

Halogens

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Concentrated sulfuric acid is added to solid sodium chloride, What is the initial observation.	A. Raddish brown fumes are evolved B. A purpoevapor is evolved C. Steamy white fumes of hydrogen chloride are evolved D. A black solid is formed
2	Hydrogen halides in water form	A. Salts B. Hydrohalic acids C. Bases D. Amides
3	Which halogen has the highest boiling point.	A. Fluorine B. Chlorine C. Iodine D. Bromine
4	Test for halide ions using silver nitrate involves.	A. Color change B. Formation of precipitate C. Evolution of gas D. Smell
5	fluorine is used in.	A. toothpaste B. Water purification C. Bleaching powder D. Fertilizer
6	Iodine is added to salt to prevent.	A. Anemia B. Goiter C. Asthma D. Arthritis
7	The standard reduction potential of fluorine.	A. +2.87 V B. +1.07 V C. + 1.36 V D. +0.54 V
8	Chlorine is prepared in lab by	A. Heating NaCl B. Heating KMnO ₄ C. Reacting MnO₂ with conc. HCl D. Dehydration of HCl
9	Cl in Cl ₂ is both oxidized and reduced this is.	A. Displacement B. Substitution C. Disproportionation D. Redox
10	The Product of halogen and hydrogen is.	A. Alkyl halide B. Hydrogen peroxide C. Hydrogen halide D. Haloalkane
11	Chlorine disinfects by forming.	A. HCl only B. HClO and ClO⁻ C. NaOCl D. Cl ₂ gas
12	The volatility of the halogens generally.....as you move down the group .	A. Increase B. Decreases C. Remains the same D. Fluctuates unpredictably
13	Why is fluorine the most reactive halogen.	A. Bond length in the halogen molecule B. Bond strength in the halogen molecule C. Electronegativity of the halogen D. Number of electrons in the halogen molecule.
14	Which halogen exists as a volatile liquid at room temperature.	A. Iodine B. Bromine C. Chlorine D. Fluorine

15	The weakest halogen -alogen bond is in	B. Br ₂ C. Cl ₂ D. I ₂
16	Which halide does not form ppt with Ag ⁺	A. Cl ⁻ B. Br ⁻ C. I ⁻ D. F ⁻
17	Teflon is a polymer of	A. Cl ₂ B. CF ₂ =CF ₂ C. CCl ₄ D. CH ₂ =CH ₂
18	Which is the strongest oxidizing agent	A. F ₂ B. Br ₂ C. I ₂ D. Cl ₂
19	What cause different colors in halogens.	A. Different atomic radii B. Presence of d-orbitals C. Electron transitions D. Ionization energy
20	Halogens are used in	A. Cooking B. Semiconductor production C. Water sterilization D. Electroplating