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## CHEMISTRY

# BOOKS - NEET PREVIOUS YEAR (YEARWISE + <br> <br> CHAPTERWISE) 

 <br> <br> CHAPTERWISE)}

## NEET

## CHEMISTRY

1. For the cell reaction:
$2 \mathrm{Fe}^{3+}(a q)+2 l^{-}(a q) \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{Fe}^{2+}(a q)+l_{2}(a q)$
$E_{\text {cell }}^{\ominus}=0.24 \mathrm{~V}$ at 298 K . The rstandard gibbs energy $\left(\Delta, G^{\ominus}\right)$ of the cell
reaction is
[Given that faraday constnat $F=96400 \mathrm{Cmol}^{-1}$ ]
A. $23.16 \mathrm{kJmol}^{-1}$
B. $-46.32 \mathrm{kJmol}^{-1}$
C. $-23.16 \mathrm{kJmol}^{-1}$
D. $46.32 \mathrm{kJmol}^{-1}$

## Answer: B

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2. The compound that is most difficult protonate is
A. ${ }^{(1)}$

B. ${ }^{(2)}$

C. ${ }^{(3)}$

D. ${ }^{(4)}$


## Answer: A

3. The magnitude and permanganate ions are tetrahedral due to
A. The $\pi$ - bonding involves overlap of d-orbitals of oxygen with d orbitals of manganese.
B. The $\pi$-bonding involves overlap of $p$-orbitals of oxygen with $d$ orbitals of mangenese.
C. There is no $\pi$ - bonding
D. The $\pi$ - bonding involves overlap of $p$-orbitals of oxygen with $p$ orbitals of mangenese.

## Answer: B

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4. The correct order of the basic strength of methyl substituted amines in aqueous solution is
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{NH}_{2}>\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2}\right)_{2} \mathrm{NH}>\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{3} \mathrm{~N}$
B. $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{NH}>\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{NH}_{2}>\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{3} \mathrm{~N}$
c. $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{3} \mathrm{~N}>\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{NH}_{2}>\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{NH}$
D. $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{3} \mathrm{~N}>\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{NH}>\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{NH}_{2}$

## Answer: B

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5. An alkene "A" on reaction with $O_{3}$ and Zn gives propanone and ethanol in equimolar Addition of HCl to alkene "A" gives "B" as the product. The structure of product " B " is:

$$
\begin{gathered}
\mathrm{CH}_{3} \\
\text { | }
\end{gathered}
$$

A. $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{C}-\mathrm{CH}|\mathrm{Cl}-\mathrm{CH}| \mathrm{CH}_{3}$

B. $\mathrm{Cl}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH} \mid \mathrm{CH}_{3}$
(3)
C. $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{C}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{C}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\stackrel{\mathrm{CH}_{3}}{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{\mid} \mathrm{Cl}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}$

## Answer: D

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6. For the second period elements the correct increasing order of first ioOnization enthalpy is:
A. $\mathrm{Li}<\mathrm{Bt}<\mathrm{B}<\mathrm{C}<\mathrm{O}<N<F<N e$
B. $L i<B e<B<C<N<O<F<N e$
C. $L i>B<B e<C<O<N<F<N e$
D. $L i<B<B e<C<N<O<F<N e$

## Answer: C

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7. A gas at 350 K and 15 bar has molar volume 20 percent smaller than that for an ideal gas under the same conditions. The correct option above
the gas and its compressibility factor $(\mathrm{Z})$ is :
A. Z It 1 and repulsive forces are dominant
B. Z gt 1 and attractive forces are dominant.
C. Z gt 1 and repulsive forces are dominant.
D. Z It 1 and attractive forces are dominant

## Answer: D

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8. For a cell involving one electron $E_{\text {cell }}^{0}=0.59 \mathrm{~V}$ and 298 K , the equilibrium constant for the cell reaction is:
[Given that $\frac{2.303 R T}{F}=0.059 \mathrm{~V}$ at $T=298 \mathrm{~K}$ ]
A. $1.0 \times 10^{30}$
B. $1.0 \times 10^{2}$
C. $1.0 \times 10^{5}$
D. $1.0 \times 10^{10}$

## Answer: D

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9. Which will make basic buffer?
A. 100 mL of $0.1 \mathrm{M} \mathrm{HCl}+100 \mathrm{~mL}$ of 0.1 M NaOH
B. 50 mL of $0.1 \mathrm{M} \mathrm{NaOH}+25 \mathrm{~mL}$ of $0.1 \mathrm{M} \mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COOH}$
C. 100 mL of $0.1 \mathrm{M} \mathrm{CH} 3 \mathrm{COOH}+100 \mathrm{~mL}$ of 0.1 M NaOH
D. 100 mL of $0.1 \mathrm{M} \mathrm{HCl}+200 \mathrm{~mL}$ of $0.1 \mathrm{M} \mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{OH}$

## Answer: D

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10. Which is the correct thermal stability order of $\mathrm{H}_{2} E(E=O, S, S e, T e$ and Po)?
A. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{Se}<\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{Te}<\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{Po}<\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}<\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$
B. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}<\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}<\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{Se}<\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{Te}<\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{Po}$
C. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}<\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}<\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{Se}<\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{Te}<\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{Po}$
D. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{Po}<\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{Te}<\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{Se}<\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}<\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$

## Answer: D

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11. For an ideal solution, the correct option is:
A. $\triangle_{m i x} G=0$ at constant $T$ and $P$
B. $\triangle_{\text {mix }} S=0$ at constant T and P
C. $\triangle_{m i x} V \neq 0$ at constant T and P
D. $\triangle_{m i x} H=0$ at constant T and P

## Answer: D

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12. The biodegradable polymer is:
A. Buna-S
B. nylon-6,6
C. nylon 2-nylon 6
D. nylon-6

## Answer: C

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13. Enzymes that utilize ATP in phosphate transfer require an alkaline erath metal ( $M$ ) as the cofactor $M$ is
A. Sr
B. Be
C. Mg
D. Ca

## Answer: C

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14. If the rate constant for a first order reaction is $k$, the time $(t)$ required for the completion of $99 \%$ of the reaction is given by :
A. $t=2.303 / k$
B. $t=0.693 / k$
C. $t=6.909 / k$
D. $t=4.606 / k$

## Answer: D

15. Which of the following diatomic molecular species has only $\pi$ bonds according to Molecular orbital Theory
A. $B e_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{O}_{2}$
C. $N_{2}$
D. $C_{2}$

## Answer: D

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16. pH of a saturated solution of $\mathrm{Ca}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}$ is 9 . the solubility product $\left(K_{s p}\right)$ of $\mathrm{Ca}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}$ is
A. $0.5 \times 10^{-10}$
B. $0.5 \times 10^{-15}$
C. $0.25 \times 10^{-10}$
D. $0.125 \times 10^{-15}$

## Answer: B

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17. The mixture that forms maximum boiling azeotrope is:
A. Heptane + Octane
B. Water + Nitric acid
C. Ethanol + Water
D. Acetone + Carbon disulphide

## Answer: B

18. $4 d, 5 p, 5 f$ and $6 p$ orbitals are arranged in the order of decreasing energy. The correct option is :
A. 5 fgt 6 pgt 5 pgt 4 d
B. 5 fgt 6 pgt 5 pgt 4 d
C. 6 pgt 5 fgt 5 pgt 4 d
D. 6 pgt 5 fgt 4 d gt 5 p

## Answer: B

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19. Which of the following is an amphoteric hydroxide
A. $\mathrm{Be}\left(\mathrm{OH}_{2}\right.$
B. $\mathrm{Sr}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{Ca}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{Mg}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}$

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20. Which of the following is incorrect statement?
A. $S n F_{4}$ is ionic in nature
B. $\mathrm{PbF}_{4}$ is covalent in natural
C. $\mathrm{SlCl}_{4}$ is easiliy hydrolysed
D. $\mathrm{GeX}_{4}(X=F, C l, B r, l)$ is more stable that $\mathrm{GeX}_{2}$

## Answer: B

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21. Under isothermal condition, a gas at 300 K expands from 0.1 L to 0.25 L against a constant external pressure of 2 bar. The work done by the gas is : [Given that 1 L bar = 100 J ]
A. 30 J
B. -30 J
C. $5 k J$
D. 25 J

## Answer: B

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22. The number of sigma ( $\sigma$ ) and $\mathrm{pi}(\pi)$ bonds in pent-2-en-4-yne is:
A. $13 \sigma$ bonds and no $\pi$ bond
B. $10 \sigma$ bonds and $3 \pi$ bond
C. $8 \sigma$ bonds and $5 \pi$ bond
D. $11 \sigma$ bonds and $2 \pi$ bond

## Answer: B

23. Match the Xenon compounds Column-I with its structure in Column-II and assign the correct code :

Column-I Column-II
(a) $\mathrm{XeF}_{4} \quad$ (i)pyramidal
(b) $\mathrm{XeF}_{6}$ (ii) square planar
(c) $\mathrm{XeOF}_{4}$ (iii) distored octahedral
(d) $\mathrm{XeO}_{3}$ (iv) square pyramidal
(a) (b) (c) (d)
A.
(1) (iii) (iv) (i) (ii)
B.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
(2) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)
(a) (b) (c) (d)
C. (3) (ii) (iii) (iv) (i)
(a) (b) (c) (d)
D.
(4) (ii) (iii) (i) (iv)

## Answer: C

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24. In which can change in entropy is negative
A. $2 \mathrm{H}(\mathrm{g}) \rightarrow \mathrm{H}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})$
B. Evaporation of water
C. Expansion of a gas at constant temperature
D. sublimation of solid to gas.

## Answer: A

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25. The most suitable reagent for the following conversion is

$$
\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{C}-\mathrm{C} \equiv \mathrm{C}-\mathrm{CH}_{3} \rightarrow
$$


cis-2-butene
A. $\mathrm{Hg}^{2+} / \mathrm{H}^{+}, \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
B. Na /liquid $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$
C. $H_{2}, P d / C$ quinoline
D. $\mathrm{Zn} / \mathrm{HCl}$

Answer: C

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26. The major product of the following reaction is


Strong heating
$+\mathrm{NH}_{3} \rightarrow$
(1)

B.

(3)

c.


## Answer: C

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27. Match the following:
(a)pure nitrogen
(i) chlorine
(b) Haber process
(ii) Sulphuric acid
(c) Contact process
(iii) Ammonia
(d) deacon's process
(iv) Sodium azide or Barium azide
A.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
(1) (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)
(a) (b) (c) (d)
B.
(2) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)
C.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
(3) (ii) (iv) (i) (iii)
(a) (b) (c) (d)
D.
(4) (iii) (iv) (ii)

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28. Which of the following series of transitions in the spectrum of hydrogen atom falls in visible region?
A. Brackett series
B. Lyman series
C. Balmer series
D. Paschen series

## Answer: C

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29. Among the following, the narrow spectrum antibiotic is
A. Chloramphenicol
B. Penicillin G
C. Ampicillin
D. Amoxycillin

## Answer: B

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30. Which mixture of the solutions will lead to the formation of negatively charged colloidal $[\mathrm{Agl}]^{-}$sol. ?
A. 50 ml of $0.1 \mathrm{M} \mathrm{AgNO}_{3}+50 \mathrm{~mL}$ of 0.1 M KI
B. 50 mL of $1 \mathrm{M} \mathrm{AgNO}_{3}+50 \mathrm{~mL}$ of 1.5 M Kl
C. 50 mL of $1 \mathrm{M} \mathrm{AgNO}_{3}+50 \mathrm{~mL}$ of 2 M KI
D. 50 mL of $2 \mathrm{M} \mathrm{AgNO}_{3}+50 \mathrm{~mL}$ of 1.5 M KI

## Answer: B

31. Among the following the reaction that produce through an electrophilic substitution is :
A.
 $-\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}+\mathrm{HCl} \xrightarrow{\text { heat }}$
B.

c.

D.


## Answer: C

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32. The structure of intemediate $A$ in the following reaction is:

(1)

(2)
B.

(3)

(4)

D.

## Answer: C

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33. What is the correct electronic configuration of the central atom in $K_{4}\left[\mathrm{Fe}(\mathrm{CN})_{6}\right]$ based on crystal field theory
A. $e^{4} t_{2}^{2}$
B. $t_{2 g}^{4} e_{g}^{2}$
C. $t_{2 g}^{6} e_{g}^{0}$
D. $e^{3} t_{2}^{3}$

## Answer: C

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34. Among the following, the one that is not a green house gas is
A. sulphur dioxide
B. Nitrous oxide
C. methane
D. ozone

## Answer: A

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35. Identify the incorrect statement related to $\mathrm{PCl}_{5}$ from the follwing
A. $P C l_{5}$ molecule in non-reactive.
B. Three equatorial $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Cl}$ bonds make an angle of $120^{\circ}$ with each other
C. Two axial P-Cl bonds make an angle of $180^{\circ}$ with each other
D. Axial P-Cl bonds

## Answer: A

36. Which one is malachite from the following
A. $\mathrm{CuCO}_{3} \cdot \mathrm{Cu}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{CuFeS}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{Cu}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{Fe}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{4}$

## Answer: A

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37. Which of the following species is not stable?
A. $\left[\mathrm{SiCl}_{6}\right]^{2-}$
B. $\left[S i F_{6}\right]^{2-}$
C. $\left[\mathrm{GeCl}_{6}\right]^{2-}$
D. $\left[\mathrm{Sn}(\mathrm{OH})_{6}\right]^{2-}$

## Answer: A

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38. A compound is compound by cation C and anion A. The anions hexagonal close packed (hcp) lattice and the cations occupy $75 \%$ of octahedral voids. The formula of the compound is
A. $C_{4} A_{3}$
B. $C_{2} A_{3}$
C. $C_{3} A_{2}$
D. $C_{3} A_{4}$

## Answer: D

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39. The correct structure of tribromootaoxide.
A.

B. ${ }^{(2)}$

C.

D.


## Answer: B

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40. The method used to remove temporary hardness of water is:
A. Synthetic resins method
B. Calgon's method
C. Clark's method
D. Ion-exchange method

## Answer: C

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41. The non-essential amino acid among the following is
A. Lysine
B. Valine
C. Leucine
D. Alanine

## Answer: D

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42. The number of moles of hydrogen molecules required to produce 20 moles of ammonia through Haber's process is :
A. 40
B. 10
C. 20
D. 30

## Answer: D

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43. Which of the following reactions are disproportionation reaction ?
A. $2 \mathrm{Cu}^{+} \rightarrow \mathrm{Cu}^{2+}+\mathrm{Cu}^{0}$
B. $3 \mathrm{KMnO}_{4}^{2-} 4 \mathrm{H}^{+} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{MnO}_{4}^{-}+\mathrm{MnO}_{2}+2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
C. $2 \mathrm{KMnO}_{4} \xrightarrow{\Delta} \mathrm{~K}_{2} \mathrm{MnO}_{4}+\mathrm{MnO}_{2}+\mathrm{O}_{2}$
D. $2 \mathrm{MnO}_{4}^{-}+3 \mathrm{Mn}^{2+}+2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O} \rightarrow 5 \mathrm{MnO}_{2}+4 \mathrm{H}^{+}$

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44. For the chemical reaction

$$
N_{2}(g)+3 H_{2}(g) \Leftrightarrow 2 \mathrm{NH}_{3}(g)
$$

The correct option is:
A. $3 \frac{d\left[\mathrm{H}_{2}\right]}{d t}=2 \frac{d\left[\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right]}{d t}$
B. $-\frac{1}{3} \frac{d\left[\mathrm{H}_{2}\right]}{d t}=-\frac{1}{2} \frac{d\left[\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right]}{d t}$
C. $-\frac{d\left[N_{2}\right]}{d t}=2 \frac{d\left[\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right]}{d t}$
D. $-\frac{d\left[N_{2}\right]}{d t}=\frac{1}{2} \frac{d\left[\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right]}{d t}$

## Answer: D

45. Conjugation base for bronsted acids $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ and HF are:
A. $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}^{+}$and $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~F}^{+}$, respectively
B. $\mathrm{OH}^{-}$and $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~F}^{+}$, respectively
C. $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}^{+}$and $\mathrm{F}^{-}$respectively
D. $\mathrm{OH}^{-}$and $\mathrm{F}^{-}$respectively.

## Answer: D

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46. If the concentration of $\mathrm{OH}^{-}$ions in the reaction
$\mathrm{Fe}(\mathrm{OH})_{3}(\mathrm{~s}) \Leftrightarrow \mathrm{Fe}^{3+}$ (aq. $)+3 \mathrm{OH}^{-}$(aq. )
is decreased by $1 / 4$ times, then the equilibrium concentration of $\mathrm{Fe}^{3+}$ will increase by
A. 64 times
B. 4 times
C. 8 times
D. 16 times

## Answer: A

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47. What volume of oxygen gas $\left(\mathrm{O}_{2}\right)$ measured at $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and 1 atm is needed to burn completely $1 L$ of propane gas $\left(C_{3} H_{8}\right)$ measured under the same condition?
A. 5 L
B. 10 L
C. 7 L
D. 6 L

## Answer: A

48. Equal volumes of three acid solutions of $\mathrm{pH} 3,4$ and 5 are mixed in a vessel. What will be the $\mathrm{H}^{+}$ion concentration in the mixture?
A. $3.7 \times 10^{-3} \mathrm{M}$
B. $1.11 \times 10^{-3} \mathrm{M}$
C. $1.11 \times 10^{-4} \mathrm{M}$
D. $3.7 \times 10^{-4} \mathrm{M}$

## Answer: D

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49. The relative reactivities of acyl compound towards nucleophilic substitution are in the order of
A. acid anhydride gt amide gt ester gt acyl chloride
B. acyl chloride gt ester gt acid anhydride gt amide
C. acyl chloride gt acid anhydride gt ester gt amide
D. ester gt acyl chloride gt amide gt acid anhydride

## Answer: C

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50. In DNA the complementary bases are
A. adenine and guanine, thymine and cytosine
B. uracil and adenine, cytosine and guanine
C. adenine and thymine, guanine and cytosine
D. adenine and thymine, guanine and uracil

## Answer: C

51. Base strength of
$\Theta$
$\Theta$
$\Theta$
(1) $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{CCH}_{2}$, (2) $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{CH}$ and (3) $\mathrm{H}-\mathrm{C} \equiv \mathrm{C}$ is in the order of
A. (i) gt (iii) gt (ii)
B. (i) gt (ii) (iii)
C. (ii) gt (i) gt (iii)
D. (iii) gt (ii) gt (i)

## Answer: B

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52. Equimolar solution of the following were prepared in water separately. Which one of the solutions will record the highest $p H$ ?
A. $\mathrm{MgCl}_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{CaCl}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{SrCl}_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{BaCl}_{2}$

Answer: D

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53. The sequence of ionic mobility in aqueous solutions is -
A. $\mathrm{Rb}^{+}>\mathrm{K}^{+}>\mathrm{Cs}^{+}>\mathrm{Na}^{+}$
B. $\mathrm{Na}^{+}>\mathrm{K}^{+}>\mathrm{Rb}^{+}>\mathrm{Cs}^{+}$
C. $\mathrm{K}^{+}>\mathrm{Na}^{+}>\mathrm{Rb}^{+}>\mathrm{Cs}^{+}$
D. $\mathrm{Cs}^{+}>\mathrm{Rb}^{+}>\mathrm{K}^{+}>\mathrm{Na}^{+}$

## Answer: D

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54. If uncertainty in position and momentum are equal then uncertainty in velocity is.
A. $1 / m \sqrt{(h / \pi)}$
B. $\sqrt{(h / \pi)}$
C. $1 / 2 m \sqrt{(h / \pi)}$
D. $\sqrt{(h / 2 \pi)}$

## Answer: C

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55. How many stereoisomerse does this molecule has?
$\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CHCH}_{2} \mathrm{CHBrCH}_{3}$
A. 8
B. 2
C. 4
D. 6

## Answer: C

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56. On the basis of the following $E^{\circ}$ values, the stongest oxidizing agent is $\left[\mathrm{Fe}(\mathrm{CN})_{6}\right]^{4-} \rightarrow\left[\mathrm{Fe}(\mathrm{CN})_{6}\right]^{3-}+e^{-}, E^{\circ}=-0.35 \mathrm{~V}$
$\mathrm{Fe}^{2+} \rightarrow \mathrm{Fe}^{3+}+\mathrm{e}^{-}, E^{\circ}=-0.77 \mathrm{~V}$
A. $F e^{3+}$
B. $\left[\mathrm{Fe}(\mathrm{CN})_{6}\right]^{3-}$
C. $\left[\mathrm{Fe}(\mathrm{CN})_{6}\right]^{4-}$
D. $F e^{2+}$

## Answer: B

57. The correct of decreasing second ionisation enthalpy of $T i(22), V(23), \operatorname{Cr}(24)$ and $M n(25)$ is
A. $\mathrm{Mn}>\mathrm{Cr}>\mathrm{Ti}>V$
B. $\mathrm{Ti}>\mathrm{V}>\mathrm{Cr}>\mathrm{Mn}$
C. $C r>M n>V>T i$
D. $V>\mathrm{Mn}>\mathrm{Cr}>\mathrm{Ti}$

## Answer: C

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58. Which one of the following is most reactive towards electrophilic attack?

(2)

c.

(4)


## Answer: A

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59. Four diatomic species are listed in different sequence .Which of these represent the correct order of their increasing bond order?
A. $\mathrm{C}_{2}^{2-}<\mathrm{He}_{2}^{+}<\mathrm{NO}<\mathrm{O}_{2}^{-}$
B. $\mathrm{He}_{2}^{+}<\mathrm{O}_{2}^{-}<\mathrm{NO}<\mathrm{C}_{2}^{2-}$
c. $\mathrm{O}_{2}^{-}<\mathrm{NO}<\mathrm{C}_{2}^{2-}<\mathrm{HE}_{2}^{+}$
D. $\mathrm{NO}<\mathrm{C}_{2}^{2-}<\mathrm{O}_{2}^{-}<\mathrm{He}_{2}^{+}$

## Answer: B

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60. How many moles of lead (II) chloride will be formed from a reaction between 6.5 g of PbO and 3.2 g of HCl ?
A. 0.011
B. 0.029
C. 0.044
D. 0.333

## Answer: B

61. The stability of carbanions in the following
(i)

$$
\begin{equation*}
R C \equiv \ddot{C} \tag{ii}
\end{equation*}
$$

## (ii)


(iii) $\mathrm{R}_{2} \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{CH}$, (iv) $\mathrm{R}_{3} \mathrm{C}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}$
is in the order
A. (iv) gt (ii) gt (iii) gt (i)
B. (i) gt (iii) gt (ii) gt (iv)
C. (i) gt (ii) gt (iii) gt (iv)
D. (ii) gt (iii) gt (iv) gt (i)

## Answer: C

62. Acetophenone when reacted with a base, $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{ONa}$, yields a stable compound which has the structure :
A.
(1)

B.

C.


D.

## Answer: C

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63. Volume occupied by one molecule of water (density $=1 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{~cm}^{-3}$ )
A. $3.0 \times 10^{-23} \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$
B. $5.5 \times 10^{-23} \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$
C. $9.0 \times 10^{-23} \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$
D. $6.023 \times 10^{-23} \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$

## Answer: A

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64. Bond dissociation enthalpy of $\mathrm{H}_{2}, \mathrm{Cl}_{2}$ and HCl are 434, 242 and $431 \mathrm{KJmol}^{-1}$ respectively. Enthalpy of formation of HCl is
A. $-93 \mathrm{~kJ} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$
B. $245 \mathrm{~kJ} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$
C. $93 \mathrm{~kJ} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$
D. $-245 \mathrm{~kJ} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$

## Answer: A

65. Which of the following complexes exhibits the highest paramagnetic behaviour?

(At. no. $T i=22, V=23, F e=26, C o=27$ )
A. $\left[\mathrm{Co}(\mathrm{OX})_{2}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}\right]-$
B. $\left[\mathrm{Ti}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{6}\right]^{3+}$
C. $\left[V(\mathrm{gly})_{2}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{2}\right]+$
D. $\left[\mathrm{Fe}(e n)(\mathbf{y})\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{2}\right]^{2+}$

## Answer: A

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66. Which one of the following statements is not true ?
A. Buna-S is a copolymer of butadiene and styrene
B. Natural rubber is a 1, 4-polymer of isoprene
C. In vulcanization, the formation of sulphur bridges between different chains make rubber harder and stronger
D. Natural rubber has the trans-configuration at every double bond

## Answer: D

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67. In a reactions a coloured product $C$ was obtained The structure of $C$ would be

A.

B.

C.
(3) $\bigcirc \mathrm{O}=\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{CH}}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}$
D.


## Answer: B

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68. For the gas phase reaction
$\mathrm{PCl}_{5} \rightarrow \mathrm{PCl}_{3}(\mathrm{~g})+\mathrm{Cl}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})$
which of the following conditions are correct?
A. $\Delta H<0$ and $\Delta S<0$
B. $\Delta H>0$ and $\Delta S<0$
C. $\Delta H=0$ and $\Delta S<0$
D. $\Delta H>0$ and $\Delta S>0$

## Answer: D

69. The measurement of the electron position is associated with an uncertainty in momentum, which is equal to $1 \times 10^{-18} \mathrm{gcms}^{-1}$. The uncertainty in electron velocity is (mass of an electron is $9 \times 10^{-28} g$ )
A. $1 \times 10^{5} \mathrm{~cm} \mathrm{~s}^{-1}$
B. $1 \times 10^{11} \mathrm{~cm} \mathrm{~s}^{-1}$
C. $1 \times 10^{9} \mathrm{~cm} \mathrm{~s}^{-1}$
D. $1 \times 10^{6} \mathrm{~cm} \mathrm{~s}^{-1}$

## Answer: C

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70. Angular shape of ozone molecule consists of
A. 1 sigma and 1 pi bonds
B. 2 sigma and 1 pi bonds
C. 1 sigma and 2 pi bonds
D. 2 sigma and 2 pi bonds

## Answer: B

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71. Percentage of free space in cubic in a body- centred cubic unit cell is .
A. $34 \%$
B. 28 \%
C. $30 \%$
D. 32 \%

## Answer: D

72. the value of equilibrium constant for the reaction
$H I(g) \Leftrightarrow 1 / 2 H_{2}(g)+1 / 2 I_{2}(g)$ is 8.0
The equilibrium constant for the reaction
$\mathrm{H}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})+\mathrm{I}_{2}(\mathrm{~g}) \Leftrightarrow 2 \mathrm{HI}(\mathrm{g})$ will be
A. 16
B. 43473
C. 43481
D. 23377

## Answer: D

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73. The values of $K_{p_{1}}$ and $K_{p_{2}}$ for the reactions

$$
X \Leftrightarrow Y+Z \ldots \text { (i) }
$$

and $A \Leftrightarrow 2 B$...(ii)
are in ratio of $9: 1$. If degree of dissociation of $X$ and $A$ be equal, then total presure at equilibrium (i) and (ii) are in the ratio.
A. 36: 1
B. 1:1
C. 3:1
D. 1:9

## Answer: A

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74. Which of the following is an amine hormone ?
A. Insulin
B. Progesterone
C. Thyroxine
D. Oxypurin

## Answer: C

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75. Kohlrausch's law states that at:
A. infinite dilution, each ion makes definite contribution to conductance of an electrolyte whatever be the nature of the other ion of the electrolyte
B. infinite dilution, each ion makes definite contribution to equivalent conductance of an electrolyte whatever be the nature of the other ion of the electrolyte
C. finite dilution, each ion makes definite contribution to equivalent conductance of an electrolyte whatever be the nature of the other ion of electrolyte
D. infinite dilution each ion makes definite contribution to equivalent conductance of an electrolyte depending on the nature of the other ion of electrolyte

## Answer: B

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76. Green chemistry means such reactions which
A. are related to the depletion of ozone layer
B. study the reactions in plants
C. produce colour during reactions
D. reduce the use and production of hazardous chemicals

## Answer: D

77. Which of the following statements is not correct ?
A. The number of carbon atoms in an unit cell of diamond is 4
B. The number of Bravais lattices in which a crystal can be categorized is 14
C. The fraction of the total volume occupied by the atoms in a primitive cell is 0.48
D. Molecular solids are generally volatile

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

78. In a $S_{N^{2}}$ substitution reaction of the type DMF
$\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Br}+\mathrm{Cl}^{-} \rightarrow \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Cl}+\mathrm{Br}^{-}$
Which one of the following has the highest relative rate?
A. ${ }^{\mathrm{CH}} \mathrm{H}_{3}-\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Br}$

$$
\mathrm{CH}_{3}
$$

B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Br}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Br}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH} \mid \mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Br}$

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

79. The correct order for bond angles is :
A. $\mathrm{NO}_{2}^{+}<\mathrm{NO}_{2}<\mathrm{NO}_{2}^{-}$
B. $\mathrm{NO}_{2}^{+}<\mathrm{NO}_{2}^{-}<\mathrm{NO}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{NO}_{2}^{-}<\mathrm{NO}_{2}^{+}<\mathrm{NO}_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{NO}_{2}^{-}<\mathrm{NO}_{2}<\mathrm{NO}_{2}^{+}$

## Answer: D

## D Watch Video Solution

80. With Which one of the following elements silicon should be doped so as to give p-type of semiconductor?
A. Selenium
B. Boron
C. Germanium
D. Arsenic

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

81. $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{C}-\mathrm{CH} \mid \mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}_{2}+\mathrm{HBr} \rightarrow \mathrm{A}$.

A is predominantly
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}|\mathrm{Br}-\mathrm{CH}| \mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}\left|\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}\right| \mathrm{Br}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH} \mid \mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Br}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{C} \mid \stackrel{\mathrm{Cr}}{\mid} \mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{3}$

## Answer: D

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82. An organic compound contains carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. Its elemental analysis gaveC, $38.71 \%$ and $H, 9.67 \%$. The empirical formula of the compound would be :
A. CHO
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{4} \mathrm{O}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{O}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{O}$

## D Watch Video Solution

83. In which of the following coordination entites the magnitude of $\Delta_{0}$
(CFSE in octehedral field) will be maximum.
(At. No. Co $=27$ )
A. $\left[\mathrm{Co}(\mathrm{CN})_{6}\right]^{3-}$
B. $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}\right)_{3}\right]^{3-}$
C. $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{6}\right]^{3+}$
D. $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{6}\right]^{3+}$

## Answer: A

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84. The alkali metals form salt like hydrides by the direct synthesis at elevated temperature. The termal stability of these hydrides decreases in which of the following orders ?
A. NaHgtLiHgtKHgtRbHgtCsH
B. LiHgtNaHgtKHgtRbHgtCsH
C. CsHgtRbHgtKHgtNaHgtLiH
D. KHgtNaHgtLiHgtCsHgtRbH

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

85. Which of the following are not state functions?
(I) $q+w$
(II) $q$
(III) $w$
(IV) $H-T S$
A. (I), (II) and (III)
B. (II) and (III)
C. (I) and (IV)
D. (II), (III) and (IV)

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

86. $n$ the hydrocarbon,
$\stackrel{6}{\mathrm{CH}_{3}}-\stackrel{5}{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{H}=\stackrel{4}{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{C}-\stackrel{3}{\mathrm{C}}-\stackrel{2}{\mathrm{CH}_{2}}-\stackrel{1}{\mathrm{C}} \underset{\mathrm{C}}{\mathrm{C}}$
The state of hybridization of carbons 1,3 and 5 are in the following
sequence :
A. $s p, s p^{2}, s p^{3}$
B. $s p^{3}, s p^{2}, s p$
C. $s p^{2}, s p, s p^{3}$
D. $s p, s p^{3}, s p^{2}$

## Answer: D

## D View Text Solution

87. Number of moles of $\mathrm{MnO}_{4}^{-}$required to oxidise one mole of ferrous oxalate completely in acidic medium will be
A. 7.0 mole
B. 0.2 mole
C. 0.6 mole
D. 0.4 mole

## Answer: D

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88. The rate constant $k_{1}$ and $k_{2}$ for two different reactions are $10^{16} e^{-2000 / T}$ and $10^{15} e^{-1000 / T}$, respectively. The temperature at which
$k_{1}=k_{2}$ is
A. 2000 K
B. $1000 / 2.303 \mathrm{~K}$
C. 1000 K
D. $2000 / 2.303 \mathrm{~K}$

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

89. A strong base can abstract an $\alpha$-hydrogen from
A. ketone
B. alkane
C. alkene
D. amine

## Answer: A

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90. Standard free energies of formation ( $\mathrm{kJ} / \mathrm{mol}$ ) at 298 K are -237.2, - 394.4 and -8.2 for $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(1), \mathrm{CO}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})$ and pentange (g) , respectively. The value of $E_{\text {cell }}^{\circ}$ for the pentane-oxygen fuel cell is .
A. 1.0968 V
B. 0.0968 V
C. 1.968 V
D. 2.0968 V

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

91. If ' $a$ ' stands for the edge length of the cubic systems: simple cubic,body centred cubic and face centred cubic then the ratio of radii of the spheres inthese systems will be respectively,
A. $\frac{1}{2} a: \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} a: \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} a$
B. $1 a: s \sqrt{3 a}: \sqrt{2 a}$
C. $\frac{1}{2} a: \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} a: \frac{1}{2 \sqrt{2}} a$
D. $\frac{1}{2} a: \sqrt{3} a: \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} a$

## Answer: C

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92. For vaporization of water at 1 atmospheric pressure the values of $\Delta H$ and $\Delta S$ are $40.63 \mathrm{KJmol}^{-1}$ and $108 \mathrm{JK}^{-1} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$, respectively. The temperature when Gibbs energy change $(\Delta G)$ for this transformation will be zero is
A. 393.4 K
B. 373.4 K
C. 293.4 K

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

93. A 0.66 kg ball is moving wih a speed of $100 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$. The associated wavelength will be.
A. $6.6 \times 10^{-34} \mathrm{~m}$
B. $1.0 \times 10^{-35} \mathrm{~m}$
C. $1.0 \times 10^{-32} \mathrm{~m}$
D. $6.6 \times 10^{-32} m$

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

94. Three moles of an ideal gas expanded spontaneously into vacuum.

The work done will be
A. 3 Joules
B. 9 Joules
C. Zero
D. Infinite

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

95. The following teo reaction are known :
$\mathrm{Fe}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}(\mathrm{~s})+3 \mathrm{CO}(\mathrm{g}) \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{Fe}(\mathrm{s})+3 \mathrm{CO}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})$,
$\Delta H=-26.8 k J$
$\mathrm{FeO}(\mathrm{s})+\mathrm{CO}(\mathrm{g}) \rightarrow \mathrm{Fe}(\mathrm{s})+\mathrm{CO}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})$,
$\Delta H=-16.5 k J$

Correct target equation is
$\mathrm{Fe}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}(\mathrm{~s})+\mathrm{CO}(\mathrm{g}) \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{FeO}(\mathrm{s})+\mathrm{CO}_{2}(\mathrm{~g}), \Delta H=?$
A. $-43.3 k J$
B. -10.3 kJ
C. $+6.2 k J$
D. $+10.3 k J$

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

96. The reaction,
$2 A(g)+B(g) \Leftrightarrow 3 C(g)+D(g)$
is begun with the concentration of $A$ and $B$ both at an intial value of 1.00
$M$. When equilibrium is reached, the concentration of $D$ is measured and found to be 0.25 M . The value for the equilibrium constant for this reaction is given by the expression:
A. $\left[(0.75)^{3}(0.25)\right] \div\left[(0.50)^{2}(0.75)\right]$
B. $\left[(0.75)^{3}(0.25)\right] \div\left[(0.50)^{2}(0.25)\right]$
C. $\left[(0.75)^{3}(0.25)\right] \div\left[(0.75)^{2}(0.25)\right]$
D. $\left[(0.75)^{3}(0.25)\right] \div\left[(1.00)^{2}(1.00)\right]$

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

97. The pressure exerted by 6.0 g of methane gas in a $0.03 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$ vessel at $129^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ is: (Atomic masses of $C=12.01, H=1.01$ and $R=8.314 \mathrm{JK}^{-1} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$
)
A. 13409 Pa
B. 41648 Pa
C. 31684 Pa
D. 215216 Pa

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

98. Which of the following expressions correctly repesents the equivalent conductance at infinte dilution of $\mathrm{Al}_{2}\left(\mathrm{SO}_{4}\right)_{3}$. Given that $\Lambda_{\mathrm{Al}^{3+}}^{\circ}$ and $\Lambda_{\mathrm{SO}_{4}^{2-}}^{\circ}$ are the equivalent conductance at infinte dilution of the respective ions?
A. $\Lambda_{A l^{3+}}^{\circ}$
B. $\left(\Lambda_{\mathrm{Al}^{3+}}^{\circ}+\Lambda_{\mathrm{SO}_{4}^{2-}}\right) \times 6$
C. $\frac{1}{3} \Lambda_{\mathrm{Al}}{ }^{\circ}{ }^{3+}+\frac{1}{2} \Lambda_{\mathrm{SO}_{4}^{2-}}^{\circ}$
D. $2 \Lambda_{\mathrm{Al}^{3+}}^{\circ}+3 \Lambda_{\mathrm{SO}_{4}^{2-}}^{\circ}$

## Answer: A

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99. How many bridging oxygen atoms are presents in $P_{4} O_{10}$ ?
A. 4
B. 2
C. 5
D. 6

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

100. Among the following which has the highest cation to anion size ratio ?
A. CsF
B. LiF
C. NaF
D. CsI
101. Which of the following oxidation states is the most common among the lanthanoids?
A. 2
B. 5
C. 3
D. 4

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

102. Some of the properties of the two species, $\mathrm{NO}_{3}^{-}$and $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}^{+}$are described below.Which one of them is correct?
A. Isostructural with same hybridization for the central atom
B. Isostructural with different hybridization for the central atom
C. Similar in hybridization for the central atom with different structures
D. Dissimilar in hybridization for the central atom with different structures.

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

103. The compound $A$ on heating gives a colourless gas and a residue thata dissolved in water to obtain B. Excess of $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ is bubbled through aqueous solution of $B, C$ is formed which is recovered in the solid form. Solid C on gentle heating gives back A . The compound is:-
A. $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{CaSO}_{4} \cdot 2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
D. $\mathrm{CaCO}_{3}$

## Answer: D

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104. Among the following $\mathrm{Ca}, \mathrm{Mg}, \mathrm{P}$ and Cl the order of increasing atomic radius is
A. $\mathrm{Cl}<\mathrm{P}<\mathrm{Mg}<\mathrm{Ca}$
B. $\mathrm{P}<\mathrm{Cl}<\mathrm{Ca}<\mathrm{Mg}$
C. $\mathrm{Ca}<\mathrm{Mg}<\mathrm{P}<\mathrm{Cl}$
D. $\mathrm{Mg}<\mathrm{Ca}<\mathrm{Cl}<\mathrm{P}$

## Answer: A

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105. Which one of the following complex is not expected to exhibit isomerism
A. $\left[\mathrm{Pt}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right]$
B. $\left[\mathrm{Ni}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right]$
C. $\left[\mathrm{Ni}(\mathrm{en})_{3}\right]^{2+}$
D. $\left[\mathrm{Ni}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{4}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{2}\right]^{2+}$

## Answer: B

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106. Which one of the following compounds will be most readily dehydrated?

B.
(2)
.

C.

D.


## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

107. Among the following four compounds
(a) Phenol
(b) methyl phenol
(c) metanitrophenol
(d) paranitrophenol
the acidity order is -
A. $c>d>a>b$
B. $a>d>c>b$
C. $b>a>c>d$
D. $d>c>a>b$

## Answer: D

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108. Fructose reduces Tollens' reagent due to :
A. primary alcoholic group
B. secondary alcoholic group
C. enolisation of fructose followed by conversion to aldehyde by base
D. asymmetric carbons

## Answer: C

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109. Which of the following conformers for ethylene glycol is most stable?
(1)
A.

B.

(3)

(4)


## Answer: C

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110. The IUPAC name of the compound $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CHC} \equiv \mathrm{CH}$ is
A. Pent-3-en-1-yne
B. Pent-2-en-4-yne
C. Pent-1-yn-3-ene
D. Pent-4-yn-2-ene

## Answer: A

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111. Glycerol on being heated with an excess of HI produces
A. allyl iodide
B. propene
C. glycerol triiodide
D. 2-iodopropane

## Answer: D

112. Which of the following species is not electrphilic in nature?
A. $\mathrm{BH}_{3}$
B. $H_{3}{ }^{\oplus}$
C. $\stackrel{\oplus}{\mathrm{NO}_{2}}$
$\oplus$
D. Cl

## Answer: B

113. In the following reaction, $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Br} \rightarrow 2 . \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}^{+} \mathrm{X}$, the product ' $X$ ' is
A. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}$
B. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{CH}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}$
D. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OCH}_{2} \mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}$

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

114. In which of the following molecules the central atom does not have $s p^{3}$ hybridization ?
A. $S F_{4}$
B. $B F_{4}^{-}$
C. $\mathrm{NH}_{4}^{+}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{4}$

## Answer: A

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115. The rate of the reaction
$2 \mathrm{NO}+\mathrm{CI}_{2} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{NOCI}$
is given by the rate equation
Rate $=k[N O]^{2}\left[C I_{2}\right]$
The value of the rate constant can be increased by
A. increasing the concentration of NO.
B. increasing the concentration of the $\mathrm{Cl}_{2}$
C. increasing the temperature
D. doing all of these

## Answer: C

## D Watch Video Solution

116. Match List I ( Equations) with List II (Type of processes) and select the correct option.

|  | List I <br> (Equations) |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| (Type of processes) |  |  |

(a) (b) (c) (d)
A.
(iii) (iv) (ii) (i)
(a) (b) (c) (d)
B.
(iv) (i) (ii) (iii)
(a) (b) (c) (d)
C.
(ii) (i) (iv) (iii)
(a) (b) (c) (d)
D.
(i) (ii) (iii) (iv)

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

117. Match List I- (substances) with List -II (processes) employed in the manufacture of the substances and select the correct option.

List -I
Substances
(a) Sulphuric acid
(b) Steel
(c) Sodium hydroxide
(d) Ammonia
(a) (b) (c) (d)
A.
(i) (ii) (iii) (iv)
(a) (b) (c) (d)
B.
(iv) (iii) (ii) (i)
(a) (b) (c) (d)
C. (iv) (ii) (iii) (i)
(a) (b) (c) (d)
D.
(i) (iv) (ii) (iii)

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

118. Match the compounds given in List -I with their characteristic reactions given in List -II. Select the correct option.

List -I
Compounds
(a) $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{NH}_{2}$
(b) $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{C} \equiv \mathrm{CH}$
(c) $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{COOCH}_{3}$
(d) $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}(\mathrm{OH}) \mathrm{CH}_{3}$

List -II

## Reactions

(i) alkaline hydroloysis
(ii) with KOH (alcohol) and $\mathrm{CHCl}_{3}$ produces bad
(iii) given white ppt. with ammonical $\mathrm{AgNO}_{3}$
(iv) with Lucas reagent clodiness appears after 5 m
(a) (b) (c) (d)
A.
(iii) (ii) (i) (iv)
(a) (b) (c) (d)
B.
(ii) (iii) (i) (iv)
(a) (b) (c) (d)
C. (iv) (ii) (iii) (i)
(a) (b) (c) (d)
D. (ii) (i) (iv) (iii)

## Answer: B

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119. Some statements about heavy water are given below :
(i) Heavy water is used as a moderator in nuclear reactors
(ii) Heavy water is more associated than ordinary water.
(iii) Heavy water is more effective solvent than ordinary water

Which of the above statments are correct ?
A. (a), (b) and (c )
B. (b) and (c)
C. (a) and (c )
D. (a) and (b)

## Answer: D

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120. Consider the following relations for emf of a electrochemical cell
(i) emf of cell $=$ (Oxidation potential of anode)-(Reduction potential of cathode)
(ii) emf of cell = (Oxidation potential of anode)+(Reduction potential of cathode)
(iii) emf of cell = (Reduction potential of anode)+(Reduction potential of cathode)
(iv) emf of cell = (Oxidation potential of anode)-(Oxidation potential of

## cathode)

Which of the above realtions are correct?
A. (a) and (b)
B. (c) and (d)
C. (b) and (d)
D. (c) and (a)

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

121. Following compounds are given
(a) $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}$, (b) $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COCH}_{3}$
(C ) $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}(\mathrm{OH}) \mathrm{CH}_{3}$, (d) $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{OH}$
Which of the above compound (s), on being warmed with iodine soluton and NaOH , will give iodoform?
B. (a), (b) and (c)
C. (a) and (b)
D. (a), (c ) and (d)

## Answer: B

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122. Red precipitate is obtained when ethanol solution of dimethylglyoxime is added to ammoniacal $\mathrm{Ni}(\mathrm{II})$. Which of the following statements is not rue?

A. Complex has symmetrical H -bonding
B. Red complex has a tetrahedral geometry
C. Dimethylglyoxime functions as bidentate ligand
D. Red complex has a square planar geometry.

## Answer: B

## - View Text Solution

123. During change of $O_{2}$ to $O_{2}^{2-}$ ion, the electrons add on which of the following orbitals ?
A. $\pi$ orbital
B. $\sigma^{*}$ orbital
C. $\sigma$ orbital
D. $\pi^{*}$ orbital

## Answer: D

124. Consider the reaction
$\mathrm{RCHO}+\mathrm{NH}_{2} \mathrm{NH}_{2} \rightarrow \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{NNH}_{2}$
What sort of reaction is it?
A. Free radical addition - elimination reaction
B. Electrophilic substitution-elimination reaction
C. Nucleophilic addition - elimination reaction
D. Electrophilic addition - elimination reaction

## Answer: C

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125. In which of the following arrangements the given sequence is not strict according to the property indicated against it?
A. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}<\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}<\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{Se}<\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{Te}$ : increasing $p K_{a}$ values
B. $\mathrm{NH}_{3}<\mathrm{PH}_{3}<\mathrm{AsH}_{3}<\mathrm{SbH}_{3}$ : increasing acidic character
C. $\mathrm{CO}_{2}<\mathrm{SiO}_{2}<\mathrm{SnO}_{2}<\mathrm{PbO}_{2}$ : increasing oxidiasing oxidising power
D. $\mathrm{HF}<\mathrm{HCl}<\mathrm{HBr}<\mathrm{HI}$ : increasing acidic strength

## Answer: A

## D Watch Video Solution

126. The Gibbs energy for the decomposition of $\mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$ at $500^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ is as
follow :
$\frac{2}{3} \mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3} \rightarrow \frac{4}{3} \mathrm{Al}+\mathrm{O}_{2}, \Delta_{r} G=+960 \mathrm{kJmol}^{-1}$
The potential difference needed for the electrolytic reduction of aluminium oxide $\left(\mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}\right)$ at $500^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ is
A. 3.0 V
B. 2.5 V
C. 5.0 V
D. 4.5 V

## Answer: B

## D Watch Video Solution

127. Given that equilibrium constant for the reaction $2 \mathrm{SO}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})+\mathrm{O}_{2}(\mathrm{~g}) \Leftrightarrow 2 \mathrm{SO}_{3}(\mathrm{~g})$ has a value of 278 at a particular temperature. What is the value of the equilibrium constant for the following reaction at the same temperature ? $\mathrm{SO}_{3}(g) \Leftrightarrow \mathrm{SO}_{2}(g)+\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}(g)$
A. $3.6 \times 10^{-3}$
B. $6.0 \times 10^{-2}$
C. $1.3 \times 10^{-5}$
D. $1.8 \times 10^{-3}$

## Answer: B

128. Which of the following compounds can be used as antifreeze in automobile radiators?
A. Glycol
B. Nitrophenol
C. Ethyl alcohol
D. Methyl alcohol

## Answer: A

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129. Molar conductivities $\left(\Lambda_{m}^{\circ}\right)$ at infinite dilution of $\mathrm{NaCl}, \mathrm{HCl}$ and $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COONa}$ arc 126.4, 425.9 and $91.0 \mathrm{Scm}^{2} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$ respectively. $\Lambda_{m}^{\circ}$ for $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COOH}$ will be
A. $180.5 \mathrm{~S} \mathrm{~cm}^{2} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$
B. $290.8 \mathrm{~S} \mathrm{~cm}^{2} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$
C. $390.5 \mathrm{~S} \mathrm{~cm}^{2} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$
D. $425.5 \mathrm{~S} \mathrm{~cm}^{2} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

130. The vapour pressure of chloroform $(\mathrm{CHCl})_{3}$ and dichlorocethene $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right)$ at 298 K is 200 mmHg and 415 mmHg , respectively. Calculate a. The vapour pressure of the solution prepared by mixing 25.5 g of $\mathrm{CHCl}_{3}$ and 40 g of $\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}(2)$ at 298 K .
b. Mole fractions of each components in vapour phase.
A. 615.0 mm Hg
B. 347.9 mm Hg
C. 285.5 mm Hg
D. 173.9 mm Hg

## D Watch Video Solution

131. A certain gas takes three times as long to effuse out as helium. Its molar mass will be
A. 36 u
B. 64 u
C. 9 u
D. 27 u

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

132. Which one of the following sets forms biodegradable polymer?
A. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{COOH}$ and $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~N}-\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2}\right)_{5}-\mathrm{COOH}$
B.


D. $\mathrm{CH}_{2}=\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CN}$ and $\mathrm{CH}_{2}=\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}_{2}$

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

133. The catalytic activity of the transition metals and their compound is ascribed to:
A. their unfilled d-orbitals
B. their ability of adopt variable oxidation states
C. their chemical reactivity
D. their magnetic behaviour
134. Given the reaction between 2 gases represented by $A_{2}$ and $B_{2}$ to given the compound $\mathrm{AB}(\mathrm{g}) \cdot A_{2}(g)+B_{2}(g) \Leftrightarrow 2 A B(g)$

At equilibrium, the concentrtation
of $A_{2}=3.0 \times 10^{-3} \mathrm{M}$
of $B_{2}=4.2 \times 10^{-3} \mathrm{M}$
of $A B=2.8 \times 10^{-3} \mathrm{M}$
If the reaction takes place in a sealed vessel at $527^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. then the value of $K_{c}$ will be
A. 1.9
B. 0.62
C. 4.5
D. 2.0

## Answer: B

135. Standard reduction potentails of the half reactions are given below:
$F_{2}(g)+2 e^{-} \rightarrow 2 F^{-}(a q),. E^{\ominus}=+2.87$
$\mathrm{Cl}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})+2 e^{-} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{Cl}^{-}($aq. $),, E^{\ominus}=+1.36 \mathrm{~V}$
$\mathrm{Br}_{2}(g)+2 e^{-} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{Br}^{-}(a q),. E^{\ominus}=+1.09 \mathrm{~V}$
$I_{2}(s)+2 e^{-} \rightarrow 2 l^{-}$(aq. $), E^{\ominus}=+0.54 \mathrm{~V}$
The strongest oxidizing and reducing agents respectively are:
A. $\mathrm{Br}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{Cl}^{-}$
B. $\mathrm{Cl}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{Br}^{-}$
C. $\mathrm{Cl}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{I}_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{Cl}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{I}_{2}$

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

136. Four diatomic species are listed in different sequence. Which of these represent the correct order of their increasing bond order?
A. $\mathrm{O}_{2}^{-}<\mathrm{NO}<\mathrm{C}_{2}^{2-}<\mathrm{He}_{\text {。 }}^{+}$
B. $\mathrm{C}_{2}^{2-}<\mathrm{He}_{2}^{+}<\mathrm{O}_{2}^{-}<\mathrm{NO}$
C. $\mathrm{He}_{2}^{+}<\mathrm{O}_{2}^{-}<\mathrm{NO}<\mathrm{C}_{2}^{2-}$
D. $\mathrm{NO}<\mathrm{O}_{2}^{-}<\mathrm{C}_{2}^{2-}<\mathrm{He}_{2}^{+}$

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

137. Low spin complex of $d^{6}$-cation in an octahedral field will have the following energy:
A. $\frac{-12}{5} \Delta_{0}+3 P$
B. $\frac{-2}{5} \Delta_{0}+2 P$
C. $\frac{-2}{5} \Delta_{0}+P$
D. $\frac{-12}{5} \Delta_{0}+P$

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

138. Which of the following compounds will give a yellow precipitate with iodine alkali?
A. Methyl acetate
B. Acetamide
C. 2-Hydroxypropane
D. Acetophenone

## Answer: C

139. The orbital angular momentum of a p-electron is given as:
A. $\sqrt{3} \frac{h}{2 \pi}$
B. $\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{h}{\pi}$
C. $\sqrt{6} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{h}{2 \pi}}$
D. $\frac{h}{\sqrt{2} \pi}$

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

140. Which one of the following does not correctly represent the correct order of the property indicated against it
A. $\mathrm{Ti}^{3+}<\mathrm{V}^{3+}<\mathrm{Cr}^{3+}<\mathrm{Mn}^{3+}$ : increasing magnetic moment
B. $\mathrm{Ti}<V<C r<M n$ : increasing melting point
C. $T i<V<M n<C r$ : increasing $2^{\text {nd }}$ ionisation enthalpy
D. $\mathrm{Ti}<V<\mathrm{Cr}<\mathrm{Mn}$ : increasing number of oxidation states

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

141. Chloramphenicol is an :
A. antihistaminic
B. antiseptic and disinfectant
C. antibiotic-broad spectrum
D. antifertility drug

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

142. Consider the following reaction :


The product 'A' is -
A. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{OH}$
B. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{COCH}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{Cl}$
D. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{CHO}$

## Answer: D

## - View Text Solution

143. Which of the following reagents will be able to distinguish between

1 - butyne and 2 - butyne ?
A. HCl
B. $\mathrm{O}_{2}$
C. $B r_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{NaNH}_{2}$

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

144. For real gases, van der Waals' equation is written as
$\left(P+\frac{a n^{2}}{V^{2}}\right)(V-n b)=n R T$
where $a$ and $b$ are van der Waals' constants.

