



CHEMISTRY

BOOKS - ACCURATE PUBLICATION

ORGANIC COMPOUNDS CONTAINING NITROGEN COMPOUNDS

True And False

1. T/F Amines act as Lewis bases

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2. In aqueous solution, trimethylamine is more basic than methylamine.



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3. In hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2) the proportion of hydrogen and oxygen by mass is :

A. a. 1 : 8

B. b. 1 : 16

C. c. 8 : 1

D. d. 16 : 1

Answer: False



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4. Azo dye test can be used to distinguish aromatic primary amines from aliphatic primary amines.

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5. Catalytic reduction of carbylamines always gives primary amines.

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6. Secondary amines don't evolve N_2 with nitrous acid. Explain

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7. Acetanilide is less basic than aniline.

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8. Gabriel phthalimide synthesis is used for the preparation of aromatic primary amines.



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9. Tertiary amines dissolve in nitrous acid to form corresponding salts.



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10. N-Methylbenzamide on heating with aqueous solution of NaOH and Br_2 gives n-methylaniline.



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Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which of the following is a 3° Amine ?

A. 1-methylcyclohexylamine

B. Triethylamine

C. tert-butylamine

D. N-methylaniline

Answer: B



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2. Amongst the following the strongest base in gaseous medium is:

A. CH_3NH_2

B. $(CH_3)_3N$

C. $(CH_3)_2NH$

D. none of these

Answer: C

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3. Which of the following reagent would not be a good choice for reducing an aryl nitro compound to an amine

A. H_2 (excess) Pt

B. $LiAlH_4$ in ether

C. Fe and HCl

D. Sn and HCl

Answer: C

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4. In water (H_2O) the proportion of hydrogen and oxygen by mass is :

A. 1 : 4

B. 1 : 8

C. 4 : 1

D. 8 : 1

Answer: D

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5. The best reagent for converting, 2-phenylpropanamide into 1-phenylethanamine is

A. excess H_2 / Pt

B. $\text{NaOH} / \text{Br}_2$

C. NaBH_4 /methanol

D. LiAlH_4 /ether

Answer: B



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6. Hoffmann bromamide degradation reaction is shown by

.

A. ArNH_2

B. ArCONH_2

C. ArNO_2

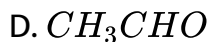
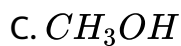
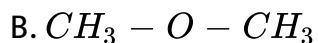
D. ArCH_2NH_2

Answer: B



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7. Methylamine reacts with HNO_2 to form



Answer: C



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8. The gas evolved when methylamine reacts with nitrous acid is



B. N_2

C. H_2

D. C_2H_6

Answer: B



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9. Reduction of aromatic nitro compounds using Fe and HCl gives_

A. aromatic oxime

B. aromatic hydrocarbon

C. aromatic primary amine

D. aromatic amide

Answer: C



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10. Acid anhydride on reaction with 1° amine gives

- A. 1. amide
- B. 2. imide
- C. secondary amine
- D. imine

Answer: A

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11. The reaction $ArN_2Cl \rightarrow ArCl + N_2 + CuCl$ is named as

- A. 1. sandmeyer reaction
- B. 2. Gatterman reaction

C. 3. Claisen reaction

D. 4. Carbylaamine reaction

Answer: B

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12. Which of the following will not do coupling reaction with benzene diazonium chloride?

A. Aniline

B. phenol

C. Anisole

D. Nitrobenzene

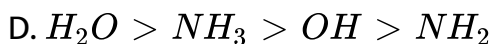
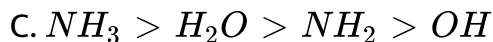
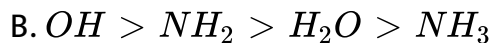
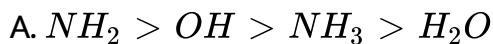
Answer: D

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13. The correct order of acidic strength of the following compounds :

I. Phenol II. p-Cresol

III. m-Nitrophenol IV. p-nitrophenol



Answer: A



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14. When a primary amine reacts with chloroform in ethanolic KOH, then the product is...

A. isocyanide

B. aldehyde

C. cyanide

D. alcohol

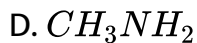
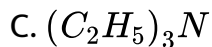
Answer: A

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15. Which of the following does not react with Hinsberg reagent?

