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## CHEMISTRY

# BOOKS - SUNSTAR CHEMISTRY (KANNADA 

## ENGLISH)

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\text { K - CET - CHEMISTRY - } 2015
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## Mcqs

1. After adding non-volatile solute freezing point of
water decreases to $-0.186^{\circ} C$. Calculate $\Delta T_{b}$ if

$$
K_{f}=1.86 \mathrm{Kkgmol}^{-1} \text { and } K_{b}=0.521 \mathrm{Kkgmol}^{-1}
$$

A. 0.0186
B. 1.86
C. 0.0521
D. 0.521

Answer: C

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2. Which of the following compound of Xenon has
pyramidal geometry?
A. $X e F_{4}$
B. $\mathrm{XeO}_{3}$
C. $X e F_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{XeOF}_{4}$

## Answer: B

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## 3. Cryolite is

A. $N a_{3} A l F_{6}$ is used in the electrolytic refining of alumiana.
B. $N a_{3} A l F_{6}$ is used in the electrolysis of alumina for lowering the melting point and increasing the conductivity of alumiana.
C. $N a_{3} A l F_{6}$ is used in the electrolysis of alumina for lowering the melting point of alumina only.
D. $N a_{3} A l F_{6}$ is used in the electrolysis of alumina for
conductively.

Answer: B
4. Identify .Q. in the following sequency of reactions:

A.

B.

C.


## D.

## Answer: B

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5. What ammount of dioxygen (in gram) contains $1.8 \times 10^{23}$ molecules ?
A. 96.0
B. 9.60
C. 0.960
D. 0.0960

## Answer: C

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6. The pair of compound which cannot exist together in solution is
A. $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$ and NaOH
B. $\mathrm{NaHCO}_{3}$ and $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{NaHCO}_{3}$ and $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
D. $\mathrm{NaHCO}_{3}$ and NaOH

## Answer: D

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7. Plat of Maxwell.s distribution of velocities is gives
below :


Which of the following is correct about this plot?
A. $V_{1}<V_{2}$
B. $T_{1}>T_{2}$
C. $f_{1}>f_{2}$
D. $T_{1}<T_{2}$

Answer: B

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8. Arrange the following compounds in the increasing order of their acidic strength :
i. m - nitrophenol ii. m-cresol
iii. Phenol iv. m -chlorophenol
A. $i i<i i i<i<i v$
B. $i i<i i i<i v<i$
C. $i i<i v<i i i<i$
D. $i i i<i i<i<i v$

## Answer: B

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9. In the reaction
$S+\frac{3}{2} \mathrm{O}_{2} \rightarrow \mathrm{SO}_{3} 2 x k J$ and $\mathrm{SO}_{2}+\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{O}_{2} \rightarrow \mathrm{SO}_{3} y k J$
heat of formationof $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ is
A. $2 x+y$
B. $2 x-y$
C. $x-y$
D. $x-y$

Answer:

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10. Which of the following is not true?
A. Vacomycin is a broad spectrum anibiotic.
B. Prontosil is not
sulphanilamide in the body.
C. Ampicillin is not a natural antibiotic.
D. Erythroycin is a bacteriosatatic antibiotic.

## Answer: A

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11. Using MOT, compare $O_{2}^{+}$and $O_{2}^{-}$species and choose the incorrect option.
A. Both $O_{2}^{+}$and $O_{2}^{-}$are paramagnetic.
B. $O_{2}^{+}$is dimagnetic while $O_{2}^{-}$is paramagnetic.
C. $O_{2}^{-}$is less stable
D. $O_{2}^{+}$have higher bond order than $O_{2}^{-}$

## Answer: B

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12. Which of the following compound possesses
the " C-H" bond with the lower bond dissociation energy?
A. 2.2-dimethyl propane
B. n-pentane
C. Benzene

D. Toluene

## Answer: D

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13. The correct statement is
A. There is minimum $p \pi-p \pi$ back bonding in
$B F_{3}$
B. There is maximum $p \pi-p \pi$ back bonding in $B F_{3}$
C. $B I_{3}$ is the weakest Lewis acid among the boron hilides.
D. $B F_{3}$ is the strongest Lewis acid among the other boron halides.

