

ECAT Chemistry Chapter 4 Liquids & Solids

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1]Which of the following is a pseudo solid?	 A. Atoms of He is gaseous stat at high temperate. B. Molecules of water in liquid state. C. Molecules of solid l₂ D. Molecular of hydrochloric acid gas
2	Which of the following is a pseudo solid?	A. <pre>A. <pre>class="MsoNormal">CaF₂ <o:p></o:p> B. Glass<o:p> </o:p> C. NaCL<o:p> </o:p> D. All<o:p> </o:p> </pre></pre>
3	Hydrogen bonding is present in one of the following pairs:	A. NH ₃ B. H ₂ O C. HF D. All of above
4	lonic Solids are characterized by	A. Low melting pointsB. Good conductivity in solid stateC. High vapour pressureD. Solubility in polar solvents
5	HF has exceptionally low acidic strengths due to	A. Smaller size of fluorine B. Strong polar bond between H and F C. Electronegativity of fluorine D. Strong hydrogen bonding
6	Which of the following liquids has low vapour pressure at $25^{0}\mathrm{C}$	A. Diethyl ether B. Acetone C. Water D. Ethyl alochol
7	Evaporation of water is possible at:	A. Above 100 °C B. 0 °C D. At all temperature
8	Which of the following is a pseudo solid	A. CaF ₂ B. Glass C. NaCl D. All
9	At sea level and at 100°C the vapor pressure of water in an open system is:	A. 1000 mm Hg B. 760 mm Hg C. 730 mm Hg D. 670 mm Hg

11 The molecules of CO₂in dry ice from the Subfirmation Co₂in dry ice from the Surface of liquid is called: C₂in dry ice from the Surface of liquid is called: C₂in dry ice from the Surface of liquid is called: C₂in dry ice from the Subfirmation. C₂in dry ice from the Surface of liquid is called: C₂in dry ice from the C₂in dry ice from the Surface of liquid is called: C₂in dry ice from the Subfirmation. C₂in dry ice from the Surface of liquid is called: C₂in dry ice from the Subfirmation. C₂in dry ice	10	Hydrocarbon molecule with large chain lengths experience:	A. Weaker attractive forcesB. Stronger attractive forcesC. Repulsive forcesD. No attractive forces
12 The strongest forces are B. London dispersion forces C. Dipole-dipole attraction D. Hydrogen	11	The molecules of CO ₂ in dry ice from the	B. Covalent crystals C. Molecular crystals
Escape of high energy molecules from the surface of liquid is called: C. Condensation. C. Condensation. D. Evaporation. A. Na+ion and water B. Argon and Water C. Argon and Na+ion D. Ne and water B. Argon and water C. Argon and Na+ion D. Ne and water The strongest forces are: The strongest forces are: C. Dipole-dipole attraction D. Hydrogen bonding A. Low meeting points B. Good conductivity in solid state C. High vapor pressure D. Solubility in polar solvents A. Dipole induced dipole forces D. Induced dipole forces D. Dipole-dipole forces D. Dipole dipole forces C. Electrostatic forces b/w ions D. Dipole dipole forces D. Dipole dipole forces D. C. Become equal D. Can never be equal D. Can	12	The strongest forces are	B. London dispersion forces C. Dipole-dipole attraction
Debye forces are present in on of the following pairs: B. Argon and water C. Argon and Na+ion D. Ne and water A. Debye froces B. London dispersion C. Dipole-dipole attraction D. Hydrogen bonding A. Low meeting points B. Good conductivity in solid state C. High vapor pressure D. Soliubility in polar solvents A. Dipole induced dipole forces B. lonic dipole forces B. lonic dipole forces C. Electrostatic forces b/w ions D. Dipole dipole forces C. Electrostatic forces b/w ions D. Dipole dipole forces C. Electrostatic forces b/w ions D. Dipole dipole forces C. Electrostatic forces b/w ions D. Dipole dipole forces C. Electrostatic forces b/w ions D. Dipole dipole forces C. Electrostatic forces b/w ions D. Dipole dipole forces C. Electrostatic forces b/w ions D. Dipole dipole forces C. Electrostatic forces b/w ions D. Dipole dipole forces C. Electrostatic forces b/w ions D. Dipole dipole forces C. Electrostatic forces b/w ions D. Dipole dipole forces C. Electrostatic forces b/w ions D. Dipole dipole forces C. Electrostatic forces b/w ions D. Dipole dipole forces C. Electrostatic forces b/w ions D. Dipole dipole forces C. Electrostatic forces b/w ions D. Dipole dipole forces C. Electrostatic forces b/w ions D. Dipole dipole forces C. Electrostatic forces b/w ions D. Dipole dipole forces C. Electrostatic forces D. Dipole dipole forces C. Electrostatic forces C. Van de Walar forces C. Van der Walar forces C. Van der Walar forces C. Van der Walar forces	13	Escape of high energy molecules from the surface of liquid is called:	B. Distillation. C. Condensation.
B. London dispersion C. Dipole-dipole attraction D. Hydrogen bonding	14	Debye forces are present in on of the following pairs:	B. Argon and water C. Argon and Na+ion
B. Good conductivity in solid state C. High vapor pressure D. Solubility in polar solvents A. Dipole induced dipole forces B. Ionic dipole forces C. Electrostatic forces b/w ions D. Dipole dipole forces D. B. Become very low B. Become very high C. Become equal D. Can never be equal. 19	15	The strongest forces are:	B. London dispersion C. Dipole-dipole attraction
Which one of the following is weakest inter molecular force? B. lonic dipole forces C. Electrostatic forces b/w ions D. Dipole dipole forces A. Become very low B. Become very high C. Become equal D. Can never be equal. A. Na ⁺ ion and water B. Argon and water C. Argon and Na ⁺ ion D. Ne and Water A. Hydrogen bonding. B. Debye forces C. Van der Waal's forces D. Instantaneous dipole-induced	16	lonic solids are characterized by :	B. Good conductivity in solid state C. High vapor pressure
Rate of evaporation and rate of condensation at equilibrium: B. Become very high C. Become equal D. Can never be equal. A. Na ⁺ ion and water B. Argon and water C. Argon and Na ⁺ ion D. Ne and Water A. Hydrogen bonding. B. Debye forces C. Van der Waal's forces D. Instantaneous dipole-induced	17	Which one of the following is weakest inter molecular force?	B. lonic dipole forcesC. Electrostatic forces b/w ions
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20 London dispersion forces are also called: 20 London dispersion forces are also called: C. Van der Waal's forces D. Instantaneous dipole-induced	19	Debye forces are present in one of the following pairs	B. Argon and water C. Argon and Na ⁺ ion
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