

ECAT Chemistry Chapter 20 Aromatic Hydrocarbons

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Benzene reacts with Cl, in sunlight to give the end product	A. $C_6H_6Cl_6$ B. C_6H_5Cl C. $O-C_6H_4Cl_2$ D. $P-C_6H_4Cl_2$
2	Which term was derived from atomos?	A. atom B. hydrocarbon C. aromatic D. aliphatic
3	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
4	Simplest aromatic compound is	A. benzene B. toluene C. aniline D. phenol
5	Amongst the following, the compound that can be most readily sulphonated is	A. toluene B. benzene C. nitrobenzene D. chlorobenzene
6	The electrophile in aromatic sulphonation is:	A. H_2SO_4 B. HSO_4^- C. SO_3 D. SO_3^+
7	The electrophile in aromatic sulphonation is	A. H_2SO_4 B. HSO_4^- C. SO_3 D. SO_3^+
8	Aroma means:	A. Fragrant B. invisible C. latest affinity D. benzene
9	Kekule structures contributed towards actual structure of benzene	A. 60% B. 70% C. 80% D. 90%
10	The conversion of n-hexane into benzene by heating in the presence of CO , is called	A. Isomerization B. Aromatization C. Dealkylation D. Rearrangement
11	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
12	Ozonolysis of benzene gives:	A. Nitration B. sulphonation C. ozonide D. glyoxal
13	Aromatic hydrocarbons are the derivatives of:	A. Normal series of paraffins B. Alkene C. Benzene D. Cyclohexane
14	Kekule structures contributed towards actual structure of benzene	A. 60% B. 70% C. 80% D. 90%
15	Acylation of benzene to produce aliphatic aromatic ketones is known as	A. Friedel Craft's reaction B. benzenecondensation C. hydroformylation D. Clemmensen reduction

