

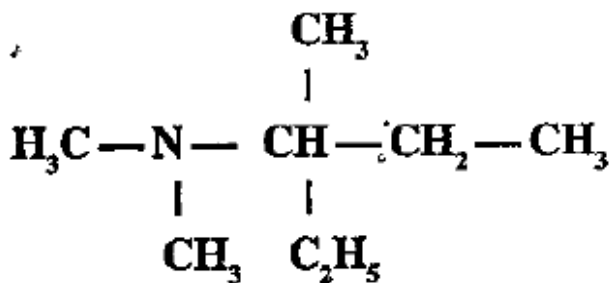
CHEMISTRY

BOOKS - MBD CHEMISTRY (ODIA ENGLISH)

ORGANIC COMPOUNDS CONTAINING NITROGEN

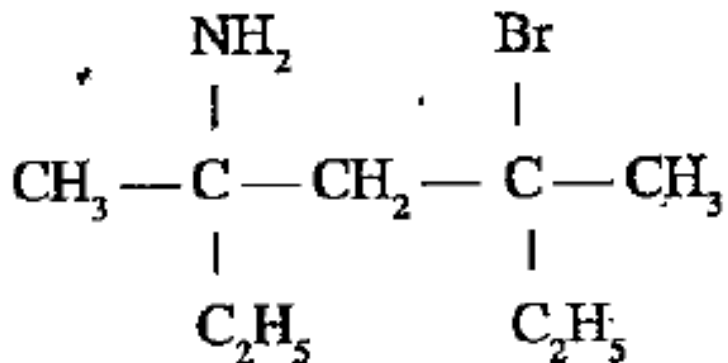
Question Bank

1. Write the IUPAC name of following compound.



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2. Write the IUPAC name of following compound.



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3. Why amines are basic in nature ?

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4. Why aromatic amines possess low basicity ?



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5. Lower amines are soluble in water due to—



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6. Write short notes on Hofmann's bromamide reaction.



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7. Give the increasing order of abundance of the noble gases in air by volume.

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8. How Fenton's reagent acts on tertiary amines ?

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9. What is Fenton's Reagent?

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10. Distinguish between primary and secondary amines.

Give one test only with equation.

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11. RQ is highest in:

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12. Carbyl amine reaction is given by

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13. NH_3 is ____ acidic than ethylamine.



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14. $CH_3NH_2 + CH_3COCl \rightarrow _ _ + HCl$



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15. Amine have _____ boiling points compared to corresponding alcohols



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16. Ammonia is:



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17. Glucose on reduction with Na/Hg and water gives
:



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18. $(CH_3)_3C - NH_2$ is a _____ amine



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19. Hinsberg reagent distinguishes between _____ and _____.

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20. Nitroethane on heating with Sn and HCl produce—

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21. RNO_2 on reduction with Zn / NH_4Cl gives _____

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22. Carbyl amine reaction is given by



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23. NH_3 is less acidic than ethylamine. true or false



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24. Amine have _____ boiling points compared to corresponding alcohols



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25. Ammonia is more basic than aliphatic amines. true or false

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26. Ethyl cyanide on reduction with Na/C_2H_5OH gives ethyl amine.

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27. $(CH_3)_3C - NH_2$ is a _____ amine

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28. Explain the action of nitrous acid on primary, secondary and tertiary amines. How aniline differs from methyl amine in its reaction with nitrous acid?

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29. Do the conversion ethyl amine \rightarrow methyl amine.

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30. Account for the following

Amines are basic substances while amides are neutral

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31. Reactivity of NO is due to:

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32. How will you convert
methanamine into ethanamine?

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33. What happens when nitroethane is treated with
 $LiAlH_4$?

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34. Which compound is formed when benzene diazonium chloride reacts with phenol in basic medium?

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35. Give a suitable example of acetylation.

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36. How will you convert ethylamine to methylamine ?

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37. How the following conversion can be carried out ?

Aniline to phenylisocyanide

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38. Arrange the following in increasing order of their basic strength : NH_3 , CH_3-NH_2 , $C_6H_5-NH_2$

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39. What is vapour phase nitration ?

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40. Account for the following

Aromatic amines are weaker bases than aliphatic amines.

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41. Explain - why methylamine is a stronger base than aniline ?

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42. Why amines are more basic than the comparable alcohols ?





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43. Account for the following

Methylamine in water reacts with ferric chloride to precipitate hydrated ferric oxide.



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44. Explain the following observations

Electrophilic substitution in case of aromatic amines takes place more readily than benzene.



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45. For the carbylamine reaction we need hot alcoholic KOH and :

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46. Explain the Hofmann bromamide reaction with one example.

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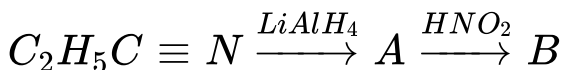
47. Give an example of ambident nucleophile reaction.

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48. Illustrate the Sandmeyer reaction with example.

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49. Identify A and B in the following reaction.

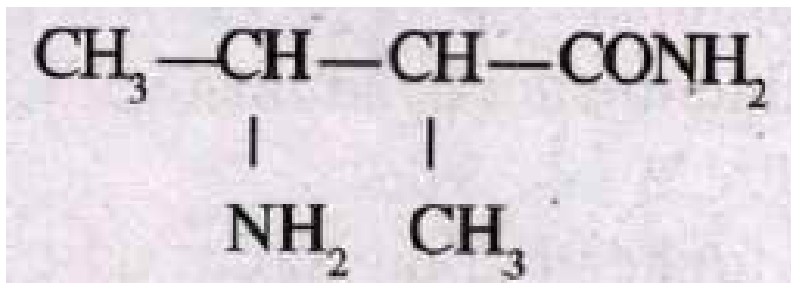


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50. State the reaction for obtaining benzoic acid from aniline.

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51. Write IUPAC names for



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52. Write IUPAC names for



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53. Out of ethyl amine and ethyl alcohol which has higher boiling point and why ?

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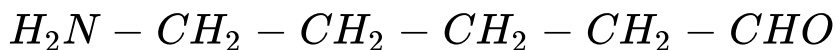
54. Alkyl amines are stronger bases than aryl amines. Explain.

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55. Give an example of Hinsberg test.

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56. Write IUPAC name of the following.



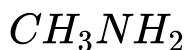
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57. Write IUPAC name of the following.



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58. Write IUPAC name of the following.



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59. Write IUPAC name of the following.



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60. Write IUPAC name of the following.



