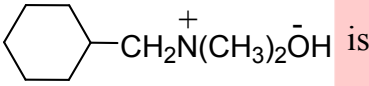
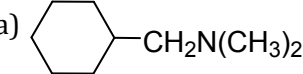
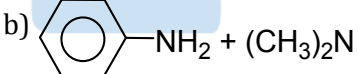
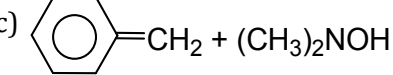
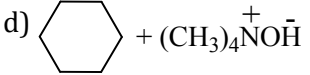
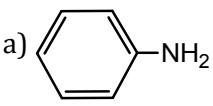
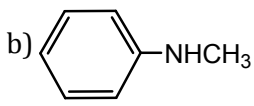
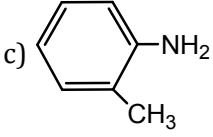
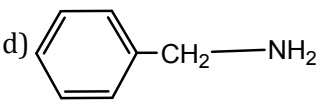
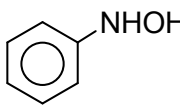
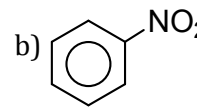
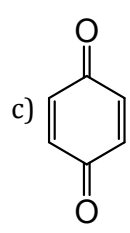


## Topic :- Amines

- Which is not the property of ethanenitrile ( $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$ )?
  - Undergoes acidic hydrolysis to give carboxylic acid
  - Undergoes alkaline hydrolysis to give salt of carboxylic acid
  - It tautomerises to give methyl isocyanide
  - It gives carbylamines reaction with chloroform
- Acetoneoxime on catalytic hydrogenation gives:
  - 1-propanamine
  - Isopropylamine
  - Ethyl methyl amine
  - $\text{CH}_4$  and ethanamine
- The product of Hofmann elimination of  is
  - 
  - 
  - 
  - 
- Hofmann's rearrangement during the conversion of an amide to amine involves.....  
rearrangement.
  - Intermolecular
  - Intramolecular.
  - Both (a) and (b)
  - None of these
- Aniline reacts with ... to yield ... as the final product.
  - Bromine, 2-bromoaniline
  - Bromine, 2, 4, 6-tribromoaniline
  - Chloroform/KOH, phenyl cyanide
  - Acetyl chloride, benzanilide
- Which of the following is the strongest base?
  - 
  - 
  - 
  - 

7. Which of the following can be used to distinguish acetamide and urea?  
 a) Fehling's solution    b) Biuret test    c) Hofmann's reaction    d) NaOH solution
8. Which of the following amines is optically active?  
 a)  $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_2$   
 b)  $\text{CH}_3\text{NHCH}_3$   
 c)  $\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ | \\ \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-\text{N}-\text{C}_2\text{H}_5 \end{array}$   
 d) Sec. butylamine
9. Which one of the following is not the correct reaction of aryl diazonium salts ?  
 a)  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}_2^+\text{Cl}^- + \text{Cu}_2\text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Cl}$     b)  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}_2^+\text{Cl}^- + \text{HBF}_4 \xrightarrow{\text{Heat}} \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{F}$   
 c)  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}_2^+\text{Cl}^- + \text{H}_3\text{PO}_2 \rightarrow \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{PO}_4$     d)  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}_2^+\text{Cl}^- + \text{SnCl}_2/\text{HCl} \rightarrow \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NHNH}_2$
10. Hinsberg's reagent is  
 a)  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{COCl}$     b)  $\text{CH}_3\text{COCl}$     c)  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$     d)  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{SO}_2\text{Cl}$
11. Which one of the following compound when heated with KOH and primary amines gives carbylamine test?  
 a)  $\text{CHCl}_3$     b)  $\text{CH}_3\text{Cl}$     c)  $\text{CCl}_4$     d)  $\text{CH}_3\text{NC}$
12. Ethyl amine on acetylation gives  
 a) N-ethyl acetamide    b) Acetamide    c) Methyl acetamide    d) None of these
13. The oxidation of aniline with per acetic acid in the presence of acetic acid by refluxing gives  
 a)     b)     c)     d) None of these
14. Aniline reacts with acetaldehyde to form  
 a) Schiff's base    b) Carbylamine    c) Immine    d) None of these
15. Aniline gives a precipitate with bromine. The colour of precipitate is  
 a) Red    b) Black    c) Blue    d) White

16.  $R-\text{N} \begin{array}{l} \diagup \text{O} \\ \diagdown \text{O} \end{array}$  and  $-R-\text{O}-\text{N}=\text{O}$  are....isomers.
- a) Chain  
b) Functional  
c) Position  
d) All of these
17. A compound of molecular formula  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_9\text{N}$  when reacts with benzene sulphonyl chloride gives a product soluble in dilute  $\text{NaOH}$  solution. The compound should be
- a)  $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{N}$       b)  $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}-\text{NH}_2$       c)  $\begin{array}{l} \text{CH}_3 \\ \diagdown \\ \text{NH} \\ \diagup \\ \text{C}_2\text{H}_5 \end{array}$       d) All of these
18. Which one does not liberate  $\text{NH}_3$  when undergoes hydrolysis?
- a) Acetanilide      b) Acetonitrile      c) Acetamide      d) Phenyl isocyanide
19. *n*-butylamine (I), diethylamine (II) and *N,N*-dimethylethylamine (III) have the same molar mass. The increasing order of their boiling point is
- a) III < II < I      b) I < II < III      c) II < III < I      d) II < I < III
20. Correct order of basic nature of  $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_2$ (A),  $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$ (B) and  $\text{CH}_3\text{N}=\text{CHCH}_3$ (C) is
- a)  $A > B > C$       b)  $B > C > A$       c)  $A > C > B$       d)  $C > A > B$