## Daily Practice Problems

## CHEMISTRY

## Topic: P-Block

Q. 1 Which out of the following gases is obtained when ammonium dichromate is heated -
(A) Oxygen
(B) Ammonia
(C) Nitrogen
(D) Nitrous oxide
Q. 2 Among the trihalides of nitrogen which one is most basic -
(A) $\mathrm{NF}_{3}$
(B) $\mathrm{NCl}_{3}$
(C) $\mathrm{NI}_{3}$
(D) $\mathrm{NBr}_{3}$
Q. 3 The correct sequence of decrease in the bond angle of the following hydrides is -:
(A) $\mathrm{NH}_{3}>\mathrm{PH}_{3}>\mathrm{AsH}_{3}>\mathrm{SbH}_{3}$
(B) $\mathrm{NH}_{3}>\mathrm{AsH}_{3}>\mathrm{PH}_{3}>\mathrm{SbH}_{3}$
(C) $\mathrm{SbH}_{3}>\mathrm{AsH}_{3}>\mathrm{PH}_{3}>\mathrm{NH}_{3}$
(D) $\mathrm{PH}_{3}>\mathrm{NH}_{3}>\mathrm{AsH}_{3}>\mathrm{SbH}_{3}$
Q. 4 The low reactivity of nitrogen is due to -
(A) Small atomic radius
(B) High electronegativity
(C) Stable configuration
(D) High bond dissociation energy
Q. 5 Which one of the following does not undergo hydrolysis -
(A) $\mathrm{AsCl}_{3}$
(B) $\mathrm{SbCl}_{3}$
(C) $\mathrm{PCl}_{3}$
(D) $\mathrm{NF}_{3}$
Q. 6 Which one of the following properties of white phosphorous are shared by red phosphorous -
(A) It dissolves in $\mathrm{CS}_{2}$
(B) It burns when heated in air
(C) It reacts with NaOH to give $\mathrm{PH}_{3}$
(D) It phosphorescences in air
Q. 7 Which one of the following pentafluorides cannot be formed -
(A) $\mathrm{PF}_{5}$
(B) $\mathrm{AsF}_{5}$
(C) $\mathrm{SbF}_{5}$
(D) $\mathrm{BiF}_{5}$
Q. 8 The dimerisation of $\mathrm{NO}_{2}$ as the temperature is lowered is accompanied by -
(A) An increase in pressure
(B) A darkening in colour
(C) A decrease in paramagnetism
(D) The formation of a colloid
Q. 9 Which of the following reagents can separate nitric oxide from nitrous oxide -
(A) Sodium nitroprusside solution
(B) Ferrous sulphate solution
(C) Nessler's reagent
(D) Tollen's reagent
Q. 10 Phosphine is not obtained by the reaction when -
(A) White P is heated with NaOH
(B) Red P is heated with NaOH
(C) $\mathrm{Ca}_{3} \mathrm{P}_{2}$ reacts with water
(D) $\mathrm{P}_{4} \mathrm{O}_{6}$ is boiled with water
Q. 11 In $\mathrm{P}_{4} \mathrm{O}_{6}$ the number of oxygen atoms bonded to each phosphorus atom is -
(A) 1.5
(B) 2
(C) 3
(D) 4
Q. 12 Which of the following statements are not correct about the hydrides of group 15 elements-
(A) The hydrides of the elements of group 15 are ionic and have planar triangular shape
(B) The thermal stability of the hydrides decreases down the group
(C) the basic character of the hydrides decreases down the group
(D) The reducing nature of the hydrides increases down the group
Q. 13 Bismuth does not form stable pentahalide because of -
(A) Its higher electronegativity
(B) Its smaller size
(C) Inert pair effect
(D) Non availability of d-orbitals
Q. 14 Which of the following is basic in nature -
(A) $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{3}$
(B) $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{BiO}_{3}$
(C) $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{AsO}_{3}$
(D) $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{SbO}_{3}$
Q. 15 Acidic nitrogen hydride is -
(A) $\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{4}$
(B) $\mathrm{N}_{3} \mathrm{H}$
(C) $\mathrm{NH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}$
(D) $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$
Q. $16 \mathrm{PCl}_{5}$ exists but $\mathrm{NCl}_{5}$ does not because -
(A) Nitrogen has no vacant d-orbitals
(B) $\mathrm{NCl}_{5}$ is unstable
(C) Nitrogen atom is much smaller
(D) Nitrogen is highly inert.
Q. 17 On heating a mixture of $\mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{Cl}$ and $\mathrm{KNO}_{2}$ we get -
(A) $\mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{NO}_{3}$
(B) $\mathrm{N}_{2}$
(C) NO
(D) $\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
Q. 18 Which of the following phosphorus oxyacids can act as a reducing agent ?
(A) $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{3}$
(B) $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{4}$
