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## CHEMISTRY

## BOOKS - MHTCET PREVIOUS YEAR PAPERS AND PRACTICE PAPERS

## PRACTICE SET 17

## Physics Chemistry

1. $50 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ of 0.2 N HCl is titrated against 0.1 N NaOH solution. The titration is discontinued after adding $50 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ of NaOH solution. The remaining titration is completed by adding 0.5 N KOH solution. What is the volume of KOH required for completing the titration ?
A. $12 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$
B. $10 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$
C. $25 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$
D. $10.5 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$

Answer: B

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2. 

In
the
redox
reaction,
$x \mathrm{KMnO}_{4}+\mathrm{NH}_{3} \rightarrow y \mathrm{KNO}_{3}+\mathrm{MnO}_{2}+\mathrm{MnO}_{2}+\mathrm{KOH}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$, $x$ and $y$ are
A. $x=4, y=6$
B. $x=3, y=8$
C. $x=8, y=6$
D. $x=8, y=3$

## Answer: C

3. Which of the following statement is correct ? Dielectric cosntant of $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$
A. increases will dilution
B. decreases with dilution
C. is unaffected on dillution
D. None of these

## Answer: A

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4. The concentration of reactants is increased by $x$, then equilibrium constant K becomes
A. $\ln \mathrm{k} / \mathrm{x}$
B. $k / x$
C. $\mathrm{k}+\mathrm{x}$
D. k

## Answer: D

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5. NaOH is prepared by the method
A. Dow cell
B. Castner cell
C. Solvay process
D. Caster-Kellner cell

## Answer: D

6. $\mathrm{P}_{4} \mathrm{O}_{10}$ is not used to dry $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$ gas because
A. $P_{4} O_{10}$ reacts with moisture
B. $P_{4} O_{10}$ is not a drying agent
C. $\mathrm{P}_{4} \mathrm{O}_{10}$ is acidic and $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$ is basic
D. $\mathrm{P}_{4} \mathrm{O}_{10}$ is basic and $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$ is acidic

## Answer: C

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7. The number of allotropic forms of oxygenn and suplhur respectively are
A. 3,2
B. 2,3
C. 1, 0
D. 1,1

## Answer: B

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8. I. The most durable metal plating on iron to protect against corrosion is zinc plating.
II. German silver is an alloy of copper, Zn and Ni .
III. Bordeaus used as fungicide is a mixure of $\mathrm{CuSO}_{4}+\mathrm{Ca}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}$
IV. Turns bull's blue is a compound called ferrous ferricyanide.

The incorrect statements are (mark the appropriate option )
A. I, II and III
B. II, III and IV
C. ALL of these
D. None of these

## Answer: D

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9. Which group is denoted at the terminals in bond line structure representations ?
A. Methyl group $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\right)$ or a functional group
B. Ethyl group $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2}-\right)$
C. NO group
D. Free radical group

## Answer: A

10. Diethyl ether is used as
A. antibiotic
B. antiseptic
C. anaesthetic
D. analgesic

## Answer: C

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11. Ionic compounds are readily soluble is polar solvents because
A. they have high solubility in water
B. water molecules is polar in nature
C. ionic crystals are easily broken down in polar solvents
D. of strong electrostaic forces of attraction between ions of crystals and polar solvent molecules.

## Answer: A

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12. For a reaction $R_{1}, \Delta G=x k J / m o l$. For a reaction
$R_{2}, \Delta G=y K J / m o l$. Reaction $R_{1}$, is non-spontaneous but along with $R_{2}$ it is spontaneous. This means that
A. x is negative, y is positive but in magnitude $x>y$
B. x is positive, y is negative but in magnitude $y>x$
C. Both $x$ and $y$ are negative but not equal
D. Both $x$ and $y$ are positive but not equal

