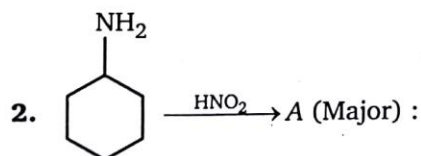
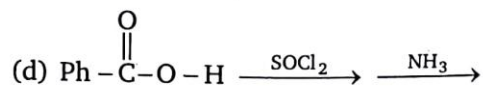
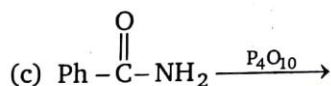
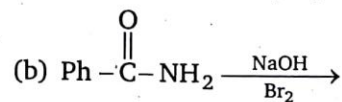
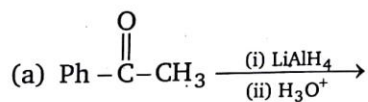


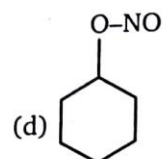
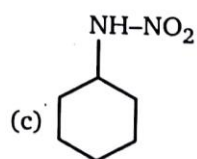
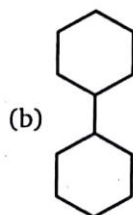
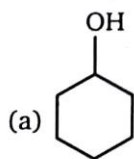
10 AMINES

LEVEL-1

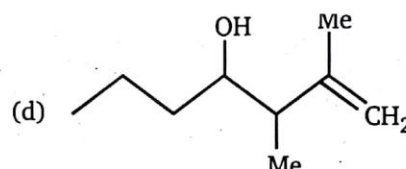
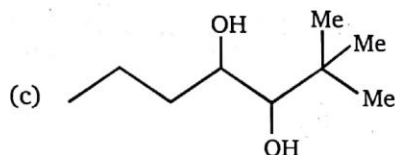
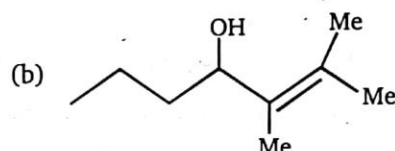
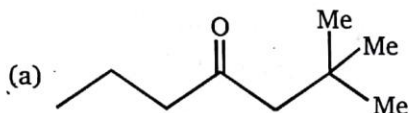
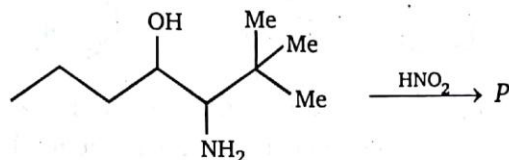
1. In which of the following reaction cyanide will be obtained as a major product ?



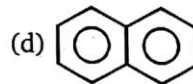
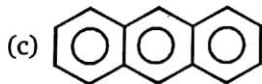
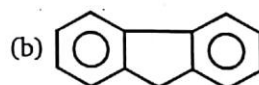
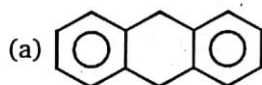
Product (A) is :



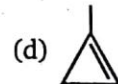
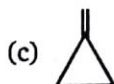
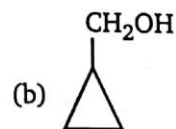
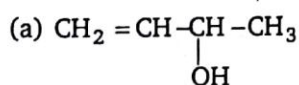
3. Which of the following alkene cannot be prepared by de-amination of $n\text{-Bu}-\text{NH}_2$ with NaNO_2/HCl ?
 (a) 1-butene (b) *cis*-2-butene (c) *trans*-2-butene (d) Iso-butene
4. Predict the major product *P* in the following reaction.