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61. Write IUPAC name of the following.



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62. Write IUPAC name of the following.



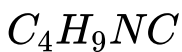
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63. Write IUPAC name of the following.



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64. Write IUPAC name of the following.





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65. Write IUPAC name of the following.



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66. Write IUPAC name of the following.



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67. Write IUPAC name of the following.



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68. Why aniline is less basic than methyl amine?

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69. Describe tests to distinguish between secondary amine and tertiary amine.

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70. How will you convert Nitrobenzene to phenol ?

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71. How will you convert aniline to chlorobenzene ?

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72. How can you convert p-toluidine to 2-bromo-4-methylaniline.

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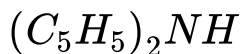
73. How can you convert aniline to iodobenzene.

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74. How can you convert benzonitrile from aniline.

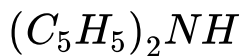
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75. Classify the following amines as primary, secondary and tertiary.



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76. Classify the following amines as primary, secondary and tertiary.



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77. Why do amines dissolve in mineral acids ?



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78. What happens when an alkyl halide reacts with $AgNO_2$ and the product is reduced.



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79. What is ammonolysis ? Give its application.

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80. What happens when nitroethane reacts with NaOH?

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81. What happens when nitromethane reacts with acetaldehyde ?

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82. What happens when ethyl nitrite is boiled with NaOH ?

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83. What happens when ethyl amine reacts with methyl iodide ?

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84. What happens when methyl cyanide reacts with $LiAlH_4$?

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85. What happens when methyl amine is heated with chloroform in the presence of alkali ?

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86. What happens when nitropropane reacts with bromine in presence of NaOH ?

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87. What happens when nitromethane reacts with chlorine in presence of NaOH ?

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88. What happens when nitropropane is heated above $300^{\circ}C$?

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89. What happens when ethane reacts with nitric acid at $400^{\circ}C$?

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90. How can you convert acetic acid to methyl amine?

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91. How will you convert Acetaldehyde to methane.

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92. How will you convert
methanamine into ethanamine?

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93. Account for the following

Aromatic amines are weaker bases than aliphatic amines.

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94. Discuss classification of amines giving examples.

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95. How can you prepare aliphatic amines from alcohols
?

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96. How can you prepare aliphatic amines from
alkanamides?

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[Watch Video Solution](#)

97. How can you prepare aliphatic amines from nitroalkanes?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

98. How can you prepare aliphatic amines from alkane nitriles ?

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99. Explain Solubility of amines in water.

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100. Explain Boiling point of amines as compared to corresponding alkanes alcohols and corboxylic acids of compareble molecular mass.



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101. Explain Basic nature of amines.



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102. Discuss the reactions of aliphatic amines with alkyl halides.



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103. Discuss the reactions of aliphatic amines with acid chloride



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104. Discuss the reactions of aliphatic primary amines with nitrous acid.



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105. How can you prepare aniline from Nitrobenzene

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106. Explain the basic nature of aniline ?

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107. How does aniline react with CH_3I ?

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108. How does aniline react with $-CH_3COCl$?

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109. How does aniline react with HNO_2 ?

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110. How does aniline react with bromine water?

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111. Give the structure of benzene diazonium chloride.

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112. Discuss the preparation of benzene diazonium chloride.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

113. How can you synthesis benzene from benzene diazonium chloride ?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

114. How can you synthesis phenol from benzene diazonium chloride ?

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115. How can you synthesis haloarenes from benzene diazonium chloride ?



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116. How can you synthesis iodobenzene from benzene diazonium chloride ?



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117. Which of the following compound is expected to be most basic :

A. Aniline

B. Ethylamine

C. Hydroxylamine

D. Methylamine

Answer: B



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118. The action of nitrous acid on a primary aliphatic amine gives :

A. Nitro alkane

B. Alkyl nitrite

C. Alcohol

D. Secondary amine

Answer: C



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119. C_3H_9N can not represent :

A. 1° amine

B. 2° amine

C. 3° amine

D. Quaternary salt

Answer: D



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120. A colourless organic compound gave brisk effervescence with a mixture of $NaNO_2$ and dil . HCl It could be :

A. Glucose

B. Oxalic acid

C. Urea

D. Benzoic acid

Answer: C



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121. The compound having the molecular formula C_3H_9N represents:

- A. Trimethylamine
- B. n-propylamine
- C. Isopropylamine
- D. All the three

Answer: D



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122. Hofmann's hypobromite reaction affords a method of:

- A. Preparing a tertiary amine
- B. Preparing a mixture of amines
- C. Stepping down a series
- D. Stepping up a series

Answer: C



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123. The correct order of the increasing basicity of methyl amine, ammonia and aniline is :

A. Methylamine < Aniline < Ammonia

B. Aniline < Ammonia < Methylamine

C. Aniline < Methylamine < Ammonia

D. Ammonia < Aniline < Methylamine

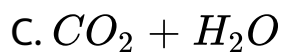
Answer: B

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124. When methyl cyanide is hydrolysed in presence of alkali, the product is :

A. Acetamide

B. Methane



D. Acetic acid

Answer: D



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125. Which of the following compound gives carbylamine when heated with chloroform and alcoholic potash :

A. Aldehyde

B. Primary amine

C. Secondary amine

D. Phenol

Answer: B

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126. On heating two molecules of urea, a gas evolves along with formation of biuret. Identify the gas :

A. CO

B. NH_3

C. CO_2

D. H_2

Answer: B



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127. A secondary amine is :

A. A compound with two $-NH_2$ groups

B. A compound with 2 carbon atoms and a $-NH_2$ group

C. A compound with a $-NH_2$ group on the carbon atom in number 2 position

D. A compound in which 2 of the hydrogens of NH_3 have been replaced by alkyl or arly groups.

Answer: D

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128. Tertiary nitro compound can not show tautomerism because :

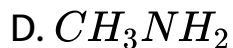
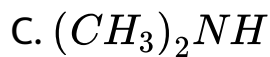
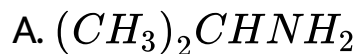
- A. They are very stable
- B. Isomerises to give sec, nitro compounds
- C. Do not have labile H atom
- D. They are highly reactive

Answer: C

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129. The structural formula of methyl amino methane is

:



Answer: C



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130. Aniline is a:

- A. Primary base
- B. Secondary base
- C. Tertiary base
- D. Neutral compound

Answer: A



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131. Aliphatic amines are soluble in water because :

