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India's Number 1 Education App

## CHEMISTRY

## BOOKS - MHTCET PREVIOUS YEAR PAPERS AND PRACTICE PAPERS

## PRACTICE SET 18

Paper 1 Physics Chemistry

1. The volume of 10 N and 4 N HCL requied to
A. 0.50 L of 10 N HCl and 0.50 L of 4 N HCl

B. 0.60 L of 10 N HCl and 0.40 L of 4 N HCl

C. 0.80 L of 10 N HCl and 0.20 L of 4 N HCl
D. 0.75 L of 10 N HCl and 0.25 L of 4 N HCl

Answer: A

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2. Solid carbon dioxide is an example of
A. metallic crystal
B. covalent crystal
C. molecular crystal
D. ionic crystal

## Answer: C

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3. A redox reaction is spontaneous in a given
direction, if
A. emf is zero
B. emf is negative
C. emf is positive
D. emf has nothing to do with spontaneity

## Answer: C

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4. Which statement si correct ?
A. Law of mass action and ate law expressions are same for single step
reactions
B. Order of the slowest emementary
reaction of a complex reaction gives the order of the complex reaction
C. Both order and molecularity have normally maximum value of 3

D. All of the above

## Answer: D

5. When an acid cell is charged, then:
A. Voltage of cell increasses
B. resistance of cell increases
C. electrolyte of cell dilutes
D. None of the above

Answer: A

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6. Dissociatuion of $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{4}$ occurs in following
stages
A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4

Answer: C

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7. Which of the following is not an oxyacid of chlorine?
A. HCl
B. $\mathrm{HClO}_{5}$
C. $\mathrm{HClO}_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{HClO}_{2}$

Answer: A

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8. In 3d-transition series with increase in nuclear charge, the screening effect
A. increases
B. decreases
C. first decreases and then increases
D. first increases and then decreases

## Answer: B

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9. The prussian blue colour obtained during the test of nitrogen by lassaigne's test is due to the formation of:
A. iron (II) hexacyanoferrate (II)
B. iron (III) hexacyanoferrate (II)'
C. iron (III) hexacyanoferrate (III)
D. iron (II) hexacyanoferrate (III)

## Answer: B

10. Which one of the following cannot be considered as use of ether?
A. inert solvent
B. Solvent of oils, fats and resins
C. Anaesthetic

D. Antipyretic

## Answer: D

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11. On mixing, heptane and octane form an ideal solution. At $373 K$ the vapour pressure of the two liquid components (heptane and octane) are $105 k P a$ and $k P a$ respectively.

Vapour pressure of the solution obtained by mixing 25.0 of heptane and 35 g of octane will be (molar mass of heptane $=100 \mathrm{gmol}^{-1}$ and of octane $=114 \mathrm{gmol}^{-1}$ ):-
A. 72 kPa
B. 36.1 kPa
C. 96.2 kPa

## D. 144.5 kPa

## Answer: A

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12. The maximum work obtained by an
isothermal reversible expansion of 1 mol of an
ideal gas at $27^{\circ} C$ from 2.24 to 22.4 L is $(\mathrm{R}=2$
cal)

$$
\text { A. }-1381.8 \text { cel }
$$

B. -600 cel
C. -138.18 cel
D. -690.6 cel

Answer: A

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13. The reagent commonly used to determine
hardness of water titrimetrically is :
A. oxalic acid
B. disodium salt of EDTA
C. soldim citrate
D. sodium thiosulphate

Answer: B

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14. The ease of adsorption of the hydrated alkali metal ions on ion-exchange resins follows the order:
A. $\mathrm{Li}^{+}<K^{+}<N a^{+}<R b^{+}$
B. $R b^{+}<k^{+}<N a^{+}<L i^{+}$
C. $K^{+}<N a^{+}<R b^{+}<L i^{+}$
D. $\mathrm{Na}^{+}<\mathrm{Li}^{+}<\mathrm{K}^{+}<R b^{+}$

Answer: B

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15. In the structure given below, the sites
$S_{1}$ and $S_{2}$ represent

A. Both octahedral voids
B. Both tetrahedral voids
C. $S_{1}$ - octahedral void, $\quad S_{2}$ tetrahedral
void
D. $S_{1}$ - tetrahedral void, $S_{2}$ - octahedral

void

## Answer: C

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16. Which one of the following is/are correct statement for physisorption
A. It is a reversible reaction
B. Reaction requires an energy of activation
C. The value of adsorption enthalpy is low
D. It generally occurs at a low temperature

## Answer: B

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17. Which of the following form a mixed anhydride?
A. NO
B. $\mathrm{NO}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}$
D. $\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}$