5. Nc1ccc2ccccc2c1 $\xrightarrow[\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4]{\text{NaNO}_2}$ (A); Product of this reaction is :

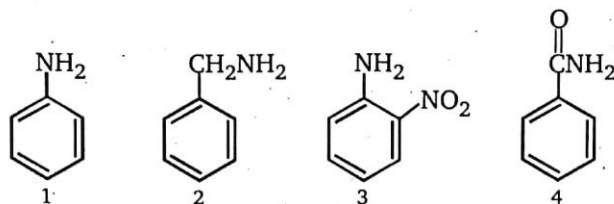


6. C1CC1CN $\xrightarrow{\text{HNO}_2}$ (A) + C1CCC1O + CH2=CH-CH2-CH2-OH
 48% 47%
- A will be :



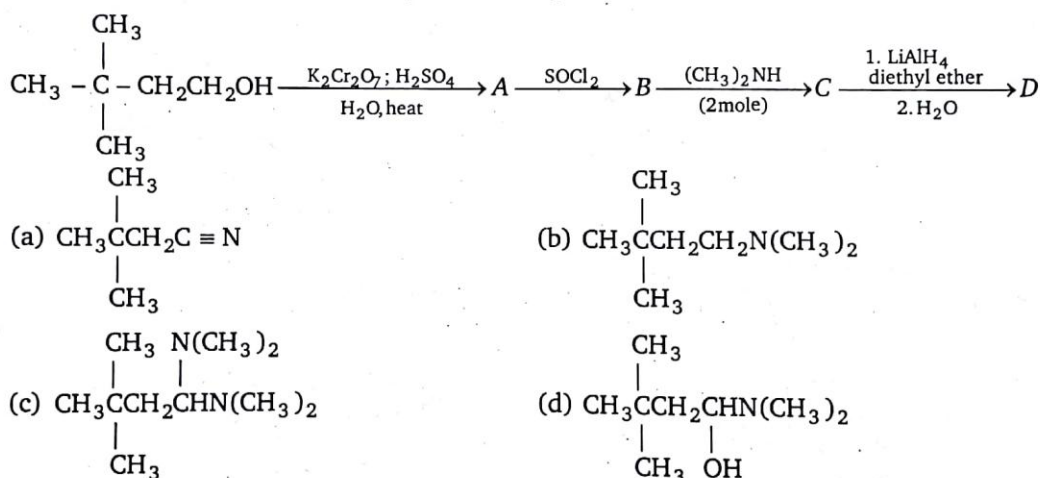
7. Which of the following isomers of $\text{C}_8\text{H}_9\text{NO}$ is the weakest base ?
 (a) *o*-Aminoacetophenone (b) *p*-Aminoacetophenone
 (c) *m*-Aminoacetophenone (d) Acetanilide

8. Rank the following compounds in order of increasing basic strength. (weakest \rightarrow strongest) :

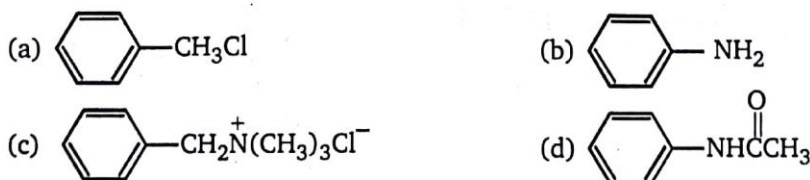
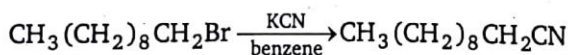


- (a) $4 < 2 < 1 < 3$ (b) $4 < 3 < 1 < 2$ (c) $4 < 1 < 3 < 2$ (d) $2 < 1 < 3 < 4$
9. Which of the following arylamines will not form a diazonium salt on reaction with sodium nitrite in hydrochloric acid ?
- (a) *m*-Ethylaniline (b) *p*-Aminoacetophenone
(c) 4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline (d) *N*-Ethyl-2-methylaniline

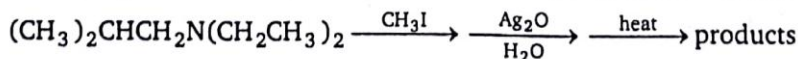
10. Identify product *D* in the following reaction sequence :



11. Which one of the following is best catalyst for the reaction shown below ?

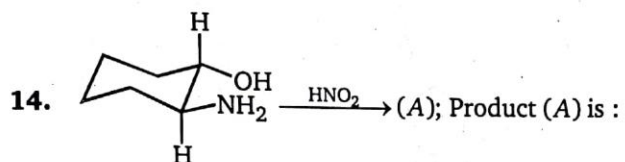
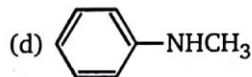
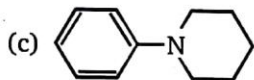
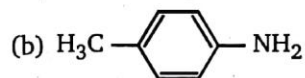
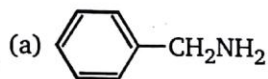