A. $C_2H_5NH_2$

B. $(C_2H_5)_2NH$



Answer: C

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16. Which of the following will not do coupling reaction with benzene diazonium chloride?

A. aniline

B. phenol

C. 2-naphthol

D. benzyl alcohol

Answer: D

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17. Which one of the following is more basic?

- A. benzylamine
- B. aniline
- C. acetanilide
- D. p-nitroaniline

Answer: A



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18. Which one is strongest basic ?

- A. ammonia
- B. methylamine

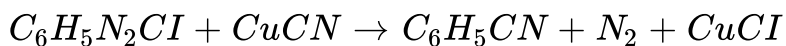
C. ethylamine

D. none of these

Answer: C

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19. Write the name of reaction



A. Balz-Schiemann

B. Gattermann reaction

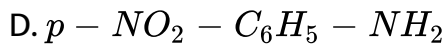
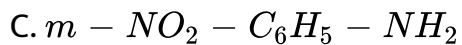
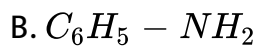
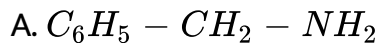
C. Simonini reaction

D. Sandmeyer reaction

Answer: D

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20. The strongest base is :



Answer: A



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21. Benzylamine react with nitrous acid to form.

A. azobenzene

B. benzene

C. benzyl alcohol

D. phenol

Answer: C

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22. Which compound give dye test.

A. methylamine

B. aniline

C. diphenylamine

D. benzoic acid

Answer: B

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23. The IUPAC name of $CH_3 - N(Ph)(C_2H_5)$

- A. N-Ethyl-N-methylbenzenamine
- B. N-methyl-N-ethylbenzenamine
- C. N,N-Ethyl-methylbenzenamine
- D. N,N-methylethylbenzenamine

Answer: A



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24. Which of the following amines gives Carbylamine reaction?

- A. $C_2H_5NH_2$
- B. $(C_2H_5)_2NH$
- C. $(C_2H_5)_3N$

D. $CH_3NHC_2H_5$

Answer: A

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25. Aniline undergoes condensation to form Schiff base on reacting with.

A. acetyl chloride

B. ammonia

C. acetone

D. benzaldehyde

Answer: D

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

- A. amide
- B. primary amine
- C. secondary amine
- D. alcohol

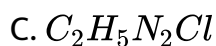
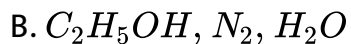
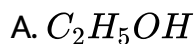
Answer: C

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27. Aniline on oxidation with $Na_2Cr_2O_7$ and H_2SO_4 gives.

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28. Ethylamine reacts with nitrous acid to form



Answer: B

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29. Hinsberg reagent is

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30. Which of the following reaction is given by only primary amines

- A. reaction with HONO
- B. reaction with chloroform and alcoholic KOH
- C. reaction with acetyl chloride
- D. reaction with Grignard reagent

Answer: B

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31. Amino ($-NH_2$) group is susceptible to oxidation by HNO_3 , therefore nitration is done in presence of

- A. $dilH_2SO_4$
- B. CS_2 at $0^\circ C$
- C. CH_3COCl
- D. water

Answer: C

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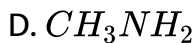
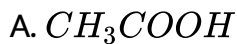
32. Gabriel phthalimide reaction is used for the preparation of

- A. primary aromatic amines
 - B. secondary amines
 - C. primary aliphatic amines
 - D. tertiary amines
- Ans

Answer: C

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33. Reaction of acetamide with bromine water and KOH gives



Answer: D



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34. Hoffmann degradation of m-bromobenzamide gives.

A. aniline

B. m bromoaniline

C. bromobenzene

D. m-bromoethyl benzene

Answer: B

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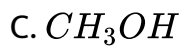
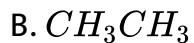
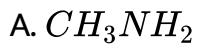
35. Which of the following is Hoffmann mustard oil reaction?

- A. reaction of aromatic amine with iodoform
- B. reaction of primary amine with $CHCl_3$
- C. reaction of primaryamine with CS_2 and $HgCl_2$
- D. reaction of secondary amines with nitrous acid.

Answer: C

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36. Which of the following has highest boiling point?



Answer: D

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37. what is carbylamines test ?

