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## CHEMISTRY

## BOOKS - SURA CHEMISTRY (TAMIL ENGLISH)

## NEET BASED QUESTIONS

## Neet Based Questions

1. Rutherford's alpha-particle scattering experiment eventually led to the conclusion that
A. Mass and energy are related
B. Electron occupy space around the nucleus
C. Neutrons are buried deep in the nucleus
D. The point of impact with matter can be precisely determined.

## Answer: B

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2. The number of $\alpha$ and $\beta$-prticles emitted in the nuclear rection
${ }_{90} T h^{228} \rightarrow{ }_{83} B i^{212}$.
A. Four alpha and one beta
B. Three alpha and seven beta
C. Eight alpha and one beta
D. One alpha and four beta

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3. Principal quantum number determines
A. Size of the electron wave and energy of electron
B. Orbital angular momentum
C. Shape of the electron cloud
D. Configuration of orbitals in space

## Answer: A

4. Corrct electronic configuration of Cr is
A. $1 s^{2} 2 s^{2} 2 p^{6} 3 s^{2} 3 p^{10} 3 d^{5} 4 s^{1}$
B. $1 s^{2} 2 s^{2} 2 p^{6} 3 s^{2}, 3 d^{8} 4 s^{0}$
C. $1 s^{2} 2 s^{2} 2 p^{6} 3 s^{2} 3 p^{6} 3 d^{5} 4 s^{1}$
D. $1 s^{2} 2 s^{2} 2 p^{6} 3 p^{0} 3 d^{5} 4 s^{1}$

## Answer: C

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5. The bond order of individual coarbon-corbon bond in benzene is
A. 1
B. 2
C. Between 1 and 2
D. 1 and 2 , alternatively

## Answer: D

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6. Hybridisation of sulphur in $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ is
A. $s p$
B. $s p^{3}$
C. $s p^{2}$
D. $d s p^{2}$

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7. Hybridisation states of carbon in diamond, graphite and acetylene respectively, are
A. $s p^{2}, s p, s p^{3}$
B. $s p, s p^{2}, s p^{3}$
C. $s p^{3}, s p^{2}, s p$
D. $s p, s p^{3}, s p$

## Answer: C

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8. $\mathrm{NaHCO}_{3}$ decomposes into:
$2 \mathrm{NaHCO}_{3(s)} \Leftrightarrow \mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3(s)}+\mathrm{CO}_{2(g)}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{(g)}$
The equilibrium pressure is 1.04 atm the $K_{p}$ for the reaction is
A. $0.2704 \mathrm{~atm}^{2}$
B. $2.704 \mathrm{~atm}^{2}$
C. $27.04 \mathrm{~atm}^{2}$
D. $270.4 \mathrm{~atm}^{2}$

## Answer: A

## (D) Watch Video Solution

9. For the reaction

$$
H_{2(g)}+l_{2(g)} \Leftrightarrow 2 H l_{(g)}
$$

$K c=66.9$ at $350^{\circ} C$ and 50.0 at $448^{\circ}$. The reaction has
A. $\triangle H+v e$
B. $\triangle H=-v e$
C. $\triangle H=$ zero
D. None of these

## Answer: B

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10. A mixture of $\mathrm{SO}_{3}, \mathrm{SO}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{O}_{2}$ gases in a 10.0 litre flask is maintained at a temperature at which the equilibrium constant Kc of the reaction is 100.
$2 \mathrm{SO}_{2(\mathrm{~g})}+\mathrm{O}_{2(\mathrm{~g})} \Leftrightarrow 2 \mathrm{SO}_{3(\mathrm{~g})}$
. If the number of moles of $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{SO}_{3}$ in the flask are equal, the number of moles of $O_{2}$ present is
A. 0.01
B. 0.1
C. 1.0
D. 10.0

## Answer: B

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11. For the reaction
$C_{(s)}+C O_{2(g)} \Leftrightarrow 2 C O_{(g)}$
the partial pressures fo $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ and CO are 2.0 and 4.0 atm respectively at equilibrium. Kp for the reaction is
A. 0.5
B. 8.0
C. 4.0
D. 32

