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India's Number 1 Education App

## CHEMISTRY

## BOOKS - MODERN PUBLICATION CHEMISTRY (KANNADA ENGLISH)

## MOCK TEST PAPER -2

Mcqs

1. Which of the following statement is not correct ?
A. The coagulation of lyophilic sol is
reversible while that of a lyophobic sol is irreversible in nature.
B. Metal hydroxides in water are examples
of lyophobic sol.
C. The extent of chemisorption initially
decreases with increase in temperature.
D. The efficiency of solid catalyst depends
upon its surface area.
2. $P_{4} O_{6}$ and $P_{4} O_{10}$ are anhydrides of:
A. $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{3}$ and $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{4}$
B. $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{4}$ and $\mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{P}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}$
C. $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{3}$ and $\mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{P}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}$
D. $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{3}$ respectively

Answer: A

## 3. Which of the following has the highest mass

?
A. 40 g of sulphur
B. 8 mol of carbon dioxide
C. $24 \times 10^{24}$ atoms of hydrogen
D. 22.4 L of helium at N.T.P.

## Answer: B

4. Of the following transitions in hydrogen atom, the one which gives an absorption line of lowest frequency is :
A. $\mathrm{n}=1$ to $\mathrm{n}=2$
B. $n=3$ to $n=8$
C. $\mathrm{n}=2$ to $\mathrm{n}=1$
D. $\mathrm{n}=8$ to $\mathrm{n}=3$

Answer: B
5. In the reaction

$$
2\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{CO} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{OH}^{-}} X \xrightarrow[(i i) \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}^{+}]{(i) I_{2} \mathrm{NaOH}} Y
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { A. } \mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CHCOOH} \\
& \text { B. }\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{CHCOOH} \\
& \text { C. } \mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COOH} \\
& \text { D. } \mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}=\underset{\substack{\text { | } \\
\mathrm{CH}}}{\mathrm{CH}}-\mathrm{COOH}
\end{aligned}
$$

## Answer: B

# 6. Which of the following does not give oxygen 

 on heating ?A. $\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}$
B. $\mathrm{KMnO}_{4}$
C. $\left(\mathrm{NH}_{4}\right)_{2} \mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}$
D. $\mathrm{KCIO}_{3}$

Answer: C

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## 7. Element with atomic number 49 belongs to

the period .........and the group ........... .
A. $4^{\text {th }}, 12^{\text {th }}$
B. $4^{\text {th }}, 11^{\text {th }}$
C. $5^{\text {th }}, 12^{\text {th }}$
D. $5^{\text {th }}, 13^{\text {th }}$

Answer: D
8. The molecule which has pyramidal shape is :
A. $N F_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{CO}_{3}^{2-}$
D. $\mathrm{NO}_{3}^{-}$

Answer: A
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9. Which of the following in most acidic ?
A. Phenol
B. p-Cresol
C. Cyclohexanal
D. p-Nitrophenol

Answer: D

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10. Which of the following will react with $B r_{2}$ most readily?
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{2}=\mathrm{CH}_{2}$

$$
\text { B. } \mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}_{2}
$$

C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CHCH}_{3}$
D. $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{C}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2}$

Answer: D

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11. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COOH}$ is reduced with $\mathrm{LiAlH}_{4}$ to give :
A. $C_{2} H_{6}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CHO}$

Answer: B

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12. 50 mL of a gas $A$ diffuse through a membrane in the same time as for the diffusion of 40 mL of gas $B$ under identical
conditions of pressure and temperature. If the
molecular mass of $A$ is 128 , that of $B$ would be :
A. 200
B. 500
C. 400
D. 160

Answer: A
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13. Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) is used as a
household fuel. During liquefication of a gas,
its entropy :
A. decreases
B. increases
C. does not change
D. sometimes
increases, sometimes
decreases.

