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## CHEMISTRY

## BOOKS - MHTCET PREVIOUS YEAR PAPERS AND PRACTICE PAPERS

## PRACTICE SET 16

Paper 1 Physics Chemistry

1. In the ionic equation,
$\mathrm{BiO}_{3}^{-}+6 \mathrm{H}^{+}+x e^{-} \rightarrow \mathrm{Bi}^{3}+3 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$, the value of x is
A. 6
B. 2
C. 4
D. 3

## Answer: B

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2. The Kirchhoff's equation can be represented by
A. $\Delta H_{2}+\Delta H_{-}(1)=\int_{T_{1}}^{T_{2}} \Delta C_{p} d T$
B. $\Delta H_{2}-\Delta H_{1}=\int_{T_{1}}^{T_{2}} \Delta C_{p} d T$
C. $\frac{\Delta H_{2}}{\Delta H_{1}}=\int_{T_{1}}^{T_{2}} \Delta C_{p} d T$
D. $H_{2}=H_{1}+\int_{T_{1}}^{T_{2}} \Delta C_{p} d T$

## Answer: B

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3. Normal aluminimum electrode cupled with normal hydrogen electrode gives an emf of 1.66 V . So the standard electrode potential of aluminimu is ,
A. -1.66 V
B. +1.66 V
C. -0.83 V
D. +0.83 V

## Answer: A

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4. Which of the following are example of Pseudo unimolecular reaction?
I. Inversion of cane sugar
II. Decomposition of ozone
III. Decomposition of $\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}$
IV. Acid catalysed hydrolysis of ester

Mark the correct option from the codes given below.
A. II and IV
B. I and IV
C. I, II and IV
D. All of these

## Answer: B

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5. The C-C and Si-C interatomic distances are 154 pm and 188 pm respectively. The atomic radius of Si is
A. 77 pm
B. 94 pm
C. 114 pm
D. 111 pm

## Answer: D

6. Which of the following statements is wrong?
A. Thermal stability of hydrides increases from $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$ to $\mathrm{BiH}_{3}$ in group 15 of the periodic table
B. Nitrogen cannot form $d \pi-p \pi$ bond
C. N-N single bond is weaker than the P-P single bond
D. $\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}$ has two resonance structured

## Answer: A

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7. Fluorine reacts with cold dilute NaOH to give
A. $N a F$ and $O_{2}$
B. $N a F$ and $O F_{2}$
C. NaF and $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{NaF}, \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ and $\mathrm{OF}_{2}$

## Answer: B

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8. The bonds present in the structure of dichromate ion are
A. four equivalent $\mathrm{Cr}-\mathrm{O}$ bonds
B. six equivalent $\mathrm{Cr}-\mathrm{O}$ bonds and one $\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}$ bond
C. six equivalent $\mathrm{Cr}-\mathrm{O}$ bonds and one $\mathrm{Cr}-\mathrm{Cr}$ bond
D. six equivalent $\mathrm{Cr}-\mathrm{O}$ bonds and one $\mathrm{Cr}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{Cr}$ bond

## Answer: D

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9. Chain isomers for $C_{5} H_{12}$ represents how many compounds?
A. Three
B. Two
C. Four
D. Only one

## Answer: A

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10. Some statements are given below about ethers. They can be regarded
as
I. alkyl derivatives of alcohols
II. dialkyl derivatives of water
III. anhydrides of monohydric alcohols
IV. alkoxy derivatives of alkanes

Among the above, the true statements are
A. II, III and IV
B. II and III
C. I, II and IV
D. All of these

## Answer: D

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11. The vapour pressure of benzene at $90^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ is 1020 torr. A solution of 5 g of a solute in 58.5 g benzene has a vapour pressure of 990 torr. The molecular weight of the solute is
A. 78.2
B. 148.3
C. 204.2
D. 226.66