## Answer: B

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12. For the reversible reaction
$2 H_{2} S_{(g)} \Leftrightarrow 2 H_{2(g)}+S_{2(g)}$
The equilibrium concentrations, are
$\left[H_{2} S\right]=0.5$ mole/litre
$\left[H_{2}\right]=0.4 \mathrm{~mole} / \mathrm{litre}$
$\left[S_{2}\right]=0.4 \mathrm{~mole} / \mathrm{litre}$
The value of ' $K$ ' would be
A. 0.004 mole/litre
B. $0.08 \mathrm{~mole} / \mathrm{litre}$
C. 0.016 mole/litre
D. $0.16 \mathrm{~mole} / \mathrm{litre}$

## Answer: C

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13. 'The molecularity of a reaction can be $0,1,3$ etc." The statement is
A. 1
B.
C. Both the above
D. None of these

## Answer: B

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14. For first order reation the ratio of $t_{0.75}$ to $t_{0.25}$ would be
A. $4: 3$
B. $3: 2$
C. 2:1
D. 1,2

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15. which is the first order reaction?
A. $\mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{NO}_{2} \rightarrow \mathrm{~N}_{2}+2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
B. $2 \mathrm{Hl} \rightarrow \mathrm{H}_{2}+\mathrm{l}_{2}$
C. $2 \mathrm{NO}_{2} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{NO}+\mathrm{O}_{2}$
D. $2 \mathrm{NO}+\mathrm{O}_{2} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{NO}_{2}$

## Answer: A

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16. Which of the following aqueous solutions of sodium aceate will show a minimum pH ?
A. 0.01 M
B. 0.001 M
C. 0.0001 M
D. 0.1 M

## Answer: C

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17. Pure water dissociates to a small extent as per equilibrium
$2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{(i)} \Leftrightarrow \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{(e q)}^{+}+\mathrm{OH}_{(e q)}^{-}$
The pH of pure water at 298 K is 7 , what will be pH of pure water at 310 K ?
A. 0
B. $<7$
C. $>7$
D. 7

## Answer: B

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18. A solution has $\mathrm{pH}=3$. If its hydrogen ion concentration is decreased 1000 times, the pH of the solution will be
A. 6
B. 0
C. 3
D. None of these

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19. The brown ring compound is formulated as $\left[\mathrm{Fe}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{5} \cdot \mathrm{NO}\right] \mathrm{SO}_{4}$. The oxidation number of iron is
A. +1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 0

## Answer: A

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20. In the reaction $l_{2}+2 \mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3} \rightarrow \mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{4} \mathrm{O}_{6}+2 \mathrm{Nal}$ the equivalent weight of oxidant is $[M=$ Molecular weight of oxidant]-
A. $\frac{M}{2}$
B. $M$
C. $-\frac{M}{2}$
D. $2 M$

## Answer: A

## (D) Watch Video Solution

21. Active mass is
A. gm moles per unit volume
B. gm atoms per unit volume
C. gm atomic number per unit volume
D. gm equivalent per unit volume

## Answer: A

## (D) Watch Video Solution

22. An acid solution may have the pH
A. 1
B. 3
C. 0
D. 12

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23. The process of converting hydrated alumina to anhydrous alumina is called
A. Calcination
B. Smelting
C. Rosting
D. Concentration

## Answer: A

## (D) Watch Video Solution

A. Copper
B. Zinc
C. Iron
D. Aluminium

## Answer: A

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25. What is the percentage of silver in german silver?
A. $2.5 \%$
B. $1.5 \%$
C. $10 \%$
D. $0 \%$

## (D) Watch Video Solution

26. Metals present in gun metal are
A. $\mathrm{Cu}, \mathrm{Zn}$ and Ni
B. $\mathrm{Cu}, \mathrm{Sn}$ and Zn
C. $\mathrm{Cu}, \mathrm{Sn}$
D. $\mathrm{Cu}, \mathrm{Al}$

## Answer: B

(D) Watch Video Solution
27. Alkaline earth metals are
A. Reducing agent
B. Oxidising agent
C. Amphoteric
D. Acidic

## Answer: A

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28. Oil of vitriol is
A. $\mathrm{PbSO}_{4}$
B. $\mathrm{ZnSO}_{4.7} \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
C. $\mathrm{CuSO} \mathrm{O}_{4.5} \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
D. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$

## Answer: D

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29. Which of the following ions has maximum magnetic moment?
A. $C u^{+}+$
B. $M n^{++}$
C. $T i^{++}$
D. $\mathrm{Zn}^{++}$

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30. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ and heavy water were discovered respectively by
A. Thenard, Urey
B. Urey, Rutherford
C. Aston, Urey
D. Aton, Chadwick