Two sets of gases are:
(I) $\mathrm{O}_{2}, \mathrm{CO}_{2}, \mathrm{H}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{He}(\mathrm{II}) \mathrm{CH}_{4}, \mathrm{O}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{O}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{H}_{2}$

The gases given in set $I$ in increasing order of $b$ and gases given in set $I I$ in decreasing order of $a$ are arranged below. Select the correct order from the following:
A. (I) $\mathrm{O}_{2}<\mathrm{He}<\mathrm{H}_{2}<\mathrm{CO}_{2}(\mathrm{II}) \mathrm{H}_{2}>\mathrm{O}_{2}>\mathrm{CH}_{4}$
B. (I) $\mathrm{H}_{2}<\mathrm{He}<\mathrm{O}_{2}<\mathrm{CO}_{2}(\mathrm{II}) \mathrm{CH}_{4}>\mathrm{O}_{2}>\mathrm{H}_{2}$
C. (I) $\mathrm{H}_{2}<\mathrm{O}_{2}<\mathrm{He}<\mathrm{CO}_{2}(\mathrm{II}) \mathrm{O}_{2}>\mathrm{CH}_{4}>\mathrm{H}_{2}$
D. (I)He $<\mathrm{H}_{2}<\mathrm{CO}_{2}<\mathrm{O}_{2}(\mathrm{II}) \mathrm{CH}_{4}>\mathrm{H}_{2}>\mathrm{O}_{2}$

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

145. Activation energy $\left(E_{a}\right)$ and rate constants ( $k_{1}$ and $k_{2}$ ) of a chemical reaction at two different temperatures ( $T_{1}$ and $T_{2}$ ) are related by
A. $\ln$. $\frac{k_{2}}{k_{1}}=-\frac{E_{a}}{R}\left(\frac{1}{T_{2}}-\frac{1}{T_{1}}\right)$
B. $\ln . \frac{k_{2}}{k_{1}}=-\frac{E_{a}}{R}\left(\frac{1}{T_{2}}+\frac{1}{T_{1}}\right)$
C. $\ln . \frac{k_{2}}{k_{1}}=\frac{E_{a}}{R}\left(\frac{1}{T_{1}}-\frac{1}{T_{2}}\right)$
D. $\ln . \frac{k_{2}}{k_{2}}=-\frac{E_{a}}{R}\left(\frac{1}{T_{1}}-\frac{1}{T_{2}}\right)$

## - Watch Video Solution

146. Which of the following exhibits only +3 oxidation state?
A. Th
B. Ac
C. Pa
D. U

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

147. Equal volumes of two monoatomic gases, $A, B$, at the same temperature and pressure are mixed.The ratio of specific heats $\left(C_{p} / C_{v}\right)$ of the mixture will be
A. 1.50
B. 3.3
C. 1.67
D. 0.83

## Answer: C

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148. Structure of a mixed oxide is cubic closed - packed (ccp). The cubic unit cell of mixed oxide is composed of oxide ions. One fourth of the tetrahedral voids are occupied by divalent metal A and the octahedral voids are occupied by a monovelent metal B.The formula of the oxide is
A. $A_{2} B O_{2}$
B. $A_{2} B_{3} O_{4}$
C. $A B_{2} O_{2}$
D. $A B O_{2}$

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

149. Four successive members of the first series of transition metals are listed below. For which one of the of standard potential $\left(E_{M^{2+} / M}^{\circ}\right)$ value has a positive sign ?
A. $\operatorname{Ni}(Z=28)$
B. $C u(Z=29)$
C. $F e(Z=26)$
D. $C o(Z=27)$

## Answer: B

## D Watch Video Solution

150. In the replacement reaction


The reaction will be most favourable if $M$ happens to be -
A. K
B. Rb
C. Li
D. Na

## Answer: B

## - View Text Solution

151. An organic compound $\left(\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{9} \mathrm{~N}\right)$ (A) when treated with nitrous acid, gave an alcohol and $\mathrm{N}_{2}$ gas was evolved. (A) on warming with $\mathrm{CHCl}_{3}$ and
caustiv potash gave $(C)$ which on reduction gave isopropylmethylamine. Predict the structure of (A).
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{NH}_{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{H}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{N} \mid \mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{NH}_{2}$

D.

## Answer: D

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## QUESTION

1. The correct order of N -compounds in its decreasing order of oxidation states is
A. $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}, \mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{Cl}, \mathrm{NO}, \mathrm{N}_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}, \mathrm{NO}, \mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{Cl}, \mathrm{N}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}, \mathrm{NO}, \mathrm{N}_{2}, \mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{Cl}$
D. $\mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{Cl}, \mathrm{N}_{2}, \mathrm{NO}, \mathrm{HNO}_{3}$

## Answer: C

## D Watch Video Solution

2. Which one of following elements is unable to from $M F_{6}^{3-}$ ion?
A. B
B. Al
C. Ga
D. In

## Answer: A

3. Considering Ellingham diagram, which of the following metals can be used to reduce alumina?
A. Mg
B. Zn
C. Fe
D. Cu

## Answer: A

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4. The increasing order of atomic radii of the following group 13 elements is
A. $B<G a<A l<T l<I n$
B. $B<A l<G a<I n<T l$
C. $B<A l<I n<G a<T l$
D. $B<G a<A l<I n<T l$

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

5. Which of the following is not true for halogens ?
A. All but fluorine show positive oxidation states
B. All are oxidising agents
C. All form monobasic oxyacids
D. Chlorine has the highest electron-gain enthalpy

## Answer: A

6. In the structure of $\mathrm{ClF}_{3}$, the number of lone pairs of electrons on central atom 'Cl' is
A. four
B. two
C. one
D. three

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

7. Identify the major product $\mathrm{P}, \mathrm{Q}$ and R in the following sequence of reactions:


$$
P
$$

$Q$
$R$
8. Which of the following compounds can form a Zwitter ion ?
A. Benzoic acid
B. Acetanilide
C. Aniline
D. Glycine

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

9. Regarding cross-linked or network polymers, which of the following statements is incorrect?
A. Examples are bakelite and melamine
B. They are formed from bi-and tri-functional monomers
C. They contain covalent bonds between various linear polymer chains
D. They contain strong covalent bonds in their polymer chains

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

10. Nitration of aniline in strong acidic medium also gives m-nitroaniline because
A. in absence of substituents nitro group always goes to m-position
B. in electrophilic substitution reactions amino group is meta directive
C. in spite of substituents nitro group always goes to only m-position
D. in acidic (strong) medium aniline is present as anilinium ion

## Answer: D

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11. The difference between amylose and amylopectin is
A. amylopectin have $1 \rightarrow 4 \alpha$-linkage and $1 \rightarrow 6 \beta$-linkage
B. amylose have $1 \rightarrow 4 \alpha$-linkage and $1 \rightarrow 6 \beta$-linkage
C. amylopectin have $1 \rightarrow 4 \alpha$-linkage and $1 \rightarrow 6 \alpha$-linkage
D. amylose is made up of glucose and galactose

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

12. A mixture of 2.3 g formic acid and 4.5 g oxalic acid is treated with conc.
$\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$. The evolved gaseous mixture is passed through KOH pellets.
Weight (in g) of the remaining product at STP will be
A. 2.8
B. 3.0
C. 1.4
D. 4.4

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

13. Which of the following oxides is most acidic in nature ?
A. BaO
B. BeO
C. MgO
D. CaO

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

14. Which oxide of nitrogen is not a common pollutant introduced into the atmosphere both due to natural and human activity?
A. $\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
B. $\mathrm{NO}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}$
D. NO

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

15. The compound $A$ on treatment with $N a$ gives $B$, and with $P C l_{5}$ gives $C$.
$B$ and $C$ react together to give di Ethyl ether. $A, B$ and $C$ are in the order
A. $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{Cl}, \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{6}, \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{OH}$
B. $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{OH}, \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{Cl}, \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{Ona}$
C. $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{OH}, \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{6}, \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{Cl}$
D. $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{OH}, \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{Ona}, \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{Cl}$

Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

16. The compound $\mathrm{C}_{7} \mathrm{H}_{8}$ undergoes the following reactions:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3 \mathrm{Cl}_{2} / \Delta \mathrm{Br}_{2} / \mathrm{Fe} \mathrm{Zn} / \mathrm{HCl} \\
& \mathrm{C}_{7} \mathrm{H}_{8} \rightarrow \mathrm{~A} \rightarrow \mathrm{~B} \rightarrow \mathrm{C}
\end{aligned}
$$

The product ' C ' is
A. 3-bromo-2,4,6-trichlorotoluene
B. o-bromotoluene
C. m-bromotoluene
D. p-bromotoluene

## Answer: C

17. Hydrocarbon (A) reacts with bromine by substitution to form an alkyl bromide which by Wurtz reaction is converted to gaseous hydrocarbon containing less than four carbon atoms. A is
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{2}=\mathrm{CH}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{CH} \equiv \mathrm{CH}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{4}$

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

18. Which of the following molecules represents the order of hybridisation ${ }^{\text {sp }}{ }^{\wedge}(2), s p^{\wedge}(3)$ sp from left to right atoms ?
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{2}=\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{2}=\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{C} \equiv \mathrm{CH}$
C. $\mathrm{CH} \equiv \mathrm{C}-\mathrm{C} \equiv \mathrm{CH}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}$

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

19. Which of the following carbocations is expected to be most stable ?
(a)

A.
(b)

B.
(c)

C.
(d)

D.

## Answer: A

20. Which of the following is correct with respect to -I effect of the substitutes? $(R=$ alkyl $)$
A. $-\mathrm{NH}_{2}>-\mathrm{OR}>F$
B. $-N R_{2}<-O R<-F$
C. $-\mathrm{NH}_{2}<-\mathrm{OR}<-F$
```
D. -NH2}>-OR>-
```

Answer: B::C

## - Watch Video Solution

21. In the reaction

electrophile involved is
A. dichloromethyl anion $\left(\overline{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{HCl}_{2}\right)$
B. formyl cation $\binom{+}{\mathrm{CHO}}$
C. dichloromethyl cation $\binom{+}{\mathrm{CHCl}_{2}}$
D. dichlorocarbene (: $\mathrm{CCl}_{2}$ )

## Answer: D

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22. Carboxylic acid have higher boiling points than aldehydes, ketones and even alcohol of comparable molecular mass. It is due to their
A. more extensive association of carboxylic acid via van der Waals' force of attraction
B. formation of carboxylate ion
C. formation of intramolecular H -bonding
D. formation of intermolecular H -bonding

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

23. Compound $A, \mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{10} \mathrm{O}$, is found to react with NaOI (produced by reacting $Y$ with NaOH ) and yields a yellow precipitate with characteristic smell.
$A$ and $Y$ are respectively
A.
(a)
B.
${ }^{(0)}$

C.

(d)


## Answer: A

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24. Match the metal ions given in Column I with the spin magnetic moments of the ions given in Column II and assign the correct code :

|  | Column I |  | Column II |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | $\mathrm{Co}^{3+}$ | i. | $\sqrt{8} \mathrm{BM}$ |
| 2. | $\mathrm{Cr}^{3+}$ | ii. | $\sqrt{35} \mathrm{BM}$ |
| 3. | $\mathrm{Fe}^{3+}$ | iii. | $\sqrt{3} \mathrm{BM}$ |
| 4. | $\mathrm{Ni}^{2+}$ | iv. | $\sqrt{24} \mathrm{BM}$ |
|  |  | v. | $\sqrt{15} \mathrm{BM}$ |

$\begin{array}{llll}1 & 2 & 3 & 4\end{array}$
A. ${ }_{\text {iv }}$ I ii iii

1 234
B. ${ }_{I}$ ii iii iv
$\begin{array}{lll}1 & 2 & 3\end{array}$
C. iv $v$ ii $i$
D. $\begin{array}{llll}1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ \text { iii } & v & I & i i\end{array}$

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

25. Which one of the following ions exhibits $d$-d transition and paramagnetism as well ?
A. $\mathrm{MnO}_{4}^{-}$
B. $\mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}^{2-}$
C. $\mathrm{CrO}_{4}^{2-}$
D. $\mathrm{MnO}_{4}^{2-}$

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

26. Iron carbonyl, $\mathrm{Fe}(\mathrm{CO})_{5}$ is
A. trinuclear
B. mononuclear
C. tetranuclear
D. dinuclear

## Answer: B

27. The type of isomerism shown by the complex $\left[\mathrm{COCl}_{2}(e n)_{2}\right]$ is
A. ionisation isomerism
B. coordination isomerism
C. geometrical isomerism
D. linkage isomerism

## Answer: C

## D Watch Video Solution

28. The geometry and magnetic behaviour of the complex $\left[\mathrm{Ni}(\mathrm{CO})_{4}\right]$ are
A. square planar geometry and paramagnetic
B. tetrahedral geometry and diamagnetic
C. square planar geometry and diamagnetic
D. tetrahedral geometry and paramagnetic

## - Watch Video Solution

29. Following solutions were prepared by mixing different volumes of NaOH and HCl of different concentrations:
a. $60 \mathrm{~mL} \frac{M}{10} \mathrm{HCl}+40 m L \frac{M}{10} \mathrm{NaOH}$
b. $55 \mathrm{~mL} \frac{M}{10} \mathrm{HCl}+45 m L \frac{M}{10} \mathrm{NaOH}$
c. $75 \mathrm{~mL} \frac{\mathrm{M}}{5} \mathrm{HCl}+25 \mathrm{~mL} \frac{M}{5} \mathrm{NaOH}$
d. $100 \mathrm{~mL} \frac{M}{10} \mathrm{HCl}+100 \mathrm{~mL} \frac{M}{10} \mathrm{NaOH}$
pH of which one of them will be equal to 1 ?
A. IV
B. I
C. II
D. III

## Answer: D

30. On which of the following properties does the coagulating power of an ion depend?
A. Both magnitude and sign of the charge on the ion
B. Size of the ion alone
C. The magnitude of the charge on the ion alone
D. The sign of charge on the ion alone

## Answer: A

## D Watch Video Solution

31. Given van der Waals constant for $\mathrm{NH}_{3}, \mathrm{H}_{2}, \mathrm{O}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ are respectively $4.17,0.244,1.36$ and 3.59 , which one of the following gases is most easily liquefied?
A. $\mathrm{O}_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{H}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

32. The solubility of $\mathrm{BaSO}_{4}$ in water is $2.42 \times 10^{-3} \mathrm{gL}^{-1}$ at 298 K . The value of its solubility product $\left(K_{s p}\right)$ will be (Given molar mass of $\left.\mathrm{BaSO}_{4}=233 \mathrm{gmol}^{-1}\right)$
A. $1.08 \times 10^{-14} \mathrm{~mol}^{2} L^{-2}$
B. $1.08 \times 10^{-12} \mathrm{~mol}^{2} L^{2}$
C. $1.08 \times 10^{-10} \mathrm{~mol}^{2} L^{-2}$
D. $1.08 \times 10^{-8} \mathrm{~mol}^{2} L^{-2}$

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

33. In which case is the number of molecules of water maximum?
A. 0.00224 L of water vapours at 1 atm and 273 K
B. 0.18 g of water
C. 18 mL of water
D. $10^{-3} \mathrm{~mol}$ of water

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

34. The correct difference between first and second order reactions is that
A. a first-order reaction can be catalysed, a second-order reaction cannot be catalysed
B. the half-life of a first-order reaction does not depend on $[A]_{0}$, the half-life of a second-order reaction does depend on $[A]_{0}$
C. the rate of a first-order reaction does not depend on reactant concentrations, the rate of a second-order reaction does depend on
reactant concentrations
D. the rate of a first-order reaction does depend on reactant concentrations, the rate of a second-order reaction does not depend on reactant concentrations

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

35. Among $\mathrm{CaH}_{2}, \mathrm{BeH}_{2}, \mathrm{BaH}_{2}$, the order of ionic character is
A. $\mathrm{BeH}_{2}<\mathrm{BaH}_{2}<\mathrm{CaH}_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{CaH}_{2}<\mathrm{BeH}_{2}<\mathrm{BaH}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{BeH}_{2}<\mathrm{CaH}_{2}<\mathrm{BaH}_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{BaH}_{2}<\mathrm{BeH}_{2} \leq \mathrm{CaH}_{2}$

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

36. Consider the change in oxidation state of Bromine corredponding to different emf values as shown in the diagram below :

$$
\begin{gathered}
\mathrm{BrO}_{4} \xrightarrow{1.82 \mathrm{~V}} \mathrm{BrO}_{3}^{-} \xrightarrow{1.5 \mathrm{~V}} \mathrm{HBrO} \\
\mathrm{Br}^{-} \underset{1.0652 \mathrm{~V}}{\stackrel{\mathrm{HBr}}{4}} \mathrm{Br}_{2} \stackrel{1.595 \mathrm{~V}}{ }
\end{gathered}
$$

The the species undergoing dispropprtionation is .
A. $B r_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{BrO}_{4}^{-}$
C. $\mathrm{BrO}_{3}^{-}$
D. HBrO

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

37. For the redox reaction,
$\mathrm{MnO}_{4}^{-}+\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}^{2-}+\mathrm{H}^{+} \rightarrow \mathrm{Mn}^{2+}+\mathrm{CO}_{2}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
the correct coefficients of the reactants for the balanced reaction are
$\mathrm{MnO}_{4}^{-} \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}^{2-} \quad \mathrm{H}^{+}$
A.
$216 \quad 5$
B.
$\mathrm{MnO}_{4}^{-} \quad \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}^{2-} \quad \mathrm{H}^{+}$
$2 \quad 516$
C.
$\mathrm{MnO}_{4}^{-} \quad \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}^{2-} \quad \mathrm{H}^{+}$
1652
$\mathrm{MnO}_{4}^{-} \quad \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}^{2-} \quad \mathrm{H}^{+}$
D.
$5 \quad 16 \quad 2$
38. Which one of the following condition will favour maximum formation of the product in the reaction. $A_{2}(g)+B_{2}(g) \Leftrightarrow X_{2}(g) \Delta_{r} H=-X \mathrm{~kJ}$ ?
A. High temperature and high pressure
B. Low temperature and low pressure
C. Low temperature and high pressure
D. High temperature and low pressure

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

39. When initial concentration of the reactant is doubled, the half-life period of a zero order reaction
A. is tripled
B. is doubled
C. is halved
D. remains unchanged

## Answer: B

## D Watch Video Solution

40. If the bond dissociation energies of $X Y, X_{2}$ and $Y_{2}$ are in the ratio of $1: 1: 0.5$ and $\Delta H_{f}$ for the formation of $X y$ is $-200 \mathrm{KJ} / \mathrm{mol}$. The bond dissociation energy of $X_{2}$ will be : -
A. $800 \mathrm{~kJ} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$
B. $100 \mathrm{~kJ} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$
C. $200 \mathrm{~kJ} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$
D. $400 \mathrm{~kJ} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$

## Answer: A

41. The correction factor 'a' to the ideal gas equation corresponds to
A. electric field present between the gas molecules volume of the gas
molecules
B. density of the gas molecules
C. density of the gas molecules
D. forces of attraction between the gas molecules

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

42. Consider the following species
$C N^{-}, C N^{-}, N O$ and $C N$.
Which one of these will hqave the highest bond order ?
A. $C N^{+}$
B. $C N^{-}$
C. NO
D. $C N$

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

43. Magnesium reacts with an element $(X)$ to form an ionic compound. If the ground state electronic configuration of $(\mathrm{X})$ is $1 s^{2}, 2 s^{2} 2 p^{3}$, the simplest formula for this compound is
A. $M g_{2} X$
B. $\mathrm{MgX}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{Mg}_{2} \mathrm{X}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{Mg}_{3} \mathrm{X}_{2}$

## Answer: D

## D Watch Video Solution

44. Iron exhibits $b$ structure at roomj temperature. Above $9000^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, it transformers to $f$ structure. The ratio of density of iron at room temperature to that at $900^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (assuming molar mass and atomic radius of iron remains constant with temperature) is
$3 \sqrt{3}$
A. $\overline{4 \sqrt{2}}$
$4 \sqrt{3}$
B. $\overline{3 \sqrt{2}}$
C. $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}}$
D. $\frac{1}{2}$

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

45. Which one is a wrong statement ?
A. The electronic configuration of N -atom is

B. An orbital is designated by three quantum numbers while an electron in an atom is designated by four quantum numbers
C. Total orbital angular momentum of electron in 's' orbital is equal to zero
D. The value of $m$ for $d_{z^{2}}$ is zero

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

46. For the reaction $\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{NO}_{2}+\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$, the rate of disappearance of $\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}$ is $6.25 \times 10^{-3} \mathrm{~mol} \mathrm{~L}^{-1} \mathrm{~S}^{-1}$. The rate of formation of $\mathrm{NO}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{O}_{2}$ will be respectively.
A. $6.25 \times 10^{-3} \mathrm{molL}^{-1} \mathrm{~S}^{-1}$ and $6.25 \times 10^{-3} \mathrm{molL}^{-1} \mathrm{~S}^{-1}$
B. $1.25 \times 10^{-3} \mathrm{molL}^{-1} \mathrm{~S}^{-1}$ and $3.125 \times 10^{-3} \mathrm{molL}^{-1} \mathrm{~S}^{-1}$ and
C. $6.25 \times 10^{-3} \mathrm{molL}^{-1} \mathrm{~S}^{-1}$ and $3.125 \times 10^{-3} \mathrm{molL}^{-1} \mathrm{~S}^{-1}$ and
D. $1.25 \times 10^{-3} \mathrm{molL}^{-1} \mathrm{~S}^{-1}$ and $6.25 \times 10^{-3} \mathrm{molL}^{-1} \mathrm{~S}^{-1}$ and

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

47. Liquid hydrocarbon can be converted to a mixture of gaswous hydrocarbon by
A. Oxidation
B. Cracking
C. Distillation under reduced pressure
D. Hydrolysis
48. In which of the following pairs of molecule/ions, the central atom has $s p^{2}$ hybridization?
A. $\mathrm{NO}_{2}^{-}$and $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$
B. $B F_{3}$ and $\mathrm{NO}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{NH}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
D. $\mathrm{BF}_{3}$ and $\mathrm{NH}_{-}(2)^{\prime}$

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

49. Which one of the following does not exhibit the phenomenon of mutarotation?

> A. (+) Sucrose
B. (+) Lactose
C. (+) Maltose
D. (-) Fructose

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

50. Which of the following species does not exist under normal condition ?
A. $B e_{2}^{+}$
B. $B e_{2}$
C. $B_{2}$
D. $L i_{2}$

## Answer: B

51. Which of the following complex ion is not expected to absorb visible light?
A. $\left[\mathrm{Ni}(\mathrm{CN})_{4}\right]^{2-}$
B. $\left[\mathrm{Cr}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{6}\right]^{3+}$
C. $\left[\mathrm{Fe}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{6}\right]^{3+}$
D. $\left[\mathrm{Ni}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{6}\right]^{2+}$

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

52. Given are cyclohexanol (I), acetic acid (II), 2, 4, 6 - trinitrophenol (III) and phenol (IV). In these the order of decreasing acidic character will be:
A. III gt II gt IV gt I
B. II gt III gt I gt IV
C. ) II gt III gt IV gt I
D. III gt IV gt II gt I

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

53. pH of saturated solution of $\mathrm{Ba}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}$ is 12 . The value of solubility product $\left(\mathrm{K}_{\text {sp }}\right)$ of $\mathrm{Ba}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}$ is
A. $4.00 \times 10^{-6} \mathrm{~m}^{3}$
B. $4.00 \times 10^{-7} M^{3}$
C. $5.00 \times 10^{-6} M^{3}$
D. $5.00 \times 10^{-7} M^{3}$

## Answer: D

54. The raction of toluene with $\mathrm{CI}_{2}$ in presence of $\mathrm{FeCI}_{3}$ gives $X$ and reaction in presence of light gives $Y$ Thus $X$ and $Y$ are .
A. $X=$ Benzal chloride,
$Y=o$-chlorotoluene
B. $X=m-$ chlorotoluene,
$\mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{p}$ - chlorotoluene
C. $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{o}$-and p - chlorotoluene
$\mathrm{Y}=$ Trichloromethyl benzene
D. $X=$ Benzyl chloride,
$\mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{m}$ - chlorotoluene

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

55. Which one of the following compounds has the most acidic nature?
(1)

A.

.

(3)

C.
D.


## Answer: B

## D Watch Video Solution

56. What is $\left[\mathrm{H}^{+}\right]$in $\mathrm{mol} / \mathrm{L}$ of a solution that is 0.20 M in $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COONa}$ and 0.1 M in $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COOH}$ ? $\mathrm{K}_{a}$ for $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COOH}$ is $1.8 \times 10^{-5}$ ?
A. $3.5 \times 10^{-4}$
B. $1.1 \times 10^{-5}$
C. $1.8 \times 10^{-5}$
D. $9.0 \times 10^{-6}$

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

57. For an endothermic reaction energy of activation is $E_{a}$ and enthlpy of reaction is $\Delta H$ (both in $k \mathrm{Jmol}^{-1}$ ). Minimum value of $E_{a}$ will be
A. less than $\Delta H$
B. equal to $\Delta H$
C. more than $\Delta H$
D. equal to zero

## Answer: C

58. For the reduction of silver ions with copper metal, the standard cell potential was foound to be +0.46 V at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. The value of standard Gibbs energy, $\Delta G^{\circ}$ will be $\left(F=96,500 \mathrm{Cmol}^{-1}\right)$ :
A. -89.0 kJ
B. -89.0 J
C. -44.5 kJ
D. -98.0 kJ

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

59. In which of the following equilibrium $K_{c}$ and $K_{p}$ are not equal?
A. $2 N O_{(g)} \Leftrightarrow N_{2(g)}-O_{2}(g)$
B. $\mathrm{SO}_{2(g)}+\mathrm{NO}_{2(g)} \Leftrightarrow \mathrm{SO}_{3(g)}+\mathrm{NO}((g))$
C. $H_{2(g)}+I_{2(g)} \mathrm{HArr}^{2 H I}(g)$
D. $2 C_{(s)}+O_{2(g)} \Leftrightarrow 2 C O_{2(g)}$

## Answer: D

## - View Text Solution

60. Which of the following ions will exhibit colour in aqueous solution ?
A. $L a^{3+}(\mathrm{z}=57)$
B. $T i^{3+}(z=22)$
C. $L U^{3+}(z=71)$
D. $S c^{3+}(z=21)$

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

61. Acetamide is treated separately with the following reagents. Which one of these would give methyl amine ?
A. $\mathrm{NaOH}-\mathrm{Br}_{2}$
B. Sodalime
C. Hot conc. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$
D. $\mathrm{PCl}_{5}$

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

62. An aqueous solution is 1.00 molal in KI. Which change will cause the vapor pressure of the solution to increase?
A. addition of NaCl
B. addition of $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$
C. addition of 1.00 molal KI
D. addition of water

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

63. A solution of sucrose (molar mass $=342 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$ ) has been prepared by dissolving 68.5 g of sucrose in 1000 g of water. The freezing point of the solution obtained will be :
$\left(K_{f}\right.$ for water $\left.=1.86 \mathrm{~K} \mathrm{~kg} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}\right)$
A. $-0.372^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
B. $-0.520^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
C. $+0.372^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
D. $-0.570^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

## Answer: A

64. Which one of the following alkaline earth metal sulphates has its hydration enthalpy greater than its lattice enthalpy?
A. $\mathrm{CaSO}_{4}$
B. $\mathrm{BeSO}_{4}$
C. $\mathrm{BaSO}_{4}$
D. $\mathrm{SrSO}_{4}$

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

65. Which one of the following ions has electronic configuration $[A r] 3 d^{6}$ ?
(At. Nos. $\mathrm{Mn}=25, \mathrm{Fe}=26, \mathrm{Co}=27, \mathrm{Ni}=28$ )
A. $N i^{3+}$
B. $M n^{3+}$
C. $\mathrm{Fe}^{3+}$
D. $\mathrm{Co}^{3+}$

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

66. An increase in equivalent conductance of a strong electrolyte with dilution is mainly due to:
A. increase in ionic mobility of ions
B. $100 \%$ ionization of electrolyte at normal dilution
C. increase in both i.e. number of ions and ionic mobility of ions
D. increase in number of ions

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

67. Crystal field stabilization energy for high spin $d^{4}$ octahedral complex is
A. $-1.8 \Delta_{0}$
B. $-1.6 \Delta_{0}+P$
C. $-1.2 \Delta_{0}$
D. $-0.6 \Delta_{0}$

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

68. Oxidation state of $P$ in $H_{4} P_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}, \mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{P}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{6}, \mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{P}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}$ are respectively
A. $+3,+5,+4$
B. $+5,+3,+4$
C. $+5,+4,+3$
D. $+3,+4,+5$

## Answer: D

## D Watch Video Solution

69. Which of the following statements about primary amines is false ? .
A. Alkyl amines are stronger bases than aryl amines
B. Alkyl amines react with nitrous acid to produce alcohols
C. Aryl amines react with nitrous acid to produce phenols
D. Alkyl amines are stronger bases than ammonia

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

70. The correct order of increasing bond angle in the following species is
A. $\mathrm{Cl}_{2} \mathrm{O}<\mathrm{ClO}_{2}<\mathrm{ClO}_{2}^{-}$
B. $\mathrm{ClO}_{2}<\mathrm{Cl}_{2} \mathrm{O}<\mathrm{ClO}_{2}^{-}$
C. $\mathrm{Cl}_{2} \mathrm{O}<\mathrm{ClO}_{2}^{-}<\mathrm{ClO}_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{ClO}_{2}^{-}<\mathrm{Cl}_{2} \mathrm{O}<\mathrm{ClO}_{2}$

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

71. Which of the following compounds is most susceptible to a nucleophilic attack at the carbonyl group?
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COOCH}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CONH}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COOCOCH}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COCl}$

## Answer: D

72. 25.3 g sodium carbonate, $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$, was dissolved in enough water to make 250 mL of solution. If sodium carbonate dissociates completely, molar concentration of $\mathrm{Na}^{+}$and carbonate ions are respectively:
A. 0.955 M and 1.910 M
B. 1.910 M and 0.955 M
C. 1.90 M and 1.910 M
D. 0.477 and 0.477 M

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

73. In a buffer solution containing equal concentration of $B^{-}$and $H B$, the $K_{b}$ for $B^{-}$is $10^{-10}$. The $p H$ of buffer solution is
A. 10
B. 7
C. 6
D. 4

## Answer: D

## D Watch Video Solution

74. The existence of two different colored complexes with the composition of $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{4} \mathrm{CI}_{2}\right]$ is due to
A. linkage isomerism
B. ) geometrical isomerism
C. ) coordination isomerism
D. ionization isomerism

## Answer: B

75. Property of the alkaline earth metals that increases with their atomic number is
A. Solubility of their hydroxides in water
B. Solubility of their sulphates in water
C. Ionization energy
D. Electronegativity

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

76. During the kinetic study of the reaction, $2 \mathrm{~A}+\mathrm{B} \rightarrow \mathrm{C}+\mathrm{D}$, following results were obtained:

| Run | $[\mathrm{A}] / \mathrm{mol} \mathrm{L}^{-1}$ | $[\mathrm{~B}] / \mathrm{mol} \mathrm{L}^{-1}$ | Initial rate of <br> formation of <br> $\mathrm{D} / \mathrm{mol} \mathrm{L}^{-1} \mathrm{~min}^{-1}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I | 0.1 | 0.1 | $6.0 \times 10^{-3}$ |
| II | 0.3 | 0.2 | $7.2 \times 10^{-2}$ |
| III | 0.3 | 0.4 | $2.88 \times 10^{-1}$ |
| IV | 0.4 | 0.1 | $2.40 \times 10^{-2}$ |

Bas ed on the above data which one of the following is correct?
A. rate $=k[A]^{2}[B]$
B. rate $=k[A][B]$
C. rate $=k[A]^{2}[B]^{2}$
D. rate $=k[A][B]^{2}$

## Answer: D

## - View Text Solution

77. Which of the following pairs has the same size ?
A. $\mathrm{Fe}^{2+}, \mathrm{Ni}^{2+}$
B. $\mathrm{Zr}^{4+}, \mathrm{Ti}^{4+}$
C. $\mathrm{Zr}^{4+}, \mathrm{H}^{4+}$
D. $\mathrm{Zn}^{2+}, \mathrm{Hf}{ }^{4+}$

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

78. The correct order of decreasing ionic radii among the following isoelectronic species is
A. $\mathrm{Ca}^{2+}>\mathrm{K}^{+}>\mathrm{S2}^{-}>\mathrm{Cl}^{-}$
B. $\mathrm{Cl}^{-}>\mathrm{S}^{2-}>\mathrm{Ca}^{2+}>\mathrm{K}^{+}$
C. $\mathrm{S}^{2-}>\mathrm{Cl}^{-}>\mathrm{K}^{+}>\mathrm{Ca}^{2+}$
D. $\mathrm{S}^{2-}>\mathrm{Cl}^{-}>\mathrm{K}^{+}>\mathrm{Ca}^{2+}$

## Answer: C

79. In which one of the following species, the central atom has the tuype of hybdridiztion which is not the same as that present in other three?
A. $S F_{4}$
B. $I_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{SbCl}_{5}^{2-}$
D. $\mathrm{Pci}_{5}$

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

80. Standard entropy of $X_{2}, Y_{2}$ and $X Y_{3}$ are 60,40 and $50 \mathrm{JK}^{-1} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$, respectively. For the reaction, $\frac{1}{2} X_{2}+\frac{3}{2} Y_{2} \rightarrow X Y_{3}, \Delta H=-30 K J$, to be at equilibrium, the temperature will be:
A. 750 K
B. 1000 K
C. 1250 K
D. 500 K

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

81. Which of the following represents the correct order of increasing electron gain enthalpy with negative sign for the elements $\mathrm{O}, \mathrm{S}, \mathrm{F}$ and Cl ?
A. $C l<F<O<S$
B. $O<S<F<C l$
C. $F<S<O<C l$
D. $S<O<C l<F$

## Answer: B

82. Which one of the following compounds is a peroxide?
A. $\mathrm{KO}_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{BaO}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{MnO}_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{NO}_{2}$

## Answer: B

83. Which one of the following is most reactive towards electrophilic reagent?

A.
(2)

B.
(3)

C.
(4)

D.

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

84. Which one of the following is employed as a tranquilizer drug ?
A. Promethazine
B. Valium
C. Naproxen
D. Mifepristone

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

85. In the following the most stable conformation of $n$-butane is:
A.
(1)


(2)

B.
(3)

C.
(4)

D.

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

86. Which of the following reactions will not result in the formation of carbon- carbon bond?
A. Reimer-Tieman reaction
B. Cannizaro reaction
C. Wurtz reaction
D. Friedel-Crafts acylation

## Answer: B

87. Which of the following structures represents neoprene polymer?
A. $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{C} \mid \mathrm{Cl}=\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}\right)_{n}$
B. $\binom{\mathrm{CN}}{\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}} n$
C. $\binom{\mathrm{Cl}}{\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\stackrel{\mathrm{Cl}}{\mathrm{C}}} n$
D. $\left(\mathrm{C} \mid \mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}\right)_{n}$

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

88. Which one is most reactive towards $S_{N^{1}}$ reaction?
A. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{CH}\left(\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}\right) \mathrm{Br}$
B. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{CH}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right) \mathrm{Br}$
C. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{C}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)\left(\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}\right) \mathrm{Br}$
D. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Br}$

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

89. $A B$ crystallizes in a body centred cubic lattice with edge length $a$ equal to $387 p m$.The distance between two oppositely charged ions in the lattice is :
A. 335 pm
B. 250 pm
C. 200 pm
D. 300 pm

## D Watch Video Solution

90. The number of atoms in 0.1 mol of a triatomic gas is:
A. $6.026 \times 10^{22}$
B. $1.806 \times 10^{23}$
C. $3.600 \times 10^{23}$
D. $1.800 \times 10^{22}$

## Answer: B

91. Which of the following molecular hydrises acts as a Lewis acid?
A. $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
C. $B_{2} H_{6}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{4}$

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

92. The Lewis acid character of boron trihalides decreases as:
$\mathrm{BBr}_{3}>\mathrm{BCl}_{3}>\mathrm{BF}_{3}$. Explain?
A. $\mathrm{BCl}_{3}>\mathrm{BF}_{3}>\mathrm{BBr}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{BBr}_{3}>\mathrm{BCl}_{3}>\mathrm{BF}_{3}$
C. $B B r_{3}>\mathrm{BF}_{3}>\mathrm{BCl}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{BF}_{3}>\mathrm{BBr}_{3}>\mathrm{BCl}_{3}$

## Answer: B

93. The correct order of N -compounds, in its decreasing order of oxidation states is
A. $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}, \mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{Cl}, \mathrm{NO}, \mathrm{N}_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}, \mathrm{NO}, \mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{Cl}, \mathrm{N}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}, \mathrm{NO}, \mathrm{N}_{2}, \mathrm{NH}_{4}, \mathrm{Cl}$
D. $\mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{Cl}, \mathrm{N}_{2}, \mathrm{NO}, \mathrm{HNO}_{3}$

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

94. Which one of following elements is unable to from $M F_{6}^{3-}$ ion?
A. B
B. Al
C. Ga
D. In

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

95. Considering Ellingham diagram, which of the following metals can be used to reduce alumina?
A. Mg
B. Zn
C. Fe
D. Cu

## Answer: A

96. The increasing order of atomic radii of the following group 13 elements is
A. $B<G a<A l<T l<$ In
B. $B<A l<G a<$ In $<T I$
C. $B<A l<$ In $<G a<T I$
D. $B<G a<A l<$ In $<T I$

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

97. Which of the following is not true for halogens ?
A. All but fluorine show positive oxidation states
B. All are oxidizing agents
C. All form monobasic oxyacids
D. Chlorine has the highest electron-gain enthalpy

## D Watch Video Solution

98. In the structure of $\mathrm{CIF}_{3}$, the number of lone pair of electrons on central atom 'Cl' is
A. four
B. Two
C. One
D. Three

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

99. Identify the major products $P, Q$ and $R$ in the following sequence of reactions:
(3)

Answer: D
100. Which of the following compounds can form a zwitterion ?
A. Benzoic acid
B. Acetanilide
C. Aniline
D. Glycine

## Answer: D

## - View Text Solution

101. Regarding cross-linked or network polymers, which of the following statements is incorrect ?
A. Examples are bakelite and melamine
B. They are formed from bi- and tri- functional monomers.
C. They contain covalent bonds between various linear polymer chains
D. They contain strong covalents bonds in their polymer chains.

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

102. Nitration of aniline in strong acidic medium also gives m-nitroaniline because
A. In absence of substituents nitro group always goes to m-position
B. In electrophilic substituents reactions amino group is meta directive.
C. Inspite of subsituents nitro group always goes to only m-position
D. In acidic (strong) medium aniline is present as anilinium ion.

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

103. The difference between amylose and amylopectin is
A. Amylopectin have $1 \rightarrow 4 \alpha$-linkage and $1 \rightarrow 6 \beta$-linkage
B. Amylose have $1 \rightarrow 4 \alpha$-linkage and $1 \rightarrow 6 \beta$-linkage
C. Amylopectin have $1 \rightarrow 4 \alpha$-linkage and $1 \rightarrow 6 \alpha$-linkage
D. Amylose is made up of glucose and galactose

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

104. A mixture of 2.3 g formic acid and 4.5 g oxalic acid is treated with conc. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$. The evolved gaseous mixture is passed through KOH pellets.

Weight (in g) of the remaining product at STP will be
A. 2.8
B. 3
C. 1.4
D. 4.4

## D Watch Video Solution

105. Which of the following oxide is most acidic in nature?
A. BaO
B. BeO
C. MgO
D. CaO

## Answer: B

## D Watch Video Solution

106. Which oxide of nitrogen is not a common pollutant introduced into the atmosphere both due to natural and human activity?
A. $\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
B. $\mathrm{NO}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}$
D. NO

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

107. The compound $A$ on treatment with $N a$ gives $B$, and with $P C l_{5}$ gives
$C . B$ and $C$ react together to give di Ethyl ether. $A, B$ and $C$ are in the order
A. $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{Cl}, \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{6}, \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{OH}$
B. $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{OH}, \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{Cl}, \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{ONa}$
C. $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{OH}, \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{6}, \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{Cl}$
D. $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{OH}, \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{ONa}, \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{Cl}$

## D Watch Video Solution

108. The compound $\mathrm{C}_{7} \mathrm{H}_{8}$ undergoes the following reactions $3 \mathrm{CI}_{2} / \Delta \quad \mathrm{Br}_{2} / \mathrm{Fe} \mathrm{Zn} / \mathrm{HCI}$
$\mathrm{C}_{7} \mathrm{H}_{8} \rightarrow \mathrm{~A} \rightarrow \mathrm{~B} \rightarrow$
The product ' C ' is .
A. 3-brone-2,4,6-trichlorotoluence
B. o-bromotoluene
C. m-bromotoluence
D. p-bromotoluene

## Answer: C

## D Watch Video Solution

109. Hydrocarbon $(A)$ reacts with bromine by substitution to form an alkyl bromide which by Wurtz reaction is converted to gaseous hydrocarbon containing less than four carbon atoms $(A)$ is
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{2}=\mathrm{CH}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{CH} \equiv \mathrm{CH}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{4}$

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

110. Which of the following molecules represents the order of hybridisation $s p^{2}, s p^{2}, s p, s p$ from left to right atoms ?
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{2}=\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{2}=\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{C} \equiv \mathrm{CH}$
C. $\mathrm{HC} \equiv \mathrm{C}-\mathrm{C} \equiv \mathrm{CH}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}$

## Answer: B

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111. Which of the following carbocations is expected to be most stable?

A.

B.
(3)

C.
(4)

D.

## Answer: A

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112. Which of the following is correct with respect to $-I$ effect of the substitutes? $(R=$ alkyl $)$

$$
\text { A. }-\mathrm{NH}_{2}>-\mathrm{OR}>-F
$$

B. $-N R_{2}<-O R<-F$
C. $-\mathrm{NH}_{2}<-\mathrm{OR}<-F$
D. $-N R_{2}>-O R>-F$

Answer: C

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113. In the reaction


The electrophile involved is
A. Dichloromethyl anion $\left(\begin{array}{l}\oplus \\ \mathrm{CHCl} \\ 2\end{array}\right)$
B. Formly cation $\left(\begin{array}{l}\oplus \\ \mathrm{C} \\ \mathrm{HO}\end{array}\right)$
C. Dichloromethyl cation $\left(\begin{array}{l}\mathrm{C} \\ \mathrm{CHCl} \\ 2\end{array}\right)$
D. Dichlorocarbene $\left(: \mathrm{CCl}_{2}\right)$

## Answer: D

## D View Text Solution

114. Carboxylic acid have higher boiling points than aldehydes, ketones and even alcohol of comparable molecular mass. It is due to their
A. More extensive association of carboxylic acid via van der Waals force of attraction
B. Formation of carboxylate ion
C. Formation of intramolecules H -bonding
D. Formation of intermolecules H -bonding

## Answer: D

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115. Compound $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{10} \mathrm{O}$, is found to react with NaOI (produced by reacting $Y$ with NaOH ) and yields a yellow precipitate with characteristic smell.
$A$ and $Y$ are respectively
(1)

A.
B.
(2)

C.
(3) $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{C}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{OH}$ and $\mathrm{I}_{2}$
(4)

D.


## Answer: A

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116. Match the metal ions given in Column I with the spin magnetic moments of the ions given in Column II and assign the correct code :

## Column I

## a. $\mathrm{Co}^{3+}$

b. $\mathrm{Cr}^{3+}$
c. $\mathrm{Fe}^{3+}$
d. $\mathrm{Ni}^{2+}$

Column II
i. $\sqrt{8} \mathrm{BM}$
ii. $\sqrt{35} \mathrm{BM}$
iii. $\sqrt{3} B M$
iv. $\sqrt{24} B M$
v. $\sqrt{15} \mathrm{BM}$
A. $\begin{array}{llll}a & b & c & d \\ \text { iv } & i & \text { ii } & i i i\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llll}a & b & c & d\end{array}$
B. ${ }_{i}$ ii iii iv
C. $\begin{array}{llll}a & b & c & d \\ i v & v & i i & i\end{array}$
D. $\begin{array}{llll}a & b & c & d \\ i i i & v & i & i i\end{array}$

Answer: C
117. Which of the following ions exhibits $d$-d transitions and paramagnetism as well?
A. $\mathrm{MnO}_{4}^{-}$
B. $\mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}^{2-}$
C. $\mathrm{CrO}_{4}^{2-}$
D. $\mathrm{MnO}_{4}^{2-}$

## Answer: D

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118. Iron carbonyl, $\mathrm{Fe}(\mathrm{CO})_{5}$ is
A. Trinuclear
B. Mononuclear
C. Tetranuclear
D. Dinuclear

## Answer: B

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119. The type of isomersim shown by the complex $\left[\mathrm{CoCl}_{2}(e n)_{2}\right]$ is
A. Ionization isomerism
B. Coordination isomerism
C. Geometrical isomerism
D. Linkage isomerism

## Answer: C

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120. The geometry and magnetic behaviour of the complex $\left[\mathrm{Ni}(\mathrm{CO})_{4}\right]$ are
A. square planar geometry and paramagnetic
B. Tetrahedral geometry and diamagnetical
C. Square planar geometry and diamagnetic
D. Tetrahedral geometry and paramagnetic

## Answer: B

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121. Following solutions were prepared by mixing different volumes of NaOH and HCl of different concentrations:
a. $60 \mathrm{~mL} \frac{\mathrm{M}}{10} \mathrm{HCl}+40 \mathrm{~mL} \frac{M}{10} \mathrm{NaOH}$
b. $55 \mathrm{~mL} \frac{\mathrm{M}}{10} \mathrm{HCl}+45 \mathrm{~mL} \frac{M}{10} \mathrm{NaOH}$
c. $75 \mathrm{~mL} \frac{\mathrm{M}}{5} \mathrm{HCl}+25 \mathrm{~mL} \frac{\mathrm{M}}{5} \mathrm{NaOH}$
d. $100 \mathrm{~mL} \frac{\mathrm{M}}{10} \mathrm{HCl}+100 \mathrm{~mL} \frac{M}{10} \mathrm{NaOH}$
pH of which one of them will be equal to 1 ?
A. d
B. a
C. b
D. C

## Answer: D

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122. On which of the following properties does the coagulating power of an ion depend?
A. Both magnitude and sign of the charge on the ion
B. Size of the ion alone
C. The magnitude of the charge on the ion alone
D. The sign of charge on the ioin alone

## Answer: A

123. Given van der Waal constant for $\mathrm{NH}_{3}, \mathrm{H}_{2}, \mathrm{O}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ are respectively 4.17, $0.244,1.36$ and 3.59 , which one of the following gases is most easily liquefied?
A. $O_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{H}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$

## Answer: C

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124. The solubility of $\mathrm{BaSO}_{4}$ in water is $2.42 \times 10^{-3} \mathrm{gL}^{-1}$ at 298 K . The value of its solubility product $\left(K_{s p}\right)$ will be (Given molar mass of $\left.\mathrm{BaSO}_{4}=233 \mathrm{gmol}^{-1}\right)$
A. $1.08 \times 10^{-14} \mathrm{~mol}^{2} L^{-2}$
B. $1.08 \times 10^{-12} \mathrm{~mol}^{2} L^{-2}$
C. $1.08 \times 10^{-10} \mathrm{~mol}^{2} L^{-2}$
D. $1.08 \times 10^{-8} \mathrm{~mol}^{2} L^{-2}$

## Answer: C

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125. In which case is the number of molecules of water maximum?
A. 0.00224 L of water vapours at 1 atm and 273 K
B. 0.18 g of water
C. 18 mL of water
D. $10^{-3} \mathrm{~mol}$ of water

## Answer: C

126. The correct difference between first and second order reactions is that
A. A first order reaction can catalyzed, a second-order reaction cannot be catalyzed
B. The half -life of a first-order reaction does not depend on $[A]_{0}$, the half-life of a second-order reaction does depend on $[A]_{0}$
C. The rate of first-order reaction does not depend on reactant concentrations, the rate of a second-order reaction does depend on reactant concentrations.
D. The rate of frist-order reaction does not depend on reactant concentrations, the rate of a second-order reaction does not depend on reactant concentrations

## Answer: B

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127. Among $\mathrm{CaH}_{2}, \mathrm{BeH}_{2}, \mathrm{BaH}_{2}$, the order of ionic character is
A. $\mathrm{BeH}_{2}<\mathrm{BaH}_{2}<\mathrm{CaH}_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{CaH}_{2}<\mathrm{BeH}_{2}<\mathrm{BaH}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{BeH}_{2}<\mathrm{CaH}_{2}<\mathrm{BaH}_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{BaH}_{2}<\mathrm{BeH}_{2}<\mathrm{CaH}_{2}$

## Answer: C

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128. Consider the change in oxidation state of Bromine corresponding to different emf values as shown in the diagram below :
$\mathrm{BrO}_{4}^{-} \xrightarrow{1.82 \mathrm{~V}} \mathrm{BrO}_{3}^{-} \xrightarrow{1.5 \mathrm{~V}} \mathrm{HBrO}$

## $\mathrm{Br}^{-} \underset{1.0652 \mathrm{~V}}{\leftrightarrows} \mathrm{Br}_{2} \leftarrow 1.595 \mathrm{~V}$

Then the species undergoing disproportionation is
A. $B r_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{BrO}_{4}^{-}$
C. $\mathrm{BrO}_{3}^{-}$
D. HBrO

## Answer: D

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129. For the redox reaction
$\mathrm{MnO}_{4}^{\ominus}+\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}^{2-}+\mathrm{H}^{\oplus} \rightarrow \mathrm{Mn}^{2+}+\mathrm{CO}_{2}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
the correct coefficients of the reactions for the balanced reaction are
$\begin{array}{lll}\mathrm{MnO}_{4}^{-} & \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}^{2-} & \mathrm{H}^{+}\end{array}$
A.
$2 \quad 16 \quad 5$
B.
$\mathrm{MnO}_{4}^{-} \quad \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}^{2-} \mathrm{H}^{+}$
2516
$\mathrm{MnO}_{4}^{-} \quad \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}^{2-} \quad \mathrm{H}^{+}$
C.

165
$5 \quad 2$
$\mathrm{MnO}_{4}^{-} \quad \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}^{2-} \quad \mathrm{H}^{+}$
D.
$5 \quad 16 \quad 2$

## Answer: B

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130. Which one of the following condition will favour maximum formation of the product in the reaction. $A_{2}(g)+B_{2}(g) \Leftrightarrow X_{2}(g) \Delta_{r} H=-X \mathrm{~kJ}$ ?
A. High temperature and high pressure
B. Low temperature and low pressure
C. Low temperature and high pressure
D. High temperature and low pressure

## Answer: C

## D Watch Video Solution

131. when initial concentration of the reactant is doubled, the half-life period of a zero order reaction
A. Is tripled
B. Is doubled
C. Is halved
D. Remains unchanged

## Answer: B

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132. If the bond dissociation energies of $X Y, X_{2}$ and $Y_{2}$ are in the ratio of $1: 1: 0.5$ and $\Delta H_{f}$ for the formation of $X y$ is $-200 \mathrm{KJ} / \mathrm{mol}$. The bond
dissociation energy of $X_{2}$ will be :-
A. $800 \mathrm{KJ} \mathrm{mol}^{-1}$
B. $100 \mathrm{KJ} \mathrm{mol}^{-1}$
C. $200 \mathrm{KJ} \mathrm{mol}^{-1}$
D. $400 \mathrm{KJ} \mathrm{mol}^{-1}$

## Answer: A

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133. The correction factor $a$ to the ideal gas equation corresponds to
A. Electric field present between the gas molecules
B. Volume of the gas molecules
C. Density of the gas molecules
D. Forces of attraction between the gas molecules

## Answer: D

134. Consider the following species
$C N^{-}, C N^{-}, N O$ and $C N$.
Which one of these will hqave the highest bond order ?
A. $\mathrm{CN}^{+}$
B. $\mathrm{CN}^{-}$
C. NO
D. $C N$

## Answer: B

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135. Magnesium reacts with an element $(X)$ is forms a ionic compound .If the ground state electron configuration of $(\mathrm{X})$ is $1 s^{2} 2 s^{2} 2 p^{2}$, the simple formula for the compound is
A. $M g_{2} X$
B. $M g X_{2}$
C. $M g_{2} X_{3}$
D. $M g_{3} X_{2}$

## Answer: D

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136. Iron exhibits $b$ structure at roomj temperature. Above $9000{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, it transformers to $f$ structure. The ratio of density of iron at room temperature to that at $900^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (assuming molar mass and atomic radius of iron remains constant with temperature) is
$3 \sqrt{3}$
A. $\overline{4 \sqrt{2}}$
B. $\frac{4 \sqrt{3}}{3 \sqrt{2}}$
C. $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}}$
D. $\frac{1}{2}$

## Answer: A

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137. Which one is a wrong statement ?
A. The electronic configuration of $N$ atom is

B. An orbital is designated by three quantum numbers while an electron in an atom is designated by four quantum numbers.
C. Total orbital angular momentum of electron in 's' orbital is equal to zero
D. The value of $m$ for $d_{2} 2$ is zero.

## Answer: A

138. Statement 1: Aspirin and paracetamol belong to the class of narcotic analgesics.

Statement 2: Morphine and Heroine are non-narcotic analgesics. In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:
A. Statement 1 is Correct, Statement 2 is False.
B. Statement 1 is incorrect, Statement 2 is true.
C. Both Statement 1 and Statement 2 are true
D. Both Statement 1 and Statement 2 are false

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139. $\mathrm{Zr}(\mathrm{Z}=40)$ and $\mathrm{Hf}(\mathrm{Z}=72)$ have similar atomic and ionic radii because of:
A. lanthanoid contraction
B. having similar chemical properties
C. belonging to same group
D. diagonal relationship

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140. The correct sequence of bond enthalpy of C-X bond is:
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{F}<\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{Cl}>\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{Br}>\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{I}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{Cl}>\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{F}>\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{Br}>\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{I}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{F}>\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{Cl}>\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{Br}>\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{I}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{F}<\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{Cl}<\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{Br}<\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{I}$
141. Ethylene diaminetetraacetate(EDTA) ion is:
A. Bidentate ligand with two " N " donor atoms
B. Tridentate ligand with three " N " donor atoms
C. Hexadentate ligand with four " O " and two " N " donor atoms
D. Unidentate ligand

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142. $B F_{3}$ is planar and electron deficient compound. Hybridization and number of electrons around the central atom respectively are:
A. $s p^{2}$ and 6
B. $s p^{2}$ and 8
C. $s p^{3}$ and 4
D. $s p^{3}$ and 6

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143. A particular station of All India Radio,New Delhi, broadcasts on a frequency of $1,368 \mathrm{kHz}$. The wavelength of the electromagnetic radiation emitted by the transmitter is: (speed of light, $\mathrm{c}=3.0 \times 10^{8} \mathrm{~ms}^{-1}$
A. 2192 m
B. 21.92 m
C. 219.3 m
D. 219.2 m
144. 


A. a-iii,b-i,c-iv,d-ii
B. $a-i v, b-i i i, c-i i . d-i$
C. a-iv,b-iii,c-i,d-ii
D. $a-i i, b-i i i, c-i v, d-i$

## Answer: C

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145. Dihedral angle of least stable conformer of ethane is:
A. $60^{\circ}$
B. $0^{\circ}$
C. $120^{\circ}$
D. $180^{\circ}$
146. Which of the following reactions is the metal displacement reaction?

Chosse the right option
A. $\mathrm{Fe}+2 \mathrm{HCl} \rightarrow \mathrm{FeCl}_{2}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \uparrow$
B. $2 \mathrm{~Pb}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)_{2} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{PbO}+4 \mathrm{NO}_{2}+\mathrm{O}_{2} \uparrow$
C. $2 \mathrm{KClO}_{3} \xrightarrow{\Delta} 2 \mathrm{KCl}+3 \mathrm{O}_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}+2 \mathrm{Al} \stackrel{\Delta}{\rightarrow} \mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}+2 \mathrm{Cr}$
147. The compound which shows metamerism is:
A. $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{6} \mathrm{O}$
B. $\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{10} \mathrm{O}$
C. $\mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{H}_{12}$
D. $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{8} \mathrm{O}$

## Answer: B

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148. Which one among the following is the correct option for right relationship between $C_{p}$ and $C_{v}$ for one mole of ideal gas?
A. $C_{p}=R C_{v}$
B. $C_{v}=R C_{p}$
C. $C_{p}+C_{v}=R$

$$
\text { D. } C_{p}-C_{v}=R
$$

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149. Which one of the following polmers is prepared by addition polymerisation?
A. Navolac
B. Dacron
C. Teflon
D. Nylon-6,6

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150. The right option for the statement "Tyndall effect is exhibited by" is:
A. Starch solution
B. Urea solution
C. NaCl solution
D. Glucose solution

## Answer: A

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151. The correct option for the number of body centred unit cells in all 14 tyes of bravais lattice unit cells is:
A. 2
B. 3
C. 7
D. 5
152. Choose the correct option for graphical representation of Boyle's Law, which shows a graph of pressure vs volume of gas at different temperatures:
A.