- A. They are basic

B. They are amino compounds

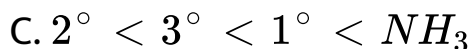
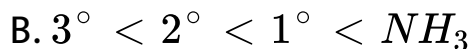
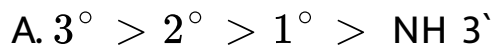
C. They are lighter than water

D. Of formation of hydrogen bonds with water

Answer: D

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132. The basicity of aromatic (aryl) amines follows the order :



D. None

Answer: B

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133. Aliphatic amines arebasic than NH_3 but aromatic amines arebasic than NH_3

A. More ,less

B. Less, more

C. BOTH (A) AND (B)

D. None

Answer: A



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134. Nitroso amines ($R_2H - N = O$) are water soluble. On heating with conc. HCl, they give secondary amines. The reaction is called :

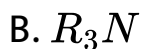
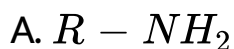
- A. Perkin reaction
- B. Fries reaction
- C. Liebermann nitroso reaction
- D. Etard reaction

Answer: C



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135. The general formula of quaternary ammonium compound is :



Answer: C



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136. Amines have :

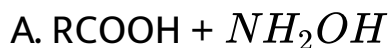
- A. Garlic odour
- B. Fishy odour
- C. Jasmine odour odour
- D. Bitter almonds

Answer: B



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137. Primary nitroalkanes on hydrolysis gives:



B. RCOOH

C. NH_2OH

D. RCOR

Answer: A



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138. Aqueous solution of urea is :

A. Acidic

B. Alkaline

C. Almost neutral

D. Amphotrric

Answer: C



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139. Urea is not used :

- A. As fertilizer
- B. In manufacture of plastic
- C. In preparation of medicines
- D. In purification of water

Answer: D



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140. Nitroparaffins on reduction give :



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141. RMgX on reacting with cyanogen chloride gives :

A. R-NC

B. R-Cl

C. R-CN

D. None

Answer: C



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142. Which of the following enzymes can hydrolyse urea into CO_2 and NH_3

A. Amylase

B. Urease

C. Lipase

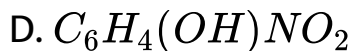
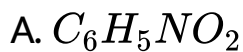
D. Zymase

Answer: B



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143. Which of the following is not a nitroderivative :

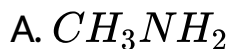


Answer: B



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144. Which of the following compound is optically active?



C. 

D. Sec. Butylamine

Answer: D

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145. The number of (π)-bonds in the structure gives below are : NC=CH-CN

A. 5

B. 4

C. 3

D. 2

Answer: A

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146. When a primary amine is heated with CS_2 in presence of $HgCl_2$, the product formed is :

- A. Alkyl cyanate
- B. Alkyl isothiocyanate
- C. Carbylamine
- D. Alkyl cyanide

Answer: B

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147. Amine are more basic than :

A. Alcohols

B. Ethers

C. Esters

D. All

Answer: D



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148. Ethylamine reacts with nitrosyl chloride (NOCl) to form:

A. Ethyl chloride

B. Ethyl alcohol

C. Ethyl nitrite

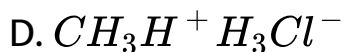
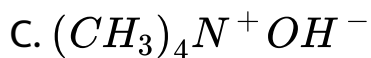
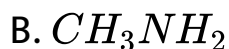
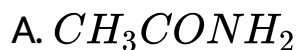
D. Nitro ethane

Answer: A



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149. Which compound will liberate CO_2 from $NaHCO_3$ solution :



Answer: D



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150. Nitromethane is subjected to the treatment with chlorine in the presence of sodium hydroxide, the main product is :

A. Monochloronitromethane

B. Trichloromethane

C. Chloropicrin

D. None of the above

Answer: C



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151. What is the proper vsequence of reagent in the Hofmann's degradation reaction :

A. Br_2, KOH, H_2O

B. KOH, Br_2H_2O

C. H_2O, KOH, Br_2

D. KOH, H_2O, Br_2

Answer: A



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152. A mixture of P,S and T amines is separated by :

A. Hofmann method

B. Hinsberg method

C. Distillation

D. All

Answer: D



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153. In hypobromite reaction of amide, carbonyl carbon atom is lost as :

A. CO

B. CO_2



D. None of the above

Answer: C



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154. How many primary amines are possible with formula $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{11}\text{N}$?

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: D



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155. When methyl iodide is treated with ammonia, the product obtained is :

- A. Methylamine
- B. Dimethylamine
- C. Trimethylamine
- D. All

Answer: D



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156. When $NaNO_2$ and dilute HCl were added to an amine at $0^\circ C$ a colourless gas was evolved and an ionic compound is formed. The amine is :

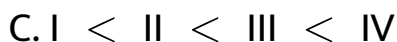
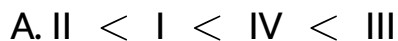
- A. Any primary amine
- B. An aromatic primary amine
- C. Any amine
- D. None

Answer: B



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157. Arrange the following CH_3NH_2 (I), $(CH_3)_2NH$ (II), $C_6H_5NH_2$ (III) and $(CH_3)_3N$ (IV) in increasing order of basicity in aqueous medium :



Answer: B



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158. Which of the following will give dye test :

A. Aniline

B. Methylamine

C. Diphenyl amine

D. Ethylamine

Answer: A



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159. Reaction of nitrous acid on 1° aliphatic amines in cold will give :

A. A diazonium salt

B. An alcohol

C. A nitrile

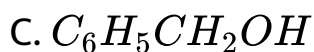
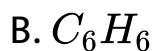
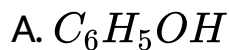
D. A dye

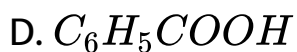
Answer: B



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160. Aniline was subjected to diazotisation reaction and the product formed was reduced with Sn + NaOH. The product was :

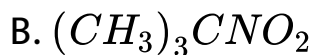
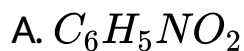




Answer: B

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161. Which nitro compound will show tautomerism :



D. none of the above

Answer: C



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162. Acetoneoxime on catalytic hydrogenation gives :

- A. 1- propanamine
- B. Isoprophlamine
- C. Ethyl methyl amine
- D. CH_4 and ethanamine

Answer: B



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163. The most important ingradient of dynamite is :

- A. Nitrobenzene
- B. Glycerine trinitrate
- C. Picric acid
- D. TNT

Answer: B



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164. CH_3NH_2 in water act as :

- A. Acid
- B. Base
- C. Ester

D. Salt

Answer: B



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165. The Hinsberg test , is used to test :

A.