Answer: B

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14. Acetic acid is treated with $\mathrm{Ca}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}$ and the product so obtained is subjected to dry distillation. The final product is
A. ethanol
B. propanone
C. propanal
D. ethanal

Answer: B

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## 15. In the sequence of following reaction


the starting compound .P. is
A. p-nitro toluene
B. o-bromo toluene
C. m- nitro tolune
D. o-nitro toluene

Answer: A

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16. An alkali metal hydride $(\mathrm{NaH})$ reacts with diborane in .A. to give a tetrahedral compound .B. which is extensively used as reducing agent in organic synthesis. The compounds. The compound .A. and .B. respectively are
A. $\left(\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}\right)_{2} \mathrm{O}$ and $\mathrm{NaBH}_{4}$
B. $C_{6} H_{6}$ and $\mathrm{NaBH}_{4}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COCH}_{3}$ and $\mathrm{B}_{3} \mathrm{~N}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{6}$
D. $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{6}$ and $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{Na}$
17. Water softening by Clark.s process uses
A. $\mathrm{Ca}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{NaHCO}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{CaHCO}_{3}$

Answer: A

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18. One of the following conversion results in the change of hybridization and gemetry :
A. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ to $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}^{+}$
B. $B F_{3}$ to $B F_{4}^{-}$
C. $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$ to $\mathrm{N}^{+} \mathrm{H}_{4}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{4}$ to $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{6}$

Answer: B

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19. In presence of $\mathrm{HCl}, \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$ results the precipitatiion of Group-2 elements but not Group
-4 elements during qualitative analysis. If is due to
A. Lower concentration of $H^{+}$
B. Lower concentration of $S^{2-}$
C. Higher concentration of $H^{+}$
D. Higher concentration of $S^{2-}$

## Answer: B

20. The two electron have the following set of quantum numbers :

$$
\begin{aligned}
P & =3,2,-2,+\frac{1}{2} \\
Q & =3,0,0,+\frac{1}{2}
\end{aligned}
$$

Which of the following statement is true?
A. $P$ and $Q$ represent same electron
B. P has lesser energy than $Q$
C. P has greater energy than Q
D. P and $Q$ have same energy

## Answer: C

## 21. Orlon has monomeric unit

A. Isoprene
B. Vinyl cyanide
C. Glycol
D. Acrolein

## Answer: B

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22. Adenosine is an example of
A. Nucleoside
B. Pyrimidine base
C. Purine base
D. Nucleotide

Answer: A

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23. Adenosine is an example of
A. $\mathrm{PbSO}_{4}$ on anode is oxidized to $\mathrm{PbO}_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{PbSO}_{4}$ on cathode is oxidized to Pb
C. $\mathrm{PbSO}_{4}$ on cathode is reduced to Pb
D. $\mathrm{PbSO}_{4}$ on anode is reduced to Pb

## Answer: D

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24. The unit cell with crystallographic dimensions,
$a \neq b \neq c, \alpha=\gamma=90$ and $\beta \neq 90$ is
A. Tetragonal
B. Orthorhomibic
C. Monoclinic

D. Triclinic

## Answer: C

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25. Sodium metal crystallizers in B.C.C. lattice with edge length of $4.29 \mathrm{~A}^{\wedge} \mathrm{o}$. The radius of sodium atom is
A. $1.857^{\circ} \mathrm{A}$
B. $2.147^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
C. $1.601^{\circ} A$
D. $2.857^{\circ} \mathrm{A}$

Answer: A

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26. On heating with concentration NaOH solution in an inert atmosphere of $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$, white phosphorous gives a gas. Which of the following statement is incorrect about the gas?
A. Its solution in water decomposes in the presence of light
B. It is highly poisonous and has small like rotten fish
C. It is more basic than $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$
D. It is less basic than $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$

Answer: C

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27. In the IUPAC name of product .Y. is
A. N-Methylpropan -2- amine
B. Butan -2-amine
C. N -Isopropylmethanamine
D. N-Methylpropanamine

Answer: A

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28. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ cannot oxidise
A. $K I$
B. $O_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{3}$
D. PbS

