

ECAT Chemistry Chapter 20 Aromatic Hydrocarbons Online Test

| Sr | Questions | Answers Choice |
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| 1 | Among the following, poly cyclic compound is: | A. styrene B. cumene C. naphthalene D. xylene |
| 2 | Which of the following is explosive: | A. Trinitrophenol B. Nitrophenol C. Nitromethane D. Nitrobenzene |
| 3 | The electrophile in aromatic sulphonation is | A. H^+SO_4^- B. HSO_4^- C. SO_3 D. SO_3^+ |
| 4 | The hybridization in benzene is: | A. sp^3 B. sp^2 C. sp^2 D. dsp^2 |
| 5 | Which term was derived from atomos? | A. atom B. hydrocarbon C. aromatic D. aliphatic |
| 6 | Arenes are also called | A. atom B. hydrocarbons C. aromatic D. benzene |
| 7 | Benzene cannot undergo | A. substitution reactions B. addition reactions C. oxidation reactions D. elimination reactions |
| 8 | Aromatic hydrocarbons are derivatives of | A. normal series of paraffins B. alkene C. benzene D. cyclohexane |
| 9 | Characteristics of aromatic are: | A. low hydrogen carbon ratio than alkanes B. characteristic odour C. a & B D. Characteristics properties |
| 10 | Simplest aromatic compound is | A. benzene B. toluene C. aniline D. phenol |
| 11 | Simple aromatic compound is: | A. benzene B. toluene C. aniline D. phenol |
| 12 | Among the following, poly cyclic compound is | A. styrene B. cumene C. naphthalene D. xylene |
| 13 | Aroma means: | A. Fragrant B. invisible C. latest affinity D. benzene |
| 14 | Benzene was discovered by first of all | A. Michael Faraday B. Hofmann C. Anderson D. Sorenson |
| 15 | Monosubstituted benzene can have disubstitution at position: | A. Ortho B. meta C. para D. a, b, c |

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| 16 | The conversion of n-hexane into benzene by heating in the presence of CO, is called | A. Isomerization B. Aromatization C. Dealkylation D. Rearrangement |
| 17 | The benzene molecule contains: | A. Three double bond B. Two double bond C. One double bond D. Delocalized π electron charge |
| 18 | Resonance energy of benzene is (in KJ mol ⁻¹): | A. 120 B. 150 C. 170 D. 180 |
| 19 | During nitration of benzene. the active nitrating agent is | A. NO ₃ ⁻ B. NO ₂ ⁺ C. NO ₂ ⁻ D. HNO ₃ |
| 20 | During nitration of benzene, the active nitrating agent is: | A. NO ₃ ⁻ B. NO ₂ ⁺ C. NO ₂ ⁻ D. HNO ₃ |
| 21 | Aromatic hydrocarbons are the derivatives of: | A. Normal series of paraffins B. Alkene C. Benzene D. Cyclohexane |
| 22 | Bond angle in benzene is : | A. 109.5° B. 180° C. 120° D. 107.2° |
| 23 | Benzene gives reactions generally: | A. Electrophilic substitution B. addition C. synthesis D. addition and electrophilic substitution |
| 24 | Which of the following is explosive? | A. Trinitrophenol B. Nitrophenol C. Nitromethane D. Nitrobenzene |
| 25 | 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 |
| 26 | Benzene acid can be prepared from the oxidation of: | A. benzene B. ethyl benzene C. benzoic acid D. toluene |
| 27 | Benzoic acid can be prepared from the oxidation of | A. benzene B. ethyl benzene C. benzoic acid D. toluene |
| 28 | Kekule structures contributed towards actual structure of benzene | A. 60% B. 70% C. 80% D. 90% |
| 29 | 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 |
| 30 | Acylation of benzene to produce aliphatic aromatic ketones is known as | A. Friedel Craft's reaction B. benzenecondensation C. hydroformylation D. Clemmensen reduction |
| 31 | Bond angle in benzene is | A. 109.5° B. 180° C. 120° D. 107.20 |
| 32 | Monosubstituted benzene can have disubstitution at position | A. ortho B. meta C. para D. a b c |

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| | | D. seven |
| 48 | Which terms was derived from "aroma"? | A. atom B. hydrocarbons C. aromatic D. aliphatic |
| 49 | Ozonolysis of benzene gives | A. nitration B. sulphonation C. ozonide D. glyoxal |
| 50 | Ozonolysis of benzene gives: | A. Nitration B. sulphonation C. ozonide D. glyoxal |
| 51 | Which compound is the most reactive one? | A. benzene B. ethene C. ethane D. ethyne |
| 52 | Empirical formula mass of benzene is times lesser than molecular formula mass | A. four B. five C. six D. seven |
| 53 | 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 |
| 54 | Kekule structures contributed towards actual structure of benzene | A. 60% B. 70% C. 80% D. 90% |
| 55 | Which term was derived from "aroma": | A. Atom B. Hydrocarbons C. aromatic D. aliphatic |
| 56 | 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 |
| 57 | 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 |
| 58 | Which is the property of benzene: | A. Decolourizes KMnO_4 B. straight chain structure C. only double bond is present D. triple and double bond |
| 59 | Benzene reacts with Cl, in sunlight to give the end product | A. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6\text{Cl}_6$ B. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Cl}$ C. $\text{O} - \text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Cl}_2$ D. $\text{P} - \text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Cl}_2$ |
| 60 | The electrophile in aromatic sulphontion is: | A. H_2SO_4 B. HSO_4^- C. SO_3 D. SO_3^+ |
| 61 | 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. Rearrangment |