B.

C.

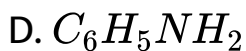
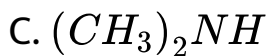
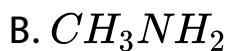
D.

Answer: D



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166. Which is most basic :



Answer: C



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167. Carbyl amine reaction is given by

- A. Primary amines
- B. Secondary amine
- C. Tertiary amines
- D. All

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

168. The reaction of acetamide with bromine and caustic potash or NaOBr gives :

- A. Ethane
- B. Ethyl alcohol

C. Ethylamine

D. Methylamine

Answer: D



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169. Which are functional isomers :

A. Methanol and methoxy methane

B. Ethyl alcohol and ether

C. Acetone and acetaldehyde

D. N-methylethanamine and N, N- dimethyl-
methanamine

Answer: D



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170. $\text{H}-\text{C} \equiv \text{N}$ and $\text{H}-\text{N} \equiv \text{C}$ are:

- A. Tautomers
- B. Metamers
- C. Functional isomer
- D. Geometrical isomers

Answer: A



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171. Acetamide is treated separately with the following reagent. Which of these would give methylamine?

A. NaOBr

B. Sodium hypobromite

C. $NaOH + Br_2$

D. All

Answer: D



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172. Which of the following is not characteristic of amines :

- A. They smell like ammonia
- B. They are inflammable in air
- C. They show the property of hydrogen bonding
- D. They are amphoteric in nature .

Answer: D



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173. The geometry of ethyl amine is :

A. Pyramidal

B. Tetrahedral

C. Triangular

D. Square planar

Answer: A



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174. Methyl ethyl propylamine form non- super -
imposable mirror image but it does not show opitcal
activity because :

A. Of rapid flipping

B. Amines are basic in nature

C. Nitrogen has a lone pair of electrons

D. Of absence of asymmetric nitrogen

Answer: A



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175. The basic character of amine can be explained :

A. In terms of lewis and Arrhenius concept

B. Only in terms of Lowry Bronsted concept

C. In terms of Lewis and Lowry Bronsted concept

D. Only in Lewis concept

Answer: C

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176. Benzoyl chloride does not react with :

A. Primary or secondary amine

B. Aliphatic compound

C. Aromatic compounds

D. Carboxylic acids

Answer: D

 [View Text Solution](#)

177. Aniline and ethylamine resembles in:

- A. Solubility
- B. Action with HNO_2
- C. Action of Grignard reagent
- D. Coupling reaction

Answer: C



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178. $CH_3CH_2NH_2$ contains a basic NH_2 group , but CH_3CONH_2 does not , because :

A. Acctamide is amphoteric in character

B. In $CH_3CH_2NH_2$ the electron pair on N-atom is delocalised by resonance

C. In $CH_3CH_2NH_2$ there is no resonance, while in acetamide the lone pair of electrons on N atom is delocalised and therefore less available for protonation

D. None

Answer: C



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179. Aniline on treating with $\text{NaN}\frac{\text{O}_2}{\text{H}}\text{Cl}$ at 0°C

followed by alkaline B-naphthol solution, gives :

- A. A brilliant red dye
- B. A blue coloured solution
- C. A purpl precipitate
- D. A yellow coloured complex

Answer: A



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180. Diazonium salts are stable only at :

A. Very high temperature

B. Very low temperature

C. High temperature

D. None

Answer: B



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181. Mendius method of preparation of amines consists of:

A. Catalytic reduction of alkyl cyanides

B. Reduction of amide with $LiAlH_4$

C. Reduction of nitroparaffin with $\text{Sn} + \text{HCl}$

D. Reduction of oximes with $\text{Na} + \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$

Answer: A

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182. Aniline on heating with conc. H_2SO_4 at 180°C

gives :

A. P-aminobenzene sulphonic acid

B. Sulphanilic acid

C. BOTH (A) AND (B)

D. None

Answer: C



View Text Solution

183. Acetanilide is prepared by the reaction of acetyl chloride on :

A. Acetamide

B. Aniline

C. Acetaldehyde

D. Benzene

Answer: B



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184. TNT is :

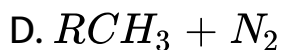
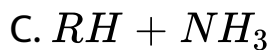
- A. 2,4-dinitrotoluene
- B. 1,2,3-trinitrotoluene
- C. 2,4,6-trinitrotoluene
- D. 3,4,6-trinitrotoluene

Answer: C



View Text Solution

185. Alkyl halide (RBr) on treatment with KCN followed by reduction leads to formation of :



Answer: B



View Text Solution

186. Schiff's bases or anils are formed when aniline reacts with :

- A. Alcohols
- B. Aromatic aldehydes
- C. Aliphatic ketones
- D. Aromatic ketones

Answer: B



View Text Solution

187. When treated with bromine water, aniline forms a white precipitate of :

- A. Aniline bromide
- B. p-bromoaniline
- C. o-bromoaniline
- D. 2,4,6-tribromoaniline

Answer: C



View Text Solution

188. The hydrolysis of methyl cyanide in presence of acid gives :

A. Methanoic acid

B. Ethanoic acid

C. Methylamine

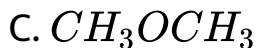
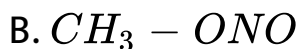
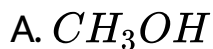
D. Methyl alcohol

Answer: B



View Text Solution

189. The product obtained when methyl amine is treated with nitrous acid is :



D. BOTH (B) AND (C)

Answer: D



View Text Solution

190. Isocyanide test is used for the detection of :

- A. Primary alcohols
- B. Primary amines
- C. Secondary amines
- D. Secondary alcohols

Answer: B



View Text Solution

191. Aniline when treated with acidified $K_2Cr_2O_7$ the product is :

- A. p-aminophenol
- B. p-benzoquinone

C. Benzoic acid

D. Phenyl hydroxyl amine

Answer: B



[View Text Solution](#)

192. Benzene diazonium chloride with phenol ti give :

A. p-hydroxy azobenzene

B. p-amino azobenzene

C. o-hydroxy azobenzene

D. Diazobenzene

Answer: A



[View Text Solution](#)

193. Diazotisation can be carried out by the action of $NaNO_2$ and dilute HCl at ice cold temperature on :

- A. Aromatic secondary amine
- B. Aromatic primary amine
- C. Aromatic nitro compound
- D. Aliphatic amine

