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## CHEMISTRY

## BOOKS - MHTCET PREVIOUS YEAR PAPERS AND PRACTICE PAPERS

## PRACTICE SET 09

## Paper 1 Physics Chemistry

1. In cold countries, ethylene glycol is added to
water in the radiators of cars during winters. It
A. reducing the viscosiity
B. lowering in freezing point
C. making water a better conductor of electricity
D. reducing the specific heat

Answer: B

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2. The oxidation states of S atom in $\mathrm{S}_{4} \mathrm{O}_{6}^{2-}$
from left to right respectively are

A. $+6,0,0,+6$
B. $+3,1,+1,+3$
C. $+5,0,0,+5$
D. $+4,+1,+1,+4$

Answer: C

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3. The hydrogen/oxygen fuel cell keeps on working so long as
A. the concentration of electrolyte in reduction half-cell reduces to zero
B. the concentration of electrolyte in oxidation half-cell reduces to zero
C. the concentration of electrolyte in
reduction half-cell is equal to the
concentration of electrolyte in oxidation half-cell
D. The supply of reactants continues

## Answer: D

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4. Rate equation for the reaction Itbr
$2 \mathrm{SO}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})+\mathrm{O}_{2}(\mathrm{~g}) \xrightarrow{P t} 2 \mathrm{SO}_{3}(\mathrm{~g})$ is
$r=k\left[\mathrm{SO}_{2}\right]\left[\mathrm{SO}_{3}\right]^{-1 / 2}$. On increasing the
conc. Of $\mathrm{SO}_{3}$, the rate of the reaction, would
A. increases
B. decreases
C. become twice
D. not affected

Answer: B

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5. In $C a F_{2}$ type (fluorite structure) $C a^{2+}$ ions form W structure and $F^{-}$ions are present in
all X voids. The coordination number of $C a^{2}=$ is Y and $F^{-}$is Z . $\mathrm{W}, \mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}$ and Z respectively are
A. W-ccp,X-octahedral,Y-8,Z-4
B. W-bcc,X-tetrahedral,Y-4,Z-8
C. W-ccp,X-tetrahedral,Y-8,Z-4
D. W-ccp,X-octahedral,Y-4,Z-8

Answer: C

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6. Hydrogen sulphide is acidic while water is neutral. The reason is
A. molecular weight of $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$ is more than
$\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ water molecules associate, while
$\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$ molecules does not
B. water molecules associate, while $H_{2} S$
molecules does not
C. H-S bond is weaker than $H-O$ bond
due to the bigger size of S -atom

# D. S-atoms has less affinity for hydrogen 

 atom than O -atom has for it
## Answer: C

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7. What may be expected to happen when phosphine gas is mixed with chlorine gas?
A. $P C l_{3}$ and HCl are formed and the mixture warms up
B. $P C l_{3}$ and HCl are formed and the mixture cools down
C. $P H_{3} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}$ is formed with warming up.
D. Themixture only cools down

## Answer: B

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8. Which of the following ions will not show paramagnetism?
A. $C o^{2+}$
B. $T i^{2+}$
C. $S c^{3+}$
D. $N i^{3+}$

Answer: C

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9. The following compounds differ in :

A. configuration
B. conformation
C. structure
D. chirality

Answer: C

# 10. <br> In <br> the <br> reaction 



## products are

A.

B.

C. Br and $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{OH}$
D.

Answer: D
11. van't Hoff factor more than unity indicates
that the solute in solution has
A. dissociated
B. associated
C. both (a) and (b)
D. cannot say anything

Answer: A
12. Which of the following oxides is not expected to react with sodium hydroxide?
A. $B_{2} O_{3}$
B. CaO
C. $\mathrm{SiO}_{2}$
D. BeO

Answer: B

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13. Wrong about molar conductivity is
A. the solution contains Avogadro's
number of molecules of the electrolyte
B. it is the product of speciific conductivity
and volume of solution in cc containing 1
mole of the electrolyte
C. its units are $o h \mathrm{~m}^{-1} \mathrm{~cm}^{2} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$
D. it value for 1 M NaCl solution is same as
that of 1 M glucose solution

## Answer: D

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14. The activation energy for the forward reaction $X \rightarrow Y$ is $60 \mathrm{kJmol}^{-1}$ and $\Delta H$ is $-20 \mathrm{kJmol}^{-1}$. The activation energy for the reverse reaction is
A. $40 \mathrm{~kJ} / \mathrm{mol}$
B. $60 \mathrm{~kJ} / \mathrm{mol}$
C. $80 \mathrm{~kJ} / \mathrm{mol}$

D. $20 \mathrm{~kJ} / \mathrm{mol}$

## Answer: C

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15. Which among the following will show anisotropy?
A. Glass
B. Plastic
C. Barium chloride

