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## CHEMISTRY

## BOOKS - SURA CHEMISTRY (TAMIL

## ENGLISH)

## MODEL QUESTION PAPER-2

1. Which of the following reduction is not thermodynamically feasible?
A. $\mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}+2 \mathrm{Al} \rightarrow \mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}+2 \mathrm{Cr}$

$$
\text { B. } A I_{2} O_{3}+2 C r \rightarrow C r_{2} O_{3}+2 A l
$$

C. $3 \mathrm{TiO}_{2}+4 \mathrm{AI} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}+3 \mathrm{Ti}$
D. None of these

Answer: B

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2. The compound that is used in nuclear reactors as protective shields and control rods is
A. Metal borides
B. Metal oxides
C. Metal carbonates
D. Metal carbide

Answer: A

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3. On hydrolysis $P C I_{3}$ gives
A. $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{3}$
B. $P H_{3}$
C. $H_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{4}$
D. $P O C I_{3}$

Answer: A

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4. Which one of the following statements related to lanthanons is incorrect?
A. Europium shows +2 oxidation state.
B. The basicity decreases as the ionic radius decrease from Pr to Lu.
C. All the lanthanons are much more reactive than aluminium.
D. $C e^{4+}$ solutions widely used as oxidising agents in volumetric analysis .

Answer: C

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5. IUPAC name of the complex $K_{3}\left[\mathrm{Al}\left(\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}\right)_{3}\right.$
is
A. potassiumtrioxalatoaluminium(III)
B. Potassiumtrioxalatoaluminate(II)
C. Potassiumtrioxalatoaluminate(III)
D. Potassiumtrioxalatoaluminate (III)

## Answer: D

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6. The yellow coloured in NaCl crystal is due to
A. excitation of electrons in $F$ centres
B. reflection of light from $C I^{-}$ion on the
surface
C. refraction of light from $N a^{+}$ion
D. all of the above

## Answer: A

7. Assertion : rate of reaction doubles when
the concentration of the reactant is doubles if
it is a first order reaction.
Reason : rate constant also doubles
A. Both assertion and reason are true and
reason is the correct explanation of
assertion.
B. Both assertion and reason are true but
reason is not the correct explanation of assertion .

## C. Assertion is true but reason is false

## D. Both assertion and reason are false .

## Answer: C

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8. What is the PH of the resulting solutions
when equal volumes of 0.1 M NaOH and 0.01 M

HCl are mixed?
A. 2
B. 3
C. 7
D. 12.65

## Answer: D

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## 9. Among the following cells

i) Leclanche cell
II) Nickel - Cadmium cell
(iii) Lead storage battery
(iv) Mercury cell

Primary cells are
A. I and IV
B. I and III
C. III and IV
D. II and III

Answer: A

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## 10. match the following

A. iv , l, ii, iii
B. I,ii,iv,iii
C. ii,iii,iv,i
D. iii,iv,ii,i

Answer: A

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11. The correct IUPAC name of the compound,

$$
\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{C}-\underset{{ }_{\mathrm{CI}}^{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{C}}{\substack{\mathrm{CH}_{3} \\ \mathrm{C}}} \underset{\substack{\mathrm{CH}}}{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{OH}
$$

A. 4-chloro-2, 3-dimethyl pentan-1-o1
B. 2,3 dimethyl -4- chloropentan -1-o1
C. 2,3,4, trimethyl -4- chlorobutan -1-o1
D. 4-chloro-2,3,4 trimethyl pentan -1-o1

Answer: A

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12. The formation of cyanohydrin from acetone
is an example of

A. nucleophilic substitution

B. electrophilic substitution

C. electrophilic addition

D. nucleophilic addition

Answer: D

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13. $\mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{H}_{13} \mathrm{~N}$ reacts with $\mathrm{HNO}_{2}$ to given an optically active compound - The compound is
A. pentan-1-amine
B. pentan -2- amine
C. $\mathrm{N}, \mathrm{N}$ - dimethylpropan -2- amine
D. N-methylbutan -2- amine

## Answer: B

14. Which of the following statement is correct
A. Ovalbumin is a simple food reserve is egg-white
B. blood proteins thrombin and fibrinogen
are involved in blood clotting
C. Denaturation makes protein more active
D. Insulin maintains the sugar level of in
the human body .

