SYLLABUS: Nitrogen containing compounds

- 1. Which of the following sequence is best suited to convert benzene to 3-chloro aniline?
  - (A) nitration, reduction, chlorination
  - (B) chlorination, nitration, reduction
  - (C) nitration, chlorination, reduction
  - (D) nitration, reduction, acetylation, chlorination, hydrolysis
- 2. Reduction of nitrobenzene with zinc and methanolic alkali gives mainly
  - (A) Aniline
- (B) p-Aminophenol
- (C) Azoxybenzene
- (D) Azobenzene

CONH<sub>2</sub>

3.

 $Br_2/NaOH_{\rightarrow}$  (A)  $CH_3COCI/reflux_{\rightarrow}$  (B), Identify the major product (B).

- (A) COCH<sub>3</sub>
- NHCOCH<sub>3</sub>
  (B)
- (C) COCH<sub>3</sub>
- (D) COCH<sub>3</sub>
- 4. Aniline on treatment with bromine water yields white precipitate of :
  - (A) o-Bromoaniline

(B) p-Bromoaniline

(C) 2, 4, 6- Tribromoaniline

- (D) m-Bromoaniline
- 5.  $\overbrace{ \text{COOCH}_3 \text{ (ii) Br}_2/\text{NaOH}_2 \text{ Product. The major product obtained is} }^{\text{COOCH}_3} \underbrace{ \text{(ii) H}_3\text{O}^+/\Delta}^{\text{COOCH}_3} \text{ Product. The major product obtained is}$ 
  - (A) (NH

(B) (D) NH

(C) (C) (C)

- (D) (NH
- 6. Aniline when treated with acetyl chloride in presence of alkali, the product formed is:
  - (A) acetanilide

(B) benzoyl chloride

(C) acetophenone

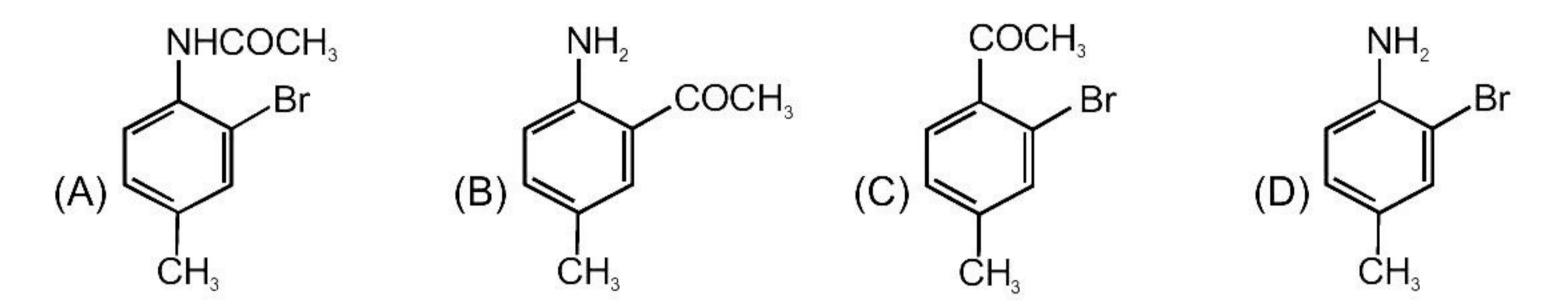
(D) aniline hydrochloride

7. The final product C, obtained in this reaction

$$\begin{array}{c}
 & \text{NH}_2 \\
 & \text{Ac}_2\text{O} \\
 & \text{CH}_3\text{COOH} \\
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 & \text{Br}_2 \\
 & \text{CH}_3\text{COOH} \\
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 & \text{H}^1 \\
 & \text{CH}_3\text{COOH} \\
\end{array}$$



- 8. Chloroform when treated with aniline and alcoholic KOH, the product formed is?
  - (A) Phenyl cyanide (B) Phenyl isocyanide(C) Chlorobenzene (D) Phenol
- 9. An aromatic amine (X) was treated with alcoholic potash and another compound (Y) then foul smelling gas C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>NC is formed . The compound (Y) was formed by reacting compound (Z) with Cl<sub>2</sub> in the presence of slaked lime. The compound (Z) is :
- (A)  $CHCl_3$  (B)  $CH_3COCH_3$  (C)  $CH_3OH$  (D)  $C_6H_5NH_2$
- 10. p-Chloro aniline and anilinium hydrogen chloride can be distinguished by (A) Sandmayer reaction (B) Carbyl amine reaction
  - (C) Hinsberg's reaction (D) AgNO<sub>3</sub>
- 11. The best reagent for converting 2-phenylpropanamide into 2-phenylpropanamine is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (A) excess H<sub>2</sub>
  - (B) Br, in aqueous NaOH
  - (C) iodine in the presence of red phosphorus
  - (D) LiAlH<sub>₄</sub> in ether
- Hoffmann bromamide degradation reaction is shown by \_\_\_\_\_\_. 12.
  - (A) ArNH<sub>a</sub>

