



CHEMISTRY

BOOKS - MODERN PUBLICATION

ORGANIC COMPOUNDS CONTAINING NITROGEN

Exercise

1. Primary amine is given by

- A. (a) reduction of amides
- B. (b) reduction of nitroalkanes
- C. (c) reduction of alkyl cyanides
- D. (d) reduction of isonitriles

Answer: D



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2. Primary and secondary amines are distinguished by—

A. (a) $Br(2)$

B. (b) NH_3

C. (c) Co

D. (d) $CHC \frac{l_3}{K} OH$

Answer: D



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3. Primary Amine on reduction gives by

A. (a) $CH_3 - CH_2$

B. (b) $CH_3 - CO$

C. (c) $CH_3 - CH_2 - NO_2$

D. (d) none of these

Answer: C



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4. When methyl amine is treated with Na metal, _____ is formed.

A. (a) CH_4

B. (b) $CH_3 - NO_2$

C. (c) $CH_3 - OH$

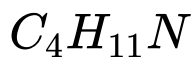
D. (d) H_2

Answer: D



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5. The number of isomeric amines given by



A. (a) 2

B. (b) 4

C. (c) 6

D. (d) 7

Answer: B



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6. Nitroethane on heating with Sn and HCl produce—

A. (a) ethyl amine

B. (b) Methyl amine

C. (c) ethyl cyanide

D. (d) none of these

Answer: A



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7. 1° , 2° and 3° -amines can be distinguished from each other by—

A. (a) carbyl amine reaction

B. (b) action with nitrous acid

C. (c) both (a) and (b)

D. (d) none of these

Answer: B



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8. Lower amines are soluble in water due to—

A. (a) low molecular mass

B. (b) dipole-dipole interaction

C. (c) hydrogen bonding

D. (d) covalent bonding

Answer: C

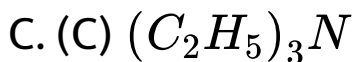


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9. Which amine gives an alcohol with nitrous acid ?

A. (a) $C_2H_5 - NH_2$

B. (b) $(C_2H_5)_2NH$



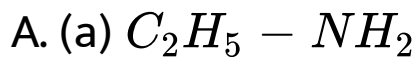
D. (d) none of these

Answer: A



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10. Which one can respond carbyl amine test ?



D. (d) none of these

Answer: A



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11. The reactive species during nitration of benzene is :



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12. Chloropicrin is obtained by the reaction of :

A. (a) steam on Cl_4

B. (b) nitric acid on chlorobenzene

C. (c) chlorine on picric acid

D. (d) nitric acid on chloroform

Answer: D

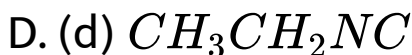
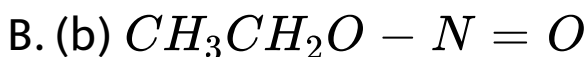
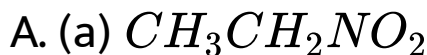


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13. Write the reaction between NH_3 and XeF_6



14. Which of the following gives primary amine on reduction?



Answer: A



15. The electrolytic reduction of nitrobenzene in strongly acidic medium gives

- A. (a) Phenol
- B. (b) P-Aminophenol
- C. (c) Hydrazobenzene
- D. (d) Azobenzene

Answer: B



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16. The reaction of primary amine with an aldehyde gives a/an



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17. Acetaldehyde is used as ___ and _____



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18. Acetanalide on nitration followed by alkaline hydrolysis gives

A. (a) o-nitro acetanilide

B. (b) p-nitro aniline

C. (c) m-nitro aniline

D. (d) 2,4,6 trinitroaniline

Answer: B



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19. Nitration is easy in case of :

A. (a) toluene

B. (b) nitrobenzene

C. (c) chlorobenzene

D. (d) sulpho benzene

Answer: A



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20. Diazotisation can be carried out by the action of $NaNO_2$ and HCl on the cold

A. (a) aromatic secondary amine

B. (b) aromatic primary amine

C. (c) aromatic nitro amine

D. (d) acid amide

Answer: B

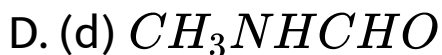
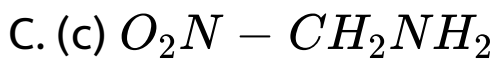


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21. Among the following weakest base is :

A. (a) $C_6H_5CH_2NH_2$

B. (b) $C_6H_5CH_2NHCH_3$

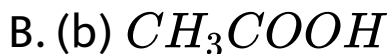
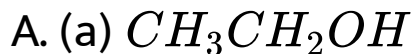


Answer: C



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22. Which of the following is basic?