Answer: B



[View Text Solution](#)

194. When benzene diazonium chloride is heated with methanol, the product is :

- A. Methyl benzene
- B. Phenyl methyl ether
- C. Methyl benzoate
- D. Toluene

Answer: B



View Text Solution

195. Aniline reacts with alkyl halide to give

A. Amino compound

B. Tertiary compound

C. Azomethane

D. Quaternary amine compound

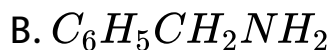
Answer: D



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196. Which will not go for diazotisation :

A. $C_6H_5NH_2$



Answer: B

 [View Text Solution](#)

197. 2,4,6-tribromo aniline is a product of :



Answer: B



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198. A diazonium salt reacts with phenol to give an azo dye . The reaction is called :

- A. Diazotisation
- B. Condensation
- C. Coupling
- D. Reduction

Answer: C



View Text Solution

199. When aniline reacts with oil of bitter almonds (C_6H_5CHO) condensation takes place and benzal derivatives are formed . These are known as :

A. Iodide of Millon's base

B. Schiff's reagent

C. Benedict reagent

D. Schiff's bases

Answer: D



View Text Solution

200. A compound A when reacted with PCl_5 and then with ammonia gave B, B when treatment with bromine and caustic potash produced C. C on treatment with $NaNO_2$ and HCl at $0^\circ C$ and then boiling produced orthocresol. Compound A is :

- A. o-toluic acid
- B. o-chlorotoluene
- C. o-bromotoluene
- D. m-toluic acid

Answer: A



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201. RX on heating with NH_3 in sealed tube gives :

A. RNH_2

B. R_2NH

C. R_3N

D. All

Answer: D



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202. The hydrochlorides of amines form double salt with :

A. $PtCl_4$

B. $AuCl_3$

C. BOTH (A) AND (B)

D. None

Answer: C



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203. Urea reacts with HNO_3 to give :

A. Urea nitrite

B. Urea nitrate

C. H_2CO_3

D. None

Answer: B



View Text Solution

204. A primary amine heated with CS_2 in presence of excess of $HgCl_2$ gives isothiocyanate. The reaction is called :

- A. Hofmann's bromamide reaction
- B. Hofmann's mustard oil reaction
- C. Perkin's condensation
- D. Hofmann's elimination

Answer: B



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205. Aniline differs from ethyl amine in :

- A. Basic nature
- B. Acetylation
- C. Carbylamine reaction
- D. Reaction with aldehyde

Answer: A



View Text Solution

206. Carbylamine reaction tubes are not thrown into sink , to avoid bad odour, but are treated with cons. HCl to give :

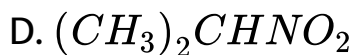


Answer: C



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207. A nitrogenous substance X is treated with HNO_2 and the product so formed is further treated with NaOH solution, which produces blue colouration X can be :



Answer: D



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208. The name urea was given by :

A. Wohler

B. Berzelius

C. Roulle

D. Lemery

Answer: C



[View Text Solution](#)

209. Urea when heated slowly, product formed is :

A. N_2

B. CO_2

C. Biuret

D. Ammonium carbamate

Answer: C



[View Text Solution](#)

210. Urea when heated a white residue is formed .Its alkaline solution when treated with few drops of $CuSO_4$ solution gives :

A. Red colour

B. Violet colour

C. Green colour

D. Yellow colour

Answer: B



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211. The diamide of carbonic acid is :

A. Acctamide

B. Formamide

C. Benzamide

D. Urea

Answer: D



View Text Solution

212. Reaction, $CH_3CNO_2 \xrightarrow{\quad}$ gives :

A. CH_3Br

B. CH_4

C. CH_3OBR

D. CH_3NH_2

Answer: D



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213. Amides may be converted into amines by reaction named after

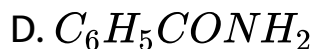
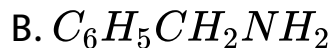
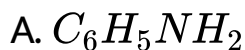
- A. Perkin
- B. Claisen
- C. Hofmann
- D. Kolbe

Answer: C



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214. Benzaldehyde reacts with methyl amine to gives :



Answer: C



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215. A compound which on reaction with aqueous nitrous acid gives an oily nitrosoamine is :

A. Methylamine

B. Ethylamine

C. Diethylamine

D. Triethylamine

Answer: C



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216. Gabriels phthalimide reaction is used to prepare :

A. p-amine

B. s-amine

C. t-amine

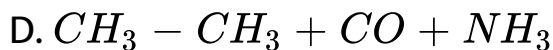
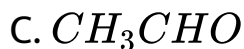
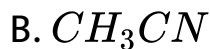
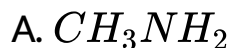
D. All

Answer: A



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217. CH_3CONH_2 IS dehydrated by P_2O_5 to give :

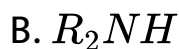


Answer: B



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218. Grignard reagent and acetyl chloride does not react with :



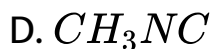
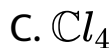
D. None

Answer: C



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219. Which one the following compound when heated with KOH and primary amines give carbylamine test :



Answer: A



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220. Which gives offensive smell with CHI_3 and KOH :

A. 1° amine

B. 2° amine

C. 3° amine

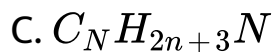
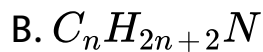
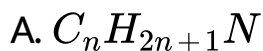
D. All

Answer: A



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221. General formula of an amine is :

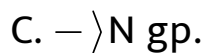




Answer: C

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222. Amine may contain :



D. All

Answer: D



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223. p-amine and s-amine are distinguished by :

A. Br_2 / KOH

B. $HClO$

C. NHO_2

D. NH_3

Answer: C



[View Text Solution](#)

224. The pri., sec. and ter.amines can be distinguished by :

A. Hinsberg's reagent

B. Grignard's reagent

C. Fehling's solution

D. Tollen's reagent

Answer: A



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225. Alkanamide, which on Hofmann's reaction gives 1-phenylethylamine, is :

A. 2- phenylpropanamide

B. 3- phenylpropanamide

C. 2- phenylethanamide

D. N- phenylethanamide

Answer: A



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226. Ethyl amine can be prepared by the action of Br_2

and NaOH on :

A. Acetamide

B. Propionamide

C. Methylamine

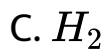
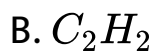
D. Methyl cyanide

Answer: B



View Text Solution

227. Gas evolved during the reaction of sodium metal on ethyl amine is :



Answer: C



View Text Solution

228. Ethyl amine undergoes oxidation in the presence of $KMnO_4$ followed by hydrolysis to form :

- A. An acid
- B. An alcohol
- C. An aldehyde
- D. A N - oxide

Answer: C



View Text Solution

229. Indicate the correct statement :

- A. $C_2H_5N^+H_3OH^-$ is acidic
- B. $C_2H_5NH_2$ is less basic than NH_3
- C. $C_2H_5NH_2$ is a stronger base than NH_3
- D. $C_2H_5NH_2$ forms salts with bases

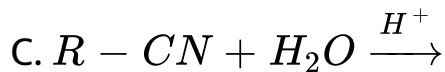
Answer: C

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230. Which of the following reaction does not yield an amine :



B. 