- (B) ArCONH<sub>2</sub> (C) ArNO<sub>2</sub> (D) ArCH<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>
- 13. The best reagent for converting, 2-phenylpropanamide into1- phenylethanamine is \_\_\_\_.
- (A) excess H<sub>2</sub>/Pt (B) NaOH/Br<sub>2</sub> (C) NaBH<sub>4</sub>/methanol (D) LiAlH<sub>4</sub>/ether
- In order to prepare a 1° amine from an alkyl halide with simultaneous addition of one CH2 group 14. in the carbon chain, the reagent used as source of nitrogen is \_\_\_\_\_\_.
  - (A) Sodium amide, NaNH<sub>2</sub>
- (B) Sodium azide, NaN<sub>3</sub>
- (C) Potassium cyanide, KCN
- (D) Potassium phthalimide, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>(CO)<sub>2</sub>N<sup>-</sup>K<sup>+</sup>
- Best method for preparing primary amines from alkyl halides without changing the number of 15. carbon atoms in the chain is
  - (A) Hoffmann Bromamide reaction
- (B) Gabriel phthalimide synthesis

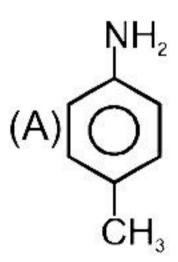
(C) Sandmeyer reaction

- (D) Reaction with NH<sub>3</sub>
- The product formed by the reaction of acetamide with  $\mathrm{Br}_2$  in presence of NaOH is : 16.
  - (A) CH<sub>3</sub>CN
- (B) CH<sub>3</sub>CHO
- (C) CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OH
- (D)  $CH_3NH_2$

17. In the reaction, the product (C) is:

$$C_6H_5NH_2\xrightarrow[0-5^{\circ}C]{NaNO_2+HCI} (A)\xrightarrow[KCN]{CuCN} (B)\xrightarrow[H^+/H_2O]{H^+/H_2O} (C)$$

- (A)  $C_6H_5CH_2NH_2$  (B)  $C_6H_5COOH$  (C)  $C_6H_5OH$
- (D) none of these



- 19. Benzenediazonium chloride can be converted into benzene on treatement with:
  - (A)  $H_3PO_3$  (B)  $H_3PO_4$  (C)  $H_3PO_2$

- (D)  $HPO_3$
- $C_6H_5NH_2 \xrightarrow{NaNO_2+HCI} X \xrightarrow{H_2O} Y$ , the product Y is : 20.
  - (A) Benzenediazonium chloride
- (B) Nitrobenzene

(C) Phenol

- (D) Cresol
- Diazonium salts +  $Cu_2Cl_2$  +  $HCl \rightarrow \bigcirc$ , the reaction is known as 21.
  - (A) Chlorination

(B) Sandmeyer's reaction

(C) Perkin reaction

- (D) Carbyl amine reaction
- 22.
  - (A) Na<sub>2</sub>s
- (B) Sn/HCl
- (C) LiAIH
- (D) All of these

- - (A) Phenyl isocyanide (B) Benzyl amine
- (C) Benzyl chloride (D) p-aminophol

## Integer Value Quetions

- A compound with molecular mass 180 is acylated with CH<sub>3</sub>COCl to get a compound with mo-24. lecular mass 390. The number of amino groups present per molecule of the former compound is
- In the Hofmann bromamide degradation reaction, the number of moles of NaOH and Br<sub>2</sub> used 25. per mole of amine produced are X and Y respectively then X + Y is:

## [Answer Key]

1.	(C)	2.	(A)	3.	(B)	4.	(C)	5.	(B)	6.	(A)	7.	(D)
8.	(B)	9.	(B)	10.	(D)	11.	(D)	12.	(B)	13.	(B)	14.	(C)
15.	(B)	16.	(D)	17.	(B)	18.	(B)	19.	(C)	20.	(C)	21.	(B)
22.	(A)	23.	(A)	24.	(5)	25.							