D. (d) CH_3OCH_3

Answer: C



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23. Carbyl amine reaction is given by

A. (a) – NH_2 group

B. (b) – NH group

C. (c) – NO_2 group

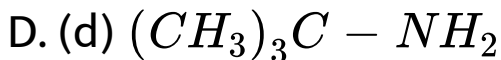
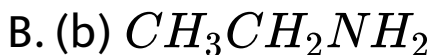
D. (d) – N group

Answer: A



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24. Which of the following will not liberate nitrogen by reaction with nitrous acid ?



Answer: C



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25. When methyl amine is treated with HNO_2 product obtained is

A. (a) CH_4

B. (b) CH_3OH

C. (c) CH_3NO_2

D. (d) NH_3

Answer: B



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26. Which of the following has highest boiling point ?



Answer: C



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27. C_3H_9N cannot represent :

A. (a) 1° amine

B. (b) 2° amine

C. (c) 3° amine

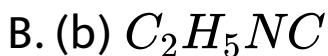
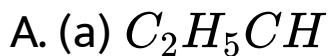
D. (d) quaternary salt

Answer: D



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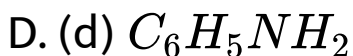
28. Reaction of ethylamine with chloroform in alcoholic KOH gives :



Answer: B



29. Out of the following compounds, which is the most basic ?



Answer: B



30. An isocyanide on reduction with hydrogen in the presence of Pt gives :

- A. (a) amide
- B. (b) primary amine
- C. (c) secondary amine
- D. (d) alcohol

Answer: C



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31. Nucleophilic substitution reaction is easier in :

A. (a) nitro benzene

B. (b) aniline

C. (c) phenol

D. (d) benzene

Answer: A



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32. Secondary nitro alkanes react with nitrous acid to give :

- A. (a) pseudo nitrols
- B. (b) nitrolic acid
- C. (c) alcohols
- D. (d) carboxylic acids

Answer: A



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33. Nitromethane reacts with benzaldehyde in presence of alc. KOH to form:

- A. (a) nitro benzene
- B. (b) aniline
- C. (c) nitro styrene
- D. (d) p-nitro toluene

Answer: C



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34. Write the reaction between XeF_4 and KI?



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35. write one use of XeF_6



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36. When methyl iodide reacts with potassium nitrite, the major product obtained is :

A. (a) methylnitrite

B. (b) methylcyanide

C. (c) methylnitrile

D. (d) nitromethane

Answer: A



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37. 2-Nitropropane with boiling HCl gives :

A. (a) propanamine

B. (b) propanamide

C. (c) propanone

D. (d) propanoic acid

Answer: C



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38. The reaction of nitrite ion with alkyl halide

is a

A. (a) nucleophilic substitution reaction

B. (b) electrophilic substitution reaction

C. (c) free radical substitution reaction

D. (d) none of the above

Answer: A



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39. 1° Nitroalkane with boiling *HCl* gives

A. (a) alkanamide

B. (b) alkanic acid

C. (c) alkanamide

D. (d) alkanone

Answer: B



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40. Reduction of nitroalkane in neutral medium is made with

A. (a) H_2/Ni

B. (b) $LiAlH_4$

C. (c) Zn/NH_4Cl

D. (d) $NaBH_4$

Answer: C



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41. The reaction of acetamide with bromine and caustic potash or NaOBr gives :

A. (a) CH_3COOH

B. (b) $CH_3CH_2NH_2$

C. (c) CH_3COONH_4

D. (d) CH_3NH_2

Answer: D



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42. Ethylamine reacts with nitrous acid to form

A. (a) $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$

B. (b) $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$, N_2 , H_2O

C. (c) $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{N}_2^+ \text{Cl}^-$

D. (d) $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{NHOH}$, NH_3

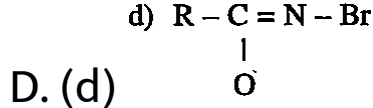
Answer: B



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43. Which of the following intermediate does not exist during Hofmann degradation of $R - CONH_2$ with Br_2 and $NaOH$?





