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## CHEMISTRY

# BOOKS - ARIHANT PUBLICATION 

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## MODEL SOLVED PAPER 2016

## Section B Chemistry

1. The ground state electronic configuration of
A. $[A r] 3 d^{5} 4 s^{1}$
B. $[A r] 3 d^{4} 4 s^{2}$
C. $[A r] 3 d^{3} 4 s^{2} 4 p^{1}$
D. $[A r] 3 d^{6} 4 s^{0}$

## Answer: A

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2. In a thermite process, the reduction of metallic oxides is done by
A. Al
B. Na
C. $H_{2}$
D. CO

Answer: A

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## 3. Covering of iron sheets with a layer of zinc is

called
A. zinc plating
B. galvanising
C. tinning
D. electroplating

## Answer: B

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4. The solubility of which among the following substances, decrease with rise in temperature?
A. $\mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{Cl}$

B. $K N O_{3}$

C. $N a_{2} S_{2} O_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{Ca}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}$

## Answer: D

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5. The enzyme pepsin converts
A. proteins to amino acids

## B. fats to fatty acids

## C. glucose to ethyl alcohol

D. starch to glucose

## Answer: A

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6. Equal volumes of two solutions with $\mathrm{pH}=4$
and $\mathrm{pH}=10$ are mixed. The pH of resulting
solution will be
A. 3.5
B. 6.1
C. 7
D. 14

Answer: C

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7. The element with atomic number 50 is a
member of
A. s-block
B. p-block
C. d-block

D. f-block

## Answer: B

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8. In a period of the periodic table as we move from left to right usually
A. atomic radlus decreases
B. Ionisation potential increases
C. electron affinity decreases

## D. electronegativity increases

Among the above statements, which one is false?

Answer: C

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9. Which of the following acts as a catalyst in the hydrogenation of alkenes?
A. $N I$
B. $M n$
C. $\mathrm{MnO}_{2}$
D. $V_{2} O_{5}$

Answer: A

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10. ${ }_{92}^{235} U,{ }_{92}^{238} U$ and ${ }_{92}^{239} U$ are
A. isomers
B. isotopes
C. isobars
D. Isotones

Answer: B

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11. The disaccharide present in milk is
A. amylose
B. lactose
C. sucrose
D. glucose

Answer: B

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12. Which of the following are isoelectronic?
$1 K^{+}$
13. $A r$
14. $\mathrm{Cl}^{-}$
15. $C a^{+}$
A. 2 and 3
B. 3 and 4
C. 2 and 4
D. All of these

## Answer: D

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13. A bivalent metal has 37.2 equivalent weight.

The molecular weight of its chloride is
A. 216.6
B. 148.8
C. 145.4
D. 172.8

Answer: C

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14. Number of atoms present in 1.8 g
$\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}, 1.7 \mathrm{gNH} \mathrm{N}_{3}$ and $1.6 g \mathrm{CH}_{4}$ has the
following sequence

$$
\text { A. } \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}<\mathrm{NH}_{3}<C H_{4}
$$

$$
\text { B. } \mathrm{CH}_{4}<\mathrm{NH}_{3}<\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}
$$

C. $\mathrm{CH}_{4}=\mathrm{NH}_{3}=\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$

$$
\text { D. } \mathrm{NH}_{3}<\mathrm{CH}_{4}<\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}
$$

## Answer: A

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15. $X^{+}, Y^{2+}$ and $Z^{-}$ions are isoelectronic of
$\mathrm{CO}_{2}$. The sequence in number of protons in
A. $X^{+}=Y^{2+}=Z^{-}$
B. $X^{+}<Y^{2+}<Z^{-}$
C. $Z^{-}<X^{+}<Y^{2+}$

$$
\text { D. } Y^{2+}<X^{+}<Z^{-}
$$

## Answer: C

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16. Which of the following metals produce $\mathrm{H}_{2}$ gas on reaction with cold water?
A. Hg
B. Sn
C. Al

## D. Ca

## Answer: D

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17. Which of the following elements has maximum electronegativity?
A. F
B. Cl
C. Br
D. I

Answer: A

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18. Depletion of ozone layer is caused by
A. $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$

## B. Chloro fluorocarbons (CFCs)

C. $\mathrm{CH}_{4}$
D. Oxides of S and N

## Answer: B

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19. The 'acid rain' which damages historical monuments is caused mainly by the presence of

# A. CFCs (chloro fluoro carbons) 

B. Oxides of S and N
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{4}$
D. $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$

## Answer: B

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20. The 'global warming' is mainly due to which

## gas?

A. $\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
B. $O_{2}$
C. $C O$
D. $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$

Answer: D

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21. Which of the following statements are

## correct?

(1) Muscular contraction is a very fast process.
(ii) Reaction between $\mathrm{BaCl}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ is a fast process.
(iii) Rusting of iron is a slow process.
(iv) Rust of iron is $\mathrm{Fe}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3} . x \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
A. (i), (i) and (iii)
B. (ii), (iii) and (iv)
C. (i) and (iii)
D. All of these

Answer: D

## 22. The ore of Al , 'bauxite' is

A. $\mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3} . \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
C. $\mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3} \cdot 2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
D. $N a_{3} A l F_{6}$

