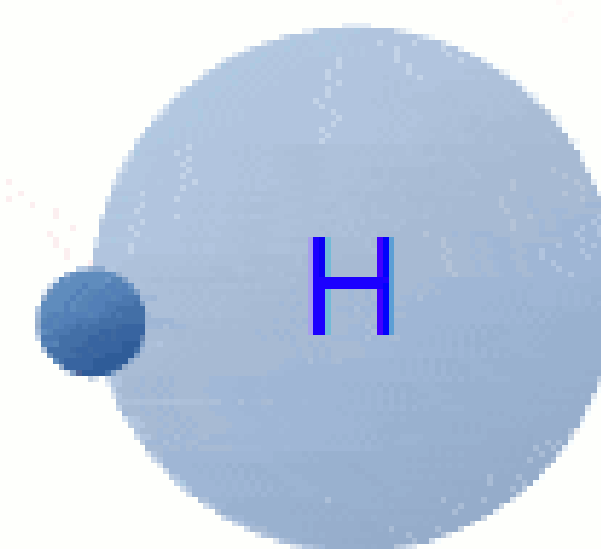




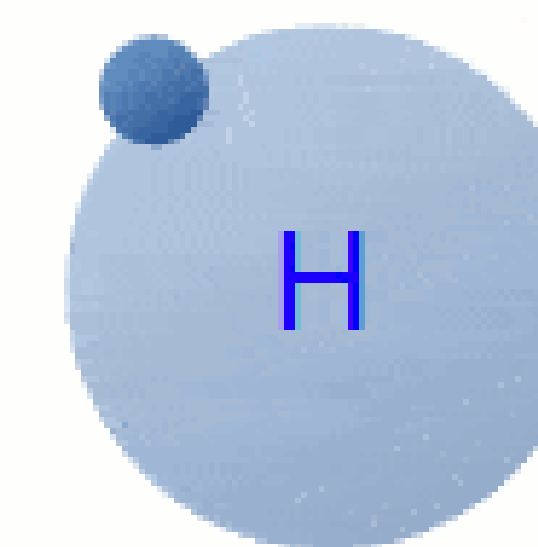
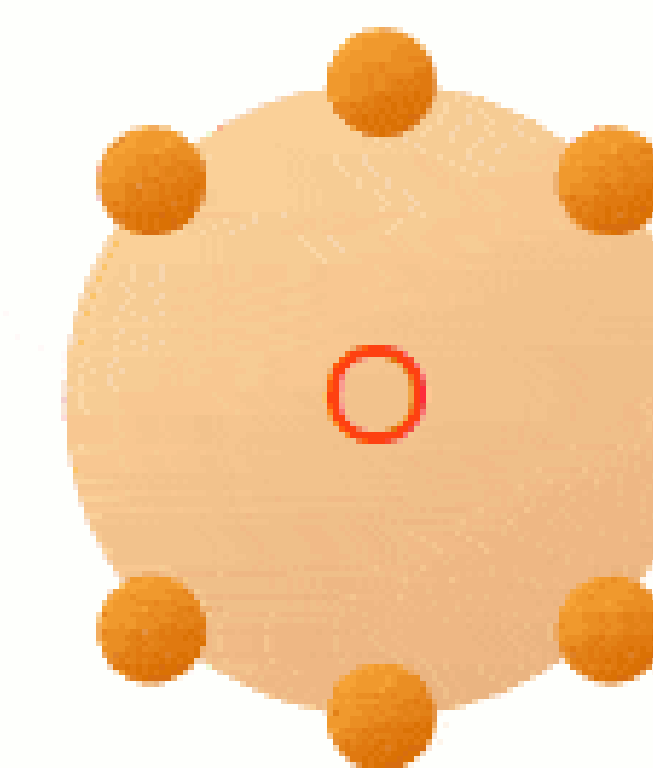
chlorine atom

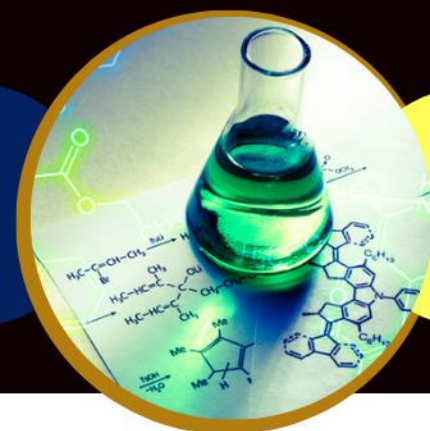


carbon atom



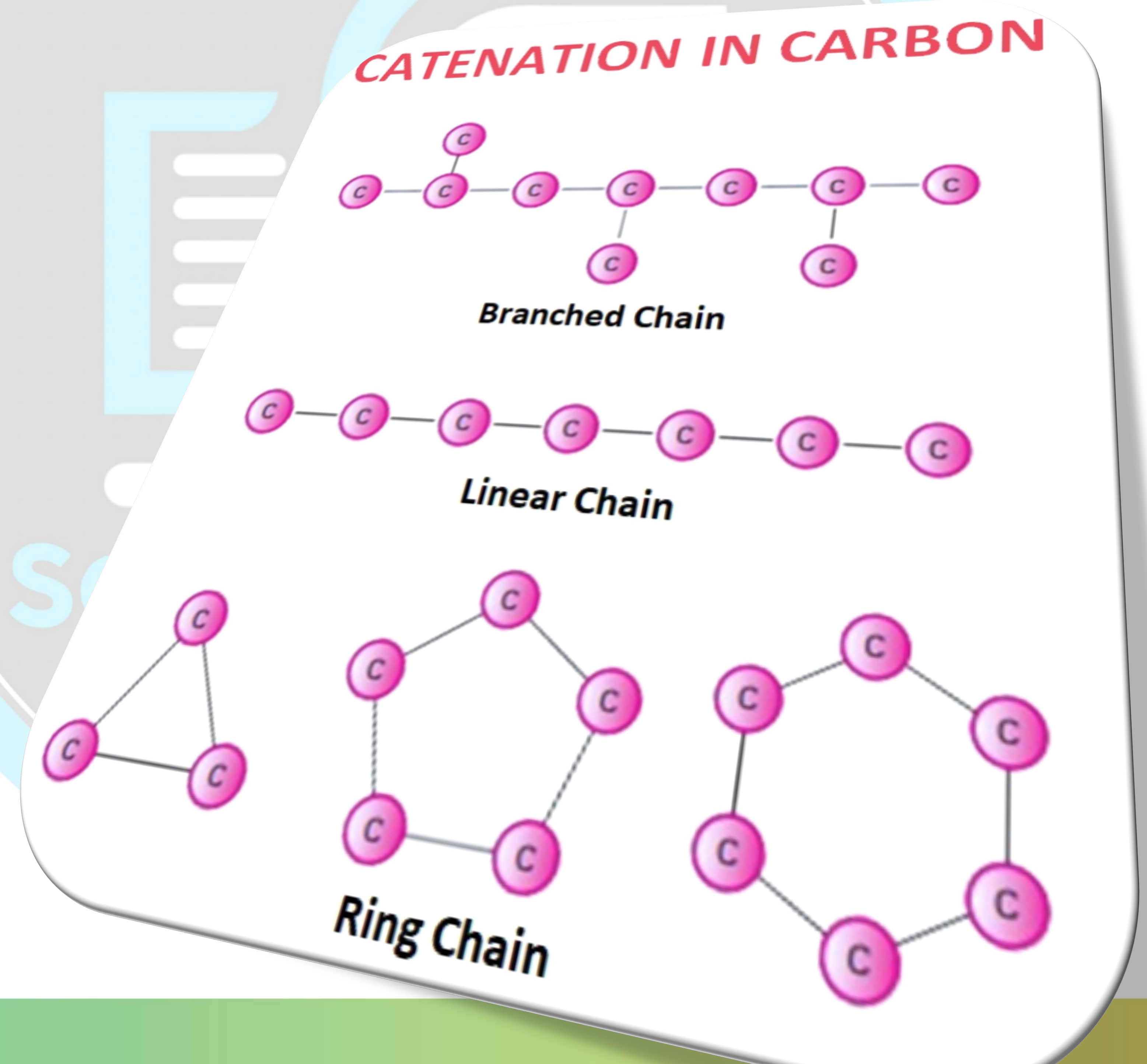
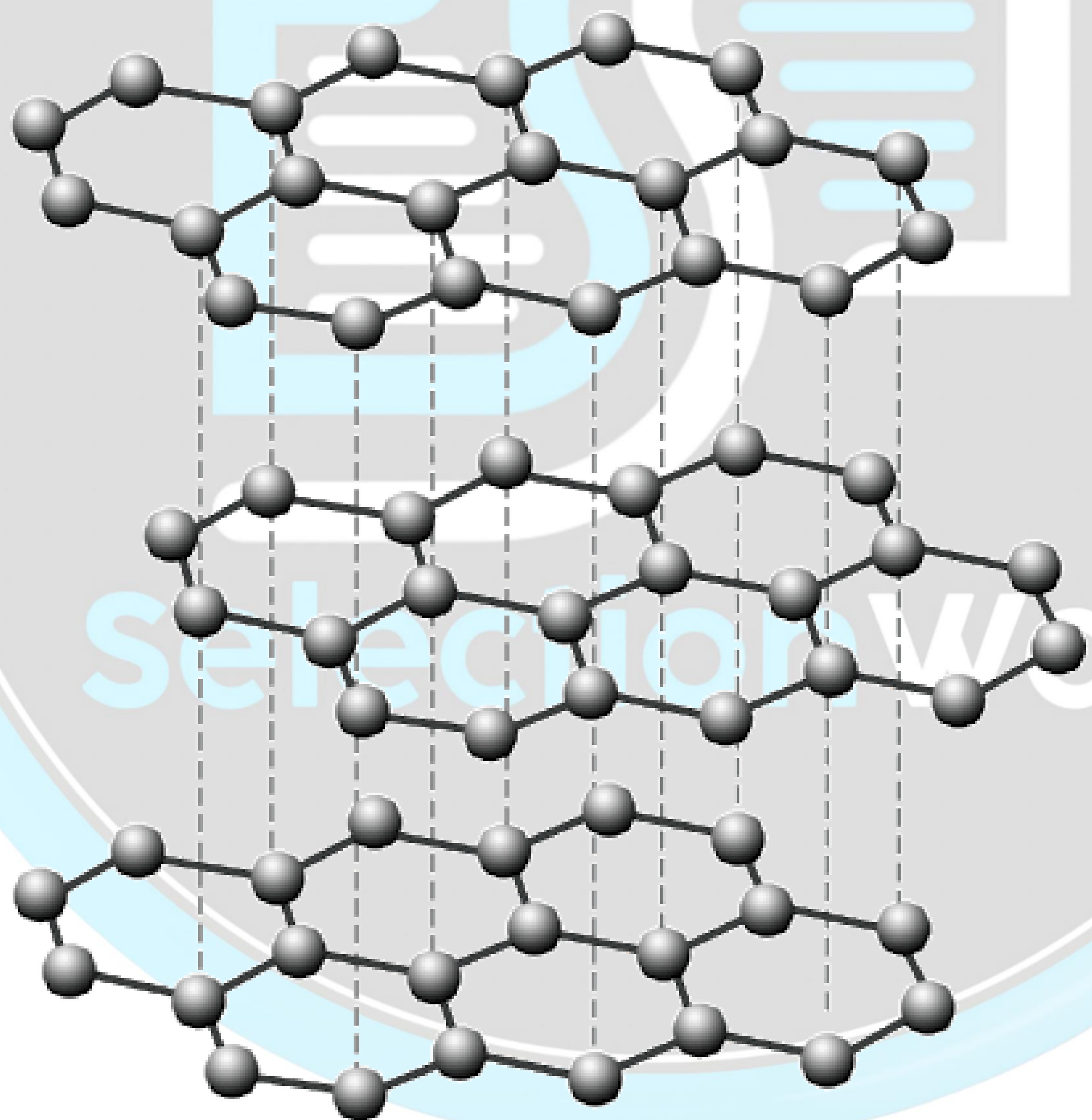
oxygen atom

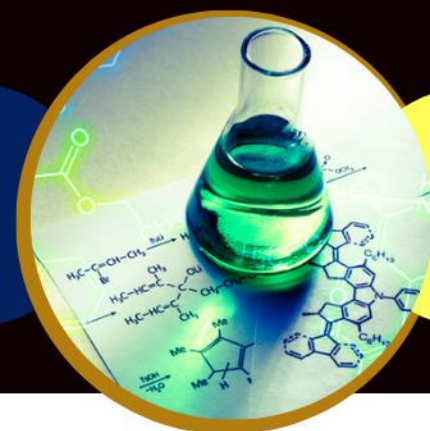




☞ कार्बन की एक विशेषता होती है **श्रृंखला-निर्माण (Catenation)** – यानी यह स्वयं से जुड़कर **लंबी श्रृंखलाएँ (long chains)**, **वृत्ताकार संरचनाएँ (rings)** और **जटिल अणु (complex molecules)** बना सकता है।

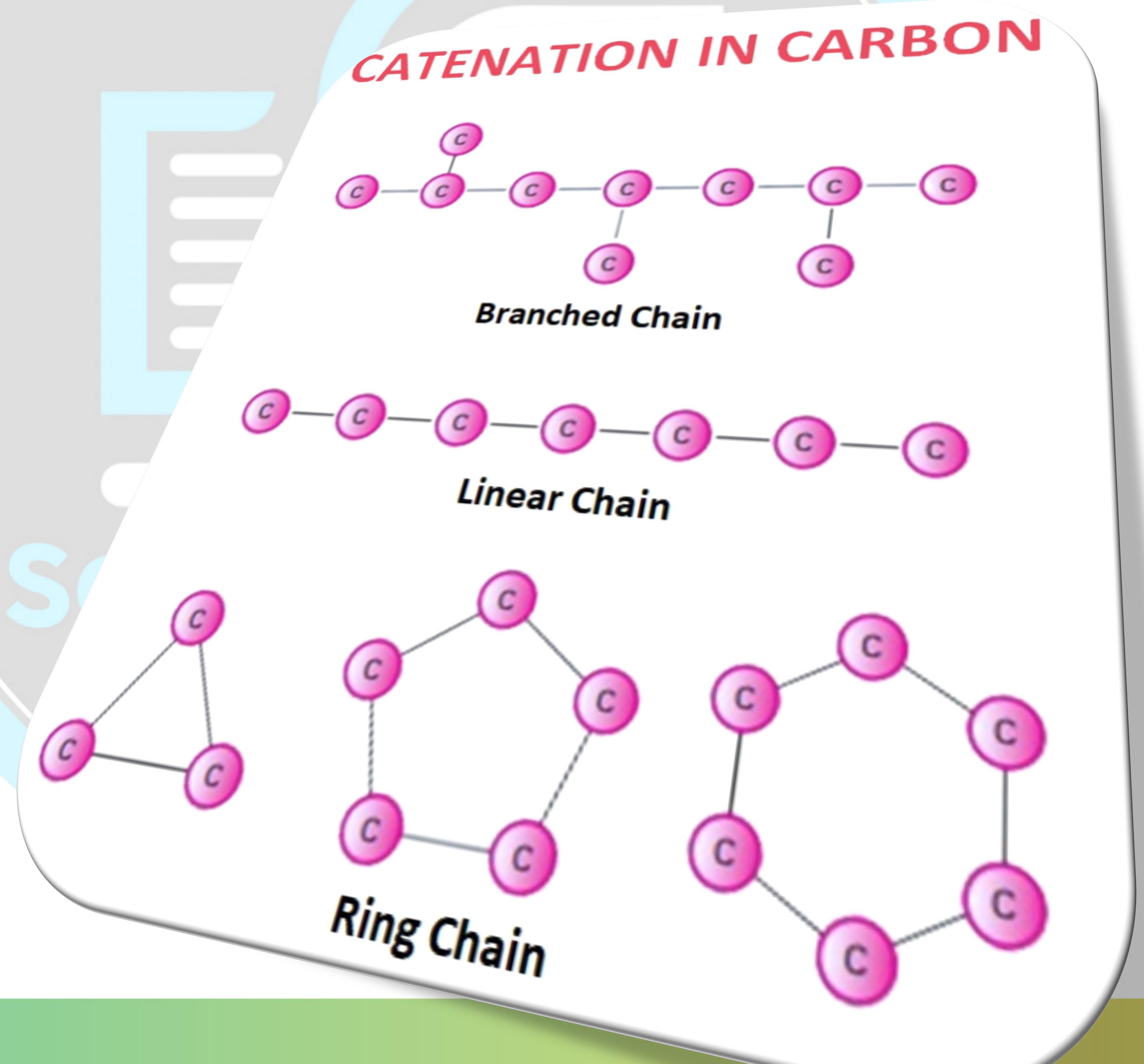
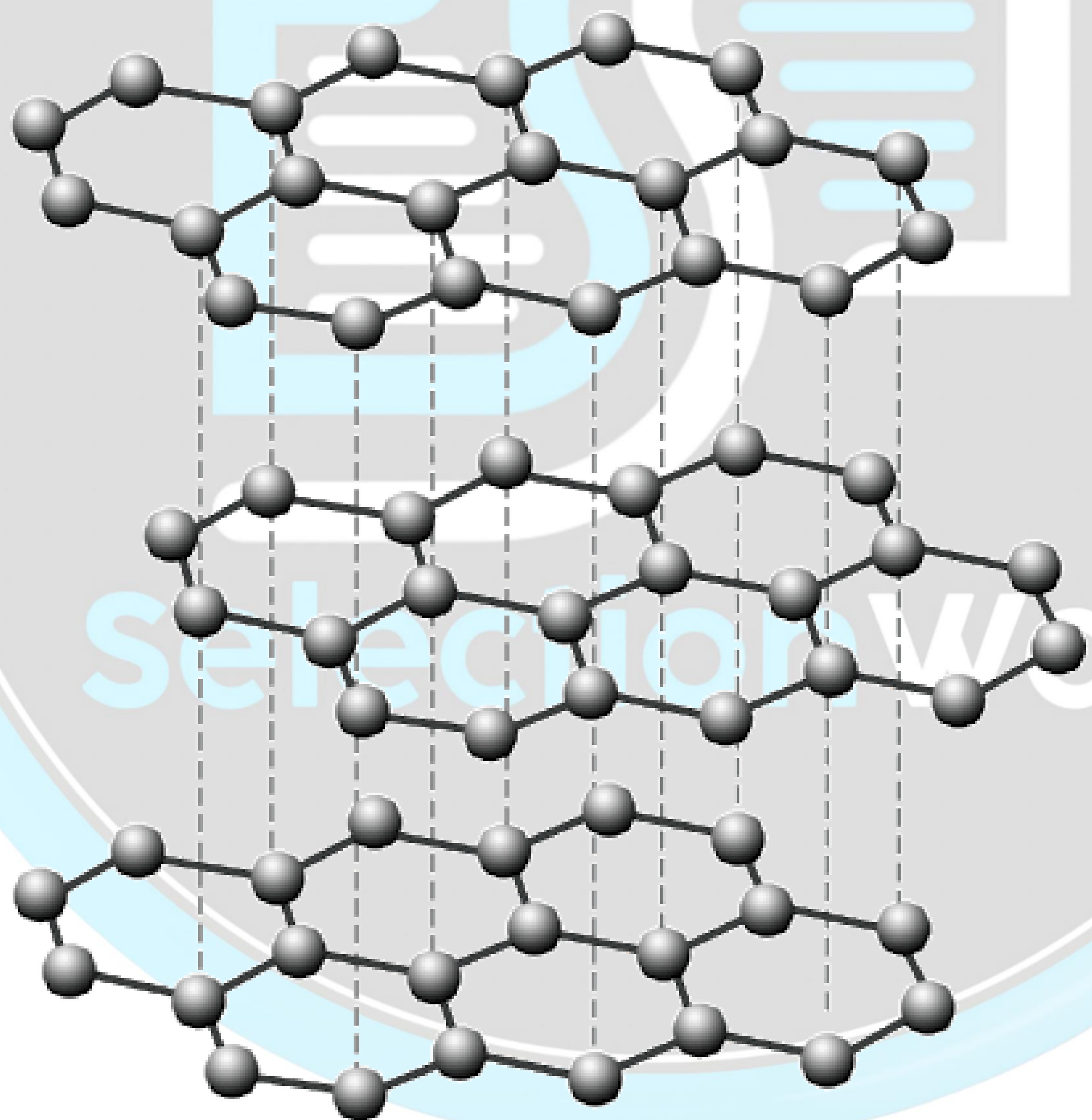
☞ Carbon shows a unique property called **Catenation**, which allows it to form long chains, rings, and complex molecules by bonding with itself.





👉 कार्बन की एक विशेषता होती है **श्रृंखला-निर्माण (Catenation)** – यानी यह स्वयं से जुड़कर **लंबी श्रृंखलाएँ (long chains)**, **वृत्ताकार संरचनाएँ (rings)** और **जटिल अणु (complex molecules)** बना सकता है।

👉 Carbon shows a unique property called **Catenation**, which allows it to form long chains, rings, and complex molecules by bonding with itself.



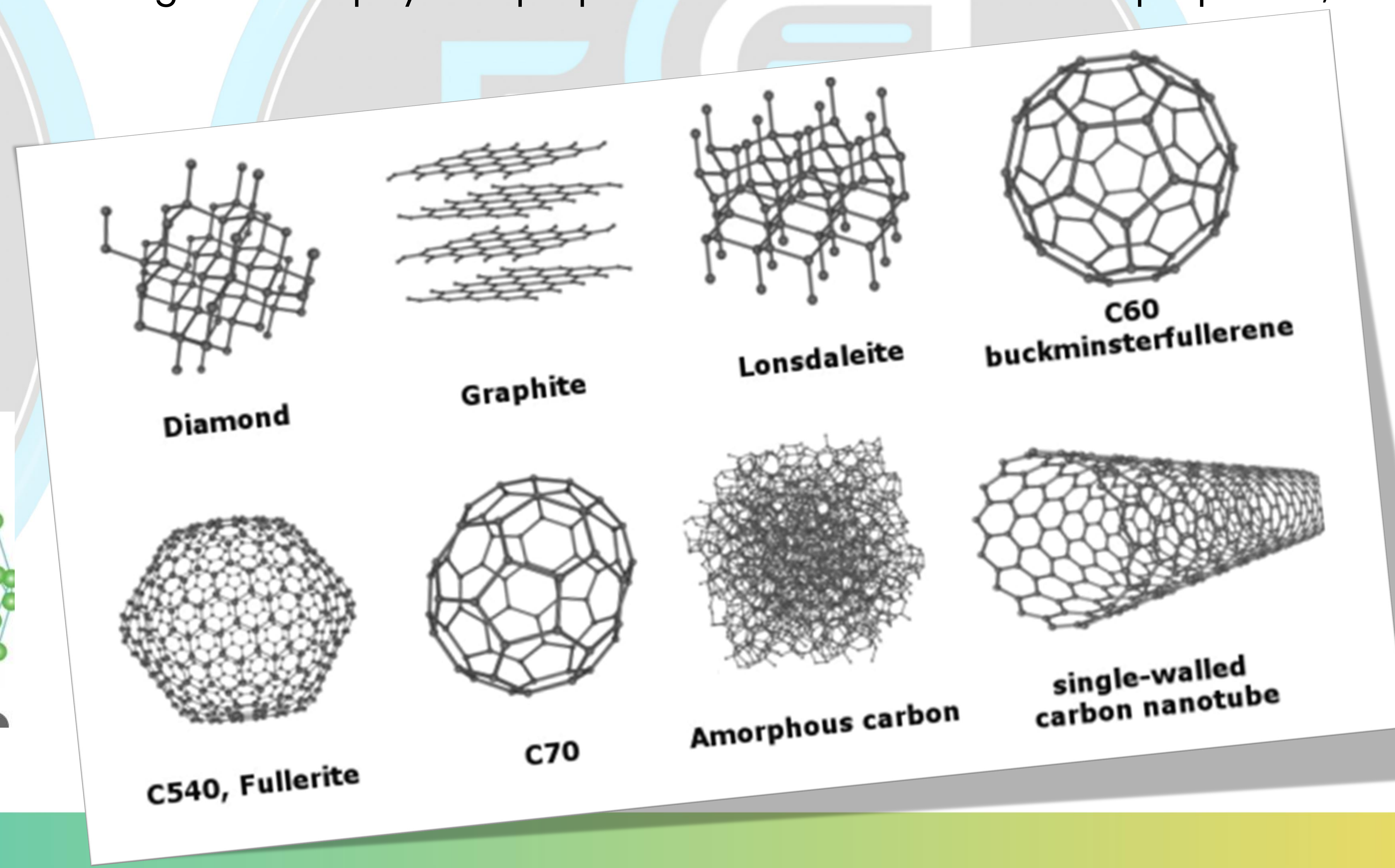
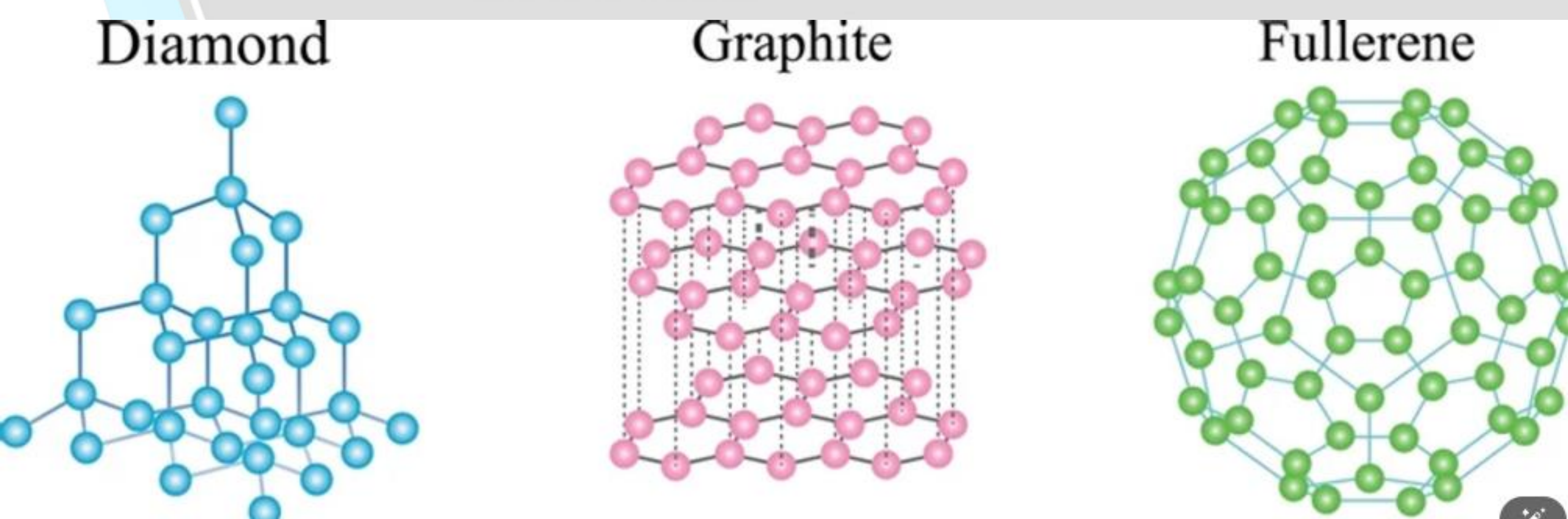


Allotropes of Carbon (कार्बन के समरूप रूप)

👉 जब एक ही तत्व (same element) विभिन्न रूपों में पाया जाता है जिनकी **भौतिक गुण (physical properties)** भिन्न हों

लेकिन **रासायनिक गुण (chemical properties)** समान हों, तो उन्हें **समरूप रूप (Allotropes)** कहा जाता है।

👉 When the same element exists in different forms having different physical properties but identical chemical properties, these forms are called **Allotropes**.

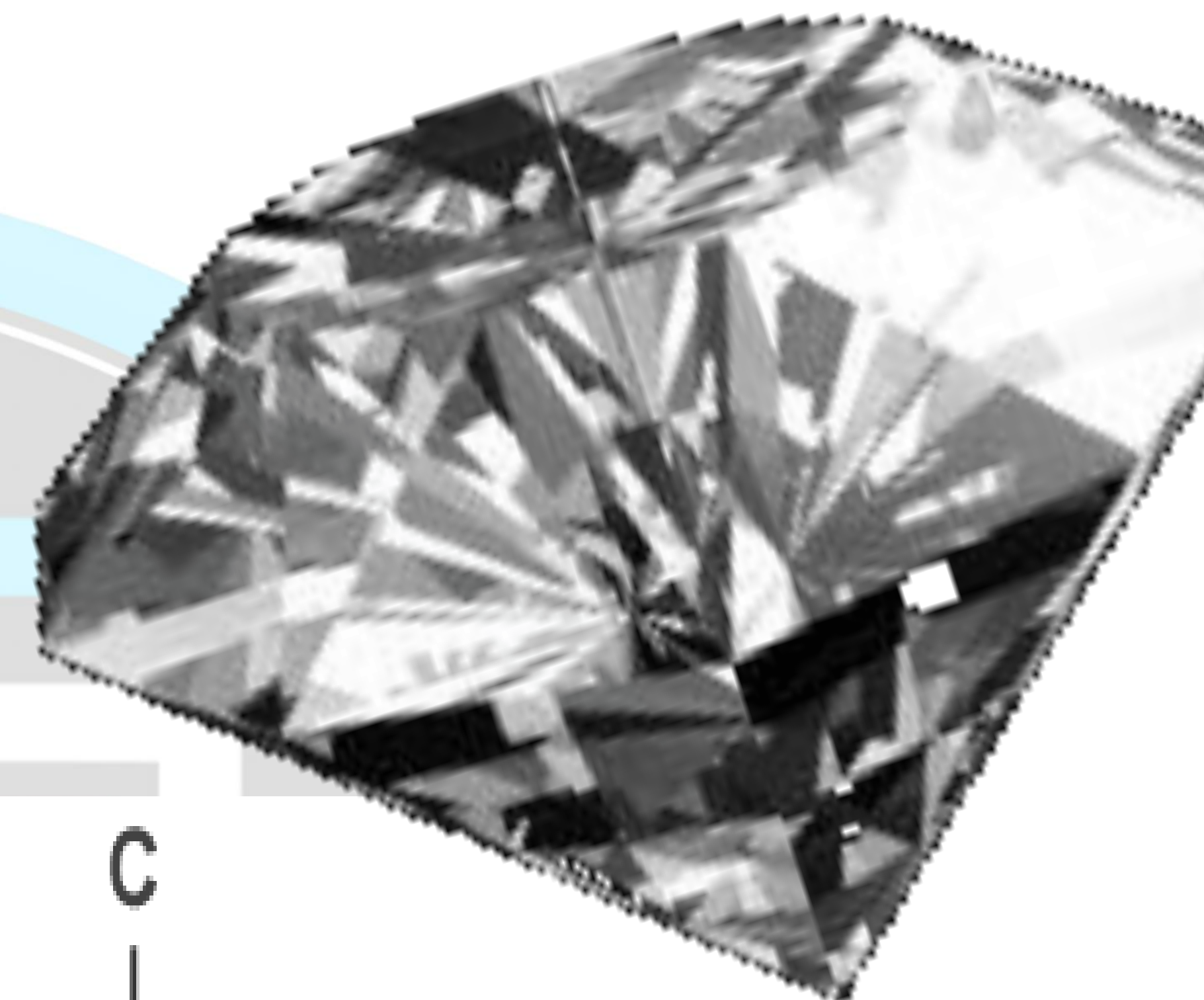




| | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|--|
| <p>ग्रेफीन (Graphene)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ग्रेफाइट की एकल परत (Single layer of graphite)• प्रत्येक कार्बन षट्कोणीय रूप में व्यवस्थित। | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• अत्यधिक मजबूत (200× stronger than steel)लचीला और पारदर्शी (Flexible & transparent)उत्कृष्ट विद्युत चालकता (Excellent electrical conductivity) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• टचस्क्रीन, बैटरी, नैनो-सर्किट में सेंसर और सुपरकंडक्टरों में | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2004 में Andre Geim और Konstantin Novoselov ने खोजा।• इन्हें 2010 में Nobel Prize in Physics मिला। |
| <p>कार्बन नैनोट्यूब (Carbon Nanotube)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ग्रेफीन की परत को बेलनाकार रूप में मोड़ा जाता है। खोखला सिलेंडर आकार। | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• अत्यधिक मजबूत, हल्का और चालक। तन्यता शक्ति बहुत अधिक (High tensile strength)• सूक्ष्म तकनीक (Nanotechnology) के लिए उपयोगी | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• माइक्रोचिप्स, सेंसर, नैनो-रोबोटिक्स चिकित्सा में लक्षित औषधि वितरण | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1991 में Sumio Iijima (जापान) द्वारा खोजे गए। आधुनिक नैनो-विज्ञान का आधार बने। |



◆ Diamond



👉 **संघटन (Composition):** शुद्ध Carbon (C) से बना होता है।

→ Made entirely of pure carbon atoms.

👉 **संरचना (Structure):** प्रत्येक Carbon चार बंध बनाकर 3D जाल (Network) बनाता है।

→ Each carbon forms four bonds, creating a 3D rigid lattice.

👉 **कठोरता (Hardness):** पृथ्वी का सबसे कठोर पदार्थ; Mohs Scale = 10।

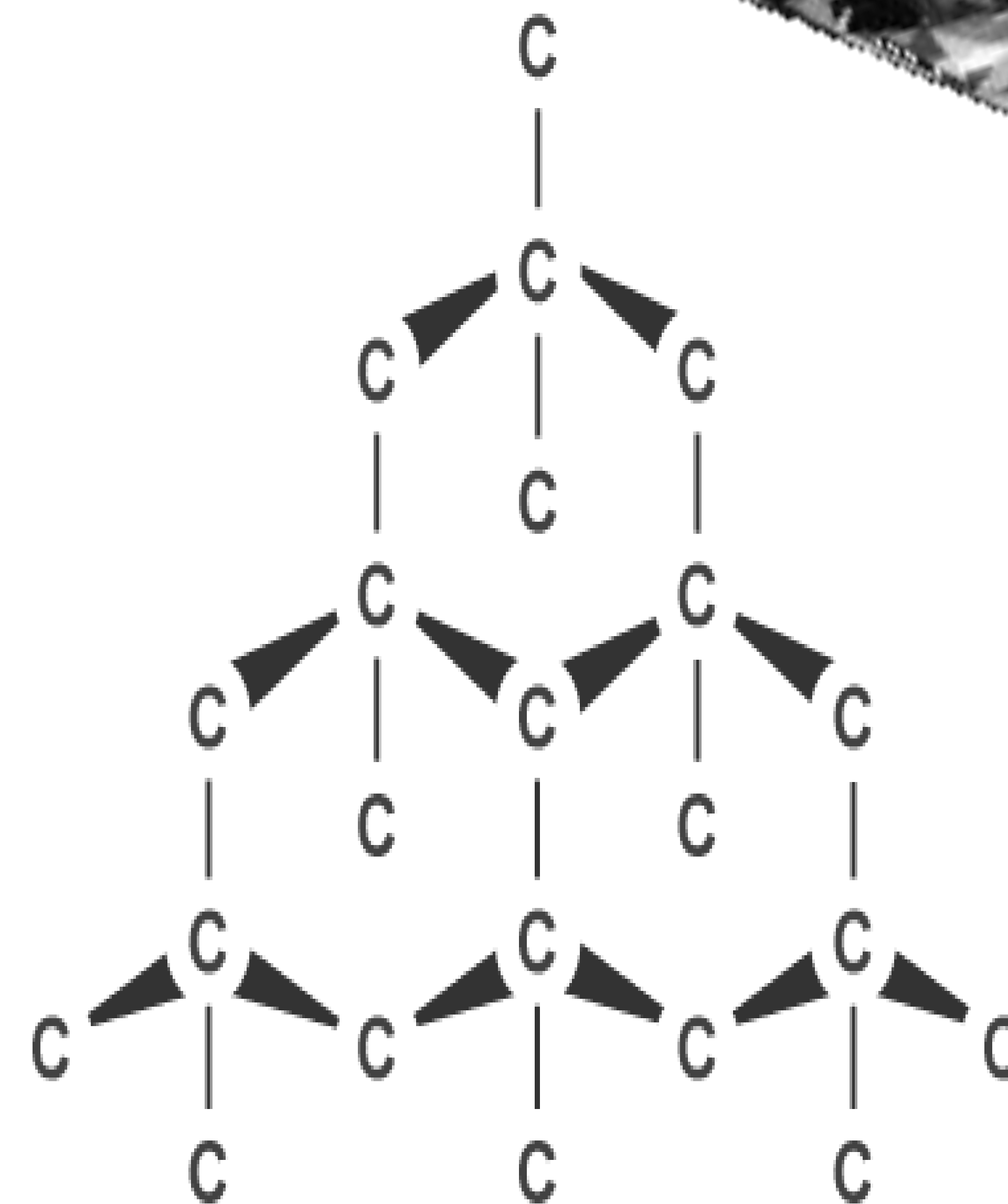
→ Hardest natural substance; 10 on Mohs scale.

