



# **CHEMISTRY**

# BOOKS - MHTCET PREVIOUS YEAR PAPERS AND PRACTICE PAPERS

# **PRACTICE SET 24**

Paper 1 Physics And Chemistry

1. The reaction A 
ightarrow B follows first order kinetics.

The time taken for 0.8mol of A to produce 0.6mol of

B is 1hr. What is the time taken for the conversion of 9.0mol of A to Product 0.675mol of B?

# A. 0.25 h

B. 2 h

C. 1 h

D. 0.5 h

#### Answer: c



2. The heat treatment that destroys harmful bacteria

and also causes little nutrient damage is

- A. freeze drying
- B. pasteurisation
- C. drying
- D. None of these

# Answer: b

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# **3.** In the reaction , $2H_2O_2 ightarrow 2H_2O + O_2$ , oxygen is

A. oxidised only

B. reduced only

C. neither oxidised nor reduced

D. both oxidised and reduced

Answer: d



- 4. General valence shell electronic configuration of
- $f-\mathsf{block}$  elements is

A. 
$$(n-2)f^{1-14}(n-1)d^{0-1}ns^2$$
  
B.  $(n-2)f^{1-14}(n-1)d^{0-10}ns^1$   
C.  $(n-2)f^{1-10}(n-1)d^{0-1}ns^2$ 

D. 
$$(n-2)f^{1-14}(n-1)d^{0-1}ns^1$$

#### Answer: a

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**5.** First member of ether series on reaction with sodium and liquified ammonia gives

A. methanol + methane

B. ethane + methanol

C. ethanol

D. ethane



**6.** The nuclear reaction given below is of ..... type ${}^{27}_{13}Al + {}^4_2He o {}^{30}_{14}Si + {}^1_1H$ 

A. fusion

B. fission

C. chemical

D. transmutation







7. The laboratory method for the preparation of  $H_2O_2$  is by

A.  $H_2SO_4$ 

B.  $NH_4HSO_4$ 

 $\mathsf{C.}\,Na_2O_2+H_2SO_4$ 

D. All of these

Answer: c

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8. How many grams of  $Na_2S_2O_3$  are needed to prepare five litres of an 8% solution ( by mass ) having density = 1.075 g / mL ?

A. 43.0 g

B. 430 g

C. 400 g

D. 40 g

Answer: b



9. The van't Hoff factor for a dilute solution of  $K_3 \big[ Fe(CN)_6 \big]$  is likely to be

A. 10

B. 4

 $\mathsf{C}.\,\frac{1}{4}$ 

D. 5

## Answer: b



**10.** An aqueous solution of glucose was prepared by dissolving 18g of glucose in 90g of water. The relative lowering in vapour pressure is

A. 1.1

B. 0.0196

C. 20

D. 196

Answer: b

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**11.** The chief component of cement that has property of setting quickly and acquiring considerable strength within few days is

A. tricalcium silicate  $(3CaO \cdot SiO_2)$ 

B. dicalcium silicate  $(2CaO \cdot SiO_2)$ 

C. tricalcium aluminate  $(3CaO \cdot Al_2O_3)$ 

D. All of these

Answer: d

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12. Hydrocyanic acid  $\left(K_a=4.8 imes10^{-10}
ight)$  is dissociated to an extent of .... In 1.0 M solution . F

A. 0.0022~%

 $\mathrm{B.}\,0.022~\%$ 

 $\mathsf{C.}\,0.0048~\%$ 

D. None of these

Answer: a



13. The concentration of acetic acid $\left(K_a=1.8 imes10^{-5}
ight)$  required to give  $3.5 imes10^{-4}$ moles / litres of  $H_3O^+$  ions is

A. 6.8 mol/L

 ${\sf B.6.8 imes10^{-3}} mol/L$ 

C.  $1.94 imes 10^{-1} mol\,/\,L$ 

D. 194 mol/L

Answer: b

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**14.** After lossing a number of  $\propto$  and  $\beta$  – particles  ${}^{92}_{238}U$  is changed to  ${}^{206}_{82}Pb$ . Thevmberof prop -` particles lost in this process is

A. 10

B. 5

C. 8

D. 32

Answer: c

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**15.** Which one of the following systems is an example of a closed system ?

A. some amount of water in equilibrium with its

vapour in a closed and insulated vessel

B. some amount of hot water enclosed in a closed

container which is not insulated

C. Hot water contained in an open vessel

D. None of these

Answer: c

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16.  $ZnSO_4$  on boiling with  $Na_2C0_3$  solution produces

A.  $ZnC0_3$ 

B. ZnO

C.  $ZnCO_3 \cdot Zn(OH)_2$ 

D. None of these

Answer: c



**17.** Which one given below is a non - reducing sugar

A. Sucrose

?

