



# CHEMISTRY

# BOOKS - CBSE COMPLEMENTARY MATERIAL CHEMISTRY (HINGLISH)

# AMINES



1. In the nitration of benzene using a moisture of Conc  $H_2SO_4$ ) and conc.

 $HNO_3$  the species which initates the reaction is:

- A.  $NO_2$
- $\mathsf{B.}\,NO^{\,+}$
- C.  $NO^+$  \_ (2)
- D.  $NO^{-}$  \_ (2)

### Answer: C



**2.** The correct IUPAC name of  $CH_2 = CH - CH_2NHCH_3is$  :

A. Allymethyl amine

B. 2-amino -4-pentene

C. 4-aminopent-lene

D. N-methylprop-2-en-anine

#### Answer: D



3. Which is the weakest base :



Answer: A

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4. The correct order of basic strength for the following compounds is :



A. ii < iii < i

 $\mathsf{B}.\,iii < i < ii$ 

 $\mathsf{C}.\,iii < ii < i$ 

D. ii < i < iii

Answer: D



5. Methylamine reacts with  $HNO_2$  to form....

- A.  $CH_3 O N = 0$
- B.  $CH_3OCH_3$
- $\mathsf{C.}\,CH_3OH$

D.  $CH_3CHO$ 

Answer: C

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**6.**  $CH_3CH_2COOH$  The structure of 'c' would be

A.  $CH_3CH_2CONH_2$ 

 $\mathsf{B.}\,CH_3CH_2NHCH_3$ 

 $\mathsf{C.}\,CH_3CH_2NH_2$ 

 $\mathsf{D.}\, CH_3 CH_2 CH_2 NH_2$ 

#### Answer: C

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#### structure of 'c' would be:

A.  $(H_3 \times H_3 \times$ 



#### Answer: C



8. Which of the following statements about primary amines is false ? .

A. Aryl amines react with nitrous acid to produce phenol

B. Alkylamines are stronger base than ammonia

C. Alkyl amines are stringer base than aryl amines

D. Alkyl amines react with nitrous acid to produce alcohol

#### Answer: A

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9. Which of the following is most stable diazoniom salt?

A.  $CH_3N^+$   $_ (2)X^-$ 

- B.  $C_6 H_5 N^+$  \_ (2)  $X^-$
- C.  $CH_3CH_2N^+$  \_ (2) $X^-$
- D.  $C_{6}H_{5}CH_{2}N^{+}$  \_ (2) $X^{-}$

#### Answer: B



10. Method by which aniline can not be prepared is :

A. reduction of nitrobenzene with  $rac{H_2}{P}d$  in ethanol

B. potassium salt of phthalimide treated with chlorobenzene

C. hydrolysis of phenyl isocyanide with acidic solution

D. degradation of benzamide with bromine in alkaline medium solutiion.

Answer: B

11. In the chemical reaction

 $CH_3CH_2NH_2+CHCI_3+3KOH
ightarrow (A)+(B)+3H_2O$  the

compound (A) and (B) are respectively

A.  $CH_3CH_2CONH_2$  and 3KCI

B.  $CH_3CH_2NC + K_2CO_3$ 

 $C.CH_{93}$ ) $CH_2NC$  and 3KCI

 $\mathsf{D.}\,CH_3CH_2CNB+3KCI$ 

#### Answer: C

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12. Considering the basic strength of amines in aqueous solution which

one has the smallest  $pk_b$  value?

A.  $(CH_3 \ \_ \ (2)NH)$ 

 $\mathsf{B.}\, C_6H_5NH_2$ 

 $C. CH_3NH_2$ 

 $\mathsf{D}.(CH_3)_3N$ 

Answer: A

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**13.** Which of the following compounds will give significant amount of meta- product during mononitration reaction?