Answer: B

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18. One of the characteristic of transition metals to from the complex ion is
A. having unpaired electrons in d-subshell
B. having paired electrons in d-subshell
C. providing empty d-orbitals
D. having small charge/size ratio

## Answer: C

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19. What are $A$ and $B$ in the following reaction
?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{C}-\stackrel{\mathrm{C}}{\mathrm{C}}-\mathrm{H}+\mathrm{KOH} \xrightarrow{\text { Alcohol }} A \xrightarrow{\mathrm{NaNH}_{2}} B \\
& B r \quad B r \\
& \text { A } \\
& \text { B } \\
& \text { A. } \\
& \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{CH}_{2} \quad \mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH} \\
& \text { A } \\
& \text { B } \\
& \text { B. } \\
& \mathrm{CH}_{2}=\mathrm{CHBr} \quad \mathrm{CH} \equiv \mathrm{CH} \\
& \text { c. } \\
& \text { B } \\
& \text { C. } \mathrm{CH}_{2}=\mathrm{CHBr} \quad \mathrm{CH}_{2}=\mathrm{CH}_{2} \\
& \text { D. } \\
& A \quad B \\
& C H_{2}=\mathrm{CH}_{2} \quad \mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CBr}
\end{aligned}
$$

Answer: B

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20. Methyl ketones are usually characterised
through
A. Tollen's reagent
B. lodoform test
C. Schiff's test
D. Benedict's reagent

Answer: B
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21. Solubility curve of $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4} \cdot 10 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ in
water with temperature is given as
A. solution process is exothermic
B. solution process is exothermic till $34^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
and endothermic after $34^{\circ} C$
C. solution process is endothermic till
$34^{\circ} C$ and exothermic thereafter
D. solution proces is endothermic
22. How many moles of magnesium phosphate,
$M g_{3}\left(\mathrm{PO}_{4-}(2)\right.$ will contain 0.25 mole of oxygen atoms?
A. 0.02
B. $3.125 \times 10^{-2}$
C. $1.25 \times 10^{-2}$
D. $2.5 \times 10^{-2}$
23. The reduction potential of a hydrogen electrode at $p H 10$ at 298 K is: $(p=1 \mathrm{~atm})$
A. 0.51 V
B. 0.00 V
C. -0.59 V
D. 0.059 V

Answer: A
24. The rate of reaction:
$2 \mathrm{NO}+\mathrm{Cl}_{2} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{NOCl}$ is given by the rate, equation rate $=k[N O]_{2}\left[C l_{2}\right]$. The value of the rate constant can be increased by
A. increasing the temperature
B. increasing the concentration of NO
C. increasing the concentration of the $\mathrm{Cl}_{2}$
D. All of the above

## Answer: C

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25. Liquation method is used to fefine

## following crude metal

A. silver
B. lead
C. marcury
D. copper

Answer: B

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26. The stoichiometry of the following reaction
is
$k_{2} S_{2} O_{8}(a q)+2 K l(a q) \rightarrow 2 K_{2} S_{4}(a q)+l_{2}(a q)$
A. 2: 2
B. 1:1
C. $1: 2$
D. $2: 1$

## Answer: C

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27. Noble gas which forms interstitial compounds with metals is
A. neon
B. argon
C. helium
D. xenon

## Answer: C

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28. Although zirconium belongs to 4d transition series and hafnium to 5d transition
series even then they show similar physical and chemical properties because
A. belong to d-block
B. have same number of electrons
C. have similar atomic radius

# D. belongs to the same group of periodic 

table

## Answer: C

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29. Which of the following compounds is

## formed when

$C_{6} H_{6}+\mathrm{Cl}_{2}$ (excess) $\xrightarrow{\text { Sunlight }}$ ?
A. Chlorobenzene
B. $\rho$-dichlorobenzene
C. Hexachlorobenzene
D. Benzene hexachloride

## Answer: D

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30. Oxidation of acetaldehyde with selenium dioxide produces:
A. ethanoic acid

## B. methanoic acid

C. glyoxal
D. oxalic acid

## Answer: C

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31. Which has greater reactivity
A. $T e C l_{6}$
B. $S F_{6}$
C. $T e F_{6}$
D. $S e F_{6}$

## Answer: C

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32. 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. $C s H>R b H>N a H>L i H$
B. $K H>N a H>L i H>C s H>R b H$
C. $N a H>L i H>K H>R b H>C s H$

D. $\mathrm{LiH}>\mathrm{NaH}>K H>R b H>C s H$

## Answer: D

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33. Among the following metal carbonyls, the
$C-O$ bond order is lowest in
A. $\left[\mathrm{Mn}(\mathrm{CO})_{6}\right]^{+}$
B. $\left[\mathrm{Fe}(\mathrm{CO})_{5}\right]$
C. $\left[\mathrm{Cr}(\mathrm{CO})_{6}\right]$
D. $\left[V(C O)_{6}\right]^{-}$

