

## Chemistry Fsc Part 1 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The unit of rate constant is same as that of rate of reaction in	A. first order reaction B. Second order reaction C. Third order reaction D. Zero order reaction
2	The mathematical relation between the rate of reaction and the concentrations of the reactants is known as the	A. Rate equation B. Rate law C. Arrhenius equation D. Both a and b
3	Velocity constant is the rate of reaction when the concentrations of reactants are	A. Zero B. Unity C. Two D. Three
4	The reaction that involves gases, its rate does not depend upon	A. Catalyst B. Temperature C. Moles $dm^{-3}$ D. Partial pressure
5	When a reaction proceeds in a sequence of steps, the overall rate is determined by	A. Fastest step B. Slowest step C. Order of different steps D. Molecularity of all steps
6	The unit of the rate constant is same as that of the rate of reaction in	A. First order reaction B. Second order reaction C. Zero order reaction D. Third order reaction
7	With increase in $10^{\circ}C$ temperature, the rate of reaction double. This increase in rate of reaction is due to	A. Decrease in activation energy of reaction B. Decrease in the number of collisions between reactant molecules C. Increases in activation energy of reactants D. Increase in number of effect collisions
8	The rate of reaction	A. Increases as the reaction proceeds B. Decreases as the reaction proceeds C. Remains the same as the reaction proceeds D. May decrease or increase as the reaction proceeds
9	Question Image	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. None of these
10	In zero order reaction, the rate is independent of	A. Temperature of reaction B. Concentration of reactants C. Concentration of products D. None of these
11	Fuel cells are the means by which chemical energy may be converted into	A. Heat energy B. Magnetic energy C. Sound energy D. Electric energy
12	Electrochemical series is the arrangement of the electrodes in	A. Increasing order of reduction potentials B. Decreasing order of reduction potentials C. Increasing order of oxidation reduction potential D. There is no fixed arrangement
13		A. Difference of two electrode potentials B. May be sum or the difference of

13	Electromotive force of the cell is the	<p>two electrode potentials</p> <p>C. Sum of two electrode potential</p> <p>D. Depends upon the nature of the cell</p>
14	The electrode reaction of a voltaic cell can be reversed when	<p>A. Concentrations of solutions are changed</p> <p>B. Temperature is increased</p> <p>C. Electrodes are interchanged</p> <p>D. Electric circuit is employed to supply the source of electricity</p>
15	When a non-spontaneous redox reaction is carried out by using the electrical current, then the process is called	<p>A. Decomposition of the substances</p> <p>B. Cracking</p> <p>C. Hydrolysis</p> <p>D. Electrolysis</p>
16	That cell in which electrical energy is converted into chemical energy is called	<p>A. Galvanic cell</p> <p>B. Electrolytic cell</p> <p>C. Fuel cell</p> <p>D. Daniel cell</p>
17	Electrolysis is a process in which a chemical reaction takes place at the expense of	<p>A. Chemical energy</p> <p>B. Electrical energy</p> <p>C. Heat energy</p> <p>D. None of these</p>