Chemistry Fsc Part 2 Chapter 5 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Which of the following noble gas is used for arc welding and cutting	A. Helium B. Argon C. Xenon D. Radon
2	Refrigeration capacity of liquid neon is greater than liquid helium by	A. 80 times B. 50 times C. 40 times D. 10 times
3	Bleaching powder may be produced by passing chlorine over.	A. Calcium carbonate B. Hydrated calcium sulphate C. Anhydrous calcium sulphate D. Calcium hydroxide
4	Which is the strongest acid	A. HClO B. HClO₂ C. HClO₃ D. HClO₄
5	Bleaching powder contains available chlorine approximately	A. 100% B. 70-80% C. 35-40% D. 10-20%
6	What is the oxidation state of Xenon in XeOF2	A. 0 B. +2 C. +4 D. +6
7	Iodine deficiency in diet is known to cause.	A. Beri Beri B. Goiter C. Rickets D. Night blindness
8	Which acid can not be stored in glass bottles.	A. HCl B. HF C. H2SO4 D. HNO3
9	Which halogen occurs naturally in a positive oxidation state.	A. Fluorine B. Chlorine C. Bromine D. Iodine
10	Which one is chlorous acid	A. HClO B. HClO₂ C. HClO₃ D. HClO₄
11	Which element form maximum compounds with Xenon	A. F B. Cl C. Br D. I
12	Which one of the following noble gases is least polarizable	A. He B. Ne C. Ar D. Kr
13	Stability of halogen molecules decreases from	A. F2 to I1 B. Cl2 to I2 C. I2 to F2 D. I2 to Cl2
14	In fluorescent tube, the gas filled is.	A. He B. Ne C. Ar D. Xe
15	Which halogen will react spontaneously with Au to produce Au3+	A. Br2 B. F2 C. I2 D. Cl2

16	Which one of the following acids acts as oxidizing agent but never a reducing agent.	A. HClO B. HClO2 C. HClO3 D. HClO4
17	Which raw material is used for preparation of bleaching powder.	A. Cl2 and H2O B. Cl2 and Lime C. Cl2 and HOCl D. HCl and Lime
18	Which one of the following uses is not correctly related with the halogen.	A. fluorine -------- Teflon B. Chlorine ---------Bleaching powder C. Bromine ----------PVC plastics D. Iodine ----------Iodex
19	Which one is perchloric acid	A. HClO B. HClO C. HClO₃ D. HClO₄
20	Which halogen will react spontaneously with $Au_{(s)}$to produce Au^{3+}	A. Br₂ B. F₂ C. I₂ D. Cl₂
21	Chlorine heptoxide reacts with water to form	A. Hypochlorous acid B. Chloric acid C. Perchloric acid D. Chlorine and oxygen
22	The most ionic is	A. HF B. HCl C. HBr D. HI
23	The anhydride of HClO4 is	A. ClO3 B. ClO2 C. Cl2O5 D. Cl2O7
24	The halogens ae best described by which of the following statements.	A. Their outer shell is complete B. Most of them are colourless C. They all are oxidizing agent D. They all are gases at room temperature
25	Which of the following hydrogen halide is the weakest acid in solution	A. HF B. HBr C. HI D. HCl
26	An element that has a high ionization energy and tends to be chemically inactive would most likely to be	A. An alkali metal B. A transition element C. A noble gas D. A halogen
27	Bromine can be liberated from KBr solution by the action of.	A. I2 solution B. Chlorine C. NaCl D. KI
28	The anhydride of $HClO_4$is	A. ClO₃ B. ClO₂ C. Cl₂O₅ D. Cl₂O₇
29	Hydrogen bond is the strongest between the molecules of	A. HF B. HCl C. HBr D. HI
30	Bleaching powder may be produced by passing chlorine over	A. calcium carbonate B. hydrated calcium sulphate C. calcium hydroxide D. magnesium hydroxide
31	Hydrogen bond is the strongest between the molecules of.	A. HF B. HCl C. HBr D. HI
32	Which halogen occurs naturally in a positive oxidation state	A. Fluorine B. Chlorine C. Bromine D. Iodine
		A. HF B. HBr

33	Which one of the following has highest melting and boiling points.	C. HCl D. HI
34	The chemical formula of Sodium Bromite is.	A. NaBrO B. NaBrO2 C. NaBrO3 D. NaBrO4
35	Which of the following hydrogen halide is the weakest acid in solution.	A. HF B. HBr C. HI D. HCl
36	Which one of the following is not use of chlorine.	A. Formation PVC B. Formation of mustard gas C. Disinfectant and bleaching agent D. Formation of sodium chloride
37	Which one of the following gases exist in monoatomic form.	A. Ozone B. Nitrogen C. Krypton D. Phosphine
38	Which halogen will react spontaneously with Au(s) to produce Au^{3+}	A. Br₂ B. F₂ C. I₂ D. Cl₂
39	An element that has high ionization energy and tends to be chemically inactive would most likely to be	A. an alkali metal B. a transition element C. a noble gas D. a halogen
40	Which is the second most abundant element in the universe	A. H B. He C. CO D. C
41	Which gas has highest boiling points.	A. He B. Ne C. Ar D. Kr
42	Which one of halogens is a liquid	A. F₂ B. Cl₂ C. Br₂ D. I₂
43	The gas used in bactericidal lamps is	A. Be B. Ar C. Kr D. Xe
44	The anhydride of $HClO_4$is	A. ClO B. ClO₂ C. ClO₃ D. Cl₂O₇
45	XeF6 n hydrolysis produces.	A. XeOF2 B. XeOF3 C. XeOF4 D. XeF2
46	Which noble gas is used in radiotherapy	A. Neon B. Argon C. Krypta D. Radon
47	_____ is use as a cooling medium for nuclear reactors	A. Ne B. He C. Ar D. Kr
48	Which substance is used in photography	A. AgCl B. AgBr C. AgI D. Ag3PO4
49	Colour of which halogen is not correctly related.	A. F2 --- colourless gas B. Cl2---- greenish yellow gas C. Br2----- Reddish brown liquid D. I2-------- grayish Black solid
50	Chlorine heptoxide (Cl_2O_7) reacts with water to form	A. Hypochlorous acid B. Chloric acid C. Perchloric acid D. Chlorine and oxygen

51	Which statement is correct about the given reaction. 2NaOH + Cl2 ---------- NaCl + NaClO + H2O	A. Cl is oxidized and O is reduced B. Cl is reduced and O is oxidized C. Cl is oxidized as well as reduced D. Neither Cl nor oxygen is reduced or oxidized