

ECAT Chemistry Chapter 20 Aromatic Hydrocarbons Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Characterstics of aromatic are:	A. how hydrogen carbon ratio than alkanes B. characterstics oudour C. a & B D. Characterstics properties
2	Aroma meas:	A. Fragrant B. Invisible C. latest affinityt D. benzene
3	Which term was derived from "aroma":	A. Atom B. Hydrocarbons C. aromatic D. aliphatic
4	Benzene was discovered by first of all:	A. Micheal Faraday B. Hofmann C. Ainderson D. Sorenbon
5	The hybirdization in benzene is:	A. sp³ B. sp ² C. sp ² D. dsp ²
6	Which is the property of benzene:	A. Decolourizes KMnO₄ B. straight chain structure C. only double bond is present D. triple and double bond
7	empirical formula mass of benzene is time lesser than moleculer formula mass:	A. four C. six D. seven
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9	Bond angle in benzene is :	C. 120° A. 109..5° B. 180° D. 107.2°
10	Benzene acid can be prepared from the oxidation of:	A. benzene B. ethyl benzene C. benzonic acid D. toluene
11	Ozonolysis of benzene gives:	A. Nitration B. sulphonation C. ozonide D. glyoxal
12	Monosubstituted benzene can have disubstitution at position:	A. Ortho B. meta C. para D. a, b, c
13	Benzene gives reactions generally:	A. Electropholic subsitution B. addition C. synthesis D. addition and electropholic subsitution
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15	Resonance energy of benzene is (in KJ mol ⁻¹):	A. 120 B. 150 C. 170 D. 180

16	Kekule structures contributed towards actual structure of benzene	A. 60% B. 70% C. 80% D. 90%
17	Ratio of carbon to hydrogen in aromatic compounds is:	A. Low than alkanes B. High than alkanes C. Low than alkanes not high than alkanes D. High than alkanes
18	Simple aromatic compound is:	A. benzene B. toluene C. aniline D. phenol
19	The conversion of n-hexane into benzene by heating in the presence of Cr_2O_3 is called:	A. Isomerization B. Aromatization C. Dealkylation D. Rearrangement
20	Aromatic compounds burn with sooty flame cause:	A. They have high percentage of hydrogen B. They have ring structure C. They have high percentage of carbon D. They resist reaction with air
21	The electrophile in aromatic sulphonation is:	A. $\text{H}_{\text{sub}2}\text{S}\text{O}_{\text{sub}4}$ B. $\text{HSO}_{\text{sub}4}$ C. $\text{SO}_{\text{sub}3}$ D. $\text{SO}_{\text{sub}3+}$
22	Among the following, poly cyclic compound is:	A. styrene B. cumene C. naphthalene D. xylene
23	Which compound is the most reactive one:	A. benzene B. ethene C. ethane D. ethyne
24	Which of the following is explosive:	A. Trinitrophenol B. Nitrophenol C. Nitromethane D. Nitrobenzene
		A. Friedel Craft's reaction B. Benzene condensation C. Hydroformylation D. Cellemense

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- 26 During nitration of benzene, the active site is _____.

- A. NO₃⁻¹
 - B. NO₂⁻²
 - C. NO₂⁻¹
 - D. HNO₃

- 27 Amongst the following, the compound that can be most readily sulphonated is:

- A. Toluene
 - B. Benzene
 - C. nitrobenzene
 - D. chlorobenzene

- 28 Benzene cannot undergo:

- A. Substitution reactions
 - B. Addition reactions
 - C. Oxidation reactions
 - D. Elimination reactions

- 29 Which of the following acid can be used as a catalyst in Friedel craft's reaction

- A. AlCl_3
 - B. HNO_3
 - C. BeCl_2
 - D. NaCl

- 30 Aromatic hydrocarbons are the derivatives of:

- A. Normal series of paraffins
 - B. Alkene
 - C. Benzene
 - D. Cyclohexane

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