

CHEMISTRY

BOOKS - MODERN PUBLICATION CHEMISTRY (KANNADA ENGLISH)

UNIT TEST - 3

Multiple Choice Questions

1. When $KMnO_4$ acts as an oxidising agent and ultimately forms MnO_4^{2-} , MnO_2O_3 and Mn^{2+} , then the number of electrons transferred in each case is

A. 4, 3, 1, 5

B. 1, 5, 3, 7

C. 1, 3, 4, 5

D. 3, 5, 7, 1

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

2. When phosphorus reacts with caustic soda, the products are

 $PH_3 \ \mathrm{and} \ NaH_2PO_2$. The reaction is an example of

A. oxidation

B. reduction

C. disproportionation

D. none of these

Answer: C



3. When Zn is added to $CuSO_4$ solution , copper is precipitated because of :

A. reduction of Zn

B. hydrolysis of $CuSO_4$

C. oxidation of Zn

D. reduction of SO_4^{2-} ions

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

4. The oxidation state of Cr in $Cr(CO)_6$ is

A. 0

$$B. + 2$$

$$\mathsf{C.}-2$$

$$D.+6$$

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

5. The coefficients x, y and z in the following balanced equation :

$$xZn+yNO_3^-
ightarrow zZn^{2\,+}+NH_4^{\,+}$$
 (in basic medium) are

A.
$$4, 1, 4$$

$${\rm B.}\ 2,\,2,\,2$$

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

- **6.** In the reaction : $Cl_2 + 2OH^-
 ightarrow OCl^- + Cl^- + H_2O$
 - A. $OH^{\,-}$ is oxidising and $Cl^{\,-}$ is reducing agent
 - B. Cl_2 is oxidising and OH^- is reducing agent
 - C. OH^- is both oxidising and reducing agent
 - D. Cl_2 is both oxidising and reducing agent

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

7. The oxidation state of N in NH_3 is

$$A. + 3$$

B. - 3

C. -1/3

D. + 1/3

Answer: C



8.

Watch Video Solution

A. -2, 0, +2, -1

Oxidation

number

 CH_3OH , CH_2O , COOH and C_2H_2 is respectively:

of

in

C

B. +2, 0, +2, -2

D. -2, -4, +2, -2

C. -2, 0, +2, 0



Watch Video Solution

9. Consider the following E° values

$$E^{\,\circ}\left(Fe^{3\,+}\mid Fe^{2\,+}
ight)=\ +0.77V, E^{\,\circ}\left(Sn^{2\,+}\mid Sn
ight)=\ -0.14V$$

under standard conditions , the potential for the reaction :

$$Sn(s)+2Fe^{3+}(aq)
ightarrow 2Fe^{2+}(aq)+Sn^{2+}(aq)$$
 is

A. 0.19 V

B. 0.140 V

C. 1.68 V

D. 0.63 V

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

10. Which of the following is a redox reaction?

A.
$$2CuSO_4 + 4KI
ightarrow Cu_2I_2 + 2K_2SO_4 + I_2$$

B. $SO_2 + H_2O
ightarrow H_2SO_3$

C.
$$Na_2SO_4 + BaCl_2
ightarrow BaSO_4 + 2NaCl_2$$

D.
$$CuSO_4 + 4NH_3
ightarrow igl[Cu(NH_3)_4 igr] SO_4$$

Answer: A



11.

The above equation balances when

A.
$$a = 2$$
, $b = 4$, $c = 6$ and $x = 2$, $y = 6$, $z = 3$

 $aK_2Cr_2O_7 + bKCl + cH_2SO_4
ightarrow xCrO_2Cl_2 + yKHSO_4 + zH_2O_4$

B.
$$a = 4$$
, $b = 2$, $c = 6$ and $x = 6$, $y = 2$, $z = 3$

C.
$$a = 6$$
, $b = 4$, $c = 2$ and $x = 6$, $y = 3$, $z = 2$

D.
$$a = 1$$
, $b = 4$, $c = 6$ and $x = 2$, $y = 6$, $z = 3$

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

12. The standard reduction potential values of the three metallic cations X,Y and Z are 0.52, -3.03 and -1.18 V respectively . The order of reducing power of the corresponding metal is ?

$$\mathsf{A.}\,Y>Z>X$$

$$\operatorname{B.}X>Y>Z$$

$$\mathsf{C}.\, Z > Y > X$$

$$\operatorname{D.} Z > X > Y$$

Answer: A



13. The ionisation enthalpy values of alkali metals indicate that lithium should be poorest reducing agent because of its high ionization energy. However, it is the strongest reducing agent among alkali metals. This may be explained because of:

- A. low sublimation energy of lithium.
- B. reducing power of an element is reverse to its ionization potential..
- C. high heat of hydration of lithium
- D. high lattice energy of lithium compounds.

Answer: C

14. Beryllium chloride can be prepared by passing chlorine vapours over heated mixture of :

- A. BeO and CO_2
- B. $BeCO_3$ and C
- C. BeO and C
- D. $Be(OH)_2$ and C

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

15. On dissolving moderate amount of sodium metal in liquid ammonia at low temperature, which one of the following does

not occur ?					
A. Blue coloured solution is obtained					
B. Na^{+} ions are formed in the solution					
C. Liquid ammonia becomes good conductor of electricity					
D. Liquid ammonia remains diamagnetic.					
Answer: D					
Watch Video Solution					
16. Which of the following statement regarding difference between lithium and other alkali metals is incorrect?					
A. Lithium is much softer than other alkali metals.					
B. Unlike other alkali metals, it forms Li_2O mainly in air.					

C. Lithium nitrate on heating gives Li_2O whereas other alkali

metal nitrates decompose to give corresponding nitrites.

D. LiF and Li_2O are comparatively less soluble in water than corresponding compounds of other alkali metals.

Answer: A



17. The oxidation states of sulphur in the anions $SO_3^{-2},\,S_2O_4^{2-}$ and $S_2O_6^{2-}$ follow the order :

A.
$$S_2 O_4^{2-} < S O_3^{2-} < S_2 O_6^{2-}$$

B.
$$SO_3^{2-} < S_2O_4^{2-} < S_2O_6^{2-}$$

$$\mathsf{C.}\, S_2 O_4^{2-} < S_2 O_6^{2-} < S O_3^{2-}$$

D.
$$S_2 O_6^{2-} < S_2 O_4^{2-} < S O_3^{2-}$$

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

18. 25 volumes of H_2O_2 means

- A. $25~\%~H_2O_2$
- B. $25cm^3$ of the solution contains 1 g of H_2O_2
- C. $1cm^3$ of solution liberates $25cm^3$ of O_2 at N.T.P.
- D. $25cm^3$ of the solution contains 1 mole of H_2O_2 .

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

19. Decomposition of hydrogen peroxide is prevented by

A. NaOH B. MnO_2 C. glycerol D. oxalic acid **Answer: C Watch Video Solution** 20. Dihydrogen reacts with CO at 700 k in presence of a cataylst $Znrac{\emptyset}{C}r_2O_3$ to form A. CH_4 B. HCHO $C. C_6H_6$ D. CH_3OH

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

21. Calcium phosphide gets hydrolysed and give

A.
$$Ca_3(PO_4)_2$$

B. PH_3

 $\mathsf{C}.\,H_3PO_4$

D. $(HPO_3)_n$

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

22. In context with the industrial preparation of hydrogen from water gas $(CO+H_2)$ which of the following is the correct statement

A. CO is oxidised to CO_2 with steam in the presence of a catalyst followed by absorption of 'CO (