(C) $\mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{P}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{6}$
(D) $\mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{P}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}$
Q. 19 When white pnosphorous is heated with caustic soda, the compounds formed are -
(A) $\mathrm{PH}_{3}+\mathrm{NaH}_{2} \mathrm{PO}_{3}$
(B) $\mathrm{PH}_{3}+\mathrm{NaH}_{2} \mathrm{PO}_{2}$
(C) $\mathrm{PH}_{3}+\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{HPO}_{3}$
(D) $\mathrm{PH}_{3}+\mathrm{NaH}_{2} \mathrm{PO}_{4}$
Q. 20 The $P-P-P$ bond angle in white phosphorus is-
(A) $120^{\circ}$
(B) $90^{\circ}$
(C) $60^{\circ}$
(D) $109^{\circ}, 28^{\prime}$
Q. 21 Phosphine produces smoky rings when it comes in contact with air because -
(A) It reacts with water vapour
(B) It reacts with nitrogen
(C) It burns in air
(D) It contains impurities of $\mathrm{P}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{4}$
Q. 22 The solid $\mathrm{PCl}_{5}$ exists as -
(A) $\mathrm{PCl}_{5}$ molecules
(B) $\mathrm{P}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{10}$
(C) $\left[\mathrm{PCl}_{4}\right]^{+}\left[\mathrm{PCl}_{6}\right]^{-}$
(D) None of these
Q. $23 \mathrm{PCl}_{5}$ is kept in well stoppered bottles because -
(A) It is highly volatile
(B) It reacts with oxygen
(C) It reacts readily with moisture
(D) It is explosive
Q. 24 Which of the following oxides will be least acidic -
(A) $\mathrm{P}_{4} \mathrm{O}_{6}$
(B) $\mathrm{P}_{4} \mathrm{O}_{10}$
(C) $\mathrm{As}_{4} \mathrm{O}_{6}$
(D) $\mathrm{As}_{4} \mathrm{O}_{10}$
Q. 25 Which of the following oxy acids of Phosphorus is a reducing agent and monobasic -
(A) $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{2}$
(B) $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{3}$
(C) $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{4}$
(D) $\mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{P}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{6}$
Q. 26 Which pair of oxides of nitrogen isparamagnetic?
(A) $\mathrm{NO}, \mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
(B) $\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}, \mathrm{NO}_{2}$
(C) $\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}, \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
(D) $\mathrm{NO}, \mathrm{NO}_{2}$
Q. 27 What is false about $\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}$ ?
(A) It is anhydride of $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}$
(B) It is a powerful oxidizing agent
(C) Solid $\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}$ is called nitronium nitrate
(D) Structure of $\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}$ contains no [ $\mathrm{N} \rightarrow \mathrm{O}$ ] bond
Q. 28 Which of the following oxides is most acidic ?
(A) $\mathrm{As}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$
(B) $\mathrm{P}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$
(C) $\mathrm{Sb}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$
(D) $\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$
Q. 29 Least acidic and most acidic oxides of nitrogen are -
(A) $\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}, \mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}$
(B) $\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}, \mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}$
(C) $\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}, \mathrm{NO}$
(D) $\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}, \mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$
Q. 30 The number of molecules of water needed to convert one molecule of $\mathrm{P}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}$ into orthophosphoric acid is -
(A) 2
(B) 3
(C) 4
(D) 5

ANSWER KEY

| Que. | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Ans. | C | C | A | D | D | B | D | C | B | B |
| Que. | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| Ans. | C | A | C | B | B | A | B | A | B | C |
| Que. | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| Ans. | D | C | C | C | A | D | D | D | A | B |