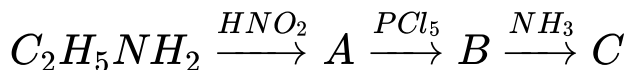


D. 

Answer: C

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231. What is the end product in the following sequence of reactions,



A. Ethyl cyanide

B. Ethylamine

C. Methylamine

D. Acetamide

Answer: B



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232. A positive carbylamine test given by :

A. N,N- demethyl aniline

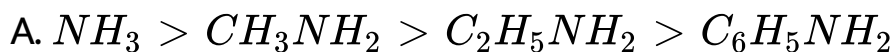
B. 2,4- dimethyl aniline

C. N- methyl -o- methyl aniline

D. p- methyl benzyl aniline

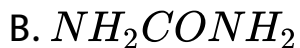
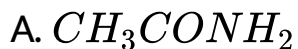
Answer: D

233. The decreasing order of the basic character of three amines and ammonia is :



Answer: B

234. Which of the following is carbamide :



Answer: B



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235. Carboxylic acid on reacting with N_3H gives :

A. Amines

B. Amides

C. Acids

D. Aldehyde

Answer: A



View Text Solution

236. Dehydration of an amide gives :

A. Cyanide

B. Amine

C. Isocyanide

D. Fatty acid

Answer: A



View Text Solution

237. Reaction of primary amine with aldehydes gives :

A. Amide

B. Aldimine

C. Nitrile

D. None

Answer: B



View Text Solution

238. Which substance when boiled with NaOH will evolve NH_3 :

A. Ethylamine

B. Aniline

C. Acetamide

D. Acetoxime

Answer: C



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239. Hinsberg method to separate amines is based on the use of :

A. Benzene sulphonylchloride

B. Benzene sulphonic acid

C. Ethyl oxalate

D. Acetyl chloride

Answer: A



View Text Solution

240. An amine reacts with $C_6H_5SO_2Cl$ and the product is soluble in alkali, amine is :

A. 1°

B. 2°

C. 3°

D. All

Answer: A



View Text Solution

241. Ethyl amine on acetylation gives :

- A. Acetamide
- B. Methyl acetamide
- C. N-ethyl acetamide
- D. None

Answer: C



View Text Solution

242. When $(NH_4)_2SO_4 + KCNO$ are heated, we get :

- A. Nitrogen
- B. Carbon dioxide
- C. Birret

D. Ammonium carbonate

Answer: C



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243. Which of the following will give a primary amine on hydrolysis :

A. Nitroparaffin

B. Alkyl cyanide

C. Oxime

D. Alkyl isocyanate

Answer: D



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244. The type of isomerism shown by C_6H_5CN and C_6H_5NC is :

- A. Position
- B. Functional
- C. Enantiomerism
- D. Tautomerism

Answer: B



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245. Primary aliphatic or aromatic amines can be distinguished from secondary and tertiary amines by reacting with :

A. Chloroform and alcoholic KOH

B. Methyl iodide

C. Chloroform alone

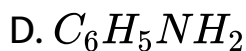
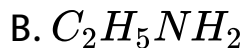
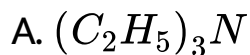
D. Zinc dust

Answer: A



View Text Solution

246. Which of the following is least basic :



Answer: D



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247. Mark the correct statement :

A. Methyl amine is slightly acidic

B. Methyl amine is less basic than ammonia

C. Methyl amine is a stronger base than ammonia

D. Methyl amine forms salts with alkalies.

Answer: C



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248. Which of the following is a weakest base :

A. Ammonia

B. Methylamine

C. Dimethylamine

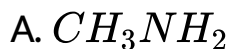
D. Trimethylamine

Answer: A



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249. Which of the following amines will not react with HNO_2 acid to give nitrogen :



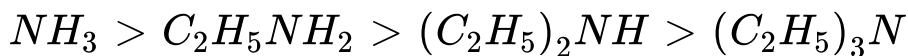
Answer: D



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250. What is decreasing order of basicity of PST ethyl amines and NH_3 :

A.



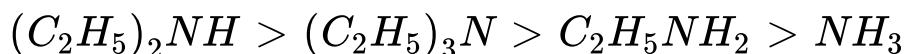
B.



C.



D.



Answer: D



View Text Solution

251. Urea on heating with ethanol gives :

A. Urethane

B. Urea alcohol

C. Ureides

D. None

Answer: A



View Text Solution

252. Alkyl nitrite on reduction with Sn / HCl gives :

A. Alcohol

B. Hydroxylamine

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. Hydrazine

Answer: C



View Text Solution

253. Primary, secondary, tertiary nitroalkanes can be identified by the action of :

A. $NHO_2 + NaOH$ aq.

B. $CHCl_3 + NaOH$ aq.

C. $CHCl_3 + KOH$ alc.

D. None

Answer: A



View Text Solution

254. Which statement is not true among the following :

A. Amines are bases

B. They turn red litmus blue

C. Trimethyl amine is less basic than dimethyl amine

D. Amines yield alkanols on aqueous hydrolysis

Answer: D

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255. The strongest base in acid medium is

A. Chlorobenzene

B. Nitobenzene

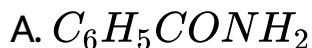
C. Aniline

D. Phenol

Answer: C



256. A compound X has the molecular formula C_7H_7NO . On treatment with Br_2 and KOH, X gives an amine Y. the latter gives carbylamine test. Y upon diazotisation and coupling with phenol gives an azo dye. Thue X is :



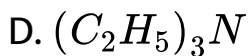
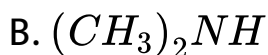
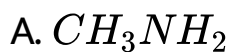
D. None

