

## Fsc Part 1 Chemistry MCQ's Test For Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The quantum number 'm' of a free gaseous atom is associated with	<p>A. <math>\langle p \rangle</math> The effective volume of the orbital <math>\langle /p \rangle</math></p> <p>B. <math>\langle p \rangle</math> The shape of the orbital <math>\langle /p \rangle</math></p> <p>C. <math>\langle p \rangle</math> The spatial orientation of the orbital <math>\langle /p \rangle</math></p> <p>D. <math>\langle p \rangle</math> The energy of the orbital in the absence of a magnetic field <math>\langle /p \rangle</math></p>
2	Markovnikov's rule is used to predict	<p>A. Major product in addition of HX to alkene</p> <p>B. Stability of alkenes</p> <p>C. Proportion of gaseous and liquid products</p> <p>D. Hydrolysis of esters</p>
3	Homogenous catalysts are in	<p>A. Same phase as reactants</p> <p>B. Different phase</p> <p>C. Solid only</p> <p>D. Gaseous only</p>
4	Vulcanization of rubber increases its.	<p>A. Conductivity</p> <p>B. Reactivity</p> <p>C. Hardness and elasticity</p> <p>D. Transparency</p>
5	The conjugate acid of $\text{NH}_3$ is	<p>A. <math>\text{NH}_4^+</math></p> <p>B. <math>\text{NH}_2^-</math></p> <p>C. <math>\text{NO}_3^-</math></p> <p>D. <math>\text{N}_2\text{H}_4</math></p>
6	Redox reactions always involve.	<p>A. Gain of protons</p> <p>B. Transfer of electrons</p> <p>C. Loss of neutrons</p> <p>D. Nuclear change</p>
7	According to Avogadro's Law, volume is directly proportional to.	<p>A. <math>\langle p \rangle</math> Pressure <math>\langle /p \rangle</math></p> <p>B. <math>\langle p \rangle</math> Temperature <math>\langle /p \rangle</math></p> <p>C. <math>\langle p \rangle</math> Number of moles <math>\langle /p \rangle</math></p> <p>D. <math>\langle p \rangle</math> Density <math>\langle /p \rangle</math></p>
8	Chemical bond formation takes place when	<p>A. <math>\langle p \rangle</math> Force of attraction is equal to the force of repulsion <math>\langle /p \rangle</math></p> <p>B. <math>\langle p \rangle</math> Force of repulsion is greater than force of attraction <math>\langle /p \rangle</math></p> <p>C. <math>\langle p \rangle</math> Force of attraction overcomes force of repulsion <math>\langle /p \rangle</math></p> <p>D. <math>\langle p \rangle</math> None of these <math>\langle /p \rangle</math></p>
9	Which component maintains electrical neutrality in an electrochemical cell	<p>A. Salt bridge</p> <p>B. Voltmeter</p> <p>C. Electrolyte</p> <p>D. Electrodes</p>
10	Hydrocarbons are compounds made of.	<p>A. Hydrogen and oxygen</p> <p>B. Carbon and hydrogen</p> <p>C. Carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.</p> <p>D. Carbon and oxygen</p>
11	Catalyst used in contact process	<p>A. Fe</p> <p>B. <math>\text{V}_2\text{O}_5</math></p> <p>C. Ni</p> <p>D. <math>\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3</math></p>
12	Which of the following is a polar molecule that shows permanent dipole interactions.	<p>A. <math>\langle p \rangle \text{CHCl}_3 \langle /p \rangle</math></p> <p>B. <math>\langle p \rangle \text{CH}_4 \langle /p \rangle</math></p> <p>C. <math>\langle p \rangle \text{Cl}_2 \langle /p \rangle</math></p> <p>D. <math>\langle p \rangle \text{H}_2 \langle /p \rangle</math></p>
13	Which of the following is an irreversible reaction.	<p>A. Haber process</p> <p>B. Precipitation of AgCl</p> <p>C. Synthesis of ammonia</p> <p>D. Esterification</p>
14	The number of moles of $\text{CO}_2$ which contain 8 g of oxygen	<p>A. <math>\langle p \rangle 0.25 \langle /p \rangle</math></p> <p>B. <math>\langle p \rangle 0.5 \langle /p \rangle</math></p> <p>C. <math>\langle p \rangle 1.0 \langle /p \rangle</math></p>

		D. $>1.50$
15	Increase in concentratio of reactants	A. Increase K B. Decrease K C. Shifts equilibrium forward D. Stops reverse reaction
16	Highest electonegatie element is.	A. F B. Cl C. I D. Br
17	The number of moles of CH <sub>4</sub> in 4 g of gas is	A. 0.2 moles B. 0.25 mole C. 0.3 mol D. 0.4 mole
18	CH <sub>3</sub> COONa in water forms	A. Acidic solution B. Basic Solution C. Neutral Solution D. Salt bridge
19	Liquid crystals exhibit properties of	A. Only solid B. Only liquid C. Both solids and liquids D. Gases and solids
20	d-block elements are also called.	A. Inner transition B. Outer transition C. Typical transition D. None