



CHEMISTRY

BOOKS - JMD CHEMISTRY (PUNJABI ENGLISH)

AMINES

Example

1. Which is formed by the reduction of RCN with sodium

and alcohol?



Answer: C



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2. Which will not respond to carbylamine reaction?

- A. Ethylamine
- B. Dimethylamine
- C. Methylamine
- D. Phenylamine

Answer: B



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3. The most basic compounds in the following is

A. Benzylamine

B. Aniline

C. Acetanilide

D. *p*-nitroaniline

Answer: A



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4. Treatment of ammonia with excess of ethyl iodide will

yield: Diethylamine, Ethylamine, Triethylamine, Tetraethyl ammonium iodide.

A. Diethylamine

B. Ethylamine

C. Triethylamine

D. Tetraethyl ammonium iodide

Answer: D



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5. Aniline upon heating with conc. HNO_3 and conc. H_2SO_4

mixture gives:

A. *o*- and *p*-nitroaniline

B. *o*-nitroaniline

C. Black tarry mass

D. No reaction

Answer: C





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6. Dye test can be used to distinguish between:

A. Ethylamine and acetamide

B. Ethylamine and aniline

C. Urea and acetamide

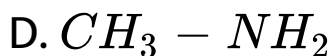
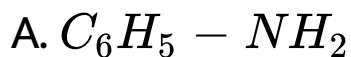
D. Methylamine and ethylamine

Answer: B



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7. Which one of the following is more basic?

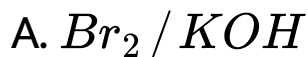


Answer: C



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8. Name the test with which primary, secondary and tertiary amines can be distinguished.



Answer: C



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9. Which will not respond to carbylamine reaction?

A. Ethylamine

B. $(CH_3)_2NH$

C. CH_3NH_2

D. Phenylamine

Answer: B



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10. C_3H_9N represents

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

Answer: D



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11. Acetone oxime on reduction gives

A. 1-Propanamine

B. Isopropylamine

C. Ethylmethanamine

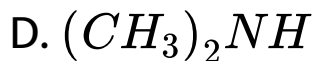
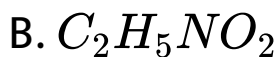
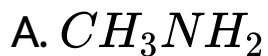
D. CH_4 and ethanamine

Answer: B



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12. Which are given by carbylamine reaction?

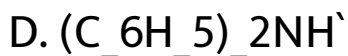
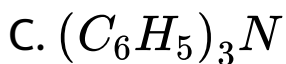
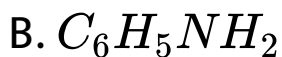


Answer: A



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13. The one which is least basic is



Answer: C



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14. *p*-chloroamine and anilinium hydrochloride can be distinguished by

A. Sandmeyer reaction

B. $NaHCO_3$

C. $AgNO_3$

D. Carbylamine test

Answer: C



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15. How does benzene diazonium chloride react with :

Phenol

A. Diphenyl ether

B. *p*-Hydroxyazobenzene

C. Chlorobenzene

D. Benzene

Answer: B



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16. Write short note on Hoffmann's bromamide reaction

A. $HCHO$

B. CH_3CHO

C. CH_3OH

D. 

Answer: D



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17. T/F - Benzene diazonium chloride on warming with water gives benzyl alcohol.

A. Diphenyl ether

B. *p*-Hydroxyazobenzene

C. Chlorobenzene

D. Phenol

Answer: D



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18. Which is most basic?

A. Ammonia

B. Primary amine

C. Secondary amine

D. Tertiary amine

Answer: C



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19. Which is more basic, aliphatic amines or ammonia and why?



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20. Aniline is less basic than ammonia



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21. Trimethylamine is a 1° amine



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22. tert-Butylamine is a 3° amine.



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23. sec-Butylamine is a 1° amine.



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24. Ammonolysis of methyl chloride can be used to obtain

pure methylamine.



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25. In anhydrous state, basic character of ethylamines follows

the order ,



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26. In aqueous solution, basic character of methylamines follows

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27. Amino group in aniline is o, p-directing and activating in electrophilic substitution reactions.



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28. Only aliphatic 1° amines give carbylamine test.



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29. Nitration of aniline gives a mixture of o- and p-nitroanilines.



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30. Reduction of benzenediazonium chloride with ethyl alcohol gives phenol.



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31. All 1° amines on diazotisation with $NaNO_2(s)$ and $HCl(aq)$ at low temperature give diazonium salts.



