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## CHEMISTRY

## BOOKS - MHTCET PREVIOUS YEAR PAPERS AND PRACTICE <br> PAPERS

## PRACTICE SET 06

Paper 1 Physics Chemistry

1. The osmotic pressure of $5 \%$ solution of urea at 273 K is
A. 18.40 atm
B. 18.61 atm
C. 18.59 atm
D. 18.86 atm
2. In which one of the following cases, $\Delta H$ and $\Delta U$ are not equal to each other?
A. The reaction involves no gaseous reactant product
B. The number of moles of gaseous reactants and gaseous products is not equal to each other
C. The number of moles of gaseous reactants and gaseous products is equal to each other
D. The process is carried out in a closed vessel

## Answer: B

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3. The number of atoms in 4.25 g of $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$ is approximately
A. $6.023 \times 10^{23}$
B. $4 \times 6.023 \times 10^{23}$
C. $1.7 \times 10^{24}$
D. $4.25 \times 6.023 \times 10^{23}$

## Answer: A

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4. In the presence of catalyst, the activation energy of the reaction is lowered by 2 kcal at $27^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. The rate of reaction will increased by
A. 2 times
B. 4 times
C. 28 times
D. 20 times

## Answer: C

5. In the table given below, dimensions and angles of various crystals are given. Complete the table by filling the blanks.

## Type of Crystal Dimensions Angles

| 1. Cubic | $a=b=c$ | $\alpha=\beta=\gamma=p$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 2. Tetragonal | $\underline{q}$ | $\alpha=\beta=\gamma=90^{\circ}$ |
| 3. Orthorhombic | $a \neq b \neq c$ | $r$ |


| 4. Hexagonal | $\underline{s}$ | $\alpha=\beta=90^{\circ}, \gamma=t$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\boldsymbol{p}$ | $\boldsymbol{q}$ | $\boldsymbol{r}$ | $\boldsymbol{s}$ | $\boldsymbol{t}$ |

(a) $90^{\circ} \quad a=b \neq c \quad \alpha=\beta=\gamma=90^{\circ} \quad a=b \neq c \quad 120^{\circ}$
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { (b) } 120^{\circ} \quad a=b=c \quad & \alpha=90^{\circ} \\ & \beta=\gamma=120^{\circ}\end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ll} & a \neq b \neq c \quad 90^{\circ}\end{array}$
(c) $90^{\circ} \quad a \neq b=c \quad \alpha=\beta=\gamma=120^{\circ} \quad a \neq b \neq c \quad 90^{\circ}$
(d) $120^{\circ} \quad a \neq b \neq c \quad \alpha \neq \beta \neq \gamma \neq 90^{\circ} \quad a \neq b=c \quad 120^{\circ}$
A.

$$
p-90^{\circ}, q-a=b \neq c, r-\alpha=\beta=\gamma=90^{\circ}, s-a=b \neq c, t-1
$$

B.

$$
p-120^{\circ}, q-a=b=c, r-\alpha=90^{\circ}, \beta=\gamma=120^{\circ}, s-a \neq b \neq
$$

C.

$$
p-90^{\circ}, q-a \neq b=c, r-\alpha=\beta=\gamma=120^{\circ}, s-a \neq b \neq c, t-
$$

D.

$$
p-120^{\circ}, q-a \neq b \neq c, r-\alpha \neq \beta \neg a m m a \neq 90^{\circ}, s-a \neq b=c
$$

## Answer: A

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6. An element $(X)$ forms compounds of the formuls $X C l_{3}, X_{2} O_{5}$ and $C a_{3} X_{2}$, but does not form $X C l_{5}$. Which of the following is the element X ?
A. $B$
B. Al
C. N
D. P

## Answer: C

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7. Aqueous solution of $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$ on reaction with $C I_{2}$, gives
A. $N a_{2} S_{4} O_{6}$
B. NaHSO 4
C. NaCl
D. NaOH

## Answer: B

8. Which of the following states is strong reducing agent?
A. $C r(+I I I)$
B. $C r(+V I)$
C. $M o(+V I)$
D. $M o(+I I I)$

## Answer: D

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9.3 - methyloctance can be represented in which of the following forms ?
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2}\right)_{4} \mathrm{CH}_{3}$
B.

