ECAT Chemistry Chapter 20 Aromatic Hydrocarbons Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The benzene molecule contains:	A. Three double bond B. Two double bond C. One double bond D. Delocalized<span style="font-size:12.0pt;line-height:107%; font-family:"Plantagenet Cherokee",,"serif";mso-fareast-font-family:Calibri; mso-fareast-theme-font:minor-latin;mso-bidi-font-family:"Times New Roman"; mso-ansi-language:EN-US;mso-fareast-language:EN-US;mso-bidi-language:AR-SA"> electron charge
2	Arenes are also called	A. atom B. hydrocarbons C. aromatic D. benzene
3	Which term was derived from atomos?	A. atom B. hydrocarbon C. aromatic D. aliphatic
4	Which terms was derived from " aroma"?	A. atom B. hydrocarbons C. aromatic D. aliphatic
5	Benzene was discovered by first of all	A. Michael Faraday B. Hofmann C. Ainderson D. Sorenbon
6	The hydridization in benzene is	A. sp³ B. sp² C. sp⁴ D. dsp²
7	Which is the property of benzene?	A. decolourizes KMnO₄ B. straight chain structure C. only double bond is present D. triple and double bond
8	Empirical formula mass of benzene is times lesser than molecular formula mass	A. four B. five C. six D. seven
9	Bond angle in benzene is	A. 109.5° B. 180° C. 120° D. 107.20
10	Benzoic acid can be prepared from the oxidation of	A. benzene B. ethyl benzene C. benzoic 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. electrophilic B. addition substitution C. synthesis D. addition and electrophilic substitution
		A. 120

14	Resonance energy of benzene is (in KJ mol^{-1})	B. 150 C. 170 D. 180
15	Kekule structures contributed towards actual structure of benzene	A. 60% B. 70% C. 80% D. 90%
16	Ratio of carbon to hydrogen in aromatic compounds is	A. Low than alkanes B. High than alkanes C. Low than alkenes not high than alkanes D. High than high than alkenes
17	Simplest aromatic compound is	A. bezene B. toluene C. aniline D. phenol
18	The conversion of n-hexane into benzene by heating in the presence of CO, is called	A. Isomerization B. Aromatization C. Dealkylation D. Rearrangement
19	Aromatic compounds burn with sooty flame cause	A. They have high percentage of hydrogen B. They have a ring structure C. They have high percentage of carbon D. They resist reaction with air
20	The electrophile in aromatic sulphonation Is	A. H₂SO₄ B. HSO₄⁻ C. SO₃ D. SO₃⁺
21	Among the following, poly cyclic compound is	A. styrene B. cumene C. naphthalene D. xylene
22	Which compound is the most reactive one?	A. benzene B. ethene C. ethane D. ethyne
23	Which of the following is explosive?	A. Trinitrophenol B. Nitrophenol C. Nitromethane D. Nitrobenzene
24	Benzene reacts with Cl, in sunlight to give the end product	A. C₆H₆Cl₆ B. C₆H₆Cl C. O - C₆H₄Cl₂ D. P- C₆H₄Cl₂
25	Acyiation of benzene to produce aliphatic aromatic ketones is known as	A. Friedel Craft's reaction B. benzenecondensation C. hydroformylation D. Clemmensen reduction
26	During nitration of benzene. the active nitrating agent is	A. NO₃⁻¹ B. NO₂⁺ 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. AlCl₃ B. HNO₃ C. BeCl₂ D. NaCl
30	Aromatic hydrocarbons are derivatives of	A. normal series of paraffins B. alkene C. benzene D. cyclohexane