

CHEMISTRY

BOOKS - MTG WBJEE CHEMISTRY (HINGLISH)

CHEMISTRY OF METALS

Wb Workout Category 1 Single Option Correct Type

1. Sulphide are of zinc / copper is concentrated by

A. froth-floatation process

B. electromagnetic process

C. gravity separation

D. distillation.

Answer: A

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2. Which of the following statement is correct regarding the slag obtained during the extraction of a metal like copper or iron ?

- A. The slag is lighter and has higher melting point than the metal.
- B. The slag is lighter and has lower melting point than the metal.
- C. The slag is heavier and has higher melting point than the metal.

D. The slag is heavier and has lower melting point than the

metal.

Answer: B

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3. Which one of the following pairs of substances on reaction

will not evolve H_2 gas ?

A. Iron and H_2SO_4 (aq)?

B. Iron and steam

C. Copper and HCl(g)

D. Sodium and ethyl alcohol

Answer: C



4. Which one of the following reaction is an example for calcination process ?

A. $2Ag + 2HCl + (O)
ightarrow 2AgCl + H_2O$

 $\mathsf{B.}\, 2Zn + O_2 \rightarrow 2ZnO$

 $\text{C.} 2ZnS + 3O_2 \rightarrow 2ZnO + 2SO_2$

D. $MgCO_{3()} \rightarrow MgO + CO_{2}$

Answer: D



5. Which of the following groups contain coloured ions out of

$$Cu^{2+}, Ti^{4+}, Co^{2+}$$
 and Fe^{2+} ?

A. Only Cu^{2+}, Ti^{4+}

B. $Cu^{2+}, Co^{2+}, Fe^{2+}$

C. Ti^{4+}, Co^{2+}

D. All of these

Answer: B

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6. The melting point of copper is higher than that of zinc because

A. copper has a bcc structure

B. the atomic volume of copper is higher

C. the J-electrons of copper are involved in metallic bonding

D. the s as well as J-electrons of copper are involved in

metallic bonding.

Answer: C

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7. Which of the following metal is leached by cyanide process?

A. Ag

B. Na

C. Al

D. Cu

Answer: A

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8. Auto reduction process is used in the extraction of

A. Cu and Hg

B. Zn and Hg

C. Cu and Al

D. Fe and Pb

Answer: A

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9. The ionic radii of Group 12 metals Zn, Cd and Hg are smaller than those of Group 2 metals becouse Zn, Cd and Hg have

A. 10d -electrons which shield the nuclear charge poorly

B. 10d-electrons which shield the nuclear charge strongly

C. 10d-electrons which have a large radius ratio

D. 10ltf-electrons which have a large exchange energy

Answer: A



10. The most abundant metal on the surface of the earth is

A. Fe

B. Al

C. Ca

D. Na

Answer: B



11. The highest temperauture is achieved in which type of furnace?

A. Blast

B. Reverberatory

C. Electric

D. Muffle

Answer: C



12. In the froth-floatation process for bencfaction of the ores,

the particles float because

A. they are light

B. their surface is wetted by oil

C. they bear electrostatic charge

D. they are insoluble.

Answer: B



13. Which one of the foolowing ores is best concentrated by froth-floatation method?

A. Malachite

B. Cassiterite

C. Galena

D. Magnetite.

Answer: C



14. Which of the following ions having following electronic structure would have maximum magnetic moment?

A.
$$1s^2$$
, $2s^2$, $2p^6$, $3s^2$, $3p^6$, $3d^3$
B. $1s^2$, $2s^2$, $2p^6$, $3p^6$, $3d^5$
C. $1s^2$, $2s^2$, $2p^6$, $3s^2$, $3d^7$
D. $1s^2$, $2s^2$, $2p^6$, $3p^6$, $3d^9$