B.

C.

D.

153. Noble gases are named because of their inertness towards reactivity. Identify as incorrect statement about them.
A. Noble gases have weak dispersion forces
B. Noble gases have large positive values of electron gain enthalpy
C. Noble gases are sparingly soluble in water
D. Noble gases have very high melting and boiling points

## Answer: D

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154. Which one of the following methods can be used to obtain highly pure metal which is liquid at room temperature?
A. Distillation
B. Zone refining
C. Electrolysis
D. Chromatography

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155. Tritium, a radioactive isotope of hydrogen, emits which of the following particles?
A. Gamma
B. Neutron
C. $\operatorname{Beta}(\beta-)$
D. $\operatorname{Alpha}(\alpha)$
156. Among the following alkaline earth metal halides, one which is covalent and solube in organic solvents is:
A. Magnesium chloride
B. Beryllium chloride
C. Calccium chloride
D. Strontium chloride

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157. The $p K_{b}$ of dimethylamine and $p K_{a}$ of acetic acid are 3.27 and 4.77 respectively at $\mathrm{T}(\mathrm{K})$. The correct option for the pH of dimethyammonium acetate solution is:
A. 7.75
B. 6.25
C. 8.5
D. 5.5

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158. The molar conductance of $\mathrm{NaCl}, \mathrm{HCl}$ and $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COONa}$ at infinite dilution are $126.45,426.16$ and $91.0 \mathrm{Scm}^{2} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$ respectively. The molar conductance of $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COOH}$ at infinite dilution is
A. $698.28 \mathrm{Scm}^{2} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$
B. $540.48 \mathrm{Scm}^{2} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$
C. $201.28 \mathrm{Scm}^{2} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$
D. $390.71 \mathrm{Scm}^{2} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$
159. What is the IUPAC name of the organic compound formed in the following chemical reaction?
$\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{MgBr}$. dryether
Acetone $\rightarrow \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}, \mathrm{H}^{+}$product
A. Pentan-3-ol
B. 2-methylbutan-2-ol
C. 2-methylpropan-2-ol
D. pentan-2-ol

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160. The major product of the following chemical reaction is:

A.

B.
 $\mathrm{CH}_{3}$
```
CH3
```

C.
$\mathrm{CH}_{3}$
D.
$\mathrm{CH}_{3}-{ }_{\mathrm{CBr}}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}$

## Answer: D

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161. For a reaction $A \rightarrow B$, enthalpy of reaction is $-4.2 \mathrm{kJmol}^{-1}$ and enthalpy of activation is $9.6 \mathrm{KJmol}^{-1}$. The correct potential energy profile for the reaction is shown in option.

B.

c.

D.


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162. The correct structure of 2,6-Dimethyl-dec-4-ene is:
B.

C.

D.


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163. Statement 1: Acid strength increases in the order given as
$\mathrm{HF} \ll \mathrm{HCl} \ll \mathrm{HBr} \ll \mathrm{HI}$.

Statement 2: As the size of the elements $F, C l, B r, I$ increases down the group, the bond strength of $\mathrm{HF}, \mathrm{HCl}, \mathrm{HBr}$ and HI decreases and so the acid strength increases.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:
A. Statement 1 is Correct, Statement 2 is False.
B. Statement 1 is incorrect, Statement 2 is true.
C. Both Statement 1 and Statement 2 are true
D. Both Statement 1 and Statement 2 are false

## Answer: C

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164. The major product formed in dehydrohalogenation reaction of 2bromopentane is pen-2-ene. This product formation is based on?
A. Hofmann Rule
B. Huckel's Rule
C. Saytzeff's Rule
D. Hund's Rule
165. An organic compound contained $78 \%$ (by wt.) carbon and remaining \% of hydrogen. The right option for the empirical formula of this compound is:
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{4}$
C. CH
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{2}$

## Answer: A

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166. The RBC deficiency is deficiency disease of:
A. Vitamin $B_{1}$
B. Vitamin $B_{2}$
C. Vitamin $B_{12}$
D. Vitamin $B_{6}$

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167. The maximum temperature that can be achieve in blast furnance is:
A. upto 1900 K
B. upto 5000 K
C. upto 1200 K
D. upto 2200 K
168. The incorrect statements among the following is:
A. Lanthanoids are good conductors of heat and electricity
B. Actinoids are highly reactive metals, especially when finely divided
C. Actinoid contraction is greater for element to element than Lanthanoid contraction
D. Most of the trivalent Lanthanoid ions are colorless in ths solid state

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169. The structures of beryllium chloride in solid state and vapour pahse are:
A. Dimer and linear rspectively
B. Chain in both
C. Chain and dimer respectively
D. Linear in both
170. Right option for the number oof tetrahedral and octahedral voids in hexagonal primitive unit cell are:
A. 2,1
B. 12,6
C. 8,4
D. 6,12

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171. The following solutions were prepared by dissolving 10 g of glucose in 250 ml of water $\left(P_{1}\right)$, 10g of urea $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{4} \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)$ in 250 ml of water $\left(P_{2}\right)$ and 10 g of sucrose $\left(\mathrm{C}_{12} \mathrm{H}_{22} \mathrm{O}_{11}\right)$ in 250 ml of water $\left(P_{3}\right)$. The right option for the decreasing order of osmotic pressure of those solutions is:
A. $P_{2}>P_{3}>P_{1}$
B. $P_{3}>P_{1}>P_{2}$
C. $P_{2}>P_{1}>P_{3}$
D. $P_{1}>P_{2}>P_{3}$
172. Identift the compound that will react with Hinsberg's reagent to give a solid which dissolves in alkali.
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{NH}_{2}$
B.

C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{NO}_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{NH}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}$
173. The correct option for the values of vapour pressure of a solution at
$45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ with benzene to octane in molar ration $3: 2$ is:
[At $45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ vapour pressure of benzene is 280 mm Hg and that of octane is
420 mm Hg , Assume ideal gas]
A. 336 mm of Hg
B. 350 mm of Hg
C. 160 mm of Hg
D. 168 mm of Hg

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A. $a-i, b-i i i, c-i v, d-i i$
B. $a-i v, b-i, c-i i, d-i i i$
C. $a-i v, b-i i, c-i, d-i i i$
D. a-ii,b-iv,c-iii,d-i
175. From the following pairs of ions which one is not an iso-electronic pair?
A. $\mathrm{Mn}^{2+}, \mathrm{Fe}^{3+}$
B. $\mathrm{Fe}^{2+}, \mathrm{Mn}^{2+}$
C. $O^{2-}, F^{-}$
D. $\mathrm{Na}^{+}, \mathrm{Mg}^{2+}$

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176. Which of the following molecules is non-polar in nature?
A. $\mathrm{SbCl}_{5}$
B. $\mathrm{NO}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{POCl}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{O}$

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List - 1
List - II
(a)


Hell-VolhardZelinsiky reaction
(b) $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}+$ NaOX
(c) $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{OH}$ $+\mathrm{R}^{2} \mathrm{COOH}$
(ii) Haloform rvaction
(d) $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{COOH}$ (iv) Esterification


Chocse the correct anawer from the options given below.
A. a-i,b-iv,c-iii,d-ii
B. a-ii,b-iii,c-iv,d-i
C. a-iv,b-i,c-ii,d-iii
D. $a-i i i . b-i i, c-i, d-i v$

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A. a-iv,b-iii,c-i,d-ii
B. a-iii,b-ii,c-iv,d-i
C. a-i,b-ii,c-iii,d-iv
D. $a-i i, b-i i i, c-i v, d-i$

## Answer: A

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179. The slope of Arrhenius Plot (InK v/s $1 / \mathrm{T}$ ) of 1st order reaction is $-5 \times 10^{3}$ K. The value of $E_{a}$ of the reaction is.
A. $166 \mathrm{KJmol}^{-1}$
B. $-83 \mathrm{KJmol}^{-1}$
C. $41.5 \mathrm{KJmol}^{-1}$
D. $83.0 \mathrm{KJmol}^{-1}$
180. For irreversible expansion of an ideal gas under isothermal condition, the correct option is:
A. $\Delta U=0, \Delta S_{\text {total }} \neq 0$
B. $\Delta U \neq 0, \Delta S_{\text {total }}=0$
C. $\Delta U=0, \Delta S_{\text {total }}=0$
D. $\Delta U \neq 0, \Delta S_{\text {total }} \neq 0$

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181. In which one of the following arrangements the given sequence is not strictly according to the properties indicated against it?
A. $\mathrm{NH}_{3}<\mathrm{PH}_{3}<\mathrm{AsH}_{3}<\mathrm{SbH}_{3}$ : Increasing acidic character
B. $\mathrm{CO}_{2}<\mathrm{SiO}_{2}<\mathrm{SnO}_{2}<\mathrm{PbO}_{2}$ : Increasing oxidizing power
C. $\mathrm{HF}<\mathrm{HCl}<\mathrm{HBr}<\mathrm{HI}$ : Increasing acidic strength
D. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}<\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}<\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{Se}<\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{Te}$ : Increasing $p K_{a}$ values

Answer: D

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182. The product formed in the following chemical reaction is:

A.

B.

C.

D.


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183. Choose the correct option for the total pressure(in atm) in a mixture of $4 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ and 2 g of $\mathrm{H}_{2}$ confined in a total vloume of 1 L at $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ is:
[Given $\mathrm{R}=0.082 \mathrm{Latmmol}^{-1} \mathrm{~K}^{-1}, \mathrm{~T}=273 \mathrm{~K}$ ]
A. 25.18
B. 26.02
C. 2.518
D. 2.602
184. The reagent $R$ in the given sequence of chemical reaction is:

A. HI
B. $\mathrm{CuCN} / \mathrm{KCN}$
C. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}$

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185. 



Consider the above reaction and identify the missing reagent/chemical
A. CaO
B. DIBAL-H
C. $B_{2} H_{6}$
D. Red phosphorus

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186. The molar conductivity of 0.007 M acetic acid is $20 \mathrm{Sm}^{2} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$. What is the dissociaion constant of acetic acid? choose the correct option.

$$
\left[\Lambda_{\mathrm{H}^{+}}^{\circ}=350 \mathrm{Scm}^{2} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1} \Lambda_{\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COO}^{-}}^{\circ}=50 \mathrm{Scm}^{2} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}\right]
$$

A. $1.75 \times 10^{-5} \mathrm{molL}^{-1}$
B. $2.50 \times 10^{-5} \mathrm{molL}^{-1}$
C. $1.75 \times 10^{-4} \mathrm{molL}{ }^{-1}$
D. $2.50 \times 10^{-4} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$
187. The intermediate compound $X$ in the following chemical reaction is:

A.

B.

C.


## Answer: C

Watch Video Solution188. Gadolinium has a low value of third ionisation enthalpy because of
A. small size
B. high exchange enthalpy
C. high electronegativity
D. high basic character

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189. Which one is not correct mathematical equation for Dalton's Law of partial pressure ? Here $p=$ total pressure of gaseous mixture
A. $p=p_{1}+p_{2}+p_{3}$
B. $p=n_{1} \frac{R T}{V}+n_{2} \frac{R T}{V}+n_{3} \frac{R T}{V}$
C. $p_{i}=\chi_{i} p$
D. $p_{i}=\chi_{i} p_{i}{ }^{\circ}$

## (D) Watch Video Solution

190. Given below are two statements : one is labelled as Assertion(A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R) :

Assertion (A) :
In a particular point defect, an ionic solid is electrically neutral, even if few of its cations are missing from its unit cells.

Reason (R) :
In an ionic solid, Frenkel defect arises due to dislocation of cation from its lattice site to interstitial site, maintaining overall electrical neutrality. In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :
A. Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
B. Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of
(A)
C. (A) is correct but (R) is not correct
D. (A) is not correct but (R) is correct

## ( Watch Video Solution

191. The pH of the solution containing 50 mL each of 0.10 M sodium acetate and 0.01 M acetic acid is [Given $\mathrm{pK}_{a}$ of $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COOH}=4.57$ ]
A. 5.57
B. 3.57
C. 4.57
D. 2.57

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192. Identify the incorrect statement from the following
A. Alkali metals react with water to form their hydroxides.
B. The oxidation number of K in $\mathrm{KO}_{2}$ is +4 .
C. Ionisation enthalpy of alkali metals decreases from top to bottom in the group.
D. Lithium is the strongest reducing agent among the alkali metals.

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193. Given below are two statements :

## Statement I:

The acidic strength of monosubstituted nitrophenol is higher than phenol because of electron withdrawing nitro group.

Statement II:
o-nitrophenol,m-nitrophenol and p-nitrophenol will have same acidic strength as they have one nitro group attached to the phenolic ring. In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
A. Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
B. Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
C. Statement is correct but Statement II is incorrect
D. Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

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194. What mass of $95 \%$ pure $\mathrm{CaCO}_{3}$ will be required to neutralise 50 mL of 0.5 M HCl solution according to the following reaction?

$$
\left(\mathrm{CaCO}_{3}\right)_{s}+2 \mathrm{HCl}_{a q} \rightarrow\left(\mathrm{CaCl}_{2}\right)_{a q}+\mathrm{CO}_{2-}(g)+2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{l}
$$

[Calculate upto second place of decimal point]
A. 1.25 g
B. 1.32 g
C. 3.65 g
D. 9.5 g

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195. The IUPAC name of an element with atomic number 119 is
A. ununennium
B. unnilennium
C. unununnium
D. ununoctium

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196. Choose the correct statement :
A. Diamond and graphite have two dimensional network.
B. Diamond is covalent and graphite is ionic.
C. Diamond is $s p^{3}$ hybridised and graphite is $s p^{2}$ hybridised.
D. Both diamond and graphite are used as dry lubricants.

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197. Given below are two statements:

## Statement I:

In the coagulation of a negative sol, the flocculating power of the three given ions is in the order -
$\mathrm{Al}^{3+}>\mathrm{Ba}^{2+}>\mathrm{Na}^{+}$

## Statement II :

In the coagulation of a positive sol, the flocculating power of the three given salts is in the order $-\mathrm{NaCl}>\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}>\mathrm{Na}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{4}$

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
A. Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
B. Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
C. Statement is correct but Statement II is incorrect
D. Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

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198. Given below are two statements : one is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R :

Assertion A : Metallic sodium dissolves in liquid ammonia giving a deep blue solution, which is paramagnetic.

Reason $R$ : The deep blue solution is due to the formation of amide.
In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the option given below :
A. Both $A$ and $R$ are true but $R$ is NOT the correct explanation of $A$.
B. $A$ is true but $R$ is false.
C. A is false but R is true.
D. Both $A$ and $R$ are true and $R$ is the correct explanation of $A$.

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199. The conductivity of centimolar solution of KCl at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ is $0.0210 \mathrm{ohm}^{-1} \mathrm{~cm}^{-1}$ and the resistance of the cell containing the solution at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ is 60 ohm . The value of cell constant
A. $3.28 \mathrm{~cm}^{-1}$
B. $1.26 \mathrm{~cm}^{-1}$
C. $3.34 \mathrm{~cm}^{-1}$
D. $1.34 \mathrm{~cm}^{-1}$
200. For a certain reaction, the rate $=k[A]^{2}[B]$ when the initial concentration of $A$ is tripled keeping concentration of $B$ constant, the initial rate whould
A. increase by a factor of six
B. increase by a factor of nine.
C. increase by a factor of three
D. decrease by a factor of nine.
201. Identify product (A) in the following reaction:

A.

B.

c.

D.


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202. Which one is an example of heterogenous catalysis ?
A. Hydrolysis of suger catalysed by $H^{+}$ions.
B. Decomposition of ozone in presence of nitrogen monoxide.
C. Combination between dinitrogen and dihydrogen to form ammonia
in the presence of finely divided iron.
D. Oxidation of sulphur dioxide into sulphur trioxide in the presence of oxides of nitrogen.

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203. Given below are two statements : one is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R :

Assertion A : Helium isiused to dilute oxygen in diving apparatus.
Reasons R : Helium has high solubility in $\mathrm{O}_{2}$

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:
A. Both $A$ and $R$ are true but $R$ is NOT the correct explanation of $A$.
B. $A$ is true but $R$ is false.
C. $A$ is false but $R$ is true.
$D$. Both $A$ and $R$ are true and $R$ is the correct explanation of $A$.

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204. Amongst the following, the total number of species NOT having eight electrons around central atom in its outer most shell, is
$\mathrm{NH}_{3}, \mathrm{AlCl}_{3}, \mathrm{BeCl}_{2}, \mathrm{CCl}_{4}, \mathrm{PCl}_{5}:$
A. 2
B. 4
C. 1

## D. 3

## D Watch Video Solution

205. The correct order of energies of molecular orbitals of $\mathrm{N}_{2}$ molecule, is:
A.

$$
\sigma 1 s<\sigma^{*} 1 s<\sigma 2 s<\sigma^{*} 2 s<\sigma 2 p_{z}<\left(\pi 2 p_{z}=\pi 2 \pi_{y}\right)<\left(\pi^{*} 2 p_{x}=\pi^{*} 2 p_{y}\right)
$$

B.

$$
\sigma 1 s<\sigma^{*} 1 s<\sigma 2 s<\sigma^{*} 2 s<\sigma 2 p_{z}<\sigma^{*} 2 p_{z}<\left(\pi 2 p_{z}=\pi 2 \pi_{y}\right)<\left(\pi^{*} 2 p_{x}\right.
$$

C.

$$
\sigma 1 s<\sigma^{*} 1 s<\sigma 2 s<\sigma^{*} 2 s<\left(\pi 2 p_{z}=\pi 2 \pi_{y}\right)<\left(\pi^{*} 2 p_{x}=\pi^{*} 2 p_{y}\right)<\sigma 2 p_{z}
$$

D.

$$
\sigma 1 s<\sigma^{*} 1 s<\sigma 2 s<\sigma^{*} 2 s<\left(\pi 2 p_{z}=\pi 2 \pi_{y}\right)<\sigma 2 p_{z}<\left(\pi^{*} 2 p_{x}=\pi^{*} 2 p_{y}\right)
$$

206. Match List-I with List-II :


Choose the correct answer from the options given below :
A. $A-I V, B-I, C-I I, D-I I I$
B. A - III, B - I, C - IV, D-II
C. A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II
D. $A-I I, B-I V, C-I, D-I I I$
207. The number of $\sigma$ bonds, $\pi$ bonds and 1one pair of electrons in pyridine, respectively are:
A. 12,3,0
B. $11,3,1$
C. $12,2,1$
D. $11,2,0$

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208. The element ecpected to form largest ion to achieve the nearest noble gas configuration is:
A. F
B. $N$
C. Na
D. O

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209. Given below are two statements : one is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R:

Assertion A : A reaction can have zero activation energy.
Reasons R : The minimum extra amount of energy by reactant molecules so that their energy becomes equal to threshold value, is called activation energy.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:
A. Both $A$ and $R$ are true but $R$ is NOT the correct explanation of $A$.
B. $A$ is true but $R$ is false.
C. A is false but $R$ is true.
D. Both $A$ and $R$ are true and $R$ is the correct explanation of $A$.
210. Consider the following reaction and identify the product ( P ).
$\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\underset{\text { - }}{\mathrm{CH}}-\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}$
$\xrightarrow{\mathrm{HBr}}$ Product $(\mathrm{P})$
$\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{OH}$
3-Methylbutan-2-ol
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}$
$\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{Br}$
C.

D. $\stackrel{\stackrel{\mathrm{Br}}{\mathrm{I}}}{\substack{\mathrm{C} \\ \mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}_{3} \\ \mathrm{C} \\ \mathrm{CH}}}$
211. Given below are two statements : one is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R:

Assertion A: In the equation $\Delta_{r} G=-n F E_{\text {cell, }}$ value $\Delta_{r} G$ depends on n .
Reasons R : $E_{\text {cell }}$ is an intensive property and $\Delta_{r} G$ is an extensive property

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below :
A. Both $A$ and $R$ are true but $R$ is NOT the correct explanation of $A$.
B. $A$ is true but $R$ is false.
C. A is false but $R$ is true.
D. Both $A$ and $R$ are true and $R$ is the correct explanation of $A$.

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212. Which amongst the following options is correct graphical representation of Boyle's Law?
A.

B.

c.

213. In Lassaigne's extract of an organic compound, both nitrogen and sulphur are present, which gives blood red colour with $\mathrm{Fe}^{3+}$ due to the formation of -
A. NaSCN
B. $\left[\mathrm{Fe}(\mathrm{CN})_{5} \mathrm{NOS}\right]^{4-}$
C. $[\mathrm{Fe}(\mathrm{SCN})]^{2+}$
D. $\mathrm{Fe}_{4}\left[\mathrm{Fe}(\mathrm{CN})_{6}\right]_{3} \cdot \mathrm{xH}_{2} \mathrm{O}$

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214. Identify product in the following reaction:

A.
 Br

c.

D.


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215. Select the correct statements. from the following :
A. Atoms of all elements are composed of two fundamental particles.
B. The mass of the electron is $9.10939 \times 10^{-31} \mathrm{~kg}$
C.. All the isotopes of a given element show same chemical properties .
D. Protons and electrons are collectively known as nucleons.
E. Dalton's atomic theory, regarded the atom as an ultimate particle of matter.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :
A. C,D and E only
B. A and E only
C. B, C and E only
D. A, B and C only

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216. A compound is formed by two elements $A$ and $B$. The element $B$ forms cubic close packed structure and atoms of A occupy $1 / 3$ of tetrahedral voids. If the formula of the compound is $A_{x} B_{y}$, then the value of $x+y$ is in option
A. 4
B. 3
C. 2
D. 5

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217. Given below dre two statements :

Statement I: A unit formed by the attachment of a base to $1^{\prime}$ pasion of sugar is known as nucleoside

Statement II : When nucleoside is linked to phosphorous acid at 5'position of sugar moiety, we get nucleotide.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below :
A. Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
B. Statement I is true but Statement II are false.
C. Statement I is false but Statement II are true.
D. Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
218. Which amongst the following molecules on polymerization produces neoprene?
A. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{C}=\stackrel{\mathrm{Cl}}{\mathrm{C}}-\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{2}=\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{C}=-\mathrm{CH}$
c. $\stackrel{\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}=\stackrel{\mathrm{C}}{\mathrm{C}}-\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}_{2}}{ }$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{2}=\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}_{2}$

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219. Taking satability as the factor, which one of the following represents correct relationship
A. InI $_{3}>\operatorname{InI}$
B. $\mathrm{AlCl}>\mathrm{AlCl}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{Tll}>\mathrm{Tll}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{TlCl}_{3}>\mathrm{TlCl}$

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220. Some tranquilizer are listed below.Which one from the following belongs to barbiturates?
A. Meprobamate
B. Valium
C. Veronal
D. Chlordiazepoxide
221. Which of the following statements are NOT correct?
A. Hydrogen is used to reduce heavy metal oxides to metals.
B. Heavy water is used to study reaction mechanism.
C. Hydrogen is used to make satur ated fats from oils.
D. The H-H bond dissociation enthalpy is lowest as compared to a single bond between two atoms of any element.
E. Hydrogen reduces oxides of metals that are more active than iron.

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :
A. B,D only
B. D, E only
C. $A, B, C$ only
D. B,C,D,E only
222. Intermolecular forces are forces of attraction and repulsion between interacting particles that will include :
A. dipole - dipole forces.
B. dipole - induced dipole forces.
C. hydrogen bonding.
D. covalent bonding.
E. dispersion forces.

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :
A. A, B , C, D are correct.
B. A, B, C, E are correct
C. A, C, D, E are correct
D. B, C, D, E are correct
223. Amongst the given options which of the following molecules/ion acts as a Lewis acid?
A. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
B. $B F_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{OH}^{-}$
D. $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$

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224. The right option for the mass of $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ produced by heating 20 g of $20 \%$ pure limestone is (Atomic mass of $\mathrm{Ca}=40$ )

$$
\left[\mathrm{CaCO}_{3} \xrightarrow{1200 \mathrm{~K}} \mathrm{CaO}+\mathrm{CO}_{2}\right]
$$

A. 1.76 g
B. 2.64 g
C. 1.32 g
D. 1.12 g

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225. The relation between $n_{m},\left(n_{m}=\right.$ the number of permissible values of magnetic quantum number $(m)$ ) for a given value of azimuthal quantum number (I)), is
A. $l=2 n_{m}+1$
B. $n_{m}=2 l^{2}+1$
C. $n_{m}=l+2$
D. $l=\frac{n_{m}-1}{2}$
226. The stability of $\mathrm{Cu}^{2+}$ is more than $\mathrm{Cu}^{+}$salts in aqueous solution due to -
A. enthalpy of atomization
B. hydration energy
C. second ionisation enthalpy.
D. first ionisation enthalpy

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227. Which one of the following statements is correct?
A. All enzymes that utilise ATP in phosphate transfer require Ca as the cofactor.
B. The bone in human body is an inert and unchanging substance.
C. Mg plays roles in neuromuscular function and interneuronal transmission.
D. The daily requirement of $M g$ and $C a$ in the human body is estimated to be $0.2-0.3 g$.

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228. Which of the following reactions will NOT give primary amine as the product?
(i) $\mathrm{LiAlH}_{4}$
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CN} \rightarrow$ (ii) $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}^{*}$ Product
(i) $\mathrm{LiAlH}_{4}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{NC} \rightarrow$ (ii) $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}$ * Product
(i) $\mathrm{LiAlH}_{4}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CONH}_{2} \rightarrow$ (ii) $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}^{*}$ Product

$$
\mathrm{Br}_{2} / \mathrm{KOH}
$$

D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CONH}_{2} \rightarrow \quad$ Product
229. The given compound

is an example of $\qquad$ .
A. aryl halide
B. allylic halide
C. vinclic halide
D. benzylic halide
230. Complete the following reaction

$\xrightarrow[\Delta]{\text { conc. } \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}}[\mathrm{C}]$
$[\mathrm{C}]$ is

B.

C.

D.

231. Homoleptic complex from the following complexes is :
A. Diamminechloridoonitrito-N- platinum (II)
B. Pentaamminecar bonatocobalt (III) chloride
C. Triamminetriaquachromium (III) chloride
D. Potassium trixalatoluminate (III)

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232. Weight (g) of two moles of the organic compound ,which is obtained by heating sodium ethanoate with sodium hydroxide in presence of calcium oxide is
A. 32
B. 30
C. 18
D. 16

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233. Consider the following reaction and identify the product ( P ).


Identify products A and B.
A.

B.

C.

D.

234. Which amongst the following will be most readily dehydrated under acidic conditions?

B.

C.

D.


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235. The equilibrium concentrations of the species in the reaction $A+B \Leftrightarrow C+D$ are $2,3,10$ and $6 \mathrm{molL}^{-1}$, respectively at $300 \mathrm{~K} . \Delta G^{\circ}$ for the reaction is ( $R=2 \mathrm{cal} / \mathrm{mol} K$ )
A. -137.26 cal
B. -1381.80 cal
C. -13.73 cal
D. 1372.60 cal

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236. Given below are two statements:

Statement I: The nutrient deficient water bodies lead to eutrophication.
Statement II : Eutrophication leads to decrease Inthe level of oxygen in the water bodies.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given
A. Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
B. Statement I is correct but Statement II is false.
C. Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is true.
D. Both Statement I and Statement II are true.

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237. Which amongst. the following options is the correct relation between change in enthalpy and change in internal energy?
A. $\Delta H=\Delta U+\Delta n_{g} R T$
B. $\Delta H-\Delta U=-\Delta n R T$
C. $\Delta H+\Delta U=\Delta n R$
D. $\Delta H=\Delta U-\Delta n_{g} R T$
238. Match List-I with List-II :

## List - I (Oxoacids List - II (Bonds)

## - of Sulphur)

A. Peroxodisul- I. Two $\mathrm{S}-\mathrm{OH}$, Four $\mathrm{S}=\mathrm{O}$, phuric acid. One S-O-S
B. Sulphuric acid II. Two $\mathrm{S}-\mathrm{OH}$, One $\mathrm{S}=\mathrm{O}$
C. Pyrosulphuric III. Two $\mathrm{S}-\mathrm{OH}$, Four $\mathrm{S}=\mathrm{O}$, acid

One S-O-O-S
D. Sulphurous acid IV. Two $\mathrm{S}-\mathrm{OH}$, Two $\mathrm{S}=\mathrm{O}$

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :
A. A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II
B. A-I, B-III, C-IV, D-II
C. A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I
D. A-III, B-IV, C-II,D-I

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239. Identify the major product obtained in the following reaction :


## $3^{-} \mathrm{OH} \xrightarrow{\Delta}$ major product

A.

(2)

(3)

(4)

240. Pumice stone is an example of-
A. gel
B. solid sol
C. foam
D. sol

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241. The reaction that does NOT take place in a blast furnace between 900 K to 1500 K temperature range during extraction of iron is :
A. $\mathrm{FeO}+\mathrm{CO} \rightarrow \mathrm{Fe}+\mathrm{CO}_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{C}+\mathrm{CO}_{2} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{CO}$
C. $\mathrm{CaO}+\mathrm{SiO}_{2} \rightarrow \mathrm{CaSiO}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{Fe}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}+\mathrm{CO} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{FeO}+\mathrm{CO}_{2}$

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242. Which of the following statements are INCORRECT?
A. All the transition metals except scandium form MO oxides which are ionic.
B. The highest oxidation number corresponding to the group number in transition metal oxides is attained in $\mathrm{Sc}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$ to $\mathrm{Mn}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}$
C. Basic character increases from $V_{2} O_{3}$ to $V_{2} O_{4}$ to $V_{2} O_{5}$
D. $V_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}$ dissolves in acids to give $\mathrm{VO}^{3-}$ salts.
E. CrO is basic but $\mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$ is amphoteric.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :
A. B and D only
B. C and Donly
C. B and C only
D. $A$ and $E$ only

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243. Consider the following compounds/species:


The number of compounds/species which obey Huckel's rule is $\qquad$
A. 6
B. 2
C. 5
D. 4
244. What fraction of one edge centred octahedral void lies in one unit cell of fcc?
A. $\frac{1}{3}$
B. $\frac{1}{4}$
C. $\frac{1}{12}$
D. $\frac{1}{2}$
245. Which complex compound is most stable ?
A. $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{3}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)_{3}\right]$
B. $\left[\mathrm{CoCl}_{2}(e n)_{2}\right] \mathrm{NO}_{3}$
c. $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{6}\right]_{2}\left(\mathrm{SO}_{4}\right)_{3}$
D. $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{4}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right) \mathrm{Br}\right]\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)_{2}$

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246. O balancing the given redox reaction,
$a \mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}^{2-}+\mathrm{bSO}_{3}^{2-}(a q)+c H^{+}(a q) \rightarrow 2 a \mathrm{Cr}^{3+}(a q)+b \mathrm{SO}_{4}^{2-}(a q)+\frac{c}{2} \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(\mathrm{l})$
the coefficients $a, b$ and $c$ are found to be, respectively -
A. $3,8,1$
B. 1, 8, 3
C. $8,1,3$
D. 1, 3, 8

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247. Identify the final product [D] obtained in the following sequence of reaction
$\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CHO} \xrightarrow[\text { ii) } \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}^{+}]{\text {i) } \mathrm{LiAlH}_{4}}[\mathrm{~A}] \xrightarrow[\Delta]{\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}}[\mathrm{~B}]$

A.
(1)

B. $C_{4} H_{10}$
C. $\mathrm{HC} \equiv \mathrm{C}^{\Theta} \mathrm{Na}^{+}$
D.


## MCQs

1. Ethyl benzote can be prepared from benzoic acid by using:
A. Ethyl alcohol
B. Ethyl alcohol and dry HCl
C. Ehtyl Chloride
D. Sodium ethoxide

## Answer: B

2. Polarization of electrons in acrolein may be written as:
$+\delta$
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{2}$
$=$
$\mathrm{CH}-\stackrel{-\delta}{\mathrm{CHO}}$
B. ${\stackrel{-\delta}{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{H}_{2}=\stackrel{+\delta}{\mathrm{CH}}-\stackrel{+}{\mathrm{CHO}} \mathrm{O}}_{\mathrm{C}}$
C. $\stackrel{-\delta}{\mathrm{CH}_{2}}=\stackrel{+\delta}{\mathrm{CH}}-\stackrel{+}{\mathrm{CHO}}$
$+\delta \quad-\delta$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{2}=\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CHO}$

## Answer: D

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reduction
$\mathrm{CHCI}_{3} / \mathrm{KOH}$ reduction
3. $A \rightarrow$
$B \rightarrow C \rightarrow$

N -methyl aniline than A is :
A.
B.
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{NH}_{2}$
D.

## Answer: B

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4. First product of the reaction between RCHO and $\mathrm{NH}_{2} \mathrm{NH}_{2}$ :-
A. $\mathrm{RCH}=\mathrm{NNH}_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{RCH}=\mathrm{NH}$
C. $\mathrm{RCH}_{2} \mathrm{NH}_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{RCON}_{2}$

## Answer: A

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5. In Friedal craft reaction Toluene can be prepared by:
A. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{6}+\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CI}$
B. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{CI}+\mathrm{CH}_{4}$
C. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{6} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CI}_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{6}+\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COCI}$

## Answer: A

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6. Which of the following reagents convert the propene to 1-propanol?
A. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}, \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$
B. $\mathrm{B}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{6}, \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}, \mathrm{OH}^{-}$
C. $\mathrm{Hg}(\mathrm{Oac})_{2}, \mathrm{NaBH}_{4} / \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
D. Aq. KOH

## Answer: B

7. Reduction by $\mathrm{LiAIH}_{4}$ of hydorlysed product of an ester gives:
A. Two alcohols
B. Two aldehyde
C. One acid and one alcohol
D. Two acids

## Answer: A

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8. $\alpha$-D glucose and $\beta$-D -glucose are
A. Epimers
B. Anomer
C. Enantiomers
D. Diasteromers

## Answer: B

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9. $C F_{2}=C F_{2}$ is a monomer of
A. Teflon
B. Orlon
C. Polythene
D. Nylon-6

## Answer: A

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10. Correct order of stability is:
A. 1-butene $>$ Trans-2-butene $>$ Cis -2-butene
B. Trans-2-butene $>$ 1-butene $>$ cis-2-butene
C. Trans-2-butene > cis--2-butene > 1-butene
D. Cis-2-butene > Trans-2-butene > 1 butene

## Answer: C

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11. 2-butene shows geometrical isomerism due to:
A. Restricted rotation about double bond
B. Free rotation about double bond
C. free rotation about single bond
D. Chiral carbon

## Answer: A

12. The dihedral angle between the hydrogen atoms of two methyl groups in staggered conformation of ethane is
A. $0^{\circ}$
B. $120^{\circ}$
C. $60^{\circ}$
D. $180^{\circ}$

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

13. Which one is responsible for produce energy in bio reaction:
A. Thyroxine
B. Adrenelene
C. Oestrogen
D. Projestrone

## Answer: A

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14. Which of the following expressions correctly represents the relationship between the average molar kinetic energies $(K E)$ of $C O$ and $N_{2}$ molecules at the same temperature?
A. $K E_{1}=K E_{2}$
B. $K E_{1}>K E_{2}$
C. $K E_{1}<K E_{2}$
D. $K E_{1}<K E_{2}$

## Answer: A

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15. For given enegy, corresponding wavelength will be $E=3.03 \times 10^{-19}$

Joules $\left(h=6.6 \times 10^{-34} \mathrm{j} X\right.$ sec., $C=3 \times 10^{8} \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{sec}$
A. 65.3 nm .
B. 6.53 nm
C. 3.4 nm
D. 653 nm

## Answer: D

## D Watch Video Solution

16. Equilibrium constant Kp for following reaction:
$\mathrm{MgCO}_{3}(\mathrm{~s}) \Leftrightarrow \mathrm{MgO}(\mathrm{s})+\mathrm{CO}_{2}(g)$
A. $\mathrm{Kp}=\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{CO}_{2}}$
B. $\mathrm{Kp}=P_{\mathrm{CO}_{2}} \times \frac{P_{\mathrm{C}_{2}} \times P_{\mathrm{MgO}}}{P_{\mathrm{MgCO}_{3}}}$
C. $\mathrm{Kp}=\frac{P_{\mathrm{CO}_{3}}+P_{\mathrm{MgO}}}{P_{\mathrm{MgCO}_{3}}}$
D. $\mathrm{Kp}=\frac{P_{\mathrm{MgCO}_{3}}}{P_{\mathrm{CO}_{2}} \times P_{\mathrm{MgO}}}$

## Answer: A

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17. Correct relation b/w dissociation constant's of a di-basci acid:
A. $K a_{1}=K a_{2}$
B. $K a_{1}>K a_{2}$
C. $K a_{1}<K a_{2}$
D. $K a_{1}=\frac{1}{K a_{2}}$

## Answer: B

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18. For a nay reversible reaction. If increases concetration of reactants. Then effect on equilibruim constant:
A. Depend's on amount of concentration
B. Unchanges
C. Decreases
D. Increase

## Answer: B

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19. A compound formed by elements $A$ and $B$ crystallises in a cubic structure where $A$ atoms are present at the corners of a cube and the $B$ atoms are present at the face centres.The formula of the compound is
A. $A B$
B. $A B_{3}$
C. $A_{2} B_{2}$
D. $A_{2} B_{3}$

## Answer: B

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20. In quantitative analysis of second group in laboratory, $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$ gas is passed in acidic medium for precipitation. When $\mathrm{Cu}^{2+}$ and $\mathrm{Cd}^{2+}$ react with $K C N$, then for product true statement is
A. $\mathrm{K}_{2}\left[\mathrm{Cu}(\mathrm{CN})_{4}\right]$ - More stable
$K_{2}\left[C d(C N)_{4}\right]$ - Less stable
B. $\mathrm{K}_{2}\left[\mathrm{Cu}(\mathrm{CN})_{4}\right]$-Less stable
$K_{2}\left[C d(C N)_{4}\right]$ More stable
C. $\mathrm{K}_{3}\left[\mathrm{Cu}(\mathrm{CN})_{4}\right]$-More stable
$K_{2}\left[C d(C N)_{4}\right]$-less stable
D. $K_{3}\left[C U(C u)_{4}\right]$ - Less stable
$K_{3}\left[C d(C N)_{4}\right]$ More stable

Answer: C

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## $\Theta$

21. The conjugate acid of $\mathrm{NH}_{2}$ is
A. $\mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{OH}$
B. $\mathrm{NH}_{4}^{+}$
C. $\mathrm{NH}^{-2}$
D. $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$

## Answer: D

22. Which statement is wrong about pH and $H^{+}$
A. pH of neutral water does not zero
B. Adding 1 N . 1 N sol $^{n}$ of $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COOH}$ and NaOH pH will be seven
C. pH of dilute and hot $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ is more than concentrate and cold $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$
D. Mixing solution of $\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{COOH}$ and HCl pH will be less than 7

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

23. A 300 gram radioactive sample has life of 3 hour's After 18 hour's remaining quantity will be:
A. 4.68 gram
B. 2.34 gram
C. 3.34 gram

## D. 9.37 gram

## Answer: A

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24. Which of the following is an electron-deficient compound?
A. $\mathrm{BeCI}_{2}$
B. $B C I_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{CCI}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{PCI}_{3}$

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

25. $d \pi=p \pi$ bond present in:
A. $\mathrm{CO}_{3}^{2}$
B. $\mathrm{CO}_{4}^{3}$
C. $\mathrm{NO}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{NO}_{2}^{-}$

## Answer: B

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26. Which statement is wrong:
A. Bond energy of $\mathrm{F}_{2}>\mathrm{CI}_{2}$
B. Electronegatively of $F>C I$
C. F is more oxidising than Cl
D. Electron affinity of $C I>F$

## Answer: A

27. Which compound form linear polymer due to H-bond
A. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
B. $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$
C. Hbr
D. HCI

## Answer: B

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28. Shape of $\mathrm{Fe}(\mathrm{CO})_{5}$ is
A. Octahedral
B. Square planar
C. Trigonal bipyramidal
D. Square pyramidal

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

29. Correct order of dissociation energy of $N_{2}$ and $N_{2}^{+}$is:
A. $N_{2}>N_{2}^{+}$
B. $N_{2}=N_{2}^{+}$
C. $N_{2}^{+}>N_{2}$
D. None

## Answer: A

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30. Isoelectronic species are:
A. $\mathrm{CO}, \mathrm{CN}^{-}, \mathrm{NO}^{+}, \mathrm{C}_{2}^{-2}$
B. $\mathrm{CO}^{-}, \mathrm{CN}, \mathrm{NO}, \mathrm{C}_{2}^{-}$
C. $\mathrm{CO}^{-}, \mathrm{CN}^{+}, \mathrm{NO}, \mathrm{C}_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{CO}, \mathrm{CN}, \mathrm{NO}, \mathrm{C}_{2}$

## Answer: A

## - View Text Solution

31. Which ion is colourless:
A. $\mathrm{Cr}^{+4}$
B. $\mathrm{Sc}^{+3}$
C. $\mathrm{Ti}^{+3}$
D. $V^{+3}$

## Answer: B

32. Mg is present in :
A. ChloroCHEI
B. Haemoglobin
C. Vitamin-12
D. Vitamin-B

## Answer: A

## D View Text Solution

33. Which of the following element exhibits maximum oxidation state
A. Cr
B. Mn
C. Fe
D. V

## Answer: B

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34. Which of the following statement is correct for the stablity of ions of ethyl alcohol and phenol:
A. Delocalisation of $\pi$-electrons in phenoxide ion
B. Delocalisation of electrons in ethoxide ion
C. Inductive effect of ethyl and phenyl group
D. Localisation of $\pi$-electrons in phenoxide ion

## Answer: A

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35. Which compound has planar structure:
A. $\mathrm{XeF}_{4}$
B. $\mathrm{XeOF}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{XeO}_{2} \mathrm{~F}_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{XeO}_{4}$

## Answer: A

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36. Which complex compound will give four isomers:
A. $\left[F e(e n)_{3}\right] C I_{3}$
B. $\left[\mathrm{Co}(e n)_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right] C I$
C. $\left[\mathrm{Fe}\left(\mathrm{PPh}_{3}\right)_{3} \mathrm{NH}_{3} \mathrm{CIBr}\right] \mathrm{CI}$
D. $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(P \mathrm{Ph} h_{3}\right)_{3} C I\right] C I_{3}$

## Answer: C

## D View Text Solution

37. Which species does not exhibits paramagnetism:
A. $N_{2}^{+}$
B. $\mathrm{O}_{2}^{-}$
C. CO
D. NO

## Answer: C

## - View Text Solution

38. For the disproportion of copper:
$2 C u^{+} \rightarrow C u^{+2}+C u E^{0}$ is :- Given $E^{0}$ for $C u^{+2} / C u$ is $0.34 \vee \& E^{0}$ for
$\mathrm{Cu}^{+2} / \mathrm{Cu}^{+}$is 0.15 V :
A. 0.49 V
B. -0.19 V
C. 0.38 V
D. -0.38 V

## Answer: C

## D Watch Video Solution

39. Cell reactiomn is spontaneous when
A. $\Delta G^{\circ}$ is negative
B. $\Delta G^{\circ}$ is positive
C. $\Delta E_{\mathrm{Red}}^{\circ}$ is positive
D. $\Delta E_{\mathrm{Red}}^{\circ}$ is negative

## Answer: A

40. At inifnite dilution equivalent conductances of $\mathrm{Ba}^{+2} \& \mathrm{CI}^{-}$ions are $127 \& 76 \mathrm{ohm}^{-1} \mathrm{~cm}^{-1} \mathrm{eq}^{-1}$ respectively. Equivalent conductance of $\mathrm{BaCI}_{2}$ at infinate dilutions is:
A. 139.5
B. 101.5
C. 203
D. 279

## Answer: A

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41. $2 \mathrm{Zn}+\mathrm{O}_{2} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{ZnO}, \quad \Delta G^{\circ}=-606 \mathrm{~J} \ldots$ (i)
$2 Z n+2 S \rightarrow 2 Z n S, \quad \Delta G^{\circ}=-293 J \ldots$. (ii)
$2 \mathrm{~S}+2 \mathrm{O}_{2} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{SO}_{2}(\mathrm{~g}), \quad \Delta G^{\circ}=-408 \mathrm{~J} \ldots$ (iii)
$\Delta G^{\circ}$ for the following reaction
$2 \mathrm{ZnS}+3 \mathrm{O}_{2} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{ZnO}+2 \mathrm{SO}_{2}$
would be:
A. -731 J
B. $-1317 J$
C. $-501 J$
D. +731 J

## Answer: A

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42. At $27^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ latent heat of fusion of a compount is $2930 \mathrm{j} / \mathrm{mol}$. Entropy change is:
A. $9.77 \mathrm{~J} / \mathrm{mol}-\mathrm{K}$
B. $10.77 \mathrm{~J} / \mathrm{mol}-\mathrm{K}$
C. $9.07 \mathrm{~J} / \mathrm{mol}-\mathrm{K}$
D. $0.977 \mathrm{~J} / \mathrm{mol}-\mathrm{K}$

Answer: A

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43. For the reaction $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{OH}(\mathrm{l})+3 \mathrm{O}_{2}(\mathrm{~g}) \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{CO}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})+3 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(\mathrm{l})$ which one is true:
A. $\Delta H=\Delta E-R T$
B. $\Delta H=\Delta E+R T$
C. $\Delta H=\Delta E+2 R T$
D. $\Delta H=\Delta H-2 R T$

## Answer: A

44. For the reaction $\mathrm{H}^{+}+\mathrm{BrO}_{3}^{-}+3 \mathrm{Br}^{-} \rightarrow 5 \mathrm{Br}_{2}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ which of the following relation correctly represents the consumption \& formation of reactants and products:
A. $\frac{d\left[\mathrm{Br}^{-}\right]}{d t}=-\frac{3}{5} \frac{d\left[\mathrm{Br}_{2}\right]}{d t}$
B. $\frac{d\left[\mathrm{Br}^{-}\right]}{d t}=-\frac{3}{5} \frac{d\left[\mathrm{Br}_{2}\right]}{d t}$
C. $\frac{d\left[\mathrm{Br}^{-}\right]}{d t}=-\frac{5}{3} \frac{d\left[\mathrm{Br}_{2}\right]}{d t}$
D. $\frac{d\left[\mathrm{Br}^{-}\right]}{d t}=\frac{5}{3} \frac{d\left[\mathrm{Br}_{2}\right]}{d t}$

## Answer: A

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45. From the colligative properties of solution which one is the best method for the determination of mol.wt of proteins \& polymers:
A. Osmotic pressure
B. Lowering in V.P
C. Lowering is freezing point
D. Elevation in B.Pt

## Answer: A

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46. Which one of the following method is commonly used method for destruction of colloid:
A. Dialysis
B. condensation
C. Filteration by animal membrane
D. By adding electrolyte

## Answer: D

47. Assuming full decomposition, the volume of $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ released at STP on heating 9.85 g of $\mathrm{BaCO}_{3}$ (At mass $\mathrm{Ba}=137$ ) will be
A. 2.24 lit.
B. 1.12 lit
C. 0.84 lit
D. 0.56 lit

## Answer: B

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48. A compound contains three elements $A, B$ and $C$, if the oxidation number of $A=+2 B=+5$ and $C=-2$ then possible formula of the compound is
A. $A_{2}\left(B C_{2}\right)_{2}$
B. $A_{3}\left(B C_{4}\right)_{2}$
C. $A_{2}\left(B C_{3}\right)_{2}$
D. $A_{3}\left(B_{2} C\right)_{2}$

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

49. $R$ and $S$ paris of enantiomers differ form one another in
A. Rotation of PPI
B. Solubility in achiral solvent
C. Chemical properties
D. Dipole moment

## Answer: A

50. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{C} \mid \mathrm{clHCH} 3$ obtained by chlorination of n butane, will be : -
A. Meso form
B. Racemic mixture
C. d-form
D. l-form

## Answer: B

## D Watch Video Solution

51. Which alkene on ozonolysis gives $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CHO}$ and $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{C}| | \mathrm{OCH}_{3}$ ?
A.
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CHCH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2}=\mathrm{CHCH}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{Cl} \mathrm{CH}_{3}=\mathrm{CHCH}_{3}$

## Answer: A

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52. The intermediates formed during the reaction of $\mathrm{R}-\stackrel{\mathrm{O}}{\mathrm{C}}-\mathrm{NH}_{2}$ with
$\mathrm{Br}_{2}$ and KOH are :
A. RCONHBr and RNCO
B. RNHCOBr and RNCO
C. $\mathrm{RNH}-\mathrm{Br}$ and RCONHBr
D. $\mathrm{RCONBr}_{2}$

## Answer: A

53. An organic compound $A\left(\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{6} \mathrm{CI}\right)$ on reation withNa/diethyl ether gives a hydrocarbon which on monochlorination gives only one chloro derivative $A$ is .
A. t-butyl chloride
B. sec. butyl chloride
C. Iso butyl chloride
D. n-butyl chloride

## Answer: A

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54. Which of the following is incorrect : -
A. $\mathrm{FeCl}_{3}$ is used in detection of phenol
B. Fehling solution is used in detection of glucose
C. Tollen reagent is used in detection of unsaturation
D. $\mathrm{NaHSO}_{3}$ is used in detection of carbonyl compound

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

55. Which of following give positive Fehling solution test
A. Sucrose
B. Glucose
C. Fats
D. Protein

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

56. Which of the following is not correctly matched
A.
B.
C.
D.

## Answer: C

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57. Which of the following is correct : -
A. Cyclo heptane is an aromatic compound
B. Diastase is an enzyme
C. Acetophenone is an ether
D. All the above

## Answer: B

58. The incorrect IUPAC name is
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{C}| | \mathrm{o}-\mathrm{C} \mid \mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}$ 2-methyl-3-butanone $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}$ 2,3-dimethyl pentane
B. $\mid$
$\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{C} \equiv \mathrm{CCH}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2}$ 4-methyl-2-pentyne
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{C}|\mathrm{clH}-\mathrm{C}| \mathrm{BrH}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}$ 2-bromo-3-chloro butane

## Answer: A

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59. In the preparation of alkene from alcohol using $\mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$, which is effective factor?
A. Porousity of $\mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$
B. Temperature
C. Concentration
D. Surface area of $\mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$

## Answer: B

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60. Which of following is correct : -
A. Any aldehyde gives secondary alcohol on reduction
B. Reaction of vegetable oil with $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ give glycerin
C. $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{OH}$, iodine with NaOH gives iodoform
D. Sucrose on reaction with NaCl give invert sugar

## Answer: C

61. Which one the following is correct about $H$ - bonding in nucleotides?
A. A-T G-C
B. A-G T-C
C. G-T A-C
D. $A-A T-T$

## Answer: A

## D Watch Video Solution

62. Which is correct statement?
A. Starch is polymer of $\alpha$-glucose
B. Amylose is a component of cellulose
C. Proteins are composed of only one type of amino acid
D. In cyclic structure of fructose, there are four carbons and one oxygen atom

## Answer: A

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॥ ${ }^{\circ}$.
63. - C - NH-(peptide bond ) which statement is incorrect about peptide bond:-
A. C-N bond length in protiens is longer than usual bond length of N bond
B. Spectroscopic analysis show planar structure of $-\mathrm{C}| | \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{NH}-$ group
C. C-N bond length in proteins is smaller than usual bond length of C-N bond
D. None of above

## Answer: A

## D View Text Solution

64. In steam distillation of toluene, the pressure of toluene in vapour is
A. Equal pressure of barometer
B. Less than pressure of barometer
C. Equal to vapour pressure to toluene in simple distillation
D. More than vapour pressure of toluene in simple distillation

## Answer: B

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65. A compound with molecular formula $\mathrm{C}_{7} \mathrm{H}_{16}$ shows optical isomerism, the compound will be
A. 2, 3-dimethyl pentane
B. 2, 2-dimethyl butane
C. 2-methyl hexane
D. None of the above

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

66. Change in enthalpy for reaction $2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}(\mathrm{l}) \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(\mathrm{l})+\mathrm{O}_{2}(g)$
if heat of formation of $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}(\mathrm{l})$ and $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(\mathrm{l})$ are -188 and $-286 \mathrm{KJ} / \mathrm{mol}$ respectively is
A. $-196 \mathrm{KJ} / \mathrm{mol}$
B. $+196 \mathrm{KJ} / \mathrm{mol}$
C. $+948 \mathrm{KJ} / \mathrm{mol}$
D. $-948 \mathrm{KJ} / \mathrm{mol}$

## D Watch Video Solution

67. When 1 mole of gas is heated at constant volume. Temperature is raised from 298 to 308 K . Heat supplied to the gas is 500 J . Then which stamenet is correct?
A. $q=w=500 \mathrm{~J}, \Delta \mathrm{U}=0$
B. $q=\Delta U=500 J, w=0$
C. $q=w=500 \mathrm{~J}, \Delta \mathrm{U}=0$
D. $\Delta U=0, q=w=-500 \mathrm{~J}$

## Answer: B

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68. Enthalpy of $\mathrm{CH}_{4}+\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{O}_{2} \rightarrow \mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{OH}$ is
negative. If enthalpy of combustion of $\mathrm{CH}_{4}$ and $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{OH}$ are $x$ and $y$ respectively, then which relation is correct?
A. $x$ gt $y$
B. $x$ It $y$
C. $x=y$
D. $x \leq y$

## Answer: B

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69. For the reaction $2 \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5} \rightarrow 4 \mathrm{NO}_{2}+\mathrm{O}_{2}$ rate of reaction and rate constant are $1.02 \times 10^{-4}$ and $3.4 \times 10^{-5} \mathrm{sec}^{-1}$ respectively. The concentration of $\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}$ at that time will be
A. 1.732
B. 3
C. $1.02 \times 10^{-4}$
D. $3.4 \times 10^{5}$

## Answer: B

## D Watch Video Solution

70. A human body required the 0.01 M activity of radioactive substance after 24 h . Half life of radioactive substance is 6 h . Then injection of maximum activity of radioactie substance that can be injected will be
A. 0.08
B. 0.04
C. 0.16
D. 0.32

## Answer: C

71. When a biochemical reaction is carried out in laboratory from outside of human body in the absence of enzyme, the rate of reaction obtained is $10^{-6}$ times, then activation energy of the reaction in the presence of enzyme is
A. $\frac{6}{\mathrm{RT}}$
B. $P$ is required
C. Different from, $E_{a}$ obtained in laboratery
D. Can't say any things

## Answer: C

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72. Molarity of liquid HCl with density equal to $1.17 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{mL}$ is:
A. 36.5
B. 18.25
C. 32.05
D. 42.10

## Answer: C

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73. Percentage of Se in peroxidase anhydrase enzyme is $0.5 \%$ by weight (at. Wt. = 78.4), then minimum molecular weight of peroxidase anhydrase enzyme is:
A. $1.568 \times 10^{4}$
B. $1.568 \times 10^{3}$
C. 15.68
D. $2.136 \times 10^{4}$

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74. Specific volume of cylindrical virus particle is $6.02 \times 10^{-2} \mathrm{cc} / \mathrm{g}$ whose radius and length $7 \AA$ and $10 \AA$ respectively. If $N_{A}=6.02 \times 10^{23}$, find molecular weight of virus:
A. $1.54 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{mol}$.
B. $1.54 \times 10^{4} \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{mol}$.
C. $3.08 \times 10^{4} \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{mol}$.
D. $3.08 \times 10^{3} \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{mol}$.