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32. How does benzene diazonium chloride react with :

Phenol



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33. Write the reactions of benzenediazonium chloride with :

Aniline



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34. Write the reaction of benzene diazonium chloride with :

CuCN



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35. The stability of arenediazonium ion is due to resonance.



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36. How 1° amine reacts with nitrous acid ?



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37. How does benzenediazonium chloride react with :



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38. NH_3 acts as a Lawis base. Comment.



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39. Write short note on Hoffmann's bromamide reaction



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40. What is Gabriel's Phthalimide synthesis ?



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41. Write short note on Hoffmann's bromamide reaction



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42. Write short note on Mendius reaction.



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43. Ethylamine is soluble in water whereas aniline is not. Why ?



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44. Why methyl amine has lower boiling point than methanol.



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45. Why ethylamine is more basic than aniline ?



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46. Alkyl amines are stronger bases than aryl amines. Justify.



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47. Which is more basic, aliphatic amines or ammonia and why?



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48. Ethylamine is more basic than ammonia. Why?



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49. Give chemical equation for carbylamine reaction.



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50. Give azo dye test to distinguish between aromatic 1° amines and aliphatic 1° amines.



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51. Describe a method for the Identification of primary, secondary and tertiary amines. Also write chemical equations of the reactions Involved.



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52. Write short note on Diazotisation.



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53. How will you convert aniline into benzenediazonium chloride ?



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54. Explain the following reactions:

Balz Schiemann reaction.



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55. What is Coupling reaction ?



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56. Which is formed by the reduction of RCN with sodium and alcohol?



Answer: C



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57. Which will not respond to carbylamine reaction?

- A. Ethylamine
- B. Dimethylamine
- C. Methylamine
- D. Phenylamine

Answer: B



58. The most basic compounds in the following is

A. Benzylamine

B. Aniline

C. Acetanilide

D. *p*-nitroaniline

Answer: A



59. Treatment of ammonia with excess of ethyl iodide will

yield: Diethylamine, Ethylamine, Triethylamine, Tetraethyl ammonium iodide.

A. Diethylamine

B. Ethylamine

C. Triethylamine

D. Tetraethyl ammonium iodide

Answer: D



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60. Aniline upon heating with conc. HNO_3 and conc. H_2SO_4

mixture gives:

A. *o*- and *p*-nitroaniline

B. *o*-nitroaniline

C. Black tarry mass

D. No reaction

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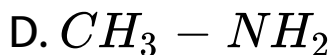
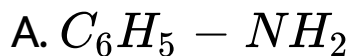
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- C. Urea and acetamide
- D. Methylamine and ethylamine

Answer: B



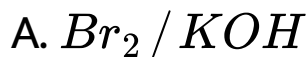
62. Which one of the following is more basic?



Answer: C



63. Primary and secondary amines can be distinguished by



Answer: C



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64. Which will not respond to carbylamine reaction?

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B. $(CH_3)_2NH$

C. CH_3NH_2

D. Phenylamine

Answer: B



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65. C_3H_9N represents

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

Answer: D



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66. Acetone oxime on reduction gives

A. 1-Propanamine

B. Isopropylamine

C. Ethylmethanamine

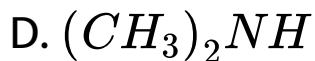
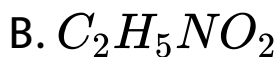
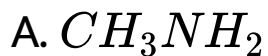
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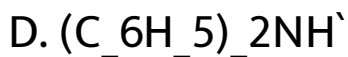
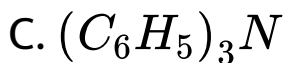
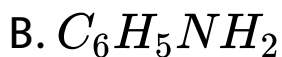


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C. $AgNO_3$

D. Carbylamine test

Answer: C



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Phenol

A. Diphenyl ether

B. *p*-Hydroxyazobenzene

C. Chlorobenzene

D. Benzene

Answer: B



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71. What is Hofmann bromamide degradation reaction ?

A. $HCHO$

B. CH_3CHO

C. CH_3OH

D. 

Answer: D



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72. How does benzene diazonium chloride react with :

Water

- A. Diphenyl ether
- B. *p*-Hydrooxyazobenzene
- C. Chlorobenzene
- D. Phenol

Answer: D



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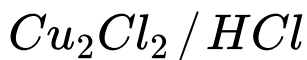
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