Answer: B



15. Which of the following compounds is used as the starting material for the preparation of potassium dichromatic?

A. K_2SO_4 . $Cr_2(SO_4)_3$. $24H_2O$ (Chronic alum)

B. $PbCrO_4$ (Chromite yellow)

C. $FeCr_2O_4$ (Chromite)

D. $PbCrO_4$. PbO (chromic red)

Answer: C

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16. Out of the ions Zn^{2+}, Ni^{2+} and Cu^{3+} (At. Nos. Zn=30 Ni=28, Cr=24)

A. only Zn^{2+} is colourless and Ni^{2+} and Cr^{3+} are coloured

B. all three are colourless

C. all three are coloured

D. only Ni^{2+} is coloured and Zn^{2+} and Cr^{3+} are colourless

Answer: A

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17. Potassium manganate $(K_2 M n O_4)$ is formed when

A. chlorine is passed into aqueous $KMnO_4$ solution

B. manganese dioxide is fused with potassium hydroxide in

air

C. formaldehyde reacts with potassium permanganate in

presence of a strong alkali

D. potassium permanganate reacts with concentrated

sulphuric acid.

Answer: B

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18. The correct order ionic radii of Y^3, La^{3+}, En^{3+} and Lu^{3+}

is

A.
$$Y^{3+} < La^{3+} < Eu^{3+} < Lu^{3+}$$

B.
$$Y^{3+} < Lu^{3+} < Eu^{3+} < La^{3+}$$

C.
$$Lu^{3\,+} < Eu^{3\,+} < La^{3\,+} < Y^{3\,+}$$

D.
$$La^{3\,+} < Eu^{3\,+} < Lu^{3\,+} < Y^{3\,+}$$

Answer: B



19. Which method is not correctly given for refining of crude metals?

A. Distillation : zinc and mercury

B. Liquation : tin

C. Van Arkel: zirconium

D. Mond's process : lead

Answer: D

D View Text Solution

20. The method of zonc refining of metals is based on the principle of

- A. greater mobility of the pure metal than that of the impurity
- B. higher melting point of the impurity than that of the pure metal
- C. greater noble character of the solid metal than that of the impurity
- D. greater solubility of the impurity in the molten state than

in the solid.



21. In the extraction of copper from its sulphide ore, the metal is

formed by reduction of Cu^2O with

A. FeS

B.CO

 $\mathsf{C.}\, Cu_2S$

D. SO_2

Answer: C

View Text Solution

22. Among the enlisted compounds, which one is used as a froth

stabilizer in the froth floatation process?

