

31. Elements of group IA IIA are

- [A.](#) Electronegative
- [B.](#) Electropositive
- [C.](#) Neutral
- [D.](#) IA is electropositive while IIA is electronegative

Answer: Option B

32. Bond will be ionic when E.N difference of bonded atom is

- [A.](#) Equal to 1.7
- [B.](#) Greater than 1.7
- [C.](#) Less than 1.7
- [D.](#) No specificity exists

Answer: Option B

33. Mostly ionic compounds are produced in between elements of

- [A.](#) IA and VIA
- [B.](#) IA IIA and VIIA
- [C.](#) IB and VIIB
- [D.](#) IA and IB

Answer: Option B

34. Which one of the following has a polar covalent bond?

- [A.](#) HF
- [B.](#) CH₄
- [C.](#) H₂
- [D.](#) N₂

Answer: Option A

35. Lewis acids are

- [A.](#) Electron deficient
- [B.](#) Electron rich
- [C.](#) Octet is complete
- [D.](#) No such acids exist

Answer: Option A

36. Sharing of 1 electron pair by one species forms

- A. Single covalent bond B. Hydrogen bond
C. Double covalent bond D. Coordinate covalent bond

Answer: Option D

37. Angle in water molecule is

- A. 104.9? B. 104.5?
C. 109.5? D. 120?

Answer: Option B

38. The geometry of ammonia is

- A. Tetrahedral B. Square planar
C. Trigonal bipyramidal D. Trigonal Pyramidal

Answer: Option D

39. Orbitals of same energy produced after mixing of orbitals of different energy are called

- A. Degenerate orbitals B. Generate orbitals
C. Hybrid orbitals D. Zeeman orbitals

Answer: Option A

40. By combining n atomic orbitals no. of hybrid orbitals will be

- A. 2n B. n
C. 3n D. impossible to predict

Answer: Option B