

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 10N and 4N HCL requied to make 1L of 7N HCl are

A. 0.50 L of 10 N HCl and 0.50 L of 4N HCl

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

C. 0.80 L of 10N HCl and 0.20 L of 4N HCl

D. 0.75 L of 10 N HCl and 0.25 L of 4N 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



#### **6.** Dissociatuion of $H_3PO_4$ occurs in following

#### stages

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

#### Answer: C

**7.** Which of the following is not an oxyacid of chlorine ?

A. HCl

B.  $HClO_5$ 

 $\mathsf{C}.\,HClO_2$ 

D.  $HClO_2$ 

Answer: A

**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

**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

**11.** On mixing, heptane and octane form an ideal solution. At 373K the vapour pressure of the two liquid components (heptane and octane) are 105kPa and kPa respectively. Vapour pressure of the solution obtained by mixing 25.0 of heptane and 35g of octane will be (molar mass of heptane  $\ = 100 gmol^{-1}$  and of octane  $= 114 gmol^{-1}$ ):-

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 (R=2 cal)

A. - 1381.8 cel

 $\mathrm{B.}-600~\mathrm{cel}$ 

 $\mathrm{C.}-138.18~\mathrm{cel}$ 

 $\mathrm{D.}-690.6~\mathrm{cel}$ 

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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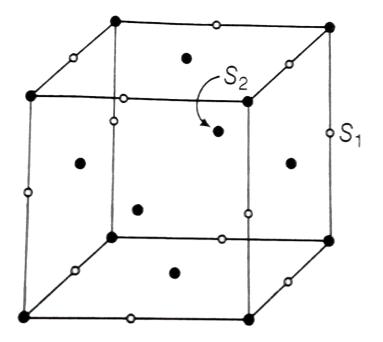
**14.** The ease of adsorption of the hydrated alkali metal ions on ion-exchange resins follows the order:

A. 
$$Li^+ < K^+ < Na^+ < Rb^+$$
  
B.  $Rb^+ < k^+ < Na^+ < Li^+$   
C.  $K^+ < Na^+ < Rb^+ < Li^+$   
D.  $Na^+ < Li^+ < K^+ < Rb^+$ 

#### **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,  $S_2$  tetrahedral void

D.  $S_1$  – tetrahedral void, $S_2$  – octahedral

void

#### Answer: C



#### 16. Which one of the following is/are correct

statement for physisorption

A. It is a reversible reaction

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. $NO_2$

 $\mathsf{C.}\,N_2O_5$ 

D.  $N_2O$ 

#### 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

$$H_2 C - \stackrel{H}{\overset{|}{C}}_{Br} - H + KOH \stackrel{ ext{Alcohol}}{\longrightarrow} A \stackrel{ ext{NaNH}_2}{\overset{H}{\longrightarrow}} B$$

A. 
$$egin{array}{c} A & B \ H_2 C = C H_2 & C H = C H \ H_2 C = C H_2 & C H = C H \ \end{array}$$
B.  $egin{array}{c} A & B \ C H_2 = C H B r & C H \equiv C H \ C H_2 = C H B r & C H_2 = C H_2 \ \end{array}$ 
C.  $egin{array}{c} A & B \ C H_2 = C H B r & C H_2 = C H_2 \ \end{array}$ 
D.  $egin{array}{c} A & B \ C H_2 = C H_2 & C H = C B r \end{array}$ 

#### Answer: B

**20.** Methyl ketones are usually characterised through

A. Tollen's reagent

B. lodoform test

C. Schiff's test

D. Benedict's reagent

#### Answer: B

**21.** Solubility curve of  $Na_2SO_4\cdot 10H_2O$  in

water with temperature is given as



- A. solution process is exothermic
- B. solution process is exothermic till  $34^{\,\circ}C$

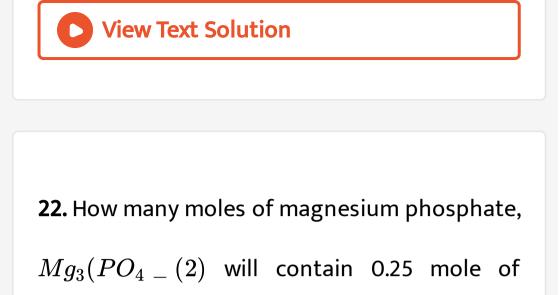
and endothermic after  $34^{\,\circ}C$ 

C. solution process is endothermic till

 $34^{\,\circ}\,C$  and exothermic thereafter

D. solution proces is endothermic

Answer: C



oxygen atoms?

A. 0.02

B.  $3.125 imes10^{-2}$ 

C.  $1.25 imes 10^{-2}$ 

D.  $2.5 imes10^{-2}$ 

Answer: B



## **23.** The reduction potential of a hydrogen electrode at pH10 at 298K is : (p = 1 atm)

A.  $0.51\,\mathrm{V}$ 

 $\mathrm{B.}\,0.00\,\mathrm{V}$ 

 $\mathrm{C.}-0.59\,\mathrm{V}$ 

 $\mathrm{D}.\,0.059\,\mathrm{V}$ 

Answer: A



24. The rate of reaction:  $2NO+Cl_2 
ightarrow 2NOCl$  is given by the rate, equation rate  $=k[NO]_2[Cl_2]$ . The value of the rate constant can be increased by

