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## CHEMISTRY

# BOOKS - MHTCET PREVIOUS YEAR PAPERS AND PRACTICE PAPERS 

## PRACTICE SET 20

## Paper 1 Physics Chemistry

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

Answer: C

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2. For the reaction:
$2 \mathrm{H}_{2}(g)+\mathrm{O}_{2}(g) \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(g), \Delta H=-571 k J$
bond enegry of $(H-H)=435 k J$ and of
$(O=O)=498 k J$. Then, calculate the average bond enegry of $(O-H)$ bond using the above data.
A. 484
B. -484
C. 200
D. -271

Answer: A
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3. How many coulombs are required for the oxidation of 1 mol of $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ ?
A. 93000 C
B. $1.93 \times 10^{5} \mathrm{C}$
C. $9.65 \times 10^{4} C$
D. $19.3 \times 10^{3} \mathrm{C}$

Answer: B

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4. Rate of reaction can be expressed by following rate expression .Rate $=K[A]^{2}[B]$, if concentration of $A$ is increased by 3 times and concentration of
$B$ is increased by 2 times, how many times will rate of the reaction be increased?
A. 9 times
B. 27 times
C. 18 times
D. 8 times

## Answer: C

5. which of the following is not the characteristic of ionic solids?
A. very low value of electrical conductivity in the molten state
B. Brittle nature
C. Very strong forces of interactions
D. Anisotropic nature

Answer: A
6. For $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{3}$ and $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{4}$ the correct choice is
A. $H_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{3}$ is dibasic and reducing agent
B. $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{3}$ is dibasic and non-reducing agent
C. $H_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{4}$ is tribasic and reducing agent
D. $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{3}$ is tribasic and non-reducing agent

Answer: A

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7. In which of the following $\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{H}$ bond ruptures easily?
A. $C l-O-H$
B. $P-O-H$
C. $S-O-H$
D. $A l-O-H$

Answer: A

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# 8. $4 \mathrm{~K}_{2} \mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7} \xrightarrow{\text { heat }} 4 \mathrm{~K}_{2} \mathrm{CrO}_{4}+3 \mathrm{O}_{2}+\mathrm{X}$. In the 

 above reaction $X$ isA. $\mathrm{CrO}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}$
C. $\mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{CrO}_{5}$

Answer: C

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9. The $S_{N^{1}}$ reactivity of the following halides will be in the order:
(i) $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{3} \mathrm{C}-\mathrm{Br}$
(ii) $\left(\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}\right) \mathrm{CHBr}$
(iii) $\left(\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}\right)_{2} \mathrm{C}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right) \mathrm{Br}$
(iv) $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{CHBr}$
(v) $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{Br}$
A. $(i i)>(i)>(i i i)>(v)>(i v)$
B. $(i)>(i i i)>(v)>(i i)>(i v)$
C. $(v)>(i)>(i i)>(i v)>(i i i)$
D. $(i i i)>(i i)>(i)>(i v)>(v)$

## Answer: D

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10. The products formed in the following reaction

$$
\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}+\mathrm{HI} \xrightarrow{\text { heat }} \text { are }
$$

A. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{CH}_{3}$ and HOI
B. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{OH}$ and $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{I}$
C. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{I}$ and $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{OH}$
D. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{6}$ and $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{OI}$
11. $10^{-3} \mathrm{M} \mathrm{KCl}$ solution will be isotonic with which of the following solutins ?
A. $0.5 \times 10^{-3} \mathrm{M} \mathrm{NaCl}$
B. $2 \times 10^{-3} \mathrm{M}$ glucose
C. $2 \times 10^{-3} M C a C l 2$
D. $1 \times 10^{-3} \mathrm{M}$ oxalic acid

Answer: B
12. The degree of hardness of water is usually expressed in terms of
A. ppm by weight of $\mathrm{MgSO}_{4}$
B. g/L of $\mathrm{CaCO}_{3}$ and $\mathrm{MgCO}_{3}$ present
C. ppm by weight of $\mathrm{CaCO}_{3}$ irrespective of whether it is actually present
D. ppm of $\mathrm{CaCO}_{3}$ actually present in water.

Answer: C
13. Which of the following solutions has the highest equivalent conductance?

