

PPSC Chemistry Full Book Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Which of the following elements has the highest third ionization energy.	A. Sodium B. Magnesium C. Aluminum D. Silicon
2	Which treatment is done with pulp before delivering it to paper making machine.	A. Pulp is disperse din water to make slurry <div> </div> B. Mechanical refining or heating of the fibers C. Addition of chemical additives and recycled fibres from the waste paper plant D. All above
3	Variable electrovalency is due to the following reasons.	A. Unstable configuration of core B. Inset electron pair effect C. All of above D. None of above
4	Which of the following has highest ionization energy.	A. Oxygen B. Argon C. Barium D. Caealum
5	Which of the following is not a characteristic of dye.	A. It must have suitable colour B. It must be able to fix to fibre C. It must be fast to wash and lights D. It must be highly soluble in water
6	Regarding the internal energy of the molecules, which one of the following statements in not correct.	A. It is the sum of vibration rotational and electronic energy B. It is a path function C. It is a state function D. It is an exact differential
7	Pi bond is formed	A. By the overlapping of atomic orbitals on internuclear axis B. By transference of electrons C. By sidewise overlapping to half filled p orbitals D. By overlapping of s-orbitals with p orbitals
8	Carbon and Hydrogen are estimated by	A. Liebig's method B. Kjeldhal's method C. Carries method D. None of the above
9	Which one of the following woul dmake an $\ensuremath{\text{S}_{\text{N}}}\xspace^2$ mechanism more likely	A. Bulky substituents near the halogen B. A polar solvent C. A tertiary carbocation intermediate D. A reactive nucleophile
10	In quantum theory, which of the following tells us that the prediction of quantum mechanics must pass smoothly into those of classical mechanics as we progress in a continuous way from microsopic to macroecopic.	A. Uncertainty principle B. Correspondence principle C. Probability distribution D. Aufbau principle
11	Temporary hard water is softened on industrial scale by adding.	A. Mg(OH)2 B. Ca(OH)2 C. KOH D. NaOH
12	Electron gas theory is able to explain	A. Metallic lusture and optical properties B. Malleability and ductility C. High electrical and thermal conductivity D. All of the above
13	In Ostwald's process of manufacturing nitric acid a mixture of ammonia gas with air is mantained with ratio.	A. 1 : 4 B. 1 : 3 C. 1: 8 D. 1 : 10

Which of the following analytical method is based on the rotation of light ratiation	A. Refractomerty B. Polarimetry C. Interformetry D. Polarography
The maximum degree of freedom for a pure substance under equilibrium constitutions is	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. zero
Volta metric technique using a dropping mercury electrode is called.	A. Amperometry B. Coulometry C. Polarography D. Potentiometry
Of the following the commonly used n the laboratory desiccator is.	A. Anhyd. Na2Co3 B. Anhyd Ca Cl2 C. Dry NaCl D. None of the above
Which of the following statements is NOT true .	A. About 10% of the earth's crust is iron B. Pure iron does not have significant industrial use because it is too weak and soft. C. Steel in an alloy of carbon and iron with limits on the amount of carbon D. None of above
A catalyst increases the rate of a reaction because.	A. It provides the necessary energy to the colliding molecules to cross energy barrier B. It decreases the heat of the reaction C. It decreases the order of the reaction D. It provides a different path of lower activation energy.
The maximum number of electrons in first energy levels are.	A. 1 B. 2 C. 8 D. 10
	The maximum degree of freedom for a pure substance under equilibrium constitutions is Volta metric technique using a dropping mercury electrode is called. Of the following the commonly used n the laboratory desiccator is. Which of the following statements is NOT true.