## D. Wood

## Answer: C

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16. According to the adsorption theory of
catalysis, the speed of the reaction increases
because
A. adsorption produces heat which
increases the speed of the reaction

# B. adosorption lowers the activation of the 

## reaction

C. the concentration of reactant molecules
at the active centres of the catalyst
becomes high due to adsorption
D. in the process of adsorption, the
activation energy of the molecules large

## Answer: B

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17. Among the members of VA group (N,P,As,Sb
and Bi ) which of the following properties
shows an increase as we go down from nitrogen to bismuth.
A. Stability of +5 oxidation state
B. Reducing character of hydrides
C. Electronegativity

D. Acidic nature of the pentoxide

## Answer: B

# 18. Highest density will be of this element 

A. mercury
B. gold
C. osmium
D. lead

## Answer: C

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19. The electron affinity values (in $\mathrm{kJmol}^{-1}$ ) of three halogens, $X, Y$ and $Z$ are respectively $-349,-333$ and -325. Then $X, Y$ and $Z$ are respectively
A. $F_{2}, C l_{2}$ and $B r_{2}$
B. $C l_{2}, F_{2}$ and $B r_{2}$
C. $C l_{2}, B r_{2}$ and $F_{2}$
D. $B r_{2}, C l_{2}$ and $F_{2}$

Answer: B
20. A suitable reagent for the distinchtion of aldehyde and ketone is
A. $\mathrm{NH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}$
B. $\mathrm{NH}_{2} \mathrm{NH}_{2}$
C. DNP
D. ammoniacal $\mathrm{AgNO}_{3}$

Answer: D
21. Significance of Henry's law constant $\left(K_{H}\right)$ is
A. higher the value of $K_{H}$, lower the solubility of gas in liquid
B. higher the value of $K_{H}$, highgher the
solubility of gas in liquid
C. lower the value of $K_{H}$, lower the solubility of gas in liquid
D. all of the above

## Answer: A

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22. When 1 mol of a monoatomic ideal gas at
$T K$ undergoes adiabatic change under a constant external pressure of 1 atm, changes
volume from $1 L \rightarrow 2 L$. The final temperature
(in K) would be
A. $\frac{T}{2^{2 / 3}}$
B. $T+\frac{2}{3 \times 0.0821}$
C. $T$

$$
\text { D. } T-\frac{2}{3 \times 0.0821}
$$

## Answer: A

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23. The emf of the cell
$Z n\left|Z n^{2+}(1 M)\right|\left|C u^{2+}\right| C u(1 M)$
is 1.1 V . If the standard reduction potential of
$Z n^{2+} \mid Z n$ is -0.78 V , what is the oxidation
potential of $C u \mid C u^{2+}$ ?
A. +1.86 V
B. 0.32 V
C. -0.32 V
D. -1.86 V

## Answer: C

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24. The volume of $2 \mathrm{~N} \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ solution is
$0.1 d \mathrm{~m}^{3}$. The volume of its decinormal solution
(in $d m^{3}$ ) will be
A. 0.1
B. 0.2
C. 2
D. 1.7

Answer: C

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25. The geometry of electron pairs around I in
$I F_{5}$ is
A. octahedral
B. trigonal bipyramidal
C. square pyramidal

D. pentagonal planar

## Answer: C

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26. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ is liquid while $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$ is a gas at room temperature. Explain.
A. electronegativity of O is greater than S
B. difference in the bond angles at both molecules
C. association takes place in $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ due to H bonding while no H -bonding in $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$
D. O and S belong to different periods.

Answer: C

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## 27. Pick out the incorrect statement for $\mathrm{XeF}_{4}$.

A. $X e F_{4}$ disproportionate violently with
water
B. It is used as fluorinating agent
C. It has octahedral structure (or
geometry)
D. It oxidises $l^{-}$to $l_{2}$

Answer: C

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28. Misch metal is an alloy of
A. lathanide, iron and carbon
B. lathanide and copper
C. calcium and copper
D. calcium and nickel

Answer: A
29. Carbon tetrachloride on hydrolysis with ethanolic KOH solution yields
A. potassium formate
B. potassium acetate
C. potassium carbonate
D. None of these

## Answer: C

30. Cyclic trimer can be obtained as a polymerisation product by the carbonyl compounds
A. HCHO
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CHO}$
C. both (a) and (b)
D. None of these

Answer: C

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31. Which N -atom of cyanide species is more basic?
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CN}$
B. t-butyl cyanide
C. Ethyl cyanide
D. $\mathrm{NO}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CN}$

Answer: B
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32. In $S i F_{6}^{2-}$ and $S i C l_{6}^{2-}$. which one exist?
A. $S i F_{6}^{2-}$ because of small size of $F$
B. $S i F_{6}^{2-}$ because of large size of $F$
C. $S i C l_{6}^{2-}$ because of small size of Cl
D. $\mathrm{SiCl}_{6}^{2-}$ because of large size of Cl

Answer: A

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33. In the temperature changes from $27^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to
$127^{\circ} C$, the relative percentage change in RMS
velocity is
A. 1.56
B. 2.56
C. 15.6
D. 82.4

Answer: C

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34.