Answer: C

# 23. The main constituents of alloy 'brass' are 

A. Al and Mg
B. Fe and Cr
C. Cu and Sn
D. Cu and Zn

Answer: D

## 24. (v) An essential constituent of analgam is :

A. Al
B. Ag
C. Hg
D. Au

## Answer: C

# 25. 'Inert pair effect' is shown by 

A. Tl
B. Pb
C. Bi
D. All of these

## Answer: D

26. Which of the following is a physical change?
A. Burning of a candle
B. Clotting of blood
C. Evaporation of water
D. Digestion of food

## Answer: C

27. Which of the following subshells is not possible?
A. is
B. $1 p$
C. 2s
D. $2 p$

Answer: B

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28. Which of the following will liberate $B r_{2}$

## from KBr?

A. $H_{2}$
B. $I_{2}$
C. $C l_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$

Answer: C
29. $\mathrm{Fe}, \mathrm{Mg}$ and Co are present respectively, in
A. haemoglobin, myoglobin and chlorophyll
B. haemoglobin, chlorophyll and vitamin
$B_{12}$
C. chlorophyll, vitamin $B_{12}$ and myoglobin
D. vitamin $\quad B_{12}, \quad$ haemoglobin and
chlorophyll

Answer: B
30. The amount of electricity required to deposit one mole of Al from a solution of
$A l C l_{3}$ will be
A. 3.0 Faraday

B. 1.0 Faraday

C. 1.33 Faraday
D. 0.33 Faraday

Answer: A
31. The modern periodic table is based on
A. mass number
B. molecular mass
C. atomic radius
D. atomic number

Answer: D
32. Which of the following is a renewable source of energy?
A. Coal

B. Petroleum

C. Natural gas
D. Solar energy

Answer: D

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33. Among the following fuels, which has highest calorific value?
A. Blogas
B. Kerosene
C. Coal
D. Hydrogen gas

Answer: D

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34. Which of the following ores is concentrated by 'magnetic separation' process?
A. ZnS
B. $\mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3} \cdot 2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
C. $\mathrm{Fe}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{4}$
D. $\mathrm{Fe}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$

Answer: C
35. Which of the following non-metals is a liquid at room temperature?
A. Hg
B. $C l_{2}$
C. $B r_{2}$
D. $I_{2}$

Answer: C

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36. Deficiency of which vitamin may lead to night blindness?
A. Vitanmin A
B. Vitamin B
C. Vitamin E
D. Vitamin K

Answer: A
37. The number of $\sigma$ and $\pi$ bonds in a molecule of acetylene respectively, are
A. $3 \sigma$ and $2 \pi$
B. $2 \sigma$ and $3 \pi$
C. $5 \sigma$ and $2 \pi$
D. $5 \sigma$ and $3 \pi$

Answer: A

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38. On reaction with water, $A l_{4} C_{3}$ gives
A. methane
B. ethylene
C. acetylene
D. propene

Answer: A

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39. The base- sugar-phosphate unit present in the nucleic acid is called as

A. nucleoside

B. nucleotide

C. codon
D. gene

Answer: B

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40. Which of the following is strongest acid?
A. HOCl
B. $\mathrm{HClO}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{HClO}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{HClO}_{4}$

Answer: D

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41. Among the following metals, which does not produce $H_{2}$ gas on reaction with dilute acids?
42. Zn 2. $\mathrm{Al} 3 . \mathrm{Hg} 4 . \mathrm{Cu}$
A. Zn and Al

B. Zn and Hg

C. Hg and Cu
D. Hg and Al

Answer: C
42. An element $M$ having mass number 27 has

14 neutrons in its nucleus. The formula for oxide of this element will be
A. MO
B. $M_{2} O$
C. $\mathrm{M}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$
D. $M O_{2}$

Answer: C
43. Which solvent is often called a 'universal solvent'?
A. Bromine trifluoride

B. Water

C. Liquld ammonia
D. Liquid sulphur dioxide

Answer: B

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44. $M_{(g)}+e \rightarrow M_{(g)}^{-}+E$

In the above equation, E represents
A. electron affinity
B. electronegativity
C. first ionisation potential
D. second lonisation potential

Answer: A

## 45. The crystal of KCl consists of

A. KCI molecules

B. K and Cl atoms
C. K and Cl lons
D. molecules, atoms and ions.

## Answer: C

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46. The water soluble vitamins are
A. B and C

B. A and H

C. B and D
D. A and D

Answer: A

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47. Which of the following statements is incorrect?
A. Cellulose is a polymer of $\beta$-glucose
B. Proteins are polymers of amino acids
C. Terylene is a polyamide polymer
D. The monomer of Teflon polymer is tetrafluoro-ethylene

Answer: C

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48. Which of the following is used in fire extinguishers?

A. $\mathrm{CH}_{4}$

B. $\mathrm{CHCl}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}$
D. $C C l_{4}$

Answer: D

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49. Energy of 1 g Uranium is equal to

$$
\text { A. } 9.0 \times 10^{13} \mathrm{~J}
$$

B. $9.0 \times 10^{19} J$
C. $3.0 \times 10^{16} \mathrm{~J}$
D. $3.0 \times 10^{17} \mathrm{~J}$

Answer: A

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50. The sodium nucleus ${ }_{11}^{23} N a$ contains
A. 11 electrons

B. 12 protons

## C. 23 protons

D. 12 neutrons

## Answer: D

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