A. 0.1 M NaCl

B. 0.050 M NaCl
C. 0.005 M NaCl
D. 0.02 M NaCl

## Answer: C

# 14. Why do most chemical reaction rates increase 

 rapidly as the temperature rise?A. The fraction of molecules with kinetic energy greater
B. The average kinetic energy as temperature rises
C. The activation energy decreases as
temperature rises
D. More collisions take place between particles
, so that the reaction can occur

Answer: A

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15. In an ionic compound $A^{+} X^{-}$, the radii of
$A^{+}$and $X^{-}$ions ar 1.0pm and 2.0om, respectively. The volume of the unit cell of the crystal AX will be:
A. $27 \mathrm{pm}^{3}$
B. $64 \mathrm{pm}^{3}$
C. $125 \mathrm{pm}^{3}$

D. $216 \mathrm{pm}^{3}$

## Answer: D

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16. Choose the incorrect statement regarding the fact that halogens are coloured ?
A. Due to absorption of visible light by their molecules
B. The small $F_{2}$ molecules absorb high energy
violet radiation and appear yellow
C. large $I_{2}$ molecule absorb low energy yellow and green radiations and appear violet in colour
D. The excitation energy required by the small

F-atom is smaller than required by the large

I-atom

Answer: B

# 17. $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}+\mathrm{P}_{4} \mathrm{O}_{10} \rightarrow \mathrm{HPO}_{3}+\mathrm{X}$ 

in the above reaction the product $X$ is :
A. $\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}$
C. $\mathrm{NO}_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$

Answer: B

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18. Larger number of oxidation states are exhibited by the actinoids then those by the lanthanoids, the main reason being
A. 4 f -orbitals more diffused than the 5 f orbitals
B. lesser energy difference between 5 f and 6d
than between 4 f and 5 d -orbitals
C. more energy difference between 5 f and 6 d
than between 4 f and 5d-orbitals

# D. more reactive nature of the actinoids than 

 the lanthaniodsAnswer: B

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19. Which of the following is aromatic ?



Answer: C

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20. $A$ and $B$ in the following reaction sequence are

$$
\left.R-\underset{\mathrm{O}}{\mathrm{C}}-\mathrm{R}^{\prime} \xrightarrow[\mathrm{KCN}]{\mathrm{HCN}} A \xrightarrow{B}{ }_{R}^{R}\right\rangle_{\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{NH}_{2}}^{\mathrm{OH}}
$$

(a) $A=R R^{\prime} C^{\prime \mathrm{CN}}, B=\mathrm{LiAlH}_{4}$ OH
(b) $A=R R^{\prime} C_{C O}^{\mathrm{OH}}, B=\mathrm{NH}_{3}$
 c.

D. $A=\mathrm{RR}^{\prime} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CN}, \mathrm{B}=\mathrm{NaOH}$

Answer: A
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21. The use of common salts, e.g., NaCl or $\mathrm{CaCl}_{2}$
anhydrous, is made to clear snow on the rods.
This causes:
A. lowering in freezing point of water
B. lowering in melting point of ice
C. ice melts at temperature of atmosphere
present at that time
D. All of the above

Answer: A

# 22. Thermodynamics is concerned with 

A. total energy of system
B. energy change in system
C. rate of reaction
D. mass change

Answer: B
23. Given $\bigwedge^{\circ}=\left(\frac{1}{3} A l^{3+}\right)=63 \mathrm{~cm}^{2} / \Omega \mathrm{mol}$
and $\bigwedge \circ\left(\frac{1}{2} S O_{4}^{2-}\right)=80 \mathrm{~cm}^{2} / \Omega \mathrm{mol}$.
The value of $\bigwedge^{\circ} A l_{2}\left(S O_{4}\right)_{3}$ would be
A. $143 \mathrm{~cm}^{2} / \Omega \mathrm{mol}$
B. $206 \mathrm{~cm}^{2} / \Omega \mathrm{mol}$
C. $286 \mathrm{~cm}^{2} / \Omega \mathrm{mol}$
D. $858 \mathrm{~cm}^{2} / \Omega \mathrm{mol}$

## Answer: D

24. The conversion of $A \rightarrow B$ follows secondorder kinetics. Doubling the concentration of $A$ will increase the rate of formation of $B$ by a factor
A. $1 / 4$
B. 2
C. $1 / 2$
D. 4

Answer: D
25. Which of the following compounds does not gives a precipitate with excess of NaOH ?

A. $\mathrm{ZnSO}_{4}$

B. $\mathrm{FeSO}_{4}$
C. $\mathrm{AgNO}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{HgCl}_{2}$

Answer: A

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26. The correct statement (s) about oxygen is/are
A. it is paramagnetic in nature
B. it has three stable isotopes
C. it exhibits allotropy

D. All of the above

## Answer: D

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27. Deep sea divers used to respire in a mixture of
A. oxygen and argon
B. oxygen and helium
C. oxygen and nitrogen
D. oxygen and hydrogen

Answer: B

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28. Which of the following is used in preparation of optical glass of camera having high refractive index?
A. Ceric compounds
B. $\mathrm{CeO}_{2}$
C. Oxides of lanthaniods
D. Gadolinium sulphate

Answer: B

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29. What is the chief product obtained when $n-$
butane is treated with $B r_{2}$ in the presence of
light at $130^{\circ} C$ ?
A. $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{3} \mathrm{C}-\mathrm{Br}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Br}$

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { C. } \mathrm{CH}_{3}-\underset{\substack{\mathrm{Br}}}{\mathrm{CHCH}} \mathrm{HCH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}_{3} \\
\text { D. } \mathrm{CH}_{3}-\underset{\substack{\mathrm{C}}}{\mathrm{CH}} \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Br}
\end{gathered}
$$

