Aromatic chemistry (A – Level only)

Question Paper

Level	A Level
Subject	Chemistry
Exam Board	AQA
Topic	Organic Chemistry
Sub Topic	Aromatic chemistry (A- Level only)
Booklet	Question Paper
Paper type	Multiple choice

Time Allowed: **8 minutes**

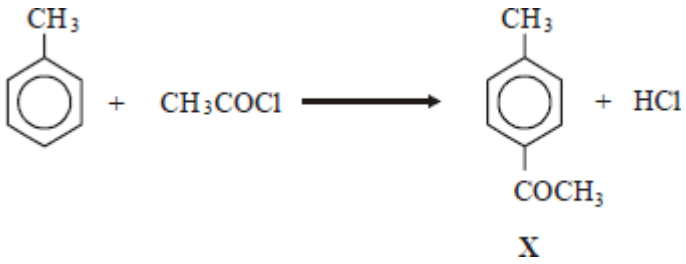
Score: **/ 8**

Percentage: **/100**

Grade Boundaries:

A*	A	B	C	D	E	U
>85%	'77.5%	70%	62.5%	57.5%	45%	<45%

Q1. Ethanoyl chloride reacts with methylbenzene forming compound **X** according to the equation below.



X

If the experimental yield is 40.0%, the mass in grams of **X** (M_r = 134.0) formed from 18.4 g of methylbenzene (M_r = 92.0) is

A 26.8

B 16.1

C 10.7

D 7.4

(Total 1 mark)

Q2. In a reaction which gave a 27.0% yield, 5.00 g of methylbenzene were converted into the explosive 2,4,6-trinitromethylbenzene (TNT) (M_r = 227.0). The mass of TNT formed was

A 1.35 g

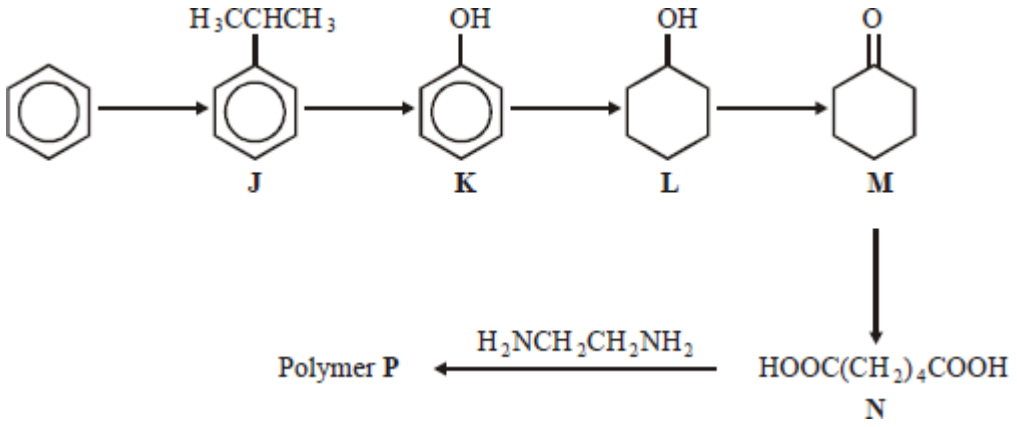
B 3.33 g

C 3.65 g

D 12.34 g

(Total 1 mark)

Q3. This question is about the following reaction scheme which shows the preparation of polymer **P**.



If 1.0 kg of benzene gave 0.98 kg of **J**, the percentage yield of **J** was

A 64

B 66

C 68

D 70

(Total 1 mark)

Q4. In which one of the following reactions is the role of the reagent stated correctly?

	Reaction	**Role of reagent**
A	$TiO_2 + 2C + 2Cl_2 \rightarrow TiCl_4 + 2CO$	TiO_2 is an oxidising agent
B	$HNO_3 + H_2SO_4 \rightarrow H_2NO_3^+ + HSO_4^-$	HNO_3 is a Brønsted-Lowry acid
C	$CH_3COCl + AlCl_3 \rightarrow CH_3CO^+ + AlCl_4^-$	$AlCl_3$ is a Lewis base
D	$2CO + 2NO \rightarrow 2CO_2 + N_2$	CO is a reducing agent

(Total 1 mark)

Q5. The relative molecular mass (M_r) of benzene-1,4-dicarboxylic acid is

A 164

B 166

C 168

C 170

(Total 1 mark)

Q6. 1,3-dinitrobenzene can be prepared by heating nitrobenzene with a mixture of fuming nitric acid and concentrated sulphuric acid. The reaction can be represented by the following equation.

If the yield of the reaction is 55%, the mass of 1,3-dinitrobenzene produced from 12.30 g of nitrobenzene is

A 16.90 g

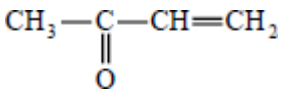
B 16.80 g

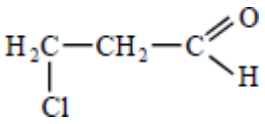
C 9.30 g

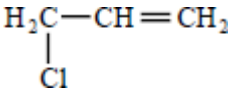
D 9.24 g

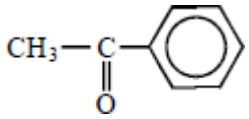
(Total 1 mark)

Q7. Which one of the following can react both by nucleophilic addition and by nucleophilic substitution?

A 

B 

C 

D 

(Total 1 mark)

Q8. Which one of the following does **not** contain any delocalised electrons?

A poly(propene)

B benzene

C graphite

D sodium

(Total 1 mark)