👉 **गुण (Properties):** Non-conductor of electricity

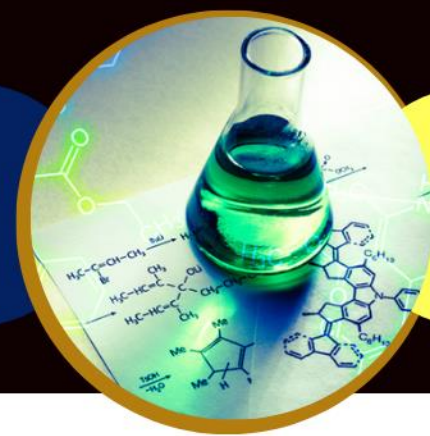
Refractive Index = 2.42।

👉 **चमक का कारण (Reason for Brilliance):**

Total Internal Reflection (पूर्ण आंतरिक परावर्तन)







◆ Graphite

👉 **संघटन (Composition):** ग्रेफाइट भी शुद्ध **Carbon (C)** से बना होता है।

→ Graphite is also made of pure carbon atoms.

👉 **संरचना (Structure):** प्रत्येक Carbon तीन अन्य परमाणुओं से जुड़ा होता है

हेक्सागोनल परतें (Hexagonal Layers) बनाता है।

→ Each carbon atom bonds with three others forming **hexagonal layers**.

👉 **कठोरता (Hardness):** यह **नरम (Soft)** और चिकना होता है।

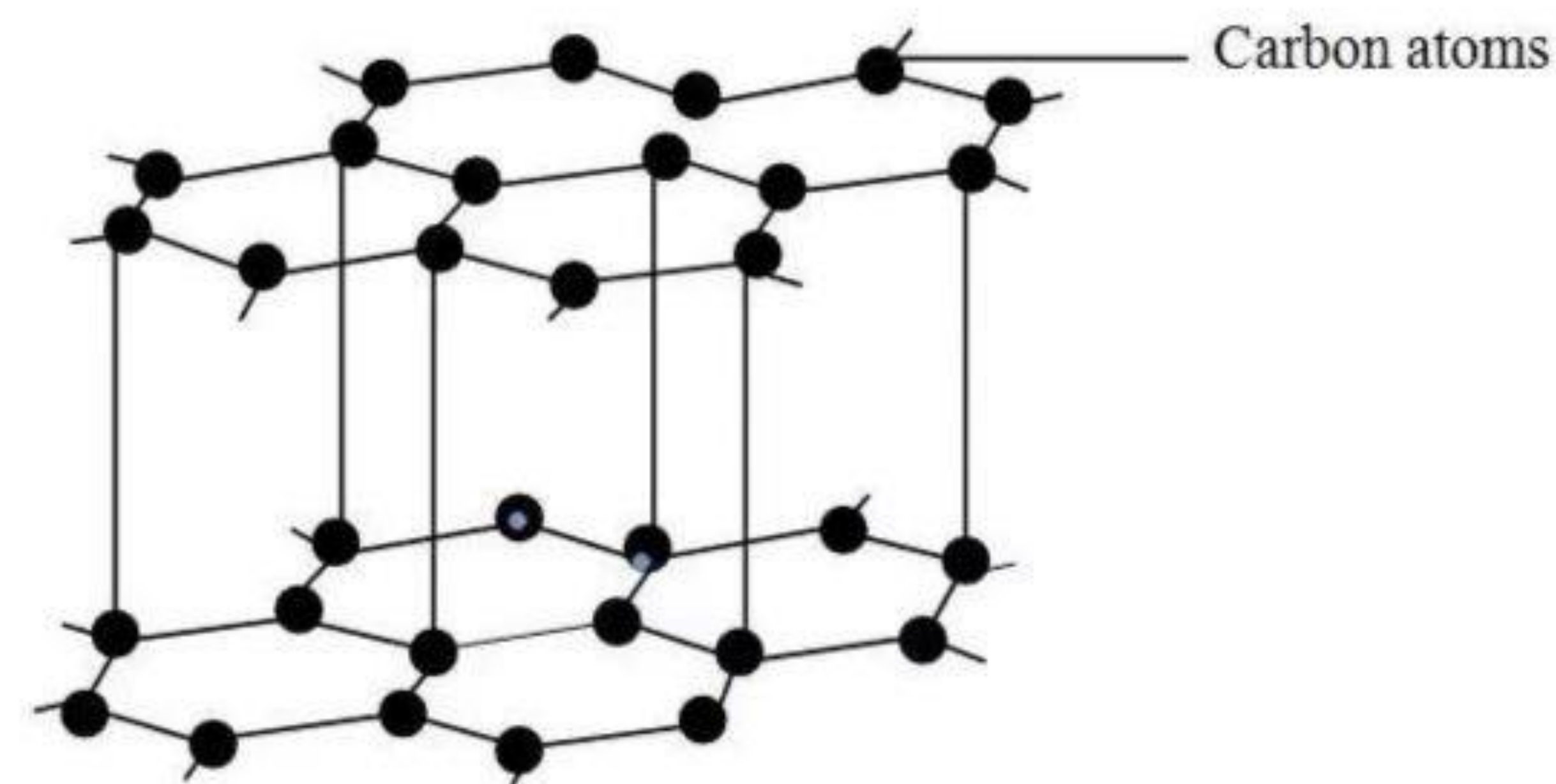
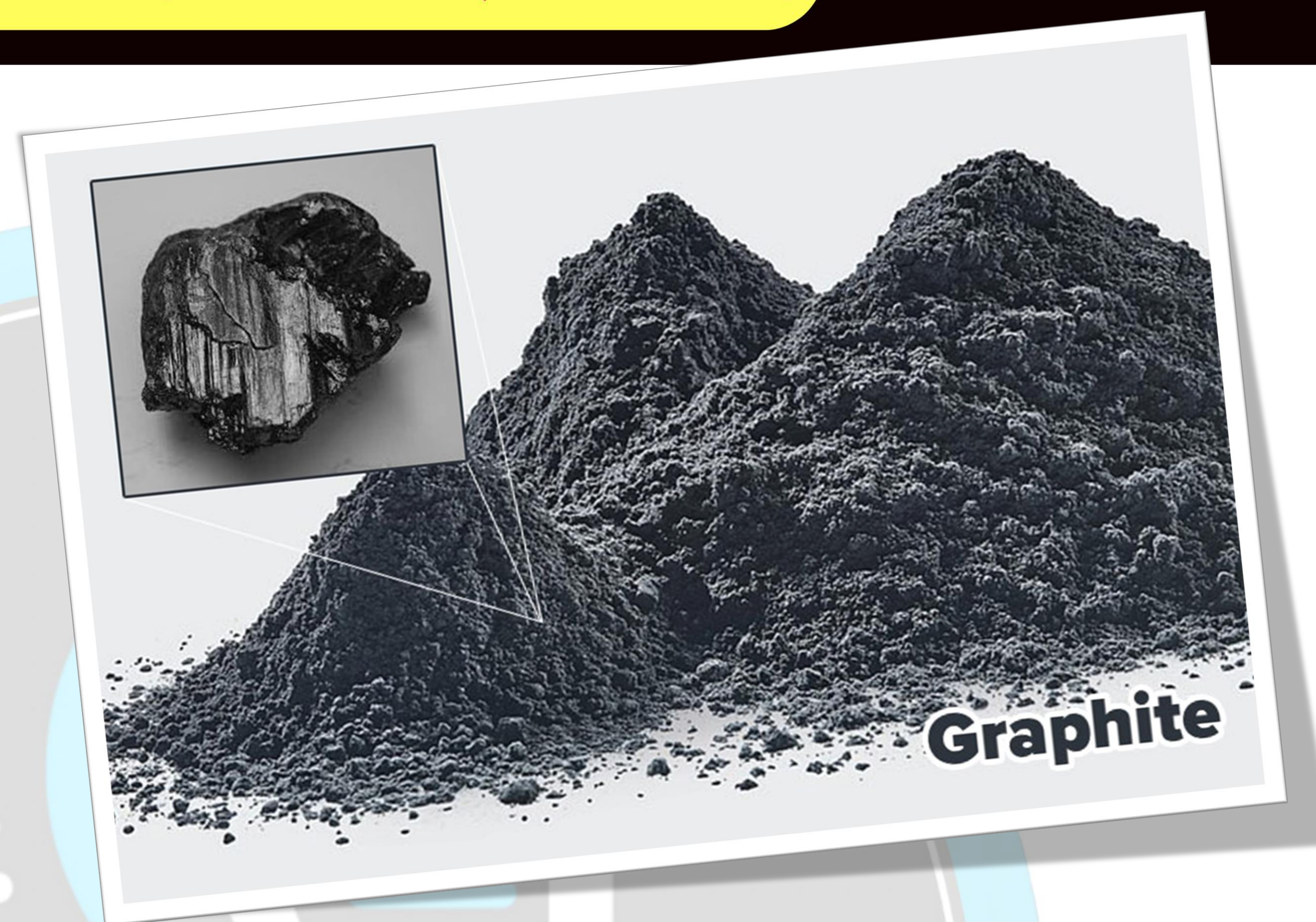
→ It is soft and slippery to touch.

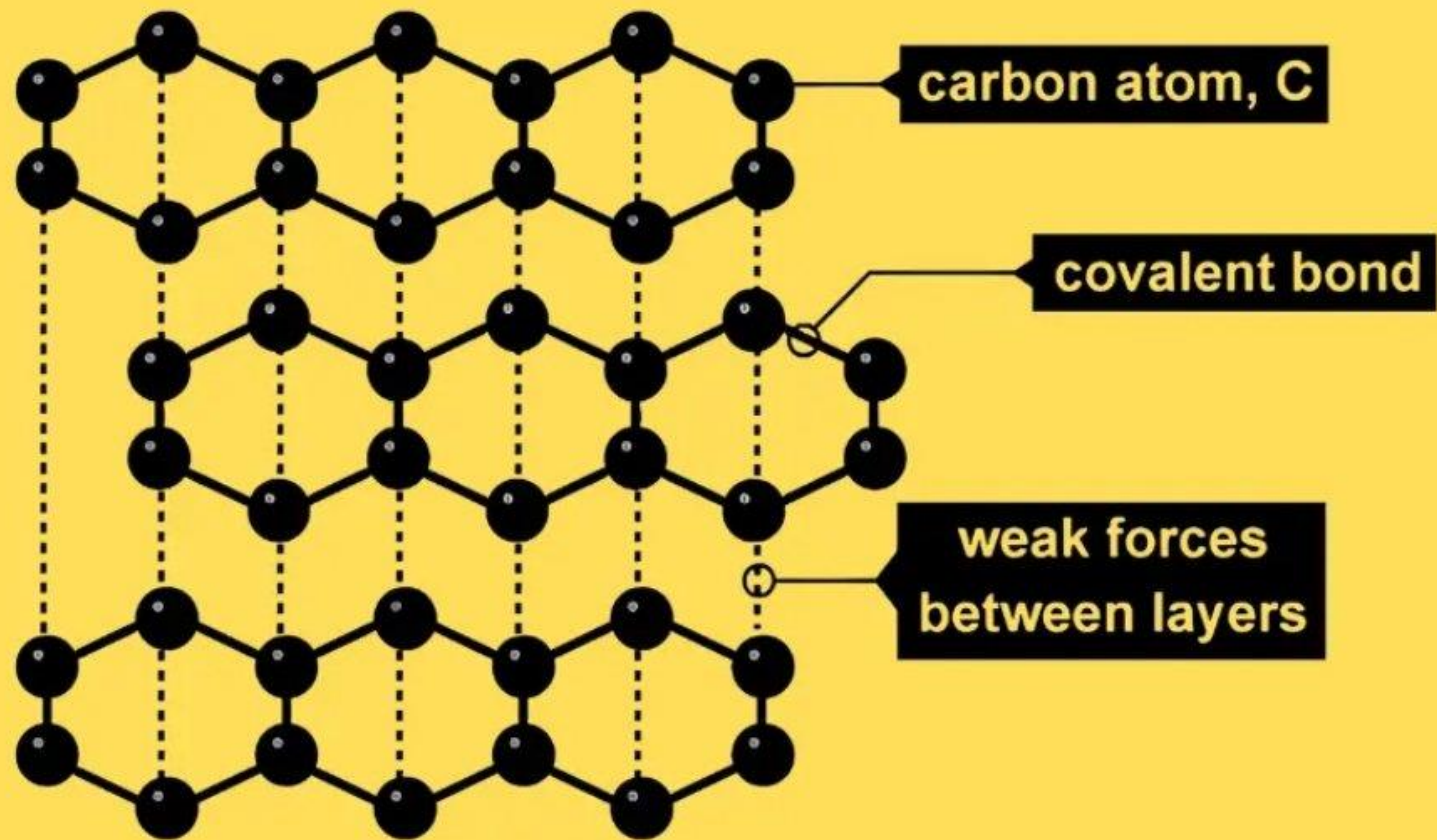
👉 **गुण (Properties)**

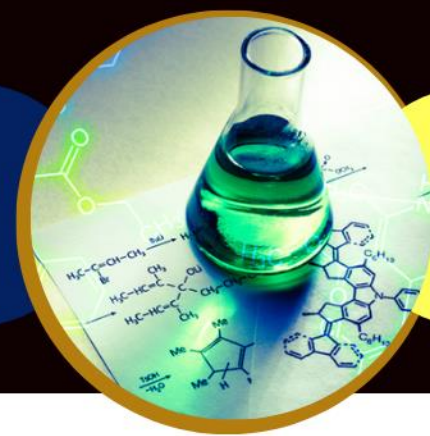
यह **विद्युत का अच्छा चालक (Good conductor of electricity)** है और ऊष्मा का सुचालक भी।

→ Good conductor of electricity and heat.

👉 **उपयोग (Uses):** पेंसिल, लुब्रिकेंट (lubricant), इलेक्ट्रोड और बैटरी में उपयोग होता है।







Fullerene (फुलरीन)

- **फुलरीन (Fullerene)** कार्बन का एक **अपरूप (Allotrope Of Carbon)** है।

Fullerene Is An **Allotrope Of Carbon**, Similar To Diamond And Graphite.

- इसका नाम अमेरिकी वास्तुकार **Buckminster Fuller** के नाम पर रखा गया है।

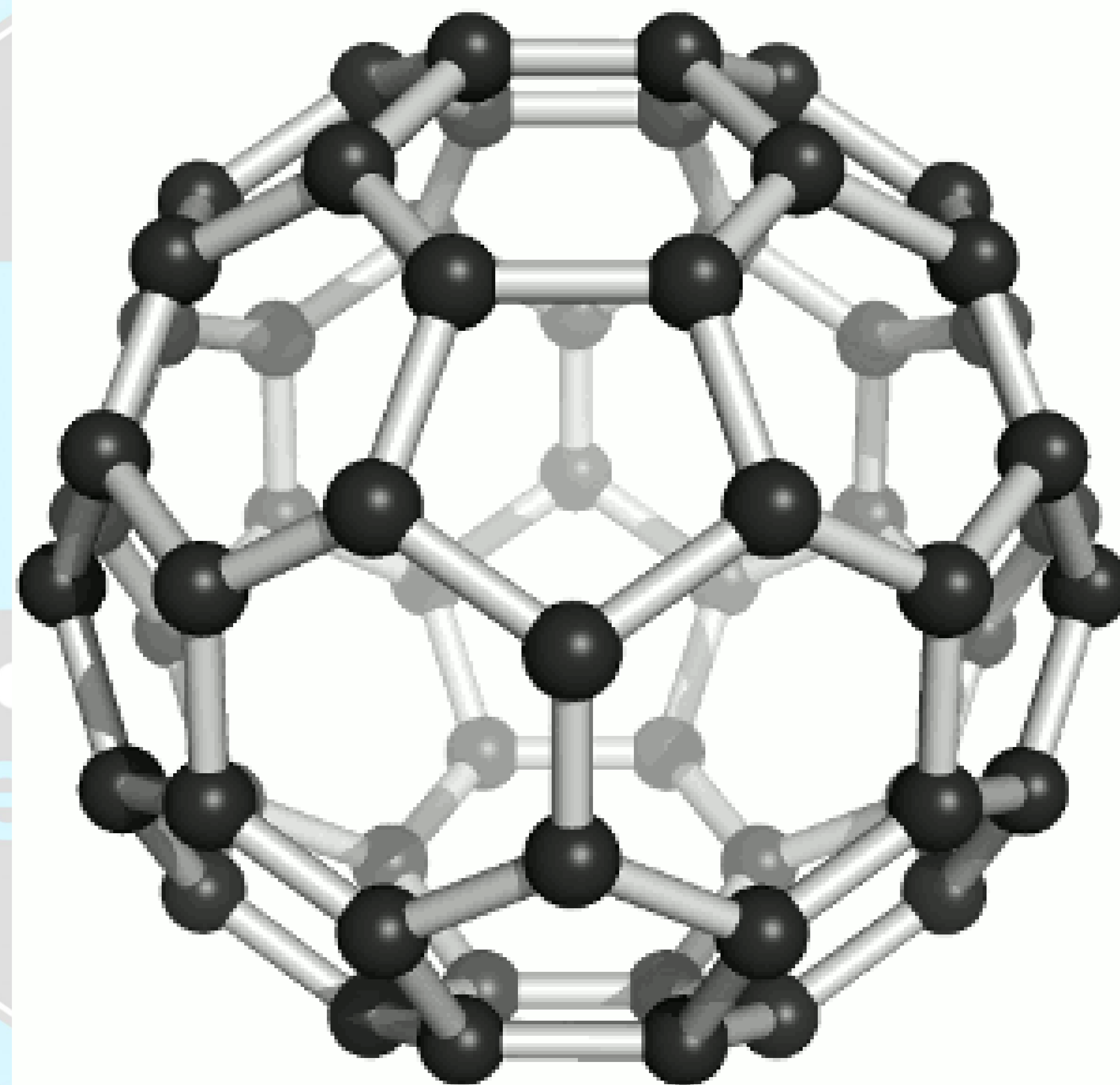
It Is Named After The American Architect **Buckminster Fuller**, Who

Designed Geodesic Domes Resembling Its Structure.

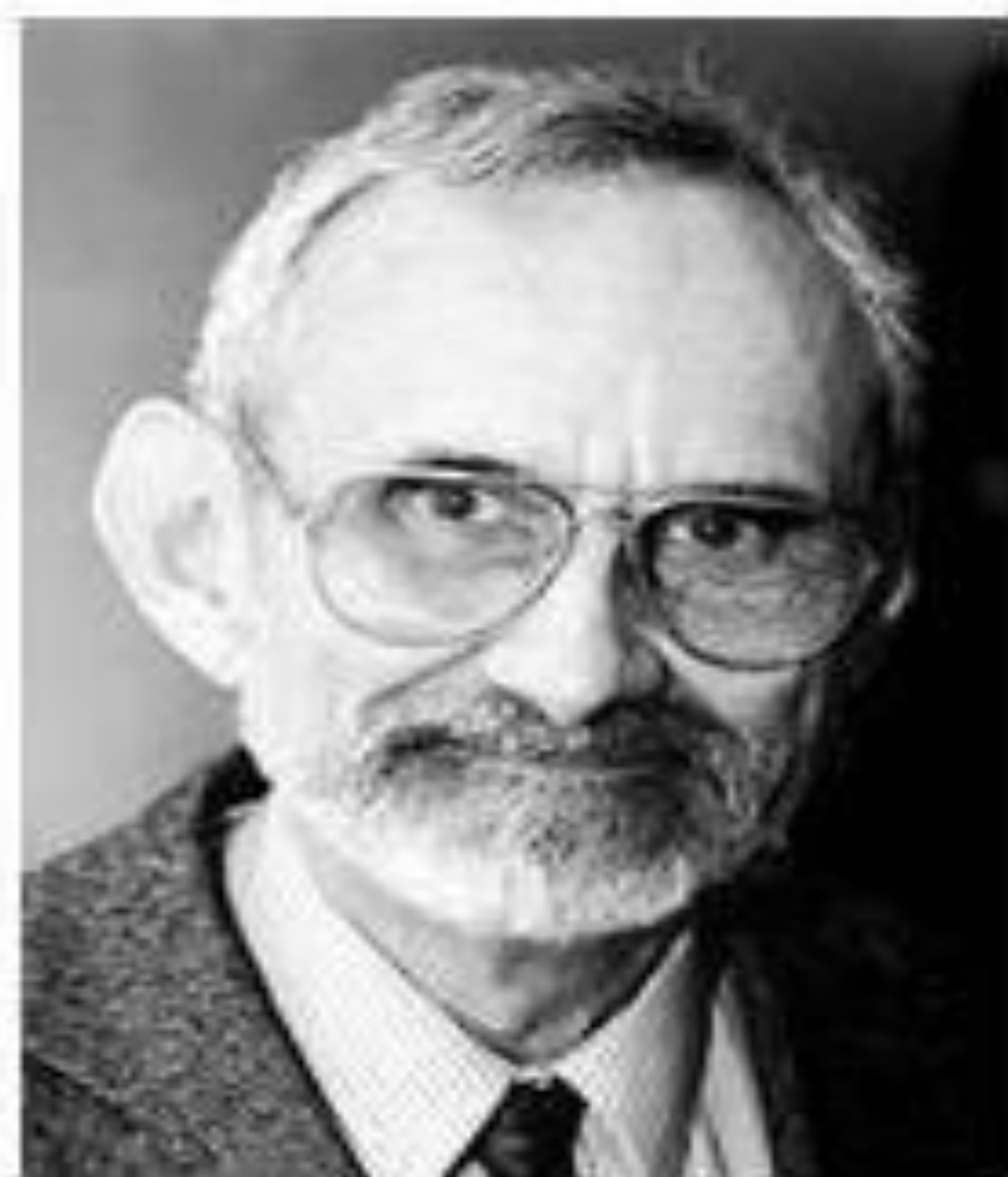
- इसकी खोज **1985 में वैज्ञानिक Kroto, Curl और Smalley** ने की थी।

It Was **Discovered In 1985** By Scientists **Kroto, Curl, And Smalley**, Who

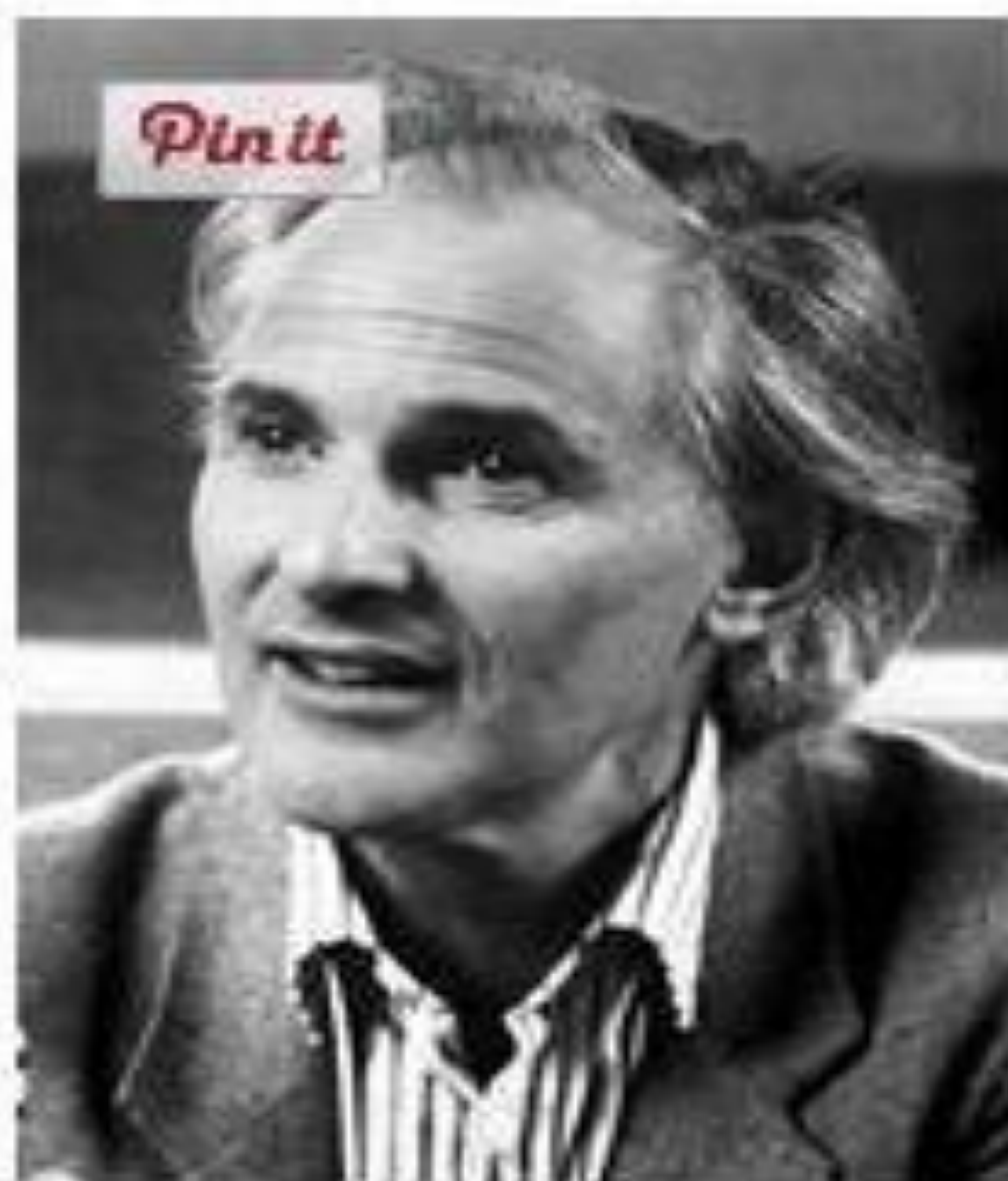
Later Received The **Nobel Prize In Chemistry (1996)** For This Discovery.



The Nobel Prize in Chemistry 1996



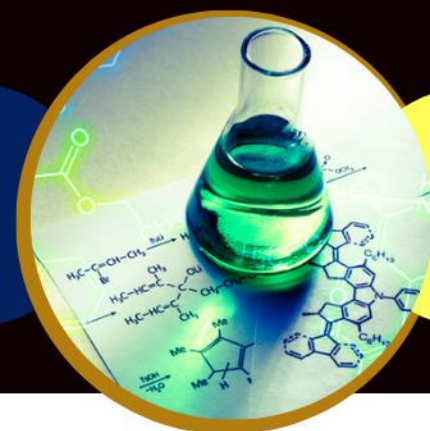
Robert F. Curl Jr.
Prize share: 1/3



Sir Harold W. Kroto
Prize share: 1/3



Richard E. Smalley
Prize share: 1/3

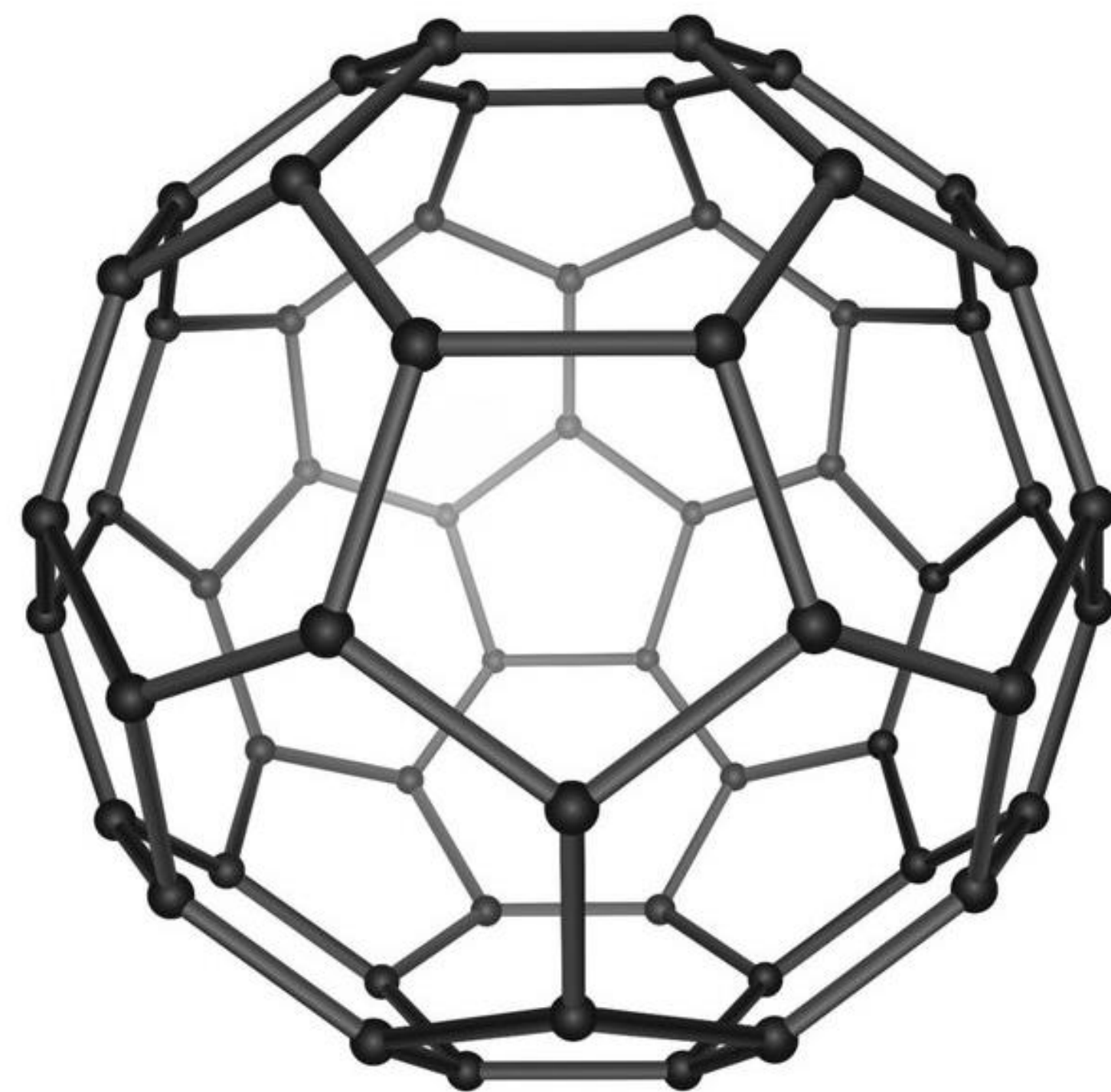


- सबसे प्रसिद्ध फुलरीन है **C_{60} (Buckminsterfullerene)**।

The Most Famous Fullerene Is C_{60} , Also Called **Buckminsterfullerene**.