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29. Which of the following will be able to show geometric isomerism?
A. MABCD - Tetrahedral
B. MABCD - Square planer
C. $M A_{2} B_{2}$ - Tetrahedral
D. $M A_{3} B$-Square planar
30. Copper is extracted from pyrites by heating in a Bessemer converter. The method is based on the principle that
A. Sulhur has less affinity for oxygen at high temperature.
B. Copper has less affinity for oxygen than

Sulphur at high temperature
C. Iron has less affinity for oxygen than Sulphur at high temperature.
D. Copper has more affinity for oxygen than Shlphur at high temperature.

## Answer: D

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31. The electrolyte having maximum flocculation
value for $A g I / A g^{+}$sol, is
A. $\mathrm{Na}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{4}$
B. $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$
C. $N a_{2} S$

D. NaCl

## Answer: D

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32. In the first order reaction, the concentration of the reactant is reduced to $12.5 \%$ in one hour. The half-life period of the reaction is:
A. 15 min
B. 30 min
C. 20 min
D. 3 hr

## Answer: C

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33. $0.06 \%(\mathrm{w} / \mathrm{v})$ aqueous solution of urea is isotonic with:
A. 0.1 M glucose solution
B. 0.01 M glucose solution
C. $0.6 \%$ glucose solution
D. $0.06 \%$ glucose solution

Answer: B

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34. In $H_{2}-O_{2}$ fuel cell the reaction occurring at cathode is

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { A. } \mathrm{H}_{(a q)}^{+}+\mathrm{OH}_{(a q)} \rightarrow \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{(l)} \\
& \text { B. } \mathrm{H}+e^{-} \rightarrow 1 / 2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \\
& \text { C. } \mathrm{O}_{2(g)}+2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{(l)}+4 e^{-} \rightarrow 4 O H_{(a q)} \\
& \text { D. } 2 \mathrm{H}_{2(l)}+\mathrm{O}_{2(g)} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{(l)}
\end{aligned}
$$

35. The distinguishing test between methanoic acid and ethanoic acid is
A. Sodium bicarbonate test
B. Esterification test
C. Tollen's test
D. Litmus test

Answer: C
36. The hydrolysis of optically active 2bromobutane with aqueous NaOH result in the formation of
A. ( $\pm$ ) butan-2-ol
B. ( $\pm$ ) butan-1-ol
C. (-) butan-2-ol
D. (+) butan-2-ol

Answer: A

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37. $\mathrm{MSO}_{4} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{NH}_{4} O H} \downarrow \underset{\text { White }}{X} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{NH}_{4} O \mathrm{O}}$ excess $Y \xrightarrow{\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}} \downarrow Z$

Here $M$ and $Z$ are
A. $A l, A l_{2} S_{3}$
B. $F e, F e S$
C. $Z n, Z n S$
D. $C u, Z n S$

Answer: C

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38. The electronic configuration of $G d^{2+}$ is (at.no.Gd is 64)
A. $[X e] 4 f^{7} 5 d^{1}$
B. $[X e] 4 f^{7} 5 d^{1} 6 s^{2}$
C. $[X e] 4 f^{7}$
D. $[X e] 4 f^{8}$

Answer: A

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39. Number of possible alkynes with formula $\mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{H}_{8}$ is
A. 5
B. 4
C. 3
D. 2

Answer: C
40. Glyeogen is
A. Structurally similar to amylopectin but extensively branched
B. Structurally very much similar to amylopctin
C. a structural polysacharide
D. a polymer of $\beta$ - D- glucose units.

Answer: A
41. How many ions per molecule are produced in the solution when Mohr salt is dissolved in excess of water?
A. 10
B. 6
C. 5
D. 4

## Answer: C

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42. Which of the following curve is in accordance with Freundlich adsorption isotherm?