A. Aniline

B. Phenol

C. Benzaldehyde

D. Anisole

Answer: A

View Text Solution

23. Which of the following benefaction process is used for the mineral $Al_2O_32H_2O$?

A. Froth-floatation

B. Leaching

C. Liquifaction

D. Magnetic separation

Answer: B



24. The methods chiefly used for the extraction of lead and tin from their ores are respectively

A. self reduction and carbon reduction

B. carbon reduction and self reduction

C. carbon reduction and self reduction

D. none of these.



25. An acidified solution of potassium permanganate oxidizes

A. sulphates

B. sulphites

C. nitrates

D. ferric salts.

Answer: B



26. The iron obtained from blast furnace is

A. pig iron

B. wrought iron

C. soft iron

D. steel.

Answer: A

View Text Solution

27. Cryolite is

A. $Na_3Al_2F_6$ and is used in the electrolysis of alumina for

decreasing electrical conductivity

B. Na_3AlF_6 and is used in the electrolysis of alumina for

lowering the melting point of alumina

C. Na_2AlF_6 and is used in the electrolytic purification of

alumina

D. $Na_3Al_2F_6$ and is used in the electrolysis of alumina

Answer: B



28. Pick up the incorrect statement .

A. Asbestos and willemite are silicate minerals

B. Anglesite and barytes are sulphate minerals

C. Sylvine and fluorspar are halide minerals

D. Calamine and zincite are the minerals of calcium

Answer: D



29. Out of the following metals that cannot be obtained by electrolysis of the aqueous solution of their salts is

A. Ag

B. Cr

C. Cu and Al

D. Mg

Answer: D



30. Which of the following compounds is formed when a mixture of $K_2Cr_2O_7$ and NaCl is heated with conc. H_2SO_4 ?

A. CrO_2Cl_2

B. $CrCl_2$

 $\mathsf{C.}\, Cr_2(SO_4)_3$

D. Na_2CrO_4

Answer: A

View Text Solution

Wb Workout Category 2 Single Option Correct Type

1. In acidic medium, $KMnO_4$ oxidises $FeSO_4$ solution. Which of the following statements is correct?

- A. 10 ml of 1 N $KMnO_4$ solution oxidises 10 ml of 5 N $FeSO_4$ solution
- B. 10 ml of 1 M $KMnO_4$ solution oxidises 10 ml of 5M $FeSO_4$ solution
- C. 10 ml of 1M $KMnO_4$ solution oxidises 10 ml of 1 M $FeSO_4$ solution
- D. 10 ml of 1 N $KMnO_4$ solution oxidises 10 ml of 0.1 M

 $FeSO_4$ solution.

Answer: B

2. PbS can be separated from ZnS by electrostatic separation method. The property utilized in this method is

A. PbS is a good conductor and ZnS is a poor conductor of

electricity

- B. PbS is a bad conductor and ZnS is a good conductor of electricity
- C. both PbS and ZnS are good conductors
- D. both PbS and ZnS are bad conductors

Answer: A



3. Which metals are present in german silver ?

A. Cu

B. Ni

C. Zn

D. Ag

Answer: A::B::C

View Text Solution

4. The mercury (I) ion is always

A. $\left[Hg-Hg\right]$

 $\mathsf{B}.\left[Hg-Hg\right]^{2+}$

 $\mathsf{C}.\,Hg_2$

D. $Hg^{2\,+}$

Answer: B



5. Among
$$TiF_6^{2-}$$
, CoF_6^{3-} , Cu_2Cl_2 and $NiCl_4^{2-}$
 $(At, NoTi = 22, Co = 27, Cu = 29, Ni = 28)$ The colourless species are

- A. CoF_6^{3-} and $NiCl_4^{2-}$
- B. TiF_6^{2-} and CoF_6^{2-}
- C. Cu_2Cl_2 and $NiCl_4^{2-}$
- D. TiF_6^{2-} and Cu_2Cl_2

Answer: D

View Text Solution

6. Which reaction shows processing of pyrolusite ore?

A.
$$2Na_2CrO_4 + H^+ \rightarrow Na_2Cr_2O_7 + 2Na^+ + H_2O$$

B. $2MnO_2 + 4KOH + O_2 \rightarrow 2K_2MnO_4 + 2H_2O$
C. $MnO_4 + 8H^+ + 5Fe^{2+} \rightarrow 5Fe^{3+} + Mn^{2+} + 4H_2O$
D.

 $2MnO_4^{-} + 5C_2O_4^{2-} + 16H^+
ightarrow 2Mn^{2+} + 10CO_2 + 8H_2O_2$

Answer: B

View Text Solution

7. The radius of La^{3-} (at. No. 57) is 1.06Å, Which one of the following given values will be closest to the radius of Lu^{3-} (at. No. 71)?

A. 1.60 A

B. 1.40 A

C. 1.06 A

D. 0.85 A

Answer: D

View Text Solution

8. In $K_2 C r_2 O_7$, every Cr is linked to

A. two O-atoms

B. three O-atoms

C. four O-atoms

D. five O-atoms

Answer: C



9. In aluminium extraction by the Baeyer's process, alumina is extracted from bauxite by sodium hydroxide at high temperatures and pressures.

 $Al_2O_{3(s)} + 2OH_{(aq)}^- \rightarrow 2AlO_{2(aq)}^- + H_2O_l$ Solid impurities such as Fe_2O_3 and SiO_2 are removed and then $Al(OH)_4^-$ is reprecipitated.