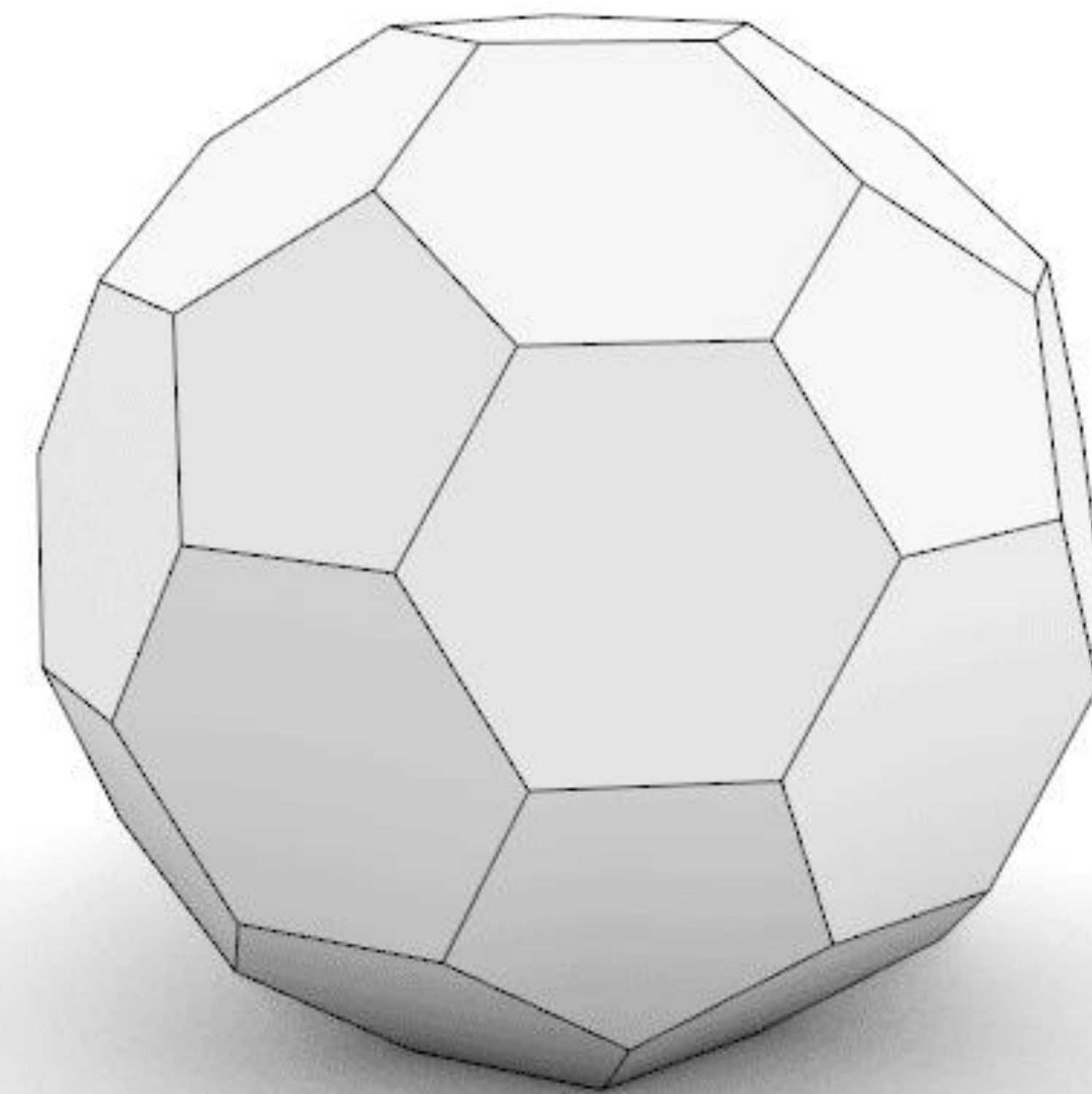
- C_{60} में कुल **60 कार्बन परमाणु** होते हैं जो एक **फुटबॉल जैसी संरचना (Soccer-ball Like Structure)** बनाते हैं।

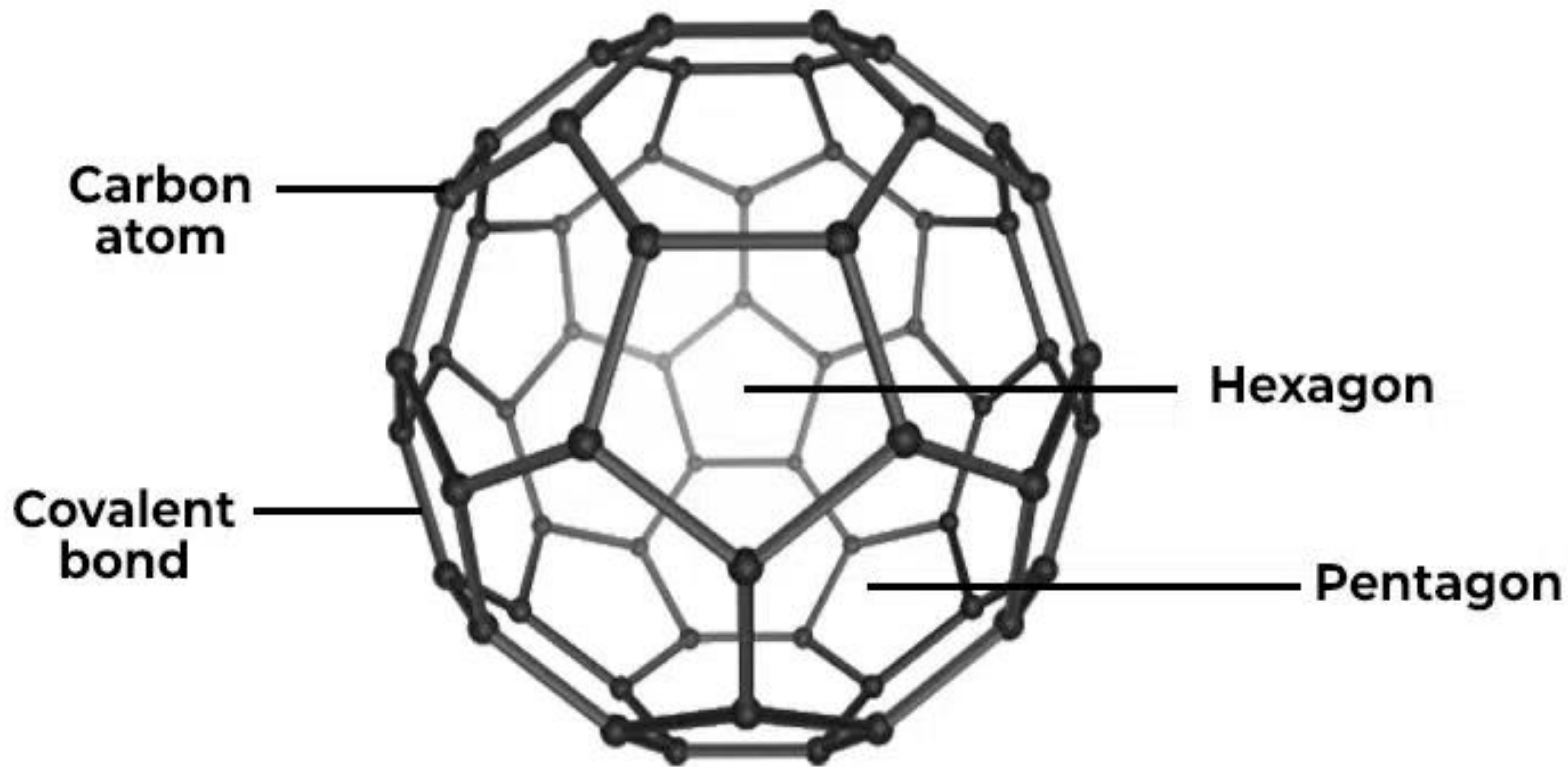
C_{60} Consists Of **60 Carbon Atoms** Arranged In A **Soccer-ball-like Pattern** With **12 Pentagons And 20 Hexagons**.



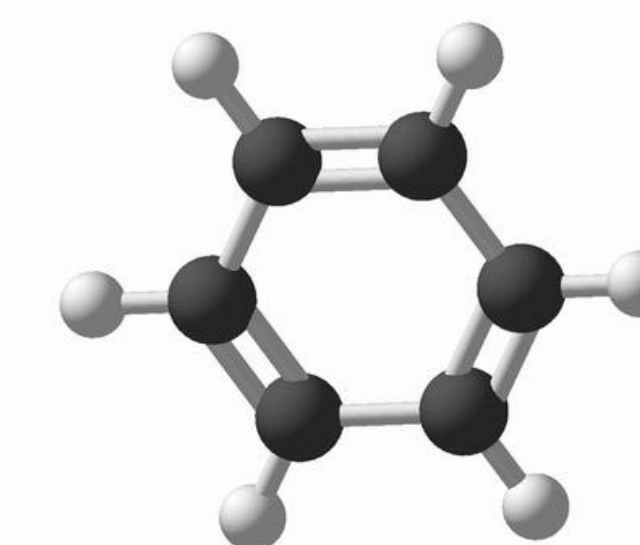
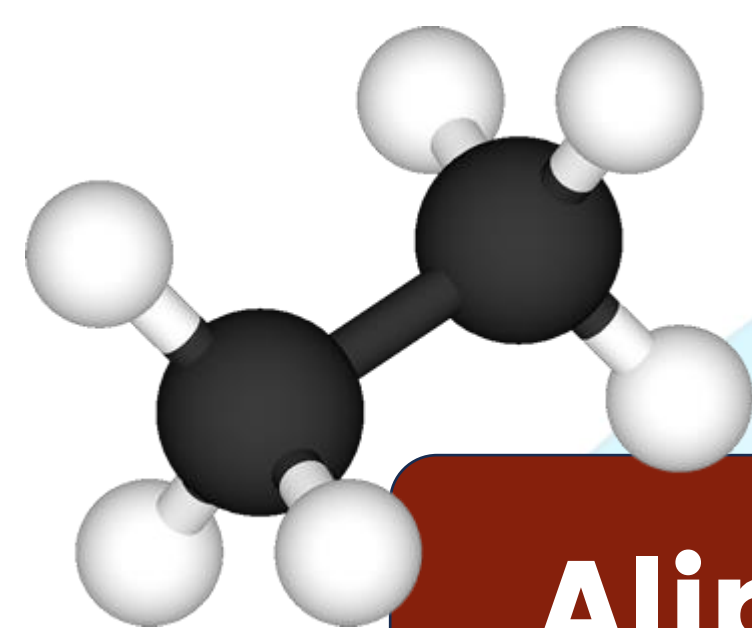
C_{60}

Buckminsterfullerene





Buckminsterfullerene



Hydrocarbons (हाइड्रोकार्बन)

Aliphatic / Acyclic (एलिफैटिक / अचक्रिक)

Cyclic (चक्रीय)

Saturated
(संतृप्त)

Unsaturated
(असंतृप्त)

Heterocyclic
(विषमचक्रिक)

Homocyclic
(समचक्रिक)

Alkanes
(एल्केन्स)

Alkenes
(एल्कीन)

Alkynes
(एल्काइन)

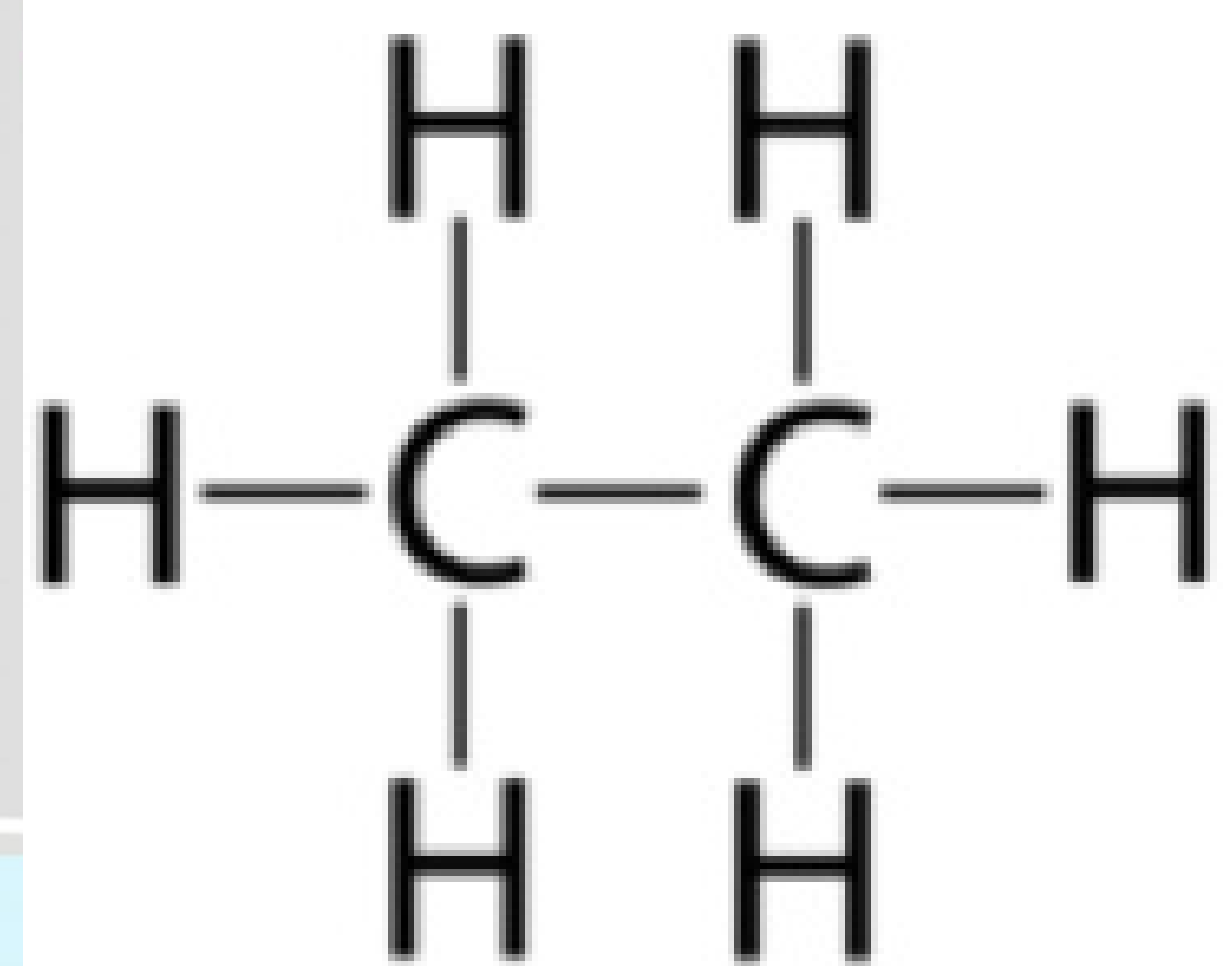
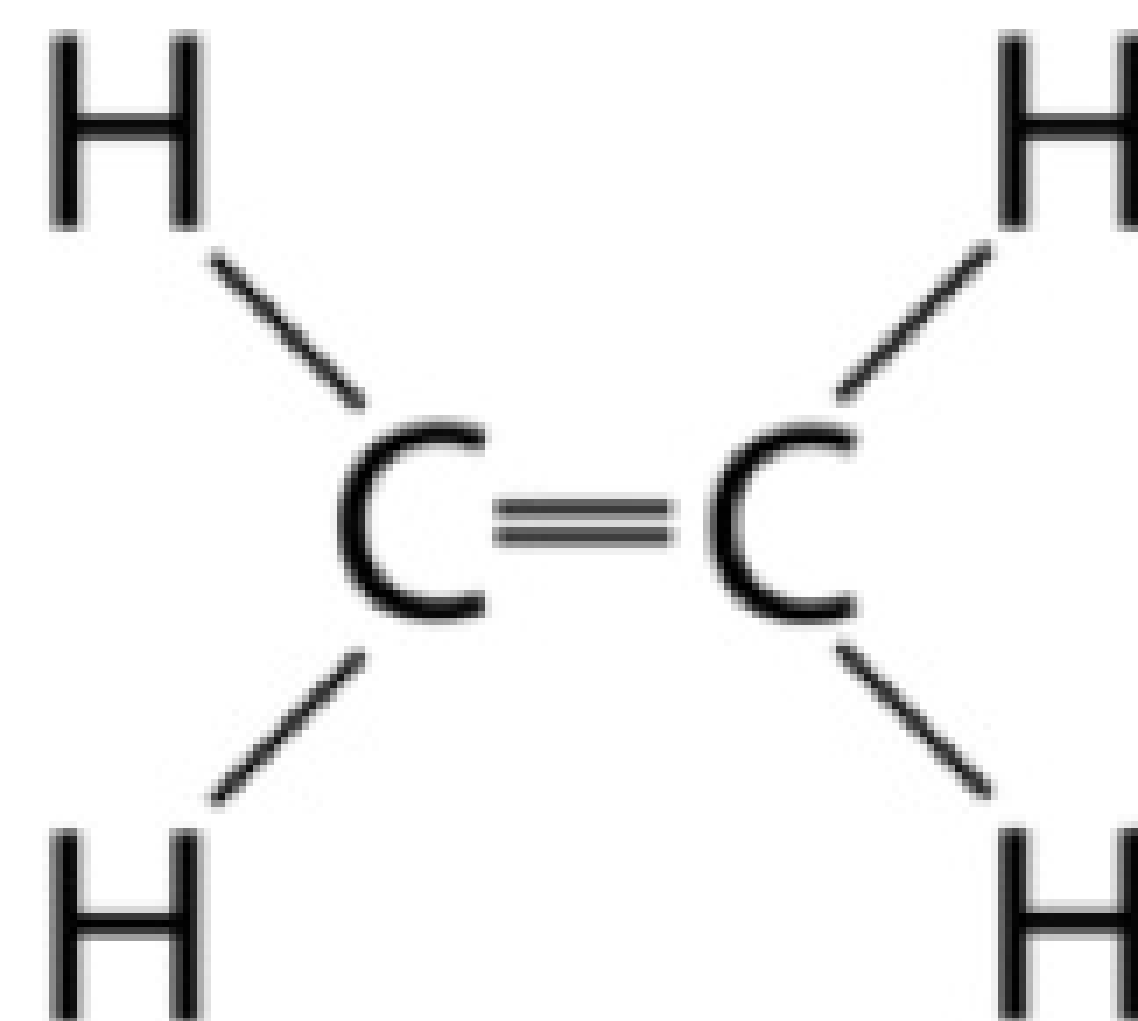
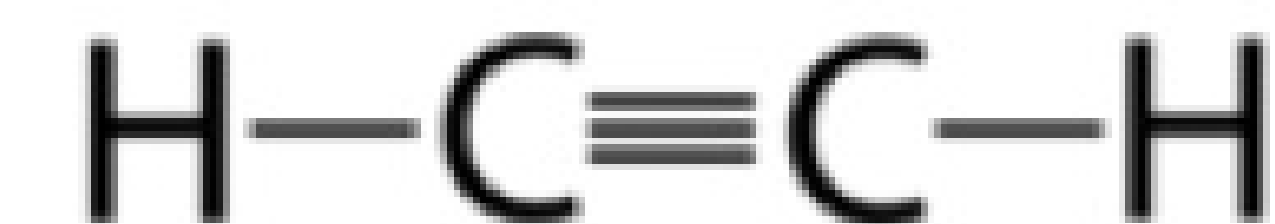
Aromatic
(सुगंधित)

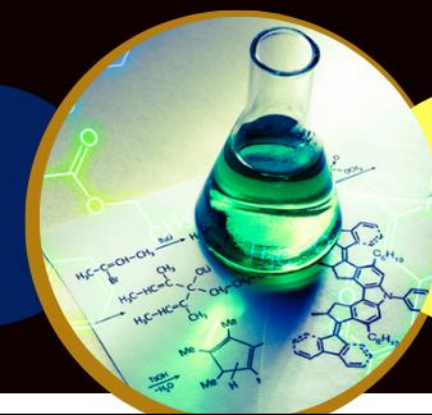
Non-Aromatic
(असुगंधित)



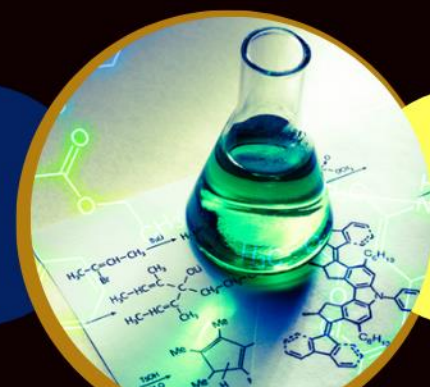


| बिंदु (Points) | ◆ Alkane (एल्केन) | ◆ Alkene (एल्कीन) | ◆ Alkyne (एल्काइन) |
|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. बंधों की प्रकृति Nature Of Bonds | केवल एकल बंध Only Single Bonds | एक डबल बंध One Double Bond | एक ट्रिपल बंध One Triple Bond |
| 2. सामान्य सूत्र General Formula | C_nH_{2n+2} | C_nH_{2n} | C_nH_{2n-2} |
| 3. संतृप्तता Saturation | संतृप्त Saturated | असंतृप्त Unsaturated | असंतृप्त Unsaturated |

Ethane C_2H_6 Ethene C_2H_4 Ethyne C_2H_2 



| विशेषता (Feature) | Saturated Hydrocarbon (संतृप्त हाइड्रोकार्बन) | Unsaturated Hydrocarbon (असंतृप्त हाइड्रोकार्बन) |
|------------------------------------|--|--|
| परिभाषा (Definition) | Hydrocarbons containing only single C–C bonds. केवल एकल C–C बंध वाले हाइड्रोकार्बन। | Hydrocarbons containing double (C=C) or triple (C≡C) bonds. डबल (C=C) या ट्रिपल (C≡C) बंध वाले हाइड्रोकार्बन। |
| सामान्य सूत्र (General Formula) | Alkanes → | Alkenes → Alkynes → |
| Hybridization (संकरणता) | Sp ³ Hybridized Carbon Atoms | Sp ² (In Alkenes) Sp (In Alkynes) |
| Bond nature (बंधन प्रकृति) | Only single bonds (σ-bonds) | One or more multiple bonds (π + σ bonds) |
| Reactivity (प्रतिक्रियाशीलता) | Less reactive (comparatively stable) | More reactive (due to π bonds) |



| No. of C atoms | Name | Formula | Structure |
|----------------|---------|--------------------------------|--|
| 1 | Methane | CH ₄ | <pre> H H-C-H H</pre> |
| 2 | Ethane | C ₂ H ₆ | <pre> H H H-C-C-H H H</pre> |
| 3 | Propane | C ₃ H ₈ | <pre> H H H H-C-C-C-H H H H</pre> |
| 4 | Butane | C ₄ H ₁₀ | <pre> H H H H H-C-C-C-C-H H H H H</pre> |
| 5 | Pentane | C ₅ H ₁₂ | <pre> H H H H H H-C-C-C-C-C-H H H H H H</pre> |
| 6 | Hexane | C ₆ H ₁₄ | <pre> H H H H H H H-C-C-C-C-C-C-H H H H H H H</pre> |

| Name | Molecular formula | Name | Molecular formula |
|---------|--------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|
| Methane | CH ₄ | Heptane | C ₇ H ₁₆ |
| Ethane | C ₂ H ₆ | Octane | C ₈ H ₁₈ |
| Propane | C ₃ H ₈ | Nonane | C ₉ H ₂₀ |
| Butane | C ₄ H ₁₀ | Decane | C ₁₀ H ₂₂ |
| Pentane | C ₅ H ₁₂ | Icosane | C ₂₀ H ₄₂ |
| Hexane | C ₆ H ₁₄ | Triacontane | C ₃₀ H ₆₂ |

| Name | Molecular formula | Name | Molecular formula |
|---------|---------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|
| Methane | CH_4 | Heptane | C_7H_{16} |
| Ethane | C_2H_6 | Octane | C_8H_{18} |
| Propane | C_3H_8 | Nonane | C_9H_{20} |
| Butane | C_4H_{10} | Decane | $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{22}$ |
| Pentane | C_5H_{12} | Icosane | $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{42}$ |
| Hexane | C_6H_{14} | Triacontane | $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{62}$ |

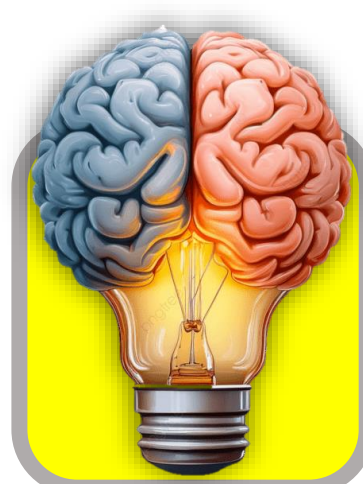


| Molecular Formula | Name (नाम) | Structural Formula (संरचना) |
|-------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| C_2H_4 | Ethene / एथीन (Ethylene / एथिलीन) | $H_2C=CH_2$ |
| C_3H_6 | Propene / प्रोपीन (Propylene / प्रोपिलीन) | $CH_3-CH=CH_2$ |
| C_4H_8 | Butene / ब्यूटीन (Butylene / ब्यूटिलीन) | $CH_3-CH_2-CH=CH_2$ (1-Butene) |
| C_5H_{10} | Pentene / पेंटीन | $CH_3-CH_2-CH_2-CH=CH_2$ |
| C_6H_{12} | Hexene / हेक्सीन | $CH_3-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH=CH_2$ |
| C_7H_{14} | Heptene / हेप्टीन | $CH_3-(CH_2)_4-CH=CH_2$ |
| C_8H_{16} | Octene / ऑक्टीन | $CH_3-(CH_2)_5-CH=CH_2$ |
| C_9H_{18} | Nonene / नोनिन | $CH_3-(CH_2)_6-CH=CH_2$ |
| $C_{10}H_{20}$ | Decene / डेसिन | $CH_3-(CH_2)_7-CH=CH_2$ |



First 10 Alkynes

| Molecular Formula | Name (नाम) | Structural Formula |
|-------------------|--|--|
| C_2H_2 | Ethyne / एथाइन (Acetylene / एसीटिलीन) | $HC \equiv CH$ |
| C_3H_4 | Propyne / प्रोपाइन | $CH_3 - C \equiv CH$ |
| C_4H_6 | Butyne / ब्यूटाइन (1-Butyne or 2-Butyne) | $CH_3 - CH_2 - C \equiv CH$ (1-Butyne) |
| C_5H_8 | Pentyne / पेंटाइन | $CH_3 - CH_2 - CH_2 - C \equiv CH$ |
| C_6H_{10} | Hexyne / हेक्साइन | $CH_3 - (CH_2)_3 - C \equiv CH$ |
| C_7H_{12} | Heptyne / हेप्टाइन | $CH_3 - (CH_2)_4 - C \equiv CH$ |
| C_8H_{14} | Octyne / ऑक्टाइन | $CH_3 - (CH_2)_5 - C \equiv CH$ |
| C_9H_{16} | Nonyne / नोनाइन | $CH_3 - (CH_2)_6 - C \equiv CH$ |
| $C_{10}H_{18}$ | Decyne / डेसाइन | $CH_3 - (CH_2)_7 - C \equiv CH$ |



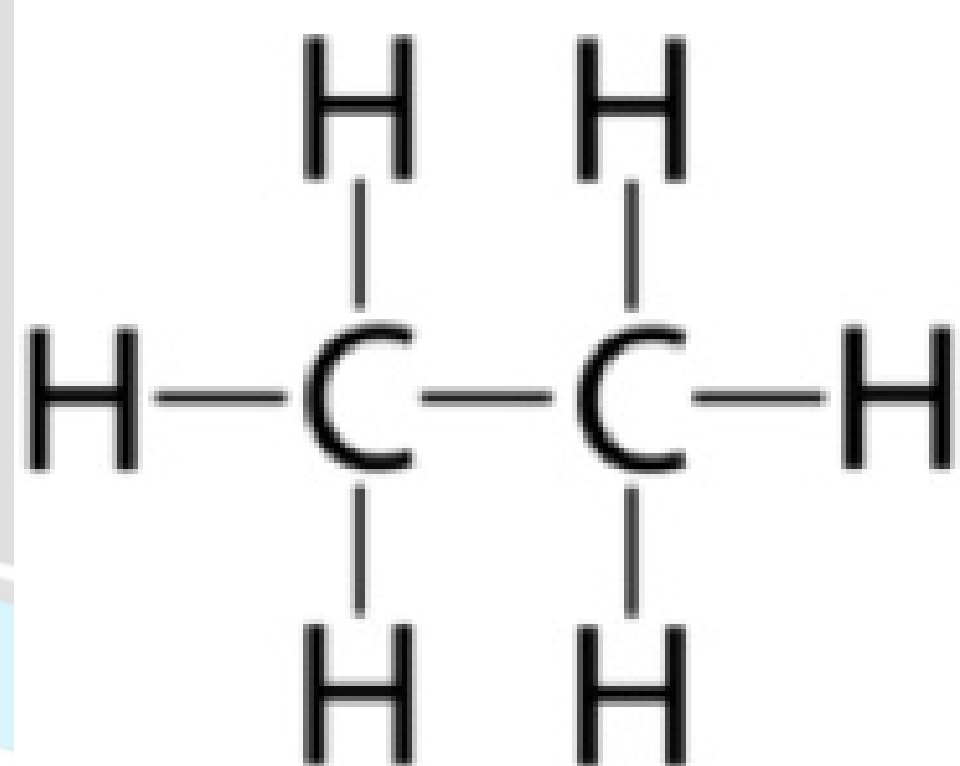
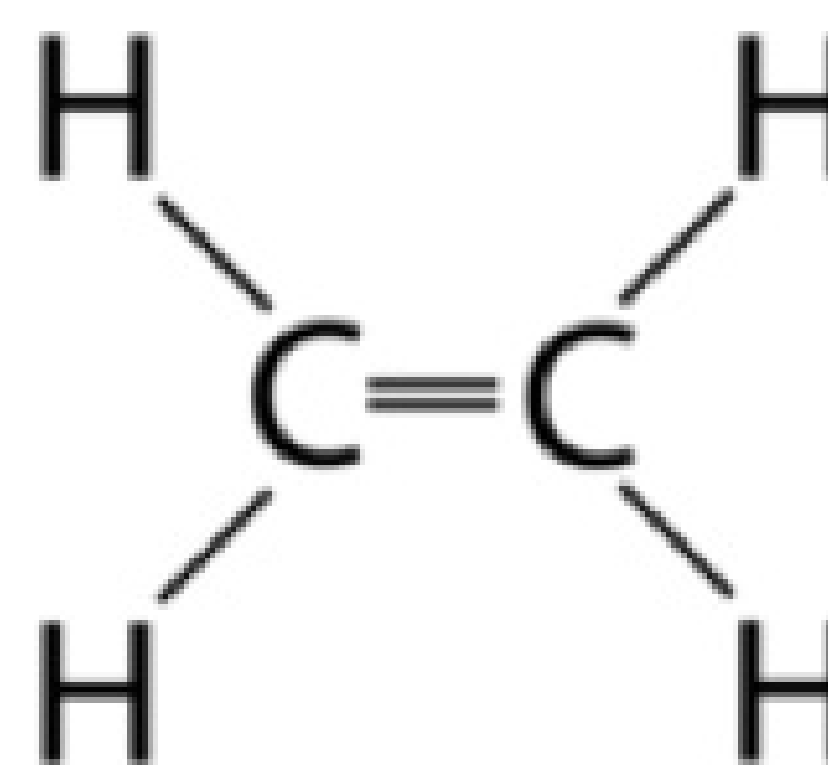
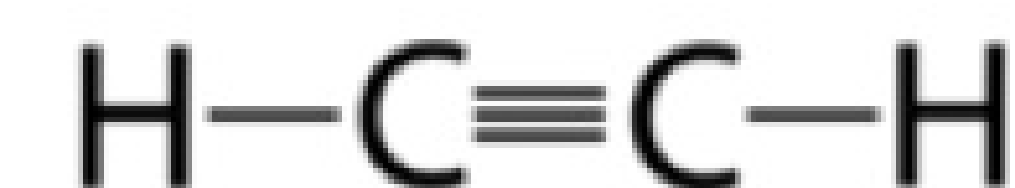
निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा विकल्प हाइड्रोजन परमाणुओं का सही अवरोही क्रम दर्शाता है?

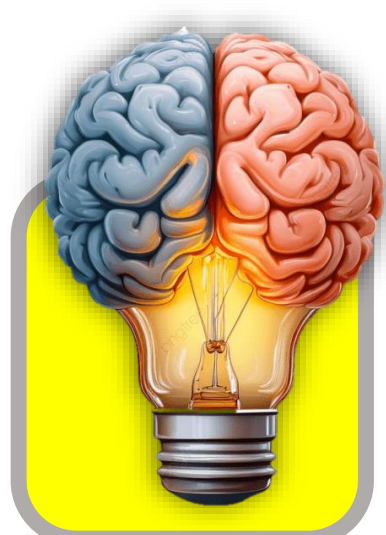
Which of the following options shows the correct descending order of hydrogen atoms?

- (A) एल्काइन, एल्कीन, एल्केन / Alkyne, Alkene, Alkene
- (B) एल्केल, एल्काइन, एल्कीन / Alkyl, Alkyne, Alkyne
- (C) एल्कीन, एल्काइन, एल्केन / Alkene, Alkyne, Alkene
- (D) एल्केन, एल्कीन, एल्काइन / Alkane, Alkene, Alkyne



| बिंदु (Points) | ◆ Alkane (एल्केन) | ◆ Alkene (एल्कीन) | ◆ Alkyne (एल्काइन) |
|--|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. बंधों की प्रकृति Nature of Bonds | केवल एकल बंध Only single bonds | एक डबल बंध One double bond | एक ट्रिपल बंध One triple bond |
| 2. सामान्य सूत्र General Formula | C_nH_{2n+2} | C_nH_{2n} | C_nH_{2n-2} |
| 3. संतृप्तता Saturation | संतृप्त Saturated | असंतृप्त Unsaturated | असंतृप्त Unsaturated |

Ethane C_2H_6 Ethene C_2H_4 Ethyne C_2H_2 



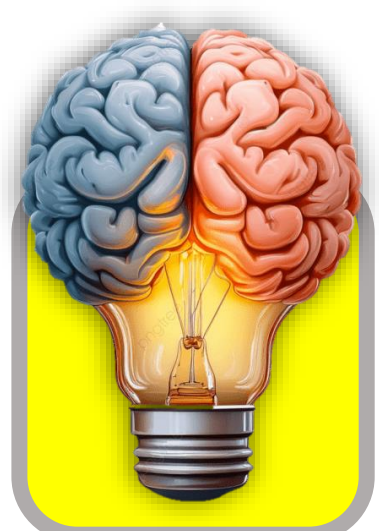
(a) A - 3, B - 1, C - 2

(b) A - 1, B - 2, C - 3

(c) A - 3, B - 2, C - 1

(d) A - 2, B - 1, C - 3

| | Column I | | Column II |
|---|-----------------------|---|--|
| A | प्रोपीन (Propene) | 1 | असंतृप्त 3 कार्बन श्रृंखलाएं दोहरे बंधन के साथ (Unsaturated 3 Carbon Chains With Double Bond) |
| B | प्रोपाइन (Propyne) | 2 | ट्रिपल बॉन्ड के साथ असंतृप्त 3 कार्बन श्रृंखला (Unsaturated 3 Carbon Chains With Triple Bond) |
| C | प्रोपेन (Propane) | 3 | संतृप्त 3 कार्बन बांड (Saturated 3 Carbon Bonds) |



निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा यौगिक डबल बॉन्ड है?

Which Of The Following Compounds Has A Double Bond?