Answer: C

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44. The compound $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{13}\text{N}$ is optically active and reacts with HONO to give $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11}\text{OH}$.

The compound is

A. (a) N- Methylbutanamine

B. (b) 2- Aminopentane

C. (c) 1- Aminopentane

D. (d) N, N' - Dimethyl propanamine

Answer: B



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45. The compound which on reaction with nitrous acid at low temperature produces an oily compound is :

A. (a) Diethylamine

B. (b) Ethylamine

C. (c) Methylamine

D. (d) Propylamine

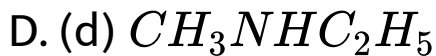
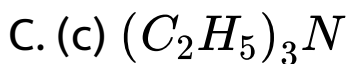
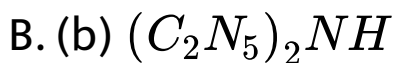
Answer: A



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46. Which of the following amines gives carbylamine reaction ?

A. (a) $C_2H_5NH_2$



Answer: A



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47. Hinsberg's reagent is used to identify :

A. (a) alcohols

B. (b) ketons

C. (c) amines

D. (d) nitroalkanes

Answer: C



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48. Which of the following amines cannot be acylated using acetyl chloride ?

A. (a) methylamine

B. (b) Dimethylamine

C. (c) Trimethylamine

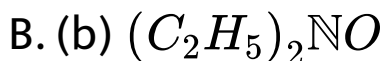
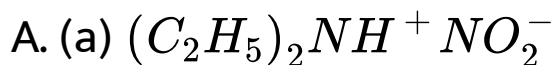
D. (d) Ethylamine

Answer: C



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49. Diethylamine reacts with nitrous acid to give



C. (c) C_2H_5OH

D. (d) N_2 and alcohol

Answer: B

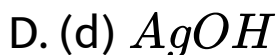


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50. Silver chloride is soluble in methylamine due to the formation of

A. (a) $Ag(CH_3NH_2)Cl$

B. (b) $Ag + CH_3Cl + NH_4Cl$

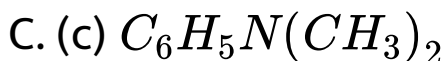
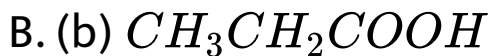
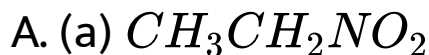


Answer: C



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51. Nitrous acid has no action on :



D. (d) $C_6H_5CONH_2$

Answer: B



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52. Secondary nitro alkanes react with nitrous acid to give :

A. (a) nitrolic acid

B. (b) nitric acid

C. (c) pseudonitrile

D. (d) does not exist

Answer: A



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53. What happens when nitromethane reacts with chlorine in presence of NaOH ?

A. (a) chloroform

B. (b) chloramine

C. (c) chloromethane

D. (d) chloropicrin

Answer: D



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54. The colour of the product obtained by reacting 2° nitroalkane with HNO_2 is :

A. (a) white

B. (b) blue

C. (c) red

D. (d) yellow

Answer: B



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55. Nitrolic acid obtained from 1° - Nitroalkane and HNO_2 reacts with $NaOH$ to form solution of colour

A. (a) red

B. (b) blue

C. (c) yellow

D. (d) white

Answer: A



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56. Hinsberg's reagent is :

A. (a) benzene sulphonyl chloride

B. (b) benzene sulphonic acid

C. (c) phenyl isocyanide

D. (d) benzene sulphonamide

Answer: A



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57. The number of possible structures of amines (C_7H_9N) having one benzene ring is :

A. (a) 5

B. (b) 3

C. (c) 4

D. (d) 6

Answer: A



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58. ρ - chloroaniline and anilinium hydrochloride can be distinguished by :

A. (a) Sandmeyer's reaction

B. (b) $NaHCO_3$

C. (c) $AgNO_3$

D. (d) Carbylamine test

Answer: D



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59. Primary and secondary amines can be distinguished by :

A. (a) Schiff's reagent

B. (b) carbylamine reaction

C. (c) Hofmann bromide reaction

D. (d) Biuret reaction

Answer: B



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60. Which of the following methods is neither meant for synthesis nor for the separation of amines ?

