

CHEMISTRY

BOOKS - ARIHANT PUBLICATION JHARKHAND

DIFFERENT CHEMICAL REACTIONS

Example

1. Find oxidation state of sulphur in sulphuric acid (H_2SO_4) .



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Exam Booster For Cracking Exam

1. The reaction between ethylene and hydrogen in thepresence of hot nickel powder is called

A. substitution reaction B. dissociation reaction C. addition reaction D. decomposition reaction **Answer: C Watch Video Solution** 2. When a piece of iron is added to a copper sulphate solution, iron forms ferrous sulphate displacing copper. This reaction is called A. substitution reaction B. addition reaction C. decomposition reaction D. dissociation reaction Answer: A



3. Ammonium chloride on heating gives $NH_3 \ {
m and} \ HCI$,which on cooling again form ammonium chloride. This reaction is called

A. lonic dissociation

B. thermal decomposition

C. thermal dissociation

D. double decomposition

Answer: C



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4. The reaction in which the ions are exchanged to form new compounds are called

A. substitution reaction

- B. double decomposition
- C. decomposition
- D. dissociation

Answer: B



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- 5. A reaction is said to be in equilibrium state when
 - A. formation of products is minimum
 - B. reactants are completely converted into products
 - C. reactants and products are present in equal amounts
 - D. the rate of forward reaction becomes equal to the rate of backward reaction

Answer: D



6. An example of a reversible reaction is

A.
$$2Na + 2HOHa
ightarrow 2NaOH + H_2$$

B.
$$AgNO_3 + NaCl
ightarrow AgCl + NaNO_3$$

C.
$$KNO_3 + NaCl
ightarrow KCl + NaNO_3$$

D.
$$Pb(NO_3)_2 + 2Nal \rightarrow 2NaNO_3 + PbI_2$$

Answer: C



7. The reaction in which one atom of a molecule is replaced by another atom is called

A. substitution

B. reduction

C. addition

D. double decomposition

Answer: A



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- **8.** The reaction $AgNO_3 + NaCl
 ightarrow AgCl + NaNO_3$ is
 - A. oxidation
 - B. reduction
 - C. decomposition
 - D. double decomposition

Answer: D



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9. $NH_4Cl \Leftrightarrow NH_3 + HCl$ reaction is called

A. lonic dissociation

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A. $2KClO_3
ightarrow 2KCl + 3O_2$

B. $NH_4NO_3
ightarrow N_2O + 2H_2O$

D. $2AgNO_3
ightarrow 2Ag + 2NO_2 + O_2$

 $\mathsf{C}.\,PCl_5 o PCl_3+Cl_2$

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Answer: C

Answer: C

B. thermal decomposition

C. thermal dissociation

10. Which of the following is thermal dissociation?

D. double decomposition

11. $CH_4+Cl_2 o CH_3Cl+HC$, the reaction is

A. addition

B. substitution

C. decomposition

D. double decomposition

Answer: B



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12. The reaction $CuSO_4 + Zn o ZnSO_4 + Cu$ is

A. substitution

 $B.\ decomposition$

C. dissociation

D. double decomposition

Answer: A



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- **13.** $C_2H_4+H_2
 ightarrow C_2H_6.$ This reaction is
 - A. addition
 - B. substitution
 - C. dissociation
 - D. decomposition

Answer: A



A. exothermic

B. endothermic

C. addition

D. dissociation

Answer: B



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15. $C_{(\mathrm{graphite})} + O_{2\,(g)}
ightarrow CO_{2\,(g)} - 94.0$ kcal

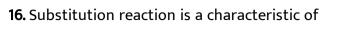
A. endothermic

B. exothermic

C. decomposition

D. dissociation

Answer: B



- A. alkene
- B. carbon monoxide
- C. alkyne
- D. paraffin

Answer: D



17.

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 $2KMnO_4 + 5H_2C_2O_4 + 3H_2SO_4
ightarrow 2MnSO_4 + 10CO_2 + 8H_2O + K_2SO_4$

the

reaction

Mn shows which type of reaction?

In

- A. Addition
- **B.** Substitution

C. Oxidation

D. Reduction

Answer: D



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18. Which of the following is not a reversible reaction?

