





CHEMISTRY

BOOKS - NTA MOCK TESTS

THE P-BLOCK ELEMENTS TEST

Multiple Choice Questions

1. $(NH_4)_2 Cr_2 O_7$ on heating evolved gas, which is also given by

A. heating NH_4NO_2

B. heating NH_4NO_3

 $\mathsf{C}.\, Mg_3N_2+H_2O$

D. $Na + H_2O_2$

Answer: A

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2. Which acid makes iron passive?

A. Sulphuric acid

B. Fuming nitric acid

C. Hydrofluoric acid

D. Hydrochloric acid

Answer: B



3. The gas evolved on heating CaF_2 and SiO_2 with concentrated H_SO_4 , on hydrolysis gives a white gelatinous precipitate. The precipitate is:

A. Silicic acid

B. Calcium fluorosilicate

C. Hydro fluorosilicic acid

D. Silica gel

Answer: C

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4. The silicate anion in the mineral kinoite comprises of a chain of three SiO_4 tetrahedra, that share corners with adacent tetrahedra. The charge of the silicate anion is:

 $\mathsf{A.}-4$

B.-8

C.-6

$$D.-2$$

Answer: B



5. Which halogen oxide from the following is used in the estimation of carbon monoxide in automobile exhaust gases?

A. CI_2O_7

B. $I_2O - 5$

 $C.CIO_2$

D. BrO_3

Answer: B

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6. Which of the following statement is correct?

A. F_2 has higher dissociation energy than Cl_2 .

B. F has higher electron affinity than Cl.

C. HF is a stronger acid as compared to HCl.

D. Boiling point increases down the group, for halogens.

Answer: D



7. Borax gets converted into crystalline boron by the following

steps:

 $\mathsf{Borax} \ \overset{X}{\longrightarrow} H_3 BO_3 \overset{\Delta}{\longrightarrow} B_2 O_3 \overset{Y}{\overset{}{\longrightarrow}} B$

X and Y, respectively are:

A. HCl and Mg

B. HCl and C

C. C and Al

D. DHCl and Al

Answer: D



8. Which is not true about borax?

A. It is a useful primary standard for titrating against acids

B. One mole of borax can be used as a buffer

C. Aqueous solution of borax can not be used as buffer

D. it is made up of two triangular BO_3 units and two

tetrahedral BO_4 units

Answer: C

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9. $(Si_2O_5)_n^{2n-}$ anion is obtained when:

A. no oxygen of a SiO_4^{4-} tetrahedron is shared with another

 SiO_4^{4-} tetrahedron.

B. one oxygen of a SiO_4^{4-} tetrahedron is shared with another

 SiO_4^{4-} tetrahedron.

C. two oxygen of a $SiO_4^{4\,-}$ tetrahedron are shared with

another SiO_4^{4-} tetrahedron.

D. three oxygen of a SiO_4^{4-} tetrahedron are shared with

another SiO_4^{4-} tetrahedron.

Answer: D



10. $A + H_2O
ightarrow B + HCI$

 $B + H_2 O \rightarrow C + HCI$

Compound (A), (B) and (C) will be respectively :

A. PCl_5 , $POCl_3$, H_3PO_3

B. PCl_5 , $POCl_3$, H_3PO_4

C. $SOCl_2$, $POCl_3$, H_3PO_3

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D. PCl_3, POCl_3, H_3PO_4
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Answer: B



11. Which of the following halides cannot be hydrolysed ?

(I) $TeF_6(II)SF_6(III)NCI_3(IV)NF_3$

Choose the correct code:

A. III and IV

B. I, II and III

C. I. II and IV

D. II and IV

Answer: D



12.
$$Cl_2(g) + Ba(OH)_2 \rightarrow X(aq.) + BaCl_2 + H_2O$$

 $X + H_2SO_4 \rightarrow Y + BaSO_4$
 $Y \xrightarrow{\Delta} A \rightarrow Z + H_2O + O_2$
Y and Z are respectively:

A. $HClO_4, ClO_2$

B. $HClO_3, ClO_2$

C. $HClO_3, ClO_6$

D. $HClO_4, Cl_2O_7$

Answer: B



13. Among the following compounds , which one on heating do not produce N_2 ?

A. $(NH_4)_2 Cr_2 O_7$

 $\mathsf{B.}\, NH_4Cl + NaNO_2$

C. $NH_4Cl + CaO$

D. $Ba(N_3)_2$

Answer: C

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14. Identify the correct order of increasing number of π – bonds

in structures of the following molecules.