In the industrial world

A. carbon dioxide is added to precipitate the alumina

B. temperature and pressure are dropped and the

supersaturated solution seeded

C. both (a) and (b) are practised

D. the water is evaporated

Answer: C

View Text Solution

10. Deep blue $CuSO_4.5H_2O$ is converted to a bluish white salt at $100^{\circ}C$. At $250^{\circ}C$ and $750^{\circ}C$ it is then transformed to a white powder (X) and black material (Y) respectively. Identify the salts.

A.
$$X=Cu,Y=CuSO_4$$

B.
$$X = Cu_2S, Y = CuO$$

C.
$$X=CuSO_4$$
. $H_2O,Y=CuO_2$

D. $X = CuSO_4$. Y = CuO

Answer: D
View Text Solution
11. Near the top of the blast furnace, iron oxides are reduced to

spongy iron by

A. C

B.CO

 $\mathsf{C}.\,CO_2$

D. $CaCO_3$

Answer: B

View Text Solution

12. When SO_2 is passed through acidified $K_2Cr_2O_7$ solution

A. the solution turns blue

B. the solution is decolourised

C. SO_2 is reduced

D. green $Cr_2(SO_4)_3$ is formed.

Answer: D

View Text Solution

13. The reason for the stabilitiy of Gd^{3+} ion is \setminus

A. half filled 4/-subshell

B. completely filled 4/-subshell

C. possesses the general electronic configuration of noble

gases

D. empty 4/-subshell.

Answer: A



14. Which of the following statement, about the advantage of rasting of sulphide ore before reduction is not true?

A. The ΔG_y° of the sulphide is greater than those for CS_2

and H_2S .

B. The ΔG_f° is negative for roasting of sulphide ore to oxide.

C. Roasting of the sulphide to the oxide is

thermodynamically feasible.

D. Carbon and hydrogen are suitable reducing agents for

metal sulphides.

Answer: D

View Text Solution

15. One of the products formed due to the reaction between

 $KMnO_4$ and HCl is

A. red liquid

B. MnO_2

C. greenish yellow gas

D. $HClO_4$

Answer: C



Wb Workout Category 3 One Or More Option Correct Type

1. Which of the following ores represent the ores of iron?

A. Cassiterite

B. Limonite

C. Haematite

D. Magnetite

Answer: B::C::D



2. Lanthanides and actinides are also called as

A. short periods

- B. inner transition elements
- C. long periods
- D. main transition elements.

Answer: B

View Text Solution

3. Oxides of which of the following metals show oxidation state

of +8?

A. Ru

B. Os

C. Mn

D. Zn

Answer: A::B

View Text Solution

4. Select the correct statements.

A. In the decomposition of an oxide into metal entropy

increases

B. To make ΔG negative, $T\Delta S > \Delta H$

C. Ellingham diagram represents change in free energy with

temperature

D. Reduction of an oxide with aluminium is called Van Arkel

process.

Answer: A::B::C

View Text Solution

5. Select the correct reduction processes.

A.
$$ZnO+H_2
ightarrow Zn+H_2O$$

B.
$$MgO+C^2
ightarrow Mg+CO$$
 .

 $\mathsf{C.2}\big[Ag(CN)_2\big]^- + Zn \rightarrow \big[Zn(CN)_4\big]^{2-} + 2Ag$

D.
$$PbO + C \rightarrow Pb + Co$$

Answer: B::C::D

D View Text Solution

6. The role of calcination in metallurgical operation is

A. To remove moisture

B. To decompose carbonate

C. To oxidise sulphates

D. To remove organic matter.

Answer: A::B::D

View Text Solution

7. Select the correct statements.

A. Based on reactivity series, occurence of certain elements

takes place in native state

B. Cresol and aniline are called froth stabilizers in froth

floatation process

C. Due to basic nature of oxides alkali metal oxides can not

be reduced by carbon

D. Sulphide ores of Cu, Ag, Zn are concentrated by hydraulic

washing.

Answer: A::B



8. Which of the following factors may be regarded as the cause

of lanthanoid contraction ?