A.
$$PCl_5 \Leftrightarrow PCl_3 + Cl_2$$

 $\mathsf{B.}\,N_2O_4 \Leftrightarrow 2NO_2$

 $\mathsf{C.}\,N_2 + 3H_2 \Leftrightarrow 2NH_3$

 $\mathsf{D.}\,2KClO_3 \Leftrightarrow 2KCl + 3O_2$

Answer: D



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19. Reduction involves

- A. loss of electrons
- B. addition of electrons
- C. Increasing in oxidation number
- D. None of the above

Answer: B



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20. Oxidation involves

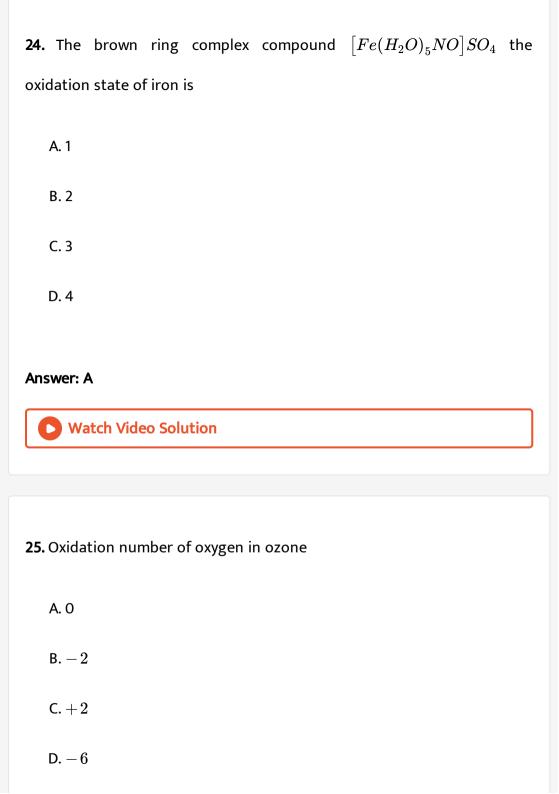
- A. loss of electrons
- B. gain of electrons
- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. None of these

Watch Video Solution 21. A reducing agent is a substance Which can: A. accept electrons B. donate electrons C. accept protons D. donate protons **Answer: B Watch Video Solution** 22. The reaction which takes place at the anode is

Answer: A

A. oxidation

B. reduction C. dlssociation D. lonisation Answer: A Watch Video Solution **23.** Oxidation state of Ni in $Ni(CO)_4$ is A. + 2**B**. 0 C.+4D. - 8**Answer: B Watch Video Solution**



Answer: A



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- 26. Oxygen has an oxidation state of +2 in
 - A. H_2O_2
 - B. OF_2
 - $\mathsf{C}.\,H_2O$
 - D. SO_2

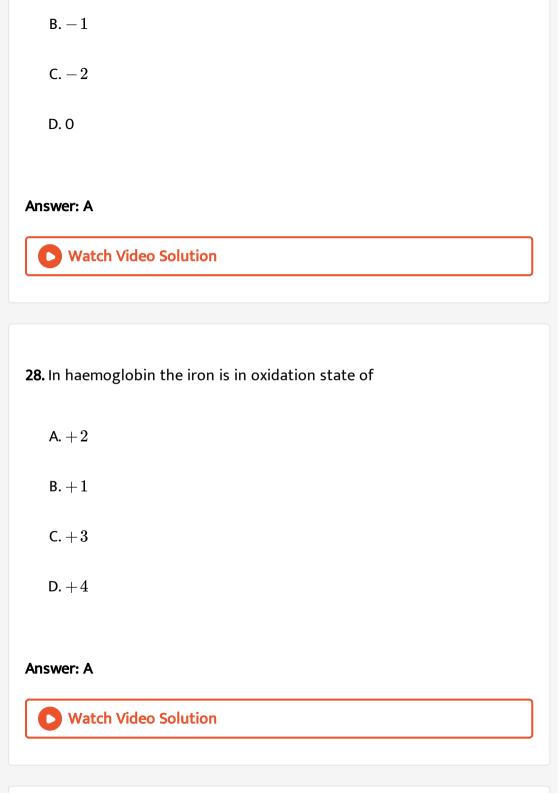
Answer: B



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27. Oxidation state of oxygen atom in potassium superoxide is

$$\mathsf{A.}-\frac{1}{2}$$



29. Oxidation number of sulphur in perdisulphuric acid is
A. + 8
B.-6
C.+6
D.+4
Answer: C
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30. Which of the following act as an oxidising agent?
A. HNO_3
B. $K_2Cr_2O_7$
C. $KMnO_4$
D. All of these

Answer: D



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31. The oxidation number of iron in Fe_3O_4 is

A. + 2

B. + 3

c. $\frac{8}{3}$

D. $\frac{2}{3}$

Answer: C



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32. The oxidation number of oxygen in hydrogen peroxide is