A.
B.
$C$.


Answer: B

## 43.



The producet . B. is


Answer: B
44. On heating potassium permanganate, one of the following compound is not obtained :
A. $\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{MnO}_{4}$
B. $\mathrm{MnO}_{2}$
C. $M n O$
D. $O_{2}$

Answer: C

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45. The salt which responds to dilute and concentrated $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ is
A. $N a_{3} P_{4}$
B. $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$
C. $\mathrm{Ba}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)_{2}$
D. $C a F_{2}$

Answer: C

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46. Half life period of a first order reaction is 10 min .

Starting with initial concentration 12 M . The rate after 20 min is
A. $0.0693 \times 4 M_{m i n^{-1}}$
B. $0.0693 \times 3 M \mathrm{~min}^{-1}$
C. $0.693 \times 3 \mathrm{Mmin}^{-1}$
D. $0.0693 M \mathrm{~min}^{-1}$

## Answer: B

47. Which of the following aqueous solution has the highest freezing point ?
A. $0.01 \mathrm{MNa}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$
B. 0.1 MNaCl
C. 0.01 MNaCl
D. 0.1 M Sucrose

Answer: C

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48. 0.30 g of an organic compound contaiining $\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{H}$ and Oxygen an combustion yields $0.44 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{CO}_{2}$ and $0.18 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$. If one mol of compound weight 60 , then molecular formula of the compound is
A. $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{O}_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{6} \mathrm{O}$
C. $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{8} \mathrm{O}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{O}$

## Answer: A

49. For one of the element various successive ionization enthalpies (in $\mathrm{kJ} \mathrm{mol}^{-1}$ ) are given below
:

| I.E | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | 5th |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 577.5 | 1810 | 2750 | 11,580 | 14,820 |

The element is
A. $M g$
B. $A l$
C. $P$
D. Si
50. The aqueous solution of following salt will have the lowest pH :
A. $\mathrm{NaClO}_{4}$
B. NaClO 2
C. NaClO
D. $\mathrm{NaClO}_{3}$

Answer: A
51. One of the following is an essential amino acid.
A. Cysteine
B. Isoleucine
C. Tyrosine
D. Serine

Answer: B

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52. The formation of cyanohydrin from a ketone is an example of
A. Electrophilic Substitution
B. Electrophilic addition
C. Nucleophilic addition
D. Nucleophilic substitution.

## Answer: C

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53. $100 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ of $1 \mathrm{M} \mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COOH}$ was mixed with $100 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ of $2 \mathrm{M} \mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{OH}$ to form an ester. The change in the initial rate if eachsolution is diliuted with equal volume of water would be
A. 0.25 times
B. 0.5 times
C. 4 times
D. 2 times

Answer: A

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54. How many coulombs of electricity are required for the oxidation of one mol of water to dioxygen ?
A. $19.3 \times 10^{3} C$
B. $1.93 \times 10^{5} C$
C. $1.93 \times 10^{4} C$
D. $9.65 \times 10^{4} C$

## Answer: B

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55. Cheilosis and digestive disorders are due to the deficiency of
A. Pyridoxine
B. Riboflavin
C. Ascorbic acid

D. Thiamine

## Answer: B

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56. One of the following amide will not undergo Hoffmann bromamide reaction :
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CONH}_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{CONH}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CONHCH}_{3}$

Answer: C

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57. lodoform can be prepared from all, except
A. acetophenone
B. propan-1-ol
C. butan -2- one
D. propan -2-ol

## Answer: B

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58. The arrangement of following compounds :
i. bromomethane ii.bromoform
iii. Chloromethane iv. Dibromomethane

In the increasing order of their boiling point is
A. $i<i i<i i i<i v$
B. $i i<i i i<i<i v$
C. $i v<i i i<i<i i$
D. $i i i<i<i v<i i$

Answer: D

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59. The complex ion having minimum magnitude of
$\Delta_{o}(C F S E)$ is
A. $\left[\mathrm{Cr}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{6}\right]^{3+}$
B. $\left[\mathrm{Co}(\mathrm{Cl})_{6}\right]^{3-}$
C. $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{6}\right]^{3+}$
D. $\left[C r(C N)_{6}\right]^{3-}$
60. Which of the following colloids cannot be easily

## coagulated ?

A. Irreversible colloids
B. Macromolecular colloids
C. Multimolecular colloids
D. Lyophobic colloids.

Answer: B