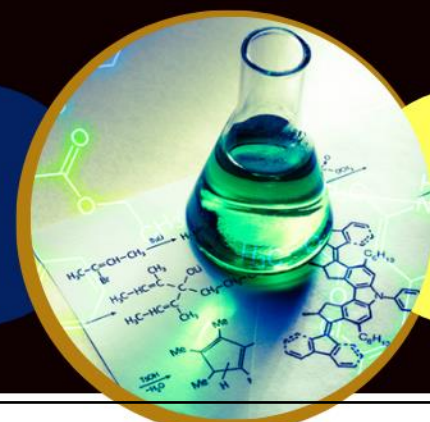
RRB Group-D 11-10-2018 (Shift-III)

(A) प्रोपाइन / Propine

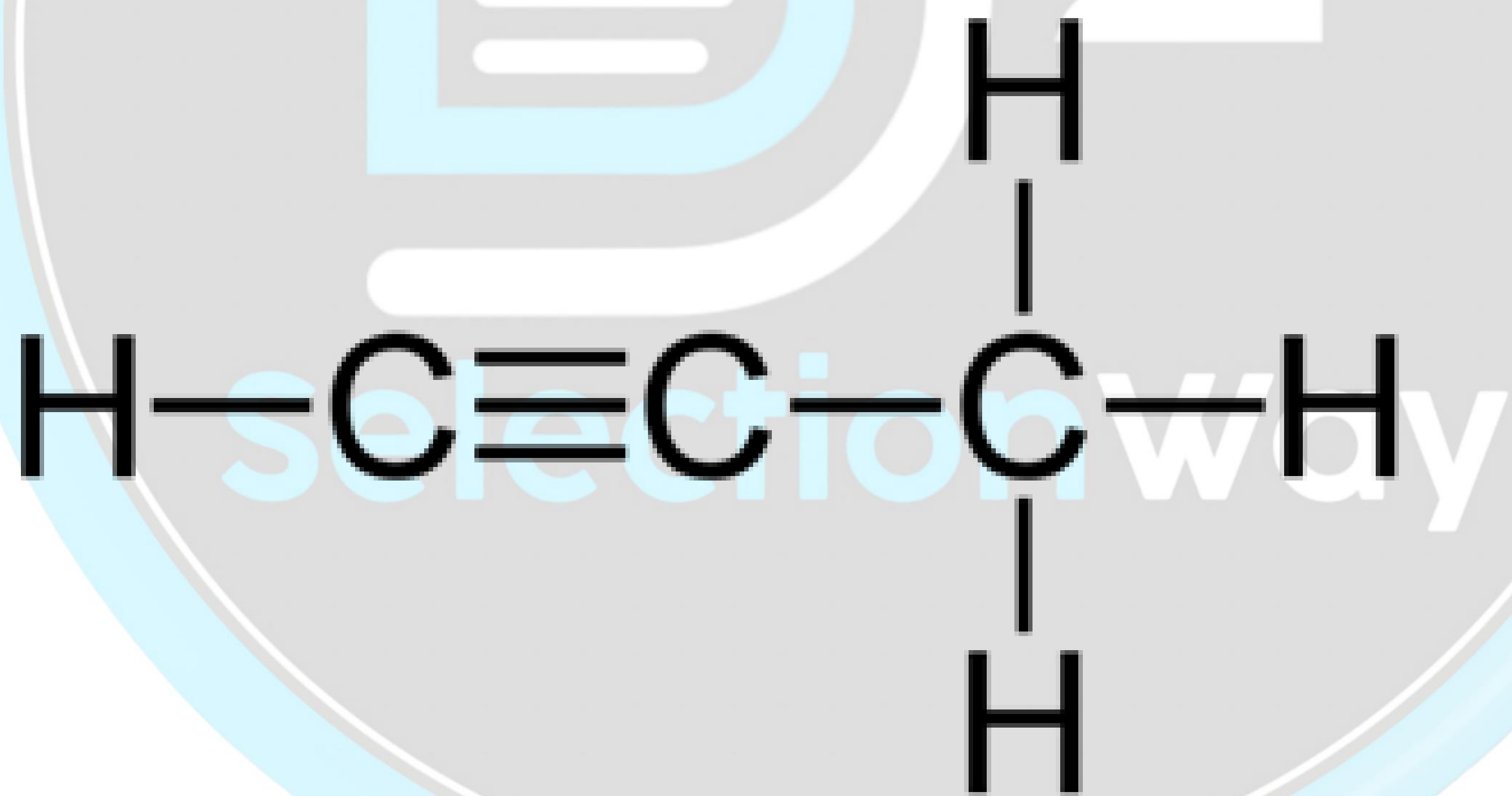
(B) प्रोपेनोल / Propanol

(C) प्रोपीन / Propene

(D) प्रोपेन / Propane



| Compound (यौगिक) | Type (प्रकार) | Molecular Formula (आणविक सूत्र) |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Propane (प्रोपेन) | Alkane (ऐल्केन, Single bond) | C_3H_8 |
| Propene (प्रोपीन) | Alkene (ऐल्कीन, Double bond) | C_3H_6 |
| Propine (प्रोपाइन) | Alkyne (ऐल्काइन, Triple bond) | C_3H_4 |
| Propanol (प्रोपेनॉल) | Alcohol (ऐल्कोहॉल, $-OH$ group) | C_3H_8O |

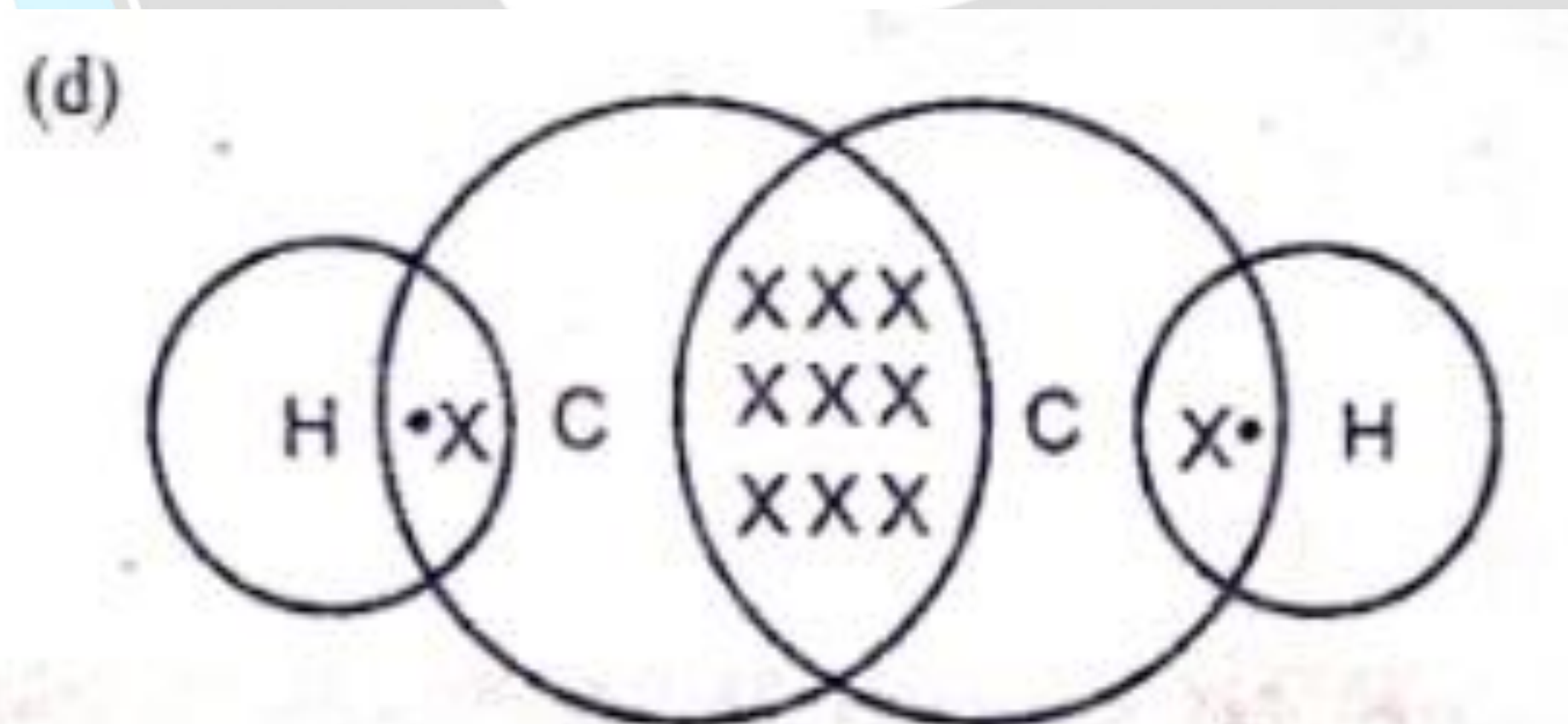
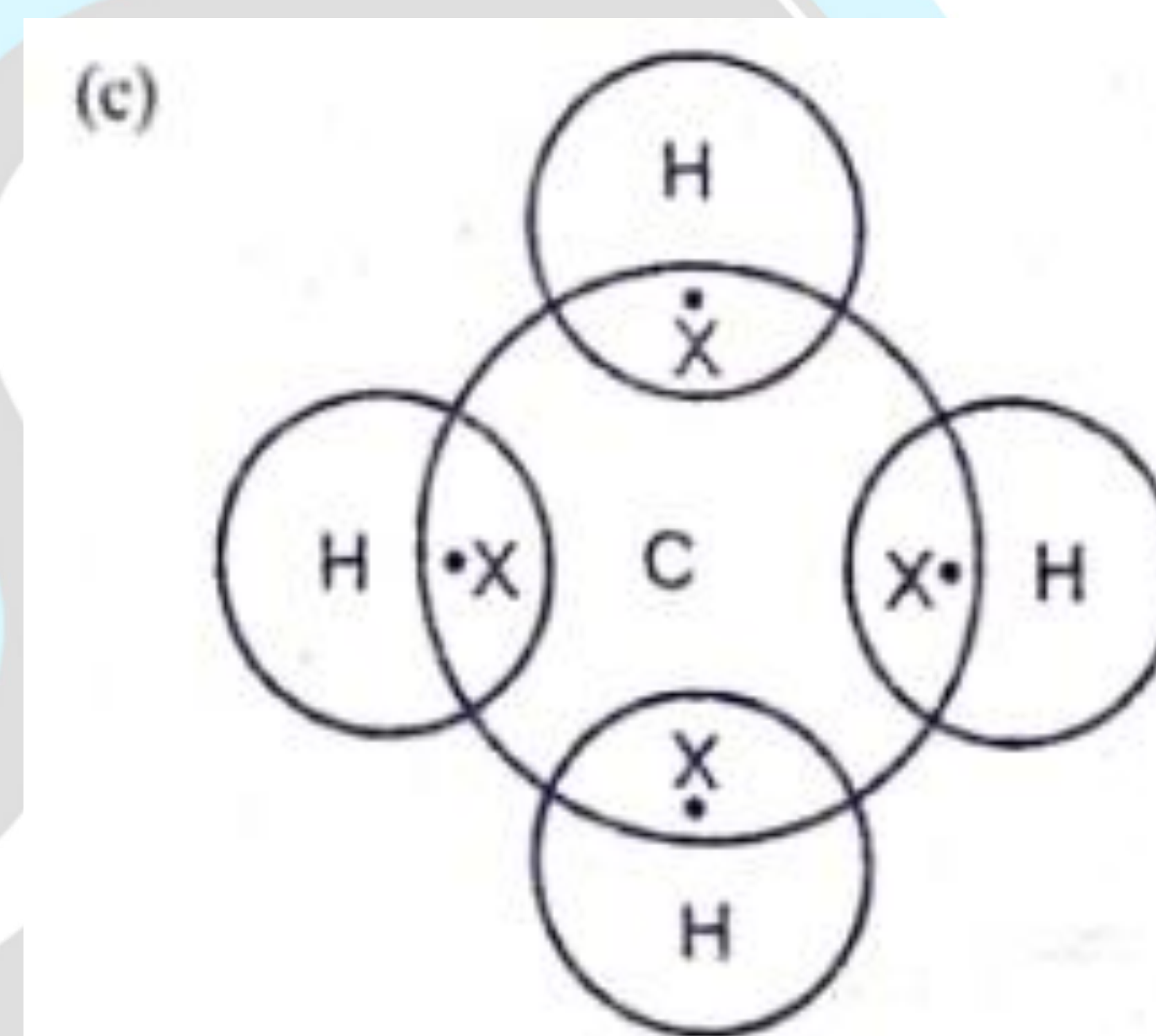
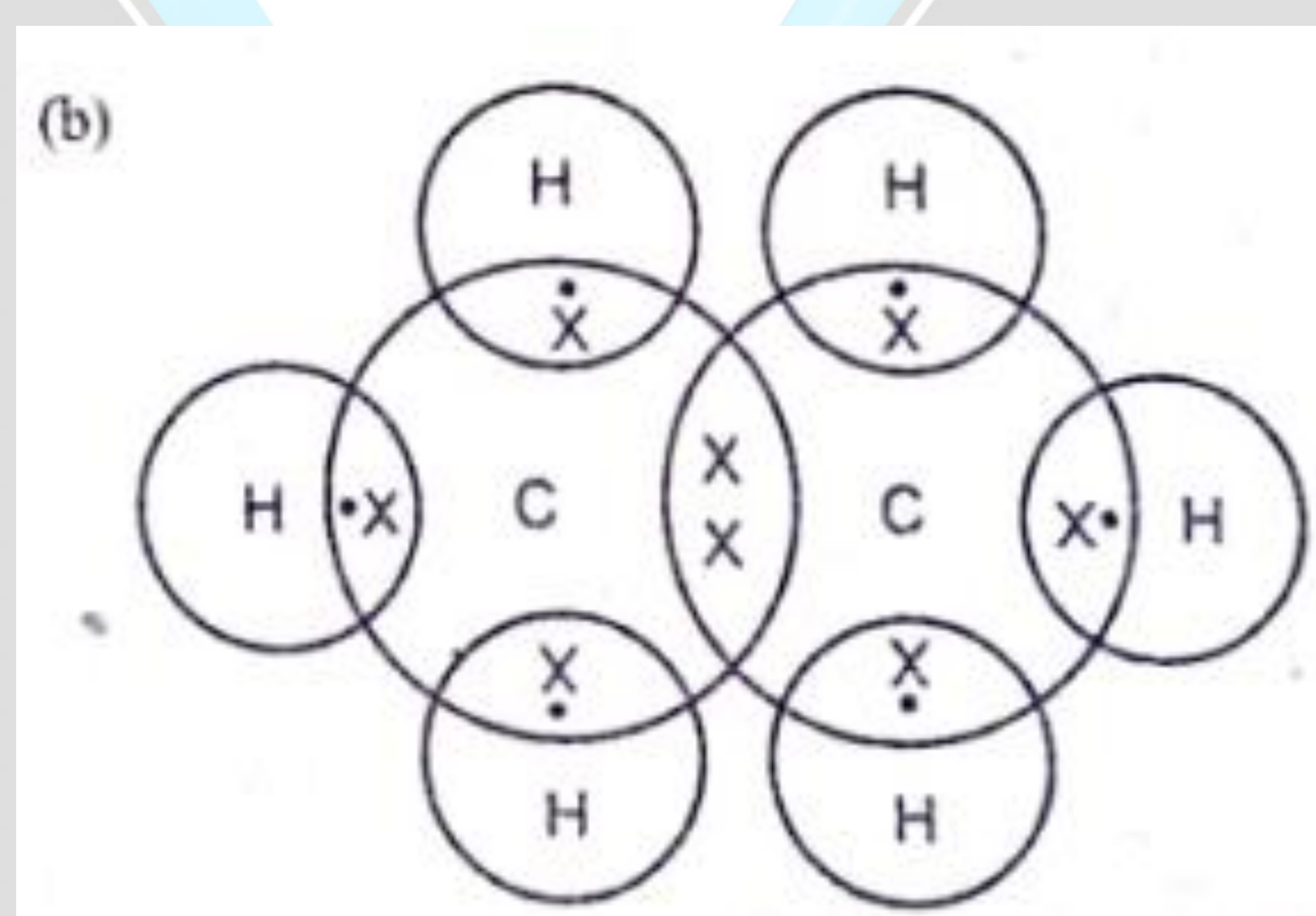
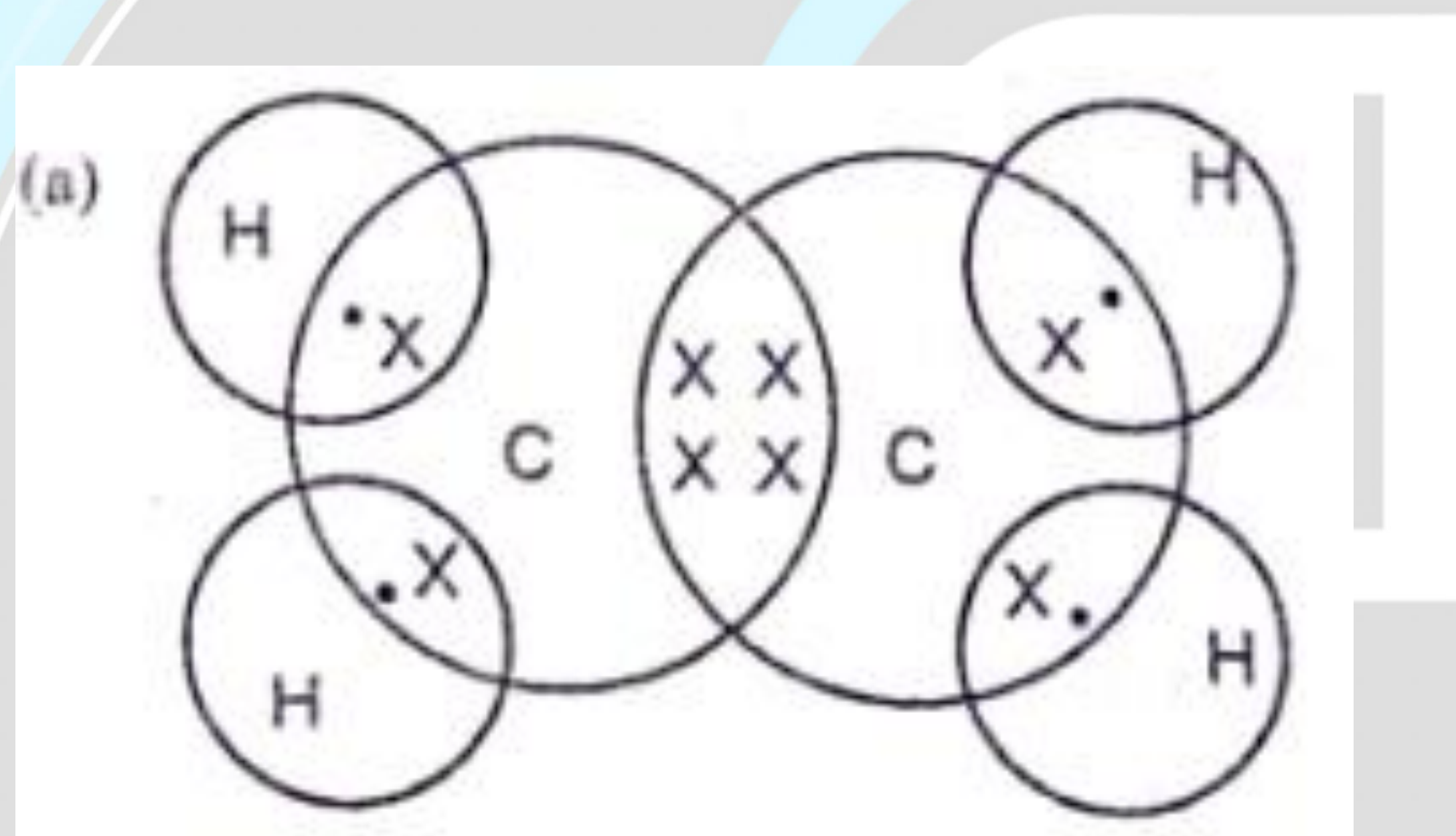


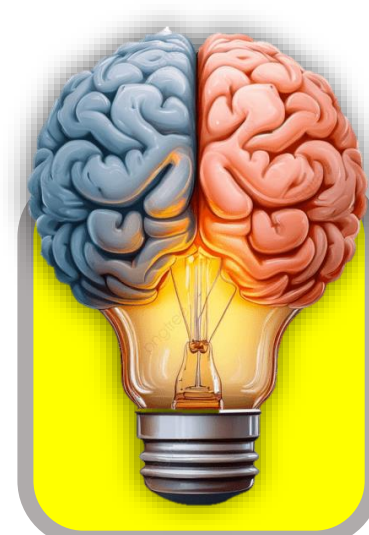
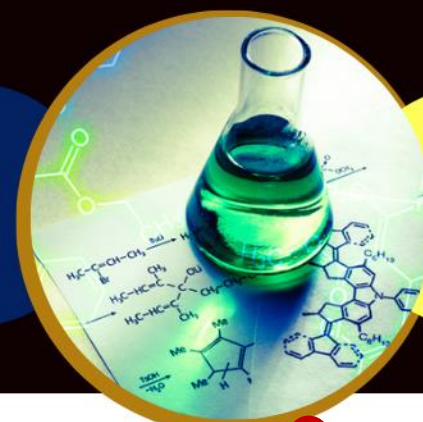
SelectionWay



एथेन की विद्युत डॉट और क्रॉस संरचना कौन सी है?

Which is the electrical dot and cross structure of Ethane?





निम्नलिखित यौगिकों को उनके कार्बन-कार्बन बंध की लंबाई के अनुसार बढ़ते क्रम में व्यवस्थित कीजिए: इथेन (Ethane), इथीन (Ethene), इथाइन (Ethyne)

Arrange the following compounds in increasing order according to the length of their C–C bonds: Ethane, Ethene, Ethyne

(A) Ethyne < Ethene < Ethane / एथाइन < एथीन < एथेन

(B) Ethane < Ethene < Ethyne / एथेन < एथीन < एथाइन

(C) Ethene < Ethyne < Ethane / एथीन < एथाइन < एथेन

(D) Ethane < Ethyne < Ethene / एथेन < एथाइन < एथीन



समावयवता (Isomerism)

वह घटना है जिसमें **दो या अधिक यौगिकों (compounds)** का **आणविक सूत्र (molecular formula)** समान होता है, लेकिन उनकी **संरचना (structure)** या **गुण (properties)** अलग-अलग होते हैं।

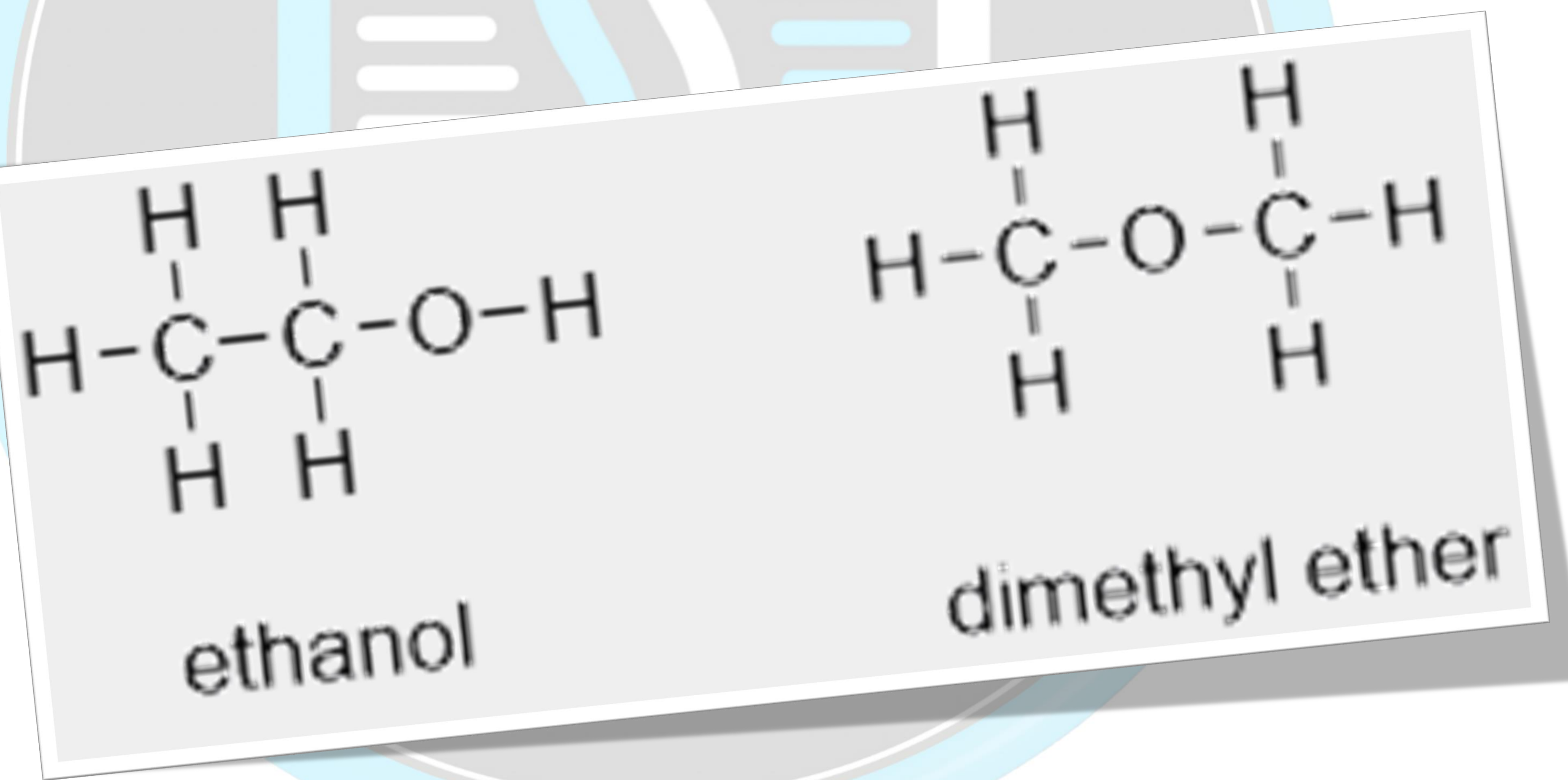
→ *Isomerism is the phenomenon in which two or more compounds have the same molecular formula but different structures or properties.*

उदाहरण / Example:



- Ethanol (CH_3CH_2OH)
- Dimethyl Ether (CH_3OCH_3)

दोनों का molecular formula समान है, पर संरचना अलग।





समावयवता (Isomerism)

वह घटना है जिसमें **दो या अधिक यौगिकों (compounds)** का **आणविक सूत्र (molecular formula)** समान होता है, लेकिन उनकी **संरचना (structure)** या **गुण (properties)** अलग-अलग होते हैं।

Filling the remaining valencies with hydrogen gives us –

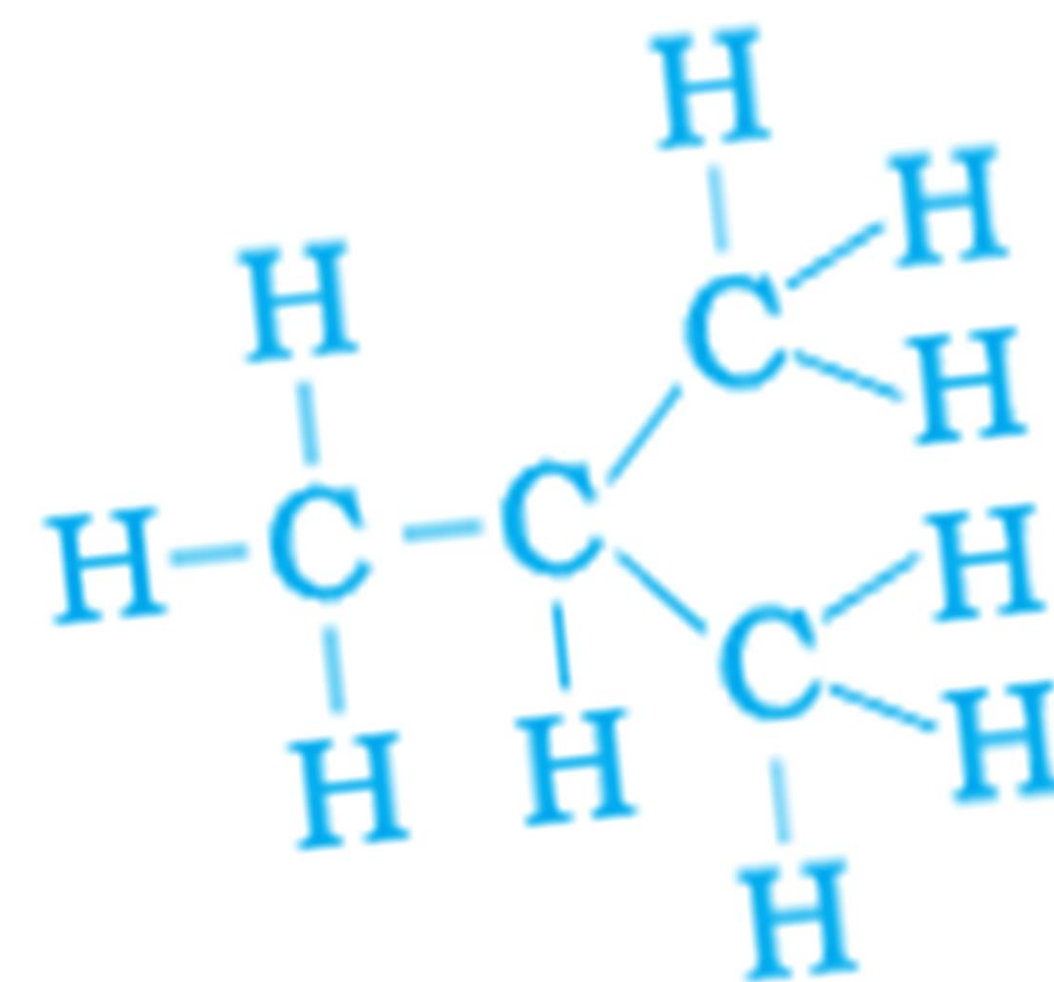
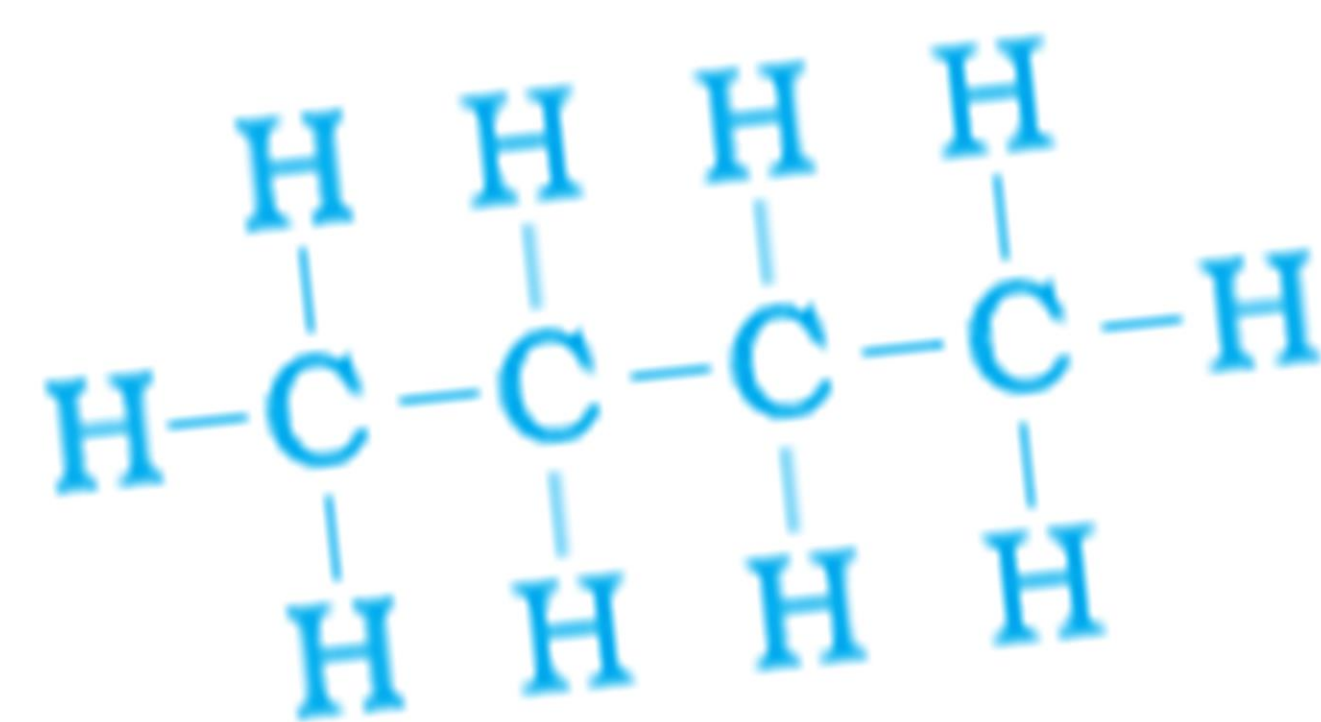


Figure 4.8 (b) Complete molecules for two structures with formula C_4H_{10}

We see that both these structures have the same formula C_4H_{10} . Such compounds with identical molecular formula but different structures are called structural isomers.