Answer: B
13. The equivalent conductances at infinite dilution $\left(A_{0}\right)$ for electrolytes $B A$ and $C A$ are 140 and $120 \mathrm{~S} \mathrm{~cm}{ }^{2} / \mathrm{eg}$. For equivalent conductance at infinite dilution for BX is $198 \mathrm{~S} \mathrm{~cm}^{2} / \mathrm{eg}$. The $A_{0}$ (in S $\mathrm{cm}^{2} / e q$ ) of CX is
A. 178
B. 198
C. 218
D. 130

Answer: A

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14. When dilute aqueous solution of $\mathrm{AgNO}_{3}$ (excess) is added to KI solution, positively charged sol of Agl in formed due to adsorption of
A. $\mathrm{NO}_{3}^{-}$
B. $O_{2}^{-1}$
C. $\mathrm{Ag}^{+}$
D. $K^{+}$

Answer: C

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15. Which is not the correct statement for ionic solid in which positive and negative ions are held by strong electrostatic attractive forces ?
A. The radius ratio $\frac{r_{+}}{r_{-}}$increases as coordination number increases
B. As the difference in size of ions increases, coordination number
increases
C. When coordination number is eight $\frac{r_{+}}{r_{-}}$ratio lies between 0.225 to 0.414
D. In ionic solid of the type $\operatorname{AX}(\mathrm{ZnS}$ and Wurtzite), the coordination number of $\mathrm{Zn}^{2+}$ and $\mathrm{S}^{\wedge}(2-)^{\wedge}$ respectively are 4 and 4

## Answer: C

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16. Which one is incorrect statement.
A. $\mathrm{KMnO}_{4}$ is used for the decolourisation of oils
B. $\mathrm{MnO}_{4}^{2-}$ is green coloured compound
C. $\mathrm{MnO}_{4}^{-}$is paramagnetic in nature
D. $\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}$ is used in chromyl chloride test

## Answer: C

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17. Most unstable hydride is
A. $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{PH}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{AsH}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{BiH}_{3}$

Answer: D
18. Most $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{E}$ and F refer to

A.

$$
A-\ln O_{3}, B-\ln S_{3}, C-\ln C_{2}, D-\ln X_{3}, E-\ln N, F-H_{2}
$$

B.

$$
A-\ln O_{3}, B-\ln X_{3}, C-\ln C_{2}, D-\ln S_{3}, E-H_{2}, F-\ln N
$$

C.

$$
A-H_{2}, B-\ln X_{3}, C-\ln C_{2}, D-\ln N, E-\ln _{2} S_{3}, F-\ln _{2} O_{3}
$$

D.

$$
A-H_{2}, B-\ln X_{3}, C-\ln _{2} C_{3}, D-\ln N, E-\ln S_{2}, F-\ln O_{2}
$$

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19. Which alkene on ozonolysis gives $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CHO}$ and $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CHOCH}_{3}$ ?
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{C}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CHCH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CHCH}_{3}$
D.

## Answer: A

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20. When dihydroxy acetone reacts with $\mathrm{HIO}_{4}$, the product is/are
A. HCHO
B. HCOOH
C. HCHO and HCOOH
D. HCHO and $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$

## Answer: D

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21. When a cystal of the solute is introduced into a super saturated solution of the solute
A. the solute dissolves
B. the excess solute cystallise out
C. the solution becomes unsaturated
D. the solution remains super saturated

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22. If $\mathrm{H}^{+}+\mathrm{OH}^{-} \rightarrow \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}+13.7 \mathrm{Kcal}$, the heat of neutralisation for complete neutralisation of 1 mole of $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ by base will be
A. 13.7 kcal
B. 27.4 kcal
C. 6.85 kcal
D. 3.42 kcal

Answer: B

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23. Law of multiple proportions is illustrated by one of the following pairs.
A. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$ and $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$ and $\mathrm{NO}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$ and $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
D. $\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ and NO

## Answer: D

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24. Which of the following graphs formed plotted between $t_{1 / 2}$ and initial concentration (a) represents a zero order reaction?

