NAT II Physical Science Chemistry

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Water (H_2O) is liquid while hydrogen sulphide (H_2S) is a gas because	A. Water has higher molecular weight B. Hydrogen sulphide is a weak acid C. Sulphure has high electronegativity than oxygen D. Water molecules associate through hydrogen
2	The valence orbital configuration of an element with atomic number 23 is	A. 3d⁵ B. 3d³, 4s² C. 3d³, 4s¹, 4p¹ D. 3d², 4s², 4p¹
3	Which quantum number is sufficient to describe the electron is hydrogen	A. ı B. n C. m D. s
4	When electrons revolve in stationary orbits,	A. There is no change in energy level B. They vecome stationary C. They are gaining kinetic energy D. There is increase in energy
5	The symbol of the element whose atoms have the outer most electronic configuration $2s^2sp^3$is	A. N B. Li C. P D. Na
6	The number of electrons in the M shell of the element with atomic number 24 is	A. 24 B. 12 C. 13 D. 8
7	The maximum number of electrons in a subshell for which$\imath = 3\ is$	A. 14 B. 10 C. 8 D. 4
8	The ratio of the ionization energy of H and $Be^{3+}$is	A. 1 : 1 B. 1 : 3 C. 1 : 9 D. 1 : 16
9	The mass of the neutron is of the order of	A. 10⁻²³kg B. 10⁻²⁴kg C. 10⁻²⁶kg D. 10⁻²⁷kg
10	The credit of discovering neutron goes to	A. Rutherford B. Langmuir C. Chadwick D. Austen
11	With increasing principle quantum number, the energy difference between adjacent energy levels in H atom	A. Decreases B. Increases C. Remain constant D. Decreses for low value of Z and increases for higher value of Z.
12	The ratio of close packed atoms to tetrahedral holes in cubic close packing is	A. 1 : 1 B. 1 : 2 C. 1 : 3 D. 2 : 1
13	Potassium crystallizes with a	A. Orthogonal lattice B. Cubic lattice C. Triclinic D. Ortho rhombic lattice

14	How many kinds of space lattices are possible in a crystal?	A. 23 B. 7 C. 230 D. 14
15	In a crystal a≠b≠c, a =γ= 90° andβ≠90°. It is	A. Monoclinic B. Rhombic C. Trigonal D. Tetragonal