

## DPP

DAILY PRACTICE PROBLEMS

**CLASS : XI<sup>th</sup>**

**DATE :**

**SUBJECT : CHEMISTRY**

**DPP No. : 2**

### Topic :- THE P-BLOCK ELEMENTS-2

- Calcium phosphide is:
  - $\text{Ca}_3\text{P}$
  - $\text{Ca}_3\text{P}_2$
  - $\text{Ca}_2\text{P}_3$
  - $\text{CaP}_2$
- Which of the following inert gas liquefies easily?
  - He
  - Kr
  - Ne
  - Ar
- Compounds containing coordinate bonds is:
  - $\text{O}_3$
  - $\text{SO}_3$
  - $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$
  - All of these
- When  $\text{Cl}_2$  water is added to an aqueous solution of potassium halide in presence of chloroform a violet colour is obtained. On adding more of  $\text{Cl}_2$  water, the violet colour disappears and a colourless solution is obtained. This test confirms the presence of the following in aqueous solution:
  - Iodide
  - Bromide
  - Chloride
  - Iodide and bromide
- Which forms strong  $p\pi - p\pi$  bonds?
  - N
  - As
  - P
  - Bi
- In  $\text{OF}_2$  molecule, the total number of bond pairs and lone pairs of electrons present respectively are:
  - 2, 6
  - 2, 8
  - 2, 10
  - 2, 9
- Nitric acid may be kept in a bottle of:
  - Ag
  - Sn
  - Pb
  - Al
- The vapour density of  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$  is almost half the expected value because it:
  - Is salt of a strong acid
  - Sublimes on heating
  - Dissociates completely
  - None of the above
- The least stable hydride of 15th group elements is
  - $\text{NH}_3$
  - $\text{PH}_3$
  - $\text{AsH}_3$
  - $\text{BiH}_3$
- Which of the light effective in the formation of chlorophyll?
  - Sodium lamp
  - Neon lamp
  - Mercury lamp
  - Argon lamp
- Which of the following is an explosive compound?
  - $\text{XeOF}_4$
  - $\text{XeOF}_2$
  - $\text{XeF}_2$
  - $\text{XeO}_3$
- The most abundant element in the earth crust is

- a) O                                      b) Si                                      c) H                                      d) C
13. Blasting of TNT is done by mixing it with:  
a)  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$                                       b)  $\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3$                                       c)  $\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_2$                                       d)  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$
14. Man dies, when nitrous oxide is inhaled in large quantities because it:  
a) Is poisonous  
b) Causes laughing hysteria  
c) Decomposes haemoglobin  
d) Reacts with organic tissues
15. The chemical used for cooling in refrigerator is  
a)  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$                                       b)  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$                                       c) liquid  $\text{NH}_3$                                       d)  $\text{CO}_2$
16.  $\text{SO}_2$  can act as strong oxidizing agent in:  
a) Acidic medium                                      b) Basic medium                                      c) Neutral medium                                      d) None of these
17. Nitrogen gas is absorbed by:  
a) Aluminium carbide                                      b) Calcium carbide                                      c) Ferrous sulphate                                      d) Calcium hydroxide
- The reaction  $3\text{ClO}^- (\text{aq.}) \rightarrow \text{ClO}_3^- + 2\text{Cl}^- (\text{aq.})$  is an example of :
18.  
a) Oxidation reaction  
b) Reduction reaction  
c) Disproportionation reaction  
d) Decomposition reaction
19. .... liberates oxygen from water.  
a) P                                      b) Na                                      c)  $\text{F}_2$                                       d)  $\text{I}_2$
20. The hydroxide of which metal is soluble in excess of ammonia:  
a) Cr                                      b) Cu                                      c) Fe                                      d) Bi