

## PPSC Chemistry Part III Inorganic Chemistry Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	A stable molecule is a group of atoms held together by	A. Chemical forces B. Physical forces C. Valence force D. None of above
2	After assimilation urea leaves behind in the soil	A. NH3 B. CO2 C. Both A and B D. None of above
3	Stable metal ions strictures are.	A. Noble gas structure     B. Is electron group structure     C. Transition metal in structure     D. All of the above
4	Which one of the following is not formed when an electric discharge passes through helium.	A. HeH+ B. HeH2+ C. He2+ D. He2-
5	In which property listed below hydrogen does not resemble alkali metals.	A. Tendency to form cation     B. Nature of oxide     C. Combination with halogens     D. Reducing character.
6	Finely divided iron combines with CO to give.	A. Fe(CO)5 B. Fe2(CO)9 C. Fe(CO)12 D. Fe(CO)6
7	Which of the following has the highest melting point.	A. NaCl B. KCl C. MgO D. BaO
8	lodine is a grey black solid and its vapours are in color	A. Grey B. Black C. Yellow D. Violet
9	Radon is obtained only in the radioactive decay of	A. Radium B. Thorium C. Actinium D. Any of above
10	Which of the following is not correct.	A. Rusting of iron can be stopped by increasing the concentration of CO2 in water  B. Rusting of iron is electrochemical in nature.  C. Rusting of iron takes place in moist air  D. Rusting of iron produces hydrated iron (III) oxide
11	Black and white photographic film contain small grains of.	A. Silver bromide B. Silver cholride C. Silver iodide D. Any of above
12	Chlorine gas acts as a bleaching agent only in presence of.	A. dry air B. Moisture C. Sunlight D. Pure oxygen
13	Tetra halides do not undergo hydrolysis	A. C B. Si C. Sn D. Pb
14	Which of the following element has six electrons in the valance shell but cannot exhibit a maximum co valency of six.	A. Sulpher B. Oxygen C. Salenium D. Both A and B

15	The commonly used catalyst in the manufacture of H2SO4	A. Fe2O3 with a little CuO B. v2O5 C. Platinized asbestos and MgSO4 D. All above
16	The process in which ore is heated generally in the absence of air, to expel water from a hydrated oxide at temperature below their melting points is called.	A. calcination B. Roasting C. Froth floatation D. Bessemerization
17	The matrix is usually in the form of.	A. Sand B. Limestone C. Rocks D. All
18	The most electronegative and the most electromotive elements of the first period is	A. H and He B. Na and Cl C. Li and F D. H and He
19	Calcium cyanamide on treatment with steam under pressure gives NH3 and	A. Calcium carbonate     B. Calcium hydroxide     C. Calcium oxide     D. Calcium bicarbonate
20	An ionic compound X + Y - is most likely to be formed if	A. lonization enthalpy of X is high electron gain ethalpy of Y is low B. lonization enthalpy of X is high electron gain enthalpy of Y is high C. lonization enthalpy of X is low, electron gain enthalpy of Y is low. In lonization enthalpy of X is low electron gain enthalpy of Y is high