🧪 Alicyclic Hydrocarbons (एलिसाइक्लिक हाइड्रोकार्बन)

- वे हाइड्रोकार्बन जिनमें कार्बन परमाणु रिंग (closed chain) के रूप में जुड़े हों लेकिन उनमें सुगंधीयता (Aromaticity) न हो, उन्हें **Alicyclic Hydrocarbons (एलिसाइक्लिक हाइड्रोकार्बन)** कहा जाता है।

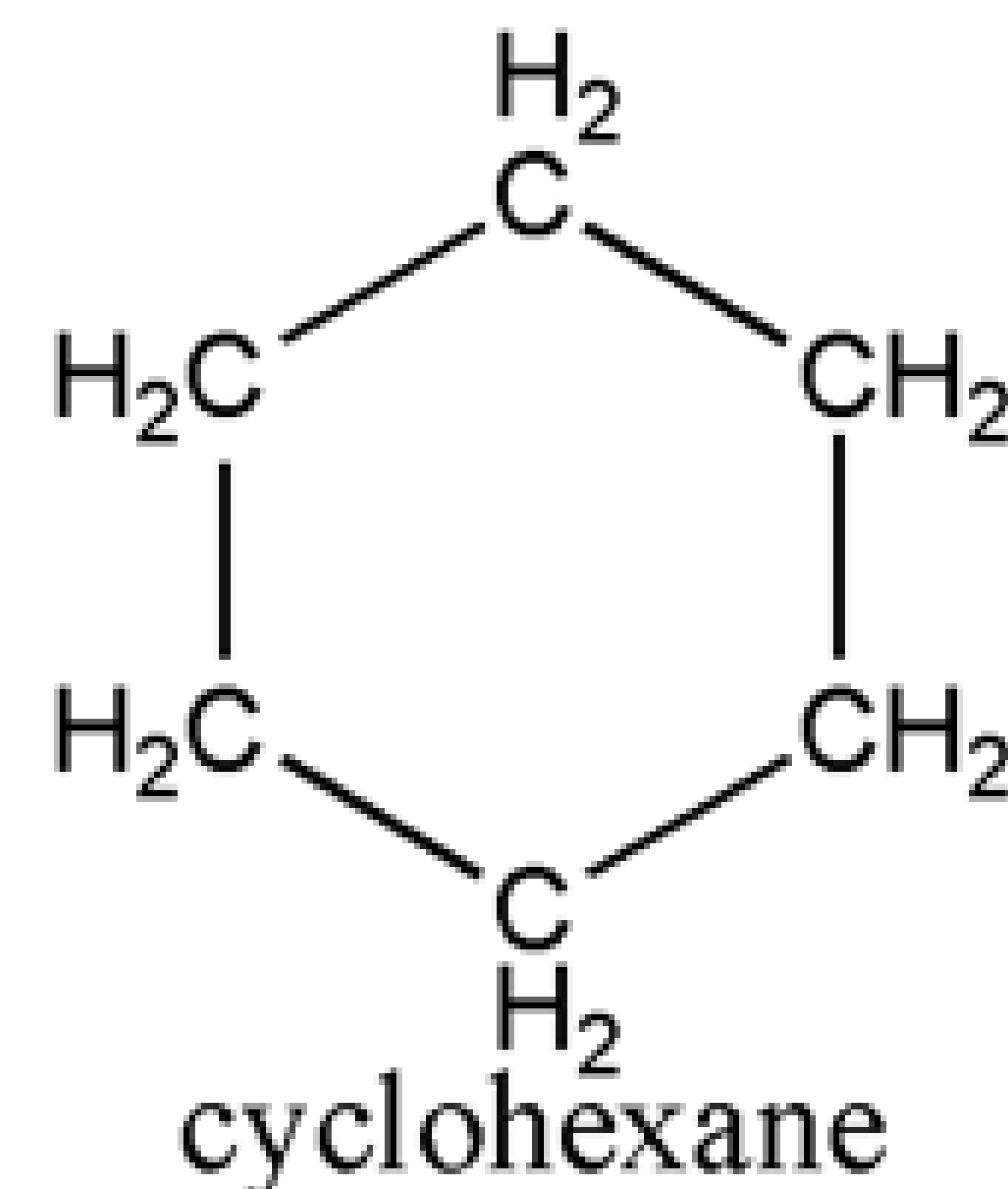
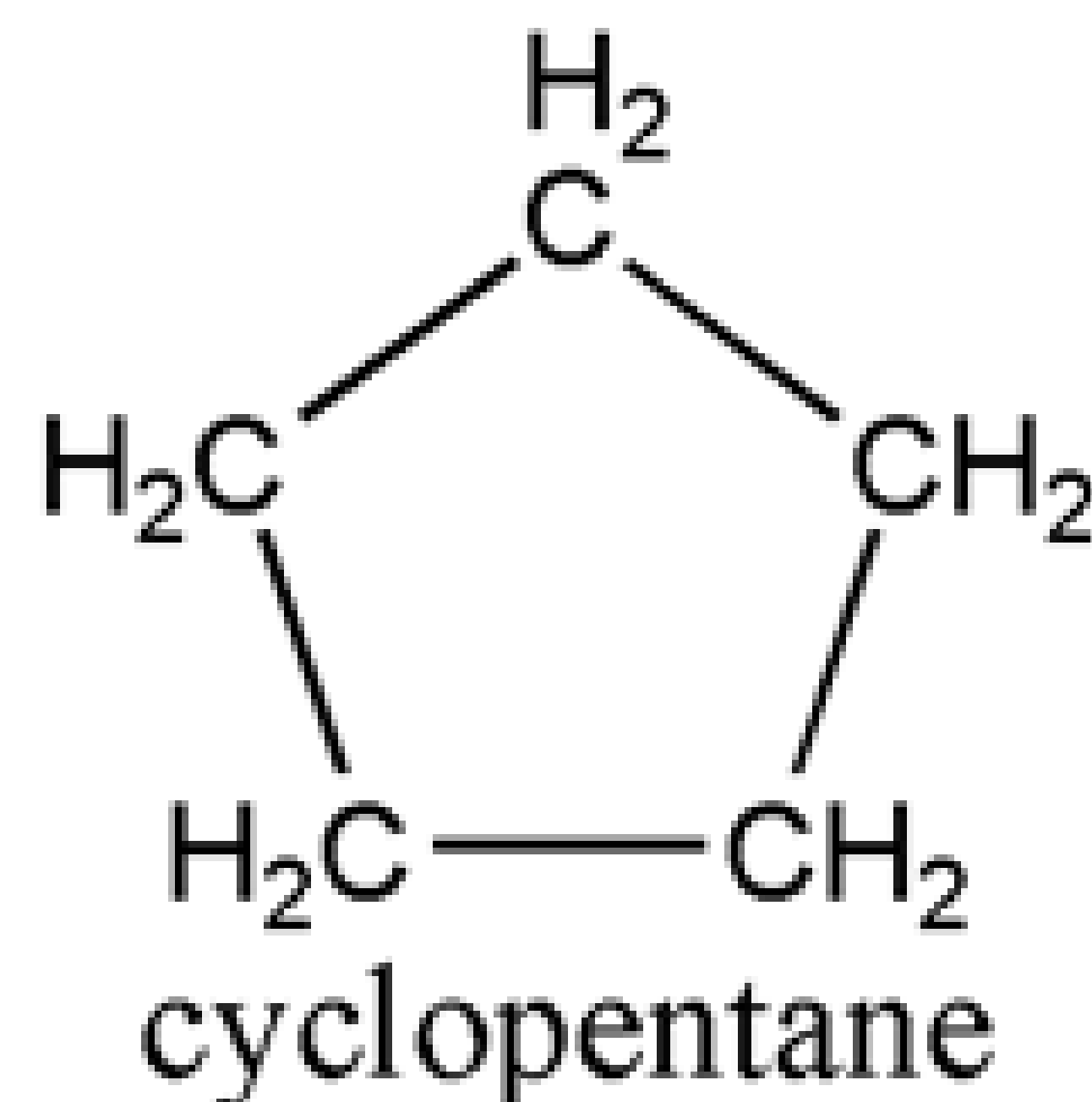
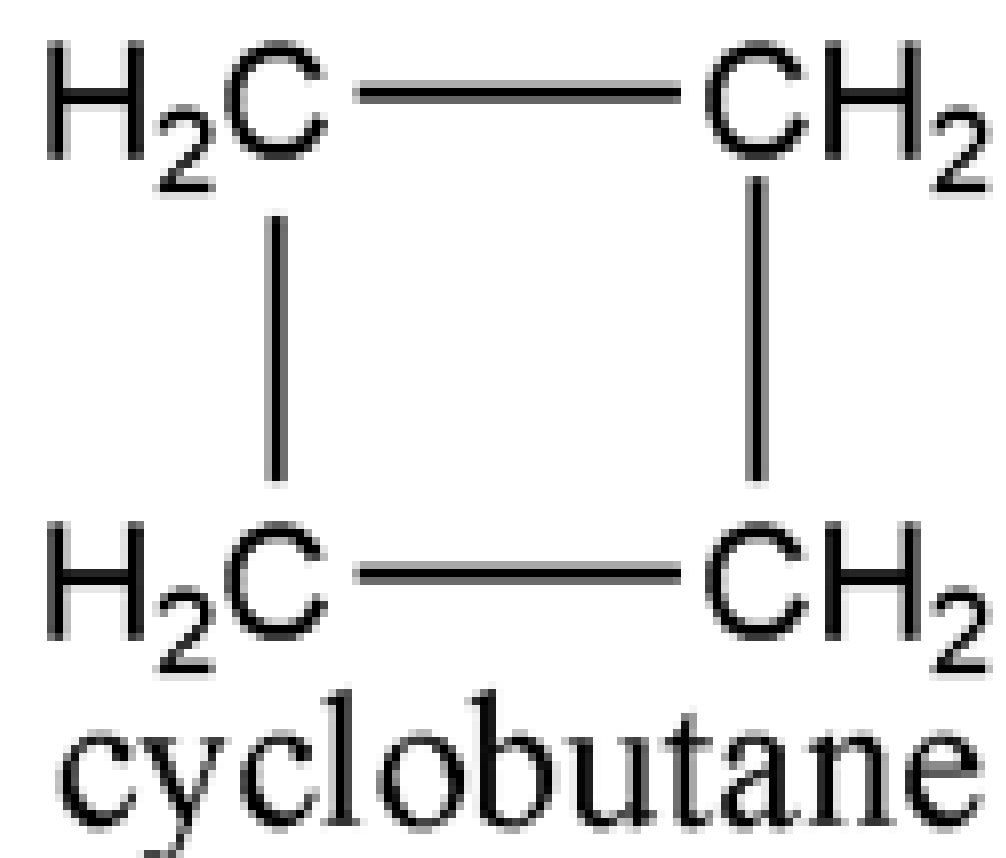
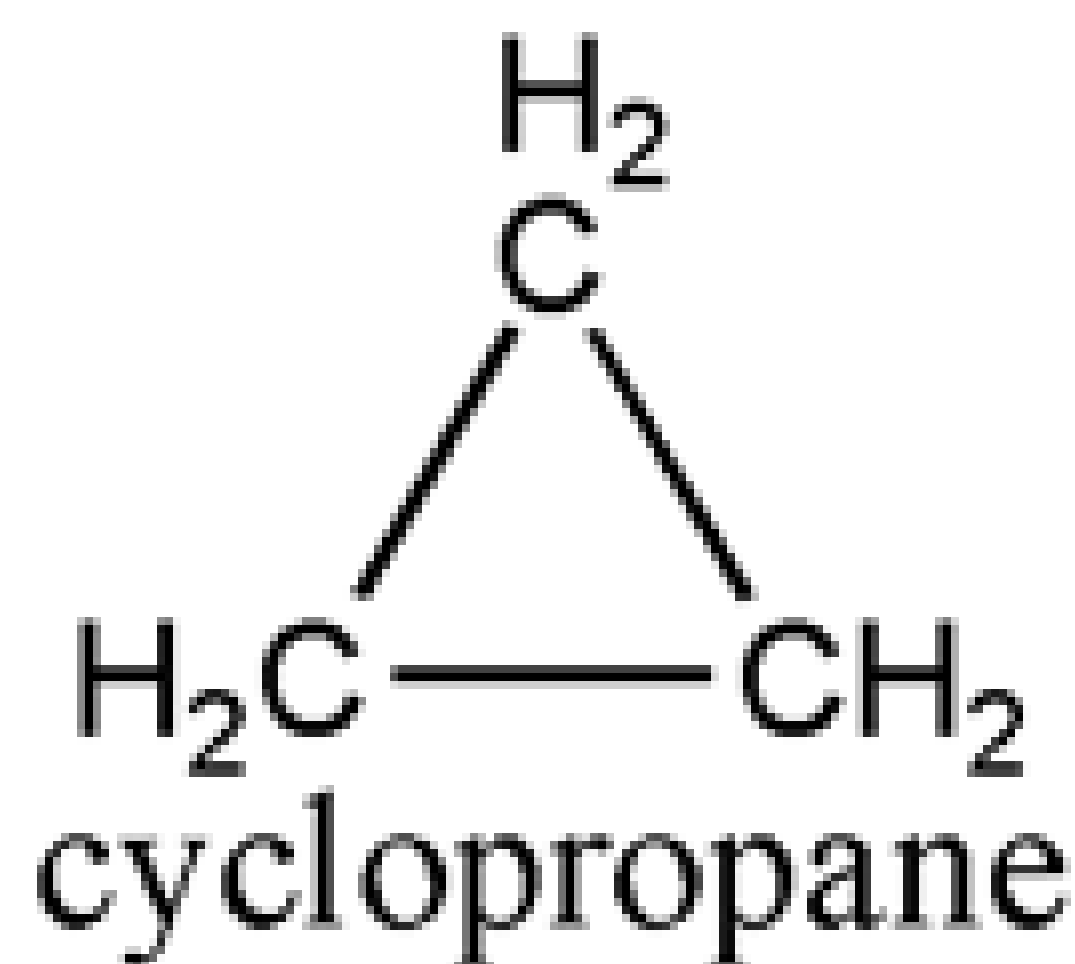
→ These are **cyclic compounds** having **carbon atoms arranged in rings**, but they are **non-aromatic** in nature.

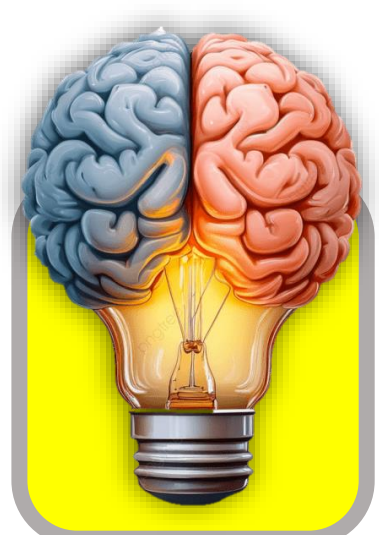
🧠 General Formula (सामान्य सूत्र):



यह Alkenes जैसा ही होता है, परंतु यहाँ सभी बंध **single (एकल)** होते हैं।

(It resembles alkenes in formula but all bonds are single covalent.)





इनमें से कौन सा साइक्लोहेक्सेन का सूत्र है?

Which Of The Following Is The Formula Of Cyclohexane?

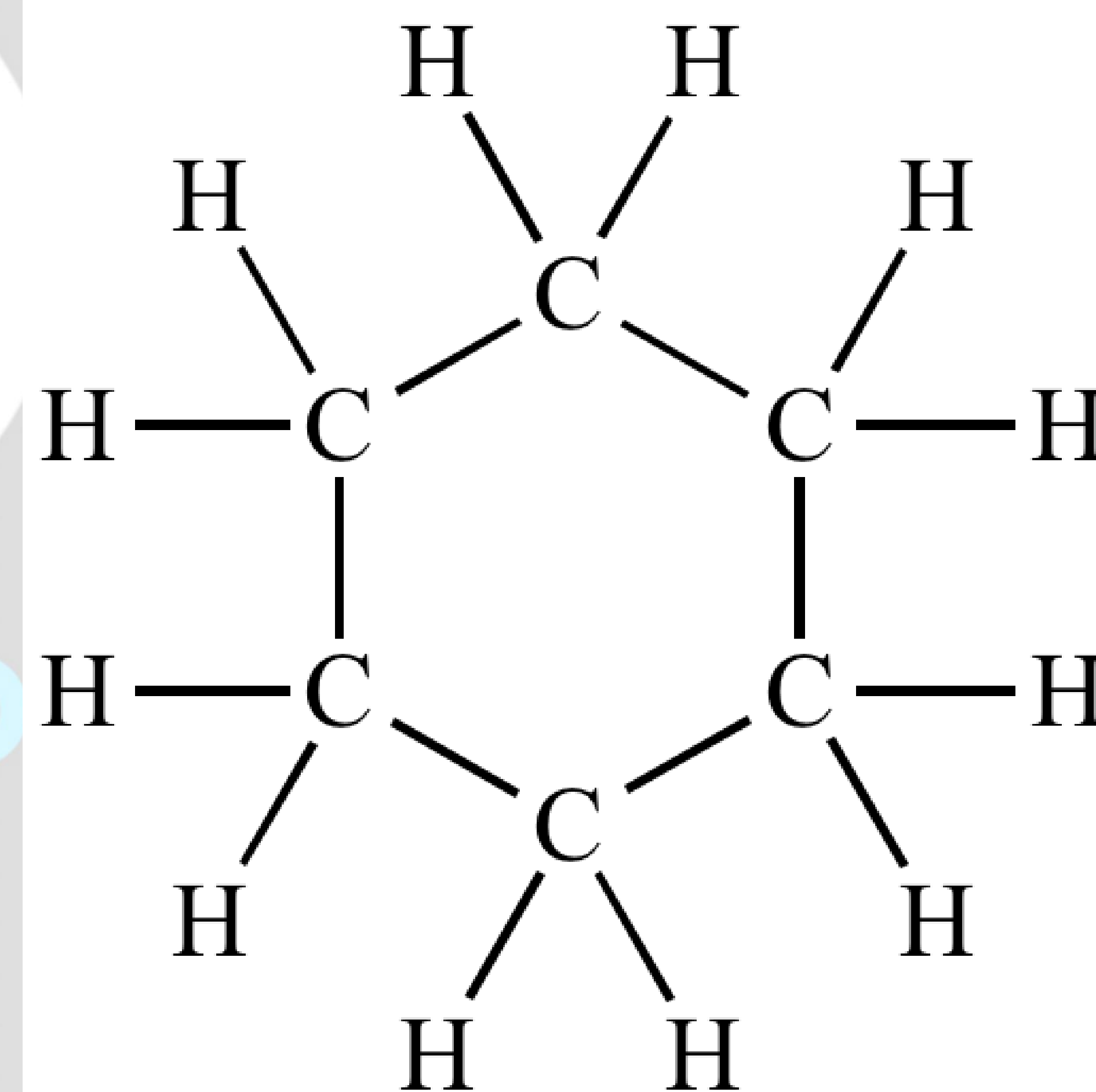
RRB Group-D - 02/09/2022 (Shift-I)

(a) C_6H_{12}

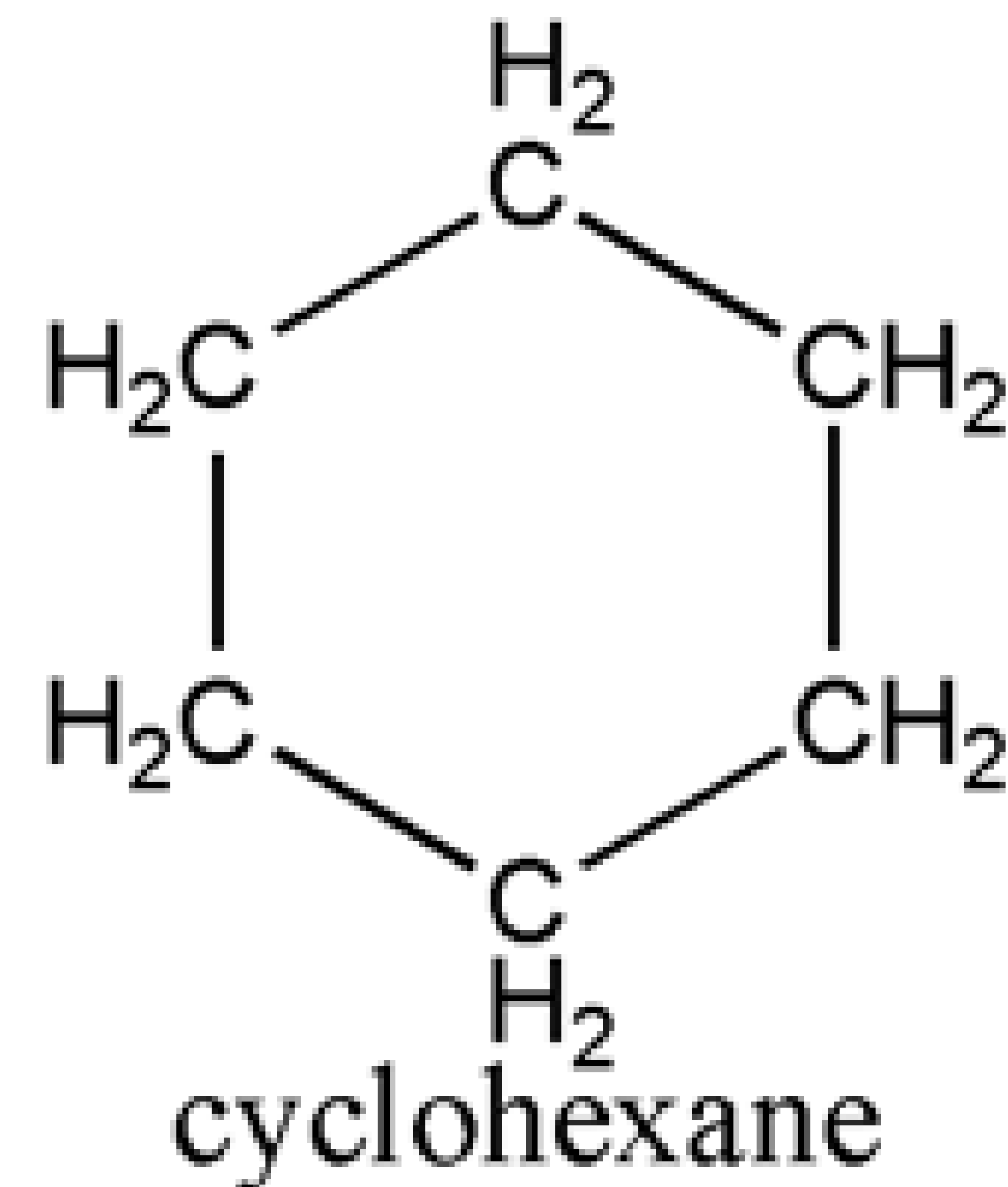
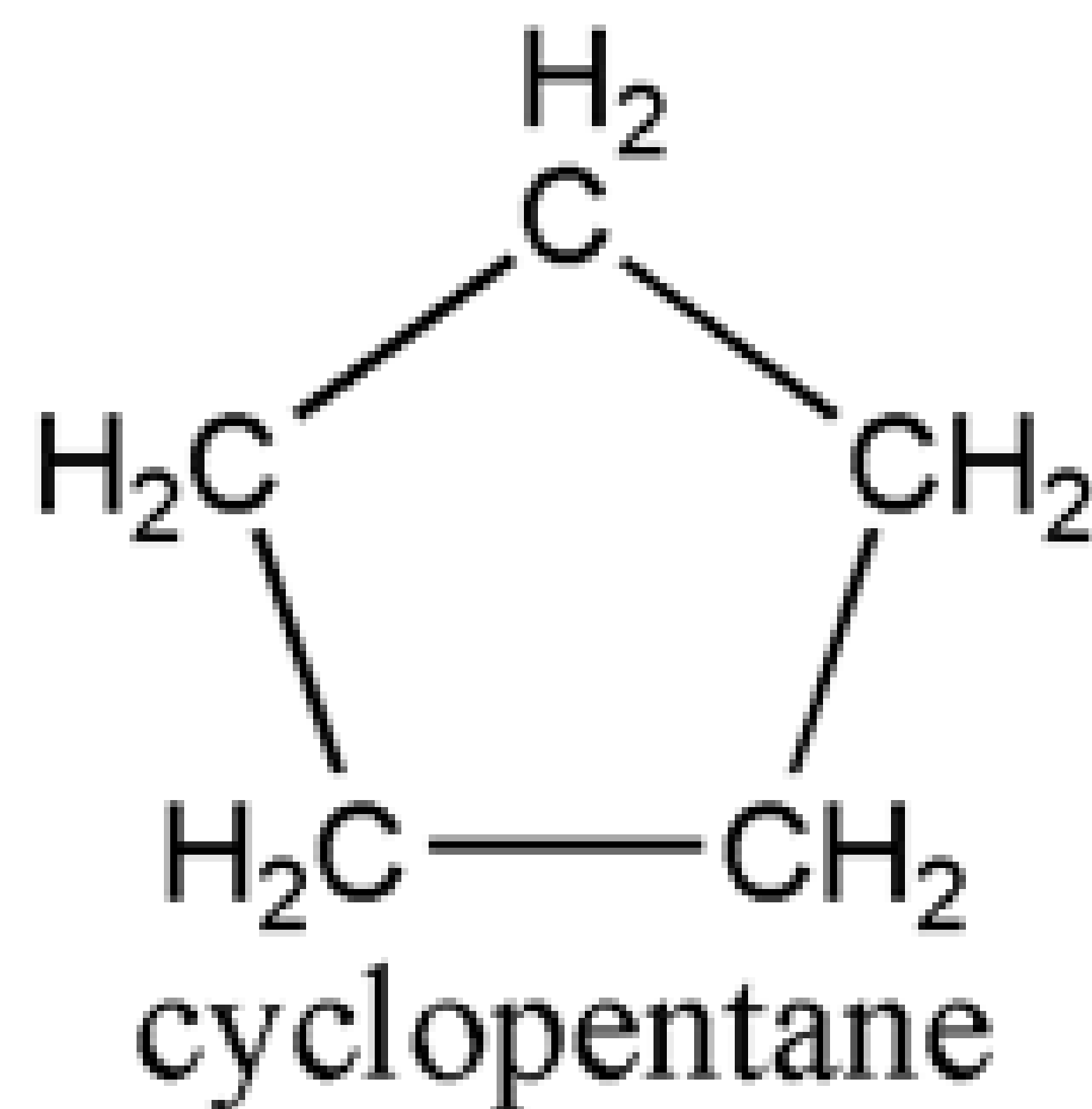
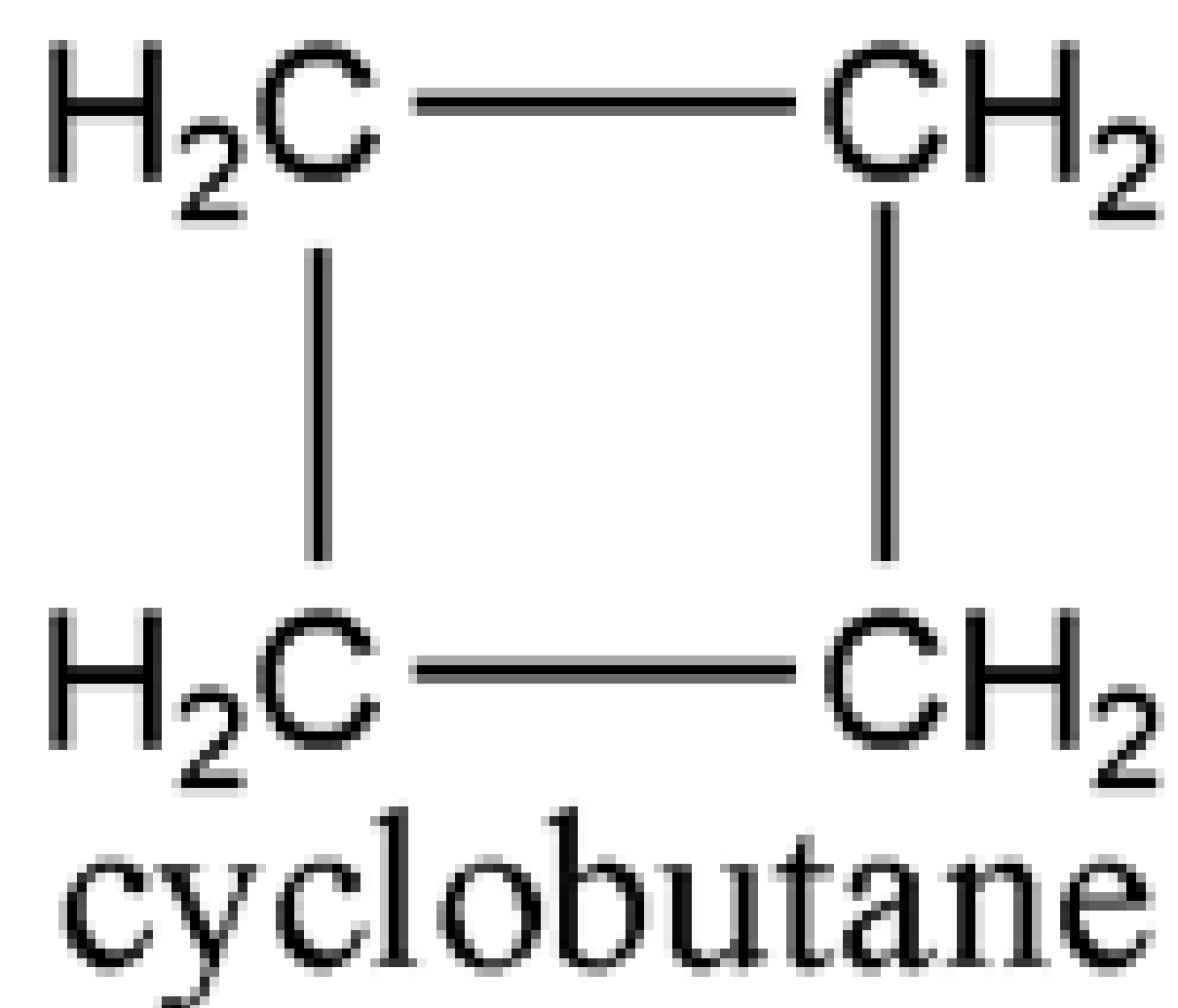
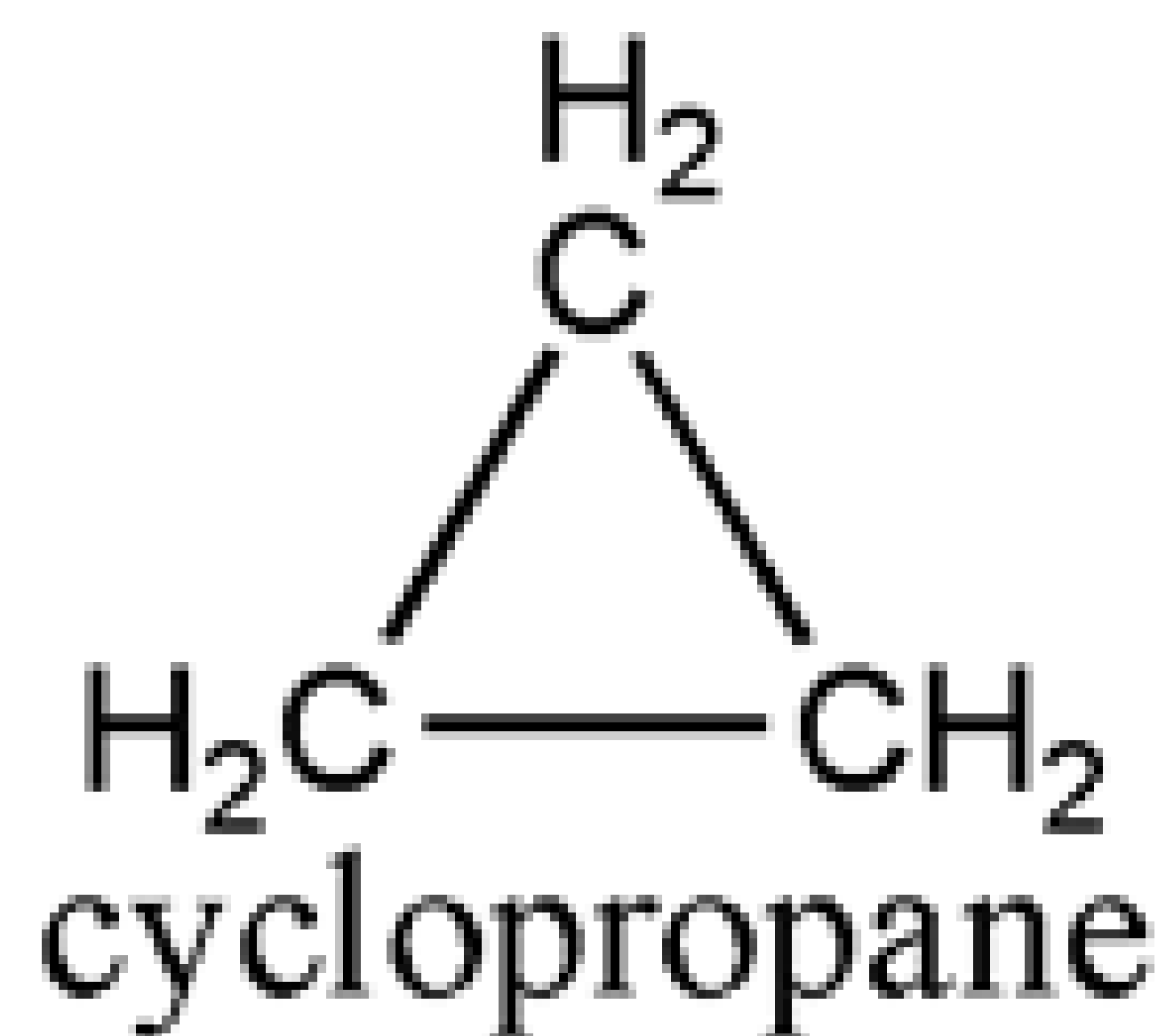
(b) C_6H_{14}

(c) C_6H_{10}

(d) C_6H_6

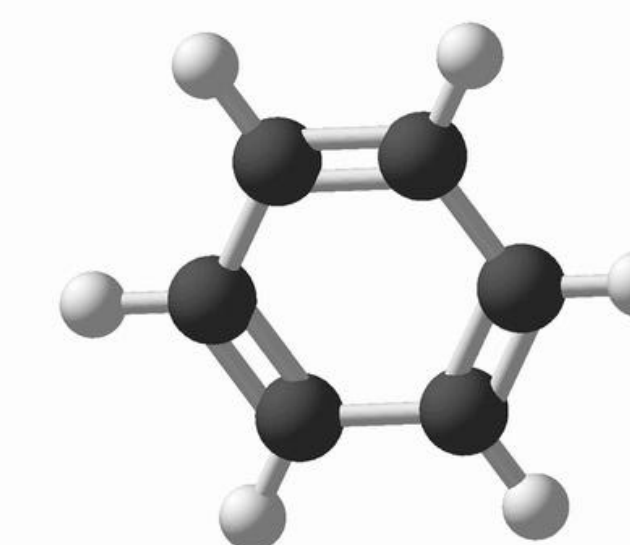
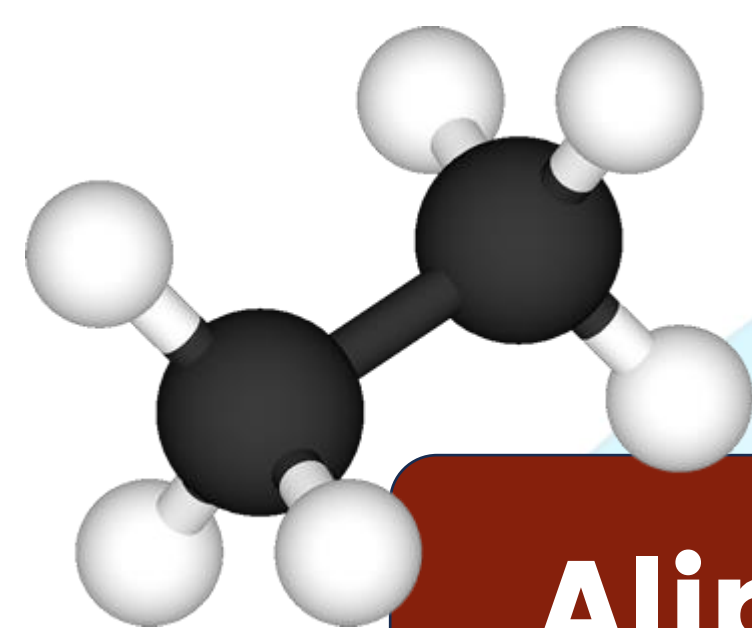


cyclohexane



SelectionWay

SelectionWay



Hydrocarbons (हाइड्रोकार्बन)

Aliphatic / Acyclic (एलिफैटिक / अचक्रिक)

Cyclic (चक्रीय)

Saturated
(संतृप्त)

Unsaturated
(असंतृप्त)

Heterocyclic
(विषमचक्रिक)

Homocyclic
(समचक्रिक)

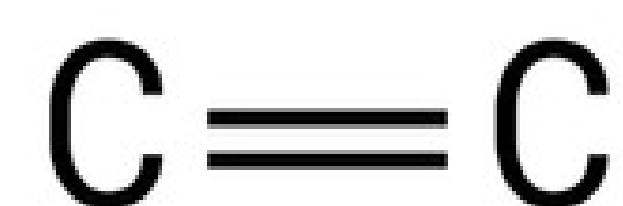
Alkanes
(एल्केन्स)

Alkenes
(एल्कीन)

Alkynes
(एल्काइन)

Aromatic
(सुगंधित)

Non-Aromatic
(असुगंधित)





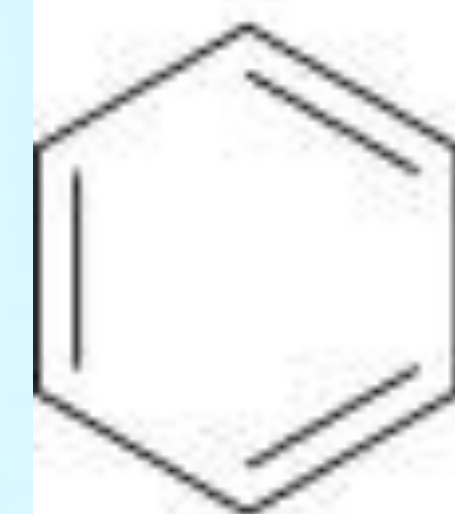
• Aromatic Hydrocarbons (सुगंधित हाइड्रोकार्बन)

वे यौगिक हैं जिनमें एक या अधिक **बेंजीन रिंग (Benzene Ring)** होती है।

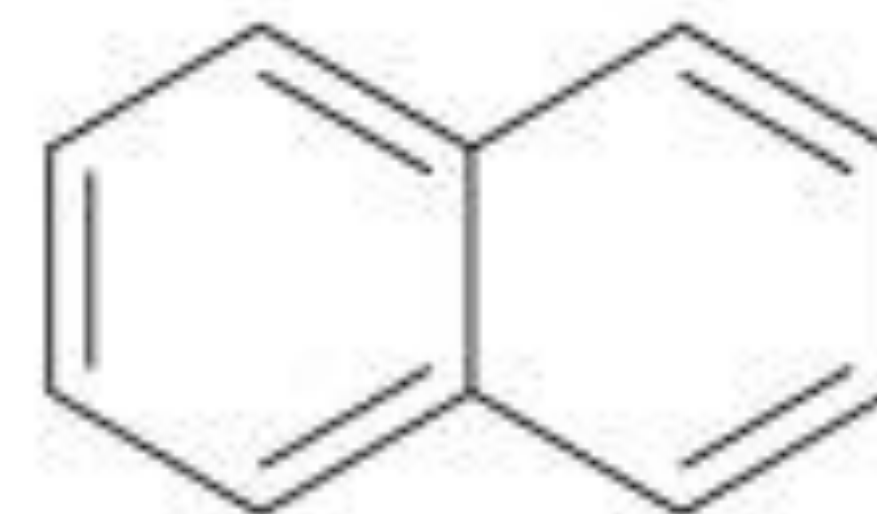
→ Aromatic hydrocarbons are organic compounds that contain one or more benzene rings.

• “Aroma” शब्द का अर्थ “सुगंध” है क्योंकि प्रारंभ में पाए गए कई यौगिकों में विशेष गंध होती थी।

→ The term “aromatic” comes from the pleasant odor of some of these compounds discovered earlier.