B. Maltose

C. Lactose

D. All of these

Answer: a



**18.** Regenerated fibres have superior physical properties because

A. they are fresh fibres

B. they are obtained naturally

C. they are chemically treated fibres

D. None of these

Answer: c



**19.** At high pressure ,Langmuir adsorption isotherm takes the form :

A. 
$$\frac{x}{m} = \frac{ap}{1+bp}$$
  
B.  $\frac{x}{m} = \frac{a}{b}$   
C.  $\frac{x}{m} = ap$   
D.  $\frac{m}{x} = \frac{b}{a} + \frac{1}{ap}$ 

# Answer: b

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**20.** The conjugate base of 
$$HPO_4^{2-}$$
 is

A.  $PO_4^3$ 

B.  $H_2PO(4)^{-}$ 

 $\mathsf{C}.\,H_3PO_4$ 

D.  $H_3PO_3$ 

Answer: a



21. Lansorprazole is used as

A. antioxidant

B. antacid

C. antimicrobial

D. disinfectant

## Answer: b



**22.** Which one of the following is not a truely synthetic fibre ?

A. nylon - 6

B. Rayon

C. Nylon - 66

# D. Terylene

# Answer: b



23.	The	reaction

 $RNH_2 + CHCI_3 + 3KOH 
ightarrow RNC + 3KCl + 3H_2O$ 

## is know as

A. Hofmann's reaction

B. Victor Meyer's reaction

C. Cannizaro's reaction

D. Carbylamine reaction

# Answer: d

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24. Non - formation of meniscus by Hg in presence of

 $O_3$  is due to the formation of

A. mercuric oxide

B. mercurous chloride

C. mercuric chloric

D. mercurous oxide

# Answer: d Watch Video Solution

**25.** Which of the following is an ( n , p ) reaction ?

A.  ${}^{13}_5C+{}^1_1C
ightarrow{}^{14}_6C$ 

- $\mathsf{B}.\, {}^{14}_7C + {}^{14}_1H \rightarrow {}^8_{15}O$
- C.  ${}^{27}_{13}Al + {}^1_0n 
  ightarrow {}^{27}_{12}Mg + {}^1_1H$
- D.  ${}^{235}_{92}U + {}^{0}_{1}N 
  ightarrow {}^{140}_{54}Xe + {}^{94}_{38}Sr + {}^{1}_{30}n$

#### Answer: c

26. The IUPAC name for the compound

$$CH_3- \mathop{C}\limits_{egin{smallmatrix}H-CH_2-CH-CHO,\ ec{\mathsf{S}}_r\\ OH & Br \end{array}$$

A. 2-bromo-5-hydroxy-1-hexanal

B. 1-bromo-4hydroxy pentanal

C. 2-hydroxy-5-bromo-6-hexanal

D. None of these

Answer: a



**27.** Total number of electrons present in 18 mL of water (density of water is 1 g/mL) is

A.  $6.023 imes 10^{25}$ 

 $\texttt{B.}~6.023\times10^{24}$ 

C.  $6.023 imes 18 imes 10^{23}$ 

D.  $6.023 imes 10^{23}$ 

Answer: b



**28.** The space of  $CHCL_3$  molecule is

A. linear

B. pyramidal

C. tetrahedral

D. trigonal bipyramidal

Answer: c

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**29.** Ethyl ehter when reacted with chlorine in dark yields

A.  $CH_3CHClOCH_2CH_3$ 

# $\mathsf{B.}\,CH_3CH_2OCH_2CH_2Cl$

# $\mathsf{C.}\, CICH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_2CI$

# D. $CH_3CHClOCHClCH_3$

Answer: d

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**30.** Which of the following acids is hydroxy acid ?

A. Maleic acid

B. Succinic acid

C. Lactic acid

# D. Adipic acid

#### Answer: c

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31. Benzoic acid contains

A.  $15\sigma \text{and} 2\pi$ -bonds

B.  $15\sigma \text{and} 4\pi$ -bonds

C.  $14\sigma and 4\pi$  - bonds

D.  $13\sigma \text{and} 4\pi$ -bonds

Answer: b



# **32.** Which of the following is most basic ?

- A.  $Ce(OH)_3$
- $\operatorname{B.}Lu(OH)_3$
- $\mathsf{C.}\, Tb(OH)_3$
- $\mathsf{D.}\, Yb(OH)_3$

#### Answer: a



**33.** On heating with conc.  $HNO_3$ , proteins give yellow colour. This test is called

A. oxidising test

B. xanthoprotic test

C. Hooper's test

D. acid base test

Answer: b



**34.** The unit of electrochemical equivalent is

A. g/gram

 $\mathsf{B.}\,g/A$ 

 $\operatorname{C.} g/C$ 

D. C/g

#### Answer: c

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**35.** 
$$CH_3COOH \xrightarrow{Ca(OH)_2} A \xrightarrow{Ca(OOCH)_2} B \xrightarrow{NH_2OH} C$$