Answer: A
14. The ratio of $K_{p} / K_{c}$ for the reaction :
$\mathrm{CO}(g)+\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}(g) \Leftrightarrow \mathrm{CO}_{2}(g)$ is :
A. 1
B. RT
C. $(R T)^{1 / 2}$
D. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{R T}}$

## Answer: D

15. When phenol is distilled with Zn dust it gives
A. Benzene
B. Benzoic acid
C. Diphenyl ether

D. Toluene.

Answer: A
16. Three moles of $P C l_{5}$, three moles of $P C l_{3}$
and two moles of $C l_{2}$ are taken in a closed
vessel. If at equilibrium the vessel has 1.5
moles of $P C l_{5}$, the number of moles of $P C l_{3}$ present in it is
A. 6
B. 4.5
C. 5
D. 3

Answer: B
17. Oxidation states of carbon atoms in methane and ethane are :
A. $+2,+4$
B. $+4,+2$
C. $-4,4$
D. zero, zero

Answer: D
18. Bakelite is obtained by the condensation of phenol with :
A. acetaldehyde
B. formaldehyde
C. benzaldehyde
D. hexamethlene diamine.

Answer: B

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19. The pH of a $0.02 \mathrm{M} \mathrm{Ca}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}$ solution of $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ is :
A. 12.6
B. 8.5
C. 13.6
D. 11.6

Answer: A
20. The number of tetrahedral voids in the unit cell of a face centred cubic lattice of similar atoms is
A. 2
B. 4
C. 8
D. 12

Answer: C

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21. What is the mass of hydrogen peroxide in 1

L of 2 M solution?
A. 10.2 g
B. 102 g
C. 11.3 g
D. 68 g

Answer: D

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22. The ionic conductance in aqueous medium
is least for :
A. $C s^{+}$
B. $K^{+}$
C. $N a^{+}$
D. $\mathrm{Li}^{+}$

Answer: D

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23. Electrolysis of dilute aqueous sodium chloride solution was carried out by passing

10 milliampere current. The time required to
liberate 0.01 mol of $H_{2}$ gas at the cathode is (1
Faraday $=96500 \mathrm{C} \mathrm{mol}^{-1}$ ).
A. $9.65 \times 10^{4} s$
B. $19.3 \times 10^{4} s$
C. $28.95 \times 10^{4} s$
D. $38.6 \times 10^{4} s$

Answer: B

# 24. Heating $\mathrm{Cu}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ and $\mathrm{Cu}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$ will give : 

A. $\mathrm{Cu}+\mathrm{SO}_{4}$
B. $\mathrm{Cu}+\mathrm{SO}_{3}$
C. $C u O+C u S$
D. $\mathrm{Cu}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{3}$

Answer: A

## 25. The acid having $\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}$ bond is :

A. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{6}$
C. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{8}$
D. $H_{2} S_{4} O_{6}$

Answer: C
26. Which one of the following has largest number of isomers?
A. $\left[\mathrm{Cr}(\mathrm{SCN})_{2}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{4}\right]^{+}$
B. $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{5} \mathrm{Cl}\right]^{2+}$
C. $\left[\mathrm{Ni}(e n)\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{4}\right]^{2+}$
D. $\left[\mathrm{Co}(e n)_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right]^{+}$

Answer: A

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27. Group 15 elements exhibit +3 and +5
oxidation states +3 oxidation state is more stable than +5 in case of :
A. N
B. $P$
C. As
D. Bi

## Answer: D

## 28. Which of the following parameter would be

## same for ethanol and methoxymethane?

A. Boiling points

B. Vapour pressure at the same
temperature
C. Heat of vaporization
D. Haseous densities at the same
temperature and pressure .

Answer: D
29. The $K_{s p}$ of AgI at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ is $1.0 \times 10^{-16} \mathrm{~mol}^{2} L^{-2}$. The solubility of Agl in $10^{-14} N$ solution of KI at $25^{\circ} C$ is approximetely (in mol $L^{-1}$ ):
A. $1.0 \times 10^{-16}$
B. $1.0 \times 10^{-10}$
C. $1.0 \times 10^{-12}$
D. $1.0 \times 10^{-8}$

## Answer: C

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30. A mixture of benzaldehyde and formaldehyde on heating with aqueous NaOH solution gives :
A. sodium benzoate and methyl alcohol
B. sodium benzoate and sodium formate
C. benzyl alcohol and sodium formate
D. benzyl alcohol and methyl alcohol

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31. Which of the following is most energetic conformation of cyclohexane?
A. chair conformation
B. boat conformation
C. cis conformation
D. $\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{Z}$ form.