12. The major products obtained from the following sequence of reactions are :



- (a) $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CHCH}_2\text{NH}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{C} = \text{CH}_2$ (b) $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{NCH}_2\text{CH}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{C} = \text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2$
(c) $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CHCH}_2\text{N}^+\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{C} = \text{CH}_2$ (d) $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{N}^+\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3\text{I}^- + \text{H}_2\text{C} = \text{CH}_2$

13. Which amine yields *N*-nitroso amine after treatment with nitrous acid ($\text{NaNO}_2, \text{HCl}$) ?



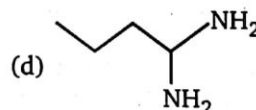
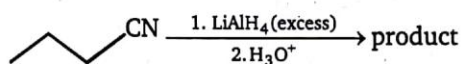
(a) cyclopentane carboxyaldehyde

(b) cyclohexane-1, 2-diol

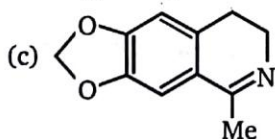
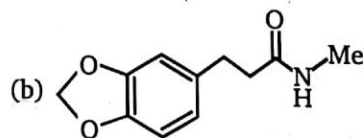
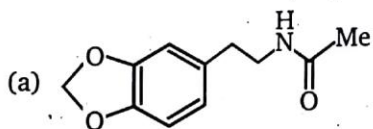
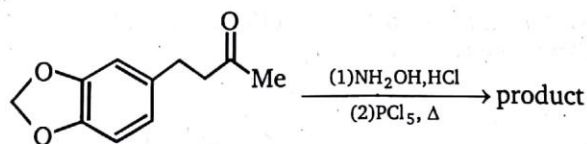
(c) 2-aminocyclohexene

(d) cyclohex-2-enol

15. Choose the appropriate product for this reaction.



16. Which of the following product will be obtained in the given (consider minor product also) Beckmann-type rearrangement ?



(d) all of these

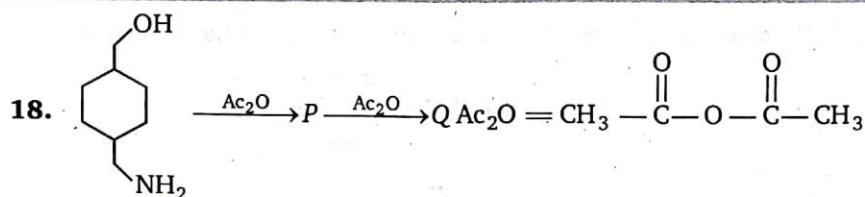
17. Deamination (or) diazotization of *n*-Bu-NH₂ with NaNO_2/HCl gives isomeric butene.