Answer: A



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257. The compound which on reaction with cold HNO_2 gives only nitrosoamine is :



Answer: B



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258. Acetamide and ethyl amine can be distinguished by reacting with :

A. Aqueous HCl and heat

B. Acid $KMnO_4$

C. Br_2 water

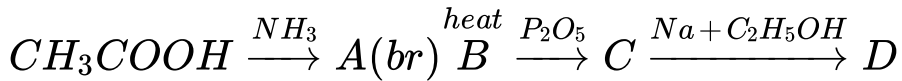
D. Aqueous NaOH and heat

Answer: D



[View Text Solution](#)

259. The product D in the following sequence of reactions _____ is,



A. Ester

B. Amine

C. Acid

D. Alcohol

Answer: B



[View Text Solution](#)

260. Diethyl amine on oxidation with $KMnO_4$ gives :

A. Ethanal

B. Propanone

C. Tetraethyl hydrazine

D. None

Answer: C



View Text Solution

261. Urea reacts with hydrazine to form :

A. Nitrogen

B. Phenyl hydrazine

C. Semicarbazide

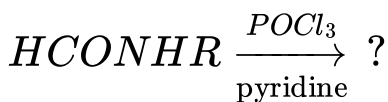
D. Urethane

Answer: C



View Text Solution

262. The main product in the reaction



A. RCN

B. RNC

C. RCNO

D. RNCO

Answer: B



View Text Solution

263. $R-N \equiv C + HgO \rightarrow A + Hg_2O$, What is A:

A. RNH_2

B. $RCONH_2$

C. $R-NCO$

D. $RCOOH$

Answer: C



View Text Solution

264. Which of the following can be used distinguish acetamide and urea :

- A. Fehling's solution
- B. Biuret test
- C. Hofmann's reaction
- D. NaOH solution

Answer: B



View Text Solution

265. A colourless, odourless and non-combustible gas is liberated when ethylamine reacts with :

A. NaHO

B. CH_3COCl

C. $\text{NaNO}_2 + \text{HCl}$

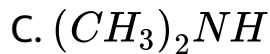
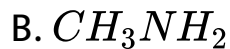
D. H_2SO_4

Answer: C



View Text Solution

266. The strongest base among the following is :

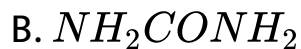


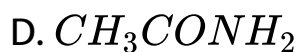
Answer: C



[View Text Solution](#)

267. Carbonyl chloride reacts with ammonia to form :





Answer: D

 [View Text Solution](#)

268. Which of the following is hydrolysed to give secondary amine :

A. Alkyl cyanide

B. 

C. Nitro paraffins

D. Acid amide

Answer: B



View Text Solution

269. When aniline is heated with glacial acetic acid in presence of anhydrous $ZnCl_2$, the product is:

- A. Acetamide
- B. Acetanilide
- C. Phenyl acetamide
- D. Chlorobenzene

Answer: B



View Text Solution

270. In the diazotisation of aniline with sodium nitrite and hydrochloric acid, the excess of hydrochloric acid is used primarily to :

- A. Suppress the concentration of free aniline
- B. Suppress the hydrolysis to phenol
- C. Ensure a stoichiometric amount of nitrous acid and HCl
- D. Neutralise the base liberated

Answer: B



View Text Solution

271. Benzene diazonium chloride forms orange red dye with :

A. Phenol

B. Cresol

C. Resorcinal

D. All

Answer: D



View Text Solution

272. p-hydroxy azobenzene is formed by the reaction :

A. Hofmann rearrangement

B. Fries migration

C. Benzidine rearrangement

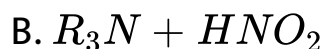
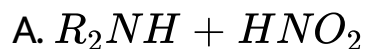
D. Diazotisation and coupling

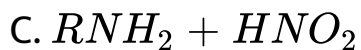
Answer: D



View Text Solution

273. Carcinogens are the products of the reaction between :





D. None

Answer: A

 [View Text Solution](#)

274. The structure of compound when aniline reacts with $NaNO_2$ in presence of HCl in cold :



C. N (equiv) N



Answer: B



View Text Solution

275. Hofmann rearrangement during the conversion of an amide to amine involves.....rearrangement :

- A. Intermolecular
- B. Intramolecular
- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. None

Answer: B



View Text Solution

276. Aniline is weaker base than ethyl amine because :

- A. Lone pair of electrons of N-atom is not freely available for Co-ordination with a proton due to resonance than in ethyl amine
- B. Its b.pt. is higher than that of ethyl amine
- C. It does not produce sufficient concentration of OH ions in solution
- D. It is insoluble in water while ethyl amine is soluble in water

Answer: A



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277. Which of the following compounds gives a secondary amine on reduction :

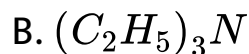
- A. Nitromethane
- B. Nitrobenzene
- C. Methyl isocyanide
- D. Methyl cyanide

Answer: C



[View Text Solution](#)

278. Diethyl carbonate on heating with ammonia gives :



D. Urea

Answer: D



[View Text Solution](#)

279. Which of the following is not correct :

A. Ethylamine and aniline both have NH_2 group

B. Ethylamine and aniline both dissolve in HCl

C. Ethylamine and aniline both react with $CHCl_3$

D. Ethylamine and aniline both react with HNO_2 to give hydroxy compounds in cold

Answer: D



View Text Solution

280. When chlorobenzene is treated with NH_3 in presence of Cu_2O in xylene at 570K, the product obtained is :

A. Benzylamine

B. Aniline

C. Schiff's base

D. Diazonium salt

Answer: B



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281. Aniline is used :

A. In crimping of wool

B. Dyeing industry

C. Making of glue

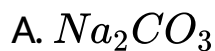
D. Fast drying varnish

Answer: B



View Text Solution

282. Nitroalkane is acidic only towards :



Answer: B



View Text Solution

283. Primary, secondary, and tertiary amines may be separated by using :

A. Ethanoyl chloride

B. Diethyl oxalate

C. Thionyl chloride

D. None

Answer: B



View Text Solution

284. Sulphonation of nitrobenzene gives :

- A. p-nitrosulphonic acid
- B. m- nitrosulphonic acid
- C. o-nitrosulphonic acid
- D. o-and p- nitrosulphonic acid