A. - 1

- B. + 1
- $\mathsf{C}.-2$
- D. None of these

Answer: A



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33. In the reaction of potassium permanganate in acidic medium (Molecular weight 158.04) with ferrous ammonium sulphate (Molecular weight 392.14), the change in the oxidation state of manganese in potassium permanganate is

- A. + 5 to + 2
- B. + 6 to + 2
- C. + 7 to + 2
- D. + 7 to + 3

Answer: C



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34. In acidic medium $KMnO_4$ (Molecular weight = 158.04) reacts with ferrous ammonium sulphate $\left[FeSO_4(NH_4)_2SO_4.\ 6H_2O\right]$ (Molecular weight = 392.14) as follows

 $2KMnO_4 + 8H_2SO_4 + 10FeSO_4
ightarrow K_2SO_4 + 2MnSO_4 + 5Fe_2(SO_4)_3 +$

The equivalent weight of $KMnO_4$ is

A. 22.58

B. 31.61

C. 52.68

D. 158.04

Answer: B



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35. Which one of the following statement is not true?

- A. Oxidation state of oxygen can also be + 2
- B. H_2O_2 acts as reducing agent towards O_3
- C. Oxidation state of S_8 is zero
- D. The change of PbO_2 to $Pb(NO_3)_2$ Is oxidation

Answer: D



- **36.** The process of ${}^{56}_{28}Fe^{2\,+}$ ightarrow ${}^{56}_{28}Fe^{3\,+}$ is appropriately classified as
 - A. ionisation
 - B. oxidation
 - C. reduction
 - D. nuclear reaction

Answer: B



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37. Consider the following equation.

$$Cr_2O_7^{2\,-}(aq)+Br^-(aq)+H^+(aq) o Br_2(l)+Cr^3+(aq)+H_2O(l)$$

In this reaction, which one of the following is a reducing agent?

A. Br_2

B. Br^-

C. H^+

D. $Cr_2O_7^{2\,-}$

Answer: B



38. When $KMnO_4$ is reduced with oxalic acid in acidic solution, the oxidation number of Mn changes from

A.
$$+ 7 \text{ to } + 4$$

B. + 6 to + 4

C. + 7 to + 2

D. + 4 to + 2

Answer: C



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39. In the reaction, $4Fe+3O_2
ightarrow 4Fe^{3+} + 6O_2^-$

Which of the following statements is incorrect?

A. It is redox reaction

B. Metallic Iron is a reducing agent

C. Fe^{3+} is an oxidising agent

D. Metallic Iron is reduced to Fe^{3+}

Answer: D



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40. In the reaction

$$3Br_2 + 6CO_3^{2\,-} + 3H_2O
ightarrow 5Br^- + BrO_3^- + 6HCO +_3^-$$

A. bromine is oxidised and carbonate is reduced

B. bromine is both reduced and oxidised

C. bromine is neither reduced nor oxidised

D. bromine is reduced and water is oxldised

Answer: B



41. What is correct to say?

A. Oxidation state of bromine varies from - 1to+6

B. Among $IO_4^-ClO_4^-$ and BrO_4^- , the last one $\left(BrO_4^-\right)$ is the strongest oxldising agent

C. HNO_3 is an oxidising agent

D. All are correct

Answer: D



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42. The oxidation number of iron in $K_4ig[Fe(CN)_6ig]$ is

A. + 6

 $\mathsf{B.}+4$

 $\mathsf{C.} + 3$

D. + 2

Answer: D



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43. With reference to the chemical reaction

 $K_2Cr_2O_7 + 14HCl \rightarrow 2KCl + 2CrCl_3 + 3Cl_2 +$

Consider

the

following statements

- 1. $K_2Cr_2O_7$ acts as oxidising agent.
- 2. HCl is the reducing agent.
- 3. $K_2Cr_2O_7$ is the reducing agent.
- 4. HCl is the oxidising agent.

Which of the following statements are correct?

- A. 1 and 2
 - B. 2 and 3
 - C. 1 and 4
 - D. 2 and 4

Answer: A



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- 44. Oxygen exhibits positive oxidation state in its compounds with
 - A. chlorine
 - B. fluorine
 - C. xenon
 - D. platinum

Answer: B



- **45.** Which of the statements is/are true?
- 1. The process of oxidation leads to gain of electrons.
- 2. The process of oxidation leads to loss of electrons.

- 3. The process of reduction leads to gain of electrons.
- 4. The process of reduction leads to loss of electrons.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below.

- A. 1 and 4
- B. 2 and 3
- C. Only 1
- D. Only 4

Answer: B