A. (a) 
$$H_{3}C \rightarrow C == NOH^{\times}$$

 $\mathsf{B.}\, CH_3CH=NOH$ 

 $\mathsf{C}.\,H_2C=~=~NOH$ 



#### Answer: b



# 36. Compound B is





**37.** Phenol and carboxylic acid can be distinguished by

A. Na

B.  $NaHCO_3$ 

 $\mathsf{C}.Both(a)$  and (b)

D. None of these

# Answer: b

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**38.** When calcium acetate and calcium formate together is subjected to dry distillation , the product is

A. acetaldehyde

B. acetone

C. formaldehyde

D. None of these

#### Answer: a

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**39.** Benzaldehyde can be obtained by the hydrolysis of

A.  $C_6H_5CH_2CI$ 

 $\mathsf{B.}\, C_6H_5CHCI_2$ 

 $\mathsf{C.}\, C_6H_5\mathbb{C}I_3$ 

 $\mathsf{D.}\, C_6 H_5 CI$ 



40. The transition elements have

A. partly filled d - orbitals and completely filled

higher s - orbitals

B. completely filled d - orbitals and partly filled

higher s - orbitals

C. completely filled d - orbitals and completely

filled s - orbitals

# D. All of these

# Answer: d

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41. 8.2 L of an ideal weight 9.0 g at 300 K and 1 atm.

pressure. The molecular mass of gas is

A. 9

B. 27

C. 54

D. 81

# Answer: b



**42.** For the reaction ,  $H_2(g)+Cl_2(g) o 2HCI(g)$ The experimental data suggests $r=k[H_2][Cl_2]^{rac{1}{2}}$ 

The molecularity and order for the reaction is

A. 2 and 
$$1\frac{1}{2}$$
  
B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  and 0  
C.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  and 2

D. 2 and 2



**43.** Secondary butyl chloride will undergo alkaline hydrolysis in the polar solvent by the mechnism

A.  $S_N 2$ 

B.  $S_N 1$ 

C.  $S_N 1$  and  $S_N^2$ 

D. None of these





44. The standard cell potential for the cell  $Zn |Zn^{2+}(1M)| |Cu^{2+}(1M)| Cu$ 

Given  $E^{\,\circ}_{Cu^{2+}\,/\,Cu}=0.34V$  and  $E^{\,\circ}_{Zn^{2+}\,/\,Zn}=\,-0.76V$ 

is

A. 1.10 V

 $\mathsf{B.}-0.42V$ 

 $\mathsf{C.}-1.10V$ 

D. None of these

#### Answer: a



**45.** The decreasing acidic strength of a few of the acids  $HCOOH, CH_3COOH$ , and  $C_3H_7COOH$  is due to

A. increase in + / effect due to alkyl group

B. increase in - / effect due to alkyl group

C. decrease in + / effect due to alkyl group

D. increase in + M effect

Answer: a

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**46.** In a reaction ,  ${}^7_3Li+Z
ightarrow {}^7_4Be+{}^1_0n$  , the

bombarding projectile Z is

A.  $\propto$  - particle

B. deutron

C. neutron

D. proton

Answer: d



**47.** If the dissociation constants of two substances are  $K_1$  and  $K_2$  respectively, then the ratio of degree of dissociation for a given concentration, is given by

A. 
$$\frac{K_1}{K_2}$$
  
B.  $\sqrt{\frac{K_1}{K_2}}$   
C.  $\frac{(K_1^2)}{K_2}$   
D.  $\frac{K_1. K_2}{K_2}$ 

#### Answer: b



48. Tooth brush bristles are made up of

A. rayon

B. nylon - 66

C. dacron

D. All of these

Answer: b

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**49.** The heat of combustion of ethane , ethylene and

hydrogen are 372.79 kcal, 334.3.92 kcal and 68.4 kcal

respectively. What is the heat evolved in the reaction

?

 $C_2H_4+H_2
ightarrow C_2H_6$  ?

 $\mathsf{A.}-32.61 kcal$ 

 $\mathsf{B.}+32.61 kcal$ 

 $\mathsf{C.}\,68.4kcal$ 

D. None of these

Answer: a



50.

 $HCHO \xrightarrow{ ext{Reduction}} A \xrightarrow{P ext{ and } l_2} B \xrightarrow{ ext{KCN}} C \xrightarrow{ ext{Hydrolysis}} D.$ 

What is D?

A. Acetic acid

B. Ethylamine

C. Acetamide

D. None of these

Answer: a

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