

## Hydrogen bonding

1. In the following which bond will be responsible for maximum value of hydrogen bond
 

(a) $O - H$	(b) $N - H$
(c) $S - H$	(d) $F - H$
2. In which of the following hydrogen bond is present
 

(a) $H_2$	(b) Ice
(c) Sulphur	(d) Hydrocarbon
3. In the following which has highest boiling point
 

(a) $HI$	(b) $HF$
(c) $HBr$	(d) $HCl$
4. Which contains hydrogen bond
 

(a) $HF$	(b) $HCl$
(c) $HBr$	(d) $HI$
5. Contrary to other hydrogen halides, hydrogen fluoride is a liquid because
 

(a) Size of F atom is small	(b) $HF$ is a weak acid
(c) $HF$ molecule are hydrogen bonded	(d) Fluorine is highly reactive
6. In the following which species does not contain  $sp^3$  hybridization
 

(a) $SO_4^{2-}$	(b) $CH_4$
(c) $H_2O$	(d) $CO_2$
7. As a result of  $sp$  hybridization, we get
 

(a) Two mutual perpendicular orbitals
(b) Two orbitals at $180^\circ$
(c) Four orbitals in tetrahedral directions
(d) Three orbitals in the same plane
8. The reason for exceptionally high boiling point of water is
 

(a) Its high specific heat
(b) Its high dielectric constant
(c) Low ionization of water molecules
(d) Hydrogen bonding in the molecules of water
9. Which concept best explains that *o*-nitrophenol is more volatile than *p*-nitrophenol
 

(a) Resonance
(b) Hyperconjugation
(c) Hydrogen bonding
(d) Steric hindrance
10. Which contains strongest  $H - bond$ 

(a) $O - H \dots S$	(b) $S - H \dots O$
(c) $F - H \dots F$	(d) $S - H \dots O$








20.  $HCl$  is a gas but  $HF$  is a low boiling liquid. This is because
- (a)  $H - F$  bond is strong
  - (b)  $H - F$  bond is weak
  - (c) Molecules aggregate because of hydrogen bonding
  - (d)  $HF$  is a weak acid