## Answer: C

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30. The formulation of certin aromatic compounds using carbo monooxide and HCl in presence of cuprous chloride is known as Gettermann-Koch reaction and the product of this reaction is represented as

# A. ArCOCl 

B. ArH

C. ArCHO
D. ArCuCl

Answer: C

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31. In the metallurgy of iron, when limestone is added to the blast furnace, the calcium ions end
A. slag
B. gangue
C. metallic Ca
D. $\mathrm{CaCO}_{3}$

Answer: A

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32. Which of the following interhalogen anions is linear?
A. $I_{3}^{-}$
B. $\mathrm{ICl}_{2}$
C. Both (a) and (b)
D. None of these

Answer: C
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33. Among the following the coloured compound is .
A. CuCl

$$
\text { B. } K_{3}\left[C u(C N)_{4}\right]
$$

C. $C u F_{2}$
D. $\left[\mathrm{Cu}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CN}\right)_{4}\right] B F_{4}$

## Answer: C

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34. When methanol is sprinkled over hot copper plate, the smell would be
A. Fruity
B. bitter almonds like
C. formaline like
D. rotten eggs like

## Answer: C

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35. Glacial acetic acid be
A. pure acetic acid at $100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
B. acetic acid mixed with methanol
C. pure acetic acid at $0^{\circ} C$
D. pure acetic acid at $16.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

## Answer: D

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36. What is the end product in the following sequence of reactions?
$\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{NH}_{2} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{HNO}_{2}} A \underset{\mathrm{PCl}_{2}}{\longrightarrow} B \underset{\mathrm{NH}_{3}}{ } C$
A. Methyl amine
B. Ethyl amine
C. Iso-propyl amine
D. Diethyl amine

Answer: B

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37. In the ostwald's process for the manufacturing of $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}$, the catalyst used is :-

A. MO

B. Fe
C. Mn
D. Pt
38. Which of the following monosaccharides is a pentose?
A. Glucose
B. Galactose
C. Arabinose
D. Fructose

Answer: C

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39. The number of ram molecules of chlorine in $602 \times 10^{25}$ hydrogen chloride molecules is
A. 10
B. 100
C. 50
D. 5

Answer: B

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40. Which one of the following is paracetamol ?
A.
(a)

(b)

C.

D. None of these

Answer: A
41. Among the following molecules :
$S O_{2}, S F_{4}, C I F_{3}, B r F_{5}$, and $X e F_{4}$, which of the following shapes does not describe any of the molecules mentioned?
A. Bent
B. Trigonal bipyramidal
C. See-saw
D. T-shape

Answer: B
42. One litre a butter solution containing 0.01 M
$\mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{Cl}$ and $0.1 \mathrm{M} \mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{OH}$ having $p k_{b}$ of 5 has Ph of
A. 9
B. 10
C. 6
D. 7

Answer: B

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43. For one mole of an ideal gas, increasing the temperature from $10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
A. increases the average kinetic energy by two times
B. increases the RMS velocity by $\sqrt{2}$ times
C. increase the RMS velocity by two times
D. increases both the average kinetic energy
and RMS velocity, but not significantly

## Answer: D

44. Identify $\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}$ and Z in the following reaction :

$$
\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{NH}_{2} \xrightarrow[0-5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}]{\mathrm{NaNO}_{2} / \mathrm{HCl}} X \xrightarrow[\text { Warm }]{\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O} / \mathrm{H}^{+}} Y \xrightarrow[\text { Heat }]{\mathrm{Zn}} Z
$$

A. toluence
B. benzene
C. phenol
D. o-nitrophenol

Answer: B
45. Choose the correct order of acidic strength .

B. ${ }^{\text {cosint }}$

D. None of the above

Answer: A

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46. Which of the following compounds gives secondary amine on reduction?
A. Alkyl nitrile
B. Carbyl amine
C. Primary amine
D. Secondary nitro compound

Answer: B
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47. During Lassaigne's test N and S present in an organic compound changes into
A. $N a_{2} S$ and $N a C N$

B. $N a C N S$

C. $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ and NaCN
D. $N a_{2} S$ and $N a C N$

Answer: B

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48. Polymer used in bullet-proof glass is:
A. PMMA
B. lexan
C. nomex

D. kevlar

## Answer: C

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49. Chloropicrin is used as an insecticide and has been used as tear war gas. The chloropicrin is
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{ClCH}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{CCl}_{3} \mathrm{NO}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{2}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right) \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}$
D. $\mathrm{CHl}_{3}$

Answer: B

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50. Which of the following is a 3 methyl butyl group.
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2}-$
B. $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2}\right)_{2} \mathrm{CH}-$
C. $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{3} \mathrm{CCH}_{2}-$
D. $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{CHCH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2}-$