A. increasing the temperature

B. increasing the concentration of  $N\!O$ 

C. increasing the concentration of the  $Cl_2$ 

D. All of the above





# **25.** Liquation method is used to fefine following crude metal

A. silver

B. lead

C. marcury

D. copper

#### Answer: B



**26.** The stoichiometry of the following reaction

is

 $k_2S_2O_8(aq)+2Kl(aq)
ightarrow 2K_2SO_4(aq)+l_2(aq)$ 

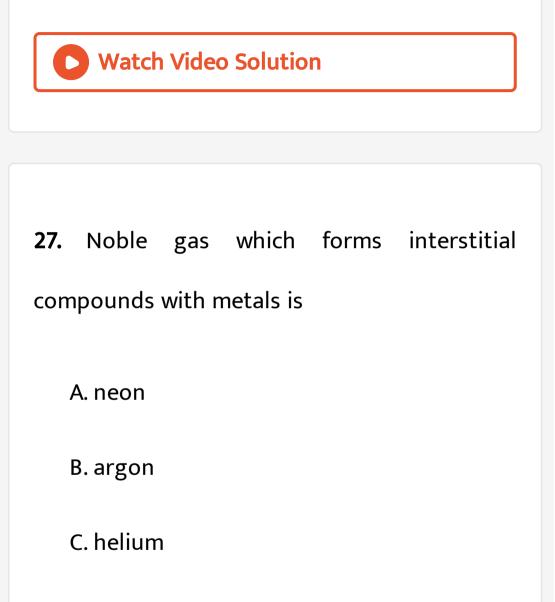
A. 2:2

B.1:1

C. 1: 2

D. 2:1

#### Answer: C



D. xenon

#### Answer: C



**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

 $C_6H_6+Cl_2( ext{excess}) \xrightarrow{ ext{Sunlight}}$  ?

A. Chlorobenzene

B.  $ho-{
m dichlorobenzene}$ 

- 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.  $TeCl_6$ 

B.  $SF_6$ 

 $C. TeF_6$ 

D.  $SeF_6$ 

#### Answer: C



**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. CsH > RbH > NaH > LiH

#### $\mathsf{B.}\,KH > NaH > LiH > CsH > RbH$

C. NaH > LiH > KH > RbH > CsH

 $\mathsf{D}.\,LiH > NaH > KH > RbH > CsH$ 

Answer: D

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33. Among the following metal carbonyls, the

C - O bond order is lowest in

A.  $\left[Mn(CO)_6\right]^+$ 

- $\mathsf{B.}\left[Fe(CO)_5\right]$
- $\mathsf{C.}\left[ Cr(CO)_{6}\right]$
- $\mathsf{D}.\left[V(CO)_6\right]^-$

## Answer: D



**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



**35.** The end product C in the following sequence of chemical reactions is  $CH_3COOH \xrightarrow{CaCO_3} A \xrightarrow{\text{Hest}} B \xrightarrow{NH_2OH} C$  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  $C_2H_3N$  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.  $CH_3CH_2NH_2$ 

 $\mathsf{B.}\,CH_3CH_2N=C$ 

 ${\rm C.}\, CH_3C\equiv N$ 

D.  $CH_3CH_2OH$ 

### Answer: B



**38.** Enzymes are basically or All enzymes contain

A. fatty acids

B. vitamins

C. proteins

D. None of these

# Answer: C

**39.** Among the following , the compound that contains ionic, covalent and coordinate linkage is

A.  $NH_4Cl$ 

 $\mathsf{B.}\, NaCl$ 

 $\mathsf{C.}\, CaO$ 

D.  $NH_3$ 

Answer: A

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

A. 
$$O_2^+ O_{20^{2-} < O(2)}^-$$
  
B.  $O_2^{2-} < O_2^- < O_2 < O_2^+$   
C.  $O_2 < O_2^+ < O_2^{2-}$   
D.  $O_2^{2-} < O_2^- < O_2^+ < O_2^+$ 

### **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 d  $m^3$  at 273 K

A. 0.0355 g

?

B. 0.071 g

C.  $6.023 imes 10^{21}$  molecules

 $\mathsf{D}.\,0.02\,\mathsf{mol}$ 

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

A. EAN = Z + X + Y

B. EAN = Z - X + Y

C. EAN 
$$= Z - X - Y$$

 $\mathsf{D}.\,\mathsf{EAN}\ = Z + X - Y$ 

#### **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.  $BrCH_2COOH$ 

# B. $FCH_2COOH$

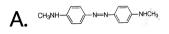
# C. $ICH_2COOH$

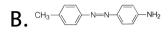
# D. $CICH_2COOH$

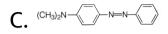
# Answer: B

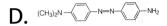
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**46.** Aniline when diazotized in cold and then treated with dimethyl aniline gives a coloured product. Its structure would be









## Answer: C



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

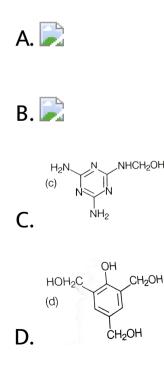
C. I and II

D. I, II and III

Answer: C



**48.** When melamine and formaldehyde polymerise, a resine intermedialte is formed. Identify the structure of this intermediate.







# **49.** Which of the following is a tranquiliser ?

A. Seconal

- B. Streptomycin
- C. Morphine
- D. Phenacetin

Answer: A



50. What will be the IUPAC name of the given compound ?  $CH_3 \qquad CH_2 - CH_3$ | $CH_3 - CH - CH - CH_2 - CH - CH_3$ | $CH_2 - CH_3$ 

A. 2,5-diethyl-4-methylhexane

B. 3,4,6-trimethyloctane

C. 2,5,6-trimethyloctane

D. 3,5-demethyl-6-ethylheptane

Answer: B