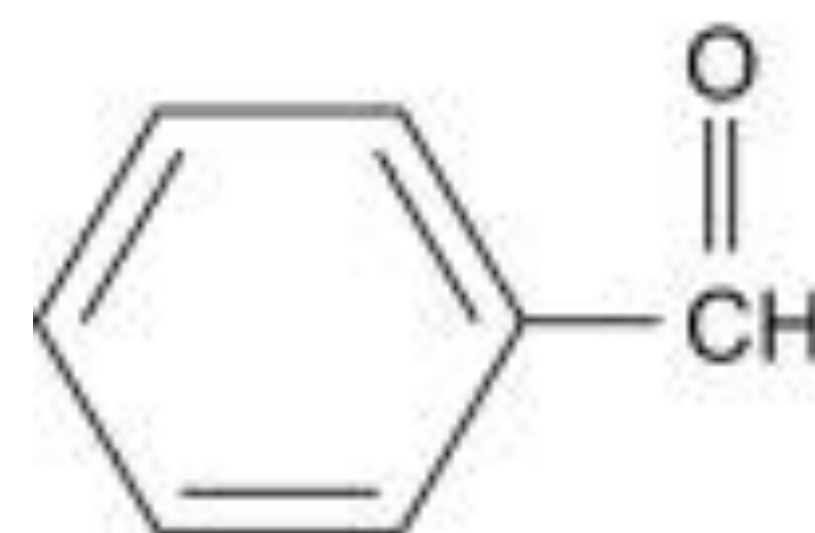
Benzene



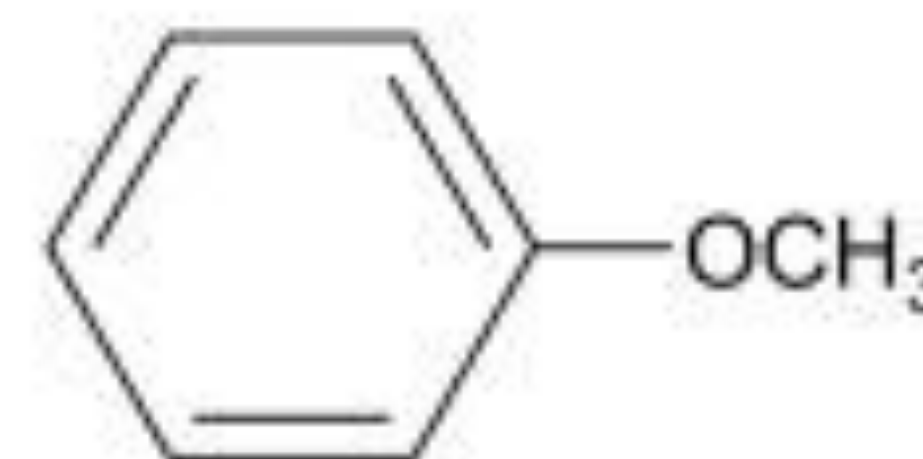
Naphthalene



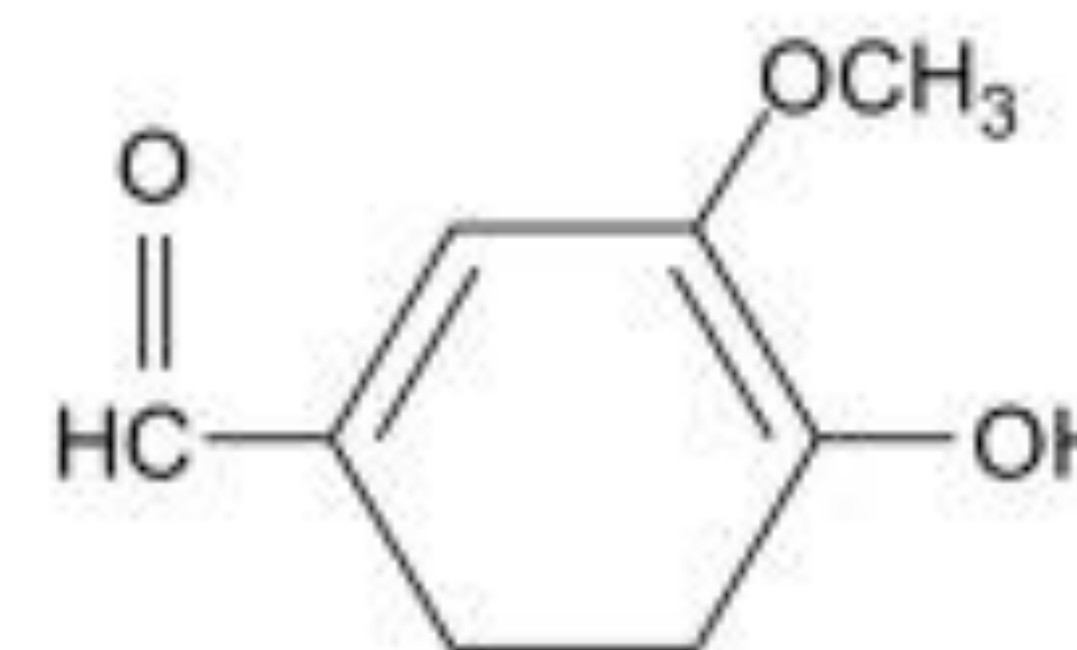
Benzo[a]pyrene



Benzaldehyde



Anisole



Vanillin



✳ Benzene (बेंजीन)

• बेंजीन (Benzene) सबसे सरल सुगंधित हाइड्रोकार्बन

(Aromatic Hydrocarbon) है।

→ Benzene is the simplest aromatic hydrocarbon.

• इसका आणविक सूत्र (Molecular Formula) है C_6H_6 ।

→ Its molecular formula is C_6H_6 .

• इसे 1845 में Michael Faraday ने खोजा था, और

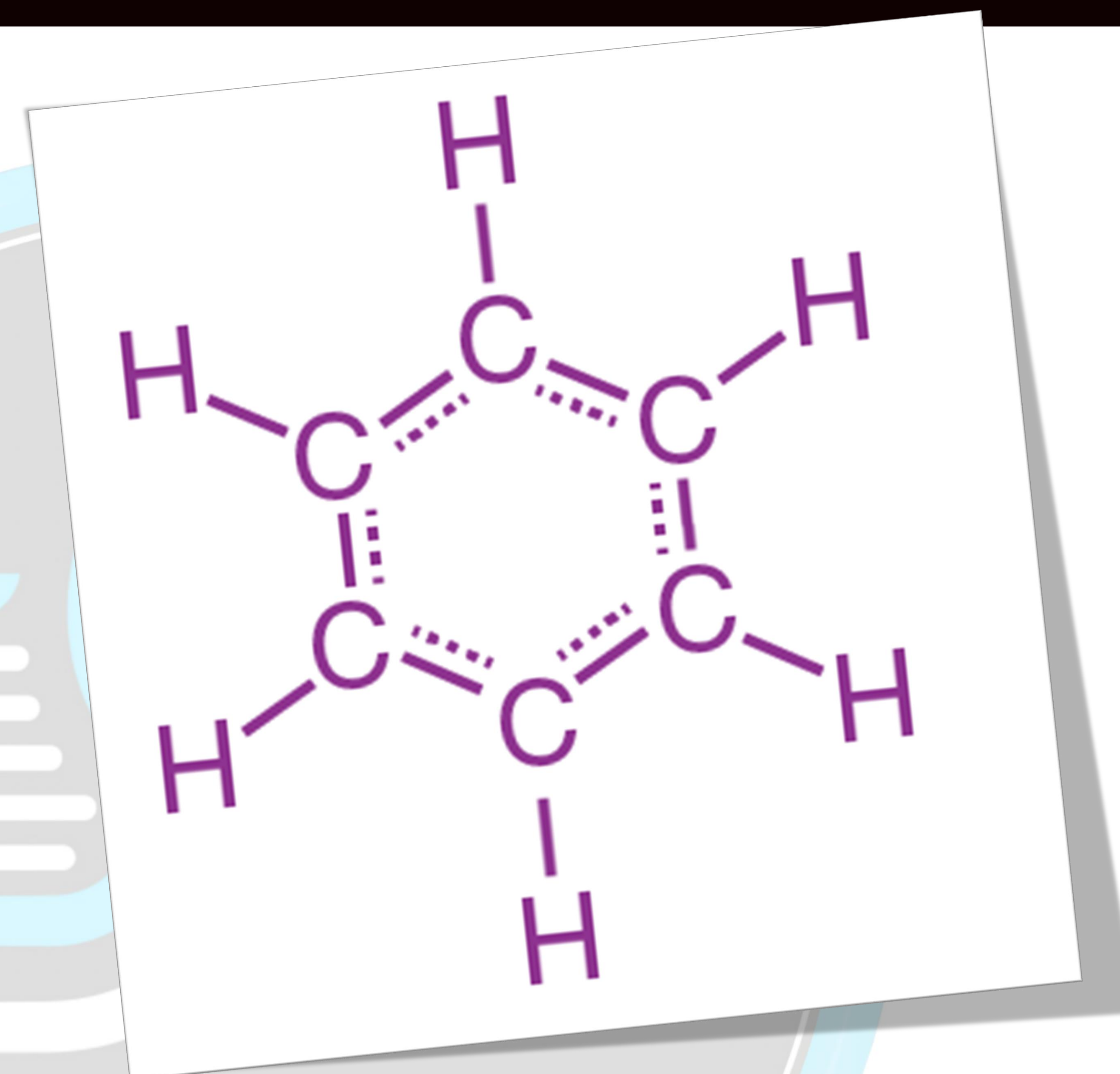
1865 में August Kekulé ने इसकी रिंग संरचना प्रस्तावित की थी।

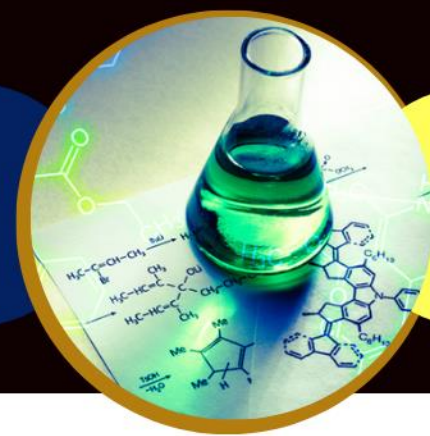
• बेंजीन में 6 कार्बन परमाणु (Carbon atoms) और 6 हाइड्रोजन परमाणु (Hydrogen atoms) होते हैं।

• सभी कार्बन परमाणु sp^2 hybridized होते हैं।

• बेंजीन में 3 एकल (Single) और 3 द्वि-बंधन (Double bonds) होते हैं, लेकिन सभी बंध समान लंबाई के होते हैं क्योंकि इनमें Resonance

(अनुनाद) होता है।

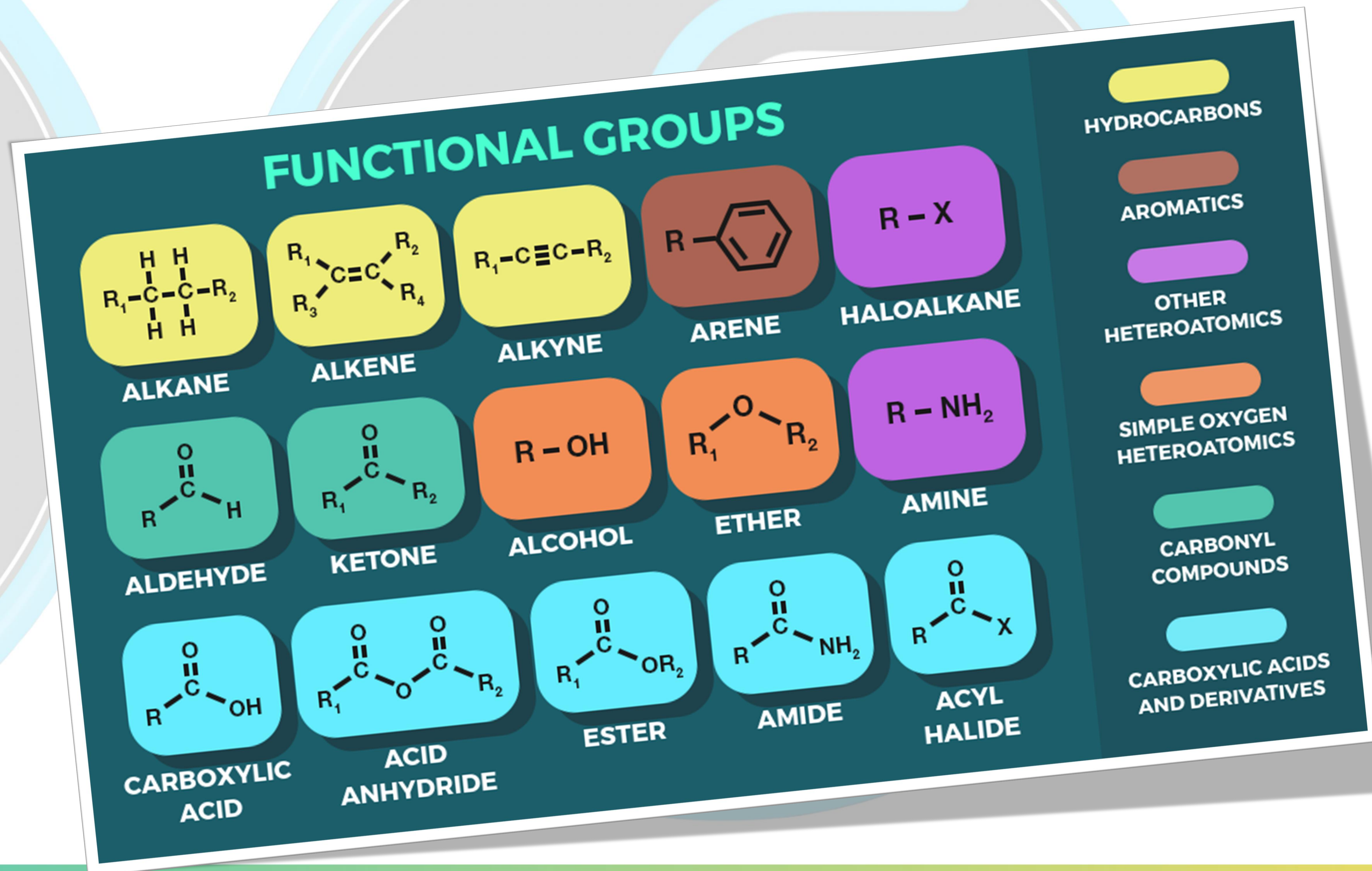


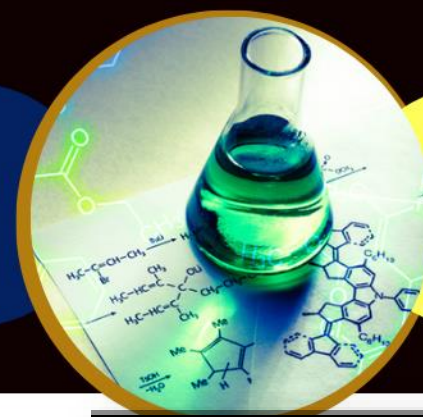


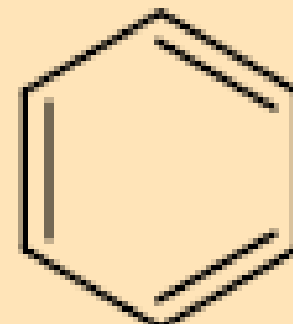
• क्रियाशील समूह (Functional Group)

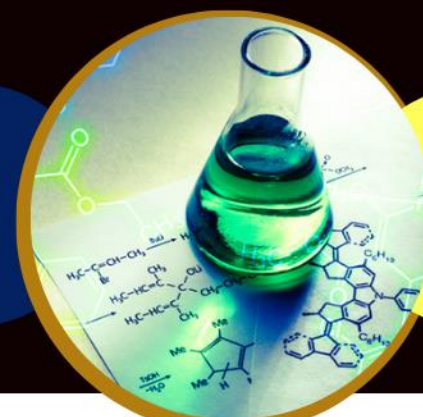
वह परमाणु या परमाणुओं का समूह होता है जो किसी यौगिक के रासायनिक गुण (chemical properties) को निर्धारित करता है।

→ A functional group is an atom or group of atoms that determines the characteristic chemical properties of an organic compound.

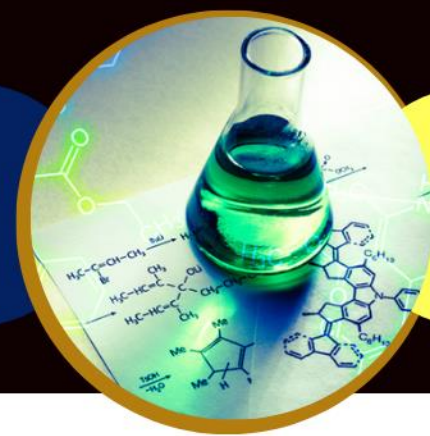




| Class of compounds | Functional group structure | IUPAC group prefix | IUPAC group suffix | Example |
|--------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|--|
| Alkanes | - | - | -ane | Butane, $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CH}_3$ |
| Alkenes | $>\text{C}=\text{C}<$ | - | -ene | But-1-ene, $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHCH}_2\text{CH}_3$ |
| Alkynes | $-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-$ | - | -yne | But-1-yne, $\text{CH}\equiv\text{CCH}_2\text{CH}_3$ |
| Arenes | - | - | - | Benzene,  |
| Halides | $-\text{X}$ ($\text{X}=\text{F}, \text{Cl}, \text{Br}, \text{I}$) | halo- | - | 1-Bromobutane, $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CH}_2\text{Br}$ |
| Alcohols | $-\text{OH}$ | hydroxy- | -ol | Butan-2-ol, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CHOHCH}_3$ |
| Aldehydes | $-\text{CHO}$ | formyl, or oxo | -al | Butanal, $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CHO}$ |
| Ketones | $>\text{C}=\text{O}$ | oxo- | -one | Butan-2-one, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{COCH}_3$ |
| Nitriles | $-\text{C}\equiv\text{N}$ | cyano | nitrile | Pentanenitrile, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CN}$ |
| Ethers | $-\text{R}-\text{O}-\text{R}-$ | alkoxy- | - | Ethoxyethane, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_3$ |



| | | | | |
|------------------|---|----------------|----------------|--|
| Carboxylic acids | -COOH | carboxy | -oic acid | Butanoic acid, $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ |
| Carboxylate ions | $-\text{COO}^-$ | - | -oate | Sodium butanoate, $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CO}_2^- \text{Na}^+$ |
| Esters | -COOR | alkoxycarbonyl | -oate | Methyl propanoate, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{COOCH}_3$ |
| Acyl halides | -COX (X=F, Cl, Br, I) | halocarbonyl | -oyl halide | Butanoyl chloride, $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{COCl}$ |
| Amines | $-\text{NH}_2$, $>\text{NH}$, $>\text{N}-$ | amino- | -amine | Butan -2-amine , $\text{CH}_3\text{CHNH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$ |
| Amides | $-\text{CONH}_2$, $-\text{CONHR}$, $-\text{CONR}_2$ | -carbamoyl | -amide | Butanamide, $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CONH}_2$ |
| Nitro compounds | $-\text{NO}_2$ | nitro | - | 1-Nitrobutane, $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{NO}_2$ |
| Sulphonic acids | $-\text{SO}_3\text{H}$ | sulpho | sulphonic acid | Methylsulphonic acid $\text{CH}_3\text{SO}_3\text{H}$ |



निम्नलिखित को सुमेलित कीजिए। / Match the following. ,

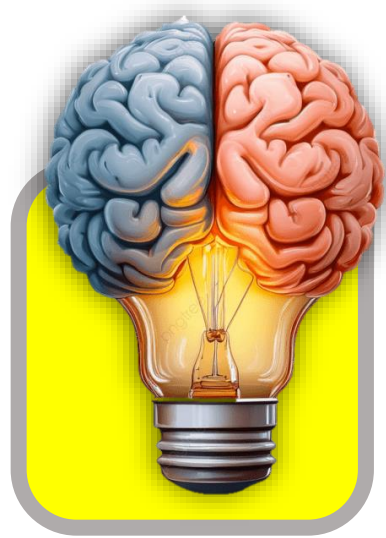
(a) I-A, II-B, III-C, IV-E, V-D

(B) I-D, II-C, III-A, IV-B, V-E

(C) I-D, II-C, III-E, IV-B, V-A

(D) I-B, II-D, III-C, IV-E, V-A

| यौगिक / Compound | नाम / Name |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| I. C_6H_6 | a. एथेन / Ethane |
| II. $H_2C = CH_2$ | B. बेंजीन / Benzene |
| III. CH_3-CHO | C. एसीटैल्डिहाइड / Acetaldehyde |
| IV. CH_3COCH_3 | D. एथिलीन / Ethylene |
| V. CH_3CH_3 | E. एसीटोन / Acetone |



_____ में कार्बोनिल ग्रुप नहीं होता है-

_____ does not contain carbonyl group.

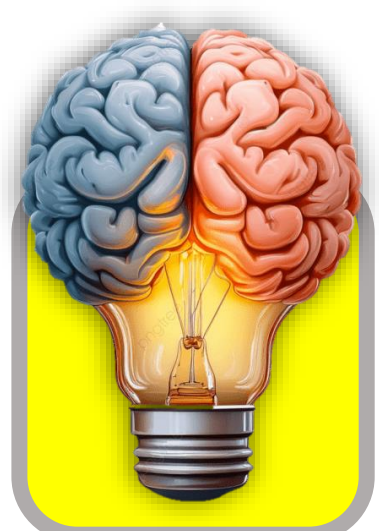
RRB Group-D 28-09-2018 (Shift-I)

(A) कीटोन / Ketone

(B) कार्बोक्सिल एसिड / Carboxyl Acid

(C) एथेनॉल / Ethanol

(D) एल्डिहाइड / Aldehyde



ऐसे क्रियात्मक समूह जिसमें एक से अधिक ऑक्सीजन परमाणु होते हैं, _____ कहलाते हैं।

Such functional groups which contain more than one oxygen atom are called

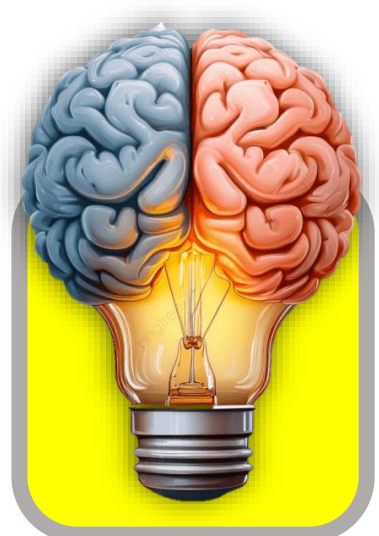
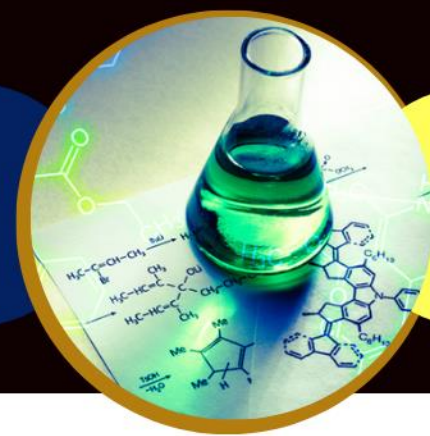
_____.

(A) एल्कोहॉल / Alcohol

(B) कार्बोक्सिलिक अम्ल / Carboxylic Acid

(C) एल्डिहाइड / Aldehyde

(D) कीटोन / Ketone



निम्नलिखित को सुमेलित कीजिए: / Match the following: /

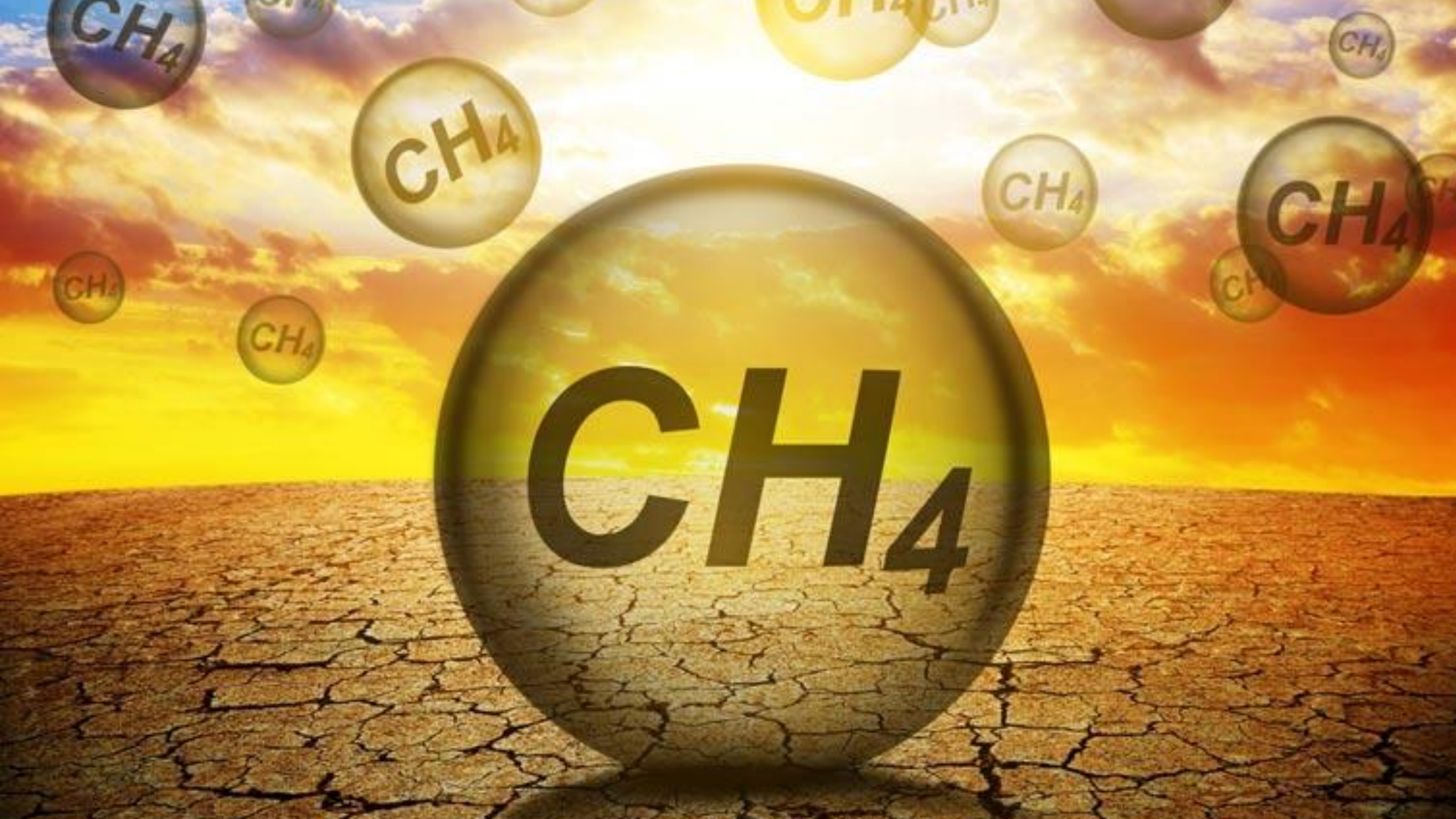
| क्रियात्मक समूह / functional group | समूह का नाम / group name |
|------------------------------------|---|
| i. COOH | a. एस्टर / ester |
| ii. R-CO-R | b. कीटोन / ketone |
| iii. COOR | c. कार्बोक्सिलिक अम्ल / carboxylic acid |

(A) I-A, II-B, III-C

(B) I-C, II-A, III-B

(C) I-A, II-C, III-B

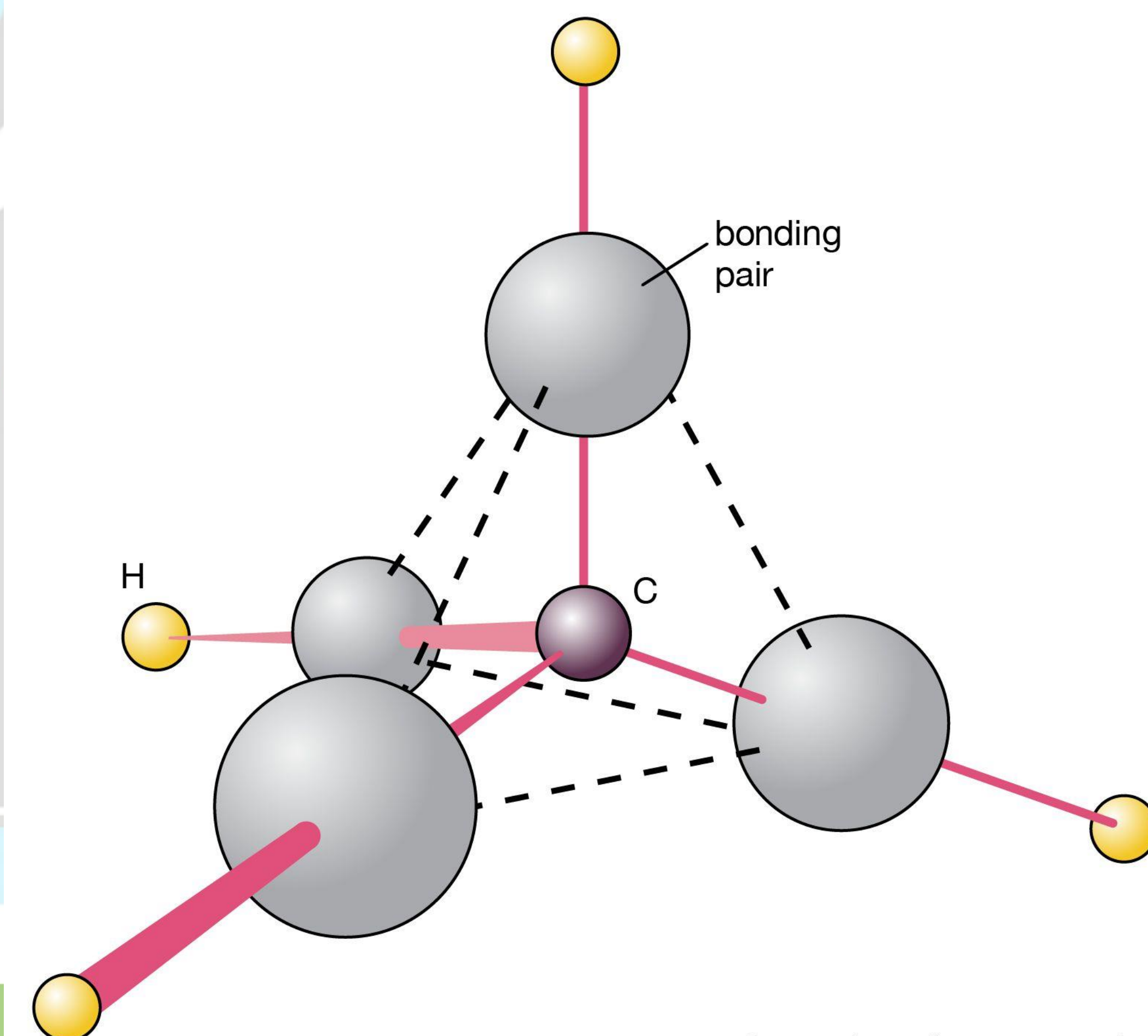
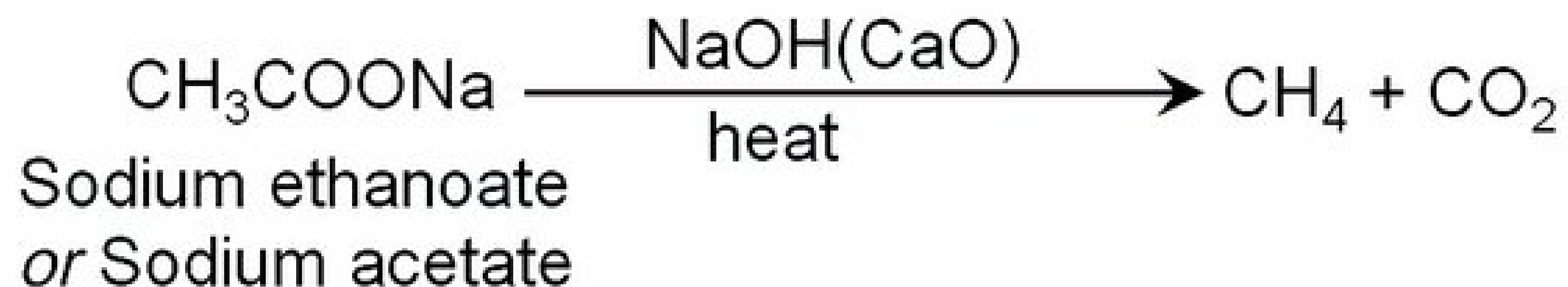
(D) I-C, II-B, III-A

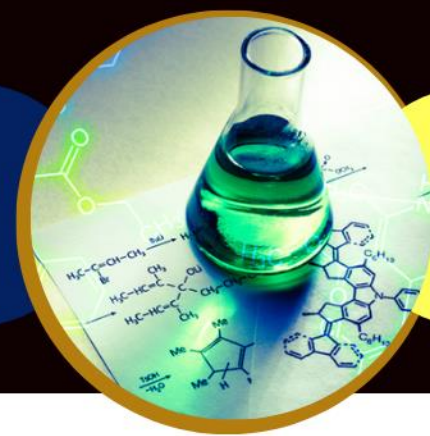




मिथेन (Methane)

- यह ऐल्केन श्रेणी का प्रथम सदस्य है। यह एक कार्बनिक गैस है। इसे **मार्श गैस** के नाम से भी जाना जाता है। It is the first member of the alkane series. It is an organic gas. It is also known as **marsh gas**.
- प्राकृतिक रूप से यह सब्जियों के विघटन से प्राप्त की जाती है। It is obtained naturally from the **decomposition of vegetables**.
- प्रयोगशाला में यह सोडियम ऐसीटेट को सोडालाइम के साथ गर्म करके प्राप्त किया जाता है। In the laboratory it is obtained by heating **Sodium Acetate With Sodalime**.





मिथेन (Methane)

- ऐल्युमिनियम कार्बाइड पर जल की प्रतिक्रिया से व्यापारिक स्तर पर मिथेन प्राप्त किया जाता है। Methane Is Obtained On A Commercial Scale By The Reaction Of Water On **Aluminium Carbide**.



selectionWay





मिथेन (Methane)

➡ यह **प्राकृतिक गैस (Natural Gas)** का प्रमुख अवयव है।

It is the **main component of natural gas**.

➡ इसमें यह लगभग **90% मात्रा में उपस्थित (present)** रहता है।

It is present in it in about **90% proportion**.

