

Chemical Equilibrium

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Reactions which have comparable amounts of reactants and products at equilibrium state have:	A. very small K _c value B. Very large K _c value C. Moderate K _c value D. None of these
2	In irreversible reaction, dynamic equilibrium:	A. Never establishes B. Establishes before the completion of reaction C. Establishes after the completion of reaction D. Establishes readily
3	What is the colour of hydrogen iodide in product?	A. Purple B. Yellow C. Blue D. Colorless
4	when a system is in equilibrium state or in dynamic equilibrium state.	A. Reactants and product are equal B. Forward reactions stops C. Reverse reactions stops D. Forward reaction rate and reverse reaction rate
5	An equilibrium is achievable only in a:	A. big system B. small system C. open system D. closed system
6	Which type of reactions do not go to completion?	A. Irreversible reaction B. Reversible reactions C. Addition reactions D. Decomposition reactions
7	The unit of molar concentration is:	A. mol dm^{-3} B. mol dm^{+3} C. mol cm^{-3} D. mol cm^{+3}
8	In the beginning the rate of reverse reaction is	A. Negligible B. Moderate C. Very fast D. Slow
9	At dynamic equilibrium:	A. The reactions stops to proceed B. The amounts of reactants and products are equal C. The speed of the forward is reverse reactions are equal D. The reaction can no longer be reversed
10	When the reaction causes to produced it is called.	A. Chemical equilibrium state B. Static equilibrium C. Dynamic equilibrium D. All
11	Which types of reaction speed up gradually?	A. Irreversible reactions B. Reversible reactions C. Forward reactions D. Decomposition reactions.
12	The plant use	A. Carbon di oxide B. Oxygen C. Nitrogen D. Sulphur
13	The reaction goes from left to right , if:	A. $Q_c = K_c$ B. $Q_c > K_c$ C. $Q_c < K_c$ D. $Q_c = 0$
14	The reactions in which products can recombine to form reactants is called.	A. Irreversible reactions B. Reversible reactions C. Direct reactions D. Indirect reactions

D. Indirect reactions

15	The substance formed during the chemical reaction are called.	<p>A. Products</p> <p>B. Reactants</p> <p>C. Radical</p> <p>D. Element</p>
16	When a system is at equilibrium states?	<p>A. The concentration of reactants and products becomes equal</p> <p>B. The opposing reactions</p> <p>C. The rate of the reverse reaction becomes very low</p> <p>D. The rates of the forward and reverse reactions becomes equal.</p>
17	Equilibrium constant value "K" is equal to:	<p>A. K_t / K_r</p> <p>B. K_i / K_r</p> <p>C. K_c / Q_c</p> <p>D. Q_c / K_c</p>
18	The unit of molar concentration:	<p>A. mol. dm^{-2}</p> <p>B. mol. dm^{-1}</p> <p>C. mol. dm</p> <p>D. mol. dm^{-3}</p>
19	Which chemical is called king of chemicals?	<p>A. KNO_3</p> <p>B. H_2SO_4</p> <p>C. HCl</p> <p>D. NHO_3</p>
20	Reaction which have comparable amount of reactants and products at equilibrium state have.	<p>A. Very small K_c value</p> <p>B. Very large K_c value</p> <p>C. Moderate K_c value</p> <p>D. None of these</p>