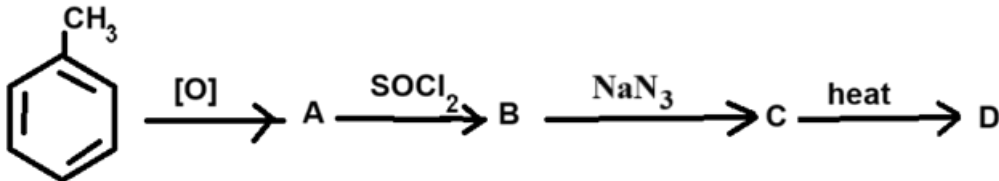


CLASS:12
SUBJECT: chemistry
NAME OF THE TEACHER:PRAVEEN KUMAR V
NAME OF THE TOPIC/CHAPTER:AMINES

	Aliphatic or aromatic primary amides on treatment with Br ₂ in presence of NaOH undergo a molecular rearrangement to form primary amines containing one carbon atom less than the primary amide. The reaction is called Hoffmann-bromamide reaction and takes place through intermediate formation of N-bromamides, acyl nitrenes and isocyanates. Under those conditions secondary amides cannot form acyl nitrenes and hence do not give this reaction. Acid azides on heating undergo rearrangement reaction to form isocyanates.	
1	Hoffmann-bromamide reaction is an example of a. Addition reaction a. Substitution reaction b. Elimination reaction c. Molecular rearrangement	
	Ans: d	
2	When acetamide is treated with NaOBr, the product formed is a. CH ₃ CN a. CH ₃ CH ₂ NH ₂ b. CH ₃ NH ₂ c. Reaction will not happen	
	Ans: c	
3	N-ethyl ethanamide on Hoffmann bromamide reaction will produce a. N-ethyl ethanamine a. N-Ethyl methanamine b. Ethanamine c. Reaction will not happen	
	Ans :d	
4	In the following sequence of reactions what is D? 	

	a. Primary amine a. An amide b. Phenyl isocyanate c. A chain lengthened hydrocarbon	
	Ans : c	