 $IH_2S_2O_6IIH_2SO_3IIIH_2S_2O_5$

A. I < II < III

 $\mathsf{B.}\,II < III < I$

 $\mathsf{C}.\,II < I < III$

D. I < III < II

Answer: B



15. When an inorganic compound X having $3c - 2e^-$ as well as $2c - 2e^-$ bonds react with NH3 gas at a certain temperature, gives a compound Y, isostructural with benzene. Compound X with ammonia at a high temperature produces a substance Z, then

A. X is BH_3 , Y is $B_2N_2H_3$, Z is inorganic Benzene

B. X is B_2H_6 , Y is $B_3N_3H_6$, Z is Boron nitride

C. X is borax, Y is B_2O_3 , Z is inorganic Benzene

D. Insufficient Data.

Answer: B



16. A tetra-atomic molecule X on reaction with nitrogen oxide (Oxidation State = 1) produces two substances Y and Z. Y is a dehydrating agent while compound Z is a diatomic gas which shows almost inert gas behavior. The substances X, Y and Z are

A.
$$P_4, N_2O_5, O_2$$

- B. P_4, P_4O_{10}, Ar
- $C. P_4, P_2O_3, O_2$

D. P_4, P_4O_{10}, N_2

Answer: D

17. Select the correct statement:

A. Basicity of phosphorous acid is three.

B. Perbromic acid is having only one peroxy linkage.

C. $\beta - SO_3$ has a cyclic structure.

D. Borazine is having zero dipole moment.

Answer: D

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18. I_2 dissolves appreciably in an aqueous solution of KI forming

A.
$$I_3^{\,+}$$
 ions

B. I^+ ions

 $C.I_3^-$ ions

D. I^{3-} ions

Answer: C

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19. In which of the following reactions, the product(s) given is/are not correct?

A. $3Cu+8HNO_3~~({
m dil.})~~
ightarrow 3Cu(NO_3)_2+2NO+4H_2O$

Β.

 $3Zn+8HNO_3 \hspace{.1in} (ext{very dil.}) \hspace{.1in}
ightarrow 3Zn(NO_3)_2+2NO+4H_2O_3$

C.

 $4Sn+10HNO_3~~{
m (dil.)}~~
ightarrow 4Sn(NO_3)_2+NH_4NO_3+3H_2O_3$

D. $As + 3HNO_3$ (dil.) $H_3AsO_3 + 3NO_2$

Answer: B



20. Which among the following is the most reactive?

A. ICI

B. Cl_2

 $\mathsf{C.}\,Br_2$

D. I_2

Answer: A

21. Which of the following compounds has a P-P Bond?

A. $(HPO_3)_3$

 $\mathsf{B.}\,H_4P_2O_6$

 $\mathsf{C}.\,H_4P_2O_7$

D. $H_4P_2O_5$

Answer: B

22. Match the following:

	List-I		List-II
P.	${ m SiO}_2$	1.	Reacts with HF
Q.	$\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{CN} ight)_{6} ight]^{3-}$	2.	Pseudo halide
			Gives compound with
R.	\mathbf{I}^-	3.	${ m Cu}^{2+}$ via redox
			reaction.
S.	\mathbf{N}_2	4.	Inert towards reaction

A.
$$\begin{array}{cccccc} P & Q & R & S \\ 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ \\ B. & P & Q & R & S \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ \\ C. & P & Q & R & S \\ 3 & 2 & 4 & 1 \\ \\ D. & P & Q & R & S \\ 2 & 4 & 1 & 3 \end{array}$$

Answer: B

23. As per study of electrochemical series, which of the following

reaction is non-spontaneous?

A. F_2+2CI^- B. Br_2+2CI^- C. B_2+2I^-

D. $CI_2+2Br^{\,-}$

Answer: B

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24. A:P can form PF_5 , but N cannot form NF_5 .

R:N is more electronegative than that of fluorine.

A. Both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the

correct explanation of the assertion.

B. Both assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not

the correct explanation of the assertion.

- C. Assertion is true but reason is false. Correct Answer
- D. Both assertion and reason are false statements.

Answer: C



25. Molecular sizes of ICI and Br_2 are nearly same but boiling point of ICI is about $40^{\circ}C$ higher than Br_2 , Because

A. I-Cl is weaker than Br - Br bond

B. lonisation energy of Br atom is less than I atom

C. ICI is a polar where as Br_2 , atom is a non-polar molecule

D. ICI is non-polar where as Br_2 , is polar

Answer: C



26. Which of the following arrangements is the incorrect representation of the property indicated with it?

A. Br < Cl < F : Electronegativity

B. Br < F < Cl : Electron-affinity

C. $Br_2 < Cl < F_2$: Bond energy

D. $Br_2 < Cl_2 < F_2$: Oxidising strength

Answer: C

27. The correct order of polarizability of $I^-Br^-Cl^-$ and F^- ions is:

A.
$$I^- > Br^- > Cl^- > F^-$$

B. $I^- > Br^- = Cl^- > F^-$
C. $I^- = Br^- = Cl^- > F^-$
D. $I^- = Br^- > Cl^- = F^-$

Answer: A

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28. Which among the following phosphorus is most reactive?

A. Red phosphorus

B. White phosphorus

- C. Scarlet phosphorus
- D. Violet phosphorus

Answer: B

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29. The acid obtained when SO_2 is mixed with water is:

- A. H_2SO_2
- $\mathsf{B.}\,H_2SO_4$
- $\mathsf{C.}\,H_2SO_4$
- D. None of above

Answer: B

30. Which of the following statements is incorrect?

- A. $Ge(OH)_2$ is amphoteric.
- B. GeO_2 is weakly acidic.
- C. $GeCl_4$ in HCl forms $(GeCI_6]^{2-}$ ion.
- D. Si forms stable complex of $\left[SiCI_6\right]^{2-}$ due to presence of

vacant d-orbitals.

Answer: D