## Answer: D

12. If 111 mg of $\mathrm{CaCl}_{2}$ and 12 mg of $\mathrm{MgSO}_{4}$ are present in 2 L of water, what is its hardness (in gram $\mathrm{CaCO}_{3} / \mathrm{ppm}$ )?
A. 5
B. 10
C. 15
D. 203

## Answer: B

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13. On strong
A. $M g C l_{1}$
B. MgO
C. $\mathrm{MgCl}_{2} \cdot 2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
D. $\mathrm{MgCl}_{2} \cdot 4 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$

## Answer: B

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14. "The grater the charge on an ion, the grater its coagulating power" is a statement of
A. Tyndall's effect
B. Faraday's law
C. Mosley's law
D. Hardy-Schulze law

Answer: D
15. In chromimum chloride $\left(\mathrm{CrCl}_{3}\right), \mathrm{Cl}^{-}$ions have cubic close packed arrangement and $\mathrm{Cr}^{3+}$ ions are present in the octahedral holes. The fraction of the total number of holes occupied is
A. $1 / 3$
B. $1 / 6$
C. $1 / 9$
D. $\frac{1}{12}$

## Answer: C

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16. The process of bringing the metal or its ore into solution by the action of a suitable chemical reagent followed by extraction of the metal either by electrolysis or by a suitable precipitating agent, is called
B. electrorefining
C. hydrometallugy
D. zone refining

## Answer: C

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17. Oxidation no. of $P$ in $H_{4} P_{2} O_{5}, H_{4} P_{2} O_{6}$, and $H_{4} P_{2} O_{7}$ are respectively
A. $+3,+5$ and +4
B. $+5,+3$ and +4
C. $+5,+4$ and +3
D. $+3,+4$ and +5

## Answer: D

18. When a sulphur sol is evaporated, solid sulphur is left. On mixing with water no colloidal sol is formed. The sulphur sol is :
A. lyophilic
B. reversible
C. hydrophobic
D. hydrophilic

## Answer: C

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19. In case of solid which geometrical isomer of but-2-ene has greater melting point?
A. cis-2-butene
B. trans-2-butene
C. Both have same melting point
D. None of the above

## Answer: B

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20. Which of the following is oxidised to ketone?
A. 2-Propanol
B. 1-butanol
C. 1-Pentanol
D. t-butyl alcohol

## Answer: A

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21. Which of the four colligative properties, is most often used for molecular mass determination?
A. Relative lowering of vapour pressure
B. Elevation in boiling point
C. Osmotic pressure
D. Depression in freezing point

## Answer: C

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22. In thermodynamics, a process is called reversible when
A. surroundings and system change into each other
B. the surroundings are always in equilibrium with the system
C. there is no boundary between the system and surroundings
D. the system changes into surroundings spontaneously

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23. The variation of $\wedge_{m}$ of acetic acid with concentration is correctly represented by

B.

C.
(c) $\wedge_{m}$

D.
(d)

.

## Answer: C

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24. According to collision theory, collision rate $=Z$ (reactants), where $Z$ is
A. activation energy
B. packing frequency
C. collision frequency
D. potential energy

## Answer: C

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25. 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. 0.044
B. 0.333
C. 0.011
D. 0.029

## Answer: A

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26. Among group -16 elements, +6 oxidation state is possible with
A. S and Se
B. S and Te
C. Se and Te
D. S, Se and Te

## Answer: D

27. Ionisation energy and electron affinity of noble gases respectively are
A. very high and very low
B. very low and very high
C. very high and zero
D. None of these

## Answer: C

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

Answer: C

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29. Pyrene(a fire extinguisher) is:
A. $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$
B. $C S_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{CCl}_{4}$
D. $\mathrm{CHCl}_{3}$

## Answer: C

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30. Reduction of a keto group to a methylene group by $\mathrm{Zn} / \mathrm{Hg} / \mathrm{HCl}$, is known as
A. Sabatier - Senderens reduction
B. Birch reduction
C. Wolff-Kishner reduction
D. Clemmensen reduction

