

CHEMISTRY

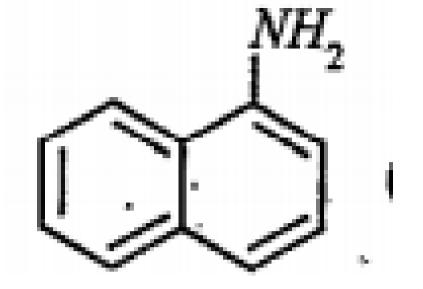
BOOKS - A N EXCEL PUBLICATION

AMINES

Question Bank

1. Classify the following amines as $1^{\circ}, 2^{\circ}$ and

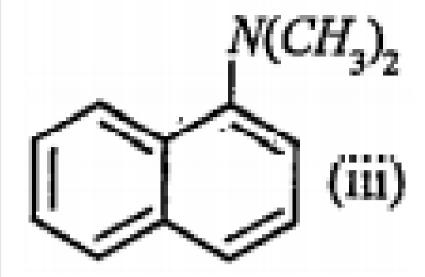
 3°





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2. Classify the following amines as $1^{\circ}, 2^{\circ}$ and 3°



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3. Classify the following amines as $1^{\circ}, 2^{\circ}$ and 3°

$$(C_2H_5)_2CHNH_2$$



4. Classify the following amines as $1^{\circ}, 2^{\circ}$ and 3°



5. Write the structures of different isomeric amines corresponding to the molecular formula $C_4H_{11}N$



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6. Write the IUPAC names of all the isomers in molecular formula C4H11N



7. What type of Isomerism is exhibited by different pairs of amines in molecular formula C4H11N.



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8. How will you convert: Benzene into aniline?



9. How will you convert: Benzene to N,N-dimethyl aniline?



10. How will you convert: $Cl - (CH_2)_4 - Cl$ into hexane-1, 6-diamine?



11. Arrange the following in increasing order of basic strength:

 $C_2H_5NH_2,\,C_6H_5NH_2,\,NH_3,\,C_6H_5CH_2NH_2,$ and $(C_2H_5)_2NH$



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12. Arrange the following in increasing order of basic strength:

 $C_2H_5NH_2, \left(C_2H_5
ight)_2NH, \left(C_2H_5
ight)_3N, C_6H_5NH_2$



13. Arrange the following in increasing order of basic strength:

$$CH_{3}NH_{2}, (CH_{3})_{2}NH, (CH_{3})_{3}N, C_{6}H_{5}CH_{2}NH_{2}$$



14. Complete the following acid-base reactions and name the products

$$CH_{3}CH_{2}CH_{2}NH_{2}+HCl
ightarrow$$



15. Complete the following acid-base reactions and name the products

$$(C_2H_5)_3N+HCl
ightarrow$$



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16. Write reactions of the final alkylation product of aniline with excess methyl iodide in the presence of sodium carbonate solution.



17. Write chemical reaction of aniline with benzoyl chloride and write the name of the product obtained.



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18. Write structures of different isomers corresponding to the molecular formula C_3H_9N . Write IUPAC names of the isomers which will liberate nitrogen gas on treatment with nitrous acid.



19. Convert: 3-Methylaniline into 3-nitrotoluene



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20. Convert: Aniline into 1,3,5-tribromobenzene



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21. Aromatic amines are important synthetic intermediates.

What are the products obtained when aniline is treated with bromine water?



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22. Aromatic amines are important synthetic intermediates.

How will you convert nitrobenzene to aniline?



23. Aromatic amines are important synthetic intermediates.

Write down the isocyanide test for the primary amines.



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24. Benzene sulphonyl chloride and aqueous NaOH can be used to distinguish three classes of amines such as primary, secondary and teritary

Name the above test



25. Benzene sulphonyl chloride and aqueous
NaOH can be used to distinguish three classes
of amines such as primary, secondary and
teritary



Name the above test

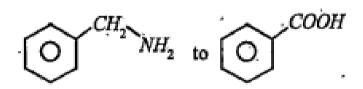
26. Primary, secondary and teritary amines can be distinguished using hinsberg's reagent.

How will you distinguish Primary, secondary and teritary amines using hinsberg's reagent?



