

## PPSC Chemistry Part III Inorganic Chemistry Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	CFT was originally applied to.	A. lonic crystal B. Liquid crystal C. Solid crystal D. All above
2	The solution of the transition metal complexes having one or more unpaired electrons in the d-orbital are.	A. Coloured B. Colourless C. White D. None of above
3	Stainless steel contains	A. Fe+Cr+Ni B. Fe+Ni+Cu C. Fe + Cr+ Cu D. Cu + C + Ni
4	In manufacturing of cement crystallization of amorphous dehydration products of clay	A. 500 <sup>o</sup> C to 800 <sup>o</sup> C B. 900 <sup>o</sup> C to 1200 <sup>o</sup> C C. 1250 <sup>o</sup> C ti 1400 <sup>o</sup> C D. 1000 to 1100 <sup>o</sup> C
5	A <sup>O</sup> or 10 Dq is called crystal field.	A. Energy B. Splitting energy C. Stabilization energy D. None of above
6	Which one of the following ionsis colourless.	A. Cu+ B. Ni2+ C. Co2+ D. Fe3+
7	An ionic compound X + Y - is most likely to be formed if	A. Ionization enthalpy of X is high electron gain ethalpy of Y is low B. Ionization enthalpy of X is high electron gain enthalpy of Y 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	Fluorine form Fluorides reacting with	A. Metals B. Non metals C. Metalloide D. Any of above
9	Which of the following compounds combines with hemoglobin.	A. CO2 B. CO C. NO D. N2
10	Inter halogens are of types.	A. 3 B. 4 C. 5 D. 6
11	All the strong acids have very close pKas value and they appear to have nearly equal strengths in aqueous solutions. The phenomenon is called as.	A. Levelling effect B. Differnetiating effect C. Levelling solvent D. Differnetiating solvent
12	Which of the following is the third most abundant element in the nature.	A. Oxygen B. Sulphur C. Aluminum D. Hydrogen
13	Setting of cement is improved by	A. Lime stone B. Clay C. Gypsum D. Water
14	Fluorine finds considerble use of DDFT which is used as.	A. herbicide B. Fungacide C. Insecticide

	D. Nomatocides
The atomic and ionic radii value on moving from left to right in the sereis.	A. Increase B. Decrease C. Does not change D. None of above
The one in which the acceptor atom is of low positive charge, Large size and has several outer electrons which can be easily excited is a.	A. Soft base B. Hard Base C. Soft acid D. Hard acid
Which of the following has the highest melting point.	A. NaCl B. KCl C. MgO D. BaO
When orthoboric acid is heated strongly it gives.	A. B2O3 B. H2B3O7 C. HBO2 D. B
Which of the following are neutral ligands.	A. NH3 B. H2O C. CO & Mp; NO D. All of above
Give violet colour to flame	A. Gallium B. indium C. Thallium D. Aluminium
	The one in which the acceptor atom is of low positive charge, Large size and has several outer electrons which can be easily excited is a.  Which of the following has the highest melting point.  When orthoboric acid is heated strongly it gives.  Which of the following are neutral ligands.