

### Topic :- Amines

1 (c)

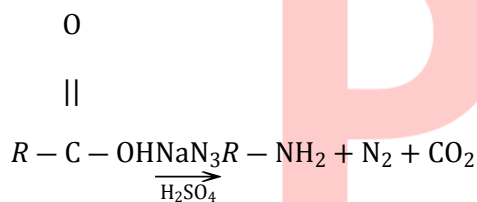
$R-NH_2 + HNO_2 \rightarrow ROH + N_2 + H_2O$ ; But note that  $CH_3NH_2$  gives  $CH_3ONO$  or  $CH_3OCH_3$  on treating with  $HNO_2$ .

2 (c)

The conversion of  $-CN$  to  $-CH_2NH_2$  by catalytic reduction is called Mendius reaction.

4 (c)

Schmidt reaction



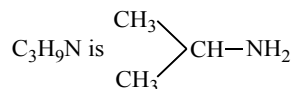
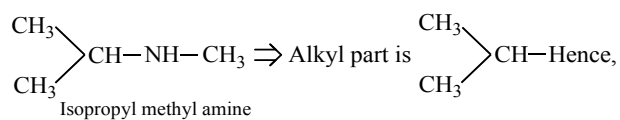
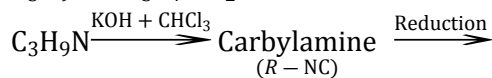
6 (c)

Methylaminomethane is trivial name of *N*-methyl methanamine  $(CH_3)_2NH$ .

7 (a)

$C_3H_9N$  (A)  $\xrightarrow{HNO_2}$  Alcohol +  $N_2$  }  $\Rightarrow A$  is 1° amine, *i.e.*,

$C_3H_9N$  is  $C_3H_7NH_2$



8 (c)



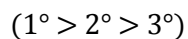
9 (c)

In tertiary amines, no H-atom is attached directly to the more electronegative N-atom. Hence, it has no tendency to form H-bond

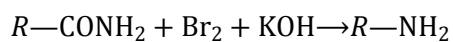
10 (a)

The order of boiling points of the isomeric amines is as follows :

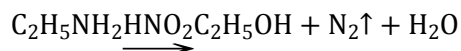
Primary amines > secondary amines > tertiary amines



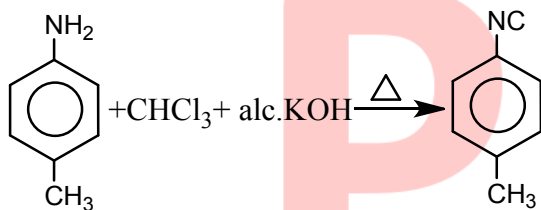
11 (c)



12 (c)



16 (d)



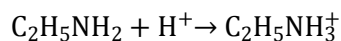
*p*-toluidine (a carbylamine reaction)

17 (a)

Ethyl isocyanide on hydrolysis in acidic medium gives methanoic acid and ethyl amine salt

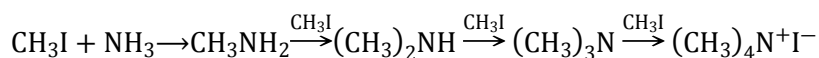


methanoic acid



Ethylamine salt

18 (d)



20 (c)

Secondary amine on reaction with aq.  $\text{HNO}_2$  at low temperature produces yellow oily nitrosoamines.  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{NHCH}_2\text{CH}_3$  is secondary amine.

ANSWER-KEY										
Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A.	C	C	C	C	D	C	A	C	C	A
Q.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A.	C	C	C	B	A	D	A	D	D	C