

In carbylamines reaction, when a primary amine reacts with chloroform in presence of alc. KOH, it gives iso-cyanide which has abonxious odour. This reaction is given by primary amine

 $RNH_2 + CHCl_3 + 3KOH \Delta RNC + 3KCl + 3H_2O$

Primary (alc) alkyl

Amine *iso*-cyanide

8 (c)

(d)

 K_2CO_3 is formed in Hofmann's degradation reaction.

9

Electron withdrawing groups result in decreased basicity while electron releasing groups increases the basicity. Thus, the order of basic character is

D > A > B > C

11 **(d)**

12

13

16

Isopropyl amine is a primary amine because one hydrogen atom of ammonia is replaced by isopropyl group.

 NH_2 Τ $CH_3 - CH - CH_3$ 1° amine (a) $CH_3CH_2NH_2NaNO_2 + HCl CH_3 CH_2 OH + N_2 + H_2O + NaCl$ Ethylamine $NH_2CONH_2NaNO_2 + HCl 2N_2 + H_2O + CO_2 + NaCl$ Urea $CH_3CONH_2NaNO_2 + HCl CH_3COOH + N_2 + H_2O + NaCl$ Acetamide $C_6H_5NH_2NaNO_2 + HCl C_6H_5N_2^+Cl^-H_2O + NaCl$ Aniline (a) $\mathrm{NH_2CONH_2} + \mathrm{HOC_2H_5} \underset{\rightarrow}{\Delta} \mathrm{H_2NCOOC_2H_5} + \mathrm{NH_3}$ Urethane **(b)** Carbylamine (or isocyanides) give secondary amine on reduction. $R - N \stackrel{\longrightarrow}{=} CNi/H_2R - NH - CH_3$ carbylamine secondary amine

17 **(a)**

Isocyanides (carbylamines) are foul odour compounds.



As foul odour

(c)

(a)

18

Reduction of nitrobenzene by Zn and NH₄CI gives N-phenyl hydroxylamine.





1. In Hofmann method, a mixture of primary, secondary and tertiary amines is treated with diethyloxalate, when primary amine forms solid oxamide, secondary amine forms a liquid oxamic ester whereas tertiary amine remains unaffected.

 $(COOC_2H_5)_2 + 2HNHR \rightarrow (CONHR)_2 + 2C_2H_5OH$

Diethyl oxalate 1° amine solid

CONR₂

 $(COOC_2H_5)_2 + HNR_2 \rightarrow |$

 $COOC_2H_5 + C_2H_5OH$

2°amine liquid

 $(COOC_2H_5)_2 + NR_3 \rightarrow No reaction$

3° amino

ANSWER-KEY												
Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
A.	В	D	D	С	С	В	В	С	D	С		

Q.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A.	D	Α	Α	С	Α	В	Α	С	Α	В