(c)

C.
D. All of the above

Answer: D
10. 2-ethoxy propane can be obtained by heating ethyl bromide with
A. sodium iso-propoxide
B. sodium n-propoxide
C. iso-propyl bromide
D. n-propyl bromide

## Answer: A

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11. Which is not affected by temperature?
A. Normality
B. Formality
C. Malarity
D. Molality

## Answer: D

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12. For the change C (diamond) $\rightarrow \mathrm{C}$ (graphite), $\Delta H=-1.89 \mathrm{KJ}$, if 6 g of diamond and 6 g of graphite are seperately burnt to yield $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ the heat liberated in first case is :
A. less than in the second case by 1.89 kJ
B. less than in the second case by 11.34 kJ
C. less than in the second case by 14.34 kJ
D. more than in the second case by 0.945 kJ

## Answer: A

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13. In $H_{2}-O_{2}$ fuel cell, the reaction occurring at cathode is
A. $2 \mathrm{H}_{2}+\mathrm{O}_{2} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(l)$
B. $\mathrm{H}^{+}+\mathrm{OH}^{-} \rightarrow \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
C. $\mathrm{O}_{2}+2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}+4 e^{-} \rightarrow 4 \mathrm{OH}^{-}$
D. $H^{+}+e^{-} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} H_{2}$

## Answer: C

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14. $2 \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5} \rightarrow 4 \mathrm{NO}_{2}+\mathrm{O}_{2}$. The rate of reaction in terms of $\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}$ will be
A. $-\frac{d\left[\mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}\right]}{d t}$
B. $-\frac{1}{4} \frac{d\left[N_{2} O_{5}\right]}{d t}$
C. $-\frac{1}{2} \frac{d\left[N_{2} O_{5}\right]}{d t}$
D. $-\frac{1}{3} \frac{d\left[N_{2} O_{5}\right]}{d t}$

## Answer: C

15. Semiconductors are manufactured by addition of impurities of
A. s-block elements
B. actinoids
C. lanthanoids
D. p-block elements

## Answer: D

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16. Select the correct statement.
A. In the decomposition of an oxide into oxygen and gaseous metal, entropy increased
B. Decomposition of an oxide is an endothermic change
C. To make $\Delta G^{\circ}$ negative, temperature should be high enough so that $T \Delta S^{\circ}>\Delta H^{\circ}$
D. All are correct statement

## Answer: D

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17. Which of the following is incorrect match for hybridisation and geometry?
A. Hybridisation- $d s p^{2}$,Geometry-Planar
B. Hybridisation- $d^{3} s$ and $s p^{3}$, Geometry-Tetrahedral
C. Hybridisation- $d^{2} s p^{3}$ and $s p^{3} d^{2}$, Geometry-Octahedral
D. Hybridisation- $d^{3} s$,Geometry-Planar

## Answer: D

18. The first ionisation enthalpies of the lanthanoids are around (A) $\qquad$ , the second about (B) $\qquad$ comparable with those of (C) $\qquad$ here, $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}$ and

C refers to
A. A-600 kJ/mol, B-1200kJ/mol,C-calcium
B. A-1200 kJ/mol, B-600kJ/mol, C-strontium
C. A-1200 kJ/mol, B-600 kJ/mol, C-lanthanum
D. A-600 kJ/mol, B-1200kJ/mol, C-lutetium

## Answer: A

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19. The number of primary, secondary and tertiary carbons in 3,4dimethylheptane are
A. 4,3 and 2
B. 2,3 and 4
C. 4,2 and 3
D. 3,4 and 2

## Answer: A

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20. Aliphatic aldehyde can be oxidised by
A. Tollen's reagent
B. Fehling's solution
C. Benedict's solution
D. All of these

## Answer: D

21. Equation of state is
A. $M \times V=w p R T$
B. $\frac{M T}{R}=\frac{w V}{p}$
C. $\frac{w R}{p}=\frac{V M}{T}$
D. None of these

## Answer: C

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22. The heat of combustion of solid benzoic acid at constant volume is -321.30 kJ at $27^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. The heat of combustion at constant pressure is
A. $-321.30-300 R$
B. $-321.30+300 R$
C. $-321.30-150 R$
D. $-321.30+900 R$

