Chemistry Fsc Part 1 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	When 6d orbital is complete, the entering electron goes into.	A. 7f B. 7s C. 7p D. 7d
2	An orbital which is spherical and symmetrical is	A. S-Orbital B. P - Orbital C. d- Orbital D. f - Orbital
3	Orbitals having same energy are called.	A. Hybrid orbitals B. Valance orbitals C. Degenerate orbitals D. d- orbitals
4	Maximum number of electrons in f-subshell is.	A. 2 B. 6 C. 10 D. 14
5	The electron in a subshell is filled according to formula.	A. 2n² B. 2(2l+1) C. (2l+1) D. None of these
6	Quantum number values for 2p orbitals are.	A. n = 2, 1 =1 B. n =1, 1 = 2 C. n =1, 1= 0 D. n = 2, 1 = 0
7	When atoms are subjected to strong electric field, splitting of spectral lines is called.	A. Zeeman effect B. stark effect C. Photoelectric effect D. Compton effect
8	The wave number of the light emitted by a certain source is 2 x $10^6 m^{-1}$The wave length of this light is.	A. 500 nm B. 500 m C. 200 nm D. 600 m
9	Lyman series lies in spectral region	A. Infrared B. Ultra violet C. Visible D. None of these
10	The velocity of photon is.	A. Depends on its source B. Equal to square of its amplitude C. Depends on its wavelength D. Independent of its wavelength
11	In the ground state of an atom, the electrons is present.	A. In the nucleus B. In the second shell C. Nearest to the nucleus D. Farthest form the nucleus
12	Bohr's model of atom is contradicted b y.	A. Planck quantum theory B. Quantization of energy of electrons C. Heisenberg's uncertainty principle D. Quantization of angular momentum
13	Rutherford's model of atom failed because.	A. The atom did not have a nucleus and electron B. It did not account for the attraction between protons and neutrons. C. It did not account for stability of the atom D. There is actually no space between the nucleus and the electrons.
14	When fast neutron carries nuclear reaction with nitrogen it ejects particles.	A. Alpha B. Gamma

		C. Beta D. Nil
15	The e/m value for the positive rays in maximum for the gas.	A. Helium B. Oxygen C. Nitrogen D. Hydrogen
16	Positive rays were discovered by.	A. J.J.Thomson B. Goldstein C. Ruther ford D. William Crookes
17	The nature of positive rays depends on	A. The nature of electrode. B. The nature of discharge tube C. The nature of residual gas D. All of the above