A. Effective shielding of one Jr4/electrons by another in

subshell.

- B. Poor shielding of one of 4f electrons by another in the subshell.
- C. Increase in nuclear charge outweighs the imperfect shielding by /-electrons.
- D. Poorer shielding of 5d electrons by 4/electrons.

Answer: B::C

View Text Solution

9. Which of the following compounds are coloured due to change transfer spectrun ?

A. $K_2 Cr_2 O_7$

B. $KMnO_4$

C. $MnSO_4$

D. MnO_2

Answer: A::B

View Text Solution

10. NaCN is added in froth floation process process with ZnS and

PbS minerals because

A. $Pb(CN)_2$ is precipitated while no effect on ZnS

B. ZnS forms soluble complex while PbS forms froth

C. it acts as a depressant

D. NaCN is never added in froth floatation process.

Answer: A::C



Wb Jee Previous Years Questions Category 1 Single Option Correct Type

1. The ore chromite is

- A. $FeCr_2O_4$
- $\mathsf{B.} \operatorname{CoCr}_2O_3$
- $C.CrFe_2O_4$
- D. $FeCr_2O_3$

Answer: A



2. Metal ion responsible for the Minamata disease is

A. Co^{2+}

B. Hg^{2+}

C. Cu^{2+}

D. Zn^{2+}

Answer: B



3. Considerthefollowingsalts: $NaCl, HgCl_2, Hg_2Cl_2, CuCl_2, CuCl$ and AgCl, Identify the

correct set of insoluble salts in water.

A. $Hg_2Cl_2, CuCl, AgCl$

 $\mathsf{B}. HgCl_2, CuCl, AgCl$

C. $Hg_2Cl_2, CuCl_2, AgCl$

 $D. Hg_2Cl_2, CuCl, NaCl$

Answer: A

View Text Solution

4. Extraction of gold (Au) involves the formation of complex ions

'X' and 'Y. Gold or e
 overset("Roasting")underset(CN^(-),H_(2)O,O_(2))to HO^(-)+X
 overset("Zn")to Y+Au 'X' and 'Y'` are respectively

A. $Au(CN)_2^-$ and $Zn(CN)_4^{2-}$

B.
$$Au(CN)_3^-$$
 and $Zn(CN)_6^{4-}$

C.
$$Au(CN)_3^{-}$$
 and $Zn(CN)_6^{4-}$

D.
$$Au(CN)_4^-$$
 and $Zn(CN)_3^-$

Answer: A



5. The atomic number of cerium (Ce) is 58. The correct electronic configuration of Ce^{3+} ion is

A. $[Xe]4f^1$

- B. $[Kr]4f^{-1}$
- C. $[Xe]4f^{\,-\,13}$
- $\mathsf{D}.\,[Kr]4d^1$

Answer: A

View Text Solution

6. Which of the following statements regarding lanthanides is false?

A. All lanthanides are solid at room temperature.

B. Their usual oxidation state is +3.

C. They can be separated from one another by ion-exchange

method

D. Ionic radii of trivalent lanthanides steadily increases with

increase in atomic number.

Answer: D

7. The metal which can be used to obtain metallic Cu from aqueous $CuSO_4$ solution is

A. Na

B. Ag

C. Hg

D. Fe

Answer: D



8. The correct bhasicity order of the folloiwing lanthanide ions is

A.
$$La^{3+} > Lu^{3+} > Ce^{3+} > Eu^{3+}$$

B.
$$Ce^{3+} > Lu^{3+} > La^{3+} > Eu^{3+}$$

C.
$$Lu^{3\,+} > Ce^{3\,+} > Eu^{3\,+} > La^{3\,+}$$

D.
$$La^{3+} > Ce^{3+} > Eu^{3+} > Lu^{3+}$$

Answer: D

View Text Solution

9. Out of the following outer electronic configurations of atoms,

the highest oxidation state is achieved by which one?