## Answer: C

15. Which one of the following is a biodegradable polymer?

A. HDPE

B. PVC
C. Nylon-6
D. PHBV

Answer: D

## Part li

1. Give the uses of Borax.

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2. Which is more stables ? $\mathrm{Fe}^{3+}$ or $\mathrm{Fe}^{2+}$ explain.

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3. For a reaction $x+y+z \rightarrow$ products the rate law is given by rate $k=[x]^{\frac{3}{2}}[y]^{\frac{1}{2}}$ what is the overall order of the reaction and what is the order of the reaction with respect to $z$.

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4. What is crystal field splitting energy ?

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5. How is phenol prepared form
(i) chloro benzene, (ii) isopropyl benzene

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6. Write short notes on Carbylamine reaction .

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7. Give two difference between Hormones and vitamins.

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8. What are antibiotics?

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9. The concentration of hydroxide ion in a water sample is found to be $2.5 \times 10^{-6} M$. Identify the nature of the solution.
10. $C O$ is a reducing agent. Justify with an example.

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2. What are actinide ? Give three example .

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3. Write the oxidation state,coordination number, natures of ligand magnetic property and electronic configuration in octahedral crystal field for the complex $K_{4}\left[M n(C N)_{6}\right]$.

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4. Write a note on sacrificial protection .

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## 5. Explain Kolbe's reaction .

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6. Write down the possible isomers of the
$\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{9} \mathrm{NO}_{2}$ give their IUPAC names.

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7. What are the functions of lipids in living organism?

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8. What are food preservatives ?

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9. The activation energy of a reaction is 225 K
cal $\mathrm{mol}^{-1}$ and the value of rate constant at
$40^{\circ} C$ is $1.8 \times 10^{-5} s^{-1}$. Calculate the
frequency factor, A.

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1. Describe the structure of diborane .

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2. Complete the following reactions
(1) $\mathrm{NaCI}+\mathrm{MnO}_{2}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4} \rightarrow$
(2) $\mathrm{NaNO}_{2}+\mathrm{HCI} \rightarrow$
$(3) 1 \mathrm{IO}_{3}^{-}+\mathrm{I}^{-}+\mathrm{H}^{+} \rightarrow$
$I_{2}+S_{2} O_{3}^{2-} \rightarrow$
$\mathrm{P}_{4}+\mathrm{NaOH}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O} \rightarrow$
(6) $\mathrm{AgNO}_{3}+\mathrm{PH}_{3} \rightarrow$
(7) $\mathrm{Mg}+\mathrm{HNO}_{3} \rightarrow$
(8) $\mathrm{KCIO}_{3} \xrightarrow{\Delta}$

Hot cone
(9) $\mathrm{Cu}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4} \rightarrow$
(10) $S b+C I_{2} \rightarrow$

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3. Compare the ionization enthalpies of first series of the transition elements.
4. Calculate the percentage efficiency of packing in case of body centered cubic crystal.

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5. Predict the major product, when 2-methyl but-2-ene is converted into an alcohol in each of the following methods.
(i) Acid catalysed hydration.
(ii) Hydroboration
(iii) Hydroxylation using Bayer's reagent.

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6. The conductivity of a 0.01 M solution of a $1: 1$
weak electrolyte at 298 K is $1.5 \times 10^{-4} \mathrm{Scm}^{-1}$
(i) Molar conductivity of the solution
(ii) degree of dissociation and dissociation constant of the waek electrolyte

Given that $\lambda_{\text {cation }}^{\circ}=248.2 \mathrm{Scm}^{2} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$
$\lambda_{\text {anlon }}^{\circ}=51.8{S c m^{2} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}}^{\circ}$

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