

BRAIN INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

Chemistry Assignment

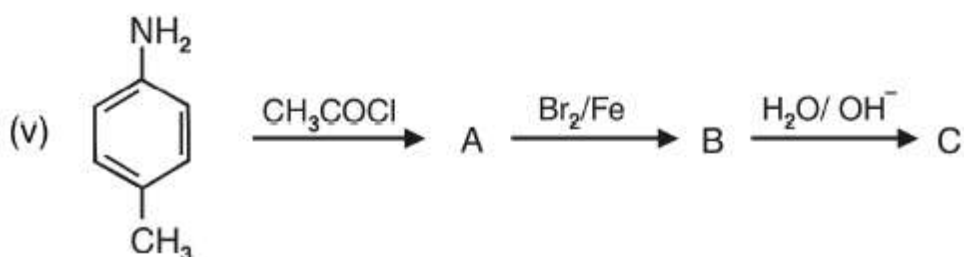
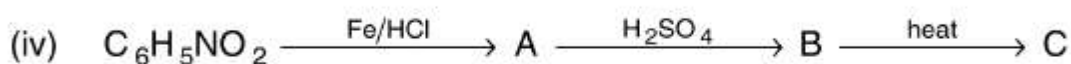
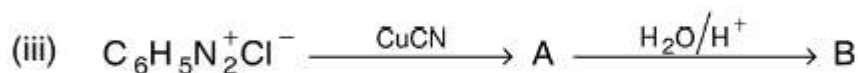
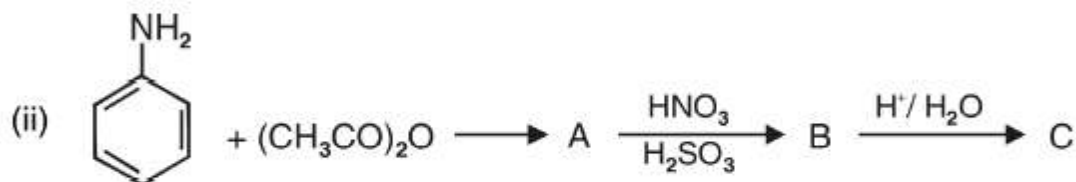
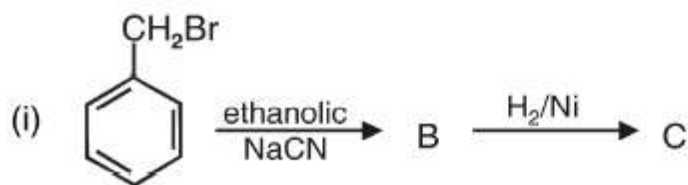
CLASS XII

Dec.'24

CH: Amine

1. How will you bring about the following conversions?
 - (i) benzene to Aniline
 - (ii) aniline to benzene
 - (iii) ethanoic acid to ethanamine
 - (iv) p-toluidine to 2-bromo-4-methylaniline.
 - (v) methylbromide to ethanamine
 - (vi) benzenediazonium chloride to nitrobenzene
 - (vii) ethylamine to methylamine
 - (ix) benzene to sulphanilic acid
 - (x) hexanenitrile to 1-aminopentane

2. Identify the missing reagent/product in the following reactions



3. Explain why :

- (i) The C–N–C bond angle in trimethyl amine is 108°
- (ii) The quaternary ammonium salts having four different alkyl groups are optically active
- (iii) alkylamines are more basic than ammonia
- (iv) aniline cannot be prepared by Gabriel phthalimide synthesis
- (v) Gabriel phthalimide synthesis is preferably used for synthesizing primary amines.
- (vi) ethylamine is soluble in water but aniline is not
- (vii) amines are soluble in dilute HCl.
- (viii) amines have lower boiling point than alcohols of comparable molecular masses.
- (ix) 1° amines have higher boiling points than 2° amines which in turn, are higher boiling than 3° amines.
- (x) The pK_b value of benzeneamine is 9.33 while that of ammonia is 4.75.
- (xi) aniline does not undergo Friedel-Crafts reaction.

- (xii) aniline readily forms 2, 4, 6-tribromoaniline on reaction with bromine water.
- (xiii) sulphanilic acid is soluble in water.
- (xiv) methylamine in water reacts with ferric chloride to precipitate hydrated ferric oxide.
- (xv) diazonium salt of aromatic amines are more stable than the diazonium salts of aliphatic amines.
- (xvi) Although amino group is o, p-directing in aromatic electrophilic substitution reactions, aniline on nitration gives a substantial amount of m-nitroaniline.