A. (a) Wurtz reaction

B. (b) Curtius reaction

C. (c) Hinsberg's method

D. (d) Hofmann method

Answer: A



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61. What is the general formula of aliphatic amine?



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62. Carbylamine reaction is shown by ____.



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63. write the chemical formulae of hexaammine platinum (IV) chloride



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64. write use of Krypton and Xenon



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65. Amine have _____ boiling points compared to corresponding alcohols



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66. Amines are ____ in nature.



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67. Nitrogen atoms in amines are sp^3 -hybridised, why?



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68. Ammonia is ___ basic than aliphatic amines.



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69. CH_3NH_2 is ____.



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70. Ethyl cyanide on reduction with Na / C_2H_5OH gives ethyl amine.



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71. ____ gives carbyl amine test.



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72. CH_3NH_2 is ____.



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73. $(CH_3)_3C - NH_2$ is a ____ amine



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74. Primary amine is produced, when an amide is treated with ____.



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75. When 1° amine is treated with nitrous acid
____ is produced.



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76. ____ is formed when primary amine is
heated with methyl magnesium bromide.



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77. Quaternary ammonium salt is used in production of ____.



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78. write chemical formulae of potassium hexacyano cobaltate(III) ion?



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79. When 1° amine is treated with nitrous acid ___ is produced.



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80. Trimethyl amine is used as a source of ___.



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81. Dimethyl amine is used for ___.



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82. Methyl amine is used as ___.



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83. Nitrosoamines have pH ___.



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84. Write the IUPAC and Trivial names of the following:

(I) CH_3NC (II) CH_3CN (III) $CH_3NHC_2H_5$



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85. Write the IUPAC name of the following compounds. (I) Ethylcyanide (II) Methylcyanide (III) Isopropylamine (IV) Ethylamine (V) Dimethylamine



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86. Why amines are basic in nature ?



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87. Why aromatic amines possess low basicity ?



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88. Account for the following

Aromatic amines are weaker bases than aliphatic amines.



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89. Lower amines are soluble in water due to—



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90. Write brief note on Hoffmann's bromamide reaction :



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91. What is vapour phase nitration?





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92. Write the main use of quarternary ammonium salt.



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93. Give the order of basic nature of three amines.



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94. How Fenton's reagent acts on tertiary amines ?



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95. What is Fenton's Reagent?



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96. How can you get nitrohexane from hexane?



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97. Write the IUPAC name of trimethyl amine.



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98. What is ammonolysis ? Give its application.



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99. Give two methods of preparation of primary amines from

(i) nitroalkane

(ii) alkyl cyanide



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100. write uses of nitroalkanes.



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101. Why is ethyl amine more basic than ammonia ?



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102. Distinguish between primary and secondary amines. Give one test only with equation.



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103. The M.P. is highest for primary amides, why ?



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104. Why nitroalkanes are used as explosives ?



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105. What are amines? Explain three types of aliphatic amines giving one example from each. Write with equations how amines react with acid chloride?



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106. How can you distinguish between primary, secondary and tertiary alcohols? With equation explain how does ethyl alcohol react with (i) acidified $K_2Cr_{20} - 7$, solution and(ii) phosphorous pentachloride?



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107. Compare the basic characters of methyl amine and bimethyl amine.



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108. What happens when nitroethane reacts with NaOH?



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109. Compound formed, when ethyl amine is heated with chloroform in the presence of KOH is :



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110. Convert Aniline to Chlorobenzene.



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111. Nitration of benzene is an electrophilic substitution reaction. Why ?



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112. How will you convert aniline to benzoic acid?



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113. What product is obtained by Hoffmann degradation of m-bromobenzamide?



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114. Arrange the following

In the decreasing order of basic strength in

gas

phase

$C_2H_5NH_2$, $(C_2H_5)_2NH$, $(C_2H_5)_3N$ and NH_3

.



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115. What happens when aniline reacts with benzoyl chloride?



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116. What is Gattermann's reaction?



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117. How does ethylamine react with benzene sulphonyl chloride ? Name the reaction.