➡ यह **हवा (Air)** के साथ मिलकर एक **विस्फोटक मिश्रण (Explosive mixture)** बनाता है।

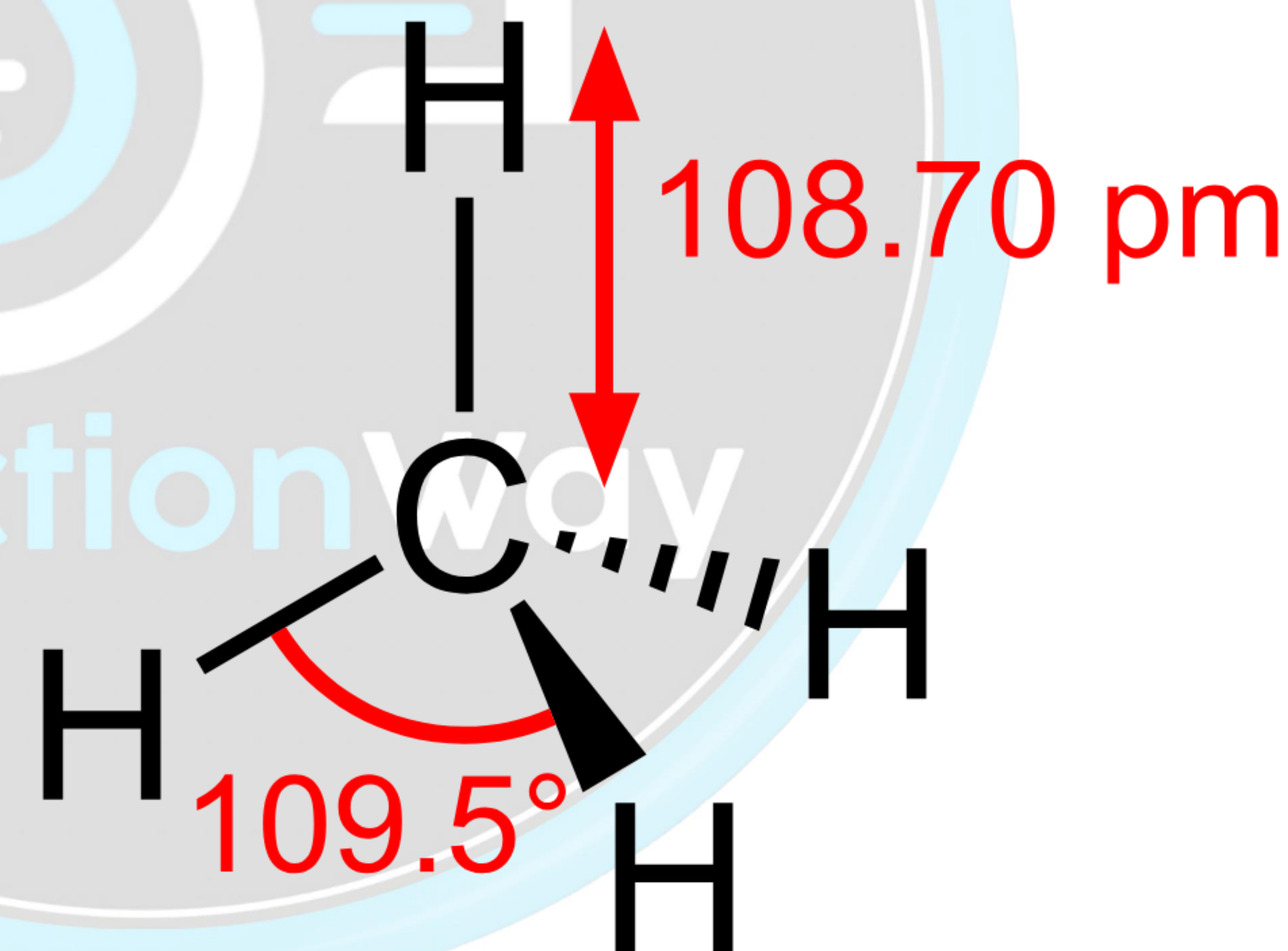
It forms an **explosive mixture with air**.

➡ इसकी **आकृति समचतुष्फलकीय (Tetrahedral shape)** होती है।

Its shape is **tetrahedral**.

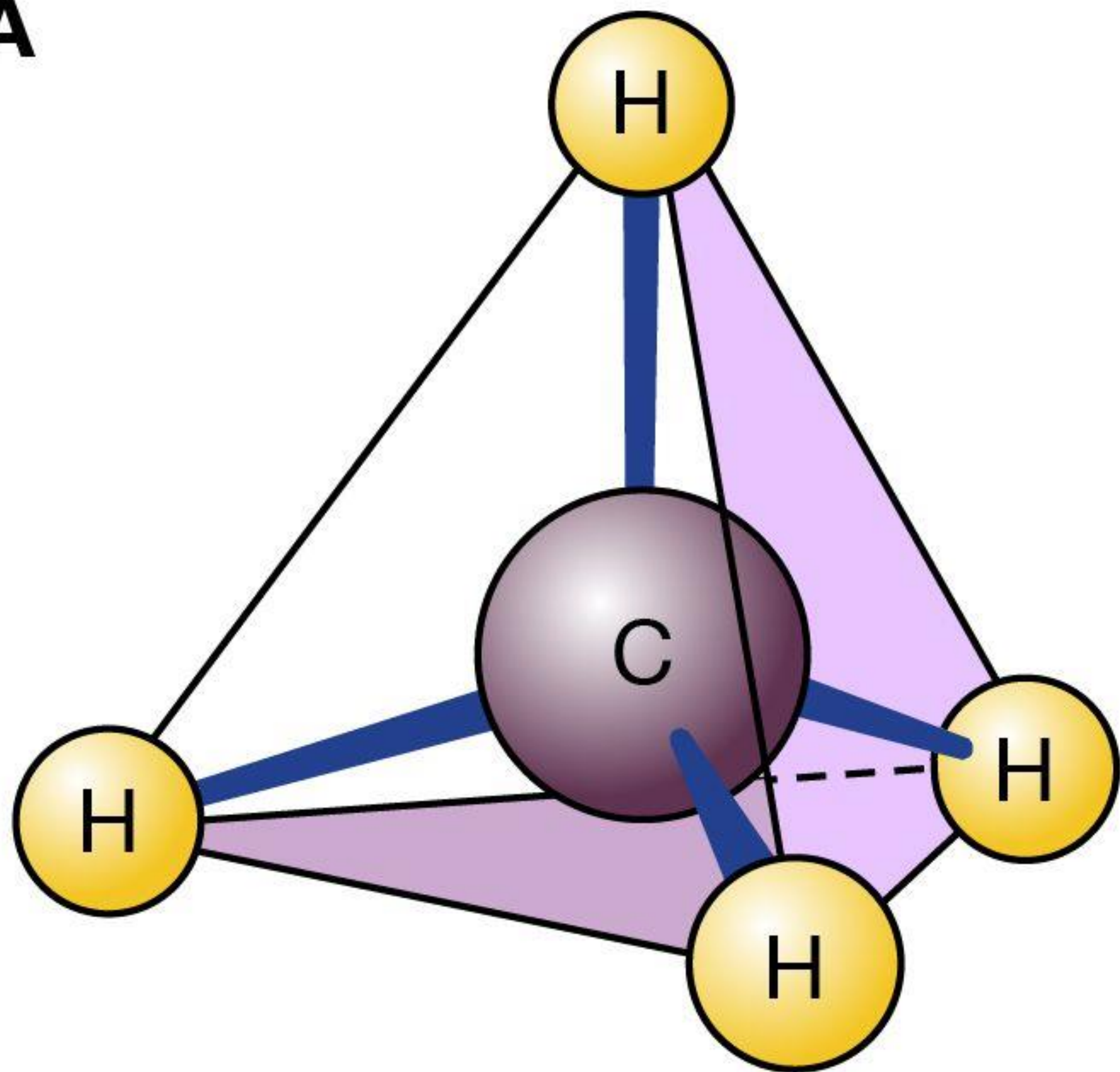
➡ इसमें बंधों के बीच का कोण **$109^\circ 28'$ (bond angle)** होता है।

The angle between its bonds is **$109^\circ 28'$** .

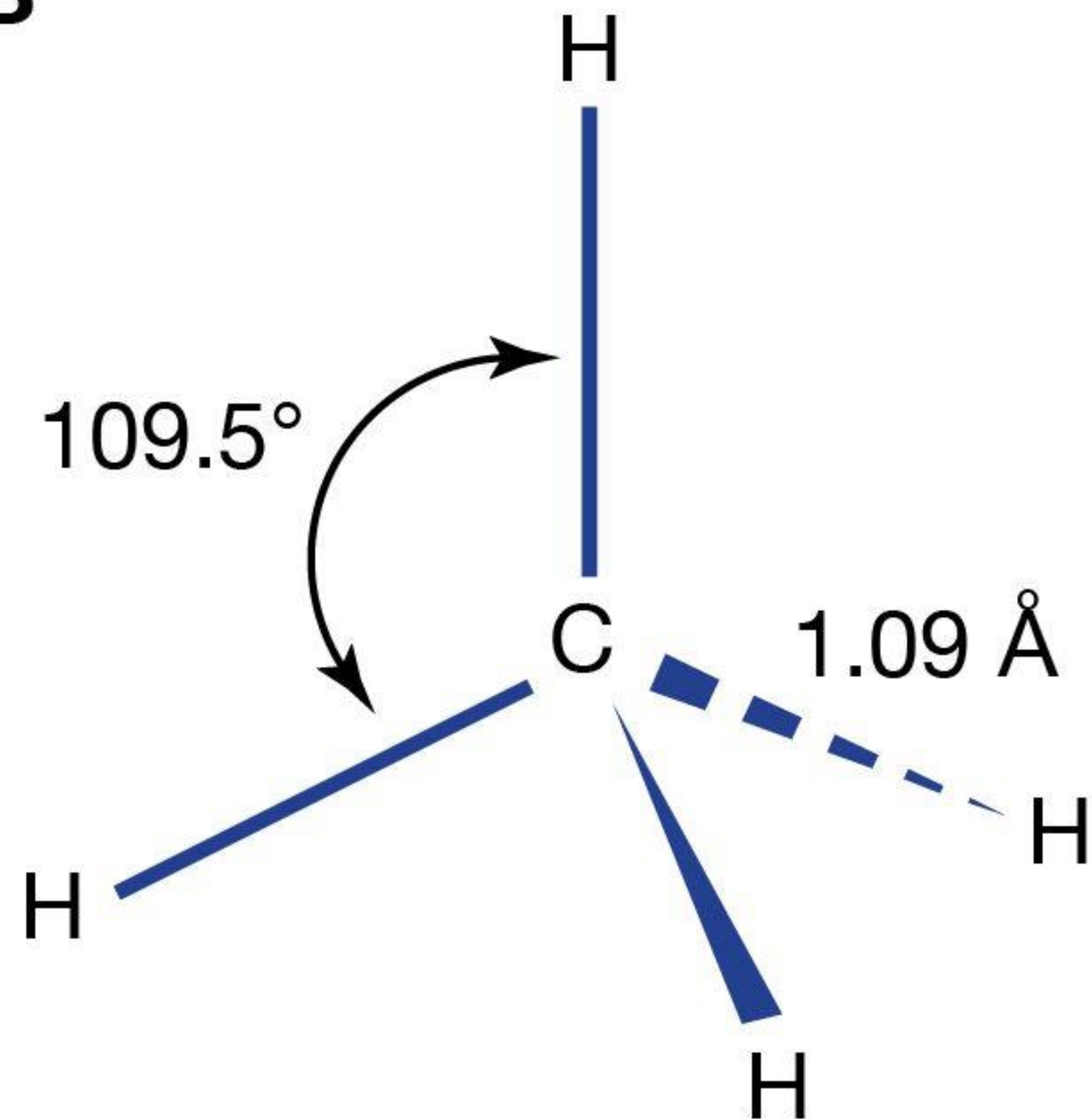


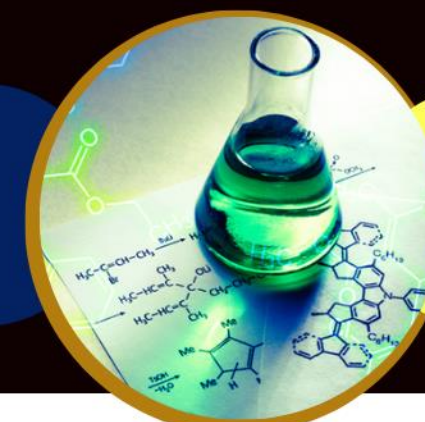


A



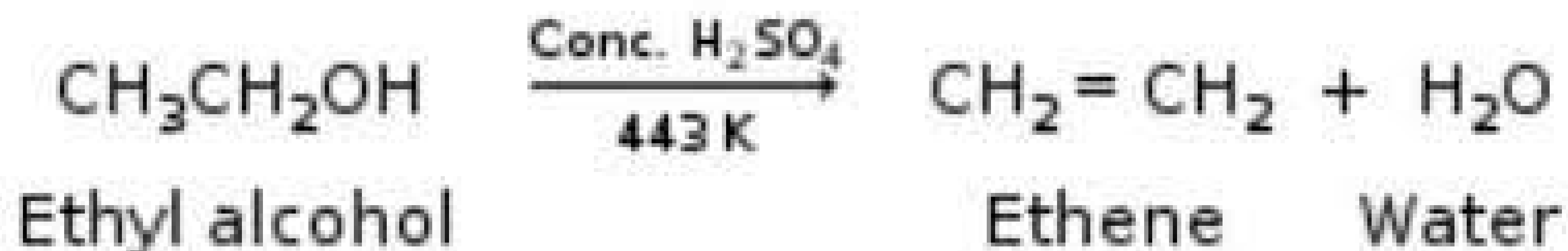
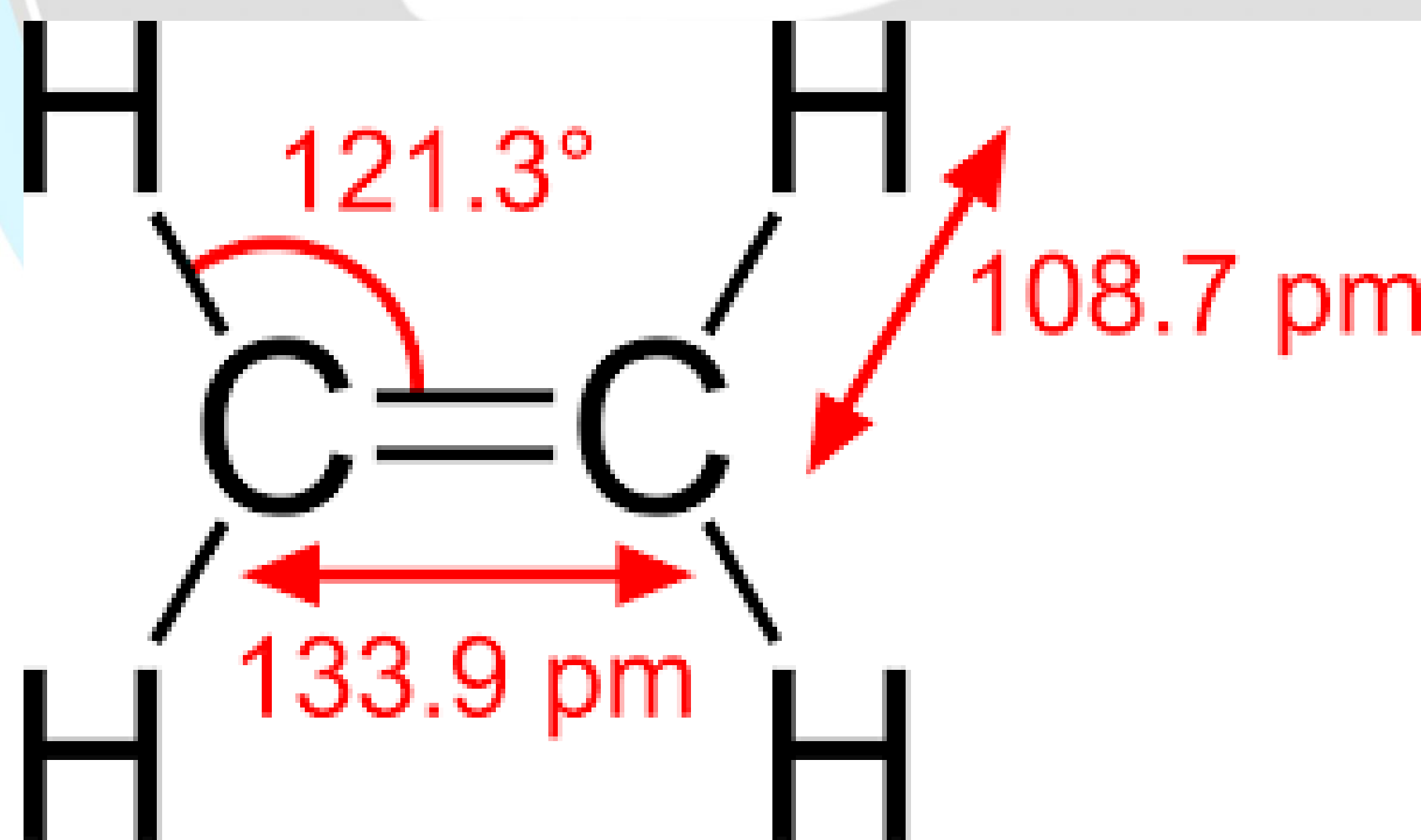
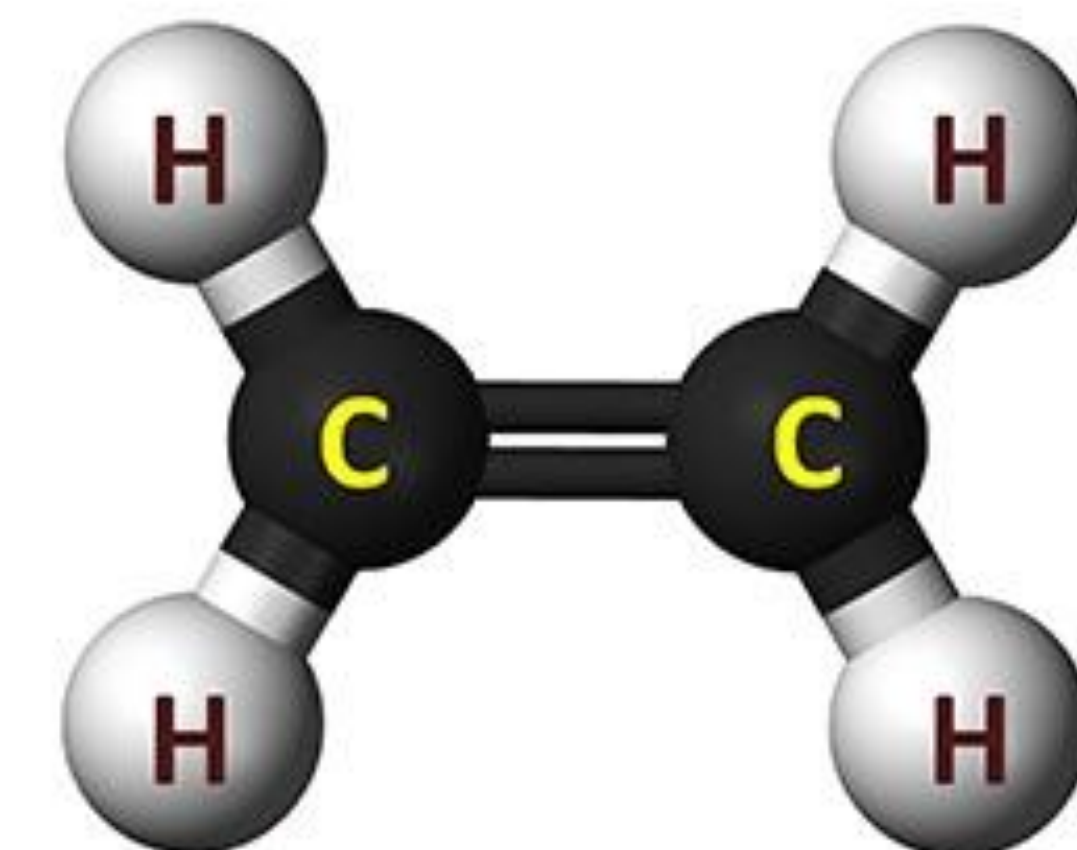
B





एथीलिन (Ethylene)

- यह **ऐल्कीन श्रेणी का प्रथम सदस्य** है। प्रयोगशाला में एथोलिन बनाने के लिए **इथाइल ऐल्कोहॉल तथा अधिक मात्रा में सान्द्र सल्फ्यूरिक अम्ल को 170°C पर गर्म किया जाता है।** इसका उपयोग पॉलीथीन प्लास्टिक बनाने, मस्टर्ड गैस बनाने, निश्चेतक के रूप में, ऑक्सी एथोलिन ज्वाला उत्पन्न करने आदि में होता है। It is the first member of the alkene series. To prepare ethylene in the laboratory, **ethyl alcohol and a large quantity of concentrated sulfuric acid are heated at 170°C.** It is used in making polyethylene plastic, mustard gas, as an anesthetic, producing oxy ethylene flame, etc.







ऐसीटिलीन (Acetylene)

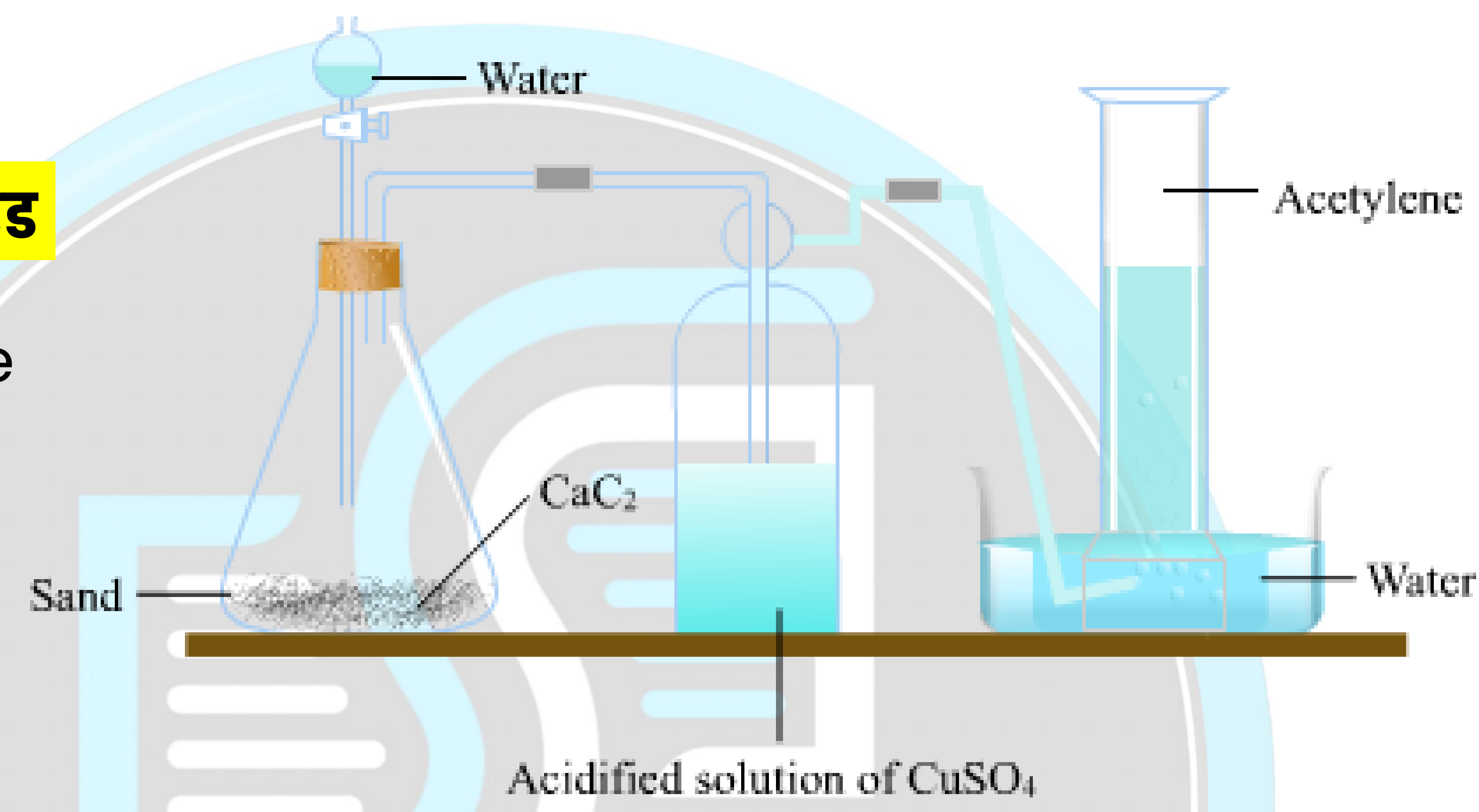
- यह ऐल्काइन श्रेणी का प्रथम सदस्य है। इसे प्रयोगशाला में कैल्सियम कार्बाइड

पर जल की प्रतिक्रिया द्वारा बनाया जाता है।

It is the first member of the

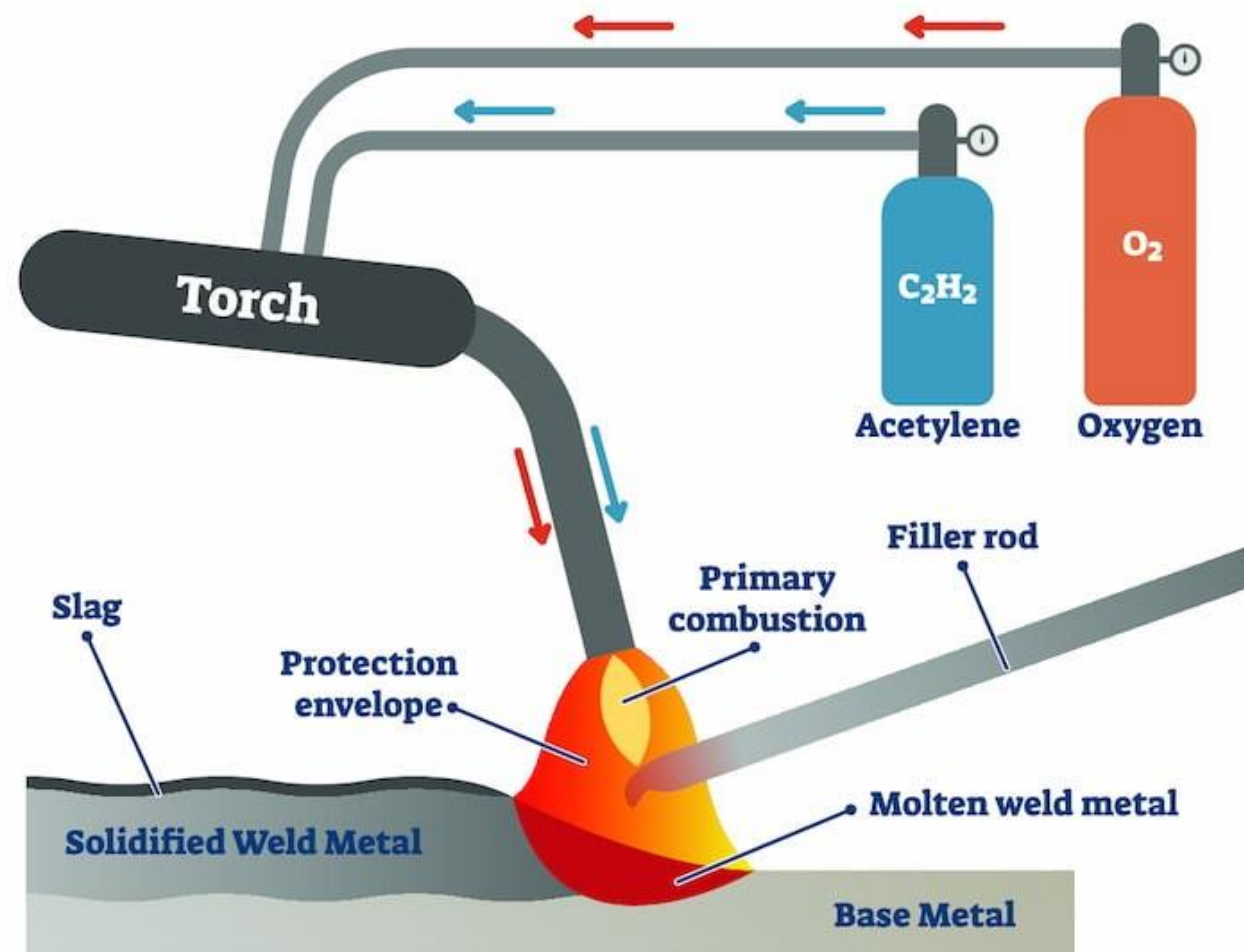
alkyne series. It is made in the laboratory by reacting water with calcium carbide.

- इसका उपयोग प्रकाश उत्पन्न करने, कपूर बनाने, निश्चेतक के रूप में, धातुओं को काटने जोड़ने में, बेजीन के संश्लेषण में, कच्चे फलों को कृत्रिम रूप से पकाने आदि में होता है। इसकी खोज अमेरिकी वैज्ञानिक विल्सन ने की थी। It is used to produce light, make camphor, as an anesthetic, in cutting and joining metals, in the synthesis of benzene, in artificial ripening of raw fruits, etc. It was discovered by American scientist Wilson.





GAS WELDING

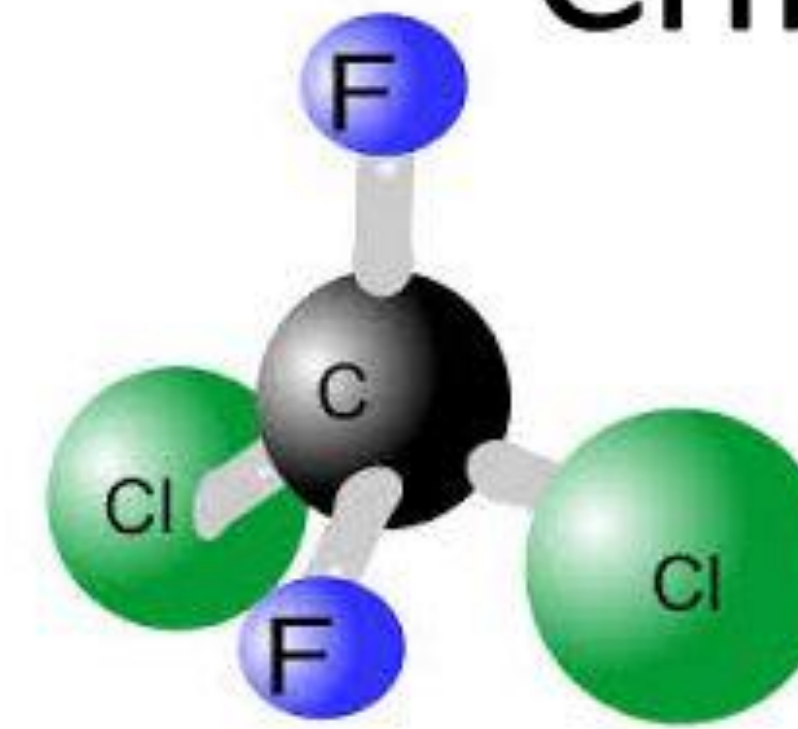




क्लोरो फ्लोरो कार्बन (Chloro fluoro carbon)

- सी० एफ० सी० का पूरा रूप क्लोरो फ्लोरो कार्बन (Chloro fluoro carbon) होता है। The full form of CFC is chloro fluoro carbon.
- यह क्लोरीन, फ्लोरीन तथा कार्बन परमाणुओं के यौगिकों का संघटन है। It is a composition of compounds of chlorine, fluorine and carbon atoms.
- यह ओजोन परत के क्षरण में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। It plays an important role in the depletion of the ozone layer.
- सी० एफ० सी० को फ्रिऑन (Freon) भी कहा जाता है। CFC is also known as Freon.

Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)



Developed during the 1930s and used extensively in aerosols, air conditioners, refrigerators, solvents and gas-blown plastics.

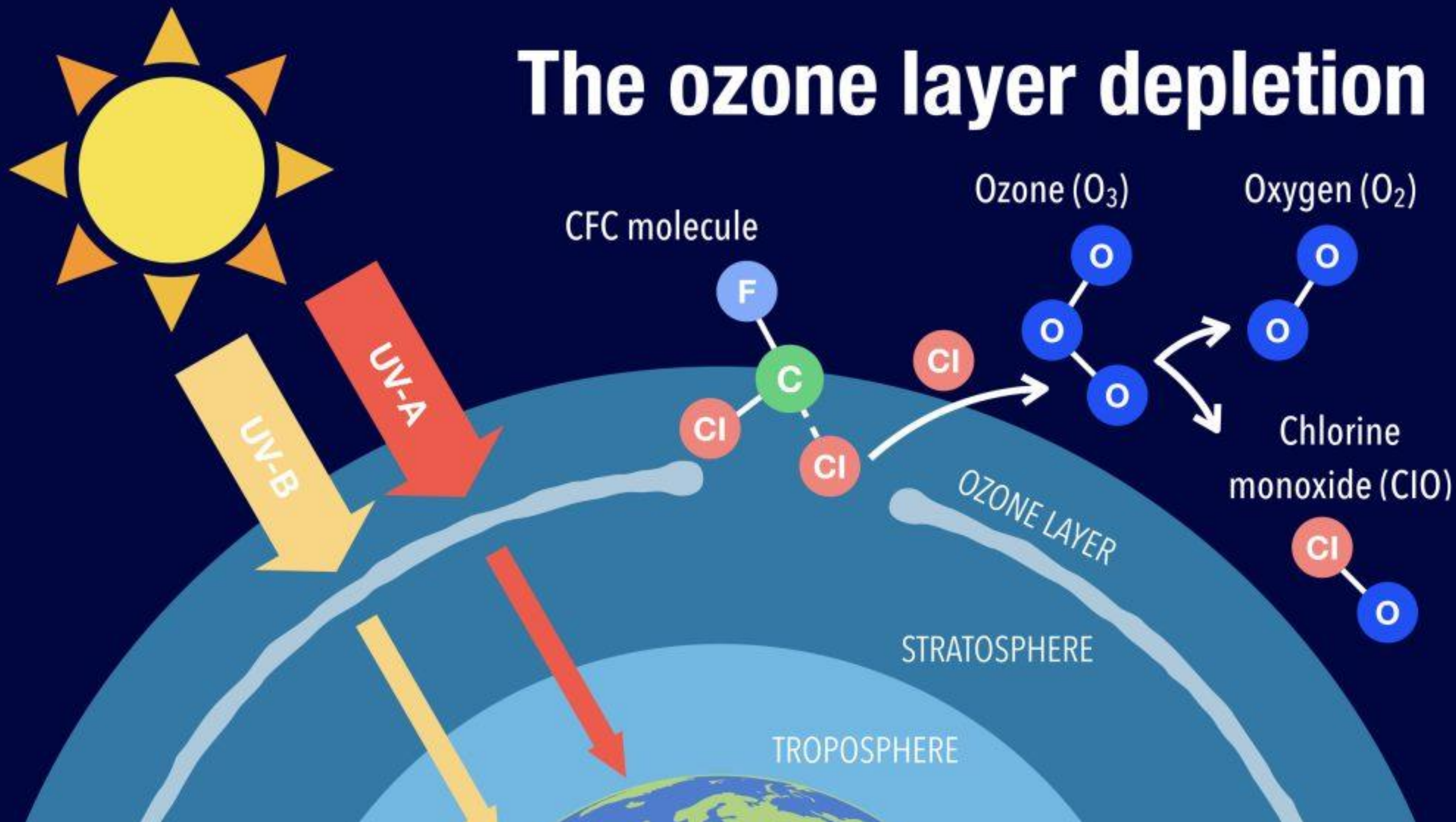
They are extremely stable and inert and were used to replace earlier coolants that caused explosions.



