

## ECAT Chemistry Chapter 20 Aromatic Hydrocarbons Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
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1	Acyiation of benzene to produce aliphatic aromatic ketones is known as	A. Friedel Craft's reaction     B. benzenecondensation     C. hydroformylation     D. <div>Clemmensen reduction</div>
2	Arenes are also called	A. atom B. hydrocarbons C. aromatic D. benzene
3	Which terms was derived from " aroma"?	A. atom B. hydrocarbons C. aromatic D. aliphatic
4	Among the following, poly cyclic compound is:	A. styrene B. cumene C. napthalene D. xylene
5	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
6	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
7	Ozonolysis of benzene gives:	A. Nitration B. sulphonation C. ozonide D. glyoxal
8	Resonance energy of benzene is (in KJ mol <sup>-1</sup> ):	A. 120 B. 150 C. 170 D. 180
9	Which term was derived from "aroma":	A. Atom B. Hydrocarbons C. aromatic D. aliphatic
10	Which term was derived from atomos?	A. atom B. hydrocarbon C. aromatic D. aliphatic
11	Benzene was discovered by first of all:	A. Micheal Faraday B. Hofmann C. Ainderson D. Sorenbon
12	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>
		A. Three double bond B. Two double bond C. One double bond D. Delocalized <span plantagenet<br="" style="font-&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt;&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;13&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;The benzene molecule contains:&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;b. Delocalized span style = lont-&lt;br&gt;size:12.0pt;line-height:107%; font-&lt;br&gt;family:">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-</span>

		language:AR-SA">  electron  charge
14	Which compound is the most reactive one?	A. benzene B. ethene C. ethane D. ethyne
15	The hybirdization in benzene is:	A. sp <sup>3</sup> B. sp <sup>2</sup> C. sp <sup>2</sup> D. dsp <sup>2</sup>
16	Resonance energy of benzene is (in KJ mol <sup>-1</sup> )	A. 120 B. 150 C. 170 D. 180
17	During nitration of benzene. the active nitrating agent is	A. NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-1</sup> B. NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup> C. NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-1</sup> D. HNO <sub>3</sub>
18	The conversion of n-hexane into benzene by heating in the presence of Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3 is called:</sub>	A. Isomerization     B. Aromatization     C. Dealkylation     D. Rearrangment
19	Benzene gives reactions generally:	A. Electropholic subsitution     B. addition     C. synthesis     D. addition and electropholic subsitution
20	During nitration of benzene, the active nitrating agent is:	A. NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-1</sup> B. NO <sub>2+</sub> C. NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-1</sup> D. HNO <sub>3</sub>

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