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38. Intermolecular H bonding is strongest in

A. methylamine

B. phenol

C. methanol

D. formaldehyde

Answer: C



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39. Nitrobenzene on reaction with conc. HNO_3 / H_2SO_4 at 80 to $100^\circ C$ forms which one of the following products?

A. 1,4-dinitrobenzene

B. 1,2,4-trinitrobenzene

C. 1,2-dinitrobenzene

D. 1,3-dinitrobenzene

Answer: D



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40. Secondary amines could be prepared by

- A. reduction of nitriles
- B. Hoffmann bromamide reaction
- C. reduction of amides
- D. reduction of isonitriles

Answer: D



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41. Presence of nitro group in the benzene ring.

- A. Renders the benzene ring

- B. Deactivate the ring towards nucleophilic substitution
- C. Deactivate the ring towards electrophilic substitution
- D. Activate the ring towards electrophilic substitution

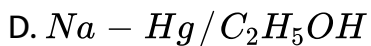
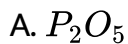
Answer: C

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42. Arrange the following in the increasing order of their basic strengths, CH_3NH_2 , $(CH_3)_2NH$, $(CH_3)_3N$, NH_3 in gaseous phase

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43. Which of the following reagents can be used to convert acetamide into methanamine?



Answer: A



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44. Mendius reaction convert alkyl cyanide to

A. a primary amine

B. an aldehyde

C. a ketone

D. an oxime

Answer: A

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45. Aniline react with excess bromine in aqueous solution to give major product as

- A. para-bromoaniline
- B. ortho-bromoaniline
- C. 2,4-dibromoaniline
- D. 2,4,6-tri-bromoaniline

Answer: D

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46. Benzylamine is stronger base than aniline because

- A. The lone pair of electrons on the nitrogen atom in benzylamine is delocalised
- B. The lone pair of electrons on the nitrogen atom in aniline is delocalised
- C. The lone pair of electrons on the nitrogen atom in aniline is not involved in resonance
- D. Benzylamine has higher molecular mass than aniline

Answer: B

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47. Phenyl isocyanide is prepared from aniline by which reaction?

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48. Gabriel's phthalimide synthesis can be used to prepare

- A. Ethanamine
- B. N-methylmethanamine
- C. Benzenamine
- D. N,N-dimethylmethanamine

Answer: A

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49. What is the IUPAC name of isopropylamine?

- A. Propan-2-amine
- B. Ethanamine

C. 2-Aminotoluene

D. Propan-1-amine

Answer: A

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50. Write the IUPAC name of $CH_3CH(CH_3)CH_2NH_2$

A. 2-Methylpropan-1-amine

B. 2-Methylpropaneamine

C. Butan-2-amine

D. 2-Methyleneamine

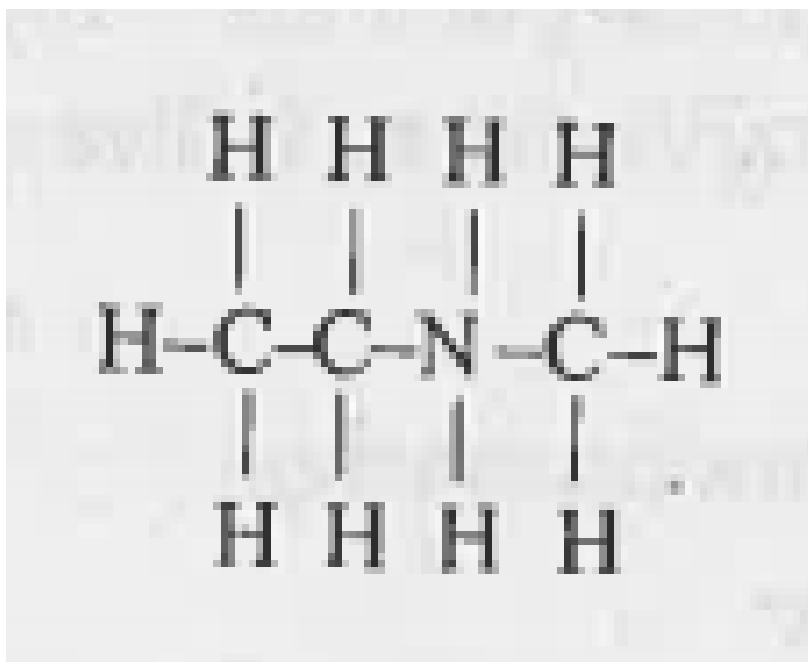
Answer: A

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51. Write the IUPAC name of $(CH_3)_3N$