Answer: C



14. The final product (c) in the following sequence of reaction is :

$$\overset{\mathrm{NH}_2}{\longmapsto} \xrightarrow{\operatorname{Br}_2/\mathrm{OH}^-} \operatorname{A} \xrightarrow{\operatorname{NaNO}_2}_{\operatorname{HCl}} \operatorname{B} \xrightarrow{(i) \operatorname{HBF}_4} \operatorname{C}$$

A.  $CH_2$ B. F

NH—Br



#### Answer: D



### 15. In the reaction

 $(\# \# DBT_SM_CHE_XII_U \ \_ \ 12_E01_{015} \ \_ \ Q01 \# \#)$ 

The structure of product A is: `





#### Answer: A

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16. A positive carbylamine test is given by

A.  $NLTN-Dimethylan \in e$ 

B. 2,4-Dimethylaniline

C. N-Methyl-O-methylaniline

D. p-methylbenzylamine

Answer: B::D

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17. Which of the following reactions form benzylamine:

A.  

$$CONH_{2} \xrightarrow{\text{LiAlH}_{4}} H^{+}/\text{H}_{2O}$$
B.  $C_{6}H_{5}CONH_{2} \xrightarrow{\text{NaOB}_{2}} H^{+}/\text{H}_{2O}$ 
C.  $C_{6}H_{5}CN \xrightarrow{H^{+}/H_{2O}}$ 
D.

#### Answer: A::D

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18. Which reagents among the following can affect the conversion ?

 $CH_3C\equiv N
ightarrow CH_3CH_2NH_2$ 

A.  $H_2, Pt$ 

B. Ammonical  $AgNO_3$ 

C. 
$$Li \frac{A}{H_4}$$

D.  $NaBH_4$ 

Answer: A::C



19. In which of the following amines , the first has lower  $pk_b$  value than the second

A. aniline, m-nitroaniline

B. m- Toluidine, p-toludine

C. aniline, p-chloraniline

D. aniline, p-aminophenol

Answer: A::C

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**20.** Bromobenzene can be prepared from benzene diazonium chloride.

Whenits is treated with

A. 
$$C \frac{u}{H} Br$$

B.  $Br_2, HBr$ 

C. 
$$CuB\frac{r}{H}Br$$

D.  $Br_2, \mathbb{C}I_4$ 

#### Answer: A::C

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21. The no. Of amines having pkb less than  $C_6H_5NH_2$  among the

following

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**1.** Assertion : n-propylamine has higher boiling point than trimethylamine. Reason: Among n-propylamine molecules, there is hydrogen bonding but there is not hydrogen in trimethylamine.

A. Assertion and reason both are both wrong statements .

B. Assertion is correct statement but reason is wrong statement

C. Assertion is wrong statement but reason is correct statement

D. Assertion and reason both are correct statements but reasson is

not correct explanation of assertion

#### Answer: A



2. Assertion: Aniline does not undergo Friedel Crafts reaction.

Reason : Friedel Crafts reaction is an electrophilic substituion reaction.

A. Assertion and reason both are both wrong statements .

B. Assertion is correct statement but reason is wrong statement

C. Assertion is wrong statement but reason is correct statement

D. Assertion and reason both are correct statements but reasson is

not correct explanation of assertion

#### Answer: B

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- 1. Match column I and column II
- ((A)Ammolysis
- (B) Gabriel phthalimide

(C)Hoffmann bromide amide degradation

(D)Carbylamine reaction

(p) Amine with lesser no. of

- (q) Detection of primary ami
- (r) Reaction of pthalimide wi
  - (s) Reaction of alkyl halides

A. A-s, B-r, C-p, D-q

B. A-p, B-q, C-r, D-s

C. A-r, B-s, C-p, D-q

D. A-s, B-r, C-q, D-p

#### Answer: A

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2. Match column I and column II(A)Benzene sulphonyl chloride(B) Sulphanilic acid

(C)Alkyl diazonium salts

(D)Aryl diazonion salts

(p) zwitter ion(q)Hinsberg reagent(r) Dyes

(s) Conversion to alcohols

A. A-p, B-q, C-s, D-r

B. A-q, B-p,C-s,D-r

C. A-q, B-p,C-r,D-s

D. A-s, B-r,C-q,D-p

Answer: B



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3. Draw structure of TNT, an explosive.

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## **8.** How will you test the presence of primary amine?