A.
$$(n-1)d^8ns^2$$

B. $(n-1)d^5ns^2$
C. $(n-1)d^3ns^2$

D.
$$(n-1)d^5ns^1$$

Answer: B



10. Which of the following is least thermally stable ?

A. $MgCO_3$

B. $CaCO_3$

C. $SeCO_3$

D. $BeCO_3$

Answer: D

View Text Solution

11. In the Bacyer's process, the leaching of alumina is done by

using

A. Na_2CO_3

 $\mathsf{B.}\, NaOH$

 $C. SiO_2$

D. CaO

Answer: B

View Text Solution

12. Addition of sodium thiousulphate solution to a solution of silver nitrate give 'X' as white precipitate, insoluble in water but soluble in excess thiosulphate solution to give 'Y'. On

boiling in water, 'Y' gives 'Z'. 'X', 'Y' and 'Z'. respectively, are

A.
$$Ag_2S_2O_3$$
, $Na_3[Ag(S_2O_3)_2]$, Ag_2S
B. Ag_2SO_4 , $Na[Ag(S_2O_3)_2]$, Ag_2S_2
C. $Ag_2S_2O_3$, $Na_5[Ag(S_2O_3)_3]$, AgS
D. Ag_2SO_3 , $Na_3[Ag(S_2O_3)_2]$, Ag_2O

Answer: A



13. $[X] + dil, H_2SO_4 o [y]$ colourless suffocating gas $[y] + K_2Cr_2O_7 + H_2SO_4 o$ green colouration of solution Then, [x] and [y] are

A. $SO_3^{2\,-},\,SO_2$

 $\mathsf{B}.\,Cl^{-},\,HCl$

C. $S^{2\,-}, H_2S$

D. $CO_3^{2\,-}$, CO_2

Answer: A



14. A copper coin was electroplated with Zn and then heated at high temperautre until there is a change in colour. What will be the resulting colour ?

A. White

B. Black

C. Silver

D. Golden

Answer: D

View Text Solution

Wb Jee Previous Years Questions Category 2 Single Option Correct Type

1. Roasted copper pyrite on smelting with sand produces

A. $FeSO_3$ as fusible slag and Cu_2S as matte

B. $CaSiO_3$ as infusible slag and Cu_2O as matte

C. $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$ as fusible slag and Cu_2S as matte

D. Fe3(PO4)2 as infusible slag and Cu2S as matte

Answer: A

Wb Jee Previous Years Questions Category 3 One Or More Option Correct Type

1. The important advantage(s) of Lintz and Donawitz (L.D.)

process for the manufacture of steel is (are)

A. the process is very quick

B. operating costs are low

C. better quality steel is obtained

D. scrap iron can be used.

Answer: A::C::D

View Text Solution

2. Cupric compounds are more stable than their cuprous counterparts in solid state. This is because

A. the endothermic character of the 2nd /I. P. of Cu is not so

high

B. Cu^{2+} has stabler electronic configuration as compared to

 Cu^+

- C. Cu^{2+} has stabler electronic configuration as compared to Cu^+
- D. the lattice energy released for cupric compounds is much

higher than Cu^+ .

Answer: B::D



3. Which of the following statement(s) is (are) correct when a mixture of NaCl and $K_2Cr_2O_7$ is gently warmed with conc. H_2SO_4 ?

A. A deep red vapour is evolved.

B. The vapour when passed through NaOH solution, gives a

yellow solution.

C. Chlorine gas is also evolved.

D. Chromyl chloride is formed.

Answer: A::B::D



4. During electrolysis of molten NaCl, some water is added, what will happen?

A. Electrolysis will stop.

B. Hydrogen will be evolved.

C. Some amount of caustic soda will be formed

D. A fire is likely

Answer: B::C::D

View Text Solution

5. The role of fluorspar, which is added in small quantities in the electrolytic reduction of alumina dissolved in fused cryolite is

A. as a catalyst

B. to make fused mixture conducting

C. to lower the melting temperature of the mixture

D. to decrease the rate of oxidation of carbon at anode

Answer: B::C

