INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT CLASS 12 CHEMISTRY AMINES

- 1 Which one of the following can be prepared by Gabriel phthalimide synthesis?
 - (a) Aniline
 - (b) o-Toluidine
 - (c) Benzylamine
 - (d) N-Methyl ethanamine
- 2 The order of basic strength of amines in aqueous solution is
 - (a) $(CH_3)_3N > (CH_3)_2NH > CH_3NH_2 > NH_3$
 - (b) $CH_3NH_2 > (CH_3)_2 NH > (CH_3)_3N > NH_3$
 - (c) $NH_3 > (CH_3)_3N > (CH_3)_2NH > CH_3NH_2$
 - (d) $(CH_3)_2NH > CH_3NH_2 > (CH_3)_3N > NH_3$
- Which of the following is a 3° amine?
 - (a) 1-methylcyclohexylamine
 - (b) Triethyl amine
 - (c) tert-butylamine
 - (d) N-methylaniline
- 4 The correct IUPAC name for $CH_2 = CHCH_2 NHCH_3$ is
 - (a) Allylmethylamine
 - (b) 2-amino-4-pentene
 - (c) 4-aminopent-l-ene
 - (d) N-methylprop-2-en-l-amine
- Which of the following reagents would not be a good choice for reducing an aryl nitro compound to an amine?
 - (a) H₂ (excess)/Pt
 - (b) LiAlH₄ in ether
 - (c) Fe and HCl
 - (d) Sn and HCl
- 6 Aniline is less basic than ethylamine. This is due to
 - (a) Conjugation of lone pair of nitrogen with the ring
 - (b) The insoluble nature of aniline
 - (c) More Kfc value of aniline
 - (d) Hydrogen bonding

7	Hinsberg's reagent is (a) COOC ₂ H ₅	(b) C ₆ H ₅ SO ₂ Cl	
	$COOC_2H_5$ (c) $C_6H_5SO_2NH_2$	(d) CH ₃ COCH ₂ COOC ₂ H ₅	
8	NH ₂ group in aniline is (a) Ortho and meta directing (b) ortho,para and Meta directing (c) Ortho and para directing (d) Para directing		
9	An organic compound A on reduction gives compound B which on reaction with chloroform and potassium hydroxide forms C. The compound C on catalytic reduction gives N-methylaniline. The compound A is 1. nitrobenzene 2. nitromethane 3. methylamine 4. aniline		
10	An aromatic primary amine with cold nitrous acid leads to the formation of: (a) alcohol (b) nitrite (c) diazonium salt (d) benzene		
11	The nitration of benzene with fuming HNO ₃ will give: (a) Trinitrobenzne (b) 1,3-dinitrobenzene (c) picric acid (d) 1,4-dinitrobenzene		
12	The compound obtained by heating a mixture of primary amine and chloroform with ethanolic pottasium hydroxide (KOH) is (a) an alkyl isocyanide (b) an alkyl halide (c) an amide (d) an amide and nitro compound		
13	Aromatic amines are a) stronger, electron b) weaker, electron c) stronger, electron d) weaker, electron e)	donating n withdrawing	

- 14 Pick out the correct statement regarding Gabriel phthalimide synthesis. a) Gabriel synthesis is used for the preparation of secondary amines. b) Potassium phthalimide, on heating with alkyl halide gives N-alkylphthalimide. c) N-Alkylphthaliimide, on acidic hydrolysis gives the primary amine. d) Aryl halides undergo nucleophilic substitution with potassium phthalimide to form the aromatic primary amine. 15 The order of basicity of amines in the gaseous phase is ____. a) 3° amine $>2^{\circ}$ amine $>1^{\circ}$ amine $> NH_3$ b) $NH_3 > 3^\circ$ amine $> 2^\circ$ amine $> 1^\circ$ amine c) 3° amine <2° amine < 1° amine <NH₃ d) 3° amine $< 2^{\circ}$ amine $< NH_3 < 1^{\circ}$ amine FILL IN THE BLANKS The pKb of N,N-Dimethyl aniline is _____ than aniline 1 CH₃CH₂NH₂ has ______ boiling point than (CH₃)₂NH. 2 3 is the reagent used inHoffmann Bromamide Degradation reaction 4 The gas evolved when methylamine reacts with nitrous acid is _____ 5 Reduction of aromatic nitro compounds using Fe and HCl gives _____ 6 Aniline reacts with hydrochloric acid to form _____ 7 The amides, on reduction with LiAlH₄, give _____ 8 Amines have an unshared pair of electrons on nitrogen atom due to which they behave as ____ the value of K_b or ____ the value of pK_b , stronger is the base. 9 10 The IUPAC name of NH_2 - CH_2 -CH = CH_2 is ____. ASSERTION REASON QUESTIONS
- Assertion: Acetanilide is less basic than aniline.
 Reason: Acetylation of aniline results in decrease of electron density on nitrogen.
- Assertion: Only a small amount of HCl is required in the reduction of nitro compounds with iron scrap and HCl in the presence of steam.

 Reason: FeCl₂ formed gets hydrolysed to release HCl during the reaction.

MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

1

Column I		Column II
(i)	Benzene sulphonyl chloride	(a) Zwitter ion
(ii)	Sulphanilic acid	(b) Hinsberg reagent
(iii)	Alkyl diazonium salts	(c) Dyes
(iv)	Aryl diazonium salts	(d) Unstable

2	Column I	Column II
	(i) Ammonolysis	(a) Amine with lesser number of carbon atoms
	(ii) Gabriel phthalirnide synthesis	(b) Detection test for primary amines.
	(iii) Hoffmann Bromamide reaction	(c) Reaction of phthalimide with KOH and RX
	(iv) Carbylamine reaction	(d) Reaction of alkylhalides with NH ₃