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<b>9.</b> What is vapour phase nitration ?
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<b>10.</b> Write one use of dopamine and atropine alkaloid.
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<b>11.</b> Direct nitration of aniline is not carried out. Explain.
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- 12. Among the compounds as following which will react with  $O = CH_3 C CH_3$  to give product containing > C = N ?
- (i)  $C_6H_5NH_2$
- (ii)  $(CH_3)_3N$
- (iii)  $C_6H_5NHC_6H_5$
- (iv)  $C_6H_5NH_2$  and  $C_6H_5NHNH_2$

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13. How will you give expression for  $K_b$  to indicate its basic strength ?

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14. What happen when aniline is treated with bromine ?

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**15.** Write a chemical equation to illustrate the ammonolysis.

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<b>16.</b> Write the structure of p-toluidine.
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<b>17.</b> Prepare / convert nitrobenzene into aniline.
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<b>18.</b> Convert $C_6H_5COOH$ TO $C_6H_5NH_2$ .
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**19.** Write isomerism exhibited by different amines.



water:

 $C_6H_5NH_2, (C_2H_5)_2NH, C_2H_5NH_2$ 

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Short Answer Question

1. Complete the following acid-base reactions and name the products :

- (i)  $CH_{3}CH_{2}CH_{2}NH_{2}+HCI
  ightarrow$
- (ii)  $(CH_3CH_2)_3N + HCI \rightarrow$



2. Write chemical reaction of  $C_6H_5NH_2+C_6H_5COCI$  and name

product obtained.



- 3. How will you convert :
- (i) 3- methylaniline to 3- nitrotoluene`
- (ii) Aniline to 1,3,5-tribromobenzene

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- 4. How will you convert :
- (i) Propanoic acid to Ethanoic acid
- (ii) Nitromethane to Dimethylamine



5. Draw the structures of the following compounds :

- (i) N-isopropylaniline
- (ii) t-butylamine

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**6.** Why  $C_6H_5N^+(CH_3)_3OH^-$  a stronger base than  $NH_4OH$  ?

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7. Explain  $K_b$  order :  $Et_2NH > Et_3N > EtNH_2$  in aqueous solution.

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**8.** Distingusih between  $1^{\circ}, 2^{\circ}$ , and  $3^{\circ}$  amines by  $HNO_2$  acid test.

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**9.** A compound A having molecular formula  $C_3H_7ON$  reacts with  $Br_2$  in presence of NaOH to give compound 'B'. This compound 'B' reacts with  $HNO_2$  to form alcohol and  $N_2$  gas. Identify compound 'A' and 'B' and write the reaction involved.



**10.** Write chemical equation for the following conversions :

- (i)  $CH_3-CH_2CI
  ightarrow CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-NH_2$
- (ii)  $C_6H_5-CH_2-CI
  ightarrow C_6H_5CH_2CH_2-NH_2$



**11.** Account for :

(i) Amino group is aniline is o- and p- directing in aromatic electrophilic

substitution reactions. Aniline on nitration gives a substantial amount of

m - nitroaniline.

(ii) Aniline does not go Friedel Crafts reaction.



**12.** Account for the following :

(i) Electrophilic substitution in aromaticamines takes place more readily

then benzene.

(ii) Nitro compounds have higher boiling points than hydrcarbons having

almost same molecular mass.

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13. Write short notes on :

(i) Coupling reaction

(ii) Ammonolysis

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**14.** Prepare pure sample of  $1^{\circ}$  amine from  $1^{\circ}$  alkyl halide.





Short Answer li Type Question

1. What happens when :

(i) An alkyl halide reacts with  $AgNO_2$  and product is reduced.

(ii) An alkyl halide is treated with AgCN and product is hydrolysed.

(iii) Methyl magnesium bromide is treated with cyanogens chloride.