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52. Write the IUPAC name of :



A. N-Methylethanamine

B. 3-Methylpropaneamine

C. 1,2-Dimethyleneamine

D. Propan-2-amine

Answer: A

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53. Write the IUPAC name of $CH_3 - NH - C_6H_5$

A. N-Methylbenzenamine

B. N-Phenylmethanamine

C. N-Phenylmethyleamine

D. phenylmethylaniline

Answer: A

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54. Write the IUPAC name of $(CH_3)_2NC_6H_5$

- A. N,N-Dimethylbenzenamine
- B. N-Methyl N-phenylamine
- C. N,N- Dimethylbenzeneamine
- D. N-Phenylmethylaniline

Answer: A

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55. Which of the following food items contain Starch? Raw potato, cooked rice, milk, fruits, groundnut.

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56. The reagent that reacts with nitro methane to form methyl hydroxylamine is

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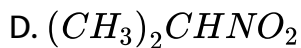
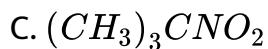
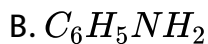
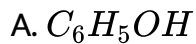
57. Nitrobenzene on electrolytic reduction in strongly acidic medium gives

- A. aniline
- B. p-amino phenol
- C. m-nitro aniline
- D. nitroso benzene

Answer: B

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58. Which of the following compounds does not react with $NaNO_2$ and HCl ?



Answer: C

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59. The reaction of $HCOOH$ with conc. H_2SO_4 gives



C. Oxalic acid

D. acetic acid

Answer: D

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60. Which of the following compound is not explosive?

A. Nitroglycerine

B. o-Amino toluene

C. Dynamite

D. Trinitrotoluene

Answer: B

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61. which of the following food items contain protein? Milk, groundnut, vegetables, fruits, potato, rice, eggs

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62. Treatment of ammonia with excess of ethyl iodide will yield: Diethylamine, Ethylamine, Triethylamine, Tetraethyl ammonium iodide.

- A. diethyl amine
- B. ethyl amine
- C. triethyl amine
- D. tetraethyl ammonium

Answer: D

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63. Butane nitrile may be prepared by heating

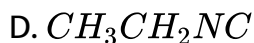
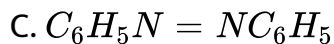
- A. propyl alcohol with KCN
- B. butyl alcohol with KCN
- C. butyl chloride with KCN
- D. propyl chloride with KCN

Answer: D

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

- A. $CH_3CH_2NO_2$
- B. $CH_3CH_2 - O - N = O$



Answer: A

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65. Intermediates formed during reaction of $RCONH_2$ with Br_2 and KOH are



Answer: A

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66. Gabriel phthalimide reaction is used for the preparation of

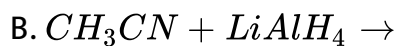
- A. primary aromatic amines
- B. secondary amines
- C. primary aliphatic amines
- D. tertiary amines

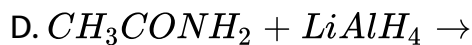
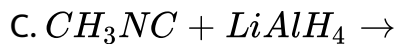
Answer: C



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67. Which of the following reactions will not give a primary amine?





Answer: C

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68. On reduction, secondary amine is given by

A. nitrobenzene

B. methyl cyanide

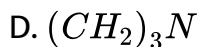
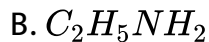
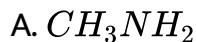
C. nitro ethane

D. methyl isocyanide

Answer: D

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69. Which is formed when $(CH_3)_4NOH$ is heated ?

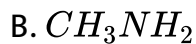


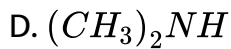
Answer: C



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70. The one which is least basic is





Answer: C

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71. Which one of the following is more basic?

A. Aniline

B. p-Methoxyaniline

C. p-Nitroaniline

D. Benzyl amine

Answer: D

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72. Which of the following-statement is not correct?