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23. For a cell given below
$A g\left|A g^{+}\right|\left|C u^{2+}\right| C u$
$A g^{+}+e^{-} \rightarrow A g, E^{\circ}=x$
$C u^{2+}+2 e^{-} \rightarrow C u, E^{\circ}=y$ then $E_{\text {cell }}^{\circ}$ is
A. $x+2 y$
B. $2 \mathrm{x}+\mathrm{y}$
C. $y-x$
D. $y-2 x$

## Answer: C

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24. In the following redox reaction,
$x \mathrm{UO}^{2+}+\mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}^{2-}+y \mathrm{H}^{+} \rightarrow \mathrm{aUO}_{2}^{2+}+z \mathrm{Cr}^{3+}+b \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
the value of coefficients $x, y$ and $z$ respectively, are
A. 3,8,2
B. 3,8,7
C. $3,2,4$
D. 3,1,8

## Answer: A

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25. Iron is obtained on large scale from haematite $\mathrm{Fe}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$
A. by reduction
B. by oxidation
C. by reduction followed by oxidation
D. by oxidation followed by reduction

## Answer: A

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26. The element(s) of group-16 which exhibit(s) allotropy is/are
A. 0
B. S
C. Te
D. All of these

## Answer: D

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27. Pick out incorrect statements abou noble gases.
A. Ar is used in metallurgical processes
B. he is used in cryscopy to obtain the very low temperature required
for superconductivity and lasers
C. he is used in weather balloons and airships
D. He cannot be used in preference to nitrogen $\left(N_{2}\right)$ to dilute the oxygen in the gas cylinders used by divers

## Answer: D

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28. The atomic number of $5 f$ series range from
A. 80 to 103
B. 90 to 103
C. 58 to 72
D. 57 to 71

## Answer: B

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29. The chloro compound which is used as a fire extinguisher is
A. $\mathrm{CHI}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{CCl}_{4}$
C. $\mathrm{CHBr}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{CHCl}_{3}$

## Answer: B

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30. Aldol condensation between following compounds, followed by dehydration gives emthyl vinkyl ketone:
A. HCHO and $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COCH}_{3}$
B. HCHO and $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CHO}$
C. Two molecular of $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CHO}$
D. Two molecular of $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COCH}_{3}$

## Answer: A

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31. The compound with the highest boiling point is:
A. n-hexane
B. n-pentane
C. 2,2-dimethylpropane
D. 2-methylbutane

## Answer: A

32. The solubility of $\mathrm{Na}_{2}, \mathrm{SO}_{4}, \mathrm{BeSO}_{4}, \mathrm{MgSO}_{4}$ and $\mathrm{BaSO}_{4}$ will follow the order
A. $\mathrm{BeSO}_{4}>\mathrm{MgSO}_{4}>\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}>\mathrm{BaSO}_{4}$
B. $\mathrm{BeSO}_{4}>\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}>\mathrm{MgSO}_{4}>\mathrm{BaSO}_{4}$
C. $\mathrm{MgSO}_{4}>\mathrm{BeSO}_{4}>\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}>\mathrm{BaSO}_{4}$
D. $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}>\mathrm{BeSO}_{4}>\mathrm{MgSO}_{4}>\mathrm{BaSO}_{4}$

## Answer: D

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33. Match list I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists.

| List I <br> (Pair of isomers) | List II <br> (Type of isomerism) |
| :---: | :---: |
| A. (I) $\left[\mathrm{CO}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{6}\right] \mathrm{Cr}(\mathrm{CN})_{6}$ <br> (II) $\left[\mathrm{CO}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{6}\right] \mathrm{CO}(\mathrm{CN})_{6}$ | 1. Ionisation |
| B. (III) $\left[\mathrm{PtCl}_{2}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{4}\right] \mathrm{Br}_{2}$ <br> (IV) $\left[\mathrm{PtBr}_{2}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{4}\right] \mathrm{Cl}_{2}$ | 2. Hydrate |
| C. $(\mathrm{V})\left[\mathrm{Co}(\mathrm{SCN})\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{5}\right] \mathrm{Cl}_{2}$ <br> (VI) $\mathrm{Co}(\mathrm{NCS})\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{5} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}$ | 3. Coordination |
| D. VII$)\left[\mathrm{Cr}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{6}\right] \mathrm{Cl}_{3}$ <br> (VIII) $\left[\mathrm{CrCl}_{2}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}\right) \mathrm{Cl} \cdot 2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right]$ | 4. Geometrical <br> 5. Linkage isomerism |