## Answer: A

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75. Pure water can be obtained from sea water by
A. Centrifugation
B. Plasmolysis
C. Reverse osmosis
D. Sedimentation

## Answer: C

## D Watch Video Solution

76. Standard electrode potentials are
$F e^{2+} / F e, E^{\circ}=-0.44 \mathrm{~V}$
$F e^{3+} / \mathrm{Fe}^{2+}, E^{\circ}=+0.77 \mathrm{~V}$
If $\mathrm{Fe}^{3+}, \mathrm{Fe}^{2+}$, and Fe block are kept together, then
A. $\mathrm{Fe}^{+3}$ increases
B. $F e^{+3}$ decreases
C. $\frac{F e^{+2}}{F e^{+3}}$ remains unchanged
D. $F e^{+2}$ decreases

## D Watch Video Solution

77. Which is not correct regarding the adsorption of a gas on surface of a solid?
A. On increasing temp. adsorption increase continuously
B. Enthalpy \& entropy change is -Ve
C. Adsorption is more for some specific substance
D. Reversible

## Answer: A

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78. $\mathrm{PbO}_{2} \rightarrow \mathrm{PbO}, \Delta G_{298}<0$
$\mathrm{SnO}_{2} \rightarrow \mathrm{SnO}, \Delta G_{298}>0$

Most proble oxidation states of Pb and Sn will be
A. $\mathrm{Pb}^{+4}, \mathrm{Sn}^{+2}$
B. $\mathrm{Pb}^{+4}, \mathrm{Sn}^{+2}$
C. $\mathrm{Pb}^{+2}, \mathrm{Sn}^{+2}$
D. $\mathrm{Pb}^{+2}, \mathrm{Sn}^{+4}$

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

79. Which of the following two species in the pair are isostructural :-
A. $X e F_{2}, I F_{2}^{-}$
B. $\mathrm{NH}_{3}, B F_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{CO}_{3}^{-2}, \mathrm{SO}_{3}^{-2}$
D. $P C l_{5}, \mathrm{ICl}_{5}$

## Answer: A

80. In which of the following bond angle is maximum
A. $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{NH}_{4}^{+}$
C. $\mathrm{PCl}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{SCl}_{2}$

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

81. Which of the following statement is not correct?
A. $\mathrm{La}(\mathrm{OH})_{3}$ is less basic than $\mathrm{La}(\mathrm{OH})_{3}$
B. In Lanthanide series ionic radius of $\ln ^{+3}$ ions decreases
C. La is actually an element of transition series rather Lanthanide
D. Aomic radius of Zr and Hf are same because of Lanthanide contraction

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

82. Correct order of 1st ionisationpotential (IP) among following elements Be, $B, C, N, O$ is
A. B It Be lt C It O It N
B. B It Be lt C It N It O
C. Be lt B It C It N It O
D. Be lt B It C It O It N

## Answer: A

83. Which of the following will give maximum number of isomer?
A. $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{4} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right]$
B. $\left[\mathrm{Ni}(\mathrm{en})\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{4}\right]+2$
C. $\left[\mathrm{Ni}\left(\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}\right)(e n)_{2}\right]^{-2}$
D. $\left[\mathrm{Cr}(\mathrm{SCN})_{2}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{4}\right]+$

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

84. Coordination number of Ni in $\left[\mathrm{Ni}\left(\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}\right)_{3}\right]^{4-}$ is:
A. 3
B. 6
C. 4
D. 2

## D Watch Video Solution

85. Which of the following organometallic compound is a sigma and pi bonded?.
A. $\left[\mathrm{Fe}\left(\eta^{5}-\mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{H}_{5}\right)_{2}\right]$
B. $K\left[\operatorname{PtCl}_{3}\left(\eta^{2}-\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{4}\right)\right]$
c. $\left[\mathrm{Co}(\mathrm{CO})_{5} \mathrm{NH}_{3}\right]^{+2}$
D. $\mathrm{Fe}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{3}$

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

86. Which statement is incorrect :-
A. $\mathrm{Ni}(\mathrm{CO})_{4}$-Tetrahedral, paramagnetic
B. $\mathrm{Ni}(\mathrm{CN})_{4}^{-2}$-Square planar, diamagnetic
C. $\mathrm{Ni}(\mathrm{CO})_{4}$-Tetrahedral, diamagnetic
D. $\left[\mathrm{Ni}(\mathrm{Cl})_{4}\right]^{-2}$-Tetrahedral, paramagnetic

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

87. In $X-H---Y$, both $X$ and $Y$ are electronegative elements
A. Electro density on X will increase and on H will decrease
B. In both electron density will increase
C. In both electron density will decrease
D. On X electron density will decrease and on H increases

## Answer: A

88. The main axis of diatomic molecule is $z$. The orbitals $p_{x}$ and $p_{y}$ overlap to form
A. $\pi$ molecular orbtial
B. $\sigma$ molecular orbtial
C. $\delta$ molecular orbtial
D. No bond will form

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

89. Which of the following will exhibit maximum ionic conductivity?
A. $K_{4}\left[\mathrm{Fe}(\mathrm{CN})_{6}\right]$
B. $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{6}\right] \mathrm{Cl}_{3}$
c. $\left[\mathrm{Cu}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{4}\right] \mathrm{Cl}_{2}$
D. $\left[\mathrm{Ni}(\mathrm{CO})_{4}\right]$

## Answer: A

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90. For how many orbitals are the quantum numbers $n=3, l=2, m=+2$ possible?
A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4

## Answer: A

91. In $\mathrm{HS}^{-}, I^{-}, R-N H_{2}, N H_{3}$ order of proton accepting tendency will be
A. $\mathrm{I}->\mathrm{NH}_{3}>\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{NH}_{2}>\mathrm{HS}^{-}$
B. $\mathrm{NH}_{3}>\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{NH}_{3}>\mathrm{HS}^{-}>\mathrm{I}^{-}$
C. $\mathrm{RNH}_{2}>\mathrm{NH}_{3}>\mathrm{HS}^{->} \mathrm{I}^{-}$
D. $\mathrm{HS}^{-}>\mathrm{RNH}_{2}>\mathrm{NH}_{3}>\mathrm{I}^{-}$

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

92. The Beans are cooked earlier in pressure cooker, because :-
A. B.P. increase with increasing pressure
B. B.P. decrease with increasing pressure
C. Extra pressure of pressure cooker, softens the beans
D. Internal energy is not lost while cooking is pressure cooker

## - Watch Video Solution

93. The most convenient method to protect the bottom of the ship made of iron is
A. Coating it with Red lead oxide
B. White tin plating
C. Connecting it with Mg block
D. Connecting it with Pb block

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

94. Zn converts from its melted state to its soilds state, it has hcp structure ,thenfind out the number of nearest atoms.
A. 6
B. 8
C. 12
D. 4

## Answer: C

## D Watch Video Solution

95. Nitrogen form $N_{2}$, but phosphorous form $P_{2}$, it's at a time convert in $P_{4}$, reason is:-
A. Triple bond present between phosphorous atom
B. $p \pi-p \pi$ bonding is weak
C. $р \pi-р \pi$ bonding is strong
D. Multiple bond form easily
96. Ionisation constant of $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COOH}$ is $1.7 \times 10^{-5}$ and concentration fo $\mathrm{H}^{+}$in certain acetic acid solution is $3.4 \times 10^{-4} \mathrm{M}$. The concentration of acetic acid solution is
A. $3.4 \times 10^{-4}$
B. $3.4 \times 10^{-3}$
C. $6.8 \times 10^{-4}$
D. $6.8 \times 10^{-3}$

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

97. Solubility if $M_{2} S$ type salt is $3.5 \times 10^{-6}$, then find out its solubility product
A. $1.7 \times 10^{-6}$
B. $1.7 \times 10^{-16}$
C. $1.7 \times 10^{-18}$
D. $1.7 \times 10^{-12}$

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

98. If ${ }_{b} X^{a}$ emits firstly a positron, then two $\alpha$ and two $\beta$ and in the last $\alpha$ is emitted and finally it converts to ${ }_{d}^{c} Y$. The correct relation is
A. $\mathrm{c}=\mathrm{b}-12, \mathrm{~d}=\mathrm{a}-5$
B. $a=c-8, d=b-1$
C. $a=c-6, d=b-0$
D. $a=c-4, a=b-2$
99. ${ }_{92} U^{235}$ nucleus absorbs a neutron and disintegrates into ${ }_{54} \mathrm{Xe}{ }^{139} \cdot{ }_{38} S r^{94}$ and X . What will be the product X ?
A. 3 - neutrons
B. 2 - neutrons
C. $\alpha$-partical
D. $\beta$-partical

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

100. In hydrogen atom, energy of first excited state is -3.4 eV . Then, KE of the same orbit of hydrogen atom is.

$$
\text { A. }+3.4 e v
$$

B. $+6.8 e V$
C. $-13.6 e \mathrm{~V}$
D. $+13.6 e \mathrm{~V}$

## Answer: A

## D Watch Video Solution

101. Reaction $2 \mathrm{BaO}_{2}(s) \Leftrightarrow 2 \mathrm{BaO}(s)+\mathrm{O}_{2}(g), \Delta H=+v e$. At equilibrium condition, pressure of $\mathrm{O}_{2}$ is depended on:
A. Increase mass of $\mathrm{BaO}_{2}$
B. Increase mass of BaO
C. Increase temp. on $E q^{m}$.
D. Increase mass of $\mathrm{BaO}_{2}$ and BaO both

## Answer: C

102. Solubility of $M X_{2}$ type electrolytes is $0.5 \times 10^{-4} \mathrm{~mol} / \mathrm{L}$, then find out $K_{\text {sp }}$ of electrolytes.
A. $5 \times 10^{-12}$
B. $25 \times 10^{-10}$
C. $1 \times 10^{-13}$
D. $5 \times 10^{-13}$

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

103. 2.5 litre of 1 M NaOH solution are mixed with another 3 litre of 0.5 M NaOH solution Then the molarity of the resulting
A. 0.80 M
B. 1.0 M
C. 0.73 M
D. 0.50 M

Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

104. Which has the highest $p H$ ?
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COOK}$
B. $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{Cl}$
D. $\mathrm{NaNO}_{3}$

## Answer: B

105. Solution of $0.1 \mathrm{NNH}_{4} \mathrm{OH}$ and $0.1 \mathrm{NNH}_{4} \mathrm{Cl}$ has $\mathrm{pH9.25}$, then find out $\mathrm{K}_{b}$ of $\mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{OH}$.
A. 9.25
B. 4.75
C. 3.75
D. 8.25

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

106. Van der Waals real gas acts an ideal gas at which conditions?
A. High temp., Low pressure
B. Low temp., High pressure
C. High temp., High pressure
D. Low temp., Low pressure

## - Watch Video Solution

107. The unit of entropy is
A. $\mathrm{JK}^{-1} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$
B. $\mathrm{Jmol}^{-1}$
C. $\mathrm{J}^{-1} \mathrm{~K}^{-1} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$
D. $\mathrm{JKmol}^{-1}$

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

108. In a closed insulated container, a liquid is stirred with a paddle to increase the temperature. Which of the following is true?
A. $\Delta E=W \neq 0, q=0$
B. $\Delta E=W=q \neq 0$
C. $\Delta E=0, W=q \neq 0$
D. $W=0 \Delta E=q \neq 0$

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

109. 2 mol of an ideal gas at $27^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ temperature is expanded reversibly from $2 L$ to $20 L$. Find entropy change $\left(R=2\right.$ calmol $\left.^{-1} K^{-1}\right)$
A. 92.1
B. 0
C. 4
D. 2

## Answer: D

110. Heat of combustion $\Delta H^{\circ}$ for $\mathrm{C}(\mathrm{s}), \mathrm{H}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})$ and $\mathrm{CH}_{4}(g)$ are 94, - 68 and $-213 \mathrm{Kcal} / \mathrm{mol}$. Then $\Delta H^{\circ}$ for $\mathrm{C}(\mathrm{s})+2 \mathrm{H}_{2}(\mathrm{~g}) \rightarrow \Delta \mathrm{CH}_{4}(\mathrm{~g})$ is
A. -17 Kcal
B. -111 Kcal
C. -170 Kcal
D. -85 Kcal

## Answer: A

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111. If $3 A \rightarrow 2 B$, then the rate of reaction of $+\frac{d B}{d t}$ is equal to
A. $-\frac{3}{2} \frac{d[A]}{d t}$
B. $-\frac{2}{3} \frac{d[A]}{d t}$
C. $-\frac{1}{3} \frac{d[A]}{d t}$
D. $+2 \frac{d[A]}{d t}$

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

112. $2 \mathrm{~A} \rightarrow \mathrm{~B}+\mathrm{C}$ It would be a zero order reaction when :-
A. The rate of reaction is proportional to square of conc. of $A$
B. The rate of reaction remains same at any conc. of $A$
$C$. The rate remains unchanged at any conc. Of $B$ and $C$
D. The rate of reaction doubles if conc. of $B$ is increased to double

## Answer: B

113. Which has maximum number of molecules?
A. $7 \mathrm{gm} N_{2}$
B. $2 \mathrm{gm} \mathrm{H}_{2}$
C. 16 gm NO 2
D. $16 \mathrm{gm} \mathrm{O}_{2}$

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

114. A solution contains non-volatile solute of molecular mass $M_{2}$ which of the following can be used to calculate the molecular mass of solute in terms of osmotic pressure?
( $m_{2}=$ mass of solute, $\mathrm{V}=$ volume of solution, $\pi=$ osmotic pressure)
A. $M_{2}=\left(\frac{m_{2}}{\pi}\right) V R T$
B. $M_{2}=\left(\frac{m_{2}}{V}\right) \frac{\mathrm{RT}}{\pi}$
C. $M_{2}=\left(\frac{m_{2}}{V}\right) \pi R T$
D. $M_{2}=\left(\frac{m_{2}}{V}\right) \frac{\pi}{R} T$

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

115. A solution containing components $A$ and $B$ follows Raoult's law, when
A. A - B attraction force is greater than A - A and B-B
$B . A-B$ attraction force is less than $A-A$ and $B-B$
C. Attraction force remains same in $A-A$ and $B-B$
D. Volume of solution is different from sum of volume of solute and

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

116. Which of the following reaction is not feasible?
A. $2 \mathrm{Kl}+\mathrm{Br}_{2} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{KBr}+\mathrm{I}_{2}$
B. $2 \mathrm{KBr}+\mathrm{I}_{2} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{Kl}+\mathrm{Br}_{2}$
C. $2 \mathrm{KBr}+\mathrm{Cl}_{2} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{KCl}+\mathrm{Br}_{2}$
D. $2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}+2 \mathrm{~F}_{2} \rightarrow 4 \mathrm{HF}+\mathrm{O}_{2}$

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

117. In electrolysis of NaCl when Pt electrode is taken $\mathrm{H}_{2}$ is liberated at cathode while Hg cathode it forms sodium amalgam because
A. Hg is more inert than Pt
B. More voltage is required to reduce $\mathrm{H}^{+}$at Hg than at Pt
C. Na is dissolved in Hg while it does not dissolve in Pt
D. Conc. of $\mathrm{H}^{+}$ions is larger when Pt electrode is taken

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

118. Which of the following statement is true : -
A. Silicon exhibits 4 coordination number in its compound
B. Bond energy of $\mathrm{F}_{2}$ is less than $\mathrm{Cl}_{2}$
C. Mn (III) oxidation state is more stable than Mn (II) in aqueous state
D. Elements of $15^{\text {th }} \mathrm{gp}$ shows only +3 and +5 oxidation states

## Answer: B

119. Which of the following order is wrong-
A. $\mathrm{NH}_{3}<\mathrm{PH}_{3}<\mathrm{AsH}_{3}$-Acidic
B. $L i<B e<B<C$-1st IP
C. $\mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}<\mathrm{MgO}<\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{O}<\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{O}$-Basic
D. $\mathrm{Li}^{+}<\mathrm{Na}^{+}<\mathrm{K}^{+}<\mathrm{Cs}^{+}$-lonic radius

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

120. General electronic configuration of lanthanides is
A. $(n-2) f^{1-14}(n-1) s^{2} p^{6} d^{0-1} n s^{2}$
B. $(n-2) f^{10-14}(n-1) d^{0-1} n s^{2}$
C. $(n-2) f^{0-14}(n-1) d^{10} n s^{2}$
D. $(n-2) d^{0-1}(n-1) f^{1-14} n s^{2}$

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

121. An atom has electronic configuration $1 s^{2} 2 s^{2} 2 p^{6} 3 s^{2} 3 P^{6} 3 d^{3} 4 s^{2}$. In which group wouold it be placed?
A. Fifth
B. Fifteenth
C. Second
D. Third

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

122. Which of the following is iso-electronic:-
A. $\mathrm{CO}_{2}, \mathrm{NO}_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{NO}_{2}^{-}, \mathrm{CO}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{CN}^{-}, \mathrm{CO}$
D. $\mathrm{SO}_{2}, \mathrm{CO}_{2}$

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

123. Which of the following has $p \pi-d \pi$ bonding?
A. $\mathrm{NO}_{3}^{-}$
B. $\mathrm{SO}_{3}^{-2}$
C. $B O_{3}^{-3}$
D. $\mathrm{CO}_{3}^{-2}$

## D Watch Video Solution

124. In $\mathrm{NO}_{3}^{-}$ion, the number of bond pair and lone pair of electrons on nitrogen atom are:
A. 2, 2
B. 3, 1
C. 1, 3
D. 4,0

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

125. Which of the following shows maximum number of oxidation states :-
A. Cr
B. Fe
C. Mn
D. V

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

126. Atomic number of Cr and Fe are respectively 24 and 26, which of the following is paramagnetic with the spin of electron :-
A. $\left[\mathrm{Cr}(\mathrm{CO})_{6}\right]$
B. $\left[\mathrm{Fe}(\mathrm{CO})_{5}\right]$
C. $\left[\mathrm{Fe}(\mathrm{CN})_{6}\right]^{-4}$
D. $\left[\mathrm{Cr}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{6}\right]+3$

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127. The hypothetical complex chloro diaquatriammine cobalt (II) chloride can be represented as
A. $\left[\mathrm{CoCl}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{3}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{2}\right] \mathrm{Cl}_{2}$
B. $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{3}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right) \mathrm{Cl}_{3}\right]$
C. $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{2}\right)_{3}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{2} \mathrm{Cl}\right]$
D. $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{3}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{3} \mathrm{Cl}_{3}\right]$

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

128. In the silver plating of copper, $\mathrm{K}\left[\mathrm{Ag}(\mathrm{CN})_{2}\right]$ is used instead of $\mathrm{AgNO}_{3}$. The reason is
B. More voltage is required
C. $\mathrm{Ag}^{+}$ions are completely removed from solution
D. Less availability of $\mathrm{Ag}^{+}$ions, as Cu can not displace Ag from $\left[A g(C N)_{2}\right]^{-}$ion

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

129. $\mathrm{CuSO}_{4}$ solution reacts with excess of KCN solution to form:-
A. $K_{2}\left[\mathrm{Cu}(\mathrm{CN})_{4}\right]$
B. $K_{3}\left[\mathrm{Cu}(\mathrm{CN})_{4}\right]$
C. $\mathrm{CuCN}_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{Cu}\left[\mathrm{KCu}(\mathrm{CN})_{4}\right]$

## Answer: B

130. Position of non-polar and polar parts in micelle is
A. Polar at outer surface but non polar at inner surface
B. Polar at inner surface non polar at outer surface
C. Distributed over all the surface
D. Are present in the surface only

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

131. In borax bead test, which compound is formed?
A. Ortho borate
B. Meta borate
C. Double oxide
D. Tetra borate

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

132. Zn gives $\mathrm{H}_{2}$ gas with $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ and HCl but not with $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}$ because
A. Zn act as oxidising agent when react with $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}$ is weaker acid then $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4} \& \mathrm{HCl}$
C. In electrochemical series Zn is above hydrogen
D. $N O_{3}^{\Theta}$ is reduced in prefference to hydronium ion

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

133. IUPAC name of the following is $\mathrm{CH}_{2}=\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{C} \equiv \mathrm{CH}$
A. 1, 5-hexenyne
B. 1-hexene-5-yne
C. 1-hexyne-5-ene
D. 1, 5-hexynene

## Answer: B

## D Watch Video Solution

134. n-Propyl alcohol and isopropyl alcohol can be chemically distinguished by which reagent :
A. $\mathrm{PCl}_{5}$
B. Reduction
C. Oxidation with Potassium dichromate
D. Oznolysis

## Answer: C

## $\mathrm{H}_{2}$

135. In the following reaction, product P is $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{C}| | \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{Cl} \rightarrow \mathrm{Pd}-\mathrm{BaSO}_{4} \mathrm{P}$
A. $\mathrm{RCH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}$
B. RCOOH
C. RCHO
D. $\mathrm{RCH}_{3}$

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

136. Reactivity order of halides of dehydrohalogenation is
A. $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{FgtR}-\mathrm{Cl} \mathrm{gt} \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Br} \mathrm{gt} \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{I}$
B. $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{I}$ gt $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Br}$ gt $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Cl}$ gt $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{F}$
C. $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{I}$ gt $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Cl}$ gt $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Br} \mathrm{gt} \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{F}$
D. $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{F}$ gt $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{I} \mathrm{gt} \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Br} \mathrm{gt} \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Cl}$

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

137. Cellulose is a polymer of
A. Glucose
B. Fructose
C. Ribose
D. Sucrose

## Answer: A

## D Watch Video Solution

138. When phenol is treated with $\mathrm{CHCl}_{3}$ and NaOH , the product fromed is
A. Benzaldehyde
B. Salicylaldehyde
C. Salicylic acid
D. Benzoic acid

## Answer: B

## D Watch Video Solution

139. An organic compound containing $C, H$ and $N$ have the percentage 40, 13.33 and 46.67 respectively. Its empirical formula may be:
A. $C_{3} H_{13} N_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{~N}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{4} \mathrm{~N}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{6} \mathrm{~N}$

## Answer: C

## D Watch Video Solution

140. Enzymes are made up of
A. Edible proteins
B. Proteins with specific structure
C. Nitrogen containing carbohydrates
D. Carbohydrates

## Answer: B

## Watch Video Solution

141. Geometrical isomers differ in
A. Position of functional group
B. Position of atoms
C. Spatial arrangement of atoms
D. Length of carbon chain

## Answer: C

## D Watch Video Solution

142. When $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CHCl}_{2}$ is treated with $\mathrm{NaNH}_{2}$, the product formed is
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{C} \equiv \mathrm{CH}$
C.
D.

## Answer: B

143. Which is not true statement ?
A. $\alpha$-carbon of $\alpha$-amino acid is asymmetric
B. All proteins are found in L-form
C. Human body can synthesize all proteins they need
D. At $\mathrm{pH}=7$ both amino and carboxylic groups exist in ionised form

## Answer: B

## D Watch Video Solution

144. The ions $\mathrm{O}^{2-}, \mathrm{F}^{-}, \mathrm{Na}^{+}, \mathrm{Mg}^{2+}$ and $\mathrm{Al}^{3+}$ iso-electronic. Their ionic radii show are
A. A significant increase from
B. A significant decrease from
C. An increase from $\mathrm{O}^{2-}$ to $\mathrm{F}^{-}$and then decrease from $\mathrm{Na}^{+}$to $\mathrm{Al}^{3+}$
D. An decrease from $\mathrm{O}^{2-}$ to $\mathrm{F}^{-}$and then increase from $\mathrm{Na}^{+}$to $\mathrm{Al}^{3+}$

## Answer: B

## D Watch Video Solution

145. Which one of the following compounds is not a protoric acid?
A. $\mathrm{B}(\mathrm{OH})_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{PO}(\mathrm{OH})_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{SO}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{SO}_{2}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}$

## Answer: A

## Watch Video Solution

146. The value of Planck's constant is $6.63 \times 10^{-34} \mathrm{Js}$. The velocity of light is $3.0 \times 10^{8} \mathrm{~ms}^{-1}$. Which value is closest to the wavelength in nanometers of a quantum of light with frequency $8 \times 10^{15} S^{-1}$ ?
A. $2 \times 10^{-25}$
B. $5 \times 10^{-18}$
C. $4 \times 10^{1}$
D. $3 \times 10^{7}$

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

147. Which of the following statement is not correct for sigma and pibonds formed between two carbon atoms ?
A. Sigma-bond is stronger than a pi-bond
B. Bond energies of sigma- and pi-bonds are of the order of 264
$\mathrm{KJ} / \mathrm{mol}$ and $347 \mathrm{KJ} / \mathrm{mol}$, respectively
C. Free rotation of atoms about a sigma bond is allowed but not in
D. Sigma-bond determines the direction between carbon atoms but a
pi-bond has no primary effect in this regard

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

148. The oxidation states of sulphur in the anions $\mathrm{SO}_{3}^{2-}, \mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}^{2-}$, and $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{6}^{2-}$ follow the order
A. $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}^{2-}<\mathrm{SO}_{3}^{2}<\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{6}^{2-}$
B. $\mathrm{SO}_{3}^{2}<\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}^{2-}<\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{6}^{2-}$
C. $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}^{2-}<\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{6}^{2-}<\mathrm{SO}_{3}^{2-}$
D. $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{6}^{2-}<\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}^{2-}<\mathrm{SO}_{3}^{2-}$

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

149. The pyknometric density of sodium chloride crystal is $2.165 \times 10^{3} \mathrm{kgm}^{-3}$ while its $X$ ray density is $2.178 \times 10^{3} \mathrm{kgm}^{-3}$ the fraction of unoccupied sites in NaCl crystal is
A. 5.96
B. $5.96 \times 10^{-2}$
C. $5.96 \times 10^{-4}$
D. $5.96 \times 10^{-3}$

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

150. For the reaction

$$
\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{8}(\mathrm{~g})+5 \mathrm{O}_{2} \rightarrow 3 \mathrm{CO}_{3}(\mathrm{~g})+4 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(\mathrm{l})
$$

at constant temperature, $\Delta H-\Delta U$ is

$$
\text { A. }+R T
$$

B. $-3 R T$
C. $+3 R T$
D. $-R T$

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

151. In Haber process 30 litre of dihydrogen and 30 litres of dinitrogen were taken for reaction which yielded only $50 \%$ of the expected product.

What will be the composition of gaseous mixture under the aforesaid condition in the end ?
A. 20 litres ammonia, 20 litres nitrogen, 20 litres hydrogen
B. 10 litres ammonia, 25 litres nitrogen, 15 litres hydrogen
C. 20 litres ammonia, 10 litres nitrogen, 30 litres hydrogen
D. 20 litres ammonia, 25 litres nitrogen, 15 litres hydrogen

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

152. The densities of graphite and diamond at $298 K$ are 2.25 and $3.31 \mathrm{gcm}^{-3}$, respectively. If the standard free energy difference $\left(\Delta G^{0}\right)$ is equal to $1895 \mathrm{Jmol}^{-1}$, the pressure at which graphite will be transformed into diamond at 298 K is
A. $9.92 \times 10^{8} \mathrm{~Pa}$
B. $9.92 \times 10^{7} \mathrm{~Pa}$
C. $9.92 \times 10^{6} \mathrm{~Pa}$
D. $9.92 \times 10^{5} \mathrm{~Pa}$

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

153. What is the entropy change (in $\mathrm{JK}^{-1} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$ ) when one mole of ice is converted into water at $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ?
(The enthalpy change for the conversion of ice to liquid water is $6.0 \mathrm{KJmol}^{-1}$ at $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )
A. 20.13
B. 2.013
C. 2.198
D. 21.98

## Answer: D

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154. The reaction quotient $Q$ for :
$\mathrm{N}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})+3 \mathrm{H}_{2}(\mathrm{~g}) \Leftrightarrow 2 \mathrm{NH}_{3}(\mathrm{~g})$ is given by $Q=\frac{\left[\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right]^{2}}{\left[\mathrm{~N}_{2}\right]\left[\mathrm{H}_{2}\right]^{3}}$ The reaction will proceed in backward direction, when :
A. $Q=K_{C}$
B. $Q<K_{C}$
C. $Q>K_{c}$
D. $\mathrm{Q}=0$

## Answer: C

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155. The activation energy for a simple chemical reaction $A \rightarrow B$ is $E_{a}$ in the forward reaction: The activation of the reverse reaction
A. Is negative of $E_{a}$
B. Is always less than $E_{a}$
C. Can be less than or more than $E_{a}$
D. Is always double of $E_{a}$.

## Answer: C

156. Which of the following statements is not true :
A. Among halide ions, iodide is the most powerful reducing agent
B. Fluorine is the only halogen that does not show a variable oxidation state
C. HOCl is a stronger acid than HOBr
D. HF is a stronger acid than HCl

## Answer: D

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157. The method of zone refining of metals is based on the principle of:
A. Greater mobility of the pure metal than that of the impurity
B. Higher melting point of the impurity than that of the pure metal
C. Greater noble character of the solid metal than that of the impurity
D. Greater solubility of the impurity in the molten state than in the solid

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

158. On the bassis of the information available from the reaction $\frac{4}{3} \mathrm{Al}+\mathrm{O}_{2} \rightarrow \frac{2}{3} \mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3} . \Delta G=-827 \mathrm{kJmol}^{-1}$ of $\mathrm{O}_{2}$ the minimum emf required to carry out an electorlysis of $\mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$ is $\left(\mathrm{F}=96500 \mathrm{Cmol}^{-1}\right)$
A. 2.14 V
B. 4.28 V
C. 6.42 V
D. 8.56 V
159. The reaction $A \rightarrow B$ follows first order kinetics. The time taken for 0.8 mol of $A$ to produce 0.6 mol of $B$ is 1 hr . What is the time taken for the conversion of 9.0 mol of $A$ to Product 0.675 mol of $B$ ?
A. 1 hour
B. 0.5 hour
C. 0.25 hour
D. 2 hour

## Answer: A

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160. The solubility product of AgI at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ is $1.0 \times 10^{-16} \mathrm{~mol}^{2} \mathrm{~L}^{-2}$. The solubility of AgI in $10^{-4} \mathrm{~N}$ solution of KI at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ is approximately (in molL $^{-1}$ )
A. $1.0 \times 10^{-16}$
B. $1.0 \times 10^{-12}$
C. $1.0 \times 10^{-10}$
D. $1.0 \times 10^{-8}$

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

161. formation of a solution form two components can be considered as
(i) Pure solvent rarr separated solvent molecules, $\Delta H_{1}$
(ii) Pure solute rarr separated solute molecules, $\Delta \mathrm{H}_{2}$
(iii) separated solvent and solute molecules rarr solution, $\Delta \mathrm{H}_{3}$

Solution so formed will be ideal if
A. $\Delta H_{\text {Soln }}=\Delta H_{1}+\Delta H_{2}+\Delta H_{3}$
B. $\Delta H_{\text {Soln }}=\Delta H_{1}+\Delta H_{2}-\Delta H_{3}$
C. $\Delta H_{\text {Soln }}=\Delta H_{1}-\Delta H_{2}-\Delta H_{3}$
D. $\Delta H_{\text {Soln }}=\Delta H_{3}-\Delta H_{1}-\Delta H_{2}$

## Answer: A

## ( Watch Video Solution

162. For which one of the following equation is $\Delta H_{r e a c t i o n ~}^{\circ}$ equal to $\Delta H_{f}^{\circ}$ for the product ?
A. $N_{2}(g)+O_{3}(g) \rightarrow N_{2} O_{3}(g)$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{4}(g)+2 \mathrm{Cl}_{2}(g) \rightarrow \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}(\mathrm{l})+2 \mathrm{HCl}(\mathrm{g})$
C. $\mathrm{Xe}(g)+2 \mathrm{~F}_{2}(g) \rightarrow \mathrm{XeF}_{4}(g)$
D. $2 \mathrm{CO}(g)+\mathrm{O}_{2}(g) \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{CO}_{2}(g)$

## Answer: C

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163. Consider these reactions and their corresponding $K_{s}$.

1
${ }_{2} \mathrm{~N}_{2}+\mathrm{O}_{2} \rightarrow \mathrm{NO}_{2} \quad \mathrm{~K}_{1}$
$2 \mathrm{NO}_{2} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{NO}+\mathrm{O}_{2} \quad \mathrm{~K}_{2}$
$\mathrm{NOBr} \rightarrow \mathrm{NO}+\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{Br}_{2} \quad \mathrm{~K}_{3}$
Express the K value for the reaction below in terms of $K_{1}, K_{2}$ and $K_{3}$
$\frac{1}{2} N_{2}+\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}+\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{Br}_{2} \rightarrow \mathrm{NOBrK}=$ ?
A. $K_{1} K_{1} K_{3}$
B. $\frac{K_{1} K_{2}}{K_{3}}$
C. $\frac{K_{1} K_{3}^{2}}{K_{2}}$
D. $\frac{K_{2} K_{3}^{3}}{K_{1}}$

## Answer: D

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164. The molar heat capacity of water at constant pressure, C , is $75 \mathrm{JK}^{-1} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$. When 1.0 kJ of heat is supplied to 100 g water which is free to expand, the increase in temperature of water is :
A. 1.2 K
B. 2.4 K
C. 4.8 K
D. 6.6 K

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

165. If the rate of the reaction is equal to the rate constant, the order of the reaction is
A. 0
B. 1
C. 2
D. 3

## Answer: A

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166. The temperature dependence of rate constant (k) of a chemical reaction is written in terms of Arrhenius equation, $\left.k=A e^{-E_{a} / R T}\right)$ Activation energy $\left(E_{a}\right)$ of the reaction can be calculate by plotting
A. kvs T
B. $k v s \frac{1}{\log T}$
C. $\log k v s \frac{1}{T}$
D. $\log k v s \frac{1}{\log T}$

## Answer: C

167. In the reaction H.OH
$\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CHO}+\mathrm{HCN} \rightarrow \mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}(\mathrm{OH}) \mathrm{CN} \rightarrow \mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}(\mathrm{OH}) \mathrm{COOH}$ an
asymmetric centre is generated. This acid obtained would be :
A. D-isomer
B. L-isomer
C. $50 \% \mathrm{D}+50 \% \mathrm{~L}$-isomer
D. $20 \% \mathrm{D}+80 \% \mathrm{~L}$-isomer

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

168. Which of the following pairs of compounds are enantiomers :
A.
B.
c.
D.

## Answer: A

## - View Text Solution

169. In a set of the given reactions, acetic acid yielded a product C .
 be
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}(\mathrm{OH}) \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COC}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}(\mathrm{OH}) \mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\stackrel{\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}}{\mathrm{C}}(\mathrm{OH}) \mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}$

## Answer: D

170. The compound $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\stackrel{\mathrm{CH}_{3}}{\mathrm{C}}=\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}$ on reaction with $\mathrm{NaIO}_{4}$ in the presence of $\mathrm{KMnO}_{4}$ given :
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COCH}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COCH}_{3}+\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COOH}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COCH}_{3}+\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CHO}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CHO}+\mathrm{CO}_{2}$

## Answer: B

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171. The emf of a Daniell cell at 298 K is $E_{1}$
$\mathrm{Zn}\left|\mathrm{ZnSO}_{4}(0.01 \mathrm{M})\right|\left|\mathrm{CuSO}_{4}(1.0 \mathrm{M})\right| \mathrm{Cu}$
When the concentration of $\mathrm{ZNSO}_{4}$ is 1.0 M and that of $\mathrm{CuSO}_{4}$ is 0.01 M , the emf changed to $E_{2}$. What is the relationship between $E_{1}$ and $E(2)$ ?
A. $E_{1}>E_{2}$
B. $E_{1}<E_{2}$
C. $E_{1}=E_{2}$
D. $E_{2}=0 \neq E_{1}$

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

172. According to the adsorption theory of catalysis, the speed of the reaction increases because
A. The concentration of reactant molecules at the active centers of the catalyst becomes high due to adsorpt
B. In the process of adsorption, the activation energy of the molecules becomes large
C. Adsorption produces heat which increases the speed of the reaction
D. Adsorption lowers the activation energy of the reaction

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

173. Which one of the following characteristics of the transition metals is associated with their catalytic activity?
A. High enthalpy of atomization
B. Paramagnetic behaviour
C. Colour of hydrated ions
D. Variable oxidation states

## Answer: D

174. The basic character of the transition metal monoxide follows the order
A. VO gt CrO gt TiO gt FeO
B. CrO gt VO gt FeO gt TiO
C. TiO gt FeO gt VO gt CrO
D. TiO gt VO gt CrO gt FeO

## Answer: D

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175. The correct order of ionic radii $Y^{3+}, \mathrm{La}^{3+}, \mathrm{Eu}^{3+}$ and $\mathrm{Lu}^{3+}$ is
(AT. $\mathrm{No}: ~ Y=39, L a=57, E u=63, L u=71)$
A. $\mathrm{Y}^{3+}<\mathrm{La}^{3+}<\mathrm{Eu}^{3+}<\mathrm{Lu}^{3+}$
B. $\mathrm{Y}^{3+}<\mathrm{Lu}^{3+}<\mathrm{Eu}^{3+}<\mathrm{La}^{3+}$
C. $\mathrm{Lu}^{3+}<E u^{3+}<\mathrm{La}^{3+}<\mathrm{Y}^{3+}$
D. $\mathrm{La}^{3+}<\mathrm{Eu}^{3+}<\mathrm{Lu}^{3+}<\mathrm{Y}^{3+}$

## Answer: B

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176. According to IUPAC nomenclature sodium nitroprusside is named as
A. Sodium nitroferricyanide
B. Sodium nitroferrocyanide
C. Sodium pentacyanonitrosyl ferrate (II)
D. Sodium pentacyanonitrosyl ferrate (III)

## Answer: C

177. The number of unpaired electrons in the complex ion $\left[\mathrm{CoF}_{6}\right]^{3-}$ is (Atomic no. of $\mathrm{Co}=27$ )
A. 2
B. 3
C. 4
D. Zero

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

178. Which of the following octahedral complex does not show geometrical isomerism ( $A$ and $B$ are monodentate ligands) ?
A. $\left[M A_{2} B_{4}\right]$
B. $\left[M A_{3} B_{3}\right]$
C. $\left[M A_{4} B_{2}\right]$
D. $\left[M A_{5} B\right]$

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

179. Vitamin- $B_{12}$ contains
A. Fe (II)
B. Co (III)
C. Zn (II)
D. Ca (II)

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

180. Among the following, which is not the $\pi$-bonded organometallic compound
A. $K\left[\operatorname{PtCl}_{3}\left(\eta^{2}-\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{4}\right)\right]$
B. $\mathrm{Fe}\left(\eta^{5}-\mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{H}_{5}\right)_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{Cr}\left(\eta^{6}-\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{6}\right)_{2}$
D. $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{4} \mathrm{Sn}$

## Answer: D

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181. The radioisotope, tritium $\left({ }_{1}^{3} H\right)$ has a half-life of 12.3 years. If the initial amount of tritium is 32 mg , how many milligrams of it would remain after 49.2 years ?
A. 1 mg
B. 2 mg
C. 4 mg
D. 8 mg

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

182. Which of the following is a free radical substitution reaction?
A.
B.
C.
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CHO}+\mathrm{HCN} \rightarrow \mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}(\mathrm{OH}) \mathrm{CN}$

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

183. When m-chlorobenzaldehyde is treated with $50 \% \mathrm{KOH}$ solution, the product (s) obtained is (are)
A.
A.
B.
.
C.
D.

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

184. The correct order of reactivity towards the electrophilic substitiution of the compounds aniline(I),benzene(II) and nitro-benzene(III) is
A. III gt II gt I
B. II gt III gt I
C. I lt II gt III

## D. I gt II gt III

Answer: D

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185. Which of the following orders of acid strength is correct?
A. RCOOH gt ROH gt HOH gt $\mathrm{HC} \equiv \mathrm{CH}$
B. RCOOH gt HOH gt ROH gt $\mathrm{HC} \equiv \mathrm{CH}$
C. RCOOH gt HOH gt $\mathrm{HC} \equiv \mathrm{CH}$ gt ROH
D. RCOOH gt $\mathrm{HC} \equiv \mathrm{CH}$ gt HOH gt ROH

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

186. Acrilan is a hard, horny and a high melting matrial. Which of the following represent its structure?
A. $\left(-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{ClCNH}-\right)_{n}$

C. $\left(-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{C} \mid \mathrm{CoOC}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{H}-\right)_{n}$
D. $\left(-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{C} \mid \mathrm{ClH}-\right)_{n}$

## Answer: A

187. Which one of the following monomers gives the polymer neoprene on polymerization?
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{2}=\mathrm{CHCl}$
B. $\mathrm{CCl}_{2}=\mathrm{CCl}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{2}=\stackrel{\stackrel{\mathrm{Cl}}{\mathrm{C}}-\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}_{2}}{ }$
D. $C F_{2}=C F_{2}$

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

188. Glycolysis is
A. Oxidation of glucose to glutamate
B. Conversion of pyruvate to citrate
C. Oxidation of glucose to pyruvate
D. Conversion of glucose to haem

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

189. Phospholipids are esters of glycerol with
A. Three carboxylic acid residues
B. Two carboxylic acid residues and one phosphate group
C. One carboxylic acid residue and two phosphate groups
D. Three phosphate groups

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

190. Chargaff' a rule states that in an organism:
A. Amount of adenine ( $A$ ) is equal to that of thymine $(T)$ and the amount of guanine ( $G$ ) is equal to that of cytosine (C)
B. Amount of adenine (A) is equal to that of guanine ( $G$ ) and the amount of thymine $(T)$ is equal to that of cytosine (C)
C. Amount of adenine (A) is equal to that of cytosine (C) and the amount of thymine $(T)$ is equal to that of guanine $(G)$
D. Amounts of all bases are equal

## Answer: A

## D Watch Video Solution

191. Lanthanoids are
A. 14 elements in the seventh period (atomic no. $=90$ to 103) that are
filling 5 f sublevel.
B. 14 elements in the sixth period (atomic no. 58 to 71 ) that are filling $4 f$ sublevel
C. 14 elements in the seventh period (atomic no. $=58$ to 71 ) that are filling $4 f$ sublevel
D. 14 elements in the sixth period (atomic no. 90 to 103) that are filling $4 f$ sublevel

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

192. which of the following forms cationic micelles above certain concentration?
A. sodium acetate
B. Urea
C. Cetyl trimethylammonium chloride
D. Sodium dodecyl sulphonate

Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

193. Which of the following does not have a metal carbon bond?
A. $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{MgBr}$
B. $K\left[P t\left(\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{4}\right) \mathrm{Cl}_{3}\right]$
C. $\mathrm{Ni}(\mathrm{CO})_{4}$
D. $\mathrm{Al}\left(\mathrm{OC}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}\right)_{3}$

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

194. Which one of the following is a chain growth polymer?
A. Nucleic acid
B. Polystyrene
C. protein
D. Starch

## Answer: B

## D Watch Video Solution

195. The correct statement in respect of protein haemoglobin is that it
A. Maintains blood sugar level
B. Acts as an oxygen carrier in the blood
C. Forms antibodies and offers resistance to diseases
D. Functions as a catalyst for biological reactions

## Answer: B

196. A sequence of how many nucleotides in messenger RNA makes a condon for an amino acid
A. Four
B. One
C. Two
D. Three

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

197. The hormone that helps in the conversion of glucose into glycogen is:
A. Bile acids
B. Adrenaline
C. insulin
D. Cortisone

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

198. Which of the following is considered to be an anticancer species?
A.
B.
C.
D.

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

199. The bond energies of $\mathrm{H}--\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{Br}-\mathrm{Br}$ and $\mathrm{H}-\mathrm{-Br}$ are 433, , 192 and $364 \mathrm{KJmol}^{-1}$ respectively. The $\Delta H^{\circ}$ for the reaction
$\mathrm{H}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})+\mathrm{Br}_{2}(\mathrm{~g}) \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{HBr}(\mathrm{g})$ is
A. +103 KJ
B. +261 kJ
C. -103 kJ
D. -261 kJ

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

200. Which one is responsible for depletion of ozone layer in the upper strata of the atmosphere?
A. Ferrocene
B. Fullerenes
C. Freons
D. Polyhalogens

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

201. Among the following the pair in which the two species are not isostructural is
A. $\mathrm{IO}_{3}^{-}$and $\mathrm{XeO}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{BH}_{4}^{-}$and $\mathrm{NH}_{4}^{+}$
C. $P F_{6}^{-}$and $S F_{6}$
D. $\mathrm{SiF}_{4}$ and $\mathrm{SF}_{4}$

## Answer: D

202. The rate of first-order reaction is $1.5 \times 10^{-2} \mathrm{Mmin}^{-1}$ at 0.5 M concentration of reactant. The half-life of reaction is
A. 23.1 min
B. 8.73 min
C. 7.53 min
D. 0.383 min

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

203. Which of the following structures represents the peptide chain?



D. $-\stackrel{H}{N}-\mathrm{C}| | o-N \mid+\mathrm{H}^{\mathrm{H}}-\mathrm{C\mid}-\mathrm{NH}-\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{C}}^{\mathrm{O}}-\mathrm{NH}-$

## Answer: B

## D Watch Video Solution

204. Which can be oxidized to the corresponding carbonyl compound?
A. o-Nitrophenol
B. Phenol
C. 2-methyl-2-hydroxy propane
D. 2-hydroxy propane

## Answer: D

205. In an octahedral structure, the pair of $d$ orbitals involved in $d^{2} s p^{2}$ hybridization is
A. $d_{\mathrm{xZ}}, d_{x^{2}-y^{2}}$
B. $d_{z}^{2}, d_{\mathrm{xz}}$
C. $d_{\mathrm{xy}}, d_{\mathrm{yz}}$
D. $d_{x^{2}-y^{2}}, d_{z}^{2}$

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

206. The frequency of radiaiton emitted when the electron falls form $n=4$ to $n=1$ in a hydrogen atom will be (Given ionization enegry of $H=2.18 \times 10^{-18}$ Jand $h=6.625 \times 10^{-34} J s$ )
A. $1.03 \times 10^{15} S^{-1}$
B. $1.03 \times 10^{15} S^{-1}$
C. $1.03 \times 10^{15} s^{-1}$
D. $1.03 \times 10^{15} s^{-1}$

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

207. Camphor is often used in molecular mass determination because
A. It has a very high cryoscopic constant
B. It is volatile
C. It is solvent for organic substances
D. It is readily available

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

208. Total number of chiral carbons in $\beta-D(+)$ glucose is
A. Six
B. Three
C. Four
D. Five

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

209. The helical structure of protein is stabilised by:
A. Hydrogen bonds
B. Ether bonds
C. Peptide bonds
D. Dipeptide bonds

## D Watch Video Solution

210. Which is least reactive towards nucleophilic substitution $\left(S_{N^{2}}\right)$
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{2}=\mathrm{CHCl}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{2}=\mathrm{CHCH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}$
D. $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{3} \mathrm{C}-\mathrm{Cl}$

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

211. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ is dipolar, whereas $\mathrm{BeF}_{2}$ is not. It is because
A. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ involves hydrogen bonding whereas $\mathrm{BeF}_{2}$ is a discrete molecule
B. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ is linear and $\mathrm{BeF}_{2}$ is angular
C. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ is angular and $\mathrm{BeF}_{2}$ is linear
D. The electronegativity of F is greater than that of O

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

212. Considering entropy ( $S$ ) as a thermodynamics parameter, the criterion for the spontaneity of any process is
A. $\Delta S_{\text {system }}-\Delta S_{\text {surrounding gt } 0}$
B. $\Delta S_{\text {system gt } 0}$ only
C. $\Delta S_{\text {surrondings gt o }}$ only
D. $\Delta S_{\text {system }}+\Delta S_{\text {surrounding gt } 0}$

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

213. Ionic radii are
A. Inversely proportional to square of effective nuclear charge
B. Directly proportional to effective nuclear charge
C. Directly proportional to square of effective nuclear charge
D. Inversely proportional to effective nuclear charge

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

214. $C N^{-}$is a strong field ligand. This is due to the fact that
A. It is a pseudohalide
B. It can accept electrons from metal species
C. It forms high spin complexes with metal species
D. It carries negative charge

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

215. Considering $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ as a weak field ligand, the number of unpaired
electrons in $\left[\mathrm{Mn}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{6}\right]^{2+}$ will be (At. no. of $M n=25$ )
A. Five
B. Two
C. Four
D. Three

## Answer: B

216. The -OH group of an alcohol or of the -COOH group of a carboxylic acid can be replaced by - Cl using
A. Hypochlorous acid
B. Chlorine
C. Hydrochloric acid
D. Phosphorous pentachloride

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

217. Reaction of HBr with propene in the presence of peroxide gives :-
A. 3-bromo propane
B. Allyl bromide
C. n-propyl bromide
D. Isopropyl bromide

Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

218. Chloropicrin is obtained by the reaction of
A. Nitric acid on chlorobenzene
B. Chlorine on picric acid
C. Nitric acid on chloroform
D. Steam on carbon tetrachloride

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

219. Aniline when diazotized in cold and then treated with dimethyl aniline gives a coloured product. Its structure would be
A.
.
B.
.
C.
D.