## Answer: D

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31. Write the order of the thermal stability of the hydrides of group 16 elements.
A. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{Po}>\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{Te}>\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{Se}>\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}>\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
B. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}>\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}>\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{Se}>\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{Te}>\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{Po}$
C. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}>\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{Se}>\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}>\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{Te}>\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{Po}$
D. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}>\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{Se}>\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{Te}>\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}>\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{Po}$

## Answer: B

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32. When $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ is passed through an acidified $\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{Kr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}$ solution, the oxidation state of sulphur changes from
A. 0 to +2
B. +4 to +6
C. -1 to +2
D. 0 to -1

## Answer: B

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33. Which of the following has an optical isomer?
(en=ethylenediamine) ?
A. $\left[Z n(e n)_{2}\right]^{2+}$
B. $\left[\mathrm{Zn}(e n)\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{2}\right]^{2+}$
C. $\left.C o(e n)_{3}\right]^{3+}$
D. $\left[\mathrm{CO}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{4}(e n)\right]^{3}$

## Answer: C

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34. The compound X on treatment with acidified $\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}$ gives compound Y which reacts with $\mathrm{I}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$ to form tri-iodomethane. The compound X is :
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{OH}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COCH}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CHO}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COC}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}$

## Answer: B

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35. The reaction of $\mathrm{Br}_{2} / P$ or $\mathrm{Cl}_{2} / P$ with carboxylic acid to form $\alpha$ halogenated acid, is called
A. Hell-Volhard Zelinsky reaction
B. Kolbe's reaction
C. Claisen reaction
D. Hunsdiecker reaction

## Answer: A

36. The compound which on rection with aqueous nirous acid at low temperature produces an oily nitrosamine, is
A. ethyl amine
B. diethyl amine
C. methyl amine
D. triethyl amine

## Answer: B

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37. In which case formation of butane nitrile is possible ?
A. $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{7} \mathrm{Br}+\mathrm{KCN}$
B. $\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{9} \mathrm{Br}+\mathrm{KCN}$
C. $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{7} \mathrm{OH}+\mathrm{KCN}$
D. $\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{g} \mathrm{OH}+\mathrm{KCN}$

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38. Isoelectric point of an amino acid is the pH at which the amino acid molecules
A. migrate to the anode
B. migrate to the cathode
C. would not migrate either to the anode or to the cathode and exist as neutral dipolar ions
D. move alternatively to the anode and the cathode

## Answer: C

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39. On increasing pressure, melting point of ice
A. decreases
B. increases
C. remains unchanged
D. changes in regular manner

## Answer: B

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40. Which of the following is not a broad spectrum antibiotic?
A. Tetracycline
B. Chloromycetin
C. Penicillin
D. None of these

## Answer: C

41. $\mathrm{HClO}_{4}, \mathrm{HNO}_{3}$ and HCl are all strong acids in aqueous solution.In glacial acetic acid medium, their acid strength is such that-
A. $\mathrm{HClO}_{4}>\mathrm{HBr}>\mathrm{HCl}$
B. $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}>\mathrm{HClO}_{4}>\mathrm{HCl}$
C. $\mathrm{HCl}>\mathrm{HClO}_{4}>\mathrm{HNO}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{HCl}>\mathrm{HClO}_{4}>\mathrm{HNO}_{3}$

## Answer: A

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42. Which of the following is least reactive in a nucleophilic substitution reaction?
A. $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{3} \mathrm{C}-\mathrm{Cl}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{2}=\mathrm{CHCl}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{2}=\mathrm{CHCH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}$