(a) 2

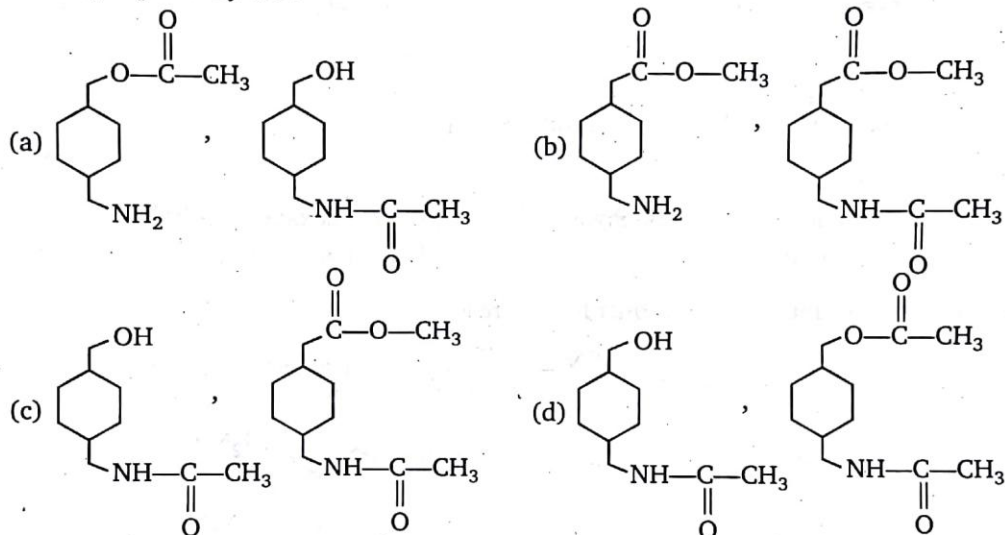
(b) 3

(c) 4

(d) 5



P and Q respectively are :



19. A nitrile X is treated with LiAlH_4 to obtain compound Y ($\text{C}_2\text{H}_7\text{N}$). In a separate reaction X is hydrolyzed in an acid medium to obtain Z. The product obtained after mixing Y and Z will be

- (a) $\text{CH}_3\text{CONHCH}_2\text{CH}_3$ (b) $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CONHCH}_2\text{CH}_3$
 (c) $(\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-)(\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_3^+)$ (d) $(\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{COO}^-)(\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_2^+)$

20. The compound X ($\text{C}_7\text{H}_9\text{N}$) reacts with benzenesulfonyl chloride to give Y ($\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{13}\text{NO}_2\text{S}$) which is insoluble in alkali. The compound X is-

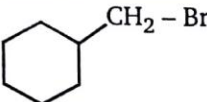
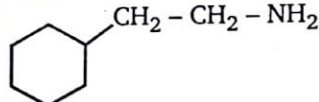
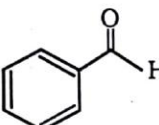
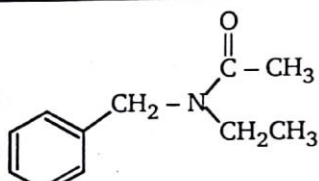
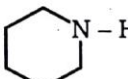
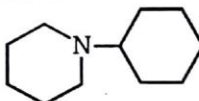
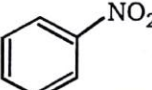
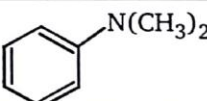
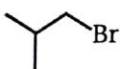
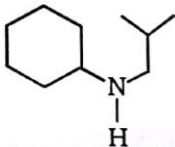


ANSWERS — LEVEL 1


1.	(c)	2.	(a)	3.	(d)	4.	(a)	5.	(b)	6.	(b)	7.	(d)	8.	(b)
9.	(d)	10.	(b)	11.	(c)	12.	(c)	13.	(d)	14.	(a)	15.	(b)	16.	(d)
17.	(b)	18.	(d)	19.	(c)	20.	(a)								

LEVEL-2

1. Five amine syntheses are outlined below. In each reaction box enter a single letter designating the best reagent and conditions selected from the list at the bottom of the page.

A.		First Step <input type="text"/> Second Step <input type="text"/>	
B.		First Step <input type="text"/> Second Step <input type="text"/> Third Step <input type="text"/>	
C.		First Step <input type="text"/> Second Step <input type="text"/>	
D.		First Step <input type="text"/> Second Step <input type="text"/>	
E.		First Step <input type="text"/> Second Step <input type="text"/> Third Step <input type="text"/> Fourth Step <input type="text"/>	

(a)	(i) LiAlH_4 in ether (ii) H_2O & base	
(b)	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2$ (cat. $\text{H}^{(+)}$)	
(c)	NaCN in alcohol	
(d)	H_2 & Ni catalyst or H_2 & Pd catalyst	
(e)	NaN_3 in alcohol	
(f)	$(\text{CH}_3\text{CO})_2\text{O}$ & pyridine	
(g)	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{Br}$	

(h)	 , H^{\oplus}	
(i)	$2\text{CH}_3\text{I}$ & pyridine	
(j)	KOH in H_2O	

ANSWERS — LEVEL 2

1. A – c, a or c, d; B – b, d, f; C – h, d; D – d, i or a, i; E – e, a, h, a