Answer: B

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32. The maximum prescribed concentration of cadmium in drinking water in ppm is
A. 0.05
B. 3
C. 2
D. 0.005

## Answer: D

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33. In the reaction
$\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Br} \xrightarrow{\text { alc. } \mathrm{KOH}} A \xrightarrow{\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}^{+}} B \xrightarrow[523 \mathrm{~K}]{\mathrm{Cu}} C$
the final product C is :
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{C} \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{O}}^{\mathrm{OH}} \mathrm{HCH}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}_{2}$

## D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COCH}_{3}$

## Answer: D

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34. A hydrocarbon $C_{6} H_{12}$ on oxonolysis gives only one product which does not reduce Fehling solution. The hydrocarbon is :
A. 2 - Hexene
B. 3-Hexene

## C. 3-Methylpentene

D. 2,3-Dimethlpentene.

## Answer: D

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35. The empty space in the body centred cubic lattice is :
A. 0.68
B. 0.524

## C. 0.476

D. 0.32

## Answer: D

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36. 1.5 g of a non-volatile, non-electrolyte is dissolved in 50 g benzene $\left(K_{b}=2.5 \mathrm{kgmol}^{-1}\right.$
). The elevation of the boiling point of the solution is 0.75 K . The molecular weight of the solute in $\mathrm{g} \mathrm{mol}^{-1}$ is :
A. 200
B. 50
C. 75
D. 100

## Answer: D

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37. Compound 'A' (molecular formula $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{8} \mathrm{O}$
)is treated with acidified potassium
dichromate to form a product ' B ' (molecular
formula $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{6} \mathrm{O}$ ).'B' forms a shining silver mirror on warming with ammoniacal silver nitrate. 'B'when treated with an aqueous solution of $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{NCONHNH}, \mathrm{HCl}$ and sodium acetate gives a product ' C '. Identify the structure of C :

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { A. }\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{NHCONH} \\
& \text { B. }\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{NCONHNH} \\
& \text { C. } \mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}=\mathbb{N H C O N H} \\
& 2
\end{aligned}{\text { D. } \mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{NCONHNH}}_{2}
$$

38. Which of the following has highest freezing point?
A. 0.01 M KCl
B. 0.01 M glucose
C. $0.01 \mathrm{M} \mathrm{CaCl}{ }_{2}$
D. $0.01 \mathrm{M} \mathrm{KNO}_{3}$

Answer: B
39. In the system,
$A(g)+2 B(g) \Leftrightarrow C(g)$
starting from 0.276 M of A and 0.552 M of B , the equilibrium is attained. If equilibrium concentration of $B$ is found to be 0.12 M , then equilibrium constant for the equilibrium is :
A. 25
B. 1.46
C. 250

## D. $4 \times 10^{-2}$

## Answer: C

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40. A conductivity cell has been callibrated
with a 0.01 M 1: 1 electropyte solution (specific conductance, $k=1.25 \times 10^{-3} \mathrm{Scm}^{-1}$ ) in the cell and the measured resistance was 800 ohms at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. The cell constant will be :

$$
\text { A. } 1.02 \mathrm{~cm}^{-1}
$$

B. $0.102 \mathrm{~cm}^{-1}$
C. $1.00 \mathrm{~cm}^{-1}$
D. $0.5 \mathrm{~cm}^{-1}$

## Answer: C

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41. For first order reaction, rate constant :
A. is directly proportional to concentration
B. is proportional to square of concentration of reactant
C. is dependent on temperature
D. is independent of temperature

## Answer: C

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42. The pair of compounds in which both the metals are in the highest possible oxidation state is :
A. $\mathrm{TiO}_{3}$ and $\mathrm{MnO}_{2}$
B. $\left[F e(C N)_{6}\right]^{3-}$ and $\left[\mathrm{Co}(C N)_{6}\right]^{3-}$
C. $\mathrm{CrO}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{MnO}_{4}^{-}$
D. $\left[\mathrm{Co}(\mathrm{CN})_{6}\right]^{3}, \mathrm{MnO}_{3}$

Answer: C

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43. Which of the following statement is incorrect ?
A. Red phosphorus is less reactive than
white phosphorus but its density and ignition temperature are more than that of white $P$.
B. Bond angle of $P H_{3}$ is less than that of
$\mathrm{NH}_{3}$ as well as $\mathrm{PH}_{4}^{+}$
C. The
molecules
$\mathrm{XeOF}_{2}, \mathrm{XeO}_{2} \mathrm{~F}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{XeOF}_{4}$ involve same hybridisation of xenon.
D. The correct order of acidic character is

$$
\mathrm{HCIO}_{4}>\mathrm{HCIO}_{2}>\mathrm{HCIO}>\mathrm{HCl}
$$

## Answer: C

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44. Which of the following is a positively charged sol?
A. Haemoglobin (blood)
B. $A s_{2} S_{3}$
C. Clay
D. Gold sols.

