# WORK SHEET-CHAPTER-13 CONCEPT 1: IUPAC NOMENCLATURE

#### 1.Match the following:

a.CH₃NH₂	(i) Ethanamine
b.C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> NH <sub>2</sub>	(ii) Benzamine
c.(C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> NH	(iii)N-Ethyl Ethanamine
d.C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> NH <sub>2</sub>	(iv)N,N-Dimethyl methanamine
e.(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> N	(v) Methanamine

Ans1.Match the following:

a.CH <sub>3</sub> NH <sub>2</sub>	(v) Methanamine
b.C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> NH <sub>2</sub>	(i) Ethanamine
c.(C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> NH	(iii)N-Ethyl Ethanamine
d.C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> NH <sub>2</sub>	(ii)Benzamine
e.(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> N	(iv) N,N-Dimethyl methanamine

- 2. Write the IUPAC name of following:
- a.  $C_6H_5$ -NH-CH $_3$  b.  $CH_3$ -NH- $C_2H_5$  c.( $C_6H_5$ )-N-CH $_3$

**Ans2**.Write the IUPAC name of following:

S.N.	Compounds	IUPAC Name
а	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> -NH-CH <sub>3</sub>	N-Methylaniline
b	CH <sub>3</sub> -NH-C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	N-Methylethanamine
С	(C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> -N-CH <sub>3</sub>	N-Methyl N-phenylaniline

- 3. The IUPAC name of  $(CH_3)_2$ -N-C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>:
  - a) N,N-Diethylethanamine
- b) N,N-Dimethylethanamine
- c) N,N-Ethylmethylmethanamine
- d) Dimethylmethanamine
- 4. Choose the appropriate answer of the following:
- a) IUPAC name of CH<sub>3</sub>-NH-CH<sub>3</sub>
- (i) Ethylmethylamine
- (ii) Methylethylamine
- (iii) N-Methylethanamine
- (iv) N-Ethylmethanamine
- b) Common name of CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>?

- (i) Ethylamine (ii) Ehanamine (iii) Dimethylamine (iv) None
- C) IUPAC name of  $(C_6H_5)_2NH$ ?
- (i) Diphenylamine (ii) N-Phenylbenzenamine
- (iii) 1,2-Diphenylamine (iv) All
- d) Common name of (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CH-NH<sub>2</sub>
- (i) Isopropylamine (ii) Ethaemethanamine
- (iii) Methaneehaneamine (iv) 2-Methylethanamine
- 5) Arrange the following alkyl groups in decreasing order Methyl, Ethyl, Isopropyl, n-Butyl

#### **CONCEPT 2: BASIC CHARACTER OF AMINES**

- Q.1 Wtite the relation between Basicity of Amine & Pkb
- Q.2 Arrange the following in decreasing order of  $P^{kb}$  values  $C_2H_5NH_2$ ,  $C_6H_5-NH-CH_3$ ,  $(C_2H_5)_2NH$ ,  $C_6H_5NH_2$
- Q.3. Arrange the following Amines in increasing order of Basic character.
- a. CH<sub>3</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>NH, .(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>N in Aq.Solution & in Gaseous Phase
- b.  $C_2H_5NH_2$  ,  $(C_2H_5)_2NH$  ,  $(C_2H_5)_3N$  in Aq.Solution
- Q.4 Which one is more Basic & Why?  $C_6H_5NH_2$  or  $C_2H_5NH_2$
- Q.6 Name the factors affecting the Basicity of Amines in Aq. Solution & in Gaseous Phase
- Q.7 Match the following.

Column (I ) Amines	Column(II) P <sup>kb</sup> Values
Methanamine	3.27
N-Methylmethanamine	3.29
N,N-Dimethylmethanamine	3.38
Ethanamine	4.22
Benzamine	3.25

#### **CONCEPT-3: BOILING POINT OF AMINES**

- (i) Write the Factors Affecting the Boiling Point of Amines
- (ii) Why is Primary Amine have higher Boiling Point than that Sec & Tert-Amines?
- (iii) Arrange the following Amines in decreasing order of B.P.  $1^{\circ}$  ,  $2^{\circ}$  ,  $3^{\circ}$
- 4. Match the following

Compounds (I)	(II) Boiling point(K)

(I)C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub> NH <sub>2</sub>	390.3
(II)(C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> NH	300.8
(III)C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> N(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	310.5
(IV)C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> CH(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	329.3
(V) C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub> OH	350.8

5. Why are alcohols have higher B.P than that of amines of comparable molecular mass?

## **CONCEPT-2: TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN Pri ,Sec & Tert -Amines**

1.Distinguish between the (a)  $CH_3NH_2$  and  $(CH_3)_2NH$  (b) Aniline & N-Methyl Aniline (c) Sec- Amine & Tert-Amine

### **CONCEPT-3: NAME REACTIONS**

(i) Carbyl amine reaction (ii) Sandmayer reaction (iii) Gatterman reaction