## Answer: D

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34. Reaction of acetaldehyde with a Grgnard reagent following by hydrolysis yields
A. a primary alcohol
B. a secondary alcohol
C. a tertiary alcohol
D. a phenol

## Answer: B

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35. The end product $C$ in the following sequence of chemical reactions is
$\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COOH} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{CaCO}_{3}} A \xrightarrow{\text { Hest }} B \xrightarrow{\mathrm{NH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}} C$
A. acetaldehyde oxime
B. formaldehyde ocime
C. methyl nitrate
D. acetoxime

## Answer: D

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36. Anils are formed by the condensation of aniline with
A. aldehydes or ketones
B. phenols
C. alkyl halides
D. acyl halides

Answer: A

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37. An organic compound ' $A$ ' having molecular formula $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{3} N$ on reduction gave another compound 'B' Upon treatment with nitrous
acid gave ethyl alcohol and on warming with
chloroform and alcoholic KOH , it formed an offensive smelling compound ' C '. The compound ' C ' is :
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{NH}_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{~N}=\mathrm{C}$
C. $C_{3} C \equiv N$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}$

Answer: B
38. Enzymes are basically or All enzymes

## contain

A. fatty acids
B. vitamins
C. proteins
D. None of these

Answer: C

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39. Among the following, the compound that contains ionic, covalent and coordinate linkage is
A. $\mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{Cl}$
B. NaCl
C. $C a O$
D. $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$

Answer: A

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40. Which of the following have been arranged
in increasing bond order as well as bond dissociation energy? .

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { A. } O_{2}^{+} O_{20^{2-}}<O(2)^{-} \\
& \text {B. } O_{2}^{2-}<O_{2}^{-}<O_{2}<O_{2}^{+} \\
& \text {C. } O_{2}<O_{2}^{+}<O_{2}^{2-} \\
& \text { D. } O_{2}^{2-}<O_{2}^{-}<O_{2}^{+}<O_{2}
\end{aligned}
$$

Answer: B
41. In which one of the following, does the given amount of chlorine exert the least pressure in a vessel of capacity $1 \mathrm{~d} \mathrm{~m}^{3}$ at 273 K ?
A. 0.0355 g
B. 0.071 g
C. $6.023 \times 10^{21}$ molecules
D. 0.02 mol

Answer: A
42. Many body fluids e.g. ...(x)... have definite pH and any deviation in their pH indicates malfunctioning of the body. The control of...
(Y)... is also very important in many chemical and ...(Z)... processes. Here $(X),(Y)$ and $(Z)$ refer to
A. blood, pH, physical
B. blood, pOH , biochemical
C. blood or urine, pH , biochemical

## D. blood or urine, pOH, physical

## Answer: C

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43. If $Z$ is atomic number of a metal, $X$ is number of electrons lost during the formation of the metal ion from its atom, and $Y$ is the number of electrons donated by the ligands, then effective atomic number (EAN) is

$$
\text { A. EAN }=Z+X+Y
$$

B. $\mathrm{EAN}=Z-X+Y$
C. EAN $=Z-X-Y$
D. $\mathrm{EAN}=Z+X-Y$

Answer: B

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44. Phenol reacts with bromine in carbon disulphide at low temperature to give
A. m-bromophenol
B. o and p-bromophenol
C. p-bromophenol
D. 2,4 6-tribromophenol

Answer: B

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45. Which of the followijng is the strongest acid?
A. $\mathrm{BrCH}_{2} \mathrm{COOH}$
B. $\mathrm{FCH}_{2} \mathrm{COOH}$
C. $\mathrm{ICH}_{2} \mathrm{COOH}$
D. $\mathrm{CICH}_{2} \mathrm{COOH}$

Answer: B

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



C



## Answer: C

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47. 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. II and III
B. I and II
C. I and II
D. I, II and III
48. When melamine and formaldehyde polymerise, a resine intermedialte is formed. Identify the structure of this intermediate.
A.

B.



## Answer: C

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49. Which of the following is a tranquiliser ?
A. Seconal
B. Streptomycin
C. Morphine
D. Phenacetin
50. What will be the IUPAC name of the given

## compound ?

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\mathrm{CH}_{3} & \mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}_{3} \\
\mid & \mid
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{gathered}
\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CH}_{3} \\
\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}
\end{gathered}
$$

A. 2,5-diethyl-4-methylhexane
B. 3,4,6-trimethyloctane
C. 2,5,6-trimethyloctane

## D. 3,5-demethyl-6-ethylheptane

Answer: B

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