

PPSC Chemistry Part III Inorganic Chemistry Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Aluminium hydroxide is.	A. An acid B. An amphoteric hydroxide C. A base D. An explosive hydroxide
2	For covalent bond to form between two atoms A and B	A. Transference of electrons must take place from A to B B. A pair of electrons of A is shared by both A and B C. A and B contribute equal no. of electrons for mutual sharing by A and B D. One of the atom A or B must already have octet of electrons.
3	In bi sulphate ion, the formal charge on sulphur atom is.	A. +1 B. +2 C. +4 D. +6
4	The polarity of bonds can lead to polarity of molecules and affect	A. Melting point B. Boiling point C. Solubility D. All of above
5	Excluding H-atom, Hydrogen bond never involves more than atoms.	A. One B. Two C. Three D. Four
6	In the froth floatation process for the purification of ores, the ore particles float because.	A. They are light B. Their surface is not easily wetted by water C. They bear electrostatic charge D. They are insoluble
7	An ionic compound $X^+ Y^-$ is most likely to be formed if	A. Ionization enthalpy of X is high B. Ionization enthalpy of X is high C. Ionization enthalpy of X is low, electron gain enthalpy of Y is low D. Ionization enthalpy of X is low electron gain enthalpy of Y is high
8	Which of the following elements display maximum tendency to form P Pi - p Pi multiple bonds with itself and with carbon and oxygen.	A. N B. P C. Bi D. As
9	A covalent bond which is formed between two atoms by the overlap of atomic orbitals along their axis is called.	A. Pi bond B. Sigma bond C. Polar bond D. Non polar bond
10	Which of the following statements false about transition metals.	A. They form complexes B. They show variable valency C. All transition metal compounds are paramagnetic D. They form coloured ions
11	The aluminium alloy used to make parts of aircrafts is.	A. Magnalium B. Aluminium bronze C. Duralumin D. All of these
12	In each period, the most electropositive element belongs to group.	A. 18 B. 17 C. 1 D. 2
13	Aluminum is usually extracted from	A. Bauxite B. Corundum C. Feldspar D. Alumite

14	The basic strength of hydrides of group 15 elements vary in the following order.	A. $\text{NH}_3 > \text{PH}_3 > \text{AsH}_3 > \text{SbH}_3 > \text{BiH}_3$ B. $\text{PH}_3 > \text{NH}_3 > \text{AsH}_3 > \text{SbH}_3 > \text{BiH}_3$ C. $\text{BiH}_3 > \text{NH}_3 > \text{PH}_3 > \text{AsH}_3 > \text{SbH}_3$ D. $\text{NH}_3 > \text{PH}_3 > \text{SbH}_3 > \text{AsH}_3 > \text{BiH}_3$
15	Ammonia is utilized for	A. Manufacture of urea B. Oxidation to nitric acid C. Manufacture of ammonium sulphate D. All above
16	A thionic acid	A. $\text{H}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ B. $\text{H}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_6$ C. $\text{H}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$ D. $\text{H}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_7$
17	The most stable oxidation state of chromium is.	A. +6 B. +3 C. +4 D. +2
18	The types of coordinate compounds.	A. Labile B. Inert C. Both A and B D. None of above
19	Lead pencil contain	A. Lead B. Lead sulphide C. a mixture of lead and silica D. graphite
20	The ionization potential of K would be numerically equal to.	A. Electron affinity of Ar B. Electromagnetic of K C. Electron affinity of K^+ D. ionization energy of Ca