



Date Planned : __ / __ / __	Daily Tutorial Sheet-6	Expected Duration : 90 Min
Actual Date of Attempt : __ / __ / __	Level-2	Exact Duration : _____

76. Carbon is in the lowest oxidation state in :
(A) CH_4 **(B)** CCl_4 **(C)** CF_4 **(D)** CO_2
77. The oxidation number of carbon in CH_2Cl_2 is :
(A) 0 **(B)** +2 **(C)** -2 **(D)** +4
78. Sulphur has highest oxidation state in
(A) SO_2 **(B)** H_2SO_4 **(C)** $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ **(D)** $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_4\text{O}_6$
79. In which of the following compounds the oxidation number of carbon is maximum : 
(A) HCHO **(B)** CHCl_3 **(C)** CH_3OH **(D)** $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{11}$
80. An element which never has a positive oxidation number in any of its compounds is : 
(A) Boron **(B)** Oxygen **(C)** Chlorine **(D)** Fluorine
81. The oxidation number of hydrogen in MH_2 is : (where M \equiv bivalent metal)
(A) +1 **(B)** -1 **(C)** +2 **(D)** -2
82. The most common oxidation state of an element is -2. The number of electrons present in its outermost shell is :
(A) 4 **(B)** 2 **(C)** 6 **(D)** 8
83. Which of the following reactions involves oxidation-reduction ?
(A) $\text{NaBr} + \text{HCl} \longrightarrow \text{NaCl} + \text{HBr}$ **(B)** $\text{HBr} + \text{AgNO}_3 \longrightarrow \text{AgBr} + \text{HNO}_3$
(C) $\text{H}_2 + \text{Br}_2 \longrightarrow 2\text{HBr}$ **(D)** $2\text{NaOH} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \longrightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
84. The compound which can not act both as oxidising as well as reducing agent is :
(A) SO_2 **(B)** MnO_2 **(C)** Al_2O_3 **(D)** CrO
- *85. H_2S acts only as a reducing agent while SO_2 can act both as a reducing and oxidizing agent because :
(A) S in H_2S has -2 oxidation state
(B) S in SO_2 has oxidation state +4
(C) Hydrogen in H_2S is more positive than oxygen
(D) Oxygen is more negative in SO_2