Dehydration
$\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\underset{\text { OH }}{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}_{3} \quad$ is an acid
catalysed elimination reaction, this obeys
A. Saytzeff rule
B. Markownikoff's rule
C. Gibson rule
D. Hofmann rule

## Answer: A

35. Manufacture of acetic acid by fermentation process is called
A. wood distillation method
B. pyroligeneous acid method
C. quick vinegar method
D. none of the above

Answer: C

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36. The basicity of aniline is less than that of cyclohexylamine. This is due to :
A. $+\mathrm{R}-$ effect of $-\mathrm{NH}_{2}$ group
B. $-I$ - efect of $-\mathrm{NH}_{2}$ group
C. $-\mathrm{R}-$ effect of $-\mathrm{NH}_{2}$ group
D. hyperconjugation effect

Answer: A

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37. Coupling of diazonium salts of following takes place in the order




A. $I V<I I<I I I<I$
B. $I V>I I I<I I<I$
C. $I I<I V<I<I I I$
D. $I<I I<I I I<I V$

Answer: A
38. Proteins give white precipitate with Millon's regent, which is -
A. mercurous and mercuric nitrate in
$\mathrm{HNO}_{3}$
B. mercurous and mercuric chloride in HCl
C. mercurous and mercuric chloride in $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}$
D. None of the above

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39. For the purification of organic compounds,
the latest technique followed is
A. chromatography
B. steam distillation
C. fractional crystallisation
D. sublimation

Answer: A

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40. the ascending order of stability of the carbanion
$\mathrm{CH}_{3}(P), \mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \bar{C} H_{2}(Q),\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2} \bar{C} H(R)$ and $\mathrm{H}_{2} \overline{\mathrm{C}}-\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}_{2}(S)$ is
A. $P<R<S<Q$
B. $R<P<S<Q$
C. $R<P<Q<S$

$$
\text { D. } P<R<Q<S
$$

Answer: B

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41. Which of the following is a pseudohalide?
A. $l_{3}^{-}$
B. $l C l$
C. $l F_{7}$
D. $C N^{-}$

## Answer: D

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42. $p K_{h}$ would be minimum for the salt
A. KCl
B. $\mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{NO}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{CN}$
D. $N a C N$
43. Among the following, the compound that can be most readily sulphonated is:
A. benzene

B. chlorobenzene

C. toluene

## D. nitrobenzene

Answer: C
44. Among the following sets of reactants which one produces anisole?
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CHO}, \mathrm{RMg} \mathrm{X}$
B. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{OH}, \mathrm{NaOH}, \mathrm{CH}_{3} l$
C. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{OH}$, neutral $\mathrm{FeCl}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{CH}_{3}, \mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COCl}, \mathrm{AlCl}_{3}$

Answer: B

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45. How many geometrical isomers of the compound $\quad\left[P t\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)(\mathrm{Br})(\mathrm{Cl})(\mathrm{Py})\right] \quad$ will show optical isomerism?
A. 0
B. 1
C. 2
D. 3

Answer: A

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46. The product $P$ formed in the following reaction sequence is

Glucose $\xrightarrow{H C N} N \xrightarrow{\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}} O \xrightarrow{\mathrm{Hl}} P$
A. heptonoic acid
B. $\alpha$-methyl caproic acid
C. hexanoic acid
D. None of these

Answer: A
47. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COOH}+\mathrm{PCl}_{5} \rightarrow$ ' $\mathrm{P}^{\prime}$, choose the correct option from the following
A. P gives acetic acid upon hydrolysis
B. P gives acetamide upon hydrolysis
C. $P$ is unreactive towards nucleophilic
substitution reaction
D. none of the above
48. The plastic household crockery is prepared by using
A. melamine and tetrafluoroethane
B. malonic acid and hexamethyleneamine
C. melamine and vinyl acetate
D. melamine and formaldehyde

Answer: D
49. Sodium benzoate is a commonly used foor preservative. It is
A. decomposed by gastric juice
B. decomposed to $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ by the heat of digestion process
C. deposited in the bones after metabolism
D. converted to hippuric acid and is
excreted in the urine after metabolism

## Answer: D

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50. By wurtz reaction a mixture of methyl
iodide and ethyl iodide gives
A. butane
B. ethane
C. propane
D. a mixture of the above three

Answer: A
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