Answer: A

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45. Which one of the following is an oxide ore
?
A. Malachite
B. Copper glance

## C. Hematite

D. Zice blende.

## Answer: C

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46. The vapour pressure of two liquids $A$ and $B$
in their pure states are in ratio of $1: 2$. A binary solution of $A$ and $B$ contains $A$ and $B$ in
the mole proportion of $1: 2$. The mole fraction of $A$ in the vapour phase of the solution will be
A. 0.33
B. 0.25
C. 0.52
D. 0.2

## Answer: D

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47. A first order reaction takes 69.3 min for $50 \%$ completion. The time required for $80 \%$ completion of this reaction is :
A. 104 min

B. 161 min

C. 110.4 min
D. 182 min

Answer: B

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48. The hydrolysis of $N C l_{3}$ by water produces :
A. $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$ and HOCl
B. $\mathrm{NH}_{2} \mathrm{NH}_{2}$ and HCl
C. $\mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{OH}$ and HOCl
D. $\mathrm{NH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}$ and HOCl

Answer: C

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49. Which one of the following shows highest magnetic moment?
A. $F e^{2+}$
B. $C o^{2+}$
C. $C r^{3+}$
D. $N i^{2+}$

Answer: A

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50. The magnetic moment of the complex:
$\mathrm{K}\left[\mathrm{Cr}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{2}\left(\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}\right)_{2}\right] \cdot 3 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ is :
A. 3.87 BM

## B. 1.732 BM

C. 5.92 BM
D. 0

Answer: A

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51. The major products $X$ and $Y$ in the reaction
O. $+\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl} \xrightarrow{\text { anhydAlCl }}(\mathrm{X})$

$$
\xrightarrow[\text { (ii) } \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}^{+}, \Delta]{\text { (i) } \mathrm{O}_{3}}(\mathrm{Y})+\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{OH}
$$

A.

B.

C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CHO}$
D. $\mathrm{OH}, \mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COCH}_{3}$

## Answer: B

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52. IUPAC name of the complex $K_{3}\left[F e(C N)_{6}\right]$
is :
A. potassium ferricyanide
B. potaassium hexacyanoiron (III)
C. potassium hexacyanofrrete (III)
D. potassium ferrate (III) hexacyano.

## Answer: C

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53. How many chiral compounds are possible on monochlorination of 2-methyl butane?
A. 2
B. 4
C. 6
D. 8

Answer: A

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54. The correct order of reactivity of the following compounds towards $S_{N^{1}}$
mechanism is :

A. $I<I I<I I I<I V$
B. $I<I I I<I V<I I$
C. $I<I V<I I I<I I$
D. $I V<I I I<I I<I$

Answer: A
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55. Which of the following can reduce aldehydes to hydrocarbons ?
A. $\mathrm{NaBH}_{4}$
B. $\mathrm{LiAlH}_{4}$
C. $\mathrm{Zn}-\mathrm{Hg} / \mathrm{HCl}$
D. $9-B B N$

Answer: C

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56. 5-oxohexanal is obtained by ozonolysis of :
A.
2
B.
c.
D. 2

Answer: B
57. Which of the following will not give a primary amine?
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CN} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{LiAlH}_{4}}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{NC} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{LiAlH}_{4}}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CONH}_{2} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{LiAlH}_{4}}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CONH}_{2} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{Br}_{2} \mathrm{NaOH}}$

## Answer: B

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58. Nylon is an example of :
A. Polymide
B. Polythene
C. Polyester
D. Polysaccharide

Answer: C

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59. Antiseptics and disinfectants either kill or prevent the growth of micro-organisms. Identify which of the following statement is not true?
A. Dilute solutions of boric acid and hydrogen peroxide are strong
antiseptics.
B. Disinfectants harm the living tissues.
C.A $0.2 \%$ solution of pehnol is an antiseptic while $1 \%$ solution acts as a
disnfectant.

# D. Chlorine and iodine are used as strong 

 disinfectants.
## Answer: D

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60. Deficiency of vitamin B, causes the disease :
A. convulsions
B. beri-beri

## C. cheilosis

## D. sterility.

## Answer: B

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