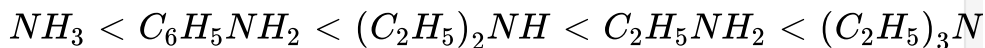
- A. Methyl amine is more basic than NH_3
- B. Amines form hydrogen bonds
- C. Ethyl amine has higher boiling point than propane
- D. Dimethyl amine is less basic than methyl amine

Answer: D

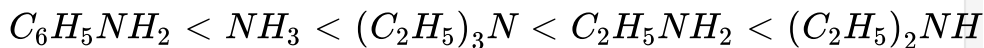
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73. The correct order of increasing basicity in aqueous solution is

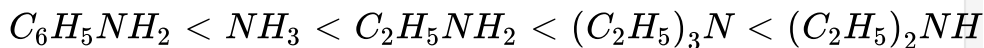
A.



B.



C.



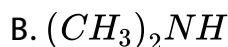
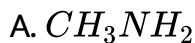
D. none of these

Answer: B



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74. The amine that does not react with acetyl chloride is



D. none of these

Answer: C

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75. Aniline on reaction with acetyl chloride gives

- A. phenol
- B. acetamide
- C. acetanilide
- D. benzene

Answer: C

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76. $CH_3CH_2Cl + NaCN \rightarrow X + Ni/H_2 \rightarrow Y +$ Acetic
anhydride $\rightarrow Z$.

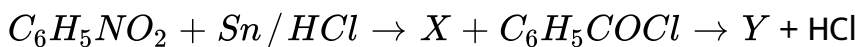
Z in the above reacting sequence is

- A. $CH_3CH_2CH_2NHCOCH_3$
- B. $CH_3CH_2CH_2NH_2$
- C. $CH_3CH_2CH_2CONHCH_3$
- D. $CH_3CH_2CH_2CONHCOCH_3$

Answer: A

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77. Consider the following reaction



What is Y?

A. Acetanilide

B. Benzanilide

C. Azobenzene

D. Hydrazobenzene

Answer: B



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78. Hinsberg reagent is

A. $C_6H_5SO_3H$

B. C_6H_5NO

C. $C_6H_5SO_2Cl$

D. $C_6H_5N_2Cl$

Answer: C

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79. Write the reactions of aliphatic primary amines with nitrous acid.

A. a diazonium salt

B. an alcohol

C. a nitrite

D. a dye

Answer: B

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80. Diazonium salts are reaction products between nitrous acid and

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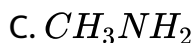
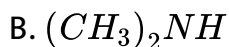
81. Aniline reacts with $NaNO_2$ and HCl at room temperature to give

- A. nitroaniline
- B. phenol
- C. chloroaniline
- D. diazonium chloride

Answer: B

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82. Which of the following reacts with $NaNO_2 + HCl$ at 273-278 K to give alcohol/phenol ?



Answer: C

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83. In the diazotisation of aryl amines with sodium nitrite and hydrochloric acid, an excess of hydrochloric acid is used primarily to

- A. suppress the concentration of free aniline available for coupling
- B. suppress hydrolysis of phenol
- C. ensure a stoichiometric amount of nitrous acid
- D. neutralise the base liberated

Answer: A

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84. Name any three food items each rich in protein, dietary fibre?

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85. Phenyl isocyanide is prepared by which of the following reaction?

- A. Rosenmund's reduction
- B. Carbylamine reaction
- C. Reimer-Tiemann reaction
- D. Wurtz reaction

Answer: B



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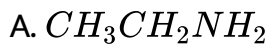
86. Unpleasant smelling carbylamines are formed by heating alkali and chloroform with

- A. any aliphatic amine
- B. any aromatic amine
- C. any amine
- D. any primary amine

Answer: D

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87. Which of the following compounds cannot be identified by carbylamine test ?



Answer: D

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88. When benzenediazonium chloride in hydrochloric acid reacts with cuprous chloride, then chlorobenzene is formed. The reaction is called

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89. Primary amines on heating with CS_2 followed by excess of mercuric chloride yields isothiocyanates. The reaction is called

- A. Hofmann mustard oil reaction
- B. Perkin reaction
- C. Fries reaction
- D. Diels-Alder reaction

Answer: A

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90. Reaction of aniline with benzaldehyde is

- A. substitution
- B. addition
- C. condensation
- D. polymerization

Answer: C

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91. Do all foods contain all the required nutrients?