B.
(b) $\uparrow_{t_{1 / 2} \underbrace{2}}^{\square}$
(c)

C.
(d) ${\underset{t}{1 / 2}}_{\uparrow}^{\frac{1}{a^{2}} \longrightarrow}$

Answer: A
25. Smelting is involved in
A. $2 \mathrm{PbS}+3 \mathrm{O}_{2} \xrightarrow{\triangle} 2 \mathrm{PbO}+2 \mathrm{SO}_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{Fe}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}+3 \mathrm{C} \xrightarrow{\Delta} 2 \mathrm{Fe}+3 \mathrm{CO}$
C. $\mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}+2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O} \xrightarrow{\triangle} \mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}+2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
D. $\mathrm{ZnCO}_{3} \xrightarrow{\triangle} \mathrm{ZnO}+\mathrm{CO}_{2}$

## Answer: B

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26. The peroxy linkage is present in
A. Marshall's acid
B. sulphuric acid
C. oleum
D. None of these

Answer: A
27. Which of the following is not the correct uses of clathrates ?
A. Used in the separation of noble gases
B. Used in transporting of isotopes of noble gases
C. Kr-85 clathrate provide a useful source of $\beta$-radiations
D. Clathrates compounds are used for producing compounds of noble gases

## Answer: D

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28. Among these, identify the species with an atom in +6 oxidation state: .
A. $\mathrm{MnO}_{4}^{-}$
B. $\mathrm{Cr}(\mathrm{CN})_{6}^{3-}$
C. $N i F_{6}^{2-}$
D. $\mathrm{CrO}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}$

## Answer: D

## (D) Watch Video Solution

29. A sample of chloroform before using as an anaesthetic is tested by :
A. Tollen's reagent
B. ammonical solution of cuprous chloride
C. aqueous silver nitrate solution
D. potassium nitrate solution after boiling with alc. KOH

## Answer: C

30. When acetaldehyde is heated with Fehling's solution it gives a precipitate of
A. Cu
B. $\mathrm{Cu}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
C. CuO
D. $\mathrm{Cu}+\mathrm{Cu}_{2} \mathrm{O}+\mathrm{CuO}$

## Answer: B

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31. Pick out the incorrect statement.
A. The oxides of fluorine are properly called oxygen fluorides
B. In $S F_{4}$, S -atom is in the state of $s p^{2} d^{2}$-hybridisation
C. $S F_{6}$ is highly unreactive towards hydrolysis
D. $S F_{4}$ is a gas and has regular tetrahedral structure

## Answer: D

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32. Chemical A is used for water softening to remove temporary hardness. A reacts with sodium carbonate to generate caustic soda.

When $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ is bubbled through a solution of A , it turns cloudy. What is the chemical formula of $A$ ?
A. $\mathrm{CaCO}_{3}$
B. CaO
C. $\mathrm{Ca}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{Ca}\left(\mathrm{HCO}_{3}\right)_{2}$

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33. The octahedral complex of a metal ion $M^{3+}$ with four monodentate ligands $L_{1}, L_{2}, L_{3}$ and $L_{4}$ absorb wavelengths in the region of red,green, yellow and bule, respectively The increasing order of ligand strengh of the four ligands is
A. $L_{1}<L_{2}<L_{4}<L_{3}$
B. $L_{4}<L_{3}<L_{2}<L_{1}$
C. $L_{1}<L_{3}<L_{2}<L_{4}$
D. $L_{3}<L_{2}<L_{4} L_{1}$

## Answer: C

34. Which of the following molecules /ions does not contain upaired electrons?
A. $O_{2}^{2-}$
B. $B_{2}$
C. $N_{2}^{-}$
D. $O_{2}$

## Answer: A

35. What is the product of following reaction, $\mathrm{CHCl}_{2} \mathrm{COCl} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{LAH}}$ ?
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COCl}$
B. $\mathrm{CHCl}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{COCl}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CHCl}$ OH

## Answer: B

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36. In the following sequence of reactions,
$\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OH} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{KMnO}_{4}} X \xrightarrow[\mathrm{NH}_{3}]{\mathrm{SOCl}_{2}} Y \xrightarrow{\mathrm{Br}_{2} / \mathrm{NaOH}}$
the end product $(\mathrm{Z})$ is
A. acetic acid
B. acetone
C. methyl amine
D. ethyl amine