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

220. In a regular octahedral molecule $M X_{6}$ the number of $X-M-X$ bonds at $180^{\circ}$ is
A. Two
B. Six
C. Four
D. Three

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

221. Which is the best description of the behaviour of bromine in the reaction given below
$\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}+\mathrm{Br}_{2} \rightarrow \mathrm{HOBr}+\mathrm{HBr}$
A. Both oxidized and reduced
B. Oxidized only
C. Reduced only
D. Proton acceptor only

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

222. The maximum number of molecules is present in
A. 5 L of $N_{2}$ gas at STP
B. 0.5 g of $\mathrm{H}_{2}$ gas
C. 10 g of $\mathrm{O}_{2}$ gas
D. 15 L of $\mathrm{H}_{2}$ gas at STP

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

223. A compound formed by elements $X$ and $Y$ crystallises in a cubic structure in which the $X$ atoms are at the corners of a cube and the $Y$ atoms are at the face centres.The formula of the compound is
A. $X_{3} Y$
B. $X Y$
C. $X Y_{2}$
D. $X Y_{3}$

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

224. The radioactive isotope ${ }_{27}^{60} \mathrm{Co}$ which is used in the treatment of cancer can be made by ( $\mathrm{n}, \mathrm{p}$ ) reaction. For this reaction the target nucleus is
A. $\cdot{ }_{27}^{59} \mathrm{Co}$
B. $\cdot{ }_{28}^{60} \mathrm{Ni}$
C. $\cdot{ }_{27}^{60} \mathrm{Co}$
D. ${ }_{28}^{59} \mathrm{Ni}$

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

225. The enzyme which hydrolyses triglycerides to fatty acid and glycerol is called:
A. Lipase
B. Zymase
C. Pepsin
D. Maltase

## Answer: B

## D Watch Video Solution

226. Standard enthalpy and standard entropy changes for the oxidation of ammonia at $298 \mathrm{~K}^{\text {are }}-382.64 \mathrm{kJmol}^{-1}$ and $-145.6 \mathrm{jK}^{-1} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$ respectively. Standard Gibbs energy change for the same reaction at 298 K is
A. $-339.3 \mathrm{~kJ} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$
B. $-439.3 \mathrm{~kJ} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$
C. $-523.2 \mathrm{~kJ} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$
D. $-221.1 \mathrm{~kJ} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$

## Answer: A

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227. The solubility product of a sparingly soluble salt $A X_{2}$ is $3.2 \times 10^{-11}$. Its solubility (in $\mathrm{mo} / \mathrm{L}$ ) is
A. $3.1 \times 10^{-4}$
B. $2 \times 10^{-4}$
C. $4 \times 10^{-4}$
D. $5.6 \times 10^{-6}$

## Answer: A

228. Among $K, C a, F e$ and $Z n$ the element which can form more than one binary compound with chlorine is
A. Zn
B. K
C. Ca
D. Fe

## Answer: B

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229. The standard emf of a galvanic cell involving cell reaction with $n=2$
is found to be 0.295 V at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. The equilibrium constant of the reaction would be (Given $F=96,500 \mathrm{Cmol}^{-1}, R=8.314 \mathrm{JK}^{-1} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$ ):
A. $4.0 \times 10^{12}$
B. $1.0 \times 10^{2}$
C. $1.0 \times 10^{10}$
D. $2.0 \times 10^{11}$

## Answer: D

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230. Which of the following statements about the zeolites is false?
A. They have open structure which enables them to take up small molecules
B. Zeolites are aluminosilicates having three dimensional network
C. Some of the $\mathrm{SiO}_{4}^{4-}$ units are replaced by $\mathrm{AlO}_{4}^{5-}$ and $\mathrm{AlO}_{4}^{4-}$ ions in zeolites
D. They are used as cation exchangers

## Answer: C

231. Which of the following will not form a yellow precipitate on heating with an alkaline solution of iodine?
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}(\mathrm{OH}) \mathrm{CH}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{OH}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}(\mathrm{OH}) \mathrm{CH}_{3}$

## Answer: B

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232. Among $\left[\mathrm{Ni}(\mathrm{CO})_{4}\right],\left[\mathrm{Ni}(\mathrm{CN})_{4}\right]^{2-},\left[\mathrm{NiCl}_{4}\right]^{2-} \quad$ species, the hybridization states at the Ni atom are, respectively (At. no.of $\mathrm{Ni}=28$ )
A. $s p^{3}, d s p^{2}, s p^{3}$
B. $s p^{3}, s p^{3}, d s p^{2}$
C. $d s p^{2}, s p^{3}, s p^{3}$
D. $s p^{3}, d s p^{2}, d s p^{2}$

## Answer: A

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233. Among the following series of transition metal ions the one where all meal ions have $3 d^{2}$ electronic configuration is
A. $\mathrm{Ti}^{+}, \mathrm{V}^{4+}, \mathrm{Cr}^{6+}, \mathrm{Mn}^{7+}$
B. $\mathrm{Ti}^{4+}, \mathrm{V}^{3+}, \mathrm{Cr}^{2+}, \mathrm{Mn}^{3+}$
C. $\mathrm{Ti}^{2+}, \mathrm{V}^{3+}, \mathrm{Cr}^{4+}, \mathrm{Mn}^{5+}$
D. $\mathrm{Ti}^{3+}, \mathrm{V}^{2+}, \mathrm{Cr}^{3+}, \mathrm{Mn}^{4+}$

## Answer: C

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234. Which of the following coordination compounds would exhibit optical isomerism?
A. Diamminedichloroplatinum (II)
B. Trans-dicyanobis (ethylenediamine) chromium (III) chloride
C. Tris - (ethylenediamine) cobalt (III) bromide
D. Pentaamminenitrocobalt (III) iodide

## Answer: C

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235. The rapid change of $p H$ near the stoichiometric point of an acid-base titration is the basic of indicator detection. pH of the solution is related to the ratio of the concentration of conjugate acid ( $H \in$ ) and base $\left(\mathrm{In}^{-}\right)$ forms of the indicator by the expression
A. $\log \frac{[\mathrm{HIn}]}{\left[\mathrm{In}^{-}\right]}=p K_{\text {In }}-p H$
B. $\log \frac{[\mathrm{Hln}]}{\left[I n^{-}\right]}=p H-p K_{\mathrm{In}}$
C. $\log \frac{\left[\mathrm{In}^{-}\right]}{[\mathrm{Hln}]}=p H-p K_{\mathrm{In}}$
D. $\log \frac{\left[\mathrm{In}^{-}\right]}{[\mathrm{Hln}]}=p K_{\mathrm{In}}-p H$

## Answer: A::C

## ( Watch Video Solution

236. Using anhydrous $\mathrm{AlCl}_{3}$ as catalyst, which one of the following reactions produces ethylbenzene (PhEt) ?
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}_{2}+\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{6}$
B. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{CH}_{2}+\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{6}$
C. $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{C}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}+\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{6}$
D. $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{C}-\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}+\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{6}$

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237. A solid compound ' $X$ ' on heating gives $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ gas and a residue. The residue mixed with water forms ' $Y$ '. On passing an excess of $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ through ' $Y$ ' in water, a clear solution, ' $Z$ ' is obtained. On boiling ' $Z$ ', compound ' $X$ ' is reformed. The compound ' $X$ ' is
A. $\mathrm{CaCO}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{Ca}\left(\mathrm{HCO}_{3}\right)_{2}$

## Answer: A

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238. The work done during the expanision of a gas from a volume of $4 \mathrm{dm}^{3}$ to $6 \mathrm{dm}^{3}$ against a constant external pressure of 3 atm is $(1 \mathrm{~L} \mathrm{~atm}=101.32$
J)
A. -608 J
B. $+304 J$
C. -304 J
D. -6 J

## Answer: A

## D Watch Video Solution

239. In $\mathrm{BrF}_{3}$ molecule, the lone pair occupies equatorial position minimize
A. Bond pair - bond pair repulsion only
B. Lone pair - lone pair repulsion and lone pair-bond pair repulsion
C. Lone pair-lone pair repulsion only
D. Lone pair-bond pair repulsion ony

## Answer: B

## (D) Watch Video Solution

240. Which one of the following is an inner orbital complex as well as diamagnetic in nature?
A. $\left[\mathrm{Zn}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{6}\right]^{2+}$
B. $\left[\mathrm{Ni}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{6}\right]^{2+}$
C. $\left[\mathrm{Cr}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{6}\right]^{3+}$
D. $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{6}\right]^{3+}$

## Answer: D

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241. Which one of the following oxides is expected to exhibit paramagnetic behaviour?
A. $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{ClO}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{SiO}_{2}$

## Answer: B

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242. The best method for the separation of naphthalene and benzoic acid from their mixture is
A. Sublimation
B. Chromatograpy
C. Crystallisation
D. Distillation

## Answer: A

243. Which one of the following forms micelles in aqueous solution above certain concentration?
A. Glucose
B. Urea
C. Dodecy1 trimetly1 ammonium chloride
D. Pyridinium chloride

## Answer: C

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244. The aqueous solution containing which one of the following ions will be colourless
(Atomic number $\mathrm{Sc}=21, \mathrm{Fe}=26, \mathrm{Ri}=22, \mathrm{Mn}=25$ )
A. $F e^{2+}$
B. $M n^{2+}$
C. $T i^{3+}$
D. $S c^{3+}$

## Answer: D

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245. A reaction occurs spontaneously if:
A. $T \Delta S>\Delta H$ and $\Delta H$ is +ve and $\Delta S$ are -ve
B. $T \Delta S=\Delta H$ and both $\Delta H$ and $\Delta S$ are +ve
C. $T \Delta S<\Delta H$ and both $\Delta H$ and $\Delta S$ are +ve
D. $T \Delta S>\Delta H$ and both $\Delta H$ and $\Delta S$ are +ve

## Answer: D

246. In a face centred cubic lattice unit cell is shared equally by how many unit cells?
A. 4
B. 2
C. 6
D. 8

## Answer: C

247. Which among the following is the most stable carbocation ?
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \stackrel{+}{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{H}_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}$
$\stackrel{\mathrm{CH}}{\mid}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{C}^{+} \mathrm{ICH}^{\mathrm{CH}}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH} \mid \mathrm{CH}$

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

248. Equilibrium constants $K_{1}$ and $K_{2}$ for the following equilibria
$\mathrm{NO}(\mathrm{g})+1 / 2 \mathrm{O}_{2}(\mathrm{~g}) \stackrel{\mathrm{K}_{1}}{\Leftrightarrow} \mathrm{NO}_{2}(\mathrm{~g}) \quad$ and $\quad$ 2NO_(2)(g) overset(K_(2))
(hArr)2NO(g)+O_(2)(g)'
are related as
A. $K_{2}=\frac{1}{K_{1}}$
B. $K_{2}=\frac{K_{1}}{2}$
C. $K_{2}=\frac{1}{K_{1}^{2}}$
D. $K_{2}=K_{1}^{2}$

## Answer: C

249. The mole fraction of the solute in one molal aqueous solution is:
A. 0.027
B. 0.036
C. 0.018
D. 0.009

## Answer: C

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250. Which one of the following arrangements represents the correct order of electron gain enthalpy of the given atomic species?
A. $F<C l<O<S$
B. $\mathrm{S}<\mathrm{O}<\mathrm{Cl}<\mathrm{F}$
C. $O<S<F<C l$
D. $C l<F<S<O$

## Answer: C

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251. The vapour pressure of two liquids ' $P$ ' and ' $Q$ ' are 80 and 60 torr respectively. The total vapour pressure of solution obtained by mixing 3 mole of P and 2 mol of Q would be
A. 68 torr
B. 140 torr
C. 72 torr
D. 20 torr

## Answer: C

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252. The mass of carbon anode consumed (giving only carbon dioxide) in the production of 270 kg of aluminium metal from bauxite by the Hall process is (Atomic mass: $\mathrm{Al}=27$ ):
A. 90 kg
B. 540 kg
C. 180 kg
D. 270 kg

## Answer: A

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253. The absolute enthalpy of neutralization of the reaction,
$\mathrm{MgO}(s)+2 \mathrm{HCl}($ aq. $)+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(\mathrm{l})$ will be
A. $57.33 \mathrm{kJmol}^{-1}$
B. $-57.33 \mathrm{kJmol}^{-1}$
C. Greater than $=57.33 K \mathrm{Jmol}^{-1}$
D. Less than $=57.33 \mathrm{KJmol}^{-1}$

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

254. Which of the following alkenes will react faster with $\mathrm{H}_{2}$ under catalytic hydrogenation conditions?
A.

8
B.
.
C.
D.

## Answer: B

255. A solution of urea boils at $100.18^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ at the atmospheric pressure. If $K_{f}$ and $K_{b}$ for water are 1.86 and $0.512 \mathrm{Kkgmol}^{-1}$ respectively, the above solution will freeze at,
A. $-6.54^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
B. $-0.654^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
C. $6.54^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
D. $0.654^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

## Answer: B

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256. The energy of second Bohr orbit of the hydrogen atom is $-328 \mathrm{kJmol}^{-1}$, hence the energy of fourth Bohr orbit would be.
A. $-1312 \mathrm{kJmol}^{-1}$
B. $-82 \mathrm{kJmol}^{-1}$
C. $-41 \mathrm{kJmol}^{-1}$
D. $-164 \mathrm{kJmol}^{-1}$

## Answer: B

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257. The surface tension of which of the following liquid is maximum?
A. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{6}$
B. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
C. $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{OH}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{OH}$

## Answer: B

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258. Which one of the following pair represents stereo isomerism :-
A. Linkage isomerism and Geometrical isomerism
B. Chain isomerism and Rotational isomerism
C. Optical isomerism and Geometrical isomerism
D. Structural isomerism and Geometrical isomerism

## Answer: C

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259. The number of moles of $\mathrm{KMnO}_{4}$ reduced by 1 mol of $K I$ in alkaline medium is
A. One
B. Two
C. Five
D. One fifth

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

260. Which of the following undergoes nucleophilic substitution exclusively by $S_{N^{1}}$ mechanism?
A. Ethyl chloride
B. Isopropyl chloride
C. Benzyl chloride
D. Chlorobenzene

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

261. Four successive members of the first row transition elements are listed below with their atomic number. Which one of them is expected to
have the highest third ionisation enthalpy?
A. Vanadium ( $Z=23$ )
B. Manganese ( $Z=25$ )
C. Chromium ( $Z=24$ )
D. Iron $(Z=26)$

## Answer: B

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262. Which one of the following is expected to exhibit optical isomerism (en=ethylenediamine)?
A. cis $-\left[\mathrm{Pt}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right]$
B. cis - $\left[\mathrm{Co}(\mathrm{en})_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right]$
C. trans - $\left[\mathrm{Co}(\text { en })_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right]$
D. trans - $\left[\mathrm{Pt}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right]$

## Answer: B

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263. A solution has $1: 4$ mole ratio of pentane to hexane. The vapour pressure of pure hydrocarbons at $20^{\circ}$ Care 440 mmHgfor pentane and 120 mmHg for hexane .The mole
A. 0.200
B. 0.478
C. 0.549
D. 0.786

## Answer: B

264. The rate of reaction between two $A$ and $B$ decreases by factor 4 if the concentration of reactant $B$ is doubled. The order of this reaction with respect to $B$ is
A. 2
B. -1
C. 1
D. -2

## Answer: D

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265. Which functional group participates in the disulphide bond formation in proteins?
A. Thioether
B. Thiol
C. Thioester
D. Thiolactone

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

266. At $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, the dissociation constant of a base. BOH is $1.0 \times 10^{-12}$. The concentration of hydroxyl ions in 0.01 M aqueous solution of the base would be
A. $1.0 \times 10^{-6} \mathrm{moleL}^{-1}$
B. $1.0 \times 10^{-7} \mathrm{~mole} L^{-1}$
C. $2.0 \times 10^{-6} \mathrm{moleL}^{-1}$
D. $1.0 \times 10^{-5} \mathrm{moleL}^{-1}$

## Answer: B

267. The correct order in which the O-O bond length increases in the following is
A. $\mathrm{O}_{3}<\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}<\mathrm{O}_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{O}_{2}<\mathrm{O}_{3}<\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{O}_{2}<\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}<\mathrm{O}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}<\mathrm{O}_{2}<\mathrm{O}_{3}$

## Answer: B

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268. Which molecule has trigonal planar geometry?
A. $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$
B. $B F_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{PCl}_{3}$
D. $I F_{3}$

## Answer: B

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269. The main reason for larger number of oxidation states exhibited by the actinoids than the corresponding lanthanoids, is :-
A. Lesser energy difference between $5 f$ and $6 d$ orbitals than between
$4 f$ and 5 d orbitals
B. More energy difference between $5 f$ and $6 d$ orbitals than between $4 f$ and 5d orbitals
C. Greater reactive nature of the actinoids than the lanthanoids
D. Larger atomic size of actinoids than the lanthanoids

## Answer: A

270. Electrolytic reduction of nitrobenzene in weakly acidic medium gives .
A. Aniline
B. p-Hydroxy aniline
C. N-Phenyl hydroxyl amine
D. Nitroso benzene

## Answer: A

## Watch Video Solution

271. Which one of the following compounds is most acidic
A.
.
B.
.
c.
D. $\mathrm{Cl}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{OH}$

## D Watch Video Solution

272. For a first-order reaction $A \rightarrow B$ the reaction rate at reactant concentration of 0.10 M is found to be $2.0 \times 10^{-5} \mathrm{~mol} L^{-1} \mathrm{~S}^{-1}$. The half-life period of the reaction is

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273. The correct relationship between the $p H$ of isomolar solutions of sodium oxide $\left(p H_{1}\right)$, sodium sulphide $\left(p H_{2}\right)$, sodium selenide $\left(p H_{3}\right)$ and sodium telluride $\left(\mathrm{pH}_{4}\right)$ is
A. $p H_{1}<p H_{2}<p H_{3}<p H_{4}$
B. $\mathrm{pH}_{1}>p \mathrm{H}_{2}>p \mathrm{H}_{3}>\mathrm{pH}_{4}$
C. $p H_{1}<p H_{2}<p H_{3} \approx p H_{4}$
D. $p H_{1}>p H_{2} \approx p H_{3}<p H_{4}$

## Answer: B

## D Watch Video Solution

274. Cell membranes are mainly composed of :
A. Phospholipids
B. Proteins
C. Fats
D. Carbohydrates

## Answer: A

## D Watch Video Solution

275. A set of reactions yielded a product (D):
$\mathrm{SOCl}_{2}$ Benzene $\xrightarrow{\mathrm{HCN}} \mathrm{HOH}$
$\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COOH} \rightarrow(A) \xrightarrow{\rightarrow}$ anhyd. $\mathrm{AlCl}_{3}(B) \rightarrow(C) \rightarrow(D)$

The structure of (D) would be:
A.
B.
c.
D.

## Answer: A

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276. Which of the following pairs of a chemical reaction is certaion to result a spontaneous reaction?
A. Endothermic and decreasing disorder
B. Exothermic and increasing disorder
C. Endothermic and increasing disorder
D. Exothermic and decreasing disorder

## Answer: B

277. Products of the following reaction,
(i) $\mathrm{O}_{3}$
$\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{C} \equiv \mathrm{CCH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{3} \rightarrow$ (ii) Hydrolysis? are:
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COOH}+\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COCH}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COOH}+\mathrm{HOOC} . \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CHO}+\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CHO}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COOH}+\mathrm{CO}_{2}$

## Answer: B

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278. Which of the following would have permanent dipple moment ?
A. $B F_{3}$
B. $S F_{4}$
C. $\mathrm{SiF}_{4}$
D. $\mathrm{XeF}_{4}$

## Answer: B

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279. The correct sequence of increasing covalent character is represented by
A. $\mathrm{BeCl}_{2}<\mathrm{NaCl}<\mathrm{LiCl}$
B. $\mathrm{NaCl}<\mathrm{LiCl}<\mathrm{BeCl}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{BeCl}_{2}<\mathrm{LiCl}<\mathrm{NaCl}$
D. $\mathrm{LiCl}<\mathrm{NaCl}<\mathrm{BeCl}_{2}$

## Answer: B

280. IUPAC Name of some compounds are given. Which one is incorrect ?

A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}\left|\mathrm{CH}_{2}\right| \mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}$

3 - Methyl-4 - ethyl-heptane
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}|\mathrm{OH}-\mathrm{CH}| \mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}$

3 - Methyl- 2 - butanol
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{C}| | \mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH} \mid \mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}$

2 - Ethyl-3 - methylbut-1 - ene
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{C} \equiv \mathrm{C}-\mathrm{CH}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2}$

4 - Methyl-2 - pentyne

## Answer: A

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281. A nuclide of an alkaine earth metal undergoes radioactive deacy by emission of the $\alpha$ - particles in sucession. The group of the periodic
tablle to which the resulting daughter element would belong to:
A. Gr. 4
B. Gr. 6
C. Gr. 16
D. Gr. 14

## Answer: D

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282. 4.5 g of aluminium (at mass 27 u ) is deposited at cathode from $\mathrm{Al}^{3+}$ solution by a certain quantity of electric charge. The volume of hydrogen gas produced at STP from $H^{+}$ions in solution by the same quantity of electric charge will be:
A. 44.8 L
B. 11.2 L
C. 22.4 L
D. 5.6 L

Answer: D

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283. Which of the following is electron deficient molecule ?
A. $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{6}$
B. $\mathrm{SiH}_{4}$
C. $\mathrm{PH}_{3}$
D. $B_{2} H_{6}$

Answer: D

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284. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$ gas when passed through a solution of cations containing HCl precipitates the cations of second group in qualitative analysis but not those belonging to the fourth group. It is because
A. Presence of HCl decreases the sulphide ion concentration
B. Sulphides of group IV cations are unstable in HCl
C. Solubility product of group II sulphides is more than that of group

IV sulphides
D. Presence of HCl increases the sulphides ion concentration

## Answer: A

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285. The correct order of acid strength is
A. $\mathrm{HClO}_{4}<\mathrm{HClO}_{3}<\mathrm{HClO}_{2}<\mathrm{HClO}$
B. $\mathrm{HClO}_{2}<\mathrm{HClO}_{3}<\mathrm{HClO}_{4}<\mathrm{HClO}$
C. $\mathrm{HClO}_{4}<\mathrm{HClO}<\mathrm{HClO}_{2}<\mathrm{HClO}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{HClO}<\mathrm{HClO}_{2}<\mathrm{HClO}_{3}<\mathrm{HClO}_{4}$

## Answer: D

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286. With which of the following electronic configuration of an atom has the lowest ionization enthalpy:
A. $1 s^{2} 2 s^{2} 2 p^{6}$
B. $1 s^{2} 2 s^{2} 2 p^{5}$
C. $1 s^{2} 2 s^{2} 2 p^{3}$
D. $1 s^{2} 2 s^{2} 2 p^{5} 3 s^{1}$

## Answer: D

287. An element $X$ has the following isotopic composition $.{ }^{200} X: 90 \%, .{ }^{199} X: 8.0 \%, .{ }^{202} X: 2 \%$. The Weighed average atomic mass of naturally occurring element X is closet to
A. 199 amu
B. 200 amu
C. 201 amu
D. 202 amu

## Answer: B

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288. Concentrated aqueous sulphuric acid is $98 \% \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ by mass and has a density of $1.80 \mathrm{gmL}^{-1}$. Volume of acid required to make one litre of $0.1 \mathrm{MH}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ solution is:
A. 5.55 mL
B. 11.10 mL
C. 16.65 mL
D. 22.20 mL

## Answer: A

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289. Consider the following sets of quantum numbers.
$n \quad m \quad s$
(i) $300+1 / 2$
(ii) $\begin{array}{llll}n & l & m & s \\ 2 & 2 & 1 & +1 / 2\end{array}$
(iii) $\begin{array}{llll}n & l & m & s \\ 4 & 3 & -2 & -1 / 2\end{array}$
(iv) $\begin{array}{llll}n & l & m & s \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 / 2\end{array}$
(v) $\begin{array}{llll}n & l & m & s \\ 3 & 2 & 3 & +1 / 2\end{array}$

Which of the following sets of quantum number is not possible?
A. a and c
B. b,c and d
C. a,b,c and d
D. b,d and e

## Answer: D

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290. The number of moles of $\mathrm{KMnO}_{4}$ that will be needed to react with one mole of sulphite ion in acidic solution is
A. 1
B. $\frac{3}{5}$
C. $\frac{4}{5}$
D. $\frac{2}{5}$

## Answer: D

291. In a first-order reaction $A \rightarrow B$, if $K$ is the rate constant and initial concentration of the reactant is $0.5 M$, then half-life is
A. $\frac{\ln 2}{k}$
B. $\frac{0.693}{0.5 k}$
C. $\frac{\log 2}{k}$
D. $\frac{\log 2}{k \sqrt{0.5}}$

## Answer: A

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292. The reaction obey I order with respect to $H_{2}$ and $I C l$ both.
$\mathrm{H}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})+2 \mathrm{ICl}(\mathrm{g}) \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{HCl}(\mathrm{g})+\mathrm{I}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})$
Which of the following mechanism is in consistent with the given fact ?
Mechanism A: $\mathrm{H}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})+2 \mathrm{Cl} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{HCl}(\mathrm{g})+\mathrm{I}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})$

> slow

Mechanism B: (i) $\mathrm{H}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})+\mathrm{ICl}(\mathrm{g}) \rightarrow \mathrm{HCl}(\mathrm{g})+\mathrm{HI}(\mathrm{g})$
(ii) $\mathrm{HI}(\mathrm{g})+\mathrm{ICl}(\mathrm{g}) \rightarrow \mathrm{HCl}(\mathrm{g})+\mathrm{I}_{2}$
A. A only
B. B only
C. A and B both
D. Neither A nor B

## Answer: B

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293. If $60 \%$ of a first order reaction was completed in 60 minutes, $50 \%$ of the same reaction would be completed in approximately
$[\log =4=0.60, \log 5=0.69]$.
A. 40 minutes
B. 50 minutes
C. 45 minutes
D. 60 minutes

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294. The equivalent constant of the reaction:
$C u(s)+2 \mathrm{Ag}^{+}($aq. $) \rightarrow \mathrm{Cu}^{2+}(a q)+.2 \mathrm{Ag}(s)$
$E^{\circ}=0.46 \mathrm{~V}$ at 298 K ,is:
A. $4.0 \times 10^{15}$
B. $2.4 \times 10^{10}$
C. $2.0 \times 10^{10}$
D. $4.0 \times 10^{10}$

## Answer: A

295. 0.5 molar aqueous solution of a weak acid $(\mathrm{HX})$ is $20 \%$ ionised. If $K_{f}$ for water is $1.86 \mathrm{Kkgmol}^{-1}$, the lowering in freezing point of the solution is
A. -0.56 K
B. -1.12 K
C. 0.56 k
D. $0.12 k$

## Answer: D

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296. The efficiency of a fuel cell is given by:
A. $\frac{\Delta S}{\Delta G}$
B. $\frac{\Delta H}{\Delta G}$
C. $\frac{\Delta G}{\Delta S}$
D. $\frac{\Delta G}{\Delta H}$

Answer: D

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297. Consider the following reactions:
(a) $H_{(a q)}^{+}+\mathrm{OH}_{(a q)}^{-}=\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{(l)}, \Delta H=-X_{1} \mathrm{~kJ} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$
(b) $\mathrm{H}_{2(g)}+\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{O}_{2(g)}=\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{(l)}, \Delta H=-\mathrm{X}_{2} \mathrm{~kJ} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$
(c) $\mathrm{CO}_{2(g)}+\mathrm{H}_{2(g)}=\mathrm{CO}_{(g)}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{(l)}-X_{3} \mathrm{~kJ} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$
(d) $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{2(\mathrm{~g})}+\frac{5}{2} \mathrm{O}_{2(\mathrm{~g})}=2 \mathrm{CO}_{2(\mathrm{~g})}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{(\mathrm{l})}+\mathrm{X}_{4} \mathrm{~kJ} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$

Enthalpy of formation of $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{(l)}$ is :
A. $+X_{1} \mathrm{kJmol}^{-1}$
B. $-X_{2} \mathrm{kJmol}^{-1}$
C. $+X_{3} \mathrm{kJmol}^{-1}$
D. $-X_{4} \mathrm{kJmol}^{-1}$

## Answer: B

## (D) Watch Video Solution

298. Given the bond energies of $\mathrm{H}-\mathrm{H}$ and $\mathrm{Cl}-\mathrm{Cl}$ are $430 \mathrm{kJmol}^{-1}$ and $240 \mathrm{kJmol}^{-1}$, respectively, and $\Delta_{f} H^{\circ}$ for HCl is $-90 \mathrm{kJmol}^{-1}$. Bond enthalpy of HCl is
A. $245 \mathrm{~kJ} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$
B. $290 \mathrm{~kJ} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$
C. $380 \mathrm{~kJ} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$
D. $425 \mathrm{~kJ} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$

## Answer: D

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299. the Langmuir adsorption isotherm is deduced using the assumption.
A. The adsorbed molecules interact with each other
B. The adsorption takes place in multilayer
C. The adsorption sites are equivalent in their ability to adsorb the particle
D. The heat of adsorption varies with coverage

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

300. The following equilibria are given by :
$\mathrm{N}_{2}+3 \mathrm{H}_{2} \Leftrightarrow 2 \mathrm{NH}_{3}, \mathrm{~K}_{1}$
$N_{2}+O_{2} \Leftrightarrow 2 N O, K_{2}$
$\mathrm{H}_{2}+\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{O}_{2} \Leftrightarrow \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}, \mathrm{K}_{3}$
The equilibrium constant of the reaction $2 \mathrm{NH}_{3}+\frac{5}{2} \mathrm{O}_{2} \Leftrightarrow 2 \mathrm{NO}+3 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ in terms of $K_{1}, K_{2}$ and $K_{3}$ is
A. $\frac{K_{1} K_{2}}{3}$
B. $\frac{K_{2} K_{3}^{3}}{K_{1}}$
$K_{2} K_{3}^{2}$
C. $\frac{}{K_{1}}$
D. $\frac{K_{2}^{2} K_{3}}{K_{1}}$

## Answer: B

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301. Calculate the pOH of solution at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ that contains $1 \times 10^{-10} \mathrm{M}$ of hydronium ions, i.e., $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}^{+}$
A. 1.000
B. 7.000
C. 4.000
D. 9.000

## Answer: C

302. A weak acid, HA, has a $K_{a}$ of $1.00 \times 10^{-5}$. If 0.100 mol of the acid is dissolved in 1 L of water, the percentage of the acid dissociated at equilibrium is the closed to
A. $0.100 \%$
B. 99.0 \%
C. 1.00 \%
D. 99.9 \%

## Answer: C

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303. The fraction of total volume occupied by atoms in a simple cube is
A. $\frac{\pi}{4}$
B. $\frac{\pi}{6}$
C. $\frac{\pi}{3 \sqrt{2}}$
D. $\frac{\pi}{4 \sqrt{2}}$

## Answer: B

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304. The correct order of the size is
A. $\mathrm{Ca}^{2+}<\mathrm{Ar}<\mathrm{K}^{+}<\mathrm{Cl}^{-}<\mathrm{S}^{2-}$
B. $\mathrm{Ca}^{2+}<\mathrm{K}^{+}<\mathrm{Ar}<\mathrm{S}^{2-}<\mathrm{Cl}^{-}$
C. $\mathrm{Ca}^{2+}<\mathrm{K}^{+}<\mathrm{Ar}<\mathrm{Cl}^{-}<\mathrm{S}^{2-}$
D. $\mathrm{Ar}<\mathrm{Ca}^{2+}<\mathrm{K}^{+}<\mathrm{Cl}^{-}<\mathrm{S}^{2-}$

## Answer: C

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305. In which of the following pairs, the two species are iso-structural ?
(a) $\mathrm{SO}_{4}^{2-}$ and $\mathrm{NO}_{3}^{-}$
(b) $\mathrm{BF}_{3}$ and $\mathrm{NF}_{3}$
(c) $\mathrm{BrO}_{3}^{-}$and $\mathrm{XeO}_{3}$
(d) $\mathrm{SF}_{4}$ and $\mathrm{XeF}_{4}$
A. $\mathrm{BrO}_{3}^{-}$and $\mathrm{XeO}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{SF}_{4}$ and $\mathrm{XeF}_{4}$
C. $\mathrm{SO}_{3}^{2-}$ and $\mathrm{NO}_{3}^{-}$
D. $B F_{3}$ and $\mathrm{NF}_{3}$

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

306. The correct order of increasig $\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{O}$ bond length of $\mathrm{CO}, \mathrm{CO}_{3}^{2-}, \mathrm{CO}_{2}$ is
A. $\mathrm{CO}<\mathrm{CO}_{2}<\mathrm{CO}_{3}^{2-}$
B. $\mathrm{CO}_{2}<\mathrm{CO}_{3}^{2-}<\mathrm{CO}$
C. $\mathrm{CO}<\mathrm{CO}_{3}^{2-}<\mathrm{CO}_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{CO}_{3}^{2-}<\mathrm{CO}_{2}<\mathrm{CO}$

## Answer: A

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307. Which one of the following ionic species has the greatest proton
affinity to form stable compound?
A. $I^{-}$
B. $\mathrm{HS}^{-}$
C. $\mathrm{NH}_{2}^{-}$
D. $F^{-}$

## Answer: C

308. In which of the following is the hydration energy higher than the lattice energy?
A. $\mathrm{SrSO}_{4}$
B. $\mathrm{BaSO}_{4}$
C. $\mathrm{MgSO}_{4}$
D. $\mathrm{RaSO}_{4}$

## Answer: C

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309. Which of the following srtatement above the advantage of masting of sulphide are before reduction is not true?
A. Roasting of the sulphide to the oxide is thermodynamically feasible
B. Carbon and hydrogen are suitable reducting agents for metal sulphides
C. The $\Delta_{f} G^{\theta}$ of the sulphide is greater than those for CS2 and H2S
D. The $\Delta_{f} G^{\theta}$ is negative for roasting for sulphide ore to oxide

## Answer: B

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310. The correct order of increasing thermal stability of $\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}, \mathrm{MgCO}_{3}, \mathrm{CaCO}_{3}$, and $\mathrm{BeCO}_{3}$ is
A. $\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}<\mathrm{MgCO}_{3}<\mathrm{CaCO}_{3}<\mathrm{BeCO}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{BeCO}_{3}<\mathrm{MgCO}_{3}<\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}<\mathrm{CaCO}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{BeCO}_{3}<\mathrm{MgCO}_{3}<\mathrm{CaCO}_{3}<\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{MgCO}_{3}<\mathrm{BeCO}_{3}<\mathrm{CaCO}_{3}<\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$

## Answer: C

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311. Sulphide ores of metals are usually concentrated by forth floation proces. Which one of the following sulphide ores offers an exception and is conventrated by chemical leaching'
A. Sphalerite
B. Argentite
C. Galena
D. Copper pyrite

## Answer: B

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312. Which of the following anions is present in the chain structure of silicates?
A. $\mathrm{SiO}_{4}^{4-}$
B. $\mathrm{Si}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}^{6-}$
C. $\left(\mathrm{Si}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}^{2-}\right)_{n}$
D. $\left(\mathrm{SiO}_{3}^{2-}\right)_{n}$

## Answer: D

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313. Which one of the following orders correctly represents the increasing acid strengths of the given acids:
A. $\mathrm{HOClO}_{3}<\mathrm{HOClO}_{2}<\mathrm{HOClO}<\mathrm{HOCl}$
B. $\mathrm{HOCl}<\mathrm{HOClO}<\mathrm{HOClO}_{2}<\mathrm{HOClO}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{HOClO}<\mathrm{HOCl}<\mathrm{HOClO}_{3}<\mathrm{HOClO}_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{HOClO}_{2}<\mathrm{HOClO}_{3}<\mathrm{HOClO}<\mathrm{HOCl}$

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

314. Which of the following oxidation states are the most characteristics for lead and tin, respectively?
A. $+2,+2$
B. $+4,+2$
C. $+2,+4$
D. $+4,+4$

## Answer: C

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315. Identify the incorrect statement among the following:
A. Shielding power of 4 f electrons is quite weak
B. There is a decrease in the radii of the atoms or ions as one proceeds from La to Lu.
C. Lanthanoid contraction is the accumulation of successive shrinkages
D. As a result of lanthanoid contraction, the properties of 4d series of the transition elements have no similarities with the 5 d series of elements.

## Answer: D

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316. Which of the following ions is the most stable in aqueous solution ?
(At. No. $T i=22, V=23, C r=24, M n=25$ )
A. $M n^{3+}$
B. $\mathrm{Cr}^{3+}$
C. $V^{3+}$
D. $T i^{3+}$

## D Watch Video Solution

317. The d-electronic configuration of $\mathrm{Cr}^{2+}, \mathrm{Mn}^{2+}, \mathrm{Fe}^{2+}$ and $\mathrm{Ni}^{2+}$ are, $3^{4}, 3 d^{5}, 3 d^{6}$ and $3 d^{8}$ respectively. Which of the following aqua complexes will exhibit the minimum paramagnetic behavior?
A. $\left[\mathrm{Cr}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{6}\right]^{2+}$
B. $\left[\mathrm{Mn}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{6}\right]^{2+}$
C. $\left[\mathrm{Fe}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{6}\right]^{2+}$
D. $\left[\mathrm{Ni}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{6}\right]^{2+}$

## Answer: D

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318. Which of the following will give a pair of enontiomorphs ?
en $=\mathrm{NH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{NH}_{2}$
A. $\left[\mathrm{Pt}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{4}\right]\left[\mathrm{PtCl}_{6}\right]$
B. $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{4} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right] \mathrm{NO}_{2}$
c. $\left[\mathrm{Cr}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{6}\right]\left[\mathrm{Co}(\mathrm{CN})_{6}\right]$
D. $\left[\mathrm{Co}(\mathrm{en})_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right] \mathrm{Cl}$

## Answer: D

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319. If NaCl is doped with $10^{-4} \mathrm{~mol} \%$ of $\mathrm{SrCl}_{2}$ the concentration of cation vacancies will be $\left(N_{A}=6.02 \times 10^{23} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}\right)$
A. $6.02 \times 10^{14} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$
B. $6.02 \times 10^{15} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$
C. $6.02 \times 10^{16} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$
D. $6.02 \times 10^{17} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$

## Answer: D

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320. Which of the following presents the correct order of the acidity in the given compounds?
A. $\mathrm{FCH}_{2} \mathrm{COOH}>\mathrm{ClCH}_{2} \mathrm{COOH}>\mathrm{BrCH}_{2} \mathrm{COOH}>\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COOH}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COOH}>\mathrm{BrCH}_{2} \mathrm{COOH}>\mathrm{ClCH}_{2} \mathrm{COOH}>\mathrm{FCH}_{2} \mathrm{COOH}$
C. $\mathrm{FCH}_{2} \mathrm{COOH}>\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COOH}>\mathrm{BrCH}_{2} \mathrm{COOH}>\mathrm{ClCH}_{2} \mathrm{COOH}$
D. $\mathrm{BrCH}_{2} \mathrm{COOHtClCH}_{2} \mathrm{COOH}>\mathrm{FCH}_{2} \mathrm{COOH}>\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COOH}$

## Answer: A

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321. The product formed in aldol condensation is
A. An alpha, beta unsaturated ester
B. A beta-hydroxy acid
C. A beta-hydroxy aldehyde or a beta-hydroxy ketone
D. An alpha-hydroxy aldehyde or ketone

## Answer: C

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322. Hydrocarbons are formed when aldehydes and ketones are reduced with amalgamated zinc and conc. HCl . The reaction is called:
A. Wolff-Kishner Reduction
B. Clemmensen Reduction
C. Cope Reduction
D. Dow Reduction

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323. The correct decreasing order of their reactivity towards hydrolysis is (i) $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{COCl}$
(ii) $\mathrm{O}_{2} \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{COCl}$
(iii) $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{C} \bigcirc \mathrm{COCl}$
(iv) OHC

A. $($ ii $)>($ iv $)>($ i $)>($ iii $)$
B. $($ ii $)>($ iv $)>(i i i)>(i)$
C. $($ i $)>($ ii $)>(i i i)>(i v)$
D. $($ iv $)>(i i)>(i)>(i i i)$

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324. Which one of the following on treatment with $50 \%$ aqueous sodium hydroxide yields the corresponding alcohol and acid:
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\stackrel{\text { I }}{\mathrm{C}}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CHO}$
C. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{CHO}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CHO}$

## Answer: C

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325. Which one of following on reduction with lithium aluminium hydride yields a secondary amine?.
A. Methyl Cyanide
B. Nitroethane
C. Methylisocyanide
D. Acetamide

## Answer: C

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326. The order of decreasing reactivity towards an electrphilic reagent for the following,
(i). Benzene
(ii). Toluene.
(iii). Chlorobenzoic acid.
(iv). Phenol. Would.
A. $d>b>a>c$
B. $a>b>c>d$
C. $b>d>a>c$
D. $d>c>b>a$

## Answer: A

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327. The product $C$ is

$$
\mathrm{CH}_{3} . \mathrm{CH}_{2} . \mathrm{C} \equiv \mathrm{CH}+\mathrm{HCl} \rightarrow \mathrm{BI} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{HI}} \mathrm{C}
$$

A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2}-\stackrel{I}{\mathrm{C}} \mid \mathrm{Cl}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{C} \mid \mathrm{ClH}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{I}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\stackrel{I}{\mathrm{C}} \mid \mathrm{Cl}-\mathrm{H}$

D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}$

## Answer: A

328. Which of the compounds with molecular formula $\mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{H}_{10}$ yields acetone on ozonolysis ?
A. 2-Methyl-1-butene
B. 2-Methyl-2-butene
C. 3-Methyl-1-butene
D. Cyclopentane

## Answer: B

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329. If there is no rotation of plane polarized light by a compound in a specific solvent, through to be chiral, it may mean that:
A. The compound may be a racemic mixture
B. The compound is certainly a chiral
C. The compound is certainly meso
D. There is no compound in the solvent

## Answer: A

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330. For the following
(i) $I^{-}(i i) \mathrm{Cl}^{-}(\mathrm{iii}) \mathrm{Br}^{-}$
the increasing order of nucleophilicity would be:
A. $\mathrm{Br}^{-}<\mathrm{Cl}^{-} I^{-}$
B. $I^{-}<\mathrm{Br}^{-}<\mathrm{Cl}^{-}$
C. $\mathrm{Cl}^{-}<\mathrm{Br}^{-}<I^{-}$
D. $\mathrm{I}^{-}<\mathrm{Cl}^{-}<\mathrm{Br}^{-}$

## Answer: C

331. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CHCl}-\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}$ has a chiral centre. Which one of the following represent its $R$-configuration?
A. $\mathrm{H}-\stackrel{\stackrel{\mathrm{CH}_{3}}{\mathrm{C}}}{\mathrm{C}} \mid \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}-\mathrm{Cl}$
B. $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{C}-{\stackrel{C}{\mathrm{C}}{ }_{\mathrm{C}}^{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}}_{\mid-\mathrm{Hl}}$
C. $\mathrm{H}-\stackrel{\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}}{\mathrm{C}} \mid \mathrm{Cl}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{Cl}-\stackrel{\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}}{\mathrm{C}} \mid \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}$

## Answer: D

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## $\mathrm{CH}_{3}$

332. In the reaction $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}+\mathrm{HI} \rightarrow \ldots . . . . . .$.

Which of the following compounds will be formed?
$\stackrel{\stackrel{\text { I }}{\mathrm{CH}}-\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}+\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{I}}{\text { A. }}$
$\mathrm{CH}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\stackrel{\mathrm{CH}}{\mathrm{CH}}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{I}+\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH} \mid \mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}+\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH} \mid \mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}_{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{H}+\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{3}$

## Answer: A

## D View Text Solution

333. Which one of the following vitamins is water-soluble?
A. Vitamin $A$
B. Vitamin B
C. Vitamin E
D. Vitamin K
334. RNA and DNA are chiral molecules, their chirality is due to
A. D-sugar Component
B. L-sugar component
C. Chiral bases
D. Chiral phosphate ester units

## Answer: A

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335. Which one of the following polymers is prepared by condensation polymerization?
A. Styrene
B. Nylon-66
C. Teflon
D. Rubber

## Answer: B

## D Watch Video Solution

336.10 g of hydrogen and 64 g of oxygen were filled in a steel vessel and exploded. Amount of water produced in this reaction will be
A. 1 mol
B. 2 mol
C. 3 mol
D. 4 mol

## Answer: D

337. Oxidation number of P in $\mathrm{PO}_{4}^{3-}$, of S in $\mathrm{SO}_{4}^{2-}$ and that of $\mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}^{2-}$ are respectively
A. $+3,+6$ and +6
B. $+5,+6$ and +6
C. $+3,+6$ and +5
D. $+5,+3$ and +6

## Answer: B

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338. Maximum number of electrons in a sub-shell of an atom is determined by the following.
A. $2 n^{2}$
B. $41+2$
C. $21+2$
D. $41-2$

## Answer: B

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339. Which of the following is not permissible arrangement of electrons in an atom?
A. $n=3, l=2, m=-3, s=-\frac{1}{2}$
B. $n=4, l=0, m=0, s=-\frac{1}{2}$
C. $n=5, l=3, m=0, s=+\frac{1}{2}$
D. $n=3, l=2, m=-3, s=-\frac{1}{2}$

Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

340. From the following bond energies
$H-H$ bond energy $431.37 \mathrm{kJmol}^{-1}$
$C=C$ bond energy $606.10 \mathrm{kmol}^{-1}$
C - C bond energy $336.49 \mathrm{kJmol}^{-1}$
$C-H$ bond energy $410.5 \mathrm{kJmol}^{-1}$
Enthalpy for the reaction

will be
A. $553.0 \mathrm{~kJ} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$
B. $1523.6 \mathrm{~kJ} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$
C. $-243.6 \mathrm{~kJ} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$
D. $-120.0 \mathrm{~kJ} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$

## Answer: D

341. The ionization constant of ammonium hydroxide is $1.77 \times 10^{-5}$ at 298K. Hydrolysis constant of ammonium chloride is
A. $5.65 \times 10^{-12}$
B. $5.65 \times 10^{-10}$
C. $6.50 \times 10^{-12}$
D. $5.65 \times 10^{-13}$

## Answer: B

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342. Given:
(i) $\mathrm{Cu}^{2+}+2 e^{-} \rightarrow \mathrm{Cu}, E^{\circ}=0.337 \mathrm{~V}$
(ii) $\mathrm{Cu}^{2+}+e^{-} \rightarrow \mathrm{Cu}^{+}, E^{\circ}=0.153 \mathrm{~V}$

Electrode potential, $E^{\circ}$ for the reaction, $\mathrm{Cu}^{+}+e^{-} \rightarrow \mathrm{Cu}$, will be
A. 0.38 V
B. 0.52 V
C. 0.90 V
D. 0.30 V

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

343. What is the $\left[\mathrm{OH}^{-}\right]$in the final solution prepared by mixing 20.0 mL of 0.050 MHCl with 30.0 mL of $0.10 \mathrm{MBa}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}$ ?
A. 0.12 M
B. 0.10 M
C. 0.40 M
D. 0.0050 M

## Answer: B

344. The energy absorbed by each molecule $\left(A_{2}\right)$ of a substance is $4.4 \times 10^{-19} \mathrm{~J}$ and bond energy per molecule is $4.0 \times 10^{-19} \mathrm{~J}$. The kinetic energy of the molecule per atom will be.
A. $4.0 \times 10^{-20}$ J
B. $2.0 \times 10^{-10} J$
C. $2.2 \times 10^{-19} \mathrm{~J}$
D. $4 \times 10^{-19} \mathrm{~J}$

## Answer: B

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345. For the reaction $\mathrm{N}_{2}+3 \mathrm{H}_{2} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{NH}_{3}$, if $\frac{d\left[\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right]}{d t}$. $=4 \times 10^{-4} \mathrm{~mol}$ $-d\left[H_{2}\right]$
$L^{-1} S^{-1}$, the value of $\frac{d t}{d t}$ would be
A. $1 \times 10^{-4} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1} \mathrm{~s}^{-1}$
B. $3 \times 10^{-4} \mathrm{molL}^{-1} \mathrm{~s}^{-1}$
C. $4 \times 10^{-4} \mathrm{molL}^{-1} \mathrm{~S}^{-1}$
D. $6 \times 10^{-4} \mathrm{molL}^{-1} \mathrm{~s}^{-1}$

## Answer: B

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346. For the reaction $A+B$ products, it is observed that:
(1) on doubling the initial concentration of $A$ only, the rate of reaction is also doubled and
(2) on doubling te initial concentration of both $A$ and $B$, there is a charge by a factor of 8 in the rate of the reaction.

The rate of this reaction is given by
A. rate $=k[A][B]$
B. rate $=k[A]^{2}[B]$
C. rate $=k[A][B]^{2}$
D. rate $=k[A]^{2}[B]^{2}$

## Answer: C

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347. The equivalent conductance of $M / 32$ solution of a weak monobasic acid is 8.0 and at infinite dilution is 400 . The dissociation constant of this acid is :
A. $1.25 \times 10^{-4}$
B. $1.25 \times 10^{-5}$
C. $1.25 \times 10^{-6}$
D. $6.25 \times 10^{-4}$

## Answer: B

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348. 0.002 m aqueous solution of an ionic compound $\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{5}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{2}\right) \mathrm{CI}$ freezes at $-0.00732{ }^{\circ}$ C.Number of moles of ions which 1 mole of ionic compound produces in water will be $\left(K_{f}=1.86{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{m}\right)$
A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4

## Answer: B

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349. In the reaction
$\mathrm{BrO}^{-3}(a q)+5 \mathrm{Br}^{-}(a q)+6 \mathrm{H}^{+} \rightarrow 3 \mathrm{Br}_{2}(1)+3 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(1)$
The rate of appearance of bromine $\left(B r_{2}\right)$ is related to rate of disapperance of bromide ions as folllwoing :
A. $\frac{d\left(B r_{2}\right)}{d t}=\frac{3}{5} \frac{d\left(B r^{-}\right)}{d t}$
B. $\frac{d\left(\mathrm{Br}_{2}\right)}{d t}=-\frac{3}{5} \frac{d\left(\mathrm{Br}^{-}\right)}{d t}$
C. $\frac{d\left(\mathrm{Br}_{2}\right)}{d t}=-\frac{5}{3} \frac{d\left(\mathrm{Br}^{-}\right)}{d t}$
D. $\frac{d\left(\mathrm{Br}_{2}\right)}{d t}=\frac{5}{3} \frac{d\left(\mathrm{Br}^{-}\right)}{d t}$

## Answer: B

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350. Lithium forms body centred cubic structure. The length of the side of its unit cell is 351 pm . Atomic radius of the lithium will be
A. 300.5 pm
B. 240.8 pm
C. 151.8 pm
D. 75.5 pm

## Answer: C

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351. The dissociation constants for acetic acid and HCN at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ are $1.5 \times 10^{-5}$ and $4.5 \times 10^{-10}$, respectively. The equilibrium constant for the equilibirum $\mathrm{CN}^{-}+\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COOH} \Leftrightarrow \mathrm{HCN}+\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COO}^{-}$would be
A. $3.0 \times 10^{4}$
B. $3.0 \times 10^{5}$
C. $3.0 \times 10^{-5}$
D. $3.0 \times 10^{-4}$

## Answer: A

352. The values of $\Delta H$ and $\Delta S$ for the reaction

C (graphite) $+\mathrm{CO}_{2}(\mathrm{~g}) \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{CO}(\mathrm{g})$ are 170 kJ and $170 \mathrm{JK}^{-1}$ respectively. The reaction will be spontaneous at
A. 510 K
B. 170 K
C. 910 K
D. 1110 K

## Answer: D

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353. Half-life period of a first-order reaction is 1386 seconds. The specific rate constant of the reaction is
A. $5.0 \times 10^{-2} S^{-1}$
B. $5.0 \times 10^{-3} s^{-1}$
C. $0.5 \times 10^{-2} S^{-1}$
D. $0.5 \times 10^{-3} S^{-1}$

## Answer: D

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354. In which of the following molecular/ions $\mathrm{BF}_{2}, \mathrm{NO}_{2}^{-}, \mathrm{NH}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ the correct atom is $s p^{2}$ hybridized ?
A. $\mathrm{BF}_{3}$ and $\mathrm{NO}_{2}^{-}$
B. $\mathrm{NO}_{2}^{-}$and $\mathrm{NH}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{NH}_{2}^{-}$and $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
D. $\mathrm{NO}_{2}^{-}$and $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$

## Answer: A

355. Among the following which is the strongest oxidizing agent ? -
A. $\mathrm{Cl}_{2}$
B. $F_{2}$
C. $B r_{2}$
D. $I_{2}$

## Answer: B

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356. According to MO theory which of the following lists makes the nitrogen species in terms of increasing bond order?
A. $N_{2}^{-}<N_{2}^{2-}<N_{2}$
B. $N_{2}^{-}<N_{2}<N_{2}^{2-}$
C. $N_{2}^{2-}<N_{2}^{-}<N_{2}$
D. $N_{2}<N_{2}^{2-}<N_{2}^{-}$

## Answer: C

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357. In the case of alkali metals, the covalent character decreases in the order.
A. $M I>M B r>M C l>M F$
B. $M C l>M I>M B r>M F$
C. $M F>M C l>M B r>M I$
D. $M F>M C l>M I>M B r$

## Answer: A

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358. Which of the following oxides is not expected to react with sodium hydroxide ?
A. BeO
B. $\mathrm{B}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$
C. CaO
D. $\mathrm{SiO}_{2}$

## Answer: C

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359. $\mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$ is reduced by electrolysis at low potentials and high current. If $4.0 \times 10^{4}$ amperes of currernt is passed through molten $\mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$ for 6 hours, what mass of aluminium is produced? (Assume 100 \% current efficiency, At. Mass of $A l=27 u$ )
A. $1.3 \times 10^{4} g$
B. $9.0 \times 10^{3} g$
C. $8.1 \times 10^{4} g$
D. $2.4 \times 10^{5} g$

## Answer: C

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360. The stability of +1 oxidation state increases in the sequence :
A. $G a<I n<A l<T l$
B. $A l<G a<I n<T l$
C. $T l<I n<G a<A l$
D. $\mathrm{In}<\mathrm{Tl}<G a<A l$

## Answer: B

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361. Copper crystalline in a face centred cubic lattice with a unit cell length of 361 pm. What is the radius of copper atom in p m ?
A. 108
B. 128
C. 157
D. 181

## Answer: B

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362. What is the dominant intermolecular forces or bond that must be overcome in converting liquid $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{OH}$ to gas ?
A. London dispersion force
B. Hydrogen bonding
C. Dipole-dipole interaction
D. Covalent bonds
363. Which of the following complexes will mostly likely abosorb visible light?
(At nos. $\mathrm{Sc}=21, \mathrm{Ti}=22, \mathrm{C}=23, \mathrm{Zn}=30$ )
A. $\left[\mathrm{Zn}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{6}\right]^{2+}$
B. $\left[\mathrm{Sc}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{3}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{3}\right]^{3+}$
C. $\left[\operatorname{Ti}(\text { en })_{2}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{2}\right]^{4+}$
D. $\left[\mathrm{Cr}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{6}\right]^{3+}$

## Answer: D

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364. Amongst $\left[\mathrm{TiE}_{6}\right]^{2-},\left[\mathrm{CoF}_{6}\right]^{3-}, \mathrm{Cu}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}$ and $\left[\mathrm{NiCl}_{4}\right]^{2-}$ [Atomic no.
$T i=22, C o=27, C u=29, N i=28]$ the colourless species are :
(A) $\left[\mathrm{TiF}_{6}\right]^{2-}$ and $\left[\mathrm{Cu}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right]$
(B) $\mathrm{Cu}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}$ and $\left[\mathrm{NiCl}_{4}\right]^{2-}$
(C) $\left[\mathrm{TiF}_{6}\right]^{2-}$ and $\left[\mathrm{CoF}_{6}\right]^{3-}$
(D) $\left[\mathrm{CoF}_{6}\right]^{3-}$ and $\left[\mathrm{NiCl}_{4}\right]^{2-}$
A. $\mathrm{CoF}_{6}^{3-}$ and $\mathrm{NiCl}_{4}^{2-}$
B. $\mathrm{TiF}_{6}^{2-}$ and $\mathrm{CoF}_{6}^{3-}$
C. $\mathrm{Cu}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{NiCl}_{4}^{2-}$
D. $\mathrm{TiF}_{6}^{2-}$ and $\mathrm{Cu}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}$

## Answer: D

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365. Which of the following does not show optical isomerism ?
A. $\left[\mathrm{Co}(\mathrm{en})_{3}\right]^{3+}$
B. $\left[\mathrm{Co}(e n)_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right]^{+}$
c. $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{3} \mathrm{Cl}_{3}\right]^{0}$
D. $\left[\mathrm{Co}(\right.$ en $\left.) \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{2}\right]+$

## Answer: C

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366. Which one of the elements with the following outer orbital configuration may exhibit the larger number of oxidation states?
A. $3 d^{2} 4 s^{2}$
B. $3 d^{3} 4 s^{2}$
C. $3 d^{5} 4 s^{1}$
D. $3 d^{5} 4 s^{2}$

## Answer: D

367. Which of the following molecules acts as a Lewis acid?
A. $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{3} N$
B. $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{3}$ B
C. $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{O}$
D. $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{3} P$

## Answer: B

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368. Amongst the following elements (whose electronic configuration an given below) the one having highest ionization energy is
A. $[N e] 3 s^{2} 3 p^{1}$
B. $[N e] 3 s^{2} 3 p^{3}$
C. $\left[\mathrm{Ne} e 3 s^{2} 3 p^{2}\right.$
D. $[A r] 3 d^{10} 4 s^{2} 4 p^{3}$

## Answer: B

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369. The straight chain polymer is formed by
A. hydrolysis of $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{SiCl}_{2}$ followed by condensation polymerization
B. hydrolysis of $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{SiCl}$ followed by condensation polymerization
C. hydrolysis of $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{SiCl}_{3}$ followed by condensation polymerization
D. hydrolysis of $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{4}$ Si followed by condensation polymerization

## Answer: A

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370. The IUPAC name of the compound having the formula $\mathrm{CH} \equiv \mathrm{C}-\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}_{2}$ is
A. 1-butene-3-yne
B. 3-buten-1-yne
C. 1-butyn-3-ene
D. but-1-yn-3-ene

## Answer: A

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371. Which of the following compounds will exhibit cis-trans (geometrical ) isomerism ?
A. 1-Butanol
B. 2-Butene
C. 2-Butanol
D. 2-Butyne

## Answer: B

372. $\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OHCH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}$ on heating with periodic acid gives
A.
(1) $2_{\mathrm{H}}^{\mathrm{H}} \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{O}$
B. $2 \mathrm{CO}_{2}$
C. 2 HCOOH

CHO
D. |

CHO

## Answer: A

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373. Identify ( $Z$ ) in the following series.

$$
\mathrm{PBr}_{3} \quad \text { Alc. } / \mathrm{KOH} \quad \text { (i) } \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4} / \text { (Room temp) }
$$

Ethanol $\rightarrow(X) \rightarrow(Y) \rightarrow($ ii $)\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right.$, Heat $)(Z)$
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{OH}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{2}=\mathrm{CH}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{o}-\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{SO}_{3} \mathrm{H}$

## Answer: A

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374. Benzene reacts with $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{Cl}$ in the presence of anyhydrous $\mathrm{AlCl}_{3}$ to form
A. Xylene
B. Toluene
C. Chlorobenzene
D. Benzylchloride

## Answer: B

375. Nitrobenzenen can be prepared from benzene by using a mixture of conc $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}$ and conc. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ in the nitrating mixture. Nitric acid acts as a
A. catalyst
B. reducing agent
C. acid
D. base

## Answer: D

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376. Which of the following reactions is an example of nucleophilic substitution reaction?

$$
\text { A. } R X+M g \rightarrow R M g X
$$

B. $\mathrm{RX}+\mathrm{KOH} \rightarrow \mathrm{ROH}+\mathrm{KX}$
C. $2 R K+2 N a \rightarrow R-R+2 N a X$
D. $\mathrm{RX}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \rightarrow \mathrm{RH}+\mathrm{HX}$

## Answer: B

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377. Which one of the following is employed as a tranquilizer?
A. Chlorpheninamine
B. Equanil
C. Naproxen
D. Tetracycline

## Answer: B

378. Struchures of some common polymers are given. Which one is not correctly represented?
(1) Nylon 66
A. $\left.\quad \in \mathrm{NH}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2}\right)_{6} \mathrm{NHCO}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2}\right)_{4}-\mathrm{CO}-\right)_{2}$
(2) Teflon
B.

$$
\left.+\mathrm{CF}_{2}-\mathrm{CF}_{2}\right)_{n}
$$

(3) Neoprene
C. $\underset{\mathrm{Cl}}{\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{C}=\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}} \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{n}}$
(4) Terylene
D.
fooc- $-\mathrm{COOCH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{~F}_{n}$

## Answer: C

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379. Predict the product
$\longrightarrow-\mathrm{NHCH}_{3}+\mathrm{NaNO}_{2}+\mathrm{HCl} \longrightarrow$ Product
(1)

A.
(2)

B.