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92. Aniline when treated with conc. HNO_3 gives

A. p-Phenylenediamine

B. m-Nitroaniline

C. p-Benzoquinone

D. Nitrobenzene

Answer: B



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93. Aniline upon heating with conc. HNO_3 and conc. H_2SO_4

mixture gives:

A. o and p-Nitroanilines

B. m-Nitroaniline

C. a black tarry matter

D. No reaction

Answer: C

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94. Towards electrophilic substitution, the most reactive will be

A. Nitrobenzene

B. Aniline

C. Aniline hydrochloride

D. N-Acetylaniline

Answer: B

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1 Mark Questions

1. Give IUPAC names of $CH_3 - NH_2$

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2. Give IUPAC names of $C_2H_5NH_2$

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3. Give IUPAC names of $CH_3 - CH_2 - CH_2 - NH_2$

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4. Give IUPAC names of $CH_3 - \overset{NH_2}{\underset{|}{C}}H - CH_3$

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5. Give two examples of separating components from their mixtures?

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6. Fill in the blanks- The process of removing of husk from the heavier grains is called_____.

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7. Fill in the blanks- The process by which the fine particles are separated from bigger particles using a sieve is called_____.

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8. Fill in the blanks- The process of separation of sand and water is called _____.



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9. Explain how can you separate the mixture of sugar and wheat flour?



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10. Fill in the blanks- The process of separation of mud from water is called _____.



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11. Fill in the blanks- The process in which seeds of paddy get separated through the stalks is called_____.

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12. The process of obtaining salt from the sea water is called_____.

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13. Can winnowing method be used for the mixture having both the components of same weight?

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14. What is Gabriel's Phthalimide synthesis ?



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15. Write short note on Hoffmann's bromamide reaction. Why is it regarded as Hoffmann degradation reaction?



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16. How will you convert ethylamine into ethylisocyanide ?



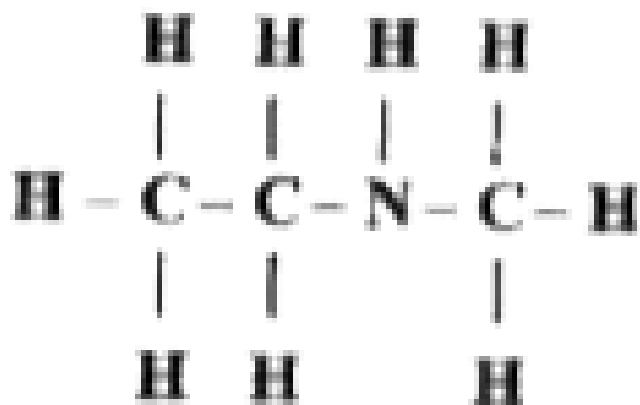
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17. Explain Mendius reaction.



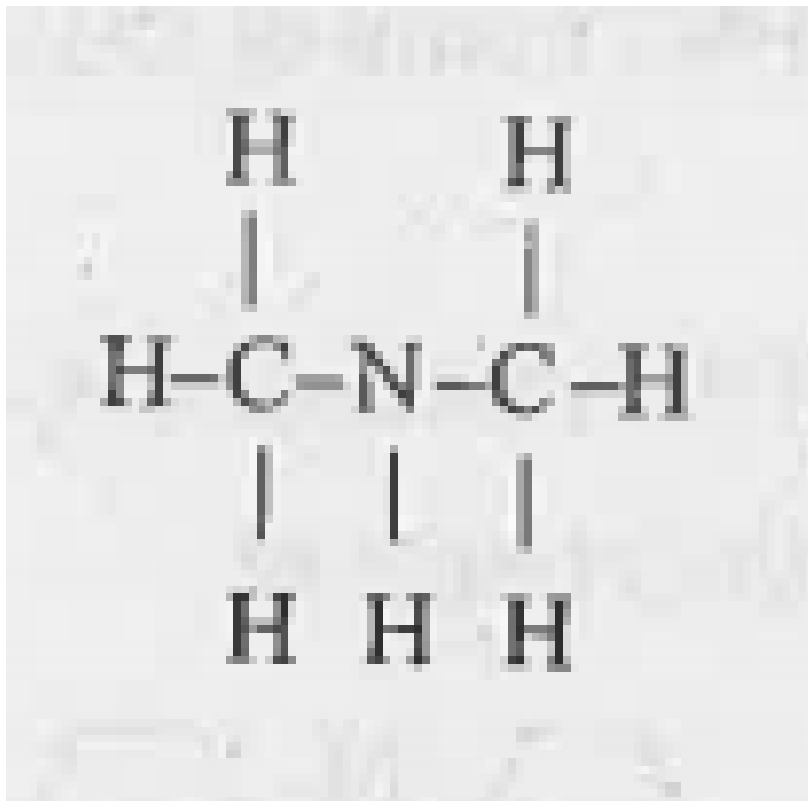
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18. Write the IUPAC name of