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118. How is phenylaminomethane obtained from phenylcyanide?



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119. Quaternary ammonium salt is used in production of ____.



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120. How is aniline converted into fluorobenzene?



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121. Account for the following

Methylamine in water reacts with ferric chloride to precipitate hydrated ferric oxide.



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122. Explain the following observations

Tertiary amines do not undergo acylation.



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123. How aniline is obtained from benzoic acid?



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124. Give a chemical test to distinguish between ethylamine and aniline.



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125. What happens when acetamide is heated with phosphorus pentoxide and then hydrolyzed?



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126. How will you prepare p-toluidine from toluene?



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127. How is m-nitroaniline obtained from nitrobenzene?



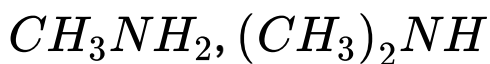
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128. Sulphanilic acid has acidic as well as basic groups, but it is soluble in alkali but insoluble in mineral acids. Explain.



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129. Arrange the following in increasing order of their basic strength in aqueous solution :



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130. What is the role of HNO_3 in the nitrating mixture used for nitration of benzene?



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131. Why is benzene diazonium chloride not stored and used immediately after its preparation?



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132. Why aniline is soluble in aq. HCl?



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133. Tert-butylamine cannot be prepared by the action of NH_3 on tert-butylbromide. Give reason.



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134. Explain : 2-aminoethanoic acid exists as a dipolar ion as does p-amino sulphonic acid but p-amino benzoic acid does not.



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135. Amines are basic substances while amides are neutral.Explain.



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136. Aromatic amines are weaker bases than aliphatic amines.

True / False



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137. Why ethylamine is a stronger base than methylamine?



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138. Why reactivity of $-NH_2$ group gets reduced in acetanilide?



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139. Alkylamines are stronger bases than arylamines. Explain.



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140. How would you convert methylamine into ethylamine?



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141. Why amines are more basic than the comparable alcohols ?



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142. Account for the following

Methylamine in water reacts with ferric chloride to precipitate hydrated ferric oxide.



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143. It is difficult to prepare pure amines by ammonolysis of alkyl halides.explain.



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144. Explain the following observations

Electrophilic substitution in case of aromatic amines takes place more readily than benzene.



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145. Primary amines give _____ with chloroform and alcoholic KOH.



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146. Write Hofmann bromamide reaction.



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147. Write the isomer of $[Co(NH_3)_5NO_2]Cl_2$



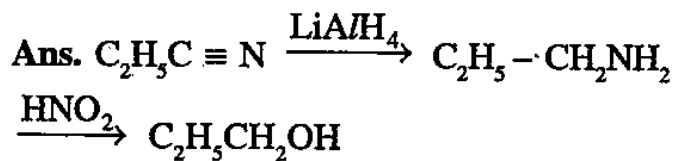
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148. Illustrate the Gattermann reaction with example.



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149. Identify A and B in the following reaction.



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150. What happens when nitrobenzene is treated with $LiAlH_4$?



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151. Which compound is formed when benzene diazonium chloride reacts with phenol in basic medium?



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152. Give a suitable example of acetylation.



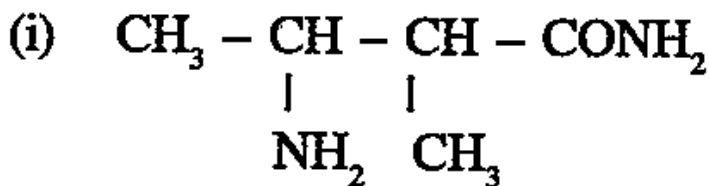
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153. State the reaction for obtaining benzoic acid from aniline.



