



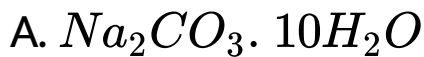
CHEMISTRY

BOOKS - MTG WBJEE CHEMISTRY (HINGLISH)

CHEMISTRY IN INDUSTRY

Wb Jee Workout Single Option Correct Type

1. A compound of sodium which when heated gives CO_2 is



Answer: B



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2. The raw materials required for the manufacture of Na_2CO_3 by solvay process are

A. $CaCl_2$, $(NH_4)_2CO_3$, NH_3

B. NH_4Cl , $NaCl$, $Ca(OH)_2$

C. $NaCl$, $(NH_4)_2CO_3$, NH_3

D. $NaCl$, NH_3 , $CaCO_3$

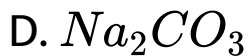
Answer: D



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3. Washing soda has the formula

A. $Na_2CO_{3.7}H_2O$



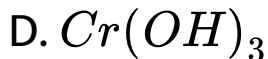
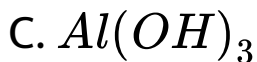
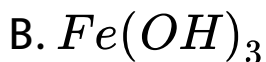
Answer: B



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4. In the contact process, the impurities of arsenic are removed by





Answer: B



View Text Solution

5. The most favourable condition for the reaction,



- A. high temperature and low pressure
- B. high temperature and high pressure
- C. low temperature and low pressure
- D. low temperature and high pressure

Answer: D



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6. In Solvay ammonia process, sodium bicarbonate is precipitated due to

- A. pressure of NH_3
- B. reaction with CO_2
- C. reaction with brine solution
- D. reaction with NaOH

Answer: C



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7. Sodium carbonate can be manufactured by Solvay process but potassium carbonate cannot be prepared because

A. K_2CO_3 is more soluble than Na_2CO_3

B. K_2CO_3 is less soluble than Na_2CO_3

C. $KHCO_3$ is more soluble than
 $NaHCO_3$

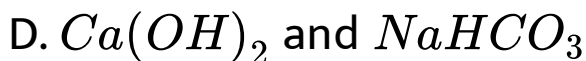
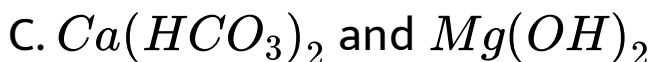
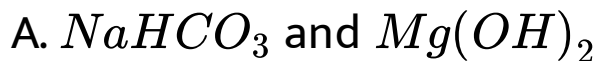
D. $KHCO_3$ is less soluble than $NaHCO_3$

Answer: C



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8. The pair whose both species are used in anti-acid medicinal preparation is



Answer: A



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9. In the Haber's process, metallic oxides catalyse reaction between gaseous nitrogen and hydrogen to yield ammonia whose volume (STP) relative to the total volume of the reactants taken (STP) would be

- A. one-fourth
- B. one-half
- C. same
- D. three-fourth.

Answer: B





10. The oxidising property of nitric acid is due to

A. its concentration

B. the positive valency of N

C. its dilution

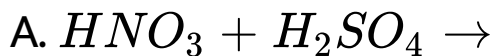
D. presence of nitrogen in its highest oxidation state.

Answer: D



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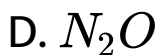
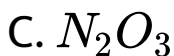
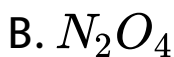
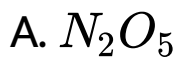
11. In which of the following reactions HNO_3 will not act as an oxidizing agent?



Answer: A



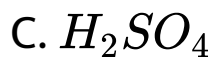
12. Which one of the following nitrogen oxides is an anhydride of nitric acid?



Answer: A



13. Which acts both an oxidizing as well as reducing agent?



D. none of these

Answer: B



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14. When conc. H_2SO_4 comes in contact with sugar, it becomes black due to

- A. hydrolysis
- B. hydration
- C. decolourisation
- D. dehydration

Answer: D



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15. Sulphuric acid has great affinity for water because

- A. it hydrolyses the acid
- B. it decomposes the acid
- C. acid forms hydrates with water
- D. acid decomposes water.

Answer: C



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16. Which of the following statements regarding the manufacture of H_2SO_4 by contact process is not true?

A. sulphur is burnt in air to form SO_2

B. SO_2 is catalytically oxidised to SO_3

C. SO_3 is dissolved in water to get 100% sulphuric acid

D. H_2SO_4 obtained by contact process is of higher purity than that obtained by lead chamber process.

Answer: C



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17. CO_2 gas along with solid (Y) is obtained when sodium salt (X) is heated. (X) is again obtained when CO_2 gas is passed into aqueous solution of (Y). (X) and (Y) are respectively

A. Na_2CO_3, Na_2O

B. $Na_2CO_3, NaOH$

C. $NaHCO_3$, Na_2CO_3

D. Na_2CO_3 , $NaHCO_3$

Answer: C



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18. Mark the incorrect statement.

A. The chemical reactions of H_2SO_4 are as a result of its ability to act as an oxidising agent.

B. Dilution of oleum with water gives



C. The key step in the manufacture of

H_2SO_4 , is the catalytic reduction of



D. H_2SO_4 , because of its low volatility can

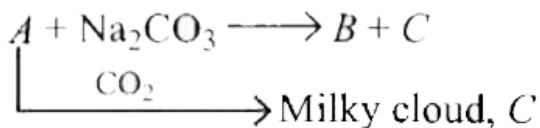
be used to manufacture more volatile

acids from their corresponding salts.

Answer: C



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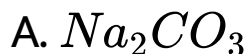
The chemical formulae of A , B and C are

- | | A | B | C |
|-----|------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 19. | (a) $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ | NaOH | CaCO_3 |
| | (b) NaOH | $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ | CaCO_3 |
| | (c) NaOH | CaO | CaCO_3 |
| | (d) CaO | $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ | NaOH |

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20. A colourless solid (X) on heating evolved CO_2 and also gave a white residue, soluble in

water. Residue also gave CO_2 when treated with dilute acid, X is



Answer: C



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21. In the catalytic oxidation of ammonia, an oxide is formed which is used in the precipitation of HNO_3 . The oxide is

A. NO

B. NO_2

C. N_2O_5

D. N_2O_4

Answer: A



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22. Ammonia on reaction with hypochlorite anion can form

A. NO

B. NH_4Cl

C. N_2H_4

D. HNO_2

Answer: B::C



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23. Which of the following metals become passive when dropped into conc. HNO_3 ?

A. Cu

B. Fe

C. Cr

D. Al

Answer: B::C::D



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24. The metals which produce hydrogen only with very dilute nitric acid are

A. Zn

B. Sn

C. Mg

D. Mn

Answer: C::D



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25. Mark the wrong statement about H_2SO_4 .

A. It acts as a reducing agent

B. It acts as a oxidising agent

C. It acts as dehydrating agent

D. It is less viscous than water.

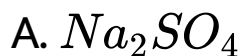
Answer: A::D



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**Wb Jee Workout One Or More Than One Option
Correct Type**

1. The compounds used in Solvay process are



Answer: B::C::D



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Wb Jee Previous Years Questions Single Option Correct Type

1. Nitric acid can be obtained from ammonia via the formation of the intermediate compounds

- A. nitric oxide and nitrogen dioxide
- B. nitrogen and nitric oxide
- C. nitric oxide and dinitrogen pentoxide
- D. nitrogen and nitrous oxide.

Answer: A



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