.

C.


## Answer: B

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380. Propionic acid with $\mathrm{Br}_{2} / P$ yields a dibromo product. Its structure would be

$$
\text { A. } \mathrm{CH}_{3}-\stackrel{\mathrm{Cr}}{\mathrm{C}} \mid \mathrm{Br}-\mathrm{COOH}
$$

B. $\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Br}-\mathrm{CHBr}-\mathrm{COOH}$
$\stackrel{B r}{\mid}$
C. $\mathrm{H}-\mathrm{C} \mid \mathrm{Br}-\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{COOH}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{Br}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{COBr}$

## Answer: A

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381. Trichloroacetaldehyde, $\mathrm{CCl}_{3} \mathrm{CHO}$ reacts with chlorobenzene in presence of sulphuric acid and produces.
A.

(2)

C.

D.


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382. Consider the following reaction
Phenol $\stackrel{\mathrm{Zn}}{\rightarrow \text { dust } \mathrm{X}} \rightarrow \underset{\text { Anhydrous } \mathrm{CHICl}_{3} \mathrm{Cl}}{\rightarrow} \xrightarrow{\text { Alkaline }} \mathrm{KMnO}_{4} \mathrm{Z}$

The product $Z$ is
A. Benzene
B. Toluene
C. Benzaldehyde
D. Benzoic acid

## Answer: D

383. The state of hybridisation of $C_{2}, C_{3}, C_{5}$ and $C_{6}$ of the hydrocarbon $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \quad \mathrm{CH}_{3}$
| |
$\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{C} \equiv \mathrm{CH}$

| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

$\mathrm{CH}_{3}$
is in the following sequence :
A. $s p, s p^{2}, s p^{3}$ and $s p^{2}$
B. $s p, s p^{3}, s p^{2}$ and $s p^{3}$
C. $s p^{3}, s p^{2}, s p^{2}$ and $s p$
D. $s p, s p^{2}, s p^{2}$ and $s p^{3}$

## Answer: B

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384. Pure Si at 500 K has equal number of electron $\left(n_{e}\right)$ and hole $\left(n_{h}\right)$ concentration of $1.5 \times 10^{16} \mathrm{~m}^{-3}$. Dopping by indium. Increases $n_{h}$ to
$4.5 \times 10^{22} \mathrm{~m}^{-3}$. The doped semiconductor is of
A. P-type having electron concentrations $n_{e}=5 \times 10^{9} \mathrm{~m}^{-3}$
B. n - Type with electron concentrations $n_{e}=5 \times 10^{22} \mathrm{~m}^{-3}$
C. P-Type with electron concentrations $n_{e}=2.5 \times 10^{10} \mathrm{~m}^{-3}$
D. n - Type with electron concentrations $n_{e}=2.5 \times 10^{23} \mathrm{~m}^{-3}$

## Answer: A

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385. The unit of rate constant for zero order reaction is:
A. $s^{-1}$
B. $\mathrm{mol} L^{-1} \mathrm{~S}^{-1}$
C. $\mathrm{Lmol}^{-1}{ }^{-1}$
D. $L^{2} \mathrm{~mol}^{-2} \mathrm{~s}^{-1}$

## Answer: B

386. The half life of a substance in a certain enzyme catalyzed reaction is 138s. The time required for the concentration of the substance to fall from $1.28 \mathrm{mgL}^{-1} \rightarrow 0.04 \mathrm{mgL}^{-1}$ :
A. 276 s
B. 414 s
C. 552 s
D. 690 s

## Answer: D

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387. Consider the following processes :-

|  | $\Delta H(\mathrm{~kJ} / \mathrm{mol})$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\frac{1}{2} A \rightarrow B$ | +150 |
| $3 B \rightarrow 2 C+D$ | -125 |
| $E+A \rightarrow 2 D$ | +350 |
| For $B+D \rightarrow E+2 C$, | $\Delta H$ will be |

A. $325 \mathrm{~kJ} / \mathrm{mol}$
B. $525 \mathrm{~kJ} / \mathrm{mol}$
C. $-175 \mathrm{~kJ} . \mathrm{mol}$
D. $-325 \mathrm{~kJ} / \mathrm{mol}$

## Answer: C

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388. The pairs of species of oxygen and their magnetic behaviour are noted below. Which of the following presents the correct description ?
A. $O, O_{2}^{2-}$ - Both paramagnetic
B. $O_{2}^{-}, O_{2}^{2-}$ - Both diamagnetic
C. $\mathrm{O}^{+}, \mathrm{O}_{2}^{2-}$ - Both paramagnetic
D. $\mathrm{O}_{2}^{+}, \mathrm{O}_{2}$ - Both paramagnetic

## Answer: D

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389. According to Bohr theory, which of the following transition in hydrogen atom will give rise to the least energetic proton?
A. $n=5$ to $n=3$
B. $n=6$ to $n=1$
C. $n=5$ to $n=4$
D. $n=6$ to $n=5$

## Answer: D

390. In qualitative analysis, the metals of group I can be separated from other ions by precipitating them as chloride salts. A solution initially contains $\mathrm{Ag}^{+}$and $\mathrm{Pb}^{+}$at a concentration of 0.10 M . Aqueous HCl is added to this solution until be $\mathrm{Cl}^{-}$concentration is 0.10 M . What will be concentration of $\mathrm{Ag}^{+}$and $\mathrm{Pb}^{2+}$ be at equilibrium ?
$\left(K_{\text {sp }}\right.$ for $\mathrm{AgCl}=1.8 \times 10^{-10}$
$K_{s p}$ for $\mathrm{PbCl}_{2}=1.7 \times 10^{-5}$ )
A. $\left[\mathrm{Ag}^{+}\right]=1.8 \times 10^{-11} \mathrm{M}$,

$$
\left[\mathrm{Pb}^{2+}\right]=1.7 \times 10^{-4} \mathrm{M}
$$

B. $\left[\mathrm{Ag}^{+}\right]=1.8 \times 10^{-7} \mathrm{M}$,

$$
\left[\mathrm{Pb}^{2+}\right]=1.7 \times 10^{-6} \mathrm{M}
$$

c. $\left[\mathrm{Ag}^{+}\right]=1.8 \times 10^{-11} \mathrm{M}$,
$\left[\mathrm{Pb}^{2+}\right]=8.5 \times 10^{-5} \mathrm{M}$
D. $\left[\mathrm{Ag}^{+}\right]=1.8 \times 10^{-9} \mathrm{M}$,

$$
\left[\mathrm{Pb}^{2+}\right]=1.7 \times 10^{-3} \mathrm{M}
$$

## Answer: D

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391. A bubble of air is underwater at temperature $15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and the pressure 1.5 bar. If the bubble rises to the surface where the temperature is $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and the pressure is 1.0 bar, what will happen to the volume of the bubble?
A. Volume will become greater by a factor of 2.5
B. Volume will become greater by a factor of 1.6
C. Volume will become greater by a factor of 1.1
D. Volume will become greater by a factor of 0.70

## Answer: B

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392. A 0.1 molal aqueous solution of a weak acid is $30 \%$ ionized. If $K_{f}$ for water is $1.86^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{m}$, the freezing point of the solution will be.
A. $-0.24^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
B. $-0.18^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
C. $-0.54^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
D. $-0.36{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

## Answer: A

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393. A solution contains $\mathrm{Fe}^{2+}, \mathrm{Fe}^{3+}$ and $T^{-}$ions. This solution was treated with iodine at $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C} . E^{\circ}$ for $\mathrm{Fe}^{3+}, \mathrm{Fe}^{2+}$ is 0.77 V and $E^{\circ}$ for $I_{2} / 2 I^{-}=0.536 \mathrm{~V}$. The favourable redox reaction is:
A. $\mathrm{Fe}^{2+}$ will be oxidized to $\mathrm{Fe}^{3+}$
B. $I_{2}$ will be the reduced to $I^{-}$
C. There will be no redox reaction
D. $I^{-}$will be oxidized to $I_{2}$

## Answer: D

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394. The rate of the reaction
$2 \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5} \rightarrow 4 \mathrm{NO}_{2}+\mathrm{O}_{2}$
can be written in three ways:
$-d\left[N_{2} O_{5}\right]$
$\frac{\left[\begin{array}{ll} & \mathrm{N}_{5}\end{array}\right]}{d t}=k\left[\mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}\right]$
$\frac{d\left[\mathrm{NO}_{2}\right]}{d t}=k^{\prime}\left[N_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}\right]$
$\frac{d\left[O_{2}\right]}{d t}=k^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}\left[N_{2} O_{5}\right]$
The relationship between $k$ and $k$ ' and between $k$ and $k$ " are-
A. $k^{\prime}=k, k^{\prime \prime}=k$
B. $\mathrm{k}^{\prime}=2 \mathrm{k}, \mathrm{k}^{\prime \prime}=\mathrm{k}$
C. $k^{\prime}=2 k, k^{\prime \prime}=\frac{k}{2}$
D. $\mathrm{k}^{\prime}=2 \mathrm{k}, \mathrm{k}^{\prime \prime}=2 \mathrm{k}$

## Answer: C

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395. 200 mL of an aqueous solution of a protein contains its 1.26 g . The osmotic pressure of this solution at 300 K is found to be $2.57 \times 10^{-3}$ bar. The molar mass of protein will be $\left(R=0.083 \mathrm{Lmol}^{-1} \mathrm{~K}^{-1}\right)$
A. $61038 \mathrm{gmol}^{-1}$
B. $51022 \mathrm{gmol}^{-1}$
C. $122044 \mathrm{gmol}^{-1}$
D. $31011 \mathrm{gmol}^{-1}$

## Answer: A

396. Match List I with List II for the compositions of substances and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists-

| List-I <br> Substances |  | List-II <br> Composition |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| (A) | Plaster of <br> paris | (i) | $\mathrm{CaSO}_{4} \cdot 2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ |
| (B) | Epsomite | (ii) | $\mathrm{CaSO}_{4} \cdot 1 / 2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ |
| (C) | Kieserite | (iii) | $\mathrm{MgSO}_{4} \cdot 7 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ |
| (D) | Gypsum | (iv) | $\mathrm{MgSO}_{4} \cdot \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ |
|  |  | (v) | $\mathrm{CaSO}_{4}$ |

A. $\begin{array}{llll}A & B & C & D \\ \text { iv } & \text { iii } & \text { ii } & i\end{array}$

A B C D
B.
iii iv i ii
A B $\quad C \quad D$
C. ${ }_{i i}$ iii iv $i$
D. $\begin{array}{llll}A & B & C & D \\ i & i i & i i i & v\end{array}$

Answer: C
397. Which of the following oxide is amphoteric?
A. $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{SnO}_{2}$
C. CaO
D. $\mathrm{SiO}_{2}$

## Answer: B

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398. The following reaction take place in the blast in the proparation of impure iron identify the reaction pertatining to the formetion of the slag
A. $2 C(s)+O_{2}(g) \rightarrow 2 C O(g)$
B. $\mathrm{Fe}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}(\mathrm{~s})+3 \mathrm{CO}(\mathrm{g}) \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{Fe}(\mathrm{l})+3 \mathrm{CO}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})$
C. $\mathrm{CaCO}_{3}(\mathrm{~s}) \rightarrow \mathrm{CaO}(\mathrm{s})+\mathrm{CO}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})$
D. $\mathrm{CaO}(s)+\mathrm{SiO}_{2}(s) \rightarrow \mathrm{CaSiO}_{3}(s)$

Answer: D

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399. Which of the following statements is incorrect?
A. $\mathrm{NaHCO}_{3}$ on heating gives $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$
B. Pure sodium metal dissolves in liquid ammonia to give blue solution.
C. NaOH reacts with glass to give sodium silicate
D. Aluminium reacts with excess NaOH to give $\mathrm{Al}(\mathrm{OH})_{3}$

## Answer: D

400. The first ionisation potential of Na is 5.1 eV . The value of eectrons gain enthalpy of $\mathrm{Na}^{+}$will be
A. +10.2 eV
B. -5.1 eV
C. -10.2 eV
D. +2.55 eV

## Answer: B

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401. Which has the maximum number of molecules among the following?
A. $64 \mathrm{gSO}_{2}$
B. $44 g \mathrm{CO}_{2}$
C. $48 \mathrm{gO}_{3}$
D. $8 g \mathrm{H}_{2}$

## Answer: D

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402. A solid compound $X Y$ has NaCl structure. If the radius of the cation is 100 pm , the radius of the anion $\left(Y^{-}\right)$will be
A. 165.7 pm
B. 275.1 pm
C. 322.5 pm
D. 241.5 pm

## Answer: D

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403. Which of the following is a the most preferred and hence of the lower energy for $\mathrm{SO}_{3}$ ?

404. Which of the following carbonyls will have the strongest C-O bond ?
A. $\mathrm{Fe}(\mathrm{CO})_{5}$
B. $\mathrm{Mn}(\mathrm{CO})_{6}^{+}$
C. $\mathrm{Cr}(\mathrm{CO})_{6}$
D. $V(C O)_{6}^{-}$

## Answer: B

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405. Which of the following complex compounds will exhibit highest magnetic behaviour ?
(At. $N \odot T i=22, C r=24, C o=27, Z n=30)$
A. $\left[\mathrm{Zn}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{6}\right]^{2+}$
B. $\left[\mathrm{Ti}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{6}\right]^{3+}$
C. $\left[\mathrm{Cr}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{6}\right]^{3+}$
D. $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{6}\right]^{3+}$

## Answer: C

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406. Which of the following compounds is most basic?
(1)


B.
(3)

C.


H
D.

Answer: C
407. Which of the following is not a fat soluble vitamin ?
A. Vitamin A
B. Vitamin B complex
C. Vitamin D
D. Vitamin E

## Answer: B

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408. Which of the following compounds undergoes
nucleophilic substitution most readly?
A.
B. . 2
C.
D.

## Answer: B

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409. The IUPAC name of the following compound

is -
A. cis-2-chloro-3-iodo-2-pentene
B. trans-2-chloro-3-iodo-2-pentene
C. cis-3-iodo-4-chloro-3-pentene
D. trans-3-iodo-4-chloro-3-pentene

## Answer: B

410. An orgainc compound A upon reacting with $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$ gives B On heating $B$ give $C$. $C$ in presence KOH reacts with $\mathrm{Br}_{2}$ to yield $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{NH}_{2} \mathrm{~A}$ is .
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{COOH}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COOH}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{COOH}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{Cl} \mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{HCOOH}$

## Answer: A

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411. Match the compounds given in List-I with List-II and select the suitable option using the code given below :

| List-I |  | List-II |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| (a) | Benzaldehyde | (i) | Phenolphthalein |
| (b) | Phthalic anhydride | (ii) | Benzoin condensation |
| (c) | Phenyl benzoate | (iii) | Oil of wintergreen |
| (d) | Methyl salicylate | (iv) | Fries rearrangement |

$A B C D$
A.
ii i iv iii
A B C D
B.
iv i iii ii
$A \quad B \quad D$
C.
iv ii iii $i$
A B C D
D. ii iii iv $i$

## Answer: A

## - View Text Solution

412. Which of the statements about "Denaturation" given below are correct ?
(1) Denaturation of proteins causes loss of secondary and tertiary structures of the protein.
(2) Denaturation leads to the conversion of double strand of DNA into
single strand.
(3) Denaturation affects primary structure which gets distorted.
A. (a), (b) and (c)
B. (b) and (c)
C. (a) and (c)
D. (a) and (b)

## Answer: D

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413. The order of reactivity of phenyl magnesium bromide ( PhMgBr ) with the following compounds :

A. $I>I I>I I I$
B. $I I I>I I>I$
C. $I I>I>I I$
D. $I>I I I>I I$

## Answer: A

## - View Text Solution

414. Consider the reactions:
(i) $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Br} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{OH}}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OC}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}+\mathrm{HBr}$
(ii) $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Br} \xrightarrow{\rightarrow}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OC}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}+\mathrm{Br}^{-}$ The mechanisms of reactions (i) and (ii) are respectively :
A. $S_{N^{2}}$ and $S_{N^{1}}$
B. $S_{N^{1}}$ and $S_{N^{2}}$
C. $S_{N^{1}}$ and $S_{N^{1}}$
D. $S_{N^{2}}$ and $S_{N^{2}}$

## Answer: D

## D View Text Solution

415. 2, 3 - Dimethyl-2 - butene can be prepared by heating which of the following compounds with a strong acid ?
A. $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}$
B. $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}_{2}$
C. $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{C} \mid \mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}_{2}$
D. $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{C}-\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}_{2}$

## Answer: D

## D Watch Video Solution

416. Gadolinium belongsd to $4 f$ series. It's atomic number is 64 . which of the following is the correct electronic configuration of gadolinium ?
A. $[X e] 4 f^{2} 5 d^{1} 6 s^{2}$
B. $[X e] 4 f^{6} 5 d^{2} 6 s^{2}$
C. $[X e] 4 f^{8} 6 d^{2}$
D. $[X e] 4 f^{9} 5 s^{1}$

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

417. The formation of oxide ion $O^{2-}(g)$ from oxygen atom requires first an exothermic and then an endothermic step as shown below

$$
O(g)+e^{-} \rightarrow O^{-}(g), \Delta H^{-}=-141 \mathrm{kjmol}^{-1}
$$

$$
\mathrm{O}^{-}(\mathrm{g})+e^{-} \rightarrow \mathrm{O}^{2-}(\mathrm{g}), \Delta \mathrm{H}^{-}=+780 \mathrm{kjmol}^{-1}
$$

Thus, process of formation of $O^{2-}$ in gas phase is unfavourable even through $O^{2-}$ is isoelectronic with neon. It is due to the fact that A) oxygen is more electronegative $B$ ) addition of electron in oxygen results in larget size of the ion C) electron repulsion outweights the stability
gained by achieving noble gas configuration D) $O^{-}$ion has comparatively smaller size than oxygen atom
A. Oxygen is more electronegative
B. addition of electron in oxygen results in larger size of the ion
C.electron repulsion outweighs the stability gained by achieving noble gas configuration
D. $O^{-}$ion has comparatively smaller size than oxygen atom

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

418. The number of structure isomers possible from the molecular formula $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{9} \mathrm{~N}$ is:
A. 2
B. 3
C. 4
D. 5

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

419. In the equilibrium constant for $N_{2}(g)+O_{2}(g) \Leftrightarrow 2 N O(g)$ is K , the equilibrium constant for $\frac{1}{2} N_{2}(g)+\frac{1}{2} O_{2}(g) \Leftrightarrow N O(g)$ will be:
A. K
B. $K^{2}$
C. $K^{1 / 2}$
D. $\frac{1}{2} K$

## Answer: C

420. Which one of the following pairs of solution is not an acidic buffer?
A. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$ and $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{4}$ and $\mathrm{Na}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{4}$
C. $\mathrm{HClO}_{4}$ and $\mathrm{NaClO}_{4}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COOH}$ and $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COONa}$

## Answer: C

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421. Aqueous solution of which of the following compounds is the best conductor of electric current?
A. Ammonia, $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$
B. Fructose, $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{12} \mathrm{O}_{6}$
C. Acetic acid, $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{O}_{2}$
D. Hydrochloric acid HCl

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422. Caprolactam, is used for the manufacture of
A. Terylene
B. Nylon-6,6
C. Nylon-6
D. Teflon

## Answer: C

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423. On heating which of the following release $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ most easily ?
A. $\mathrm{MgCO}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{CaCO}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$

## Answer: A

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424. Strong reducing behaviour of $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{2}$ is due to
A. High oxidation state of phosphorus
B. Presence of two -OH groups and one P-H bond
C. Presence of one -OH group and two P-H bonds
D. High electron gain enthalpy of phosphorus.

## Answer: C

425. Decreasing order of stability of $O_{2}, O_{2}^{-}, O_{2}^{+}$and $O_{2}^{2-}$ is
A. $\mathrm{O}_{2}>\mathrm{O}_{2}^{+}>\mathrm{O}_{2}^{2-}>\mathrm{O}_{2}^{-}$
B. $\mathrm{O}_{2}^{-}>\mathrm{O}_{2}^{2-}>\mathrm{O}_{2}^{+}>\mathrm{O}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{O}_{2}^{+}>\mathrm{O}_{2}>\mathrm{O}_{2}^{-}>\mathrm{O}_{2}^{2-}$
D. $\mathrm{O}_{2}^{2-}>\mathrm{O}_{2}^{2-}>\mathrm{O}_{2}>\mathrm{O}_{2}^{+}$

## Answer: C

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426. The number of water molecules is maximum in
A. 18 gram of water
B. 18 moles of water
C. 18 moles of water
D. 1.8 gram of water

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

427. In which of the following pairs, both the species are not isostructural?
A. $\mathrm{NH}_{3}, \mathrm{PH}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{XeF}_{4}, \mathrm{XeO}_{4}$
C. $\mathrm{SiCl}_{4}, \mathrm{PCl}_{4}^{+}$
D. Diamond, silicon carbide

## Answer: B

## D Watch Video Solution

428. In the reaction with HCl , an alkene reacts in accordance with the

Markovnikov's rule. The possible alkene is

C. A and B


## Answer: C

429. Assuming complete ionization, same moles of which of the following compounds will require the least amount of acidified $\mathrm{KMnO}_{4}$ for complete oxidation ?
A. $\mathrm{FeC}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}$
B. $\mathrm{Fe}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{2}\right)_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{FeSO}_{4}$
D. $\mathrm{FeSO}_{3}$

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

430. Reaction of phenol with chloroform in presence of dilute sodium hydroxide finally introduces which one of the following functional group ?
A. $-\mathrm{CHCl}_{2}$
B. -CHO
C. $-\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}$
D. -COOH

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

431. The vacant space in bcc lattice unit cell is:
A. 0.23
B. 0.32
C. 0.26
D. 0.48

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

432. Which of the following statement given below is incorrect?
A. ONF is isoelectronic with $\mathrm{O}_{2} \mathrm{~N}^{-}$
B. $O F_{2}$ is an oxide of fluorine
C. $\mathrm{Cl}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}$ is an anhydride of perchloric acid
D. $O_{3}$ molecule is bent

## Answer: B

## D Watch Video Solution

433. The name of complex ion, $\left[F e\left(C N_{6}\right)\right]^{3-}$ is
A. Tricyanoferrate (III) ion
B. hexacyanidoferrate (III) ion
C. Hexacyanoiron (III) ion
D. Hexacyanitoferrate (III) ion

## Answer: B

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434. If Avogadro number $N_{A}$ is changed from $6.022 \times 10^{23} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$ to 6 $.022 \times 10^{23} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$, this would change:
A. the ratio of chemical species to each other in a balanced equation
B. the ratio of elements to each other in a compound
C. the definition of mass in units of grams
D. the mass of one mole of carbon

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

435. Which of the following statement is not correct for a nucleophile ?
A. Nucleophiles attack low $e^{-}$density sites
B. Nucleophiles are not electron seeking
C. Nucleophile is a lewis acid
D. Ammonia is a nucleophile

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

436. A gas such as carbon monoxide would be most likely to obey the ideal gas law at
A. high temperature and high pressure
B. low temperatures and low pressures
C. high temperature and low pressures
D. low temperatures and high pressures

## Answer: C

437. The hybridization involved in complex $\left[\mathrm{Ni}(\mathrm{CN})_{4}\right]^{2-}$ is (At. No. $\mathrm{Ni}=28$ )
A. $d^{2} s p^{2}$
B. $d^{2} s p^{3}$
C. $d s p^{2}$
D. $s p^{3}$

## Answer: C

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438. Enthalpy of combustion of carbon to $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ is $-393.5 \mathrm{kJmol}^{-1}$. Calculate the heat released upon formation of $35.2 g$ of $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ from carbon and dioxygen gas.
A. $-630 k J$
B. $-3.15 k J$
C. $-315 k J$
D. $+315 k J$

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

439. 20.0 g of a magnesium carbonate sample decomposes on heating to give carbon dioxide and 8.0 g magnesium oxide. What be the percentage purity of magnsesium carbonate in the sample?
A. 60
B. 84
C. 75
D. 96

## D Watch Video Solution

440. What is the fraction of the solute in a 1.00 m aqueous solution?
A. 0.0354
B. 0.0177
C. 0.177
D. 1.77

## Answer: B

## D Watch Video Solution

441. The correct statement regarding defects in crystalling solids.
A. Frenkel defect is a dislocation defect
B. frenkel defect is found in the halides of alkaline metals schottky defect have no effect on the density of crystalline solids
C. Schottky defect have no effect on the density of crystalline solids
D. Frenkel defects decrease the density of crystalline solids

## Answer: A

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442. Stability of monovalent and trivalent cations of $\mathrm{Ga}, \mathrm{In}, \mathrm{Tl}$ lie in following sequence :
A. TlltInltGaltAl
B. InItTIItGaltAl
C. GaltInItAlltTI
D. AlltGaltInltTI

## Answer: C

443. Two possible stereostructures of $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CHOH} . \mathrm{COOH}$, which are optically active, are called:
A. Enantiomers
B. Mesomers
C. Diastereomers
D. Atropisomers

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

444. 



The following reaction is known by the name:
A. Acetylation reaction
B. Schotten-Baumen reaction
C. Friedel-Craft's reaction
D. Perkin's reaction

## Answer: B

## D Watch Video Solution

445. The sum of coordination number and oxidation number of the metal M in the complex $\left[\mathrm{M}(\mathrm{en})_{2}\left(\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}\right)\right] C I$ (where en is ethylenediamine) is:
A. 7
B. 8
C. 9
D. 6

## Answer: C

446. Reaction of carbonyl compound with one of the following reagents involves nucleophilic addition followed by elimination of water. The reagent is:
A. hydrocyanic acid
B. sodium hydrogen sulphite
C. a grignard reagent
D. hydrazine in presence of feebly acidic solution

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

447. Which of the the following esters gets hydrolysed most easily under alkaline conditions?
A.

B.

C.


D.

## Answer: C

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448. In an $S_{N} 1$ reaction on chiral centres, there is
A. $100 \%$ retention
B. $100 \%$ inversion
C. $100 \%$ racemization
D. inversion more than retention leading to partial racemization

Answer: D

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449. The rate constant of the reaction $A \rightarrow B$ is $0.6 \times 10^{-3}$ mole per second. If the concentration of $A$ is $5 M$, then concentration of $B$ after 20 minutes is:
A. 0.36 M
B. 0.72 M
C. 1.08 M
D. 3.60 M

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

450. What is the $p H$ of the resulting solution when equal volumes of 0.1 MNaOH and 0.01 MHCl are mixed?
A. 7
B. 1.04
C. 12.65
D. 2

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

451. Number of possible isomer for the complex $\left[\mathrm{Co}(\mathrm{en})_{2} \mathrm{CI}_{2}\right] C I$ will be:
(em = ethylenediamine)
A. 3
B. 4
C. 2

## Answer: A

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452. The variation of the boiling points of the hydrogen halides is in the order $\mathrm{HF}>\mathrm{HI}>\mathrm{HBr}>\mathrm{HCl}$.

What explains the higher boiling point of hydrogen fluoride?
A. The bond energy of HF molecules is greater than in other hydrogen halides
B. the effect of nuclear shielding is much reduced in fluorine which polarizes the HF molecule
C. The electro negativity of fluorine is much higher than for other elements in the group
D. there is strong hydrogen bonding between HF molecules

## Answer: D

## D Watch Video Solution

453. What is the mass of the precipitate formed when 50 mL of $16.9 \%$ solution of $\mathrm{AgNO}_{3}$ is mixed with 50 mL of $5.8 \% \mathrm{NaCl}$ solution?
A. 7 g
B. 14 g
C. 28 g
D. 3.5 g

## Answer: A

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454. The oxidation of benzene by $\mathrm{V}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}$ in the presence of aire produces
A. benzoic acid
B. benzaldehyde
C. benzoic anhydride
D. maleic anhydride

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

455. Which of the following is not the product of dehydration of

A.

B.

C.

D.


## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

456. Method by which aniline cannot be prepared is:
B. potassium salt of phthalimide treated with chlorobenzene followed by hydrolysis with aqueous NaOH solution
C. hydrolysis of phenyisocyanide with acidic solution
D. degradation of benzamide with bromine in alkaline solution

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

457. Which of the following reaction(s) can be used for the preparation of alkyl halides ?

$$
\text { anhyd. } \mathrm{ZnCl} 2_{2}
$$

(i) $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}+\mathrm{HCl} \rightarrow$
(ii) $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}+\mathrm{HCl} \rightarrow$
(iii) $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{3} \mathrm{C}-\mathrm{OH}+\mathrm{HCl} \rightarrow$ anhydZnCl ${ }_{2}$
(iv) $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{CHOH}+\mathrm{HCl} \rightarrow$
A. (IV) only
B. (III) and (IV) only
C. (I), (III) and (IV) only
D. (I) and (II) only

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

458. Which is the correct order of increasing energy of the listed orbitals in the atom of titanium ? (At. No. Z = 22)
A. 3 s 3 p 3 d 4 s
B. 3 s 3 p 4 s 3 d
C. 3s 4s 3p 3d
D. 4 s 3 s 3 p 3 d

## Answer: A

459. In the exteraction of copper from its sulphide ore, the metal is fanally obtained by the reduction of caprous oxide with
A. copper (I) sulphide
B. sulphur dioxide
C. iron(II) sulphide
D. carbon monoxide

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

460. Which one of the following compounds shows the presence of intramolecular hydrogen bond?
A. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$
B. $H C N$
C. Cellulose
D. Concentrated acetic acid

## Answer: C

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461. The molar conductivity of a $0.5 \mathrm{~mol} / \mathrm{dm}^{3}$ solution of $\mathrm{AgNO}_{3}$ with electrolytic conductivity of $5.76 \times 10^{-3} \mathrm{Scm}^{-1}$ at 298 K is
A. $2.88 \mathrm{~S} \mathrm{~cm}^{2} / \mathrm{mol}$
B. $11.52 \mathrm{~S} \mathrm{~cm}-2 / \mathrm{mol}$
C. $0.086 \mathrm{~S} \mathrm{~cm}{ }^{2} / \mathrm{mol}$
D. $28.8 \mathrm{~S} \mathrm{~cm}{ }^{2} / \mathrm{mol}$

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

462. The decomposition of phosphine $\left[P H_{3}\right]$ on tungsten at low pressure is a first-order reaction. It is because the
A. rate is proportional to the surface coverage
B. rate is inversely proportional to the surface coverage
C. rate is independent of the surface coverage
D. rate of decomposition is very slow

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

463. The coagulation value in millimoles per litre of the electrolyes used for the coagulation of $\mathrm{As}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}$ are given below:
I. $(\mathrm{NaCl})=52$, II. $\left(\mathrm{BaCl}_{2}\right)=0.69$
III. $\left(\mathrm{MgSO}_{4}\right)=0.22$

The correct order of their coagulating power is
A. IgtIIgtIII
B. IIgtIgtIII
C. IIIgtIIgtI
D. IIIgtlgtII

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

464. During the electrolysis of molten sodium chloride, the time required to produce 0.10 mol of chlorine gas using a current of 3 amperes is
A. 55 minutes
B. 110 minutes
C. 220 minutes
D. 330 minutes

## Answer: B

465. How many electrons can fit in the orbital for which $\mathrm{n}=3$ and $\mathrm{I}=1$ ?
A. 2
B. 6
C. 10
D. 14

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

466. For a sample of perfect gas when its pressure is changed isothermally from $p_{i}$ to $p_{f}$, the entropy change is given by
A. $\Delta S=n R \ln \left(\frac{p_{f}}{p_{i}}\right)$
B. $\Delta S=n R \ln \left(\frac{p_{i}}{p_{f}}\right)$
C. $\Delta S=n R T \quad \ln \left(\frac{p_{f}}{p_{i}}\right)$
D. $\Delta S=R T \quad \ln \left(\frac{p_{i}}{p_{f}}\right)$

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

467. The van't hoff factor (i) for a dilute aqueous solution of the strong electrolyte barium hydroxide is
A. 0
B. 1
C. 2
D. 3

## Answer: D

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468. The percentage of pyridine $\left(\mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{~N}\right)$ that forms pyridinium ion $\left(C_{5} H_{5} N^{+} H\right)$ in a 0.10 M aqueous pyridine solution $\left(K_{b}\right.$ for $\left.\mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{~N}=1.7 \times 10^{-9}\right)$ is
A. $6.0 \mathrm{E}-5$
B. 0.00013
C. 0.0077
D. 0.016

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

469. In calcium, fluoride having the florite structures. The coordination number for calcium ion $\left(\mathrm{Ca}^{2+}\right)$ and fluoride ion $\left(\mathrm{F}^{-}\right)$are
A. 4 and 2
B. 6 and 6
C. 8 and 4
D. 4 and 8

## Answer: C

## D Watch Video Solution

470. If $E_{\text {cell }}^{\Theta}$ for a given reaction is negative, which gives the correct relationships for the values of $\Delta G^{\ominus}$ and $K_{e q}$ ?
A. $\Delta G^{\circ}>0: K_{e q}<1$
B. $\Delta G^{\circ}>0, K_{e q}>1$
C. $\Delta G^{\circ}<0, K_{e q}>1$
D. $\Delta G^{\circ}<0, K_{e q}<1$
471. Which one of the following is incorrect for ideal solution?
A. $\Delta H_{\text {mix }}=$
B. $\Delta U_{\text {mix }}=0$
C. $\Delta P=P_{\text {obs }}-P_{\text {calculated by Raoult's law }}=0$
D. $\Delta G_{m i x}=0$

## Answer: D

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472. The pH of a solution of $\mathrm{AgCl}(\mathrm{s})$ with solubility product $1.6 \times 10^{-10}$ in
0.1 M Nacl solution would be :
A. $1.26 \times 10^{-5} \mathrm{M}$
B. $1.6 \times 10^{-9} \mathrm{M}$
C. $1.6 \times 10^{-11} M$
D. zero

## Answer: B

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473. Suppose elements $X$ and $Y$ combine to form two compounds $X Y_{2}$ and $X_{3} Y_{2}$ when 0.1 mole of former weigh 10 g while 0.05 mole of the latter weigh $9 g$. What are the atomic weights of $X$ and $Y$.
A. 40,30
B. 60,40
C. 20, 30
D. 30,20

## Answer: A

474. The number of electrons delivered at the cathode during electrolysis by a current of 1 ampere in 60 seconds is (charger on electron $\left.=1.60 \times 10^{-19} \mathrm{C}\right)$
A. $6 \times 10^{23}$
B. $6 \times 10^{20}$
C. $3.75 \times 10^{20}$
D. $7.48 \times 10^{23}$

## Answer: C

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475. Boric acid is an acid because its molecule
A. contains replaceable $H^{+}$ion
B. gives up a proton
C. accepts $\mathrm{OH}^{-}$from water releasing proton
D. combines with proton from water molecule

## Answer: C

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476. $\mathrm{AIF}_{3}$ is soluble in HF only in presence of KF . It is due to the formation of
A. $K_{3}\left[\mathrm{AlF}_{3} H_{3}\right]$
B. $K_{3}\left[A I F_{6}\right]$
C. $\mathrm{AlH}_{3}$
D. $K\left[\mathrm{AlF}_{3} H\right]$

## Answer: B

477. Zine can be coated on iron to produce galvanize3d iron but the reverse is not possible it is because
A. zinc is ligher than iron
B. zinc has lower melting point than iron
C. zinc has lower negative electrode potential than iron
D. zinc has higher negative electrode potential than iron

## Answer: D

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478. Suspension of slaked lime in water is known as
A. limewater
B. quicklime
C. milk of lime
D. aqueous solution of slaked lime

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

479. The hybridisatipon of atomic orbitals of nitrogen in $\mathrm{NO}_{2}^{+}, \mathrm{NO}_{3}^{-}$and $\mathrm{NH}_{4}^{+}$respectively are
A. $s p, s p^{3}$ and $s p^{2}$
B. $s p^{2}, s p^{3}$ and $s p$
C. $s p, s p^{2}$ and $s p^{3}$
D. $s p^{2}, s p$ and $s p^{3}$

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

480. Which of the of the following fluoro -compouds is most likely to beahve as a Lewis base?
A. $B F_{3}$
B. $P F_{3}$
C. $C F_{4}$
D. $\mathrm{SiF}_{4}$

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

481. Which of the following pairs of ions are isoelectronic and isostructural?
A. $\mathrm{CO}_{3}^{2-}, \mathrm{NO}_{3}^{-}$
B. $\mathrm{ClO}_{3}^{-}, \mathrm{CO}_{3}^{2-}$
C. $\mathrm{SO}_{3}^{2-}, \mathrm{NO}_{3}^{-}$
D. $\mathrm{ClO}_{3}^{-}, \mathrm{SO}_{3}^{2-}$
482. In context with beryllium, which one of the following statements is incorrect?
A. It is rendered passive by nitric acid
B. It forms $\mathrm{Be}_{2} \mathrm{C}$
C. Its salts rarely hydrolyze
D. Its hydride is electron-deficient and polymeric

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

483. Hot concentrated sulpuric acis is a moderatly strong oxidizing agent.

Which of the following reaction does not shwo oxidizing behaviour?

$$
\text { A. } \mathrm{Cu}+2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4} \rightarrow \mathrm{CuSO}_{4}+\mathrm{SO}_{2}+2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}
$$

B. $3 \mathrm{~S}+2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4} \rightarrow 3 \mathrm{SO}_{2}+2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
C. $\mathrm{C}+2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4} \rightarrow \mathrm{CO}_{2}+2 \mathrm{SO}_{2}+2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
D. $\mathrm{CaF}_{2}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4} \rightarrow \mathrm{CaSO}_{4}+2 \mathrm{HF}$

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

484. Which of the following pairs of $d$-orbitals will hare electron density along the axes ?
A. $d_{z^{2}}, d_{x z}$
B. $d_{x z}, d_{y z}$
C. $d_{z^{2}}, d_{x^{2}-y^{2}}$
D. $d_{x y}, d_{x^{2}-y^{2}}$

## Answer: C

485. The correct geometery and hybridizationn for $\mathrm{XeF}_{4}$ are
A. octahedral, $s p^{3} d^{2}$
B. trigonal bipyramidal, $s p^{3} d$
C. planar triangle, $s p^{3} d^{3}$
D. square planar, $s p^{3} d^{2}$

## Answer: D

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486. Among the following ,which one is the wrong statement
A. $\mathrm{PH}_{5}$ and $\mathrm{BiCl}_{5}$ do not exist
B. $p \pi-d \pi$ bonds are present in $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{SeF}_{4}$ and $\mathrm{CH}_{4}$ have same shape
D. $I_{3}^{+}$has bent geometry

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

487. The correct increasing order of trans-effect of the following species is
A. $\mathrm{NH}_{3}>\mathrm{CN}^{-}>\mathrm{Br}^{-}>\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}^{-}$
B. $\mathrm{CN}^{-}>\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}^{-}>\mathrm{Br}^{-}>\mathrm{NH}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{Br}^{-}>\mathrm{CN}^{-}>\mathrm{NH}_{3}>\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}^{-}$
D. $\mathrm{CN}^{-}>\mathrm{Br}^{-}>\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}^{-}>\mathrm{NH}_{3}$

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

488. 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 decreases from Pr to Lu
C. All the lanthanons are much more reactive than aluminium
D. Ce (+4) solutions are widely used as oxidizing agent in volumetric analysis

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

489. Jahn - Teller effect is not observed in high spin complexes of
A. $d^{7}$
B. $d^{8}$
C. $d^{4}$
D. $d^{9}$
490. Which of the following can beused as the halide component for friedel-crafts reaction?
A. Chlorobenzene
B. Bromobenzene
C. Chloroethene
D. Isopropyl chloride

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

491. In which of the following moleucles, all atoms are coplanar?

A.

B.
(3) $\mathrm{CH}_{3}>\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{C}<{ }_{\mathrm{CN}}$
C.
(4)

D.

Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

492. Which one of the following structures represents nylon-6,6 polymer?

(2)

B.
c.4
D.


Answer: D

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493. In pyrrole

the electron density is maximum on
A. 2 and 3
B. 3 and 4
C. 2 and 4
D. 2 and 5

## Answer: D

## - View Text Solution

494. Which of the following compounds shall not produce propene by reaction with HBr followed by elimination or direct only elimination reaction?
A.
B. $\mathrm{H}_{3}-\stackrel{\mathrm{H}_{2}}{\mathrm{C}}-\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}$
C. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{O}$
D. $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{C}-\stackrel{\mathrm{H}_{2}}{\mathrm{C}}-\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Br}$

## - Watch Video Solution

495. Which one of the following -compounds does not react with nitrous acid?.
(1) $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{C}_{\underset{\mathrm{H}}{ }}^{\stackrel{\mathrm{H}_{2}}{\mathrm{C}_{2}}} \stackrel{\mathrm{NO}_{2}}{ }$
A.
(2) ${\underset{\mathrm{H}}{3} \text { C }}^{\text {C }} \mathrm{CH}^{-\mathrm{C}_{2}} \stackrel{\mathrm{NO}_{2}}{ }$
B.
(3) $\begin{gathered}\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{C} \\ \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{C}- \\ \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{C}\end{gathered}$
C.

D.

## Answer: C

496. The central dogma of molecular genetics states that the genetic information flows from
A. Amino acids $\rightarrow$ proteins $\rightarrow$ DNA
B. DNA $\rightarrow$ carbohydrates $\rightarrow$ proteins
C. $D N A \rightarrow R N A \rightarrow$ protiens
D. DNA $\rightarrow$ RNA $\rightarrow$ carbohydrates

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

497. The correct corresponding order of names of four aldoses with configuration given below:



respectively is
A. L-erythrose, L-threose, L-erythrose, D-threose
B. D-threose, D-erythrose, L-threose, L-erythrose
C. L-erythrose, L-threose, L-erythrose, D-threose
D. D-erythrose, D-threose, Lerythrose, L-threose

## Answer: D

## - View Text Solution

498. In the given reaction

the product P is
(1)

A.

B.

C.
(4)
D.


## Answer: C

## - View Text Solution

499. A given nitrogen-containing compound A reacts with Sn/HCI followed by $\mathrm{HNO}_{2}$ to give an unstable compund B. B on treatment with pheno1 forms a beautiful coloured compound $C$ with the molecular formula $\mathrm{C}_{12} \mathrm{H}_{10} \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ The structure of compound A is .
A.

B.

C.

(3)

(4)
D.


## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

500. Consider the reaction :
$\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Br}+\mathrm{NaCN} \rightarrow \mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CN}+\mathrm{NaBr}$
This reaction will be the fastest in :
A. ethanol
B. methanol
C. $N, N^{\prime}$-dimethylformamide (DMF)
D. water

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

501. The correct structure of the product A formed in the reaction

is

A.
${ }^{\circ} 0^{\circ}$
B.

C.

D.

Answer: B
502. Which among the given molecules can exhibit tautomerism?

I

II

III
A. III only
B. Both I and III
C. Both I and II
D. Both II and III

Answer: A

## - View Text Solution

503. The correct order of strengths of the carboxylic acids

I

11

III
is
A. $I>$ II $>$ III
B. II $>$ III $>$ I
C. III $>$ II $>$ I
D. $I I>I>$ III

## Answer: B

## - View Text Solution

504. The compound that will react most readily with gaseous bromine has the formula
A. $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{6}$
B. $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{10}$
D. $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{4}$

## Answer: A

## - View Text Solution

505. With respect to the conformers of ethane, which of the following statements is true?
A. Bond angle remains same but bond length changes
B. Bond angle changes but bond length remains same
C. Both bond angle and bond length change
D. Both bond angles and bond length remains same

## Answer: D

506. Which of the following pairs of compounds is isoelectronic and isostructural?
A. $\mathrm{BeCl}_{2}, \mathrm{XeF}_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{TeI}_{2}, \mathrm{XeF}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{IBr}_{2}^{-}, \mathrm{XeF}_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{IF}_{3}, \mathrm{XeF}_{2}$

## Answer: C

## - View Text Solution

507. $\mathrm{HgCl}_{2}$ and $I_{2}$ both when dissolved in water containing $I^{-}$ions the pair of species formed is:

$$
\text { A. } \mathrm{HgI}_{2}, I_{3}^{-}
$$

B. $\mathrm{HgI}_{2}, \mathrm{I}^{-}$
C. $\mathrm{HgI}_{2}^{2-}, I_{3}^{-}$
D. $\mathrm{Hg}_{2} \mathrm{I}_{2}, \mathrm{I}^{-}$

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

508. Mixture of chloroxylenol and terpineol acts as :
A. Analgesic
B. Antiseptic
C. Antipyretic
D. Antibiotic

## Answer: B

509. Which is the incorrect statement?
A. $\mathrm{FeO}_{0.98}$ has non stoichiometric metal deficiency defect
B. Density decreases in case of crystals with Schottky's defect
C. $\mathrm{NaCl}(\mathrm{s})$ is insulator, silicon is semiconductor, silver is conductor, quartz is piezo electric crystal
D. Frenkel defect is favoured in those ionic compounds in which sizes of cation and anions are almost equal

## Answer: A::D

## - Watch Video Solution

510. Concentration of the $\mathrm{Ag}^{+}$ions in a saturated solution of $\mathrm{Ag}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}$ is $2.2 \times 10^{-4} \mathrm{molL}^{-1}$ Solubility product of $\mathrm{Ag}_{2} \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}$ is:
A. $2.42 \times 10^{-8}$
B. $2.66 \times 10^{-12}$
C. $4.5 \times 10^{-11}$
D. $5.3 \times 10^{-12}$

Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

511. Of the following which is the product formed when cyclohexanone undergoes aldol condensation followed by heating?
A.
(1)

(2)

B.

(3)

C.
(4)

D.

## - Watch Video Solution

512. The species, having bonds angle of $120^{\circ}$ is
A. $\mathrm{PH}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{ClF}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{NCl}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{BCl}_{3}$

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

513. If molarity of the dilute solutions is doubled ,the value of molal depression constant $\left(K_{f}\right)$ will be:
A. Doubled
B. Halved
C. Tripled
D. Unchanged

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

514. Which one is the most acidic compound?
(1)

A.
(2)

B.
(3)

C.
(4)

D.

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

515. It is because of inability of $n s^{2}$ electrons of the valence shell to participate in bonding that:
A. $\mathrm{Sn}^{2+}$ is reducing while $\mathrm{Pb}^{4+}$ is oxidising
B. $\mathrm{Sn}^{2+}$ is oxidising while $\mathrm{Pb}^{4+}$ is reducing
C. $\mathrm{Sn}^{2+}$ and $\mathrm{Pb}^{2+}$ are both oxidising and reducing
D. $\mathrm{Sn}^{4+}$ is reducing while $\mathrm{Pb}^{4+}$ is oxidising

## D Watch Video Solution

516. Predict the correct intermediate and product in the following reaction:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}, \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4} \\
& \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{C}-\mathrm{C} \equiv \mathrm{CH} \rightarrow \mathrm{HgSO}_{4} \text { Intermediate } \rightarrow \text { Product }
\end{aligned}
$$

A. $\mathrm{A}: \mathrm{H}_{3}{ }^{-} \quad \mathrm{SO}(4) \mathrm{C}\left|=\mathrm{CH}_{2} \quad \mathrm{~B}: \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{C}-\mathrm{C}\right| \mid \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{A}: \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{C}-\mathrm{ClOH}-\mathrm{CH}_{2} \quad \mathrm{~B}: \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{C}-\mathrm{C} \mid \mathrm{SO}_{4}=\mathrm{CH}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{A}: \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{C}-\mathrm{Cl\mid O-CH}_{3} \quad \mathrm{~B}: \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{C}-\mathrm{C} \equiv \mathrm{CH}$
D. $\mathrm{A}: \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{C}-\mathrm{C}\left|\mathrm{OH}=\mathrm{CH}_{2} \quad \mathrm{~B}: \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{C}-\mathrm{C}\right| \mid \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}$

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

517. Which one of the following statements is not correct?
A. Catalyst does not initiate any reaction
B. The value of equilibrium constant is changed in the presence of a catalyst in the reaction at equilibrium
C. Enzymes catalyse mainly bio-chemical reactions
D. Coenzymes increase the catalytic activity of enzyme

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

518. Which one is the wrong statement ?
A. de-Broglie's wavelength is given by $\lambda=\frac{h}{m v}$ where $m=$ mass of the particle, $v=$ group velocity of the particle
B. The uncertainty principle is $\Delta E \times \Delta t \geq \frac{h}{4 \pi}$
C. Half-filled and fully filled orbitals have greater stability due to
greater exchange energy, greater symmetry and more balanced
D. The energy of $2 s$ orbital is less than the energy of $2 p$ orbital in case of Hydrogen like atoms

## Answer: D

## D Watch Video Solution

519. A gas is allowed to expand in a well insulated container against a constant external pressure of 2.5 atm from an initial volume of 2.50 L to a final volume of 4.50 L . The change in internal energy $\Delta U$ of the gas in joules will be:
A. 1136.23 J
B. -500 J
C. -505 J
D. +505 J

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

520. Consider the reactions :


Identify $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}$ and Z

Identify $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}$ and Z
A. A-Methoxymethane, X-Ethanoic acid, Y-Acetate ion, Z-hydrazine
B. A-Methoxymethane, X-Ethanol, Y-Ethanoic acid, Z-Semicarbazide
C. A-Ethanal, X-Ethanol, Y-But-2-enal, Z-Semicarbazone
D. A-Ethanol, X-Acetaldehyde, Y-Butanone, Z-Hydrazone

## Answer: C

521. Which one is the correct order of acidity ?
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{2}=\mathrm{CH}_{2}>\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}_{2}>\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{C} \equiv \mathrm{CH}>\mathrm{CH} \equiv \mathrm{CH}$
B. $\mathrm{CH} \equiv \mathrm{CH}>\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{C} \equiv \mathrm{CH}>\mathrm{CH}_{2}=\mathrm{CH}_{2}>\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}$
c. $\mathrm{CH} \equiv \mathrm{CH}>\mathrm{CH}_{2}=\mathrm{CH}_{2}>\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{C} \equiv \mathrm{CH}>\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}>\mathrm{CH}_{2}=\mathrm{CH}_{2}>\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{C} \equiv \mathrm{CH}>\mathrm{CH} \equiv \mathrm{CH}$

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

522. The emf of a Daniell cell at 298 K is $E_{1}$
$\mathrm{Zn}\left|\mathrm{ZnSO}_{4}(0.01 \mathrm{M})\right|\left|\mathrm{CuSO}_{4}(1.0 \mathrm{M})\right| \mathrm{Cu}$
When the concentration of $\mathrm{ZNSO}_{4}$ is 1.0 M and that of $\mathrm{CuSO}_{4}$ is 0.01 M , the emf changed to $E_{2}$. What is the relationship between $E_{1}$ and $E(2)$ ?
A. $E_{1}=E_{2}$
B. $E_{1}<E_{2}$
C. $E_{1}>E_{2}$
D. $E_{2}=0 \neq E_{1}$

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

523. The correct increasing order of basic strength for the following compounds is

(I)

(II)

A. II $<$ III $<I$
B. III $<$ I $<$ III
C. III $<$ II $<I$
D. II $<$ I $<$ III

## Answer: D

## - View Text Solution

524. In which pair of ions both the species contains $S$ - $S$ bond?
A. $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}^{2-}, \mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}^{2-}$
B. $\mathrm{S}_{4} \mathrm{O}_{6}^{2-}, \mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}^{2-}$
C. $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}^{2-}, \mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{8}^{2-}$
D. $\mathrm{S}_{4} \mathrm{O}_{6}^{2-}, \mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}^{2-}$

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

525. The correct order of the stoichiometries of AgCl formed when $\mathrm{AgNO}_{3}$ in excess is treated with the complexes: $\mathrm{CoCl}_{3} \cdot 6 \mathrm{NH}_{3}, \mathrm{CoCl}_{3} \cdot 5 \mathrm{NH}_{3}, \mathrm{CoCl}_{3} .4 \mathrm{NH}_{3}$ respectively is:
A. $1 \mathrm{AgCl}, 3 \mathrm{AgCl}, 2 \mathrm{AgCl}$
B. $3 \mathrm{AgCl}, 1 \mathrm{AgCl}, 2 \mathrm{AgCl}$
C. $3 \mathrm{AgCl}, 2 \mathrm{AgCl}, 1 \mathrm{AgCl}$
D. $2 \mathrm{AgCl}, 3 \mathrm{AgCl}, 1 \mathrm{AgCl}$

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

526. Match the interhalogen compounds of column I with the geometry in column II and assign the correct code

## Columen it

(a) $\times x$
(b) $2 \times 3$
(c) $x x_{5}^{\prime}$
(d) $X X_{7}^{\prime}$
(a),(b),(c),(d)
A.
(iii),(iv),(i),(ii)
(a),(b),(c),(d)
B.
(iii),(i),(iv),(ii)
(a),(b),(c),(d)
(v),(iv),(iii),(ii)
(a),(b),(c),(d)
D. (iv),(iii),(ii),(i)

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

527. The reason for the greater range of oxidation states of actinoids is attributed to
A. The radioactive nature of actinoids
B. Actinoid contraction
C. 5f, 6d and 7s levels having comparable energies
D. 4 f and 5 d levels being close in energies

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

528. A 20 litre container at 400 K contains $\mathrm{CO}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})$ at pressure 0.4 atm and an excess of SrO (neglect the volume of solid SrO ). The volume of the container, when pressure of $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ attains its maximum value, will be:
(Given that: $\mathrm{SrCO}_{3}(\mathrm{~s}) \Leftrightarrow \mathrm{SrO}(\mathrm{s})+\mathrm{CO}_{2}(\mathrm{~g}) \mathrm{K}_{p}=1.6 \mathrm{~atm}$ )
A. 5 litre
B. 10 litre
C. 4 litre
D. 2 litre

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

529. The correct statement regarding electrophile is:
A. Electrophile is a negatively charged species and can form a bond by
accepting a pair of electrons from a nucleophile
B. Electrophile is a negatively charged species and can form a bond by
accepting a pair of electrons from another electrophile
C. Electrophiles are generally neutral species and can form a bond by accepting a pair of electrons from a nucleophile
D. Electrophile can be either neutral or positively charged species and
can form a bond by accepting a pair of electrons from a nucleophile

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

530. Which of the following is a sink for $C O$ ?
A. Haemoglobin
B. Micro-organisms present in the soil
C. Oceans
D. Plants

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

531. The element $Z=114$ has been discovered recently. It will belong to which of the family/group and electronic configuration?
A. Halogen family, $[R n] 5 f^{14} 6 d^{10} 7 s^{2} 7 p^{5}$
B. Carbon family, $[R n] 5 f^{14} 6 d^{10} 7 s^{2} 7 p^{2}$
C. Oxygen family, $[R n] 5 f^{14} 6 d^{10} 7 s^{2} 7 p^{4}$
D. Nitrogen family , $[R n] 5 f^{14} 6 d^{10} 7 s^{2} 7 p^{6}$

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

532. Correct increasing order for the wavelengths of absorption in the visible region by the complexes of $\mathrm{Co}^{3+}$ is:
A. $\left[\mathrm{Co}(\text { en })_{3}\right]^{3+},\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{6}\right]^{3+},\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{6}\right]^{3+}$
B. $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{6}\right]^{3+},\left[\mathrm{Co}(\mathrm{en})_{3}\right]^{3+},\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{6}\right]^{3+}$
C. $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{6}\right]^{3+},\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{6}\right]^{3+},\left[\mathrm{Co}(\text { en })_{3}\right]^{3+}$
D. $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{6}\right]^{3+},\left[\mathrm{Co}(\text { en })_{3}\right]^{3+},\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{6}\right]^{3+}$

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

533. Which of the following statements is not correct?
A. Insulin maintains sugar level in the blood of a human body
B. Ovalbumin is a simple food reserve in egg-white
C. Blood proteins thrombin and fibrinogen are involved in blood clotting
D. Denaturation makes the proteins more active

## Answer: D

## D Watch Video Solution

534. An example of a sigma bonded organometallic compound is:
A. Ruthenocene
B. Grignard's reagent
C. Ferrocene
D. Cobaltocene

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

535. Which of the following is dependent on temperature?
A. Molality
B. Molarity
C. Mole fraction
D. Weight percentage

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

536. For a given reaction, $\Delta H=35.5 \mathrm{KJmol}^{-1}$ and $\Delta S=83.6 \mathrm{JK}^{-1} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$. The reaction is spontaneous at: (Assume that $\Delta H$ and $\delta S$ so not vary with temperature)
A. $T<425 K$
B. $T>425 K$
C. All temperatures
D. $T>298 K$

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

537. The most suitable method of separation of a mixture of ortho and para nitrophenol in the ratio $1: 1$ is :
A. Sublimation
B. Chromatography
C. Crystallisation
D. Steam distillation

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

538. Which of the following pairs of species have the same bond order ?
A. $\mathrm{CO}, \mathrm{NO}$
B. $\mathrm{O}_{2}, \mathrm{NO}^{+}$
C. $\mathrm{CN}^{-}, \mathrm{CO}$
D. $\mathrm{N}_{2}, \mathrm{O}_{2}^{-}$

## Answer: C

539. Identify $A$ and predict the type of reaction

## $\mathrm{OCH}_{3}$


A.