## Answer: A

## (D) Watch Video Solution

31. Which of the following compounds on reaction with $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ gives $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ ?
A. $\mathrm{PbO}_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{MnO}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{SnO}_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{BaO}_{2}$

## Answer: D

D Watch Video Solution
32. Boron compounds behave as lewis acid because of their
A. Acidic nature
B. Covalent nature
C. Electron deficiency
D. Ionizing property

## Answer: C

## (D) Watch Video Solution

33. Ordinary glass is
A. Sodium silicate
B. Calcium silicate
C. Calcium and Sodium silicate
D. Copper silicate

## Answer: C

34. Blue glass is obtained by adding
A. SeO
B. CoO
C. $C d S$
D. $\mathrm{MnO}_{2}$

## Answer: B

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35. On strong heating $\mathrm{Pb}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)_{2}$ gives
A. $O_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{NO}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{NO}_{2}+\mathrm{O}_{2}$
D. NO

## Answer: C

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36. Which of the following is formed when oxalic acid is dehydrated by conc. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ ?
A. $\mathrm{CO}+\mathrm{CO}_{2}$
B. $C O$
C. $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$
D. None of these

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37. Chlorine is manufactured by
A. Birkland and Eyde's process
B. Deacon's process
C. Bosch's process
D. Solvay's process

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

38. Aniline is purified by
A. Steam distillation
B. Simple distillation
C. Distillation uder reduced pressure
D. Distillation

## Answer: A

## - View Text Solution

39. Ethylene can be prepared by electrolysis of an equeous solution of
A. Sodium acetate
B. Sodium succinate
C. Sodium fumarate
D. Sodium propionate

## Answer: B

## - View Text Solution

40. Photochemical chlorination of alkanes is initiated by a process of
A. Pyrolysis
B. Substitution
C. Homolysis
D. Peroxidation

## Answer: C

41. On cracking petrol we get
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{4}$
B. $C_{3} H_{6}$
C. Both A and B
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}+\mathrm{CH}_{4}+\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{6}+$ alcohols

## Answer: C

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42. $C \mathrm{Cl}_{4}$ does not give a precipitate with $\mathrm{AgNO}_{3}$ be because
A. It forms complex with $\mathrm{AgNO}_{3}$
B. $C l_{2}$ gas is evolved
C. Chloride ions are not formed
D. $\mathrm{AgNO}_{3}$ does not give $\mathrm{Ag}^{+}$ions

## Answer: C

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43. The oxygen atom in a either molecule is
A. Very active
B. Replaceable
C. Comparatively inert
D. Active

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44. Schiff's regeant gives colour with
A. Alcohols
B. Acetaldehyde
C. Acetone
D. Mesitylene chloride

## Answer: B

## D Watch Video Solution

45. In a chemical reaction
$\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}+x \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}+y \mathrm{SO}_{2} \rightarrow \mathrm{~K}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}+\mathrm{Cr}_{2}\left(\mathrm{SO}_{4}\right)_{3}+z \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
the values of $x, y$ and $z$ are
A. $1,3,1$
B. $4,1,4$
C. $3,2,3$
D. $2,1,2$

## Answer: A

## D Watch Video Solution

46. The number of molecules present in one gm of hydrogen, is
A. $1.5 \times 10^{23}$
B. $30.1 \times 10^{23}$
C. $6.02 \times 10^{23}$
D. $3.01 \times 10^{23}$

## Answer: D

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47. The maximum number of electrons in a sub-shell for which $I=3$, is
A. 4
B. 6
C. 8
D. 14

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48. The ratio of energy of photons of $\ddot{e}=2000 \dot{A}$ to that of $\ddot{e}=4000 \dot{A}$ is
A. $\frac{1}{2}$
B. $\frac{1}{4}$
C. 2
D. 4

## Answer: C

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49. The correct set of quantum numbers for the unpaired electron of chlorine atom is
A. $n=2, l=1, m=0$
B. $n=2, l=1, m=1$
C. $n=3, l=1, m=1$
D. $n=3, l=0, m=0$

## Answer: C

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50. The hydrogen phosphate of a metal has the formula $M_{2}\left(\mathrm{HPO}_{4}\right)_{3}$, the formula of metal nitrate will be
B. $\mathrm{M}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{M}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{M}_{2}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)_{2}$

## Answer: C

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51. The first ionization potentials of $\mathrm{Na}, \mathrm{Al}, \mathrm{Mg}$ and Si are in sequence
A. $N a>M g>A l>S i$
B. $N a<M g<A l<S i$
C. $N a<S i<A l<M g$
D. $N a<A l<M g<S i$