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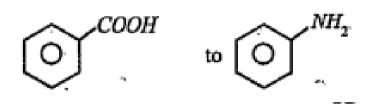
27. Amines are versatile fuctional groups useful in the preparation of many organic compounds.



How can you convert.



28. Amines are versatile fuctional groups useful in the preparation of many organic compounds. How can you convert.





29. A student try to prepare p-nitroaniline by nitrating aniline with con. $HNO_3-con.\ H_2SO_4$ mixture but he got m-nitroaniline from aniline. Why?



30. Explain how he should proceed to get p-nitroaniline from aniline.



31. Aniline is an aromatic primary amine. Starting from aniline a number of organic compounds can be prepared.

How is aniline converted to benzenediazonium chloride?



32. How are the following obtained from benzenediazonium chloride?

Chlorobenzene



33. How are the following obtained from benzenediazonium chloride?

Phenol



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34. Primary, secondary and teritary amines can be distinguished using hinsberg's reagent.

What is Hinsberg's reagent?



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35. Primary, secondary and teritary amines can be distinguished using hinsberg's reagent.

How will you distinguish Primary, secondary and teritary amines using hinsberg's reagent?



36. Carbylamines have an offensive smell.

Write the carbylamine reaction.



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37. Carbylamines have an offensive smell.

How will you convert aniline into phenol?



38. How will you convert an amide into following?

An amine with one carbon atom lesss than that of the amide.



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39. How will you convert an amide into following?

An amine containing the same number of carbon atoms as that in the amide.



40. Aromatic and aliphatic amines are basic in nature like ammonia. Arrange the following compounds in the increasing order of their basic strngth:

 CH_3NH_2 , $(CH_3)_2NH$, NH_3 , $C_6H_5 - NH_2$



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41. How will you convert aniline $(C_6H_5NH_2)$ to chlorobenzene?

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42. Amines can be considered as derivatives of ammonia.

Arrange the following in increasing order of their basic strength.

 $C_6H_5NH_2, C_2H_5NH_2, (C_2H_5)_2NH, NH_3$



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43. Amines can be considered as derivatives of ammonia.

Represent a reaction to explain the basic character of aniline.



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44. Amines can be considered as derivatives of ammonia.

Name the reagents used in the hoffmann's bromamide reaction.



45. Amines can be considered as derivatives of ammonia.

What is the significance of the Hoffmann bromamide reaction?



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46. Amines can be considered as derivatives of ammonia.

Give one chemical test to distinguish between methyl amine and dimethyl amine. Write down the chemical reaction.



47. Write a method of preparation of primary amines.



48. Give a chemical reaction given only by primary amines.



49. What is diazotisation?



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50. Amines are basic. Arrange the following amines in the increasing order of base strength:

 CH_3NH_2 , $(CH_3)_2NH$, $(CH_3)_3N$, $C_6H_5NH_2$



51. Two well known reactionare given below: Suggest the main product of each reaction. Also give the name of each reaction.

 CH_3NH_2 CHC l_3+alc .KOH



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52. Two well known reactionare given below: Suggest the main product of each reaction. Also give the name of each reaction.

$$CH_3CONH_2 \xrightarrow{Br_2, NaOH}$$



53. Amines are classifie as primary, secondary and teritary

Write the IUPAC name of the following ${\sf compound:} NH_2 - \left(CH_2\right)_6 - NH_2$



54. Which is stronger base- CH_3NH_2 or $C_6H_5NH_2$? Why?



55. Aromatic and aliphatic amines are basic in nature like ammonia. Arrange the following compounds in the increasing order of their basic strngth:

 $CH_3NH_2, (CH_3)_2NH, NH_3, C_6H_5 - NH_2$



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56. How will you carry out the following reaction?

Hoffmann bromamide reaction



57. Carbylamines have an offensive smell.

Write the carbylamine reaction.



58. Amines are classified as primary, secondary and teritary amine.

represent the structure of secondary and teritary amine.



59. Aromatic amines are important synthetic intermediates.

How will you convert nitrobenzene to aniline?



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60. Aniline does not undergo friedel-crafts reaction. Why?