B.

and elimination addition reachion
c. $\square$
D.

and cine substitulion reaction

Answer: A

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540. A first order reaction has specific rate of $10^{-2} S^{-1}$. How much time will it take for 20 g of the reactant to reduce to 5 g ?
A. 238.6 second
B. 138.6 second
C. 346.5 second
D. 693.0 second

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

541. Name the gas that can readily decolourise acidified $\mathrm{KMnO}_{4}$ solution:
A. $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{NO}_{2}$
D. $P_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}$

## D Watch Video Solution

542. The heating of phenyl-methyl ethers with HI produces
A. Ethyl chlorides
B. lodobenzene
C. Phenol
D. Benzene

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

543. Pick out the correct statement with respect to $\left[\mathrm{Mn}(\mathrm{CN})_{6}\right]^{3-}$ :
A. It is $s p^{3} d^{2}$ hybridised and octahedral
B. It is $s p^{3} d^{2}$ hybridised and tetrahedral
C. It is $d^{2} s p^{3}$ hybridised and octahedral
D. It is $d s p^{2}$ hybridised and square planar

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

544. Ionic mobility of which of the following alkali metal ions is lowest when aqueous solution of their salts are put under an electric field ?
A. Na
B. K
C. Rb
D. Li

## Answer: D

545. The following equilibria are given by :
$\mathrm{N}_{2}+3 \mathrm{H}_{2} \Leftrightarrow 2 \mathrm{NH}_{3}, \mathrm{~K}_{1}$
$N_{2}+O_{2} \Leftrightarrow 2 N O, K_{2}$
$\mathrm{H}_{2}+\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{O}_{2} \Leftrightarrow \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}, \mathrm{K}_{3}$
The equilibrium constant of the reaction $2 \mathrm{NH}_{3}+\frac{5}{2} \mathrm{O}_{2} \Leftrightarrow 2 \mathrm{NO}+3 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ in terms of $K_{1}, K_{2}$ and $K_{3}$ is
A. $K_{1} K_{3}^{3} / K_{2}$
B. $K_{2} K_{3}^{3} / K_{1}$
C. $K_{2} K_{3} / K_{1}$
D. $K_{2}^{3} K_{3} / K_{1}$

## Answer: B

546. Which of the following reactions is appropriate for converting acetamide to methamine?
A. Carbylamine reaction
B. Hoffmann hypobromamide reaction
C. Stephens reaction
D. Gabriels phthalimide synthesis

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

547. Mechanism of a hypothetical reaction
$X_{2}+Y_{2} \rightarrow 2 X Y$ is given below:
(i) $X_{2} \rightarrow X+X$ (fast)
(ii) $X+Y_{2} \Leftrightarrow X Y+Y$ (slow)
(iii) $X+Y \rightarrow X Y$ (fast)

The overall order of the reaction will be :
A. 1
B. 2
C. 0
D. 1.5

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

548. The IUPAC name of the compound

is $\qquad$
A. 3-keto-2-methylhex-4-enal
B. 5-formylhex-2-en-3-one
C. 5-methyl-4-oxohex-2-en-5-al
D. 3-keto-2-methylhex-5-enal

## Answer: A

## - View Text Solution

549. Extraction of gold and silver involves leaching with $C N^{-}$ion.silver is later recovered by:
A. Liquation
B. Distillation
C. Zone refining
D. Displacement with Zn

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

550. Correct order of $-I$ effect is :
A. $-N R_{3}^{+}>O R>F$
B. $F>-N R_{3}^{+}>-O R$
C. $-N R_{3}^{+}>F>O R$
D. $\mathrm{OR}>-\mathrm{NR}{ }_{3}^{+}>F$

## Answer: C

## D View Text Solution

551. Aspirin can be prepared by the reaction of acetyl chloride with :
A. Benzoic acid
B. Phenol
C. p-hydroxy benzoic acid
D. o-hydroxy benzoic acid

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

552. Which of the following does not given iodoform test :
A. 3-pentanone
B. 2-pentanone
C. Ethanol
D. Ethanal

## Answer: A

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553. Which of the following statements is not compatible with arenes?
A. More stability
B. Resonance
C. Delocalization of $\pi$ electrons
D. Electrophilic addition

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

554. Which of the following is most sensitive towards electrophilic substitution?
A.
B.
C.
D.

## Answer: A

555. Which of the following does not give claisen condensation reaction :
A. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{COOC}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}$
B. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{COOC}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COOC}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}$
D. None of the above

## Answer: A

## - View Text Solution

556. An organic compound contains $C=40 \%, H=13.33 \%$, and $N=46.67 \%$. Its empirical formula will be
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{~N}$
B. $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{~N}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{4} \mathrm{~N}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{~N}$

Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

557. Glucose +x phenyl hydrazine $\rightarrow$ osazone ' $x$ ' will be :
A. 2
B. 3
C. 4
D. 1

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

558. Which one is found only in RNA and not in DNA ?
A. Thymine
B. Adenine
C. Guanine
D. Cytosine

## Answer: A

## D Watch Video Solution

559. 2-Bromo pentane reacts with ethanolic KOH gives main product :
A. Trans-2-pentene
B. Cis-2-pentene
C. 1-pentene
D. None of the above

## Answer: A

560. Which of the following does not give nucleophilic substitution with alcohol :
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COCI}$
B. Acetic anhydride
C. Ether
D. None

## Answer: C

## - View Text Solution

561. Aniline reacts with $\mathrm{Br}_{2}$ water, $\mathrm{NaNO}_{2} / \mathrm{HCL}$ gives respectively :
A. p-Bromo aniline, p-chloro aniline
B. 2, 4, 6 tri bromo aniline, p-chloro aniline
C. 2, 4, 6 tri bromo aniline, Benzene diazonium chloride
D. p-bromo, aniline, Benzene diazonium chloride

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

562. A complex compound which is formed by ligands nitrate and chloride. It gives two moles of AgCl precipitate with $\mathrm{AgNO}_{3}$. What will be its formulae :
A. $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{5} \mathrm{NO}_{3}\right] \mathrm{Cl}_{2}$
B. $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{5} \mathrm{CI}\right] \mathrm{NO}_{3} \mathrm{Cl}$
C. $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{4} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right] \mathrm{NO}_{3}$
D. $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{4} \mathrm{CINO}_{3}\right] \mathrm{Cl}$

## Answer: A

563. Which of the following molecule is not paramagnetic :
A. $\mathrm{Cu}^{++}$
B. $F e^{2+}$
C. $C I^{-}$
D. None of the above

## Answer: C

## - View Text Solution

564. The number of antibonding electron pairs in $O_{2}^{2-}$ molecular ion on the basic of molecular orbital theory is
A. 4
B. 3
C. 2
D. 1

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565. When $A+$ Water $\rightarrow C+B, B$ is reacted with $D$, gas $C$ again obtained. 'D' gives 'C' with $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$. B gives yellow colour with bunsen flame. C is a flamable gas then what would be $A, B, C$ and $D$ :
A. $\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{H}_{2}, \mathrm{NaOH}, \mathrm{Zn}$
B. $\mathrm{Na}, \mathrm{NaOH}, \mathrm{H}_{2}, \mathrm{Zn}$
C. $\mathrm{Li}, \mathrm{H}_{2}, \mathrm{LiOH}, \mathrm{Zn}$
D. None of the above

## Answer: B

566. The concentration of $\mathrm{ZnCl}_{2}$ solution will change when it is placed in a container which is made of :
A. Al
B. Cu
C. Ag
D. None

## Answer: A

## - View Text Solution

567. For the cell reaction,

$$
\mathrm{Cu}^{2+}\left(\mathrm{C}_{1}\right)(a q .)+\mathrm{Zn}(\mathrm{~s}) \rightarrow \mathrm{Zn}^{2+}\left(\mathrm{C}_{2}\right)(a q .)+\mathrm{Cu}(\mathrm{~s})
$$

the change in free energy $(\Delta G)$ at a given temperature is a function of:
A. $\ln \left(C_{1}+C_{2}\right)$
B. $\ln \frac{C_{2}}{C_{1}}$
C. $\ln C_{2}$
D. $\ln C_{1}$

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

568. $A+B \Leftrightarrow C+D$ constant $=K_{1}$
$E+F \Leftrightarrow G+H$ Constent $=K_{2}$
then $\mathrm{C}+\mathrm{D}+\mathrm{E}+\mathrm{F} \Rightarrow$ product. The constant of reaction will be :
A. $\frac{K_{1}}{K_{2}}$
$K_{2}$
B. $\overline{K_{1}}$
C. $K_{1} K_{2}$
D. None of these

## Answer: B

569. Density of which of the following substance not decreases on adding in $\mathrm{Br}_{2}$ vapours :
A. $\mathrm{CCI}_{4}$
B. $C S_{2}$
C. Ether
D. Coke

## Answer: D

## - View Text Solution

570. In which of the following molecule. The internuclear distance will be maximum :
A. CsI
B. CsF
C. LiF
D. Lil

## Answer: A

## - View Text Solution

571. The fertilizer which makes the soil acidic :
A. $\left(\mathrm{NH}_{4}\right)_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$
B. Super phosphate of lime
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COONa}$
D. $\mathrm{Ca}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)_{2}$

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

572. The chiral centre is absent in :
A. $\mathrm{DCH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CI}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CHD}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CI}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CHCI}-\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{D}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CHOH}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}$

## Answer: A

## - View Text Solution

573. Number of isomers of $\left[\mathrm{Pt}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{4}\right]\left[\mathrm{CuCI}_{4}\right]$ complex are :
A. 2
B. 3
C. 4
D. 5

## Answer: C

## D View Text Solution

574. . ${ }_{n} X^{m}$ emitted one $\alpha$ and $2 \beta$ particles, then it will become :
A. ${ }_{n} X^{m-4}$
B. ${ }_{n-1} X^{m-1}$
C..$_{n} Z^{m-4}$
D. None

## Answer: A

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575. When $X \rightarrow{ }_{7} N^{14}+2 \beta^{-}$then number of neutron will be in $X$ :
A. 3
B. 5
C. 7
D. 9

## Answer: D

## - View Text Solution

576. $1 \%$ solution of other compound is isotonic with $5 \%$ sucrose (sugar) solution. Then molecular wt. of compound will be :
A. 32.4
B. 68.4
C. 129.6
D. 34.2

## Answer: B

577. First ionization potential of $B e$ and $B$ will be :
A. 8.8 and 8.8
B. 6.6 and 6.6
C. 6.6 and 8.8
D. 8.8. and 6.6

## Answer: D

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578. Which of the following gives colour with the water:
A. $C u^{+}$
B. $\mathrm{Cr}^{3+}$
C. $\mathrm{Na}^{+}$
D. None

## Answer: B

## (D) Watch Video Solution

579. Number of significant number will be in following numbers :
(a) 161 cm
(b) 0.0161
(c) 1.61
A. $3,3,3$
B. $3,4,3$
C. $3,2,3$
D. $3,4,4$

## Answer: A

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580. Which one of the following is the major impurity in pig iron?
A. Mn
B. $P$
C. Graphite
D. $S$

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

581. In the Schottky defect:
A. Same number of cation and decrease in anions
B. Cations and anions are replaces from their sites
C. Maximum number of cations and anions are same
D. None

## - Watch Video Solution

582. Maximum oxidation state will be of :
A. La
B. Gd
C. Eu
D. Am

## Answer: D

Watch Video Solution
583. The IUPAC name of $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{3} \mathrm{CIBrNO}_{2}\right]$ will be :
A. Triaminebromochloronitrocobaltate (III)
B. Triaminebromochloronitrocobalt (III)
C. Triaminebromonitrochlorocobalt (III)
D. Triaminenitrochlorocobalt (III)

## Answer: B

## - View Text Solution

584. By which activation energy calculate :
A. At a constant temp.
B. At two different temp.
C. For reversible reaction
D. For volatile reaction

## Answer: B

585. Haemoglobin contains $0.33 \%$ of iron by weight. The molecular weight of heamoglobin is approximately 67200. The number of iron atoms (At.

Wt. of $\mathrm{Fe}=56$ ) present in one molecule of haemoglobin is
A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

586. $4 \mathrm{NH}_{3}+5 \mathrm{O}_{2} \rightarrow 6 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}+4 \mathrm{NO}$

When one mole ammonia and one mole oxygen taken :
A. Oxygen is completely consumed
B. Ammonia is completely consumed
C. Both (1) and (2) are correct
D. No one is correct

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

587. In $\mathrm{PO}_{4}^{3-}$ the formal charge on each O -atom and $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{O}$ bond order respectively are .
A. 0.75 and 1.25
B. 0.5 and 2
C. 1 and 1.5
D. 0.75 and 2

## Answer: A

588. The radius of hydrogen shell is $0.53 \AA$, then in first excited state radius of shell will be :
A. $2.12 \AA$
B. $1.06 \AA$
C. $8.5 \AA$
D. $4.24 \AA$

## Answer: A

## - View Text Solution

589. Mole fraction of solute is 0.2 in solution then lowering in V.P $\Delta P=10$.

If lowering in V.P. $\Delta P=20$ then mole fraction of solvent will be in solution
A. 0.2
B. 0.4
C. 0.6
D. 0.8

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

590. Uncertainity in position of a $e^{-}$and He is similar. If uncertainity in momentum of $e^{-}$is $32 \times 10^{5}$, then uncertainity in momentum of He will be :
A. $32 \times 10^{5}$
B. $16 \times 10^{5}$
C. $8 \times 10^{5}$
D. None of these

## Answer: A

591. The number of ATP molecules produced in the lipid metabolism of a molecules of palmitic acid is
A. 56
B. 36
C. 130
D. 86

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

592. Identify the correct statement regarding entropy
A. At absolute zero of temperature, the entropy of all crystalline substances is taken to be zero
B. At absolute zero of temperature, the entropy of a perfectly crystalline substance is +ve
C. At absolute zero of temperature, entropy of a perfectly crystalline
substance is taken to be zero
D. At $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, the entropy of a perfectly crystalline substance is taken to be zero

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

593. The edge length of a face-centred cubic unit cell is $508 \pm$. If the radius of the cation is $110 \pm$ the radius of the anion is
A. 144 pm
B. 398 pm
C. 288 pm
D. 618 pm

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

594. At the critical micelle concentration, the surfactant molecules:
A. Associate
B. Dissociate
C. Decompose
D. Become completely soluble

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

595. Which one of the following pairs of substances on reaction will not not evolve $\mathrm{H}_{2}$ gas?
A. Copper and HCl (aqueous)
B. Iron and steam
C. Iron and $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ (aqueous)
D. Sodium and ethyl alcohol

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

596. The second order Bragg diffraction of $X$ rays with $\lambda=\AA$ form a set of parallel planes in a metal occurs at an angle $60^{\circ}$. the distance between the scattering planes in the crystal is
A. $2.00 \AA$
B. $1.00 \AA$
C. $0.575 \AA$
D. $1.15 \AA$

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

597. One mole of an ideal gas at 300 K is expanded isothermally from an inital volume of 1 litre to 10 litres. The $\Delta E$ for this process is $\left(R=2\right.$ calmol $\left.^{-1} K^{-1}\right)$
A. 1381.1 cal.
B. Zero
C. 163.7 cal.
D. 9 lit. atm.

## Answer: B

598. On the basis of unit cell concept a crystal has:
A. 7 systems
B. 14 systems
C. 230 systems
D. 32 systems

## Answer: A

## - View Text Solution

599. Phenyl acetylene reacts with dil. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ in presence of $\mathrm{HgSO}_{4}$ gives
A.
B.
c.
D.

## D View Text Solution

600. According to Hardy - Schulze rule, the coagulating power of cation follows the order :
A. $\mathrm{Na}^{+}>\mathrm{Ba}^{+2}>\mathrm{Al}^{+3}$
B. $\mathrm{Al}^{+3}>\mathrm{Ba}^{+2}>\mathrm{Na}^{+}$
C. $\mathrm{Ba}^{+2}>\mathrm{Al}^{+3}>\mathrm{Na}^{+}$
D. $\mathrm{Al}^{+3}>\mathrm{Na}^{+}>\mathrm{Ba}^{+2}$

## Answer: B

## D Watch Video Solution

601. Which of the following compound gives $p$ - cresol with p-methyl diazonium chloride :
A. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
B. $H_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{2}$
C. HCOOH
D. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{OH}$

## Answer: A

## - View Text Solution

602. Mole ratio of $\mathrm{H}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{O}_{2}$ gas is $8: 1$ what will be the ratio of wt. :
A. 1:1
B. 2:1
C. $4: 1$
D. 1:2

## Answer: D

603. The ionization energy of H -atom is 13.6 eV . Calculate the is ionization energy of $L i^{+2}$ ion-
A. 122.4 eV
B. 40.8 eV
C. 30.6 eV
D. 13.6 eV

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

604. Which of the following electronic configuration will have maximum
I.P. difference between II and III I.P. :
A. $1 s^{2} 2 s^{2} 2 p^{6} 3 s^{1}$
B. $1 s^{2} 2 s^{2} 2 p^{6} 3 s^{2}$
C. $1 s^{2} 2 s^{2} 2 p^{6}$
D. $1 s^{2} 2 s^{2} 2 p^{5}$

## Answer: B

## - View Text Solution

605. The concentration of a solution is changed from 0.2 to 0.4 , then what will be rate and rate constant. The reaction is of first order and rate constant is $K=1 \times 10^{-6}$ :
A. $2 \times 10^{-7}, 1 \times 10^{-6}$
B. $1 \times 10^{-7}, 1 \times 10^{6}$
C. $4 \times 10^{-7}, 1 \times 10^{-6}$
D. $2 \times 10^{-3}, 1 \times 10^{-3}$

## Answer: C

606. Half life of a radioactive sample is 4 days. After 16 days how much quantity of matter remain undecayed :
A. $\frac{1}{4}$
B. $\frac{1}{8}$
C. $\frac{1}{16}$
D. $\frac{1}{32}$

## Answer: C

## - View Text Solution

607. Identify structure of trans-2-hexenal.
A.
B.
c.
D. None of the above

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

608. Which of the following gives ethyl benzene with phenyl methyl ketone :
A. $\mathrm{Zn}-\mathrm{Hg}+\mathrm{HCl}$
B. $\mathrm{LiAlH}_{4}$
C. $\mathrm{KMnO}_{4}$
D. None of the above

## Answer: A

609. Acetaldehyde reacts with semicarbazide product will be
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{NH}-\mathrm{CO}-\mathrm{NH}_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{NCONHNH}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{NHNH}_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\stackrel{\mathrm{O}}{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{C}-\mathrm{NH}-\mathrm{CONH}_{2}$

## Answer: A

## - View Text Solution

610. Cynohydrin of the following compound on hydrolysis gives optically active product :
A. HCHO
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CHO}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COCH}_{3}$
D. All of the above

## Answer: B

## D View Text Solution

611. Which of the following is a chiral compound :
A. 2-methyl pentanoic acid
B. 3-methyl pentanoic acid
C. 4-methyl pentanoic acid
D. None of these

## Answer: A::B

## D View Text Solution

612. Compound ' $A$ ' on chlorination gives compound ' $B$ ', compound ' $B$ ' reacts with alc. $K O H$ gives gas ' $C^{\prime}$, which decolourise Baeyer reagent. Ozonolysis of compound ' $C^{\prime}$ gives only $H C H O$ compound ' $A$ ' is:
A. $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{6}$
B. $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{4}$
C. $\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{10}$
D. $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{Cl}$

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

613. Structure of (monomer unit of) natural rubber is:
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CCH}_{3}=\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{2}=\stackrel{\text { I }}{\mathrm{CCH}_{3}}-\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{2}=\stackrel{\mathrm{Cl}}{3}-\stackrel{\mathrm{I}}{\mathrm{CCH}}{ }_{3}=\mathrm{CH}_{2}$

## Answer: C

614. Which of the following compound contain zero oxidation state of Fe :
A. $\left[F e(C N)_{6}\right]^{-4}$
B. $\left[F e(C N)_{6}\right]^{-3}$
C. $\mathrm{Fe}(\mathrm{CO})_{5}$
D. All of the above

## Answer: C

## - View Text Solution

615. A compound contains $C=40 \%, O=53.5 \%$, and $H=6.5 \%$ the empirical formula formula of the compound is:
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{4} \mathrm{O}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{4} \mathrm{O}_{2}$
D. CHO

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

616. $\left[\mathrm{Cu}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{4}\right]+2$ reacts with $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}$ in excess of water gives :
A. $\mathrm{Cu}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{Cu}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{Cu}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)^{-2}$
D. None of the above

## Answer: B

## - View Text Solution

617. Cr in $\left[\mathrm{Cr}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{6}\right] \mathrm{Br}_{3}$ has number of unpaired electron :
A. 4
B. 3
C. 1
D. 2

## Answer: B

## - View Text Solution

618. Sucrose on hydrolysis gives:
A. $\mathrm{L}(+)$ Glucose $+\mathrm{D}(+)$ Fructose
B. L(-) Glucose + L(-) Fructose
C. $\mathrm{D}(+)$ Glucose $+\mathrm{D}(-)$ Fructose
D. $\mathrm{D}(+)$ Glucose $+\mathrm{L}(-)$ Fructose

## Answer: C

619. Which of the following comp. is coloured and has unpaired electron :
A. $\mathrm{CuF}_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}$
C. $\mathrm{KMnO}_{4}$
D. $K_{4}\left[\mathrm{Fe}(\mathrm{CN})_{6}\right]$

## Answer: A

## - View Text Solution

620. Which of the following does not reduce Fehling solution :
A. Glucose
B. Fructose
C. Sucrose
D. Maltose

## Answer: C

## - View Text Solution

621. O.N. of P in pyrophosphoric acid is
A. +5
B. +2
C. +3
D. +4

## Answer: A

622. Which of the following example behave as a lewis acid $B F_{3}, \mathrm{SnCl}_{2}, \mathrm{SnCl}_{4}:$
A. Stenus chloride, stenic chloride
B. $B F_{3}$, stenus chloride
C. Only $B F_{3}$
D. $B F_{3}$, stenus chloride, stenic chloride

## Answer: D

## - View Text Solution

623. In which of the following comp. H atom is directly linked with phosphorus
A. $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{4}$
D. $\mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{P}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}$

Answer: A: B

## - Watch Video Solution

624. In the balanced reaction : $\mathrm{aNO}_{3}^{-}+b \mathrm{CI}^{-}+c \mathrm{H}^{+} \rightarrow d \mathrm{NO}+e \mathrm{CI}_{2}+f \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ $a, b, c, d, e$ and $f$ are lowest possible integers. The value of $a+b$ is :
A. $\begin{array}{llllll}a & b & c & d & e & f \\ 2 & 4 & 6 & 8 & 4 & 2\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{cccc}a & b & d & f\end{array}$
B. $1 \begin{array}{llllll}1 & 4 & 10 & 3 & 1 & 4\end{array}$
$a \quad b \quad c \quad d \quad e f$
C. $\begin{array}{llllll}4 & 1 & 10 & 1 & 3 & 4\end{array}$
D. $\begin{array}{llllll}a & b & c & d & e & f \\ 10 & 4 & 1 & 3 & 4 & 2\end{array}$

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

625. Determine the value of $E^{0}$ cell for the following reaction
$\mathrm{Cu}^{+2}+\mathrm{Sn}^{+2} \rightarrow \mathrm{Cu}+\mathrm{Sn}^{+4}$
Equilibrium constant is $10^{6}$
$\mathrm{Cu}^{++}+\mathrm{Sn}^{++} \rightarrow \mathrm{Cu}+\mathrm{Sn}^{+4}$
A. 0.1773
B. 0.01773
C. 0.2153
D. 1.773

## Answer: A

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626. What will be the $\mathrm{H}^{+}$con when 4 gm NaOH dissolved in 1000 ml . of water
A. $10^{-1}$
B. $10^{-13}$
C. $10^{-4}$
D. $10^{-10}$

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

627. What is true for a cyclic process
A. $W=0$
B. $\Delta E=0$
C. $\Delta H=0$
D. $\Delta E \neq 0$

## Answer: B::C

628. Increasing order of bond length is
A. $\mathrm{NO}^{-}<\mathrm{NO}<\mathrm{NO}^{+}<\mathrm{O}_{2}^{-}$
B. $\mathrm{O}_{2}^{-}<\mathrm{NO}<\mathrm{NO}^{-}<\mathrm{O}^{+}$
C. $\mathrm{O}_{2}^{-}<\mathrm{NO}^{-}<\mathrm{NO}<\mathrm{NO}^{+}$
D. $\mathrm{NO}^{+}<\mathrm{NO}<\mathrm{NO}^{-}<\mathrm{O}_{2}^{-}$

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

629. A system is expanded under adiabatic process
A. Temp. increase
B. $\Delta E$ decreases
C. $\Delta E$ increases
D. None of these

## Answer: B

## D Watch Video Solution

630. Which of the following is true for a reaction in which all the reactant
\& product are liquids
A. $\Delta H=\Delta E$
B. $\Delta H=\Delta W$
C. $\Delta H>\Delta E$
D. None of the above

## Answer: A

## D Watch Video Solution

631. Clemenson's reaction is :
A.

$$
\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{ON}
$$

B. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}-\mathrm{COCH}_{3}+\mathrm{NH}_{2} \mathrm{NH}_{2} \rightarrow \quad \rightarrow \quad \mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{3}$

Red.P.
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COCH}_{3}+4 \mathrm{HI} \rightarrow \mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{3}$
D. All of the above

## Answer: A

## D View Text Solution

632. Which of the following reaction gives by isocyanide
A. Rimer Tieman reaction
B. Carbyl amine reaction
C. Hoffmann bromamide reaction
D. None of the above

## Answer: B

633. In a gaseous mixture which of $\mathrm{NO}_{2}, \mathrm{CO}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ gases have same rate of diffusion
A. $\mathrm{NO}_{2}, \mathrm{CO}_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{CO}_{2}, \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
C. $\mathrm{NO}_{2}, \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
D. All

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

634. Compound ' $A$ ' in acidic medium does not give ppt with $H_{2} S$ but in $\mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{OH}$ medium gives a ppt comp. 'A' is
A. $\mathrm{FeCl}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{AlCl}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{ZnCl}_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{SnCl}_{2}$

## Answer: C

## - View Text Solution

635. FeCr _ $2 \mathrm{O}_{-} 7$ " react with " $\mathrm{Na}_{-} 2 \mathrm{CO}_{-} 3$ ' gives the product:
A. $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{CrO}_{4}$
B. $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}$
C. $\mathrm{Fe}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{4}$
D. FeO

## Answer: A

636. A compound $B A_{2}$ has $K_{s p}=4 \times 10^{-12}$ solubility of this comp. will be :
A. $10^{-(3)}$
B. $10^{-4}$
C. $10^{-5}$
D. $10^{-6}$

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

637. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ on oxidation gives:
A. $O^{-2}$
B. $\mathrm{OH}^{-}$
C. $\mathrm{O}_{2}^{-}$
D. $\mathrm{O}_{2}$

## D Watch Video Solution

638. What is false for mole fraction
A. $X<1$
B. $-2 \leq X \leq 2$
C. $0 \leq X \leq 1$
D. Always non negative

## Answer: B

## Watch Video Solution

639. MgO and NaCl has similar structure. In MgO magnesiuem is surrounded by how many oxygen atoms
A. 2
B. 4
C. 6
D. 1

## Answer: C

## - View Text Solution

640. General behaviour of $\mathrm{O}_{3}$ is
A. Gives electrons
B. Gives $\mathrm{O}_{2}$
C. Reaction with $\mathrm{H}_{2}$
D. Accept electrons

## Answer: B

641. How many ATP will be formed by oxidation of 1 mole glucose
A. 36
B. 40
C. 24
D. 32

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

642.400 ml gas at 500 torr and 666.6 ml gas at 600 torr taken in a container of 3 litre then the total pressure of mixture
A. 200 torr
B. 400 torr
C. 600 torr
D. 50 torr

## Answer: A

## - View Text Solution

643. Which of the following is steroid harmones
A. Progesterone
B. Cholesterole
C. ACTH
D. Adrenaline

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

644. The dipole moment of compound $A B$ is 10.92 D and that of compound CD is 12.45 D . The bond length $A B$ is $2.72 \AA$ and that of $C D$ is $2.56 \AA$ then for these compound true statement is
A. More ionic nature in $A B$
B. More ionic nature in CD
C. Equal in both
D. Not predicted

## Answer: B

## - View Text Solution

645. The bombarment of $\alpha$ - particle on ${ }_{7} N^{14}$, emits proton then new atom will be :
A. ${ }_{8} O^{17}$
B. ${ }_{8} O^{16}$
C. ${ }_{6} C^{14}$
D. Ne

## Answer: A

## - View Text Solution

646. Half life of a substance is 77 days then its decay constant will be :
A. 0.9
B. 0.09
C. 0.009
D. 0.013

## Answer: C

647. Number of base pairs in human chromosomes
A. $3 \times 10^{9}$
B. $3 \times 10^{7}$
C. $6 \times 10^{8}$
D. $6 \times 10^{7}$

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

648. Amount of $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ fixed annually is about
A. $7 \times 10^{23}$ ton
B. $7 \times 10^{13}$ ton
C. $7 \times 10^{10}$ ton
D. $7 \times 10^{11}$ ton

## Answer: D

## D Watch Video Solution

649. Identify the correct statement for change of Gibbs energy for a system $\left(\Delta G_{\text {system }}\right)$ at constant temperature and pressure:-
A. ) If $\Delta G_{\text {system }}$ gt 0 , the process is spontaneous
B. If $\Delta G_{\text {system }}=0$, the system has attained equilibrium
C. If $\Delta G_{\text {system }}=0$, the system is still moving in a particular direction
D. If $\Delta G_{\text {system }}$ It 0 , the process is not spontaneous

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

650. A solution containing 10 g per $\mathrm{dm}^{3}$ of urea (molecular mass $=60 \mathrm{~g}$ $\mathrm{mol}^{-1}$ ) is isotonic with a $5 \%$ solution of a nonvolatile solute. The
molecular mass of this nonvolatile solution is:
A. $250 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$
B. $300 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$
C. $350 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$
D. $200 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$

## Answer: B

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651. A plot of $\log x / m$ versus $\log p$ for the adsorption of a gas on a solid gives a straight line with slope equal to:
A. $-\log K$
B. $n$
C. $\frac{1}{n}$
D. $\log \mathrm{K}$

## - Watch Video Solution

652. Assume each reaction is carried out in an open container. For which reaction will $\Delta H=\Delta E ?$
A. $\mathrm{H}_{2}(g)+\mathrm{Br}_{2}(g) \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{HBr}(g)$
B. $\mathrm{C}(\mathrm{s})+2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(\mathrm{g}) \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{H}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})+\mathrm{CO}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})$
C. $P C l_{5}(g) \rightarrow \mathrm{PCl}_{3}(g)+\mathrm{Cl}_{2}(g)$
D. $2 \mathrm{CO}(g)+\mathrm{O}_{2}(\mathrm{~g}) \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{CO}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})$

## Answer: A

## D Watch Video Solution

653. In a set of reactions, propionic acid yielded a compound (D). $\mathrm{SOCl}_{2} \quad \mathrm{NH}_{3} \quad \mathrm{KOH}$
$\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{COOH} \rightarrow(B) \rightarrow(C) \rightarrow \mathrm{Br}_{2}(D)$

The structure of (D) would be:
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{NH}_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CHONH}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{NHCH}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{NH}_{2}$

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

654. During the process of digestion, the proteins present in food materials are hydrolysed to amino acids. The two enzymes involved in the Enzyme(A) Enzyme(B)
process: Proteins $\rightarrow$ Polypeptides $\rightarrow$ Amino acids are respectively-
A. Amylase and Maltase
B. Diastase and Lipase
C. Pepsin and Trypsin
D. Invertase and Zymase

## Answer: C

## - View Text Solution

655. The human body does not produce:-
A. DNA
B. Vitamin
C. Hormones
D. Enzymes

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

656. CsBr crystallises in a body - centred cubic lattice. The unit cell length is 436.66 pm . Given that : the atomic mass of $C s=133$ and that of $\mathrm{Br}=80 \mathrm{gram}$ and Avogadro's number being $6.02 \times 10^{23} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$, the density of CsBr is :
A. $42.5 \frac{g}{c} m^{3}$
B. $0.425 \frac{g}{c} m^{3}$
C. $8.25 \frac{g}{c} m^{3}$
D. $4.25 \frac{g}{c} m^{3}$

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

657. More number of oxidation states are exhibited by the actinoids than by the lanthonoids. The main reason for this is:- (
A. More energy difference between 5 f and 6 d orbitals than that between 4 f and 5 d orbitals
B. Lesser energy difference between $5 f$ and $6 d$ orbitals than between 4f and 5d orbitals
C. Greater metallic character of the lanthanoids than that of the corresponding actinoids
D. More active nature of the actinoids

## Answer: B

## D Watch Video Solution

658. Given: The mass of electron is $9.11 \times 10^{-31} \mathrm{Kg}$ Planck constant is $6.626 \times 10^{-34} \mathrm{Js}$, the uncertainty involved in the measurement of velocity within a distance of $0.1 A ̊$ is:-
A. $5.79 \times 10^{6} m s(-1)$
B. $5.79 \times 10^{7} m s^{9}-1$ )
C. $5.79 \times 10^{8} \mathrm{~ms}^{-1}$
D. $5.79 \times 10^{5} \mathrm{~ms}^{-1}$

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

659. Copper sulphate dissolved in excess of KCN to give:-
A. CuCN
B. $\left[\mathrm{Cu}(\mathrm{CN})_{4}\right]^{3-}$
c. $\left[\mathrm{Cu}(\mathrm{CN})_{4}\right]^{2-}$
D. $\mathrm{Cu}(\mathrm{CN})_{2}$

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

660. In which of the following pairs are both the ions coloured in aqueous solution-
A. $\mathrm{Ni}^{2+}, T i^{3+}$
B. $S c^{3+}, T i^{3+}$
C. $\mathrm{Sc}^{3+}, \mathrm{Co}^{2+}$
D. $\mathrm{Ni}^{2+}, \mathrm{Cu}{ }^{+}$

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

661. $\mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$ can be converted to anhydrous $\mathrm{AlCl}_{3}$ by heating
A. $\mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$ with HCl gas
B. $\mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$ with NaCl in solid state
C. A mixture of $\mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$ and carbon in dry $\mathrm{Cl}_{2}$ gas
D. $\mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$ with $\mathrm{Cl}_{2}$ gas

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

662. The enthalpy and entropy change for the reaction: $\mathrm{Br}_{2}(l)+\mathrm{Cl}_{2}(g)$ to ${ }^{2} 2 \mathrm{BrCl}(\mathrm{g})$
are $30 \mathrm{~kJ} \mathrm{~mol}-1$ and $105 \mathrm{JK}-1 \mathrm{~mol}-1$ respectively. The temperature at which the reaction will be in equilibrium is:-
A. 285.7 K
B. 273 K
C. 450 K
D. 300 K

## Answer: A

663. The appearance of colour in solid alkali metal halides is generally due to
A. F-centres
B. Schottky defect
C. Frenkel defect
D. Interstitial positions

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

664. The general molecular formula, which represents the homologous series of alkanols is
A. $\mathrm{C}_{n} \mathrm{H}_{2 n} \mathrm{O}_{2}$
B. $C_{n} H_{2 n} \mathrm{O}$
C. $\mathrm{C}_{n} \mathrm{H}_{2 n+1} \mathrm{O}$

## D. $\mathrm{C}_{n} \mathrm{H}_{2 n+2} \mathrm{O}$

Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

665. If $E_{F e^{2+}}^{\circ} / F e=-0.441 V$
and $E_{\mathrm{Fe}^{3+}}^{\circ} / \mathrm{Fe}^{2+}=0.771 \mathrm{~V}$
The standard EMF of the reaction
$\mathrm{Fe}+2 \mathrm{Fe}^{3+} \rightarrow 3 \mathrm{Fe}^{2+}$
will be:
A. 0.330 V
B. 1.653 V
C. 1.212 V
D. 0.111 V

## Answer: C

666. for the reaction, $2 A+B \rightarrow 3 C+D$, which of the following does not express the reaction rate
A. $\frac{d[C]}{3 d t}$
B. $\frac{d[B]}{d t}$
C. $\frac{d[D]}{d t}$
D. $-\frac{d[A]}{2 d t}$

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

667. For the reaction $\mathrm{CH}_{4(\mathrm{~g})}+2 \mathrm{O}_{2(\mathrm{~g})} \Leftrightarrow \mathrm{CO}_{2(\mathrm{~g})}+2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{l}}$ :
$\left(\Delta H=-170.8 \mathrm{kJmol}^{-1}\right)$. Which of the following statement is not true?
A. At equilibrium, the concentrations of $\mathrm{CO}_{2}(g)$ and $\mathrm{H}_{2}(I)$ are not
B. The equilibrium constant for the reaction is given by $K_{P}=$

$$
\frac{\left[\mathrm{CO}_{2}\right]}{\left[\mathrm{CH}_{4}\right]\left[\mathrm{O}_{2}\right]}
$$

C. Addition of $\mathrm{CH}_{4}(\mathrm{~g})$ or $\mathrm{O}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})$ at equilibrium will cause a shift to the right
D. The reaction is exothermic

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

668. $\sim\left[\mathrm{NH}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2}\right) \mathrm{NHCO}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2}\right)_{4} \mathrm{CO}\right] \sim$ is a
A. copolymer
B. Addition polymer
C. Thermosetting polymer
D. Homopolymer

## - Watch Video Solution

669. A carbonyl compound reacts with hydrogen cyanide to form cyanohydrin which on hydrolysis forms a recemic mixrture of $\alpha$-hydroxy acid. The carbonyl compound $D$.
A. Acetaldehyde
B. Acetone
C. diethyl ketone
D. Formaldehyde

## Answer: A

## Watch Video Solution

670. Which one of the following is a peptide hormone?
A. Glucagon
B. Testosterone
C. Thyroxin
D. Adrenaline

## Answer: A

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671. The major organic product in the reaction
$\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{CH}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2}+\mathrm{HI} \rightarrow$ product is
A. $\mathrm{CH} 3 \mathrm{OH}+(\mathrm{CH} 3) 2 \mathrm{CHI}$
B. $\mathrm{ICH}_{2} \mathrm{OCH}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{OC} \mid \mathrm{I}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CHO}$

## Answer: D

672. Nucleophilic addition reaction will be most favoured in
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}_{2} \stackrel{O}{\mathrm{C}}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}$
B. $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{O}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CHO}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CHO}$

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

673. The enthalpy of hydrogenation of cyclohexene is $-119.5 \mathrm{kJmol}^{-1}$. If resonance energy of benzene is $-150.4 \mathrm{kJmol}^{-1}$, its enthalpy of hydrogenation would be :
A. $-508.9 \mathrm{~kJ} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$
B. $-208.1 \mathrm{~kJ} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$
C. $-269.9 \mathrm{~kJ} \mathrm{~mol}^{-10}$
D. $-358.5 \mathrm{~kJ} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

674. Self-condensation of two moles of ethyl acetate in presence of sodium ethoxide yields
A. Ethyl butyrate
B. Acetoacetic ester
C. Methyl acetoacetate
D. Ethyl propionate

## Answer: B

675. Consider the reaction:
$\mathrm{N}_{2(\mathrm{~g})}+3 \mathrm{H}_{2(\mathrm{~g})} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{NH}_{3(\mathrm{~g})}$.
The equally relationship between $-\frac{d\left[\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right]}{d t}$ and $-\frac{d\left[\mathrm{H}_{2}\right]}{d t}$ is:
A. $\frac{d\left[\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right]}{d t}=-\frac{1}{3} \frac{d\left[\mathrm{H}_{2}\right]}{d t}$
B. $+\frac{d\left[\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right]}{d t}=-\frac{1}{3} \frac{d\left[\mathrm{H}_{2}\right]}{d t}$
C. $+\frac{d\left[\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right]}{d t}=-\frac{3}{2} \frac{d\left[\mathrm{H}_{2}\right]}{d t}$
D. $+\frac{d\left[\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right]}{d t}=-\frac{d\left[\mathrm{H}_{2}\right]}{d t}$

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

676. Which of the following is not chiral?
A. 2-Butanol
B. 2,3-Dibromopentane
C. 3-Bromopentane
D. 2-Hydroxypropanoic acid

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

677. $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{4}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{2}\right)_{2}\right] \mathrm{CI}$ exhibits
A. Linkage isomerism, ionization isomerism and optical isomerism
B. Linkage isomerism, ionization isomerism and geometrical isomerism
C. Ionization isomerism, geometrical isomerism and optical isomerism
D. Ionization isomerism, geometrical isomerism and optical isomerism

## - Watch Video Solution

678. $\left[\mathrm{Cr}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{6}\right]{ }^{2} l_{3}$ (at no. of $\mathrm{Cr}=24$ ) has a magnetic moment of 3.83B. M. The correct distribution of $3 d$ electrons the chromium of the complex.
A. $\left(3 d x^{2}-y^{2}\right)^{1}, 3 d Z^{2^{1}}, 3 d x z^{1}$
B. $3 d x y^{1},\left(3 d x 2^{2}-y^{2}\right)^{1}, 3 d y z^{1}$
C. $3 d x y^{1}, 3 d y z^{1}, 3 d x z^{1}$
D. $3 d x y^{1}, 3 d y z^{1}, 3 d z^{2^{1}}$

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

679. 1.00 g of a non-electrolyte solute (molar mass $250 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$ ) was dissolved in 51.2 g of benzene. If the freezing point depression constant $K_{f}$ of benzene is $5.12 \mathrm{~K} \mathrm{~kg} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$, the freezing point of benzene will be lowered by:-
A. 0.4 K
B. 0.3 K
C. 0.5 K
D. 0.2 K

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

680. Which of the following constitutes a buffer ?
A. $\mathrm{HNO}_{2} \& \mathrm{NaNO}_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{NaOH} \& \mathrm{NaCl}$
C. $\mathrm{HNO}_{3} \& \mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{NO}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{HCl} \& \mathrm{KCl}$

## Answer: A

## D Watch Video Solution

681. The hydrogen ion concentration of a $10^{-8} \mathrm{MHCl}$ aqueous soultion at $298 K\left(K_{w}=10^{-14}\right)$ is
A. $1.0 \times 10^{-6} M$
B. $1.0525 \times 10^{-7} M$
C. $9.525 \times 10^{-8} M$
D. $1.0 \times 10^{-8} M$

## Answer: B

682. A solution of acetone in ethnol
A. Shows a negative deviation from Raoult's law
B. Shows a positive deviation from Raoult's law
C. Behaves like a near ideal solution
D. Obeys Raoult's law

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

683. A hypothetical electrochemical cell is shown below.
$A\left|A^{+}(x M)\right|\left|B^{+}(y M)\right| B^{+}$
The e.m.g. measured is 0.20 V the cell reaction is
A. $A^{+}+B \rightarrow A+B^{+}$
B. $A^{+}+e^{-} \rightarrow A, B^{+}+e^{-} \rightarrow B$
C. The cell reaction cannot be predicted
D. $A+B^{+} \rightarrow A^{+}+B$

Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

684. Ethylene oxide when treated with Grignard reagent yields
A. Secondary alcohol
B. Tertiary alcohol
C. Cyclopropyl alcohol
D. Primary alcohol

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

685. During osmosis, flow of water through a semipermeable membrane is:
A. From solution having higher concentration only
B. Form both sides of semipermeable membrane with equal flow rates
C. From both sides of semipermeable membrane with unequal flow rates
D. From solution having lower concentration only

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

686. Which of the following is more basic than aniline?
A. Diphenlamine
B. Triphenylamine
C. p-Nitroaniline
D. Benzylamine

Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

687. In which of the following molecules all the bonds are not equal:-
A. $\mathrm{CIF}_{3}$
B. $B F_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{AlF}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{NF}_{3}$

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

688. The electronegaivity difference between $N$ and $F$ is greater than that between $N$ and $H$ yet the dipole moment of $\mathrm{NH}_{2}(1.5 \mathrm{D})$ is larger than that of $N F_{3}(0.2 D)$. This is because :
A. In $N H_{3}$ as well as in $N F_{3}$ the atomic dipole and bond dipole are in the same direction
B. In $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$ the atomic dipole and bond dipole are in the same direction whereas in $\mathrm{NF}_{3}$ these are in opposite directions
C. In $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$ as well as $\mathrm{NF}_{3}$ the atomic dipole and bond dipole are in opposite directions
D. In $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$ the atomic dipole and bond dipole are in the opposite directions whereas in $\mathrm{NF}_{3}$ these are in the same direction

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

689. The correct order of mobility of alkali metal ions in aqueous solution is
A. $\mathrm{Li}^{+}>\mathrm{Na}^{+}>\mathrm{K}^{+}>\mathrm{Rb}^{+}$
B. $\mathrm{Na}^{+}>\mathrm{K}^{+}>\mathrm{Rb}^{+}>\mathrm{Li}^{+}$
C. $\mathrm{K}^{+}>\mathrm{Rb}^{+}>\mathrm{Na}+>\mathrm{Li}^{+}$
D. $\mathrm{Rb}^{+}>\mathrm{K}^{+}>\mathrm{Na}^{+}>\mathrm{Li}^{+}$

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

690. The correct order regarding the electronegativity of hybrid orbitals of carbon is:-
A. $s p>s p^{2}<s p^{3}$
B. $s p>s p^{2}>s p^{3}$
C. $s p<s p^{2}>s p^{3}$
D. $s p<s p^{2}<s p^{3}$

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

691. Which of the following species has a linear shape?
A. $\mathrm{NO}_{2}^{-}$
B. $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{NO}_{2}^{+}$
D. $\mathrm{O}_{3}$

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

692. Which of the follwing is the most basic oxide?
A. $\mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{Sb}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{Bi}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{SeO}_{2}$

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

693. The orientation of an atomic orbital is governed by :
A. Azimuthal quantum number
B. Spin quantum number
C. Magnetic quantum number
D. Principal quantum number

## Answer: C

694. Which of the following is not a correct statement:-
A. The electron-deficient molecules can act as Lewis acids (
B. The canonical structures have no real existence
C. Every AB5 molecule does infact have square pyramid structure
D. Multiple bonds are always shorter than corresponding single bonds

## Answer: C

## D Watch Video Solution

695. The number of unpaired electrons in a parmamagnetic diatomic molecule of an element with atomic number 16 is :
A. 2
B. 3
C. 4
D. 1

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

696. Which one of the following orders is not in according with the property stated against it ?
A. $F_{2}>\mathrm{Cl}_{2}>\mathrm{Br}_{2}>\mathrm{I}_{2}$, oxidising power
B. Hl gt HBr gt HCl gt HF , acidic property in water
C. $\mathrm{F}_{2}>\mathrm{Cl}_{2}>\mathrm{Br}_{2}>I_{2}$, Electronegativity
D. $\mathrm{F}_{2}>\mathrm{Cl}_{2}>\mathrm{Br}_{2}>\mathrm{I}_{2}$, Bond dissociation energy

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

697. Which of the following is not isostructural with $\mathrm{SiCI}_{4}$ ?
A. $\mathrm{SCl}_{4}$
B. $\mathrm{SO}_{4}^{2-}$
C. $\mathrm{PO}_{4}^{3-}$
D. $\mathrm{NH}_{4}^{+}$

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

698. 