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52. Which of the following decreases in going down the halogen group?
A. Atomic radius
B. Ionic radius
C. Ionization potential
D. Boiling point

## Answer: C

D View Text Solution
53. Which of the following statements is correct?
A. All metal nitrates are soluble in water
B. Solubility of metal nitrates is least in water
C. Nitrates of alkaline earth elements are insoluble in water
D. Nitrates of alkali metal do not give the test of nitrate ion

## Answer: A

## D View Text Solution

54. Lucas test is used to distinguish between
A. Ethanol and glycol
B. Phenol and p-cresol
C. Butane-1-ol and 2-Methyl-propane-2-ol
D. Propane-1-ol and ethanol

## Answer: C

## - View Text Solution

55. Which of the following is the most acidic?
A. Cyclohexanol
B. m-chlorophenol
C. Benzyl alcohal
D. Phenol

## Answer: B

56. Diethyl ether can be decomposed with
A. Dilute aqueous $\mathrm{KMnO}_{4}$
B. Water
C. Dilute equeous NaOH
D. Hl solution

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

57. Aldehydes can be oxidised by
A. Tollen's reagent
B. Fehling solution
C. Benedict solution
D. All of these

## Answer: D

## - View Text Solution

58. When acetamide reacts with $B r_{2}$ and caustic soda, then we get
A. Acetic acid
B. Bromoacetic acid
C. Ethylamine
D. Methylamine

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59. Aromatic aldehydes in the presence of cyanide ions are converted into a acyloins. This reaction is known as
A. Perkin's reaction
B. Cannizzaro reaction
C. Benzoin condensation
D. Claisen condensation

## Answer: C

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60. The product of the reaction $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COOH} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{P}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}} \ldots \ldots$ is
A. Ethyl ethanoate
B. Formic acid
C. Ethanoic anhydride
D. $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ and water

## Answer: C

## D View Text Solution

61. Fog is colloidal solution of
A. Liquid dispersed in gas
B. Gas dispersed in gas
C. Solid dispersed in gas
D. Solid dispersed in liquid

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62. The catalyst
A. Increase the activation energy
B. Helps in forming more products
C. Bring about equilibrium
D. None of these

## Answer: D

- View Text Solution

63. Milk can be preserved by adding a few drops of
A. Acetaldehyde
B. Formaldehyde
C. Acetic acid
D. Formic acid

## Answer: B

## - View Text Solution

64. In a nuclear reactor, the function of moderator is
A. To stop the nuclear reaction
B. To produce excess of neutrons
C. To increase the speed of neutrons
D. To decrease the speed to neutrons

## Answer: D

## - View Text Solution

65. Which of the following is not an endothermic reaction?
A. Decomposition of water
B. Conservsion of graphite into diamond
C. Dehydrogenation of ethane to ethylene
D. Combustion of methane

## Answer: D

66. A chemical reaction will not be feasible, if
A. $\triangle H$ is positive and $\triangle S$ is also positive
B. $\triangle H$ is positive and $\triangle S$ is negative
C. $\triangle H$ is negative and $\triangle S$ is also negative
D. $\triangle H$ is negative and $\triangle S$ is also positive

## Answer: B

## D View Text Solution

67. The enthalpy of neutralisation of NaOH with $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ is $-57.3 \mathrm{~kJ} / \mathrm{mol}$. Which of the following is the best explanation of this difference?
A. Ethyanoic acid is only paratially ionished, the neutralisation is, therefore, incomplete.
B. Ethanoic acid is a weak acid and, therefore, requires less

NaOH for neutralisation
C. Ethanoic acid is monobasic while $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ is diabasic
D. Some heat is actually utilised to ionize ethanoic acid completely

## Answer: D

## D View Text Solution

68. Entropy of a system may depend upon
A. Volume only
B. Temperature only
C. Pressure only
D. All of these

## Answer: D

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69. A first order reaction has half-life of 69.3 s . At $0.1 \mathrm{~mol} \mathrm{lit}^{-1}$ reaction concentration, the reaction rate will be
A. $6.93 \times 10^{-1} \mathrm{~mol} \mathrm{lit}{ }^{-1} \mathrm{~s}^{-1}$
B. $1.0 \times 10^{-1} \mathrm{~mol} \mathrm{lit}{ }^{-1} \mathrm{~s}^{-1}$
C. $1.0 \times 10^{-3} \mathrm{~mol} \mathrm{lit}^{-1} \mathrm{~s}^{-1}$
D. $1.0 \times 10^{-4} \mathrm{~mol} \mathrm{lit}{ }^{-1} \mathrm{~s}^{-1}$