In the troposphere they are indestructible and insoluble in water, however...



The ozone layer depletion





इथाइल ऐल्कोहॉल (Ethyl Alcohol)

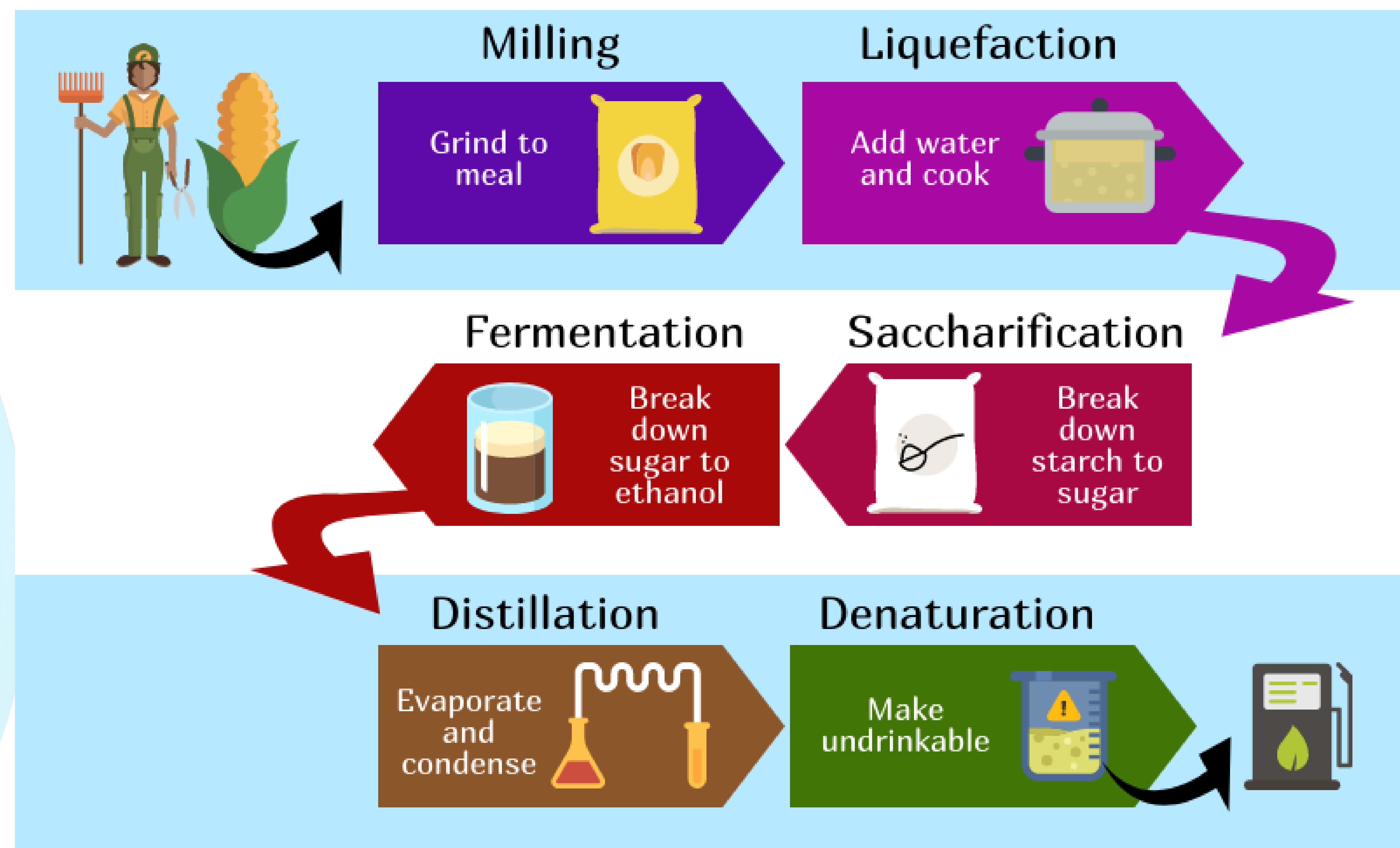
- यह एक रंगहीन द्रव है, जो अत्यधिक ज्वलनशील होता है। It is a colorless liquid, which is highly flammable.
- इसके पीने से मानव शरीर में उत्तेजना पैदा होती है। इस कारण इसका उपयोग मादक द्रव या शराब (wine) के रूप में किया जाता है।
Drinking it causes excitement in the human body. That is why it is used as an intoxicating liquid or wine.
- यह फलों व स्टार्चयुक्त अनाजों से प्राप्त किया जाता है। It is obtained from fruits and starchy grains.

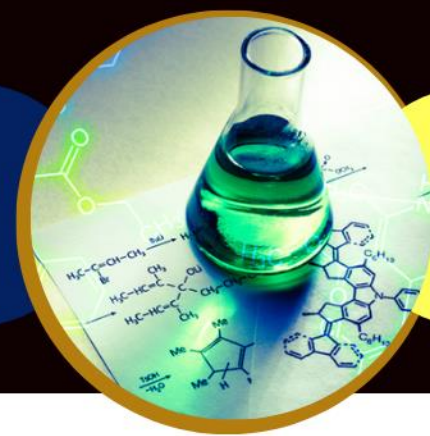




इथाइल ऐल्कोहॉल (Ethyl Alcohol)

- औद्योगिक दृष्टि से इसका उत्पादन किण्वन विधि द्वारा किया जाता है। Industrially, it is produced by fermentation process.
- इसका उपयोग मोटर व हवाई जहाजों में ईंधन के रूप में, पारदर्शक साबुन बनाने में, इत्र व अन्य सुगन्धित पदार्थ बनाने में, शराब आदि के निर्माण में किया जाता है। It is used as fuel in motor and airplanes, in making transparent soap, in making perfumes and other fragrant substances, in the manufacture of liquor etc.





Ethanol (C_2H_5OH)

Commercial Alcohol / व्यावसायिक अल्कोहल

- Made **unfit for drinking** by adding:

इसे पीने योग्य न बनाने के लिए इसमें मिलाया जाता है:

👉 **Copper sulphate ($CuSO_4$)** (for colour / रंग के लिए)

👉 **Pyridine C_5H_5N** . (foul smell / दुर्गंध के लिए)

- This process is called **Denaturation of alcohol**. इस प्रक्रिया को **अल्कोहल का विकृतीकरण (Denaturation)** कहते हैं।

DENATURED ALCOHOL





Ethanol Blending Petrol

- 👉 Ethanol blending means **mixing ethanol (C_2H_5OH) with petrol** in a fixed proportion

(Ethanol blending का मतलब है – पेट्रोल में निश्चित अनुपात में **Ethanol (C_2H_5OH)** मिलाना)।

- 👉 Example: **E10 fuel = 10% ethanol + 90% petrol** (जैसे **E10 fuel = 10% एथेनॉल + 90% पेट्रोल**)।

- 👉 Ethanol is made from **sugarcane, molasses, maize, wheat, rice etc.**

(Ethanol गन्ना, शीरा, मक्का, गेहूँ, चावल आदि से बनाया जाता है)।

- 👉 Ethanol Blending Programme (EBP) **launched in 2003**

(Ethanol Blending Programme भारत में 2003 में शुरू हुआ)।

- 👉 • Current blending: ~10% (वर्तमान में ~10% blending हो चुकी है)।

- 👉 Target: **20% blending by 2025–26 (E20 fuel)**

(लक्ष्य: 2025–26 तक 20% blending यानी E20 fuel)।





500
1850
T51

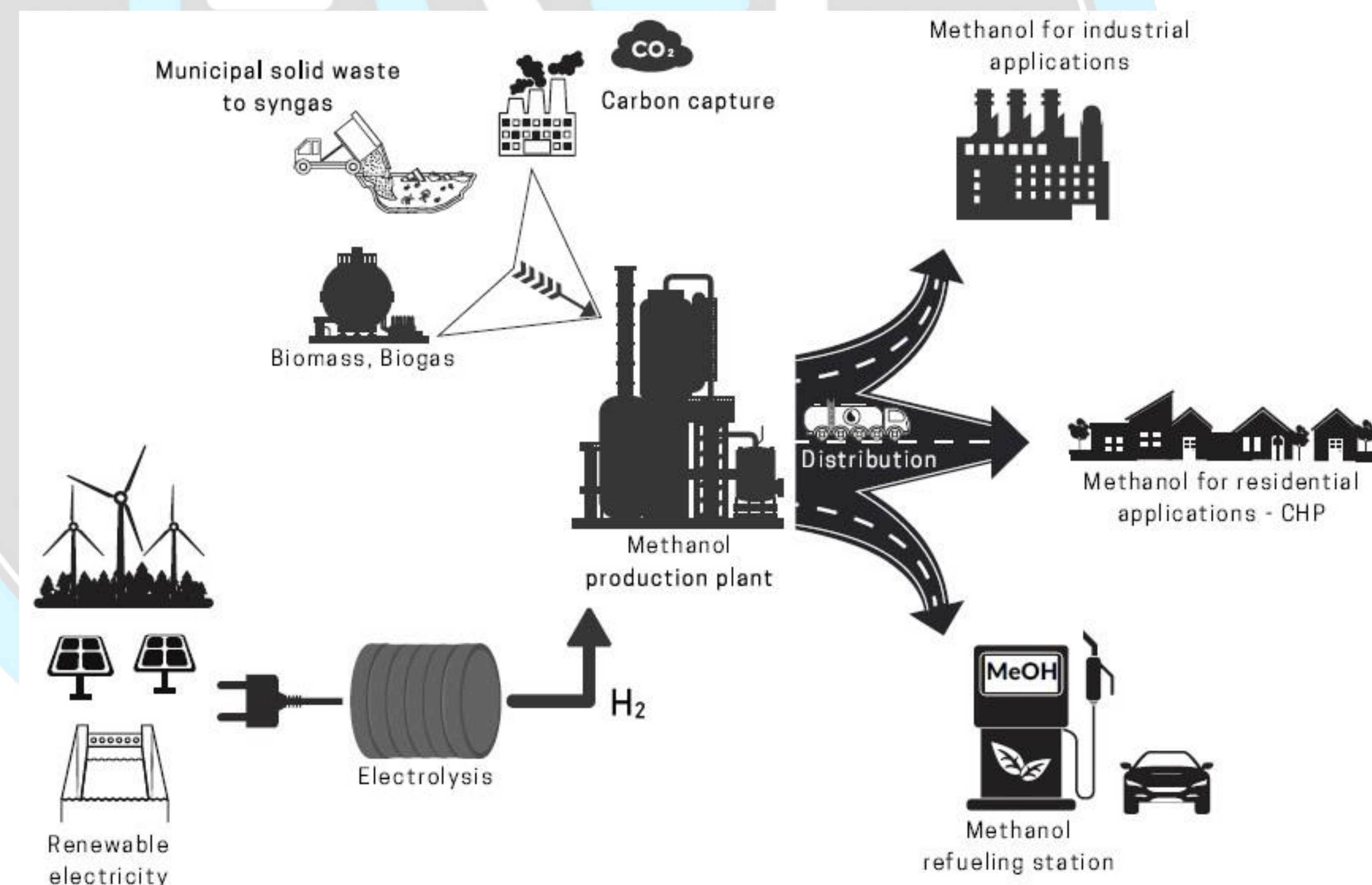
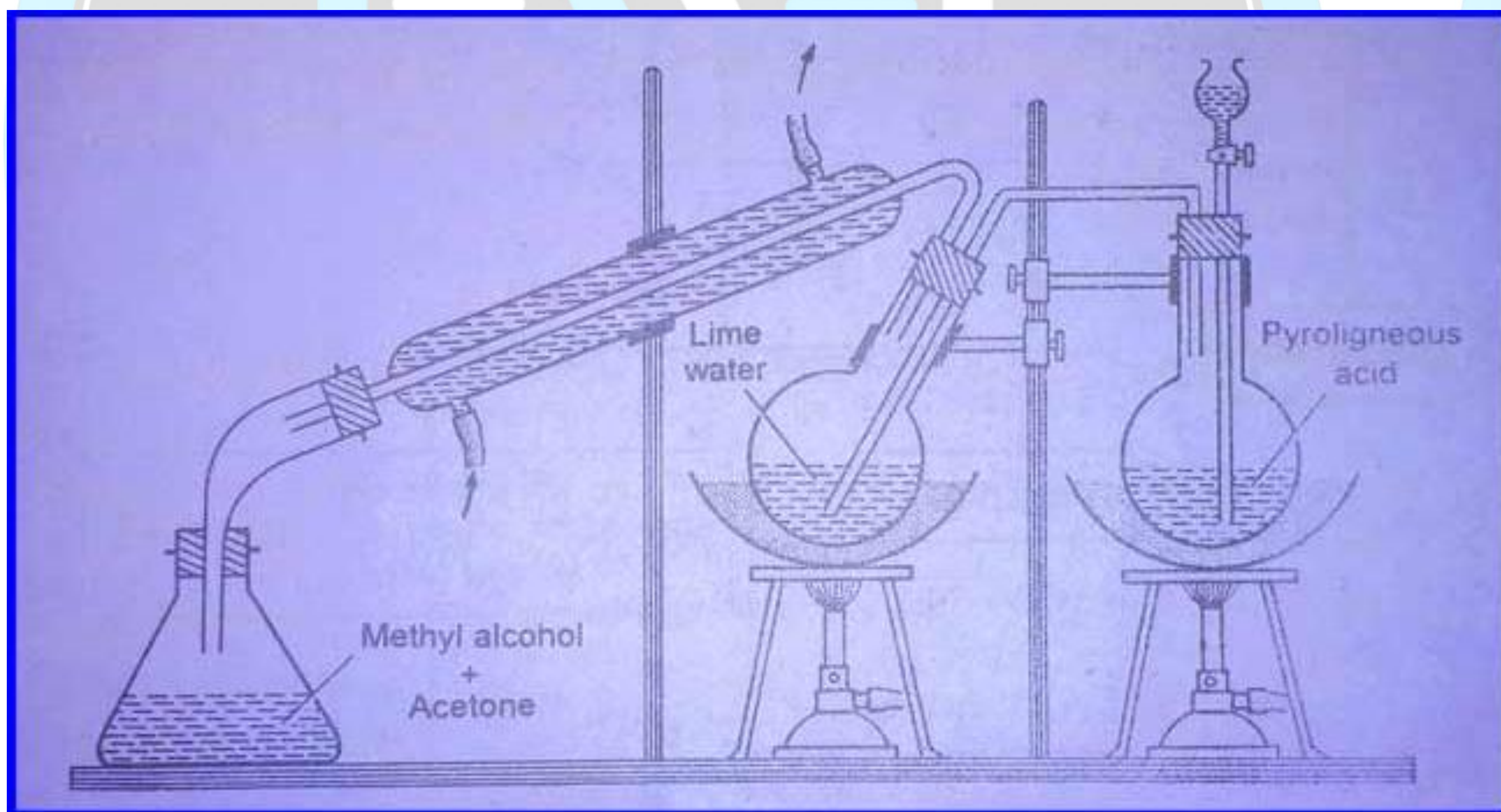
**ETHANOL-
BLENDED
PETROL**
(E20)





मिथाइल ऐल्कोहॉल (Methyl Alcohol)

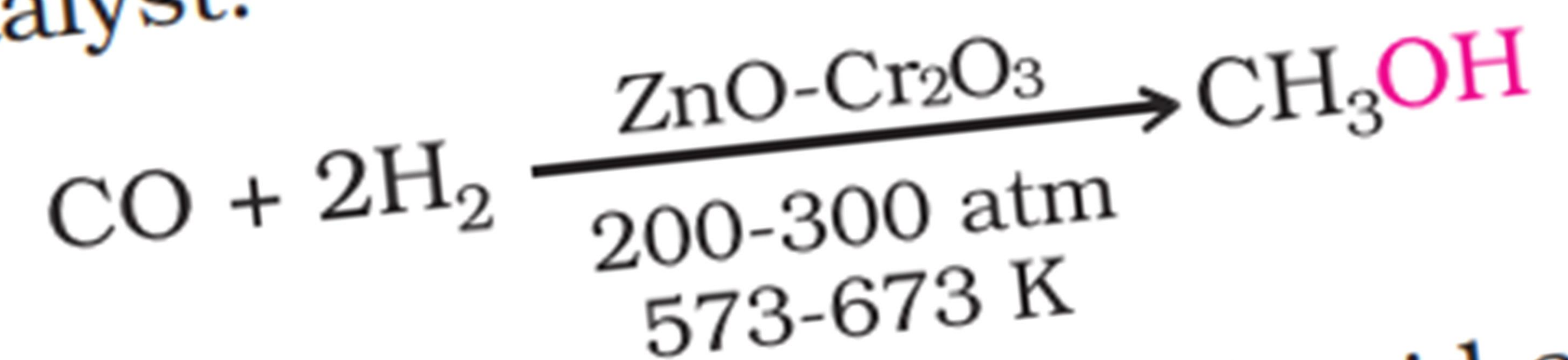
- इसे सबसे पहले लकड़ी के भंजन आसवन से बनाया गया था। इसका उपयोग पेट्रोल के साथ मिलाकर ईंधन के रूप में, कृत्रिम रंग बनाने में तथा वार्निश आदि के विलायक के रूप में होता है। It was first made from the distillate of wood. It is used as fuel mixed with petrol, in making artificial colors and as a solvent for varnish etc.



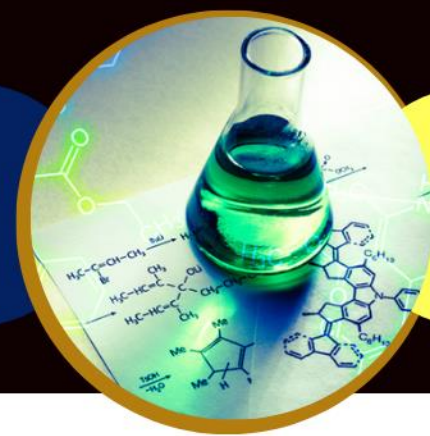


1. Methanol

Methanol, CH_3OH , also known as 'wood spirit', was produced by destructive distillation of wood. Today, most of the methanol is produced by catalytic hydrogenation of carbon monoxide at high pressure and temperature and in the presence of $\text{ZnO} - \text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$ catalyst.



Methanol is a colourless liquid and boils at 337 K. It is highly poisonous in nature. Ingestion of even small quantities of methanol can cause blindness and large quantities causes even death. Methanol is used as a solvent in paints, varnishes and chiefly for making formaldehyde.



Methanol (CH₃OH)

- ☞ Methanol (CH₃OH) is also called '**wood spirit**'.

Methanol (CH₃OH) को '**wood spirit**' भी कहा जाता है।

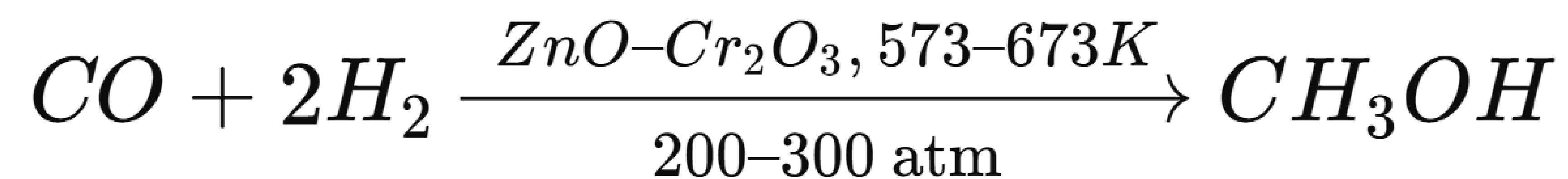
- ☞ Earlier it was produced by **destructive distillation of wood**.

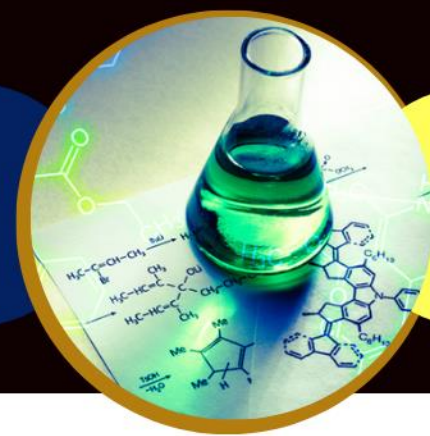
पहले इसे लकड़ी के **विध्वंसात्मक आसवन (destructive distillation)** द्वारा प्राप्त किया जाता था।

Modern Production / आधुनिक उत्पादन

- ☞ Today, methanol is mainly produced by **catalytic hydrogenation of CO**.

आजकल Methanol मुख्यतः CO (carbon monoxide) के catalytic hydrogenation से बनाया जाता है।

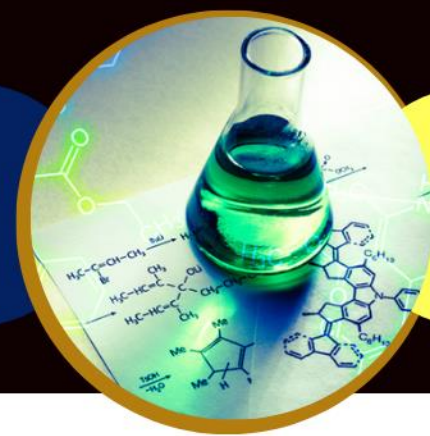




मिथाइल ऐल्कोहॉल (Methyl Alcohol)

- यह एक विषैला द्रव होता है, जिसका गंध शराब की तरह होता है। इसके सेवन से व्यक्ति अंधा हो जाता है तथा अधिक मात्रा में पी लेने से मृत्यु तक भी हो सकती है। जहरीली शराब पीने वालों की अधिकांश मृत्यु इसी मिथाइल ऐल्कोहॉल के कारण होती है। It is a poisonous liquid which smells like alcohol. Its consumption can make a person blind and drinking in large quantity can even lead to death. Most of the deaths of people who drink poisonous liquor are due to this methyl alcohol.





Methanol (CH_3OH)

Properties / गुणधर्म

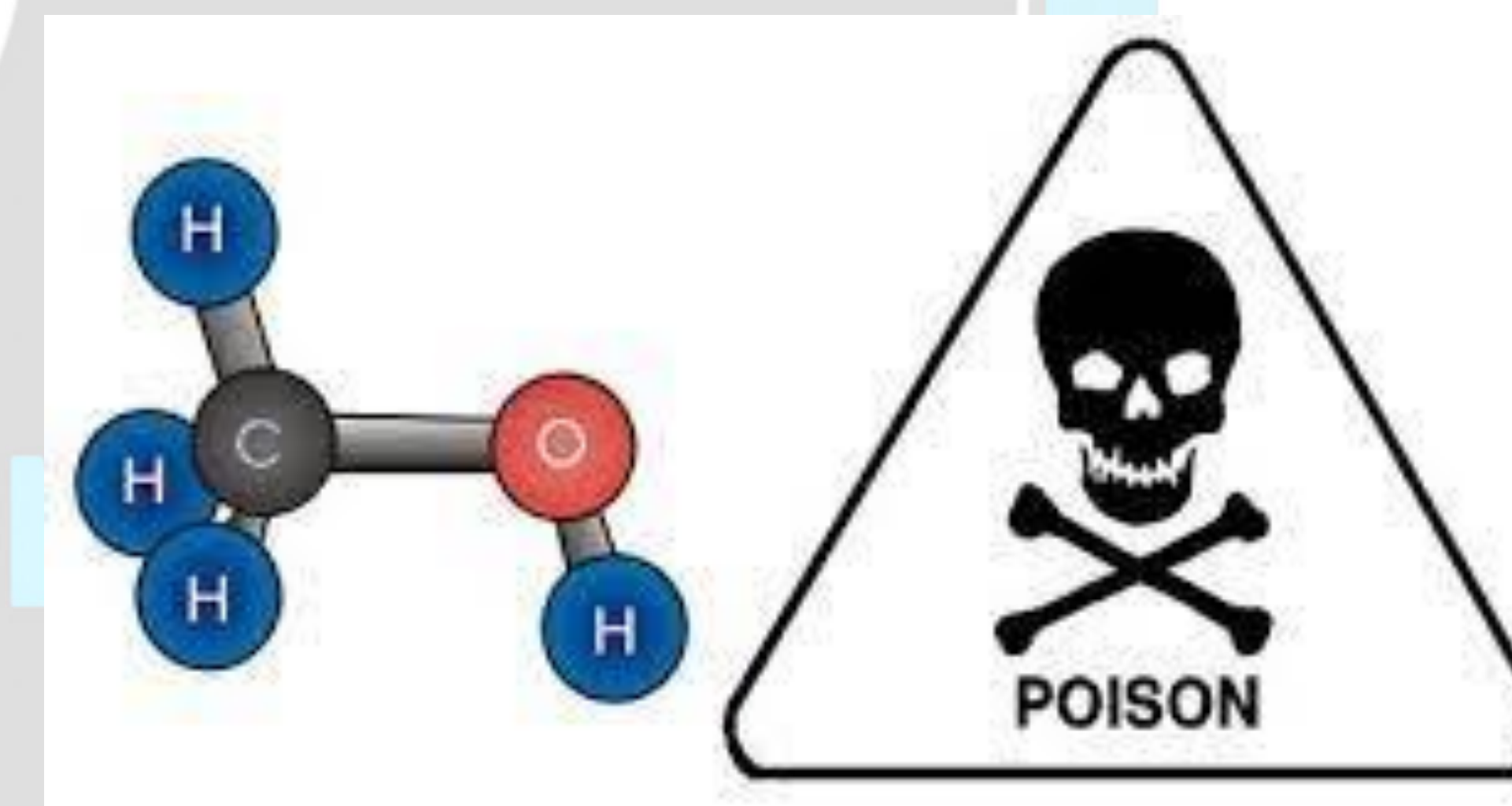
- Methanol is a **colourless liquid** (Methanol एक रंगहीन तरल है)।
- Boiling point = 337 K (इसका क्वथनांक = 337 K है)।

Toxicity / विषाक्तता

- Methanol is **highly poisonous** in nature (Methanol स्वभाव से अत्यधिक विषैला होता है)।
- Even small quantity ingestion → blindness (थोड़ी-सी मात्रा का सेवन → अंधत्व पैदा कर सकता है)।
- Large quantity ingestion → death (अधिक मात्रा का सेवन → मृत्यु का कारण बन सकता है)।

Uses / उपयोग

- Used as a solvent in **paints and varnishes** (यह पेंट और वार्निश में विलायक के रूप में प्रयोग होता है)।
- Chiefly used for **making formaldehyde CH_2O** (मुख्यतः इसका प्रयोग formaldehyde बनाने में किया जाता है)।







इथिलीन ग्लाइकॉल (Ethylene Glycol)

- यह एक डाइहाइड्रिक ऐल्कोहॉल है तथा अपने मीठे स्वाद के कारण इस नाम से पुकारे जाते हैं। ठंडे प्रदेशों में हिमांक कम करने के लिये इसका उपयोग कारों के रेडियेटर्स में किया जाता है। It is a **dihydric alcohol** and is called by this name because of its sweet taste. It is used in the radiators of cars to **reduce the freezing point in cold regions.**



ANTIFREEZE

- Prevents freezing in engines, ensuring optimal performance in cold climates.



HYDRAULIC BRAKE FLUIDS

- Maintains brake system integrity and responsiveness through temperature stability.



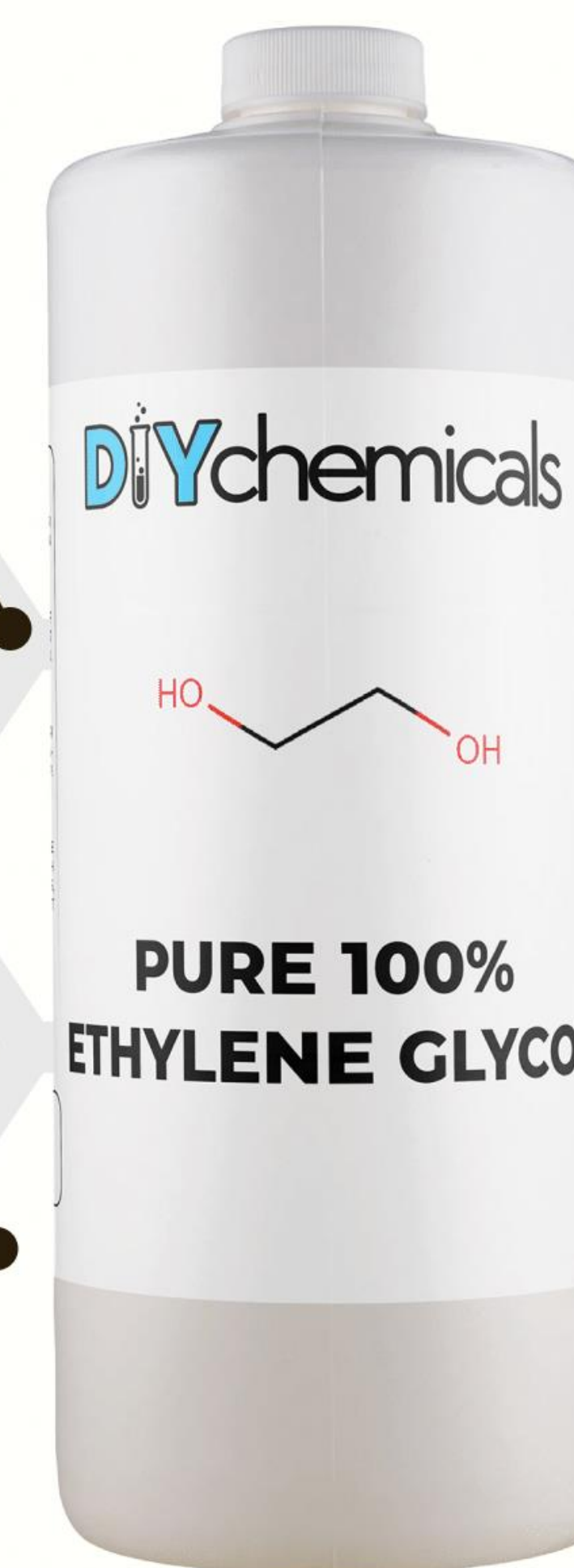
PAINTS

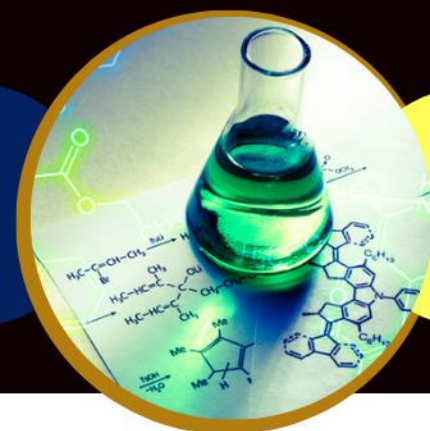
- Enhances viscosity and stability, contributing to smooth application and durable finishes.



PLASTICS, FILMS

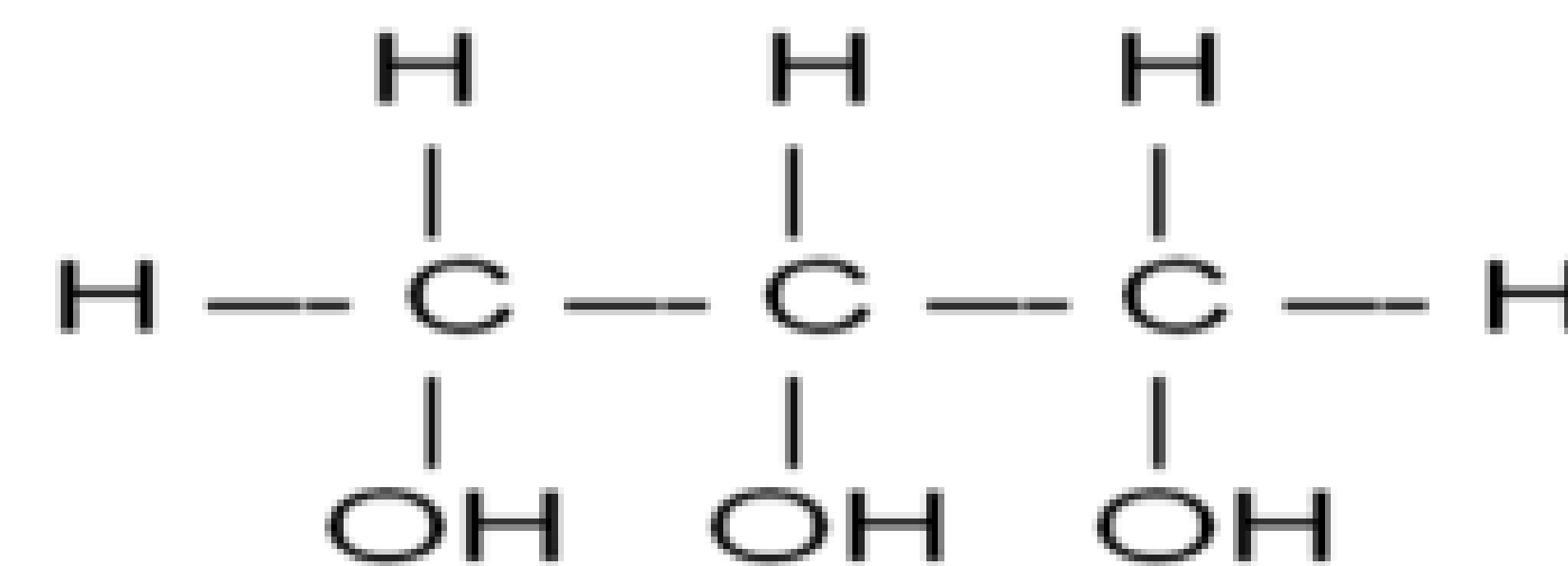
- Forms the base for polymers, creating versatile materials for various applications.





ग्लिसरॉल (Glycerol)

- यह ट्राइहाइड्रिक ऐल्कोहॉल श्रेणी का प्रमुख सदस्य है। यह प्रोपेन का ट्राइहाइड्रॉक्सी व्युत्पन्न है। इसका व्यापारिक नाम (Commercial Name) ग्लिसरीन (Glycerine) है। It is a major member of the trihydric alcohol series. It is a **trihydroxy derivative of propane**. Its commercial name is glycerin.
- यह मुक्त अवस्था में शक्कर के किण्वित घोल (Fermented sugar solution) तथा रक्त (Blood) में अल्प मात्रा में पाया जाता है। It is found in free state in small quantities in fermented sugar solution and blood.



Glycerol





| | |
|-----------------|--|
| परिभाषा | क्लोरोफॉर्म एक रंगहीन, मीठी गंध वाला उड़नशील तरल है Chloroform is a colorless, sweet-smelling, volatile liquid. |
| IUPAC नाम | ट्राइक्लोरोमीथेन – IUPAC name: Trichloromethane. |
| रासायनिक सूत्र | CHCl_3 – Chemical formula: CHCl_3. |
| मोलर द्रव्यमान | लगभग $119.38 \text{ g}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ – Molar mass $\approx 119.38 \text{ g}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. |
| क्वथनांक (bp) | $\approx 61.2^\circ\text{C}$ – Boiling point $\approx 61.2^\circ\text{C}$. |
| मिलनांक (mp) | $\approx -63^\circ\text{C}$ – Melting point $\approx -63^\circ\text{C}$. |
| गंध | मीठी, विशिष्ट गंध – Characteristic sweet odor. |
| हाइब्रिडाइज़ेशन | केंद्रीय कार्बन sp^3 हाइब्रिडाइज़्ड – Central carbon is sp^3 hybridized. |