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2. How would you prepare :

(i)  $C_6H_5NH_2\mathfrak{o}mC_6H_5NO_2$ 

(ii)  $CH_3NH_2\mathfrak{o}mC_2H_5NH_2$ 

(iii) $C_2H_5NH_2\mathfrak{o}mCH_3NH_2$ 

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**3.** Write the structure of the products in each case:

(i) CH\_(3)CH\_(2)NH\_(2) overset  $((CH_3CO)_2)(\Delta)$ 

(ii) $CH_3CONHC_6H_5 \xrightarrow{Br_2/Fe}$ 

(iii)  $CH_3CH_2CN \stackrel{H_2 \emptyset H}{\longrightarrow}$ 

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4. Write the structures of A, B and C in following

(i) 
$$C_6H_5CONH_2 \xrightarrow{B'\frac{2}{N}aOH} A \xrightarrow{NaNo_2 + HCI} B \xrightarrow{KI} C$$
  
(ii)  $CH_3CI \xrightarrow{KCN} A \xrightarrow{LiAH_4} B \xrightarrow{CHCI_3 + AICKOH} C$ 

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5. Write the structure of reagents/ organic compounds 'A' to 'F':



- **1.** Arrange the following :
- (i) In decreasing order of pKb values :

 $C_2H_5NH_2, C_6H(5)NHCH_3, (C_2H_5)_2NH$  and  $C_6H_5NH(2)$ 

- (ii) In increasing order of basis strength :
- (a) Aniline , p-nitroaniline and p-toluidine
- (b)  $C_6H_5NH_2, C_6H_5NHCH_3, C_6H_5CH_2NH_2$
- (iii) In decreasing order of basis strength:

 $C_6H_5NH_2, C_6H_5NH(CH_3)_2, (C_2H_5)_2NH, CH_3NH_2$ 

(iv) Decreasing order of basis strength in gas phase :

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

- (v) Increasing order of boiling point :
- $C_2H_5OH, (CH_3)_2NH, C_2H_5NH_2.$

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- 2. How will you convert :
- (i) Ethanoic acid into methanamine
- (ii) Hexane nitrile into 1-aminopentane
- (iii) Methanol into ethanoic acid
- (iv) Ethanamine into methanamine

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- 3. Write short note on the following :
- (i) Carbylamine reaction
- (ii) Diazotization
- (iii) Hoffmann's bromide reaction
- (iv) Coupling reaction

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4. Complete the following reactions :

(i)  $C_6H_5NH_2+H_2SO_4(conc.\ )
ightarrow$ 

(ii) $C_6H_5N_2CI+C_2H_5OH
ightarrow$ 

(iii)  $C_6H_5NH_2+(CH_3CO)_2O
ightarrow$ 

(iv)  $C_6H_5N_2CI+H_3PO_2+H_2O
ightarrow$ 

(v)  $C_6H_5NH_2+CHCI_3+3KOH(alc.\ )
ightarrow$ 



5. Write A,B and C in the given reactions :  
(i)
$$C_6H_5N_2CI \xrightarrow{\text{CuCN}} A \xrightarrow{H_2O/H^+} B \xrightarrow{NH_3} C$$
  
(ii)  $CH_3CH_2Br \xrightarrow{\text{KCN}} A \xrightarrow{LiA1H_40} B \xrightarrow{HNO_2} C$   
(iii)  $C_6H_5NO_2 \xrightarrow{\text{Fe/HCI}} A \xrightarrow{HNO_2} B \xrightarrow{H_2O/H^+} C$   
(iv)  $CH_3COOH_2 \xrightarrow{NH_3} A \xrightarrow{\text{NaOBr}} B \xrightarrow{NaNO_2/HCI} C$   
(v)  $CH_3CH_2I \xrightarrow{\text{NaCN}} A \xrightarrow{OH^-} B \xrightarrow{NaOH/Br_2} C$ .

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6. Accomplish the following conversions :

(i)  $C_6H_5NO_2 
ightarrow C_6H(5)-COOH$ 

- (ii) Benzene rightarrow m-bromophenol
- (iii) $C_6H_5COOH 
  ightarrow C_6H_5NH_2$
- (iv) Aniline rightarrow 2,4,6 tribromoaniline
- (v) Benzylchloride rightarrow 2-phenyl ethanamine.

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- 7. Give reasons for the following
- (a) Acetylation of aniline reduces its activation effect.
- (b)  $CH_3NH_2$  is more basic than  $C_6H_5NH_2$ .
- (c) Although  $-NH_2$  is o/p directing group, yet aniline on nitration gives

a significant amount of m-nitroaniline.

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