61. Amines can be considered as derivatives of ammonia.

Arrange the following in increasing order of their basic strength.

 $C_6H_5NH_2, C_2H_5NH_2, (C_2H_5)_2NH, NH_3$



62. How will you convert aniline $(C_6H_5NH_2)$ to chlorobenzene?



63. Classify the following amines as primary, secondary and teritary.

$$NH_2$$
 $N(CH_3)_2$ NH_2 CH_3 CH_3



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64. .

Amines

NO₂

$$Sn & HCI \longrightarrow B$$

$$Br_2/H_2O \longrightarrow C$$

Identify the products B and C and write their formulae.



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65. The most basic compound among the following is

A.
$$C_2H_5NH_2$$

B.
$$C_6H_5NH_2$$

$$\mathsf{C}.\,NH_3$$

D.
$$(C_2H_5)_2NH$$

Answer: D



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66. Compound A is treated with ethanolic NaCN to give the compound $C_2H_5CN(\mathtt{B})$ compound B on reduction gives compound C. identify compounds A and C.



67. Gabriel's phthalimide synthesis is used to prepare certain types of amines.

Which type of amines are prepared by Gabriel synthesis?



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68. Gabriel's phthalimide synthesis is used to prepare certain types of amines Can you prepare aniline by this method? Explain.



69. Gabriel's phthalimide synthesis is used to prepare certain types of amines

What is carbylamine reaction ?



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70. Benzamide $(C_6H_5CONH_2)$ on heating with bromine and NaOH gave a compound A which is soluble in dilute acid. When A is warmed with chloroform and alc KOH, B is formed which has

an unpleasant odour.

Illustrate the reaction for the formation of A from benzamide and write the name of A.



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71. Benzamide $(C_6H_5CONH_2)$ on heating with bromine and NaOH gave a compound A which is soluble in dilute acid. When A is warmed with chloroform and alc KOH, B is formed which has an unpleasant odour.

Match Videa Calution

What is reaction called as?

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72. Benzamide $(C_6H_5CONH_2)$ on heating with bromine and NaOH gave a compound A which is soluble in dilute acid. When A is warmed with chloroform and alc KOH, B is formed which has an unpleasant odour.

Using chemical equation represent the formation of B from A.



73. Benzamide $(C_6H_5CONH_2)$ on heating with bromine and NaOH gave a compound A which is soluble in dilute acid. When A is warmed with chloroform and alc KOH, B is formed which has an unpleasant odour.

What is reaction called as?



74. Arylamines are used for the preparation of a number of aromatic compounds.

Why is aniline less basic than ammonia?

75. Arylamines are used for the preparation of a number of aromatic compounds.

Starting from aniline how would you prepare.

Bromobenzene



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76. Arylamines are used for the preparation of a number of aromatic compounds.

Starting from aniline how would you prepare.

Iodobenzene



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77. Arylamines are used for the preparation of a number of aromatic compounds.

Starting from aniline how would you prepare.

Benzene



78. Complete the following table by writing the name of the reagent, organic products and name of the reaction wherever required.

Sl. No.	Reactant	Reagents	Organic product	Name of reaction
1.	C ₆ H ₅ CONH ₂		C ₆ H ₅ NH ₂	
2.	C ₆ H ₅ NH ₂	C ₆ H ₅ COCl/NaOH		
3.	ČH ₃ CH ₂ NH ₂		CH ₃ CH ₂ NC	
4.	C ₆ H ₅ N ₂ Cl	$C_6H_5NH_2$		
5.	$C_6H_5N_2Cl$	Cu/HBr		



79. A student said that carbylamine reaction can be used to distinguish between aniline and

ethylamine.

Do you agree with this?



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80. A student said that carbylamine reaction can be used to distinguish between aniline and ethylamine

If not, suggest another test to distinguish between the two.



81. What will be the product obtained diazotisation of aniline is carried out at room temperature?



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82. Aryl diazonium salts are very good synthetic reagents that can be used for the preparation of a wide variety of organic compounds

Why are aryl diazonium ions more stable than alkyl diazonium ions?



83. Aryl diazonium salts are very good synthetic reagents that can be used for the preparation of a wide variety of organic compounds

What is coupling reaction? Give one example.