The
IUPAC
name
of

The IUPAC name of

is:-
A. 3,4-dimethylpentanoyl chloride
B. 1-chloro-1-oxo-2,3-dimethylpentane
C. 2-ethyl-3-methylbutanoyl chloride
D. 2,3-dimethylpentanoyl chloride

## Answer: D

## - View Text Solution

## MCQ

1. In a zero-order reaction for every $10^{\circ}$ rise of temperature, the rate is doubled. If the temperature is increased from $10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, the rate of the reaction will become
A. 64 times
B. 128 times
C. 256 times
D. 512 times

## Answer: D

## D Watch Video Solution

2. Which of the following pairs is isostractural (i.e having the same shape and hybridization?
A. $\left[N F_{3}\right.$ and $\left.B F_{3}\right]$
B. $\left[B F_{4}^{-}\right.$and $\left.\mathrm{NH}_{4}^{+}\right]$
C. $\left[\mathrm{BCl}_{3}\right.$ and $\left.\mathrm{BrCl}_{3}\right]$
D. $\left[\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right.$ and $\left.\mathrm{NO}_{3}^{-}\right]$

## Answer: B

## D Watch Video Solution

3. In which of the following reactions,standard reaction entropy change $\left(\Delta S^{\circ}\right)$ is positive and standard Gibb,s energy change $\left(\Delta G^{\circ}\right)$ decreases
sharply with increasing temperature?
A. $\mathrm{Mg}(\mathrm{s})+\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}(g) \rightarrow \mathrm{MgO}(\mathrm{s})$
B. $\frac{1}{2} C$ graphite $+\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}(g) \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{CO}_{2}(g)$
C. $C$ graphite $+\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}(\mathrm{~g}) \rightarrow \mathrm{CO}(\mathrm{g})$
D. $\mathrm{CO}(\mathrm{g})+\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}(\mathrm{~g}) \rightarrow \mathrm{CO}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})$

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

4. In a reaction , $A+B \rightarrow$ Product, rate is doubled when the concentration of $B$ is doubled, and rate increases by a factor of 8 when the concentration of both the reactants ( A and B ) are doubled, rate law for the reaction can be written as
A. Rate $=k[A][B]$
B. Rate $=k[A]^{2}[B]$
C. Rate $k[A][B]^{2}$
D. Rate $=k[A]^{2}[B]^{2}$

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

5. Limiting molar conductivity of $\mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{OH}$ [i.e., $\left.\Lambda_{m}^{\circ}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{OH}\right)\right]$ is equal to:
A. $A_{m}^{\circ}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{OH}\right)+A_{m}^{\circ}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{Cl}\right)-A_{m}^{\circ}(\mathrm{HCl})$
B. $A_{m}^{\circ}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{Cl}\right)+A_{m}^{\circ}(\mathrm{NHOH})-A_{m}^{\circ}(\mathrm{NaCl})$
C. $A_{m}^{\circ}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{Cl}\right)+A_{m}^{\circ}(\mathrm{NaCl})-A_{m}^{\circ}(\mathrm{NaOH})$
D. $A_{m}^{\circ}(\mathrm{NAOH})+A_{m}^{\circ}(\mathrm{NaCl})-A_{m}^{\circ}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{Cl}\right)$

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

6. Which of the following species contains three bond pair and one lone pair around the central atom?
A. $\mathrm{NH}_{2}^{-}$
B. $\mathrm{PCl}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
D. $B F_{3}$

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

7. Buffer solutions have constant acidity and alkalinity because
A. They have large excess of $\mathrm{H}^{+}$or $\mathrm{OH}^{-}$ions
B. They have fixed value of pH
C. These give unionised acid or base on reaction with added acid or alkali
D. Acids and alkalies in these solutions are shielded from attack by other ions

## Answer: C

## D Watch Video Solution

8. In freundlich adsorption isotherm, the value of $1 / n$ is :
A. 1 in case of physical adsorption
B. 1 in case of chemisorption
C. between 0 and 1 in all cases
D. between 2 and 4 in all cases

## Answer: C

9. pH of saturated solution of $\mathrm{Ba}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}$ is 12 . The value of solubility product $\left(\mathrm{K}_{\text {sp }}\right)$ of $\mathrm{Ba}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}$ is
A. $4.0 \times 10^{-6}$
B. $5.0 \times 10^{-6}$
C. $3.3 \times 10^{-7}$
D. $5.0 \times 10^{-7}$

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

10. When $\mathrm{Cl}_{2}$ gas reacts with hot and concentrated sodium hydroxide solution, the oxidation number of chlorine changes from
A. Zero to -1 and zero to +3
B. Zero to +1 and zero to -3
C. Zero to +1 and zero to -5
D. Zero to -1 and zero to +5

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

11. Which one of the following statements is incorrect about enzyme catalysis?
A. Enzymes are denaturated by ultaraviolet rays and at high temperature
B. Enzymes are least reactive at optimum temperature
C. Enzymes are mostly proteinous in nature
D. Enzyme action is specific

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

12. $P_{A}$ and $P_{B}$ are the vapour pressure of pure liquid components, Aand B respectively of an ideal binary solution, If $x_{A}$ represents the mole fraction of component A , the total pressure of the solution will be
A. $P_{B}+X_{A}\left(P_{B}-P_{A}\right)$
B. $P_{B}+X_{A}\left(P_{A}-P_{B}\right)$
C. $P_{A}+X_{A}\left(P_{B}-P_{A}\right)$
D. $P_{A}+X_{A}\left(P_{A}-P_{B}\right)$

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

13. The protcting power of lyophilic colloidal solution is expressed in terms of
A. Critical miscelle concentration
B. Oxidation number
C. Coagulation value
D. Gold number

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

14. Maximum number of electrons in a sub-shell with $l=3$ and $n=4$ is.
A. 10
B. 12
C. 14
D. 16

## Answer: C

15. 50 mL of each gas $A$ and of gas $B$ takes 150 and 200 seconds respectively for effusing through a pin hole under the similar conditon. If molecular mass of gas $B$ is 36 , then the molecular mass of gas $A$ will be
A. 32
B. 64
C. 96
D. 128

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

16. Standard enthalpy of vaporisation $\Delta V_{\text {vap }} \cdot H^{\Theta}$ for water at $100^{\circ} \mathrm{Cis}$ $40.66 \mathrm{kJmol}^{-1}$. The internal energy of Vaporization of water at $100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left({\text { in } \mathrm{kJ} \mathrm{mol}^{-1}}^{-1}\right)$ is

$$
\text { A. }+43.76
$$

B. +40.66
C. +37.56
D. -43.76

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

17. The total number of octahedral void (s) per atom present in a cubic close packed structure is
A. 2
B. 4
C. 1
D. 3

## Answer: C

18. Correct set of four quantum numbers for the valence (outermost) electron of rubidium $(Z=37)$ is
A. $5,0,0,+\frac{1}{2}$
B. $5,1,0,+\frac{1}{2}$
C. $5,1,1,+\frac{1}{2}$
D. $6,0,0,+\frac{1}{2}$

## Answer: A

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19. a metal crystallizes with a face-centered cubic lattice.The edge of the unit cell is 408 pm . The diameter of the metal atom is :
A. 144 pm
B. 204 pm
C. 288 pm
D. 408 pm

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

20. The enthalpy of fusion of water is $1.435 \mathrm{kcal} / \mathrm{mole}$. The molar entropy change for melting of ice at $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ is
A. $5.260 \mathrm{cal} /(\mathrm{mol} \mathrm{K})$
B. $0.526 \mathrm{cal} /(\mathrm{mol} \mathrm{K})$
C. $10.52 \mathrm{cal} /(\mathrm{mol} \mathrm{K})$
D. $21.04 \mathrm{cal} /(\mathrm{mol} \mathrm{K})$

## Answer: A

21. In which of the following compounds,nitrogen exhibits highest oxidation state?
A. $\mathrm{N}_{3} \mathrm{H}$
B. $\mathrm{NH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}$
C. $\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{4}$
D. $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$

## Answer: A

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22. Aluminum is exteracted from alumine $\mathrm{AI}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$ by electrolysis of a molten mixture of :
A. $\mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}+\mathrm{Na}_{3} \mathrm{AlF}_{6}+\mathrm{CaF}_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}+\mathrm{KF}+\mathrm{Na}_{3} \mathrm{AlF}_{6}$
C. $\mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}+\mathrm{HF}+\mathrm{NaAlF}_{4}$
D. $\mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}+\mathrm{CaF}_{2}+\mathrm{NaAlF}_{4}$

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

23. Which of the statements is not true?
A. $\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}$ solution in acidic medium is orange
B. $\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}$ solution becomes yellow on increasing the pH beyond 7
C. On passing $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$ through acidified $\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}$ solution, a milky colour is observed
D. $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}$ is preferred over $\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}$ in volumetric analysis

## Answer: D

24. A mixture of potassium chlorate, oxalic acid and sulphuric acid is heated. During the reaction which element undergoes maximum change in the oxidation number?
A. Cl
B. C
C. S
D. H

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

25. Which one of the following is an outer orbital complex and exhibits paramagnetic behaviour ?
A. $\left[\mathrm{Cr}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{6}\right]^{3+}$
B. $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{6}\right]^{3+}$
C. $\left[\mathrm{Ni}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{6}\right]^{2+}$
D. $\left[\mathrm{Zn}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{6}\right]^{2+}$

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

26. The ease of adsorption of the hydrated alkali metal ions on ionexchange resins follows the order:
A. $\mathrm{K}^{+}<\mathrm{Na}^{+}<\mathrm{Rb}^{+}<\mathrm{Li}^{+}$
B. $\mathrm{Na}^{+}<\mathrm{Li}^{+}<\mathrm{K}^{+}<\mathrm{Rb}^{+}$
C. $\mathrm{Li}^{+}<\mathrm{K}^{+}<\mathrm{Na}^{+}<\mathrm{Rb}^{+}$
D. $\mathrm{Rb}^{+}<\mathrm{K}^{+}<\mathrm{Na}^{+}<\mathrm{Li}^{+}$

## Answer: D

27. Equimolar solutions of the following substances were prepared separately. Which one of these will record the highest $p H$ value?
A. LiCl
B. $\mathrm{BeCl}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{BaCl}_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{AlCl}_{3}$

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

28. Sulphur trioxide can be obtained by which of the following reactions :
A. $\mathrm{S}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4} \xrightarrow{\Delta}$
$\Delta$
B. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}+\mathrm{PCl} \rightarrow$
C. $\mathrm{CaSO}_{2}+\mathrm{C} \xrightarrow{\Delta}$
D. $\mathrm{Fe}_{2}+\left(\mathrm{SO}_{4}\right)_{3} \xrightarrow{\Delta}$

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

29. In the exteraction of copper from its sulphide ore, the metal is fanally obtained by the reduction of caprous oxide with
A. Iron sulphide (FeS)
B. Carbon monoxide (CO)
C. Copper (1) sulphide $\left(\mathrm{Cu}_{2} \mathrm{~S}\right)$
D. Sulphur dioxide $\left(\mathrm{SO}_{2}\right)$

## Answer: C

## D Watch Video Solution

30. Identify the wrong statement in the following ?
A. Atomic radius of the elements increases as one moves down the first group of the periodic table
B. Atomic radius of the elements decreases as one moves across from
left to right in then $2^{\text {nd }}$ period of the periodic table
C. Amongst isoelectronic species, smaller the positive charge on the
cation, smaller is the ionic radius
D. Amongst isoelectronic species, greater the negative charge on the anion, large is the ionic radius

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

31. Which of the following statement is not valid for oxoaids of phosphorus?
A. All oxoacids contain tetrahedral four coordinated phosphorous
B. All oxoacids contain atleast one $\mathrm{P}=\mathrm{O}$ units and one P - OH group
C. Orthophosphoric acid is used in the manufacture of tripie superphosphate
D. Hypophosphorous acid is a diprotic acid

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

32. Identify the alloy containing a non metal as a constitunt in it
A. Bell metal
B. Bronze
C. Invar
D. Steel

## Answer: D

33. The pair of species with the same bond order is:
A. NO, CO
B. $\mathrm{N}_{2}, \mathrm{O}_{2}$
C. $O_{2}^{2-}, B_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{O}_{2}^{+}, \mathrm{NO}^{+}$

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

34. Bond order of 1.5 is shown by:
A. $\mathrm{O}_{2}^{2-}$
B. $\mathrm{O}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{O}_{2}^{+}$
D. $\mathrm{O}_{2}^{-}$

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

35. Which of the following is not a mineral of iron?
A. Pyrolusite
B. Magnetite
C. Malachite
D. Cassiterite

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

36. Which one of the alkali metals forms only the normal oxide, $\mathrm{M}_{2} \mathrm{O}$, on heating in air ?
A. Li
B. Na
C. Rb
D. K

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

37. The correct order of decreasing acid strength of trichloroacetic acid
(A), trifluoroacetic acid (B), acetic acid (C), and formic acid (D) is
A. $A>B>C>D$
B. $A>C>B>D$
C. $B>A>D>C$
D. $B>D>C>A$

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

38. In the following reaction

The major product is
A. $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{C}-\stackrel{\mathrm{CH}_{3}}{\mathrm{C}}\left|\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}\right| \quad \mathrm{OH} \quad-\mathrm{CH}_{3}$
B. $\stackrel{\stackrel{\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{C}}{\mathrm{C}}-\stackrel{-}{\mathrm{C}}\left|\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}\right| \quad \mathrm{OH}}{ }$
C. $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{C}-\stackrel{\mathrm{CH}_{3}}{\mathrm{C}}|\mathrm{OH}-\mathrm{CH}| \mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{2}\left|\mathrm{OH}-\stackrel{\mathrm{CH}_{3}}{\mathrm{C}}\right| \mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}$

## Answer: C

39. Which nomenclature is not according to IUPAC system ?

A.

2-Methyl-3-phenylpentane
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{C} \mid \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{COOH}$

5-oxohexanoic acid
C. $\mathrm{Br}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}_{2}$

1-Bromo-prop-2-ene
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\stackrel{\mathrm{CH}_{3}}{\mathrm{CH}\left|\mathrm{Br}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CHCH}_{3}\right| \mathrm{CH}_{3} \text {, }}$

4-Bromo, 2,4-di-methylhexane

## Answer: C

40. Among the following compounds the one that is most reactive towards electrophilic nitration is
A. Toluene
B. Benzene
C. Benzoic acid
D. Nitrobenzene

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

41. Deficiency of vitamin $B_{1}$ causes the disease
A. Cheilosis
B. Sterility
C. Convulsions
D. Beri-Beri

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

42. Which one of the following sets of monosaccharides forms sucrose?
A. $\beta$ - $D$-Glucopyranose and $\alpha-D$-fructofuranose
B. $\alpha-D$ - Glucopyranose and $\beta-D$-fructofuranose
C. $\alpha$-D-Glucopyranose and $\alpha-D$-fructofuranose
D. $\alpha$ - $D$-Glucopyranose and $\beta$ - $D$-fructofuranose

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

43. Which one of the following statements regarding photochemical smog is not correct?
A. Photochemical smog is formed through photochemical reaction involving solar energy
B. Photochemical smog does not cause irritation in eyes and throat
C. Carbon monoxide does not play any role in photochemical smog formation
D. Photochemical smog is an oxidising agent in character

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

44. In the following sequence of reaction

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
K C N & H_{3} \mathrm{O}+\mathrm{LiAlH}_{4}
\end{array}
$$

$\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{Br} \rightarrow \mathrm{A} \rightarrow \mathrm{B} \rightarrow \mathrm{Ether} \mathrm{C}$
the end product is .
A. Acetaldehyde
B. Ethyl alcohol
C. Acetone
D. Methane

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

45. Which one fo the following is not a condensation polymer ?
A. Dacron
B. Neoprene
C. Melamine
D. Glyptal

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

46. Predict the products in the given reaction

47. Which of the following acids does not exhibit optical isomerism?
A. Lacetic acid
B. Tartaric acid
C. Maleic acid
D. $\alpha$-amino acids

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

48. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CHO}$ and $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CHO}$ can be distinguished chemically by
A. Tollen's reagent test
B. Fehling solution test
C. Benedict test
D. lodoform test

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

49. Which of the following statements is false?
A. The repeat unit in natural rubber is isoprene
B. Both starch and cellulose are polymers of glucose
C. Artificial silk is derived from cellulose
D. Nylon-66 is an example of elastomer

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

50. Acetone is treated with excess of ethanol in the presence of hydrochloric acid. The product obtained is
$\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{C}^{\prime}{ }_{\mathrm{OC}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}}$
A.
$\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{C}_{-}^{\prime} \mathrm{OC}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}$
B.
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2}-\stackrel{\mathrm{O}}{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{C}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}+\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2}-\stackrel{\mathrm{O}}{\mathrm{O}} \mathrm{C}-\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{3}$

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

51. The value of Planck's constant is $6.63 \times 10^{-34} \mathrm{~J}$. The speed of light is $3 \times 10^{17} \mathrm{nms}^{-1}$. Which value is the closed to the wavelength in nanometers of a quantum of light with frequency $6 \times 10^{10} S^{-1}$ ?
A. 10
B. 25
C. 50
D. 75

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

52. What is the maximum number of electrons that can be associated with a following set of quantum numbers $?(n=3, l=1$ and $m=-1)$.
A. 10
B. 6
C. 4
D. 2

## Answer: D

53. What is the activation energy for a reaction if its rate doubles when the temperature is raised from $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C} ?\left(R=8.314 \mathrm{Jmol} \mathrm{K}^{-}\right)$
A. $342 \mathrm{~kJ} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$
B. $269 \mathrm{~kJ} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$
C. $34.7 \mathrm{~kJ} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$
D. $15.1 \mathrm{~kJ} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

54. A hydrogen gas electrode is made by dipping platinum wire in a solution of HCl or $\mathrm{pH}=10$ and by passing bydrogen gas around the platinum wire at one atm pressure. The oxidation potential of electrode would be?
A. 0.059 V
B. 0.59 V
C. 0.118 V
D. 1.18 V

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

55. A reaction having equal energies of activation for forward and reverse reactions has
A. $\Delta S=0$
B. $\Delta G=0$
C. $\Delta H=0$
D. $\Delta H=\Delta G=\Delta S=0$

## Answer: C

56. At $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ molar conductance of 0.1 molar aqueous solution of ammonium hydroxide is $9.54 o \mathrm{hm}^{-1} \mathrm{~cm}^{2} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$ and at infinte dilution its molar conductance is $238 \mathrm{ohm}^{-1} \mathrm{~cm}^{2} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$ The degree of ionisation of ammonium hydroxide at the same concentration and termperature is
A. 2.080 \%
B. 20.800 \%
C. 4.008 \%
D. 40.800 \%

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

57. Based on equation $E=-2.178 \times 10^{-18} J\left(\frac{Z^{2}}{n^{2}}\right)$, certain conclusions are written. Which of them is not correct ?
A. The negative sign in equation simply means that the energy of electron bound to the nucleus is lower than it would be if the electrons were at the infinite distance from the nucleus.
B. Larger the value of $n$, the larger is the orbit radius.
C. Equation can be used to calculate the change in energy when the electron changes orbit.
D. For $\mathrm{n}=1$, the electron has a more negative energy that it does for n $=6$ which means that the electron is more loosely bound in the smallest allowed orbit.

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

58. A button cell used in watched funcations as follwing
$\mathrm{Zn}(\mathrm{s})+\mathrm{Ag}_{2} \mathrm{O}(\mathrm{s})+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(\mathrm{l}) \Leftrightarrow 2 \mathrm{Ag}(\mathrm{s})+\mathrm{Zn}^{2+}(a q)+.2 \mathrm{OH}^{-}(a q)$

If half cell potentials are
$\mathrm{Zn}^{2+}$ (aq. $)+2 e^{-} \rightarrow \mathrm{Zn}(s), E^{\circ}=-0.76 \mathrm{~V}$
$\mathrm{Ag}_{2} \mathrm{O}(\mathrm{s})+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(\mathrm{l})+2 e^{-} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{Ag}(\mathrm{s})+2 \mathrm{OH}^{-}($aq. $), \mathrm{E}^{\circ}=0.34 \mathrm{~V}$

The cell potential will be
A. 1.10 V
B. 0.42 V
C. 0.84 V
D. 1.34 V

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

59. How many grams of concentrated nitric acid solution should be used to prepare 250 mL of $2.0 \mathrm{MHNO}_{3}$ ? The concentrated acid is $70 \% \mathrm{HNO}_{3}$ :
A. 45.0 g conc. $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}$
B. 90.0 g conc. $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}$
C. 70.0 conc. $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}$
D. 54.0 g conc. $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}$

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

60. The number of carbon atoms per unit cell of diamond unit cell is
A. 4
B. 8
C. 6
D. 1

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

61. Maximum deviation from ideal gas is expected from
A. $H_{2}(g)$
B. $N_{2}(g)$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{4}(g)$
D. $\mathrm{NH}_{3}(\mathrm{~g})$

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

62. A metal has a fcc lattice.The edge length of the unit cell is 404 pm ,the density of the metal is $2.72 \mathrm{gcm}^{-3}$. The molar mass of the metal is $\left(N_{A}\right.$, Avorgadro's constant $=6.02 \times 10^{23} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$ )
A. $40 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$
B. $30 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$
C. $27 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$
D. $20 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

63. Dipole-induced dipole interaction are present in which of the following pairs
A. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ and alcohol
B. $\mathrm{Cl}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{CCl}_{4}$
C. HCl and He atoms
D. $\mathrm{SiF}_{4}$ and He atoms

## Answer: C

## D Watch Video Solution

64. A magnetic moment of 1.73 B.M. will be shown by one among the following:
A. $\left[\mathrm{Cu}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{4}\right]^{2+}$
B. $\left[\mathrm{Ni}(\mathrm{CN})_{4}\right]^{2-}$
C. $\mathrm{TiCl}_{4}$
D. $\left[\mathrm{CoCl}_{6}\right]^{4-}$

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

65. Roasting of sulphides gives the gas $X$ as a by product. This is a colourless gas with choking smell of burnt sulphur and causes great damage to repiratory organs as a result of acid rain. Its aqueous solution is acidic, acts as reducing agent and its acid has never been isolated. The gas X is :-
A. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$
B. $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{SO}_{3}$

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

66. Which is the strongest acid in the following ?
A. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$
B. $\mathrm{HClO}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{HClO}_{4}$
D. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{3}$

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

67. Which of the following is paramagnetic ?
A. CO
B. $\mathrm{CO}_{2}^{-}$
C. $C N^{-}$
D. $\mathrm{NO}^{+}$

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

68. Which of the following structure is similar to graphite e?
A. BN
B. B
C. $B_{4} C$
D. $B_{2} H_{6}$

## Answer: A

69. The basic structural unit of silicates is
A. $\mathrm{SiO}^{-}$
B. $\mathrm{SiO}_{4}^{4-}$
C. $\mathrm{SiO}_{3}^{2-}$
D. $\mathrm{SiO}_{4}^{2-}$

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

70. Reaction by which benzaldehyde cannot be prepared is:
A.

B.

C.
 $+\mathrm{CO}+\mathrm{HCl}$ in presence of anhydrous $\mathrm{AlCl}_{3}$
D.

Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

71. Which of the following does not give oxygen on heating?
A. $\mathrm{KClO}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{Zn}\left(\mathrm{ClO}_{3}\right)_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}$
D. $\left(\mathrm{NH}_{4}\right)_{2} \mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}$

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution
72. Which of the following lanthanoid ions is diamagnetic? (Atomic number of $\mathrm{Ce}=58, \mathrm{Sm}=62, \mathrm{Eu}=63, \mathrm{Yb}=70$ ]
A. $C e^{2+}$
B. $\mathrm{Sm}^{2+}$
C. $E u^{2+}$
D. $\mathrm{Yb}^{2+}$

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

73. Indentify the correct order of solubility in aqueous medium
A. $\mathrm{CuS}>\mathrm{ZnS}>\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$
B. $\mathrm{ZnS}>\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{~S}>\mathrm{CuS}$
C. $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{~S}>\mathrm{CuS}>\mathrm{ZnS}$
D. $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{~S}>\mathrm{ZnS}>\mathrm{CuS}$

## D Watch Video Solution

74. $\mathrm{XeF}_{2}$ is isostructural with
A. $\mathrm{TeF}_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{ICl}_{2}^{-}$
C. $\mathrm{SbCl}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{BaCl}_{2}$

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

75. An excess of $\mathrm{AgNO}_{3}$ is added to 100 mL of a 0.01 M solution of dichlorotetraaquachromium(III) chloride The number of moles of AgCI precipitated would be.
A. 0.001
B. 0.002
C. 0.003
D. 0.01

## Answer: A

## D Watch Video Solution

76. Which of these is least likely to act as Lewis base?
A. CO
B. $F^{-}$
C. $B F_{3}$
D. $P F_{3}$

## Answer: C

77. $\mathrm{KMnO}_{4}$ can be prepared from $\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{MnO}_{4}$ as per the reaction: The reaction can go the completion by removing $\mathrm{OH}^{\ominus}$ ions by adding.
A. HCl
B. KOH
C. $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

78. Which of the following is electron deficient ?
A. $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2}$
B. $\left(\mathrm{SiH}_{3}\right)_{2}$
C. $\left(\mathrm{BH}_{3}\right)_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{PH}_{3}$

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

79. Structure of the compound whose IUPAC name is 3-ethyl-2-hydroxy-4-methylhex-3-en-5-ynoic acid is
(1)

A.

B.
(3)

C.
(4)

D.

## Answer: B

## D Watch Video Solution

80. Which of these is not a monomer for a high-molecular mass silicone polymer?
A. $\mathrm{MeSiCl}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{Me}_{2} \mathrm{SiCl}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{Me}_{3} \mathrm{SiCl}$
D. $\mathrm{PhSiCl}_{3}$

## Answer: C

## D Watch Video Solution

81. Which of the following statements about the interstitial compounds is incorrect?
A. They retain metallic conductivity
B. They are chemically reactive
C. They are much harder than the pure metal
D. They have higher melting points than the pure metal

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

82. Which one of the following molecules contains no $\pi$ - bond ?
A. $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
C. $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{NO}_{2}$

## Answer: B

83. Antiseptics and disinfectants either kill or prevent growth of microorganism. Identify which of the following statements is not true :
A. A $0.2 \%$ solution of phenol is an antiseptic while $1 \%$ solution acts as a disinfectant
B. Chlorine and lodine are used as strong disinfectants
C. Dilute solutions of boric acid and hydrogen peroxide are strong antiseptics
D. Disinfectants harm the living tissues

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

84. Among the following ethers, which one will produce methyl alcohol on
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{H}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{Cl} \mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\stackrel{\mathrm{CH}_{3}}{\mathrm{I}} \mid \mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH} \mid \mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}$

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

85. Nylon is an example of
A. Polyester
B. Polysaccharide
C. Polyamide
D. Polythene

## Answer: C

86. The structure of isobutyl group in an organic compound is
(1) $\mathrm{CH}_{3}>\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-$
A.
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{C} \mid \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\stackrel{\stackrel{\mathrm{CH}_{3}}{\mathrm{C}}}{\mathrm{C}} \mid \mathrm{CH}_{3}-$

## Answer: A

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87. Nitrobenzene on reaction with conc $\mathrm{HNO}_{3} / \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ at $80-100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ forms which one of the following products .
A. 1,2-Dinitrobenzene
B. 1,3-Dinitrobenzene
C. 1,4-Dinitrobenzene
D. 1,2,4-Trinitrobenzene

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

88. Some meta-directing substituents in aromatic substitution are given which one is the most deactivating?
A. $-C \equiv N$
B. $-\mathrm{SO}_{3} \mathrm{H}$
C. -COOH
D. $\mathrm{NO}_{2}$

## Answer: D

89. $6.02 \times 10^{20}$ molecules of urea are present in 100 ml of its solution. The concentration of solution is :
A. 0.02 M
B. 0.01 M
C. 0.001 M
D. 0.1 M

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

90. Which of the following is a polar molecule
A. $B F_{3}$
B. $S F_{4}$
C. $\mathrm{SiF}_{4}$
D. $\mathrm{XeF}_{4}$

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

91. Which is the monomer of neoprene in the following?
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{2}=\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{Cl} \mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{2}=\mathrm{ClCl}-\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{2}=\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{C} \equiv \mathrm{CH}$

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution


92.
A. $\mathrm{HgSO}_{4} / \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$
B. $\mathrm{Cu}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
D. $\mathrm{H}^{+} / \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$

## Answer: C

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93.
A. 6 p-orbitals and 6 unpaired electrons
B. 7 p-orbitals and 6 unpaired electrons
C. 7 p-orbitals and 7 unpaired electrons
D. 6 p-orbitals and 7 unpaired electrons

## Answer: A

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94. The order of stability of the following tautomeric compounds is
(i). $\mathrm{CH}_{2}=\stackrel{\mathrm{OH}}{\mathrm{O}} \stackrel{\mathrm{O}}{\mathrm{CH}}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\stackrel{\mathrm{O}}{\mathrm{C}}-\mathrm{CH}_{3} \Leftrightarrow$
(ii). $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\stackrel{{ }_{\mathrm{O}}^{\mathrm{C}}}{\mathrm{C}}-\stackrel{\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\stackrel{O}{\mathrm{C}}-\mathrm{CH}_{3} \Leftrightarrow}{\circ}$
(iii). $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\stackrel{\mathrm{OH}}{\mathrm{C}} \stackrel{\text { - }}{\mathrm{C}}=\stackrel{\text { O }}{\mathrm{CH}}-\stackrel{\text { I }}{\mathrm{C}}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}$
A. $I>$ II $>$ III
B. III $>$ II $>$ I
C. $I I>I>I I I$
D. II $>$ III $>$ I

## Answer: B

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Section - A (Chemistry)

1. Which of the following $\mathrm{p}-\mathrm{V}$ curve represents maximum work done?

A.

B.

V
C.

D.

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2. Given below are two statements :

Statement I:
Primary aliphatic amines react with $\mathrm{HNO}_{2}$ to give unstable diazonium salts.

## Statement II:

Primary aromatic amines react with $\mathrm{HNO}_{2}$ to form diazonium salts which are stable even above 300 K .

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
A. Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
B. Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
C. Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
D. Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

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3. Which amongst the following is incorrect statement?
A. The bond orders of $O_{2}^{+}, O_{2}, O_{2}^{-}$and $O_{2}^{2-}$ are 2.5, 2, 1.5 and 1 respectively.
B. $C_{2}$ molecule has four electrons in its two degenerate $\pi$ molecular orbitals.
C. $\mathrm{H}_{2}^{+}$ion has one electron
D. $\mathrm{O}_{2}^{+}$ion is diamagnetic.

## - Watch Video Solution

4. $\mathrm{RMgX}+\mathrm{CO}_{2} \xrightarrow{\text { dry }} \stackrel{\text { ether } Y}{\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}^{+}} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{RCOOH}}$

What is Y in the above reaction?
A. $\mathrm{RCOO}^{-} \mathrm{Mg}^{+} X$
B. $\mathrm{R}_{3} \mathrm{CO}^{-} \mathrm{Mg}^{+} \mathrm{X}$
C. $\mathrm{RCOO}^{-} X^{+}$
D. $(\mathrm{RCOO})_{2} \mathrm{Mg}$

## - Watch Video Solution

5. Which statement regarding polymers is not correct?
A. Elastomers have polymer chains held together by weak intermolecular forces.
B. Fibers possess high tensile strength.
C. Thermoplastic polymers are capable of repeatedly softening and hardening on heating and cooling respectively.
D. Thermosetting polymers are reusable.

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6. Given below are half cell reactions :
$\mathrm{MnO}_{4}^{-}+8 \mathrm{H}^{+}+5 e^{-} \rightarrow \mathrm{Mn}^{2+}+4 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
$E_{\mathrm{Mn}^{2+} / \mathrm{MnO}_{4}^{-}}^{\circ}=-1.510 \mathrm{~V}$
$\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}+2 \mathrm{H}^{+}+2 e^{-} \rightarrow \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
$E_{\mathrm{O}_{2} / \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}}^{\circ}=+1.223 \mathrm{~V}$
Will the permanganate ion, $\mathrm{MnO}_{4}^{-}$liberate $\mathrm{O}_{2}$ from water in the presence of an acid ?
A. Yes, because $E_{\text {cell }}^{\circ}=+0.287 \mathrm{~V}$
B. No, because $E_{\text {cell }}^{\circ}=-0.287 \mathrm{~V}$
C. Yes, because $E_{\text {cell }}^{\circ}=+2.733 \mathrm{~V}$
D. No, because $E_{\text {cell }}^{\circ}=-2.733 \mathrm{~V}$
7. Kjeldahi's method cannot be used to estimate nitrogen for which of the following compounds?

B.
C.
D.


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8. The incorrect statement regarding enzymes is:
A. Enzymes are biocatalysts.
B. Like chemical catalysts enzymes reduce the activation energy of bio processes
C. Enzymes are polysaccharides.
D. Enzymes are very specific for a particulai reaction and substrate.
9. The IUPAC name of the complex - $\left[\mathrm{Ag}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{2}\right]\left[\mathrm{Ag}(\mathrm{CN})_{2}\right]$ is:
A. dicyanidosilver(II) diaquaargentate(II)
B. diaquasilver(II) dicyanidoargentate(II)
C. dicyanidosilver(I) diaquaargentate(1)
D. diaquasilver(I) dicyanidoargentate(I)

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10. Match List - I with List - II.


Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
A. (a) - (iii), (b) - (ii), (c)-(iv), (d) -(i)
B. (a) - (iii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(ii), (d)- (i)
C. (a)-(i), (b) - (iv), (c)- (i), (d) - (iii)
D. (a)-(iv), (b)- (iii), (c)-(i), (d) - (ii)

## Watch Video Solution

11. Amongst the following which one will have maximum'lone pair - lone pair' electron repulsions ?
A. $\mathrm{CIF}_{3}$
B. $I F_{5}$
C. $S F_{4}$
D. $\mathrm{XeF}_{2}$
12. At 298 K , the standard electrode potentials of $\mathrm{Cu}^{2+} / \mathrm{Cu}, \mathrm{Zn}^{2+} / \mathrm{Zn}, \mathrm{Fe}^{2+} / \mathrm{Fe}$ and $\mathrm{Ag}^{+} / \mathrm{Ag}$ are $0.34 \mathrm{~V},-0.76 \mathrm{~V},-0.44 \mathrm{~V}$ and 0.80 V , respectively.

On the basis of standard electrode potential, predict which of the following reaction can not occur?
A. $\mathrm{CuSO}_{4}(a q)+\mathrm{Zn}(\mathrm{s}) \rightarrow \mathrm{ZnSO}_{4}(a q)+\mathrm{Cu}(\mathrm{s})$
B. $\mathrm{CuSO}_{4}(a q)+\mathrm{Fe}(s) \rightarrow \mathrm{FeSO}_{4}(a q)+\mathrm{Cu}(s)$
C. $\mathrm{FeSO}_{4}(a q)+\mathrm{Zn}(\mathrm{s}) \rightarrow \mathrm{ZnSO}_{4}(a q)+\mathrm{Fe}(\mathrm{s})$
D. $2 \mathrm{CuSO}_{4}(a q)+2 \mathrm{Ag}(s) \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{Cu}(s)+\mathrm{Ag}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}(a q)$

## - Watch Video Solution

13. Identify the incorrect statement from the following:
A. All the five 5d orbitals are different in size when compared to the respective 4d orbitab.
B. All the five 4 d orbitals have shapes similar to the respective 3 d orbitals.
C. In an atom, all the five 3d orbitals are equal in energy in free state.
D. The shapes of $d_{x y}, d_{y z}$ and $d_{z x}$ orbitals are similar to each other, and
$d_{x^{2}-y^{2}}$ and $d_{z} 2$ similar to each other.

## - Watch Video Solution

14. In one molal solution that contains 0.5 m solute, there is
A. 500 mL of solvent
B. 500 g of solvent
C. 100 mL of solvent
D. 1000 g of solvent

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15. Given below are two statements : one is labelled as

Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): ICI is more reactive than $I_{2}$
Reason (R): I-Cl bond is weaker than I-I bond.
In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
A. Both $(A)$ and $(R)$ are correct and $(R)$ is the correct explanation of $(A)$.
B. Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
C. (A) is correct but(R) is not correct.
D. (A) is not correct but (R) is correct.
16. Which compound amongst the following is not an aromatic compound?

A.
B.

C.
D.

17. Given below are two statements :

## Statement I:

The boiling points of the following hydrides of group 16 elements increases in the order $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}<\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}<\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{Se}<\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{Te}$.

Statement II:
The boiling points of these hydrides increase with increase in molar mass. In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
A. Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
B. Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
C. Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
D. Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

## - Watch Video Solution

18. Match List - I with List - II

## List - I

 (d) Cs (iv) photoelectriccellChoose the correct answer from the options given below :
A. (a)-(iv), (b) - (i), (c) - (ii), (d) -(ii)
B. (a)- (iii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (i), (d) - (i)
C. (a) - (i), (b) - (iii), (C) - (iv), (d)- (ii)
D. (a)-(ii), (b) - (ii), (C)-(i), (d)- (iv)

## - Watch Video Solution

19. Which of the following sequence of reactions is suitable to synthesize chlorobenzene?
A. Benzene, $\mathrm{Cl}_{2}$, anhydrous $\mathrm{FeCl}_{3}$
B. Phenol, $\mathrm{NaNO}_{2}, \mathrm{HCl}, \mathrm{CuCl}$
C.
D.


## D Watch Video Solution

20. Given below are two statements:

## Statement I:

The boiling points of aldehydes and ketones are higher than hydrocarbons of comparable molecular masses because of weak molecular association in aldehydes and ketones due to dipole - dipole interactions.

Statement II:

The boiling points of aldehydes and ketones are lower than the alcohols
of similar molecular masses due to the absence of H -bonding.
In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
A. Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
B. Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
C. Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
D. Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

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21. Match List - I with List - II.

List - I
(Products formed)
(a) Cyanohydrin
(b) Acetal
(c) Schiff's base
(d) Oxime

List - II
(Reaction of carbonyl compound with)
(i). $\mathrm{NH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}$
(ii) $\mathrm{RNH}_{2}$
(iii) alcohol
(iv) HCN

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
A. (a)- (iii), (b) - (iv), (c)-(i), (d) - (i)
B. (a)-(i), (b)-(iii), (c)-(iv), (d)-(i)
C. (a)-(i), (b) - (iii), (c) - (i), (d) - (iv)
D. (a)-(iv), (b)- (iii), (c)-(ü), (d) - (i)

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22. The incorrect statement regarding biogas is
A. $S_{N} 1$ reaction yields 1:1 mixture of both enantiomers.
B. The product obtained by $S_{N} 2$ reaction of haloalkane having chirality
at the reactive site shows inversion of configuration.
C. Enantiomers are superimposable mirror images on each other.
D. A racemic mixture shows zero optical rotation.
23. Match List - I with List - II.

## List - I <br> (Hydrides)

(a) $\mathrm{MgH}_{2}$
(b) $\mathrm{GeH}_{4}$
(c) $\mathrm{B}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{6}$
(d) HF .

## List-II

## (Nature)

(i) Electron precise
(ii) Electron deficient
(iii) Electron rich
(iv) Ionic

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
A. (a)-(iv), (b)-(i), (c) - (i), (d)-(ii)
B. (a) - (iii), (b)- (i), (c)-(i), (d) - (iv)
C. (a)- (i), (b) - (ii), (c)- (iv), (d) - (iii)
D. (a)- (i), (b) - (ii), (c)-(iv), (d) - (i)
24. Which of the following statement is not correct about diborane?.
A. There are two 3 -centre-2-electron bonds.
B. The four terminal B-H bonds are two centre two electron bonds.
C. The four terminal Hydrogen atoms and the two Boron atoms lie in one plane.
D. Both the Boron atoms are $s p^{2}$ hybridised.
25. The given graph is a representation of kinetics of a reaction.


## I

They and x axes for zero and first order reactions respectively are
A. zero order ( $\mathrm{y}=$ concentration and $\mathrm{x}=$ time) first order ( $y=t_{1 / 2}$ and $\mathrm{x}=$ concentration)
B. zero order ( $\mathrm{y}=$ concentration and $\mathrm{x}=\mathrm{time}$ ). first order ( $\mathrm{y}=\mathrm{rate}$ constant anã $\mathrm{x}=$ concentration)
C. zero order ( $\mathrm{y}=\mathrm{rate}$ and $\mathrm{x}=$ concentration), first order ( $y=t_{1 / 2}$ andx=concenration)
D. zero order ( $\mathrm{y}=\mathrm{rate}$ and $\mathrm{x}=$ concentration), first order ( $\mathrm{y}=\mathrm{rate}$ and

$$
\left.x=t_{1 / 2}\right)
$$

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## Section - B (Chemistry)

1. Match List - I with List - II. List - I .


List - II
(Composition)
(a) Haematite
(b) Magnetite
(c) Calamine
(d) Kaolinite


Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
A. (a)- (i), (b)-(ii), (c) - (ii), (d) - (iv)
B. (a)-(iii), (b)-(i), (c)-(ii), (d) - (iv).
C. (a) - (ii), (b)-(i), (c)-(iv), (d)-(ii)
D. (a)-(i), (b)- (iii), (c) - (ii), (d) - (iv)

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2. A 10.0 L flask contains 64 g of oxygen at $27^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (Assume $\mathrm{O}_{2}$ gas is behaving ideally). The pressure inside the flask in bar' is
(Given $R=0.0831 L^{-1} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$ ) 2.5
A. 2.5
B. 498, 6
C. 49.8
D. 4.9
3. For a first order reaction $A \rightarrow$ Products, concentration of $A$ is 0.1 M , which becomes . after 5 minutes. Rate constant for the reaction in $\min ^{-1}$ is
A. 1.3818
B. 0.9212
C. 0.4606
D. 0.2303

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4. The the order of energy absorbed which is responsible for the color of complexes
(A) $\left[\mathrm{Ni}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{2}(e n)_{2}\right]^{2+}$
(B) $\left[\mathrm{Ni}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right) 4(e n)\right]^{2+}$ and
(C) $\left[\mathrm{Ni}(e n)_{3}\right]^{2+}$ si
A. $(A)>(B)>(C)$
B. $(C)>(B)>(A)$
C. $(C)>(A)>(B)$
D. $(B)>(A)>(C)$

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5. $3 O_{2}(g) \Leftrightarrow 2 O_{3}(g)$
for the above reaction at $298 \mathrm{~K}, \mathrm{~K}$, is found to be $3.0 \times 10^{-59}$. If the concentration of $\mathrm{O}_{2}$ at equilibrium is 0.040 M then concentration of $\mathrm{O}_{3}$ in $M$ is
A. $4.38 \times 10^{-32}$
B. $1.9 \times 10^{-63}$
C. $2.4 \times 10^{31}$
D. $1.2 \times 10^{21}$

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6. Find the emf of the cell in which the following reaction takes place at 298 K
$\mathrm{Ni}(\mathrm{s})+2 \mathrm{Ag}^{+}(0.001 \mathrm{M}) \rightarrow \mathrm{Ni}^{2+}(0.001 \mathrm{M})+2 \mathrm{Ag}(\mathrm{s})$
(Given that $E_{\text {cell }}^{\circ}=10.5 \mathrm{~V}, \frac{2.303 R T}{F}=0.059$ at 298 K )
A. 1.0385 V
B. 1.385 V
C. 0.9615 V
D. 1.05 V
7. Phenol reacts with benzoyl chloride in the presence of dilute NaOH to form
A.

B.

C.

D.


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8. The correct IUPAC name of the following compound

A. 1-bromo-5-chloro-4-methylhexan-3-ol
B. 6-bromo-2-chloro-4-methylhexan 4-ol
C. 1-bromo-4-methyl-5-chlorohexan-3-ol
D. 6-bromo-4-methyl-2-chlorohexan-4- Ol

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9. If radius of second radius of second Bohr orbit of the $\mathrm{He}^{+}$ion is 105.8 pm , what is the radius of third Bohr orbit of $\mathrm{Li}^{2+}$ ion?
A. 158.7 pm
B. 15.87 pm
C. 1.587 pm
D. $158.7 \AA$

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10. Compound $X$ on reaction with $\mathrm{O}_{2}$ followed by $\mathrm{Zn} / \mathrm{H} 2 \mathrm{O}$ gives formaldehyde and 2 methylpropanal as products. The compound X is :
A. 3-Methylbut-1-ene
B. 2-Methylbut-1-ene
C. 2-Methylbut-2-ene
D. Pent-2-ene
11. In the neutral or faintly alkaline medium, $\mathrm{KMnO}_{4}$ oxidises iodide into iodate. The change in oxidation state of manganese in this reaction is from
A. +7 to +4
B. +6 to +4
C. +7 to +3
D. +7 to +5

## - Watch Video Solution

12. The pollution due to oxides of sulphur gets enhanced due to the presence of:
(a) particulate matter
(b) ozone
(c) hydrocarbons
(d) hydrogen peroxide

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
A. (a), (d) only
B. (a), (b), (d) only
C. (b), (c), (d) only
D. (a), (c), (d) only

## - Watch Video Solution

13. Given below are two statements :

## Statement I:

In Lucas test, primary, secondary and tertiary alcohols are distinguished on the basis of their reactivity with conc. $\mathrm{HCl}+\mathrm{ZnCl}_{2}$, known as Lucas Reagent

## Statement II:

Primary alcohols are most reactive and immediately produce turbidity at
room temperature on reaction with Lucas Reagent.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
A. Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
B. Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
C. Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
D. Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

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14. Copper crystallises in fcc unit cell with cell edge length of $3.608 \times 10^{-8}$ cm . The density of copper is $8.92 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{~cm}^{-3}$. Calculate the atomic mass of copper.
A. 63.1 u
B. 31.55 u
C. 60 u .
D. 65 u

## - Watch Video Solution

15. The product formed from the following reaction sequence is

(i) $\mathrm{LiAlH}_{4}, \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
(ii) $\mathrm{NaNO}_{2}+\mathrm{HCl}$
(iii) $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
A.

B.

C.

D.

## - Watch Video Solution

Others

1. Which of the following amine will give the carbylamine test ?

B.
$\mathrm{NHCH}_{3}$
$\mathrm{N}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2}$

$\mathrm{NHC}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}$
D.


Answer: A

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2. An alkene on ozonolysis gives methanal as one of the product. Its structure is :
A.

B.

c.

D.

## $\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{3}$



Answer: C
3. Match the following and identify the correct option.
(a) $\mathrm{CO}(\mathrm{g})+\mathrm{H}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})$
(i) $\quad \mathrm{Mg}\left(\mathrm{HCO}_{3}\right)_{2}+$
$\mathrm{Ca}\left(\mathrm{HCO}_{3}\right)_{2}$
(b) Temporary hardness of water
(c) $\quad \mathrm{B}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{6}$
(iii) Synthesis gas
(d) $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$
(iv) Non-planar structure
A. a-iii, b-i, c-ii, d-iv
B. a-iii, b-ii, c-i, d-iv
C. a-iii, b-iv, c-ii, d-i
D. a-i, b-iii, c-ii, d-iv

## Answer: A

4. The freezing point depression constant of benzene is $5.12 \mathrm{~K} \mathrm{~kg} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$. The freezing point depression for the solution of molality 0.078 m containing a non-electrolyte solute in benzene is
A. 0.20 K
B. 0.80 K
C. 0.40 K
D. 0.60 K

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

5. During the electrolysis of a dilute solution of sulphuric acid, what substance is produced at the anode?
A. Hydrogen gas
B. Oxygen gas
C. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$ gas
D. $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ gas

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

6. Identify compound X in the following sequence reactions:


B.

D.

## Answer: C

7. Which one of the following has maximum number of atoms?
A. 1 g of $\mathrm{Ag}(\mathrm{s})$ [Atomic mass of $\mathrm{Ag}=108$ ]
B. 1 g of $\mathrm{Mg}(\mathrm{s})$ [Atomic mass of $\mathrm{Mg}=24$ ]
C. $\lg$ of $O_{2}(s)$ [Atomic mass of $\mathrm{O}=16$ ]
D. 1 g of $\mathrm{Li}(\mathrm{s})$ [Atomic mass of $\mathrm{Li}=7$ ]

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

8. Identify the correct statement from the following:
A. Wrought iron is impure iron with $4 \%$ carbon
B. Blister copper has blistered appearance due to evolution of $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$
C. Vapour phase refining is carried out for Nickel by Van Arkel method
D. Pig iron can be moulded into a variety of shapes.

## Answer: D

9. A tertiary butyl carbocation is more stable than a secondary butyl carbocation because of which of the following ?
A. -I effect of- $\mathrm{CH}_{3}$ groups
B. +R effect of- $\mathrm{CH}_{3}$ groups
C. -R effect of- $\mathrm{CH}_{3}$ groups
D. Hyperconjugation

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

10. Urea reacts with water to form A which will decompose to form B. B when passed through $\mathrm{Cu}^{2+}(\mathrm{aq})$, deep blue color solution C is formed.

What is the formula of C from the following?
A. $\mathrm{CuSO}_{4}$
B. $\left[\mathrm{Cu}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{4}\right]^{2+}$
C. $\mathrm{Cu}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{CuCO}_{3} \mathrm{Cu}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}$

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

11. A mixture of $N_{2}$ and Ar gases in a cylinder contains 7 g of $N_{2} \& 8 \mathrm{~g}$ of Ar. If the total pressure of the mixture of the gases in the cylinder is 27 bar , the partial pressure of $N_{2}$ is:
A. 9bar
B. 12bar
C. 15bar
D. 18bar

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

12. An element has a body centered cubic (bcc) structure with a cell edge of 288 pm . The atomic radius is:
A. $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 288 \pm$
B. $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \times 288 \pm$
C. $\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} \times 288 \pm$
D. $\frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} \times 288 \pm$

## Answer: A

## D Watch Video Solution

13. The rate constant for a first order reaction is $4.606 \times 10^{-3} S^{-1}$. The time required to reduce 2.0 g of the reactant to 0.2 g is:
A. 100 s
B. 200 s
C. 500 s
D. 1000 s

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

14. Reaction between acetone and methyl magnesium chloride followed by hydrolysis will give:
A. Isopropyl alcohol
B. sec. butyl alcohol
C. Tert. butyl alcohol
D. Isobutyl alcohol

## Answer: C

15. Which of the following set of molecules will have zero diplole moment?
A. Ammonia, beryllium difluoride, water, 1,4-dichlorobenzene
B. Boron trifluoride, hydrogen fluoride, carbon dioxide, 1,3dichlorobenzene
C. Nitrogen trifluoride, beryllium difluoride, water, 1,3-dichlorobenzene
D. Boron trifluoride, beryllium difluoride, carbon dioxide, 1,4dichlorobenzene

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

16. What is the change in oxidation number of carbon in the following reaction?

$$
\mathrm{CH}_{4}(\mathrm{~g})+4 \mathrm{Cl}_{2}(\mathrm{~g}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C l}_{4}(\mathrm{l})+4 \mathrm{HCl}(\mathrm{~g})
$$

A. 4 to 4
B. 0 to 4
C. -4 to +4
D. 0 to -4

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

17. Match the following :

## Oxide

(a) CO
(b) BaO
(c) $\mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$
(d) $\mathrm{Cl}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}$
(i) Basic

## Nature

(ii) Neutral
(iii) Acidic
(iv) Amphoteric

Which of the following is correct option ?
A. $a-i, b-i i, c-i i i, d-i v$
B. a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii
C. a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii
D. $a-i v, b-i i i, c-i i . d-i$

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

18. Which of the following is not correct about carbon monoxide?
A. It forms carboxyhaemoglobin
B. It reduces oxygen carrying ability of blood
C. The carboxyhaemoglobin (haemoglobin bound to CO) is less stable than oxyhaemoglobin
D. It is produced due to incomplete combustion

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

19. Measuring Zeta potential is useful in determining which property of colloidal solution?
A. Viscosity
B. Solubility
C. Stability of the colloidal particles
D. Size of the colloidal particles

## Answer: C

## D Watch Video Solution

20. Which of the following is the correct order of increasing field strength of ligands to form coordination compounds?
A. $\mathrm{SCN}^{-}<\mathrm{F}^{-}<\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}^{2-}<\mathrm{CN}^{-}$
B. $\mathrm{SCN}^{-}<\mathrm{F}^{-}<\mathrm{CN}^{-}<\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}^{2-}$
C. $\mathrm{F}^{-}<\mathrm{SCN}^{-}<\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}^{2-}<\mathrm{CN}^{-}$
D. $\mathrm{CN}^{-}<\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}^{2-}<\mathrm{SCN}^{-}<\mathrm{F}^{-}$

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

21. Elimination reaction of 2-Bromopentane to form pent-2-ene is:
a) $\beta$ - Ellimination reaction
b) Follows Zaitsev rule
c) Dehydrohalogenation reaction
d) Dehydration reaction
A. a),b),c)
B. a), c), d)
C. b), c), d)
D. a),b),d)

## Answer: A

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22. Which of the following is the correct option for the free expansion of an ideal gas under adiabatic condition?
A. $q=0, \Delta T=0$ and $w=0$
B. $q=0, \Delta T<0$ and $w>0$
C. $q<0, \Delta T=0$ and $w=0$
D. $q>0, \Delta T>0$ and $w>0$

## Answer: D

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23. Identify the incorrect statement.
A. $C r^{2+}\left(d^{4}\right)$ is a stronger reducing agent than $F e^{2+}\left(d^{6}\right)$ in water
B. The transition metals and their compounds are known for their catalytic activity due to their ability to adopt multiple oxidation states and to form complexes.
C. Interstitial compounds are those that are formed when small atoms
like $\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{C}$, orN are trapped inside the crystal lattices of metals.
D. The oxidation states of chromium in $\mathrm{CrO}_{4}^{2-}$ and $\mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}^{2-}$ are not the same.

## Answer: D

| 24. | Identify | the | incorrect |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Nametch. |  |  |
| (a) Unnilunium | (i) Mendelevium |  |  |
| (b) Unniltrium | (ii) Lawrencium |  |  |
| (c) Unnilhexium | (iii) Seaborgium |  |  |
| (d) Unununnium | (iv) Darmstadtium |  |  |

A. $a-i$
B. b-ii
C. c-iii
D. $\mathrm{d}-\mathrm{iv}$

Answer: D
25. Reaction between benzaldehyde and acetophenone in presence of dilute NaOH is known as:
A. Aldol condensation
B. Cannizzaro's reaction
C. Cross Cannizzaro's reaction
D. Cross Aldol condensation

## Answer: D

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26. Which of the following oxoacids of sulpher has - O -O- linkage ?
A. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{3}$ Sulphurous acid
B. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ Sulphuric acid
C. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{8}$ peroxodisulphuric acid
D. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}$ Pyrosulphuric acid

## Answer: C

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27. HCl was passed through a solution of $\mathrm{CaCl}_{2}, \mathrm{MgCl}_{2}$ and NaCl Which of the following compound(s) crystallise(s) ?
A. Both $\mathrm{MgCl}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{CaCl}_{2}$
B. only NaCl
C. only $\mathrm{MgCl}_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{NaCl}, \mathrm{MgCl}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{CaCl}_{2}$

## Answer: B

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28. Anisole on cleavage with HI gives:
A.

B.

C.

D.


Answer: A

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29. Identify the correct statements from the following :
a) $\mathrm{CO}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})$ is used as refrigerant for ice-cream and frozen food.
b) The structure of $C_{60}$ contains twelve six carbon rings and twenty five carbon rings.
c) ZSM-5, a type of zeolite, is used to convert alcohols into gasoline.
d) CO is colorless and odourless gas.
A. a,b and c only
B. a and conly
C. b and c only
D. c and d only

## Answer: D

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30. For the reaction, $2 \mathrm{Cl}(\mathrm{g}) \rightarrow \mathrm{Cl}_{2}(g)$, the correct option is:
A. $\triangle_{r} H>0$ and $\triangle_{r} S>0$
B. $\triangle_{r} H>0$ and $\triangle_{r} S<0$
C. $\triangle_{r} H<0$ and $\triangle_{r} S>0$
D. $\triangle_{r} H<0$ and $\triangle_{r} S<0$

## Answer: D

## D Watch Video Solution

31. Paper chromatography is an example of:
A. adsorption chromatography
B. partition chromatography
C. Thin layer chromatography
D. Column chromatography

## Answer: B

32. Which of the following alkane cannot be made in good yield by Wurtz reaction?
A. n-Hexane
B. 2,3-Dimethylbutane
C. n-Heptane
D. n-Butane

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33. An increse in the concentration of the reactants of a reaction leads to change in:
A. activation energy
B. heat of reaction
C. threshold energy
D. collision frequency

## Answer: D

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34. The number of Faradays(F) required to produce 20 g of calcuim from molten $\mathrm{CaCl}_{2}$ (Atomic massof $\mathrm{Ca}=40 \mathrm{gmol}^{-1}$ ) is:
A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4

## Answer: A

35. The mixture which shows positive deviation from Raoult's law is:
A. Ethanol+Acetone
B. Benzene+Toluene
C. Acetone+Chloroform
D. Chloroethane+Bromoethane

## Answer: A

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36. Hydrolysis of sucrose is given by the following reaction.

Sucrose $+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O} \rightarrow$ Glucose + Fructose If the equilibrium constant $\left(K_{C}\right)$ is $2 \times 10^{13}$ at $300 K$ the value of $\delta_{r} G^{\theta}$ at the same temperature will be:
A. $-8.314 \mathrm{~J} \mathrm{~mol}(-1) \mathrm{K}^{\wedge}(-1) \times 300 \mathrm{~K} \times \ln \left(2 \times 10^{\wedge} 13\right)$
B. $8.314 \mathrm{~J} \mathrm{~mol}^{\wedge}(-1) \mathrm{K}^{\wedge}-1 \times 300 \mathrm{~K} \times \ln \left(2 \times 10^{\wedge} 13\right)$
C. ${ }^{`} 8.314 \mathrm{~J} \mathrm{~mol}^{\wedge}(-1) \mathrm{K}^{\wedge}-1 \times 300 \mathrm{~K} \times \ln \left(3 \times 10^{\wedge} 13\right)$
D. ${ }^{`}-8.314 \mathrm{~J} \mathrm{~mol}^{\wedge}(-1) \mathrm{K}^{\wedge}-1 \times 300 \mathrm{~K} \times \ln \left(4 \times 10^{\wedge} 13\right)$

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37. Sucrose on hydrolysis gives:
A. $\beta$-DGlucose $+\alpha-$ DFruc $\rightarrow$ se
B. $\alpha-$ DGlucose $+\beta-$ DFruc $\rightarrow$ se
C. $\alpha-$ DGlucose $+\beta-$ DFruc $\rightarrow$ se
D. $\alpha-$ DGlucose $+\beta-$ DFruc $\rightarrow$ se

## Answer: C

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38. The calculated spin only magnetic moment of $\mathrm{Cr}^{2+}$ ion is:
A. $3.87 B M$
B. $4.90 B M$
C. $5.92 B M$
D. $2.84 B M$

## Answer: B

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39. Which of the following is a natural polymer?
A. cis - 1, 4 - polyisoprene
B. poly (Butadiene-styrene)
C. polybutadiene
D. poly (Butadiene-acrylonitrile)

## Answer: A

40. Which of the following is a basic amino acid?
A. Serine
B. Alanine
C. Tyrosine
D. Lysine

## Answer: D

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41. Which of the following is a cationic detergent?
A. Sodium lauryl sulphate
B. Sodium stearate
C. Cetyltrimethyl ammonium bromide
D. Sodium dodecylbenzene sulphonate

## Answer: C

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42. Find out the solubility of $\mathrm{Ni}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}$ in 0.1 M NaOH Given that the ionic product of $\mathrm{Ni}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}$ is $2 \times 10^{-15}$.
A. $2 \times 10^{-13} \mathrm{M}$
B. $2 \times 10^{-8} \mathrm{M}$
C. $1 \times 10^{-13} \mathrm{M}$
D. $1 \times 10^{8} \mathrm{M}$

## Answer: A

43. Identify a molecule which does not exist.
A. $\mathrm{He}_{2}$
B. $L i_{2}$
C. $C_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{O}_{2}$

## Answer: A

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44. The following metal ion activates many enzymes, participates in the oxidation of glucose to produce ATP and with Na , is responsible for the transmission of nerve signals.
A. Iron
B. Copper
C. Calcium
D. Potassium

## Answer: D

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45. The number of protons, neutrons and electrons in 175_71 Lu , respectively, are:
A. 71,104 and 71
B. 104, 71 and 71
C. 71, 71 and 104
D. 175,104 and 71

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