

## Chemistry Fsc Part 2 Chapter 9 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Which of the following is Ortho and Para directing group	A. -I B. -CHO C. -COR D. -NH <sub>2</sub>
2	Aromatic hydro carbon are the derivatives of	A. Normal series of paraffins B. Alkene C. Benzene D. Cyclohexane
3	Biphenyl is	A. Monocyclic aromatic compound B. Polycyclic aromatic compound C. Polycyclic fused ring compound D. Alicyclic compound
4	Among the following the compound that can be most readily suphonted is.	A. Toluene B. Benzene C. Nitrobenzene D. Chlorobenzene
5	Amongst the following, the compound that can be most readily sulphonated is	A. toluene B. benzene C. nitrobenzene D. chlorobenzene
6	Which one of the following species is meta director if present at benzene ring.	A. -NO <sub>2</sub> B. -Cl C. -CH <sub>3</sub> D. -OH
7	Aromatic compounds burns with sooty flame because.	A. They have high percentage of hydrogen B. The have a right structure C. The have high percentage of carbon D. The resist reaction with air
8	Main source of aromatic compound is	A. Petroleum B. Coaltar C. Living organisms D. Dead marine animals
9	Which compound is the more reactive	A. Benzene B. Ethene C. Ethane D. Ethyne
10	When acetylene is heated at 300 °C in copper tube, the product obtained is.	A. Benzene B. Alkyl benzene C. Ether D. Alcohol
11	The benzene molecule contains	A. three double bonds B. two double bonds C. one double bond D. delocalized pie-electron charge
12	Benzene molecule is made up of.	A. 3- pi and 9 sigma bonds B. 6- pi and 6 sigma bonds C. 6 -pi and 12 sigma bonds D. 4 -pi and 12 sigma bonds
13	Which compound is the most reactive one	A. benzene B. ethene C. ethane D. ethyne
14	Which one is not electrophile	A. BF <sub>3</sub> B. SO <sub>3</sub> C. AlCl <sub>3</sub> D. NH <sub>3</sub>
15	Effect of substituent on benzene ring is due to	A. Resonance B. Inductive effect C. Both a and b D. None of these

		D. Neither a nor b
16	m-chloronitro benzene is prepared by	A. Nitration of chlorobenzene B. Nitration of Benzene C. Chlorination of Nitrobenzene D. Nitration of m-chlorobenzene
17	Which compound is the most reactive	A. Benzene B. Ethene C. Ethane D. Ethyne
18	Which group when attached with benzene increases electron density of ring.	A. -COOH B. -NO C. -CHO D. -CH <sub>3</sub>
19	Amongst the following, the compound of that can be most readily sulphonated is	A. Toluene B. Benzene C. Nitro-benzene D. Chloro-benzene
20	Hydrolysis of benzene sulphonic acid with superheated steam or by boiling with dil HCl gives.	A. Toluene B. Benzene C. Xylene D. Chlorobenzene
21	The compound which can not be nitrated easily.	A. Benzene B. Nitrobenzene C. Phenol D. Toluene
22	Aromatic hydrocarbons are the derivatives of	A. Normal series of paraffins B. Alkene C. Benzene D. Cyclohexane
23	Which of the following acid can be used as a catalyst in Friedel Craft's reactions	A. AlCl <sub>3</sub> B. HNO <sub>3</sub> C. BeCl <sub>2</sub> D. NaCl
24	Which compound form benzoic acid on oxidation with strong oxidizing agent.	A. Toluene B. Ethyl benzene C. n propyl benzene D. All
25	Chlorobenzene on nitration with conc. HNO <sub>3</sub> and Conc. H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> gives.	A. m -chloronitrobenzene B. o and p chloronitrobenzene C. o and m chloronitrobenzene D. mixture of O <sub>2</sub> m and p chloronitrobenzene
26	The conversion of benzene to chlorobenzene is a	A. Addition reaction B. Elimination reaction C. Substitution reaction D. Dehydration process
27	The difference of actual and theoretical heat of hydrogenation of compound is called.	A. Lattice energy B. Resonance energy C. Ionization energy D. Enthalpy of formation
28	The number of possible isomers of xylene are	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
29	Cyclic structure of benzene was proposed by	A. Dewar B. Faraday C. Down D. Kekule
30	The aromatic ring of Benzene can be hydrogenated in the presenc eof.	A. Pt B. Rh C. Sunlight D. O <sub>3</sub>
31	The electrophile in Aromatic sulphonation is	A. H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> B. HSO <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup> C. SO <sub>3</sub> D. SO <sub>3</sub> <sup>+</sup>
32	During Nitration of Benzene the active nitrating agent is	A. NO <sub>3</sub> B. NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup> C. NO <sub>2</sub> D. HNO <sub>3</sub>
		A. 2

33	The resonating contributing structures of Benzene are	B. 3 C. 5 D. 7
34	Which one is not a meta directing group	A. -COOH B. -CHO C. -COR D. -NH <sub>2</sub>
35	The conversion of n-hexane into benzene by heating in the presence of Pt is called	A. Isomerization B. Aromatization C. Dealkylation D. Rearrangement
36	During nitration of benzene, the active nitrating agent is	A. NO <sub>3</sub> B. NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup> C. NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup> D. HNO <sub>3</sub>
37	The benzene molecule contains.	A. Three double bonds B. Two double bonds C. One double bonds D. Delocalized sigma electron charge
38	Which catalyst is used Friedel Crafts reactions	A. AlCl <sub>3</sub> B. BeCl <sub>2</sub> C. NaCl D. HNO <sub>3</sub>
39	Benzene cannot undergo	A. Substitution reactions B. addition reactions C. oxidation reactions D. elimination reactions
40	The structure of Benzene is	A. Hexagonal irregular B. Tetrahedral C. Trigonal planner D. Hexagonal planner
41	Structure of benzene is	A. Tetrahedral B. Trigonal planar C. Hexagonal planar D. Linear
42	Which of the following species is ortho and para director.	A. CHO B. SO <sub>3</sub> H C. NO <sub>2</sub> D. Cl
43	Phenol when distilled with zinc dust gives.	A. Toluene B. Benzaldehyde C. Benzoic acid D. Benzene
44	Which makes a molecule more stable.	A. Greater localization of pi electrons B. Less delocalization of pi electrons C. Greeter delocalization of pi electrons D. Less delocalization for pi electrons
45	Benzene can not undergo.	A. Substitution reactions B. Addition reactions C. Oxidation reactions D. Elimination reactions