## Answer: C

37. $\mathrm{CHCl}_{3}$ and KOH on heating with a compound form a bad smelling product compound is
A. $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{CN}$
B. $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{NC}$
C. $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{OH}$
D. $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{NH}_{2}$

Answer: D

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38. The ultimate product of the hydrolysis of starch is
A. glucose
B. fructose
C. amylose
D. amylopectin

## Answer: A

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39. Which of the following polymers contains nitrogen ?
A. Nylon
B. Teflon
C. Terylene
D. PVC

Answer: A
40. A substance which can act both as an antiseptic and disinfectant
is :
A. aspirin
B. chloroxylenol
C. bithional
D. phenol

Answer: D
(D) Watch Video Solution
41. Halogen prepared from sea-weeds is
A. $F_{2}$
B. $C l_{2}$
C. $B r_{2}$
D. $l_{2}$

## Answer: D

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42. Critical temperature of $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}, \mathrm{NH}_{3}, \mathrm{CO}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{O}_{2}$ are $647 \mathrm{~K}, 405.6$

K, 304.10 K and 1542 K respectively. If the cooling starts from 500 K to their critical temperature, the gas that lilquiefies first is
A. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
B. $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$
D. $O_{2}$

Answer: B
43. $\operatorname{IN}$ which of the following pairs, the two species have identical bond order?
A. $N_{2}^{-}, O_{2}^{2-}$
B. $N_{2}^{-}, O_{2}^{-}$
C. $N_{2}^{-}, O_{2}^{+}$
D. $O_{2}^{+}, \mathrm{N}_{2}^{2-}$

## Answer: C

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44. The synthesis of PhOH from PhCl is called
A. Dow's process
B. Cumene process
C. Williamson's syntehsis
D. Kolbe-Schmidt process

## Answer: A

## D Watch Video Solution

45. Consider the following acids.
(i) $\mathrm{Cl}_{2} \mathrm{CHCOOH}$
(ii) $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COOH}$
(iii) $\mathrm{Cl}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{COOH}$
(iv) HCOOH

The acid strengths of these aacids are such that
A. $(i i i)>(i v)>(i i)>(i)$
B. $(i v)>(i i)>(i)>(i i i)$
C. $(i i i)>(i v)>(i)>(i i)$
D. $(i)>(i i i)>(i v)>(i i)$

Answer: D

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


$\xrightarrow[\text { (ii) } \mathrm{NaNO}_{2} / \mathrm{HCl}]{\text { ( } \mathrm{HCl}} \mathrm{H}$
(ii) $\mathrm{CuCN} / \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}^{+}$
46.

A.
(b)

B.
(c)

C.
(d)

D.

## Answer: B

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47. Dinucleotide is obtained by joining two nucleotides together by phosphodiester linkage. Between which carbon atoms of pentose sugars of nucleotides are these linkages present?
A. $5^{\prime}$ and $3^{\prime}$
B. $1^{\prime}$ and $5^{\prime}$
C. $5^{\prime}$ and $5^{\prime}$
D. $3^{\prime}$ and $3^{\prime}$

Answer: A

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$$
\mathrm{CH}_{2}=\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}
$$

48. The IUPAC name of

$$
\stackrel{\text { | }}{\mathrm{CH}} \mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}
$$ is

A. 3-propyl pentene -1
B. 3-ethyl-penten -1
C. 4-ethyl-hexene-1
D. 3-ethyl-hexene-1

## Answer: D

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49. Cleansing action of cationic detergent is due to
A. hydrophobic part of cation
B. hydrophillic part of cation
C. hydrophobic part of anion
D. hydrophilic part of anion

Answer: D

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50. When a mixture of $\mathrm{CS}_{2}$ and steam $\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)$ or $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$ is passed over red hot copper, the product obtained is
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{4}$
B. $C_{2} H_{6}$
C. Both (a) and (b)
D. $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{2}$

## Answer: A

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