

## PPSC Chemistry Part IV Analytical Chemistry Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Dry ice is	A. Solid CO B. Solid CO <sub>2</sub> C. Solid NH <sub>3</sub> D. Solid SO <sub>2</sub>
2	Rotary spinning process is used to produce	A. Glass wool B. Optical fibre C. Glass marble D. None of above
3	The maximum number of electrons in first energy levels are.	A. 1 B. 2 C. 8 D. 10
4	SO <sub>3</sub> exists in form	A. a -so <sub>3</sub> B. b-SO <sub>3</sub> C. gama SO <sub>3</sub> D. All above
5	Example of intra molecular hydrogen bonding.	A. O-nitrophenol B. O-hydroxy benzaldehyde C. O- hydroxy benzoic acid D. All of the above
6	The dyes which are produced on the fibre in suit by reactions are known as.	A. Mordant dyes B. Fast dye C. Ingrain dyes D. Disperse dyes
7	Acid rain effects	A. Human being B. Crops C. Aquatic life D. All above
8	Which of the following has non zero dipole moment.	A. NH <sub>3</sub> B. SF <sub>6</sub> C. BF <sub>3</sub> D. CO <sub>2</sub>
9	Which of tetra chloride is resistant to hydrolysis.	A. CCl <sub>4</sub> B. SiCl <sub>4</sub> C. GeCl <sub>4</sub> D. SnCl <sub>4</sub>
10	The different layers in graphite are held together by	A. Ionic bonding B. Metallic bonding C. Covalent bonding D. Van der Waals forces
11	d <sub>2</sub> sp <sub>3</sub> is oriented in a manner	A. Trigonal B. Tetrahedral C. Octahedral D. Trigonal bipyramidal
12	Soap is soluble in grease because it	A. Is non polar B. Has a hydrophobic head C. Has a hydrophobic tail D. Has an ionic head and a hydrocarbon tail
13	The conductance of 1 cm <sup>3</sup> of an electrolytes solution is called its.	A. Specific resistance B. Specific conductance C. Molar conductance D. Equivalent conductance
14	The rate at which a substance reacts depends on its.	A. Molecular mass B. Active mass C. Equivalent mass D. Molar mass
15	Inductive effect can be used to explain	A. Dipole moment of chemical bonds B. Strength of acids C. Strength of bases

16 The correct order of thermal stabilities of hydrides of group 15 is.

A. NH<sub>3</sub> > PH<sub>3</sub> > AsH<sub>3</sub> > BiH<sub>3</sub>  
B. NH<sub>3</sub> > PH<sub>3</sub> > AsH<sub>3</sub> > SbH<sub>3</sub> > BiH<sub>3</sub>  
C. NH<sub>3</sub> < PH<sub>3</sub> < SbH<sub>3</sub> < AsH<sub>3</sub> < BiH<sub>3</sub>  
D. BiH<sub>3</sub> > SbH<sub>3</sub> > AsH<sub>3</sub> > NH<sub>3</sub>

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17 Which of the following analytical method is used for the separation of dissolved components from solutions.

A. Chromatography  
B. Dialysis  
C. Solvent extraction  
D. Distillation

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18 Example of peseudohalogen group.

A. Cyanogen  
B. Thiocyanogen  
C. Selenocyanogen  
D. All above

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19 The product obtained on heating n-heptane with Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> \_\_\_\_\_ Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> at 600 °C is.

A. Cycloheptane  
B. Methyl cyclohexane  
C. Benzene  
D. Teluene

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20 Isotopes are atoms whom nuclei have the same atomic number but different mass numbers. A specific isotope has an atomic number of 18 and a mass number of 35. How many electrons are there in the neutral atom.

A. 17  
B. 18  
C. 34  
D. 35