A. $A-4, B-1, C-5, D-2$
B. $A-1, B-3, C-2, D-5$
C. $A-3, B-1, C-5, D-2$
D. $A-1, B-3, C-5, D-2$

## Answer: C

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34. Which one of the alkali metals forms only the normal oxide, $\mathrm{M}_{2} \mathrm{O}$, on heating in air ?
A. Rb
B. K
C. Li
D. Na

## Answer: D

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35. Two moles of acetic acid are heated with $\mathrm{P}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}$. The product formed is
A. 2 moles of ethyl alcohol
B. formic anhydride
C. acetic anhydride
D. 2 moles of methyl cyanide

## Answer: C

36. Solubility of enthylamine in water is due to
A. low molecular weight
B. ethyl group is present in ethyl alcohol
C. formation of H-bonding with water
D. being a derivative of ammonia

## Answer: C

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37. which of the following is produced by reducing RCN in sodium and alcohol?
A. $\mathrm{RCONH} \mathrm{N}_{2}$
B. RCOONH 4
C. $\mathrm{RCH}_{2} \mathrm{NH}_{2}$
D. $\left(\mathrm{RCH}_{2}\right)_{3} N$

## Answer: C

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38. Osteomalacia in adults are produced by the deficiency of vitamin
A. $B_{6}$
B. $H$
C. D
D. E

## Answer: C

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39. PHBV stands for
A. Poly $\beta$-hydroxybutyrate valerate
B. poly hydroxy butyrate-co- $\beta$-hydroxy valerate
C. Poly $\beta$-hydroxy butyrate-co- $\beta$-hydroxy valerate
D. Poly $\alpha$-hydroxy butyrate-co- $\beta$-hydroxy valerate

## Answer: C

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40. Arrange the following free radicals in the order of decreasing stability: methyl ( $I$ ), vinyl (II), allyl (III), benzyl (IV)
A. IgtIIgtIIIgtIV
B. IIIgtIIgtlgtIV
C. IgtlgtIVgtIII
D. IVgtIIIgtIgtII

## Answer: D

41. Which of the following is the strongest oxidant?
A. $F_{2}$
B. $B r_{2}$
C. $C l_{2}$
D. $l_{2}$

## Answer: A

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42. $\mathrm{A}^{-}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O} \Leftrightarrow \mathrm{HA}+\mathrm{OH}^{-}$represents the hydrolysis reaction. This indicates that the salt is made up of
A. strong acid and weak base
B. strong base and weak acid
C. weak acid and weak base
D. stronga acid and strong base

## Answer: B

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43. 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

44. Phenol is used as a starting material for the manufacture of a drug known as
A. phenyl
B. bakelite
C. aspirin
D. dettol

## Answer: C

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45. Which of the following is strongest acid?
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \cdot \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{COOH}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COOH}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \cdot \mathrm{CHClCOOH}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \cdot \mathrm{CH}_{2} \cdot \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{COOH}$
46. In the reaction

A.
(a)

(b)

B.
(c)

C.
(d)


## Answer: A

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A. Molisch test
B. carbylamine test
C. Baeyer's test
D. haloform test

## Answer: A

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48. Which of the following represent terylene (or dacron)?
A. $\left(-\mathrm{OCH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{O}-\stackrel{O}{o} \mathrm{overst}(| |)(\mathrm{C})-\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}-\stackrel{\text { O|| }}{\mathrm{C}}\right) n_{n}$
B. $\left(-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\right)_{n}$

D. $\left(-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\underset{C_{6}}{\substack{\mathrm{C} \\ C_{5}}} \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\underset{C_{6}}{\mathrm{C} H_{5}} \mathrm{C}_{n} \mathrm{H}-\right)_{n}$

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49. The most commonly used agent (s) for hyperacidity is
A. magnesium carbonate
B. magnesium hydroxide
C. aluminium phosphate
D. all of these

## Answer: D

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50. Which type of graph gives straight line in Langmuir adsorption isotherm?
A. $\frac{x}{m} \rightarrow \frac{1}{p}$
B. $\frac{m}{x} \rightarrow \frac{1}{p}$
C. $\log _{10} \frac{x}{m} \rightarrow \frac{1}{p}$
D. $\log _{10} \frac{x}{m} \rightarrow p$

## Answer: B

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