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19. Write the IUPAC name of :

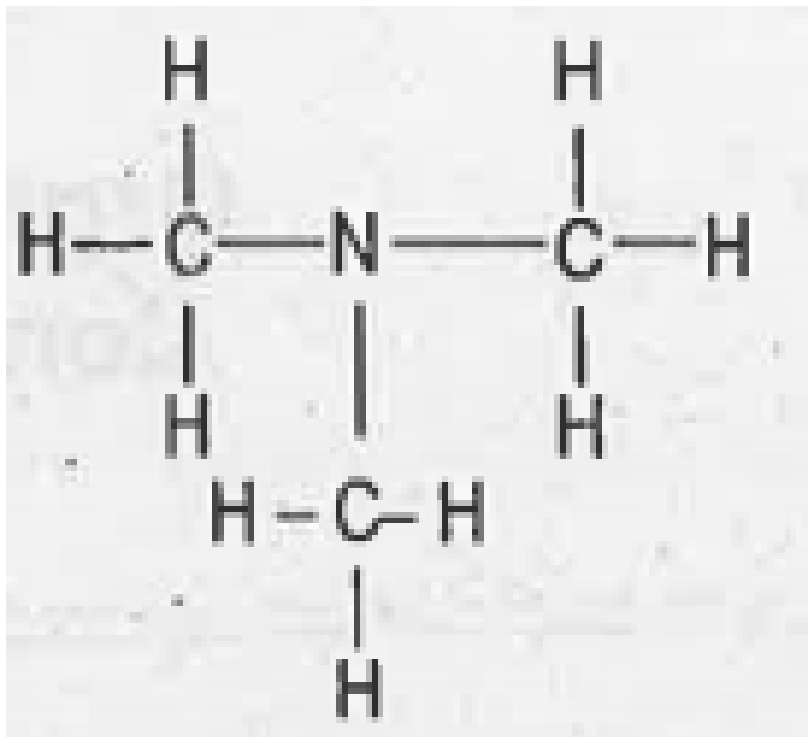


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20. Give an example of secondary amine and write its IUPAC name.

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21. Write the IUPAC name of :



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22. How do cyanides and isocyanides differ in their structure ?

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2 Or 4 Marks Questions

1. Why is it difficult to prepare pure amines by Hofmann's ammonolysis?

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2. Why is aniline less basic than ethylamine?

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3. Which is more basic, aliphatic amines or ammonia and why?

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4. Why are lower amines soluble in water?



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5. What are tertiary amines ? Give one example



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6. True/False- The mixture of husk and grain can be separated by the process called evaporation.



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7. What are primary amines ? Give one example.



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8. Write short note on Gabriel phthalimide synthesis. Why is it regarded as best method ?

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9. Why do primary amines have higher boiling point than tertiary amines?

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10. Out of ammonia (NH_3) and $C_2H_5NH_2$ which is more basic and why?

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11. Write short note on carbylamine reaction.



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12. Write Hinsberg's test to distinguish between 1° , 2° and 3° amines.



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13. Why methyl amine has lower boiling point than methanol.



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14. Explain why secondary amines are more basic than primary amines.



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15. Aniline dissolve in aqueous HCl. Why?

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16. How will you convert Aniline to benzene-diazonium chloride ?

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17. How will you convert benzene diazonium chloride to bromobenzene?

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18. Fill in the blanks- _____ is used to separate two immiscible liquids.

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19. How will you convert aniline to benzene ?

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20. How will you convert benzene diazonium chloride to cynobenzene benzonitrile?

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21. Write short note on diazotisation reaction.

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22. How benzene diazonium chloride reacts with HNO_2 in the presence of cuprous oxide?



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23. Write the reaction of benzenediazonium chloride with KI.



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24. How does benzene diazonium chloride react with :
Phenol



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25. Write the reactions of benzenediazonium chloride with :
Aniline



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26. How benzene diazonium chloride reacts with

Cu Powder/HCl

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27. Write the reaction of benzene diazonium chloride with :

CuCN

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