## Answer: B

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43. A solution containing 2.675 g of $\mathrm{CoCl}_{3} \cdot 6 \mathrm{NH}_{3}$ (molar mass $=267.5 \mathrm{~g}$ $\mathrm{mol}^{-1}$ is passed through a cation exchanger. The chloride ions obtained in solution are treated with excess of $\mathrm{AgNO}_{3}$ to give 4.78 g of AgCl (molar mass $=143.5 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$ ). The formula of the complex is (At.mass of $A g=108 u)$.
A. $\left[\mathrm{CoCl}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{5}\right] \mathrm{Cl}_{2}$
B. $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{6}\right] \mathrm{Cl}_{3}$
C. $\left[\mathrm{CoCl}_{2}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{4}\right] \mathrm{Cl}$
D. $\left[\mathrm{CoCl}_{3}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{3}\right]$
44. Phenol reacts with $\mathrm{Br}_{2}$ in $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ to give
A. m-bromophenol
B. o and p-bromophenol
C. p-bromophenol
D. 2, 4, 6-tribromphenol

## Answer: D

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45. End product of the following sequence of reactions is
$C H \equiv C H \xrightarrow{\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{MgBr}} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{HgSO}_{4} / \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}} \xrightarrow[\Delta]{\mathrm{Ag}_{2} \mathrm{O}}$
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\stackrel{\text { OH }}{\stackrel{\|}{\mathrm{C}}} \begin{gathered}\mathrm{I} \\ H\end{gathered}-\mathrm{COOH}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{2}(\mathrm{COOH})_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{OHC}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{COOH}$
D. $\mathrm{H}-\stackrel{\stackrel{O}{\mathrm{C}}-\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{COOH}}{ }$

## Answer: B

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46. Which of the following reactions is known as Balz-Schiemann reaction?
A. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{~N}_{2}^{+} \mathrm{Cl}^{-}+\mathrm{HBF}_{4} \rightarrow \mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{~N}_{2}^{+} \mathrm{BF}_{4}^{-} \xrightarrow{\Delta} \mathrm{C}_{6} H_{5} F$
B. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}-\mathrm{NH}_{2} \xrightarrow[\Delta]{\mathrm{CHCl}_{3}+3 \mathrm{KOH}} \mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}-\mathrm{N}^{+} \equiv \mathrm{C}^{-}$
C. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}-\mathrm{N}_{2}^{+} \mathrm{Cl}^{-} \xrightarrow[H X]{\text { Cu-powder }} \mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}-\mathrm{X}+\mathrm{N}_{2}+\mathrm{CuCl}$
D.

$$
\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{CONH}_{2} \xrightarrow[\Delta]{\mathrm{Br}_{2}+4 \mathrm{NaOH}} \mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}-\mathrm{NH}_{2}+\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}+2 \mathrm{NaBr}+2 \mathrm{H}_{2}
$$

47. Mutarotation of glucose is observed in
A. p-cresol
B. pyridine
C. equimolar mixture of $p$-cresol and pyridine
D. None of the above

## Answer: C

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48. Match of Column I with Column II and mark the correct option from the codes
given below.
|tbtrgt

| Column I | Column II |
| :---: | :---: |
| A. Fibres | 1. Bakelite |
| B. Elastomers | 2. Buna-N |
| C. Thermosetting polymers | 3. PVC |
| D. Thermoplastic polymers | 4. Nylon-6, 6 |


A. $\begin{array}{llll}4 & 2 & 1 & 3\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llll}A & B & C & D\end{array}$
B.
$\begin{array}{llll}3 & 1 & 4 & 2\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llll}A & B & C & D\end{array}$
C. $\begin{array}{llll}4 & 1 & 2 & 3\end{array}$
D. $\begin{array}{llll}A & B & C & D \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4\end{array}$

## Answer: A

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49. Sulpha drugs used as antibiotics are derivatives of
A. benzene sulphonic acid
B. sulphanilic acid
C. sulphanilamide
D. p-aminobenzoic acid

## Answer: C

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50. Aromatisation of n -heptane by passing over $\left(\mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}+\mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}\right)$ catalyst at 773 K gives
A. benzene
B. toluene
C. mixture of both
D. heptylene

## Answer: B

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