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154. Write IUPAC name for



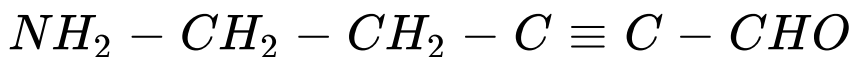
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155. Write the IUPAC name of the given compound:



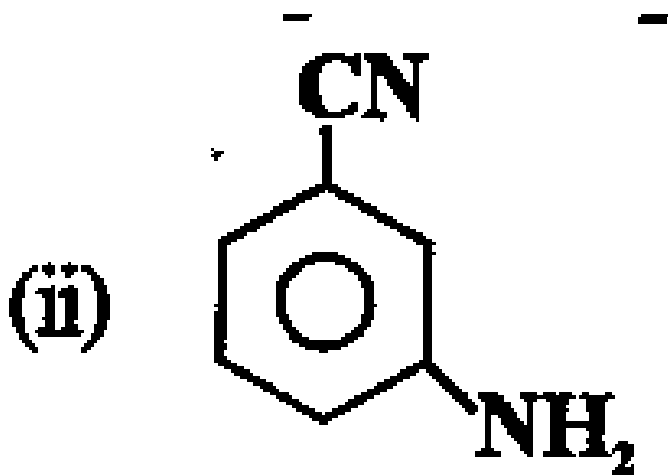
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156. Write IUPAC name of the following:



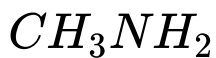
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157. Write the IUPAC name of the following:



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158. Write the IUPAC name of the following compound:



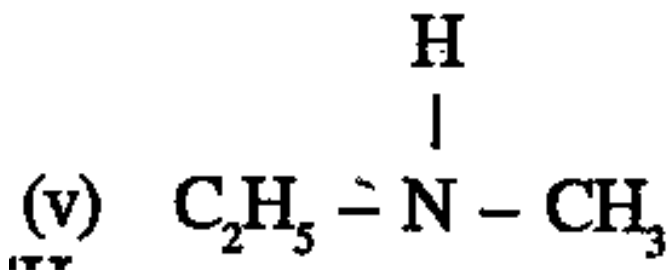
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159. Write the IUPAC name of the following:



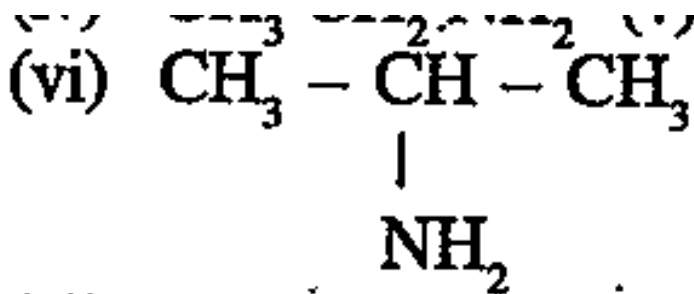
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160. Write the IUPAC name of the following:



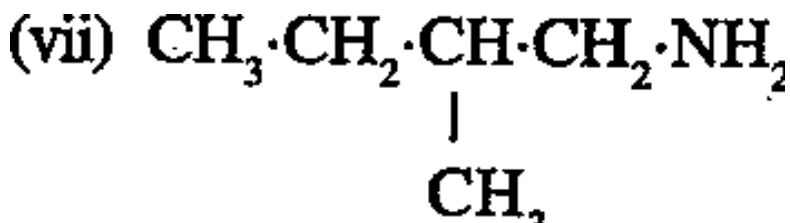
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161. Give IUPAC name of the following:



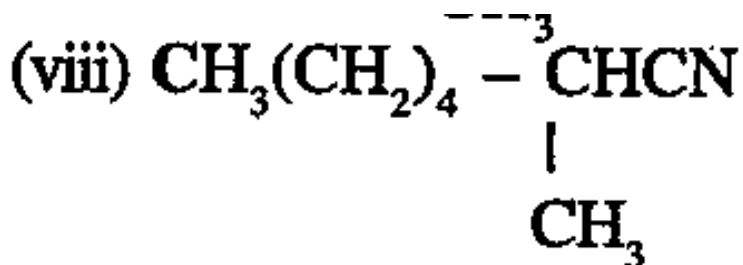
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162. Give the IUPAC name of the following:



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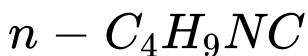
163. Write the IUPAC name of the following:



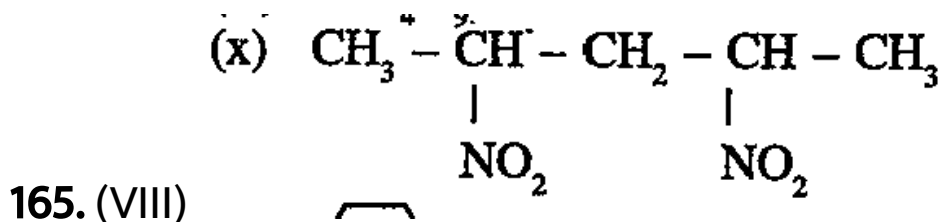


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164. Write the IUPAC name of the following compound:

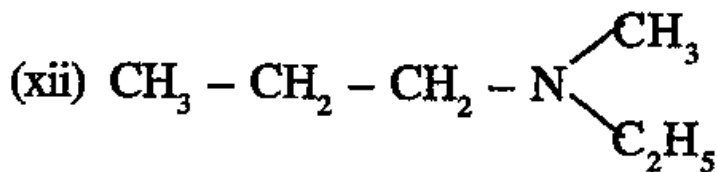


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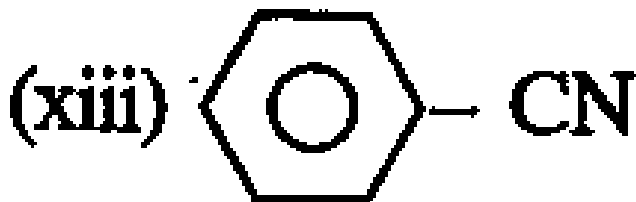
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166. What is the IUPAC name of the given compound?



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167. What is the IUPAC name of the following:





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168. How to Convert (I) Ethyl isocyanide to ethylamine



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169. How will you convert the following (II) Aniline to N-phenylethanamide.



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170. Why aniline is less basic than methyl amine?



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171. Describe tests to distinguish between secondary amine and tertiary amine.



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172. How will you convert nitrobenzene to benzene?



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173. Convert aniline to chlorobenzene.



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174. Out of ethylamine and ethyl alcohol which has higher boiling point and why?



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175. How can you convert p-toluidine to 2-bromo-4-methylaniline.



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176. How can you convert aniline to iodobenzene.



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177. How will you get benzylamine from aniline.



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178. Arrange the following in decreasing order of their basic strength. $C_6H_5NH_2$, $C_2H_5NH_2$, $(C_2H_5)_2NH$, NH_3



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179. Why do amines dissolve in mineral acids ?



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180. What happens when an alkyl halide reacts with $AgNO_2$ and the product is reduced.



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181. Compare the basic strength of an aliphatic amine and ammonia.



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182. What is ammonolysis ? Give its application.



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183. What are amines?



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184. What is vapour phase nitration?



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185. How can you convert acetic acid to methyl amine?



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186. How will you convert Acetaldehyde to methane.



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187. Do the conversion – Methyl amine → Ethyl amine.



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188. Account for the following

Aromatic amines are weaker bases than aliphatic amines.



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189. Secondary amines are more basic than primary amines.Explain.



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190. What is coupling reaction ? Give an example.



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191. Write different uses of amine.



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192. Give two methods of preparation of primary amines.



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193. What are nitrohydrocarbons.



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194. How nitrohydrocarbons are prepared?



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195. What is the difference between nitro and nitrite compounds?



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196. How are nitroalkanes prepared from alkylhalides?



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197. How tertiary amines react with CH_3COCl

?



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198. What happens when ethyl amine reacts with nitrous acid.



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199. Illustrate the following reactions : (I)

Hydrolysis of alkyl cyanides



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200. How will you prepare carboxylic acid from amides.



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201. illustrate Formation of amines from amides



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202. illustrate Formation fo alkyl cyanides from amides



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203. (I) Explain reduction of nitroalkanes with equations.



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204. Secondary nitro alkanes react with nitrous acid to give :



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205. (I) How can you prepare aniline from (I) nitrobenzene (II) phenol (III) benzamide.



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206. Give alkylation and acylation on $-NH_2$ group and halogenation as well as sulphonation on benzene nucleus of aniline.



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207. (I) What is diazonium salt ? Give its preparation.



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208. Give three synthetic uses of benzene diazonium chloride



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209. Starting from nitrobenzene how will you prepare benzene diazonium chloride ? Give the method of synthesis of (i) p-hydroxy azobenzene and (ii) fluorobenzene from benzene diazonium chloride.



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