

Chemistry Fsc Part 1 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The oxidation of O -atom in OF ₃ is.	A. -2 B. +2 C. -1 D. +1
2	The oxidation number of C in C ₁₂ H ₂₂ O ₁₁ is	A. Zero B. - 6 C. + 6 D. 12
3	The molar boiling point constant is the ratio of the elevation of boiling point to .	A. Molarity B. Molality C. Mole fraction of solvent D. Mole fraction of solute
4	Relative lowering of vapour pressure is equal to.	A. Mole fraction of solute B. Mole fraction of solvent C. Molarity D. Molality
5	An aqueous solution of ethanol in water has vapour pressure.	A. Equal to that of water B. Equal to that of ethanol C. More than that of H ₂ O D. Less than that of water
6	18 g glucose is dissolved in 90 g of water. The relative lowering of vapour pressure is equal to.	A. 1/5 B. 5/1 C. 1/51 D. 6
7	Melting of ice can be forwarded by the use of.	A. LiCl B. BeCl ₂ C. NaCl D. Ag Cl
8	Upper consolute temperature for water phenol system is.	A. 150 °C B. 65.9 °C C. 120 °C D. 130 °C
9	Catalyst used in preparation of NH ₃ from N ₂ and H ₂ is.	A. Ni B. Fe C. Pt D. V ₂ O ₅
10	Optimum pressure in Haber's process for synthesis of Ammonia is	A. 100 -150 atm B. 200- 300 atm C. 350 - 450 atm D. 500 - 600 atm
11	_____ was derived by C.M Guldberg and P Waage in 1864	A. Law of conservation of Mass B. Law of mass action C. Law of conservation of energy D. Distribution law
12	The law of mass action was given by	A. D.C. down and P wage B. Gay Lussac and C.M C. C.M Goldberg and P. Waage D. Hendeson and Le Chateller's
13	The optimum temperature for the synthesis of NH ₃ by Haber's process is.	A. 200 °C B. 300 °C C. 400 °C D. 500 °C
14	The born Haber cycle is the best application of law.	A. Boyle's B. Dalton's C. Hess's D. Graham's
15	The pressure of oxygen inside the bomb calorimeter is.	A. 100 atm B. 50 atm C. 25 atm D. 20 atm

16	The change in heat energy of a chemical reaction at constant temperature and pressure is called.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Enthalpy changeB. Bond energyC. Heat of sublimationD. Internal energy change
17	The net heat change in a chemical reaction is same whether it is brought about in two or more different ways in one or several steps. It is known as	<ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Henry's lawB. Hess's lawC. Joule's principleD. Law of conservation of energy