## Answer: C

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70. Which one of the following noble gases is the least polarizable?
A. Helium
B. Neon
C. Krypton
D. Radon

## Answer: A

71. The molecular geometry of $X e F_{6}$ molecule is
A. Pyramidal
B. Tetrahedral
C. Distorted octahedral
D. Trigonal bipyramidal

## Answer: C

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72. In the aluminothermic process
A. $\mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$ is reduced by Cr
B. $\mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$ is reduced by Al
C. $A l_{2} O_{3}$ is reduced by $C$
D. None of these corrcet

## Answer: B

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73. Which of the following minerals does not contain aluminium?
A. Cryolite
B. Mira
C. Feldspar
D. Fluorspar

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74. Which of the following statements is not correct regarding boron triffiluoride?
A. It can form an adduct
B. In acts as a Lewis base
C. It forms ionic bond
D. It also forms dative bond with compound like $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$

## Answer: B

75. Positive carbylamine test is not shown by?
A. N,N-dimethylaniline
B. 2,4-dimethylaniline
C. N-methyl-o-methylaniline
D. p-methyl benzylamine

## Answer: B

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76. Which of the following statements is not correct?
A. Amines forms hydrogen bond
B. Ethylamine has higher boiling point than propane
C. Methylamine is more basic than ammonia
D. Dimethylamine is less basic than methylamine

## Answer: D

## D View Text Solution

77. Identify ' $Z$ ' in the following reaction sequence?
$\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COONH}_{4} \xrightarrow[\mathrm{P}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}]{\text { Heat }} Y \xrightarrow{\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\left(\mathrm{H}^{+}\right)} Z$
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CONH}_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CN}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COOH}$
D. $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CO}\right)_{2} \mathrm{O}$
78. The pH of a solution, obtained by mixing 50 ml of 0.4 HCl and 50 ml of 0.2 N NaOH , is
A. 1.0
B. 2.0
C. 3.0
D. 7.8

## Answer: A

## D View Text Solution

79. When equal volume sof the following solutions are mixed, precipitation of $\mathrm{AgCl}\left(\mathrm{Ksp}=1.8 \times 10^{-10}\right)$ will occur only
with
A. $10^{-4} M\left(A g^{+}\right)$and $10^{-4} M\left(C l^{-}\right)$
B. $10^{-5} M\left(\mathrm{Ag}^{+}\right)$and $10^{-5} M\left(\mathrm{Cl}^{-}\right)$
C. $10^{-6} M\left(A g^{+}\right)$and $10^{-6} M\left(C l^{-}\right)$
D. $10^{-10} M\left(A g^{+}\right)$and $10^{-10} M\left(C l^{-}\right)$

## Answer: A

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80. The equilibrium constant in a reversible reaction at a given

## temperature

A. Depends on initial concentration of reactions
B. Depends on the concentration of products at equilibrium
C. Does not depend on initial concentrations
D. It is not a characteristic of a reaction

## Answer: C

## D View Text Solution

81. For which of the following reactions, $\mathrm{Kp}=\mathrm{Kc}$ ?
A. $2 \mathrm{NOCl}_{(g)} \leftrightarrow 2 N O_{(g)}+C l_{2(g)}$
B. $\mathrm{N}_{2(g)}+3 \mathrm{H}_{2(\mathrm{~g})} \leftrightarrow 2 \mathrm{NH}_{3(g)}$
C. $H_{2(g)}+C l_{2(g)} \leftrightarrow 2 H C l_{(g)}$
D. $\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4(\mathrm{~g})} \leftrightarrow 2 \mathrm{NO}_{2}$

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82. Which of the following conditions is not satisfied by an ideal solution?
A. $\triangle H_{\text {mixing }}=0$
B. $\triangle V_{\text {mixing }}=0$
C. Raoult's law is obeyed
D. Formation of an azeotropic mixture

## Answer: D

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83. Which of the following equeous solutions exhibits lowest boiling point?
A. 0.1 MNaCl
B. $0.1 \mathrm{MCaCl}{ }_{2}$
C. $0.1 \mathrm{MCH}_{3} \mathrm{COONa}$
D. $0.1 M$ Glucose

## Answer: D

## D View Text Solution

84. Butter is a colloid formed when
A. Water is dispersed in fat
B. Fat is dispersed in water
C. Fat globules are dispresed in water
D. Water is dispersed in oil

## Answer: A

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85. Which of the following nuclear reactions is incorrect?
A. $\frac{59}{27} C o\left(n, \frac{2}{1} H\right) \frac{56}{23} M n$
B. ${ }_{5} B^{10}\left(a,{ }_{0} n^{1}\right) \frac{13}{7} N$
C. $\frac{9}{4} B e\left(a,{ }_{0} n^{1}\right) \frac{12}{6} C$
D. $\frac{63}{29} C u\left(p, \frac{2}{1} H\right) \frac{62}{29} C u$

Answer: A
86. In the radioactive decay of an element, the emitted electrons come from-
A. Inner orbital of the atom
B. Is orbital of the atom
C. Nucleus of the atom
D. The outermost shell of the atom

## Answer: C

## D View Text Solution

87. The blocks of $M g$ metal are often strapped to the steel hulls of ocean going ships in order to
A. Provide cathodic protection
B. Provent oxidation of steel
C. Both A and B are correct
D. None of these is correct

## Answer: C

## D View Text Solution

88. In benzene the $s p^{3}$ orbitals of each carbon atoms constitute
A. Two $\sigma$ and one $\pi$ bond
B. One $\sigma$ and $\pi$ two bonds
C. Three $\sigma$ bonds only
D. Three $\sigma$ and $\pi$ one bond

## Answer: C

## - View Text Solution

89. The IUPAC name of

$$
\mathrm{HC} \equiv \mathrm{CCH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}_{2} \text { is }
$$

A. 1,5-hexenyne
B. 1,5-hexynene
C. 1-hexen-5-yne
D. 1-hexyn-5-ene

## Answer: D

90. In separate 0.1 M aqueous solution of each of the following salts, which one will record the highest pH value?
A. Sodium carbonate
B. Ammonium chloride
C. Sodium nitrate
D. Potassium acetate

## Answer: A

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91. Real gases show an ideal-like behaviour at
A. High pressure and low temperatures
B. Low pressure and high temperatures
C. Standard pressure and standard temperature
D. High pressure and high temperatures

## Answer: C

## D View Text Solution

92. The value of Planck's constant is $\qquad$ .
A. $6.03 \times 10^{23} \mathrm{~mol} s$
B. $6.03 \times 10^{-34} \mathrm{Js}^{-1}$
C. $6.6262 \times 10^{-34} \mathrm{Js}$
D. $6.63 \times 10^{-34} \mathrm{Js}$

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93. The maximum number of molecules will be present in
A. 16 g of $\mathrm{NO}_{2}$ gas
B. $16 g$ of $O_{2}$ gas
C. $7 g$ of $N_{2}$ gas
D. $2 g$ of $H_{2}$ gas

## Answer: D

- View Text Solution

94. Geometrical isomers differ in
A. Chain stuctures
B. Position of functional group in the chain
C. Arrangement in space of atoms in respectively molecules
D. Functional groups

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

95. The reduction of RCOCl with $\mathrm{H}_{2} . \mathrm{Pd}-\mathrm{BaSO}_{4}$ would give
A. $R-C O-R$
B. RCOOH
C. RCHO
D. $\mathrm{RCH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}$

## Answer: C

## - View Text Solution

96. In electroplating copper with silver the bath solution used is of $K\left[\mathrm{Ag}(\mathrm{CN})_{2}\right]$ instead of $\mathrm{AgNO}_{3}$ because on account of complex formation.
A. A thinner coating of silver is obtained
B. Availability of $A g+$ ions in solution is so reduced that they are not replaced by copper ions
C. $A g+$ ions are completely removed from the solution
D. Expense on electricity are reduced

## Answer: B

## - View Text Solution

97. The atomic numbers of chromium and iron are 24 and 26
respectively. Which one of the following complexes exhibits paramagnetic character due to electronic spin?
A. $\left[\mathrm{Fe}(\mathrm{CO})_{5}\right]$
B. $\left[\operatorname{Cr}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{6}\right]^{3+}$
C. $\left[F e(C N)_{6}\right]^{4-}$
D. $\left[\mathrm{Cr}(\mathrm{CO})_{6}\right]$

## D View Text Solution

98. Enzymes are basically
A. Edible proteins
B. Carbohydrates
C. Carbodydrates containing nitrogen
D. Specially stuctured proteins

## Answer: D