Answer: B



View Text Solution

285. Which of the following reacts with $COCl_2$ to give phenylisocyanate :

- A. Aniline
- B. Aminophenol

C. Nitrobenzene

D. Chlorobenzene

Answer: A



View Text Solution

286. Primary amines react with benzaldehyde to form :

A. Azo dyes

B. Diazonium salts

C. Schiff's base

D. Anilides

Answer: C



View Text Solution

287. Which would not react with benzene sulphonyl chloride in aqueous NaOH :

A. Aniline

B. N,N-dimethyl aniline

C. p- toluidine

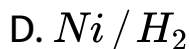
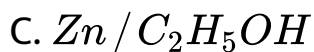
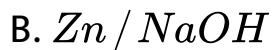
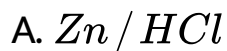
D. N-ethyl aniline

Answer: B



View Text Solution

288. Which of the following reagents will convert nitromethan into methyl amine :



Answer: A



View Text Solution

289. Which of the following statement is correct :

A. Aniline is stronger base than ammonia

B. Methylamine is a stronger base than aniline and ammonia

C. Aniline is stronger than ammonia, but weaker base than methylamine

D. Methylamine is stronger than aniline, but weaker base than ammonia

Answer: B



View Text Solution

290. Aniline on heating with alc. KOH and CS_2 gives :

- A. Thio urea
- B. Schiffs base
- C. Phenol
- D. sec-diphenyl thio urea

Answer: D



[View Text Solution](#)

291. Substitution of one alkyl group by replacing hydrogen of primary amines :

- A. Increases the base strength
- B. Decreases the base strength
- C. Remains the same
- D. None

Answer: A



View Text Solution

292. The value of K_b is highest in case :

- A. p-methoxy aniline
- B. p-chloroaniline
- C. p-nitroaniline

D. p- methyl aniline

Answer: D



View Text Solution

293. Nitrobenzene on reduction . With Al - Hg and water gives :

A. Azobenzene

B. Aniline

C. Azoxy benzene

D. Phenylhydroxylamine

Answer: D



View Text Solution

294. Which of the following is primary amine :

A. Acetanilide

B. Dimethylamine

C. 2 - aminopropane

D. N,N - dimethyl - 1,2 - aminopropane

Answer: C



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295. The basic character of amines is due to :

- A. Presence of nitrogen atom
- B. Tetrahedral structure
- C. Lone pair of electrons on nitrogen atom.
- D. High electronegativity of nitrogen

Answer: C



View Text Solution

296. Diazo- coupling is useful to prepare :

- A. Pesticides

B. Dyes

C. Proteins

D. Vitamins

Answer: B



View Text Solution

297. The reduction of nitrobenzene with Zn and KOH (aq.)

A. Benzene

B. Aniline

C. Hydroazobenzene

D. None

Answer: C



View Text Solution

298. When benzene diazonium chloride is treated with cuprous chloride and HCl the product formed is :

A. Chlorobenzene

B. Benzene

C. Phenol

D. Chloroazobenzene

Answer: A



View Text Solution

299. Diazomethane reacts with carboxylic acids to produce :

A. Ester

B. Alcohol

C. Amine

D. Lmines

Answer: A



View Text Solution

300. Oil of mirbane is another name for :

A. Aniline is stornger base than ammoia

B. Nitrobenzene

C. Toluene

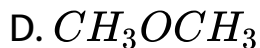
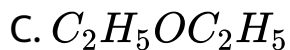
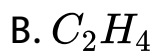
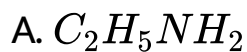
D. Toluidine

Answer: B



View Text Solution

301. When ethanol is mixed with ammonia and passed over catalyst, the compound formed is :



Answer: A



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302. The reduction of CH_3CN to $CH_3CH_2NH_2$ is called :

- A. Rosenmund reduction
- B. Clemmensen's reduction
- C. Mendius reduction
- D. Hofmann's reduction

Answer: C



View Text Solution

303. Which one is formed when an aqueous acidic solution of benzene diazonium chloride is boiled .

A. Chlorobenzene

B. Pheol

C. Aniline

D. Benzene

Answer: B



View Text Solution

304. The active species produced in Hofmann's bromide reaction is :

A. Br

B. Br_2

C. Obr

D. Obr_2

Answer: C



View Text Solution

305. The compound formed when malonic ester reacts with urea is :

- A. Cinnamic acid
- B. Butyric acid
- C. Barbituric acid
- D. Crotonic acid

Answer: C



View Text Solution

306. Ketones and 1^o amines react to form :

A. Amides

B. Oximes

C. Urea

D. Anils

Answer: D



View Text Solution

307. Allyl isocyanide containsandbonds :

A. 9σ and 3π

B. 9σ and 9π

C. 3σ and 4π

D. 5σ and 7π

Answer: A



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308. Acetaldoxime reacts with P_2O_5 to give :

A. CH_3CN

B. C_2H_5CNO

C. C_2H_5CN

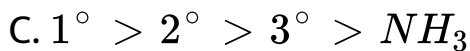
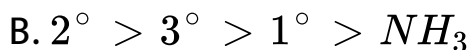
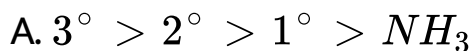
D. All

Answer: A



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309. The basic character of methylamins in vapour phase is :



D. None

Answer: A



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310. C_3H_9N represent :

A. 1° amine

B. 2° amine

C. 3° amine

D. All

Answer: D



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311. Grignard reagent and acetyl chloride does not react with :

A. Pri. Amine

B. Sec. amine

C. Aldehydes

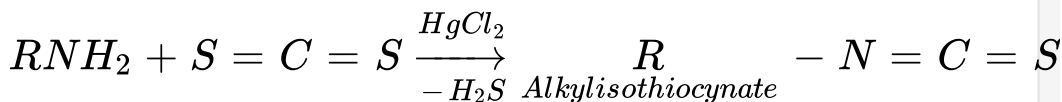
D. All

Answer: D



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312. The reaction given,



constitutes:

A. Mustard oil reaction

B. Test for 1° amine

C. Negative test for 2° amine

D. All

Answer: D



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313. 1° , 2° , 3° amines Can be best distinguished by:

A. HNO_2 treatment

B. Exhaustive alkylation

C. Mustard oil reaction

D. Carbylamine reaction

Answer: A



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314. Boiling of $C_2H_5NCO + NaOH$ leads to the formation of :

- A. $C_2H_5COOH + NH_3$
- B. $C_2H_5NH_2 + Na_2CO_3$
- C. $CH_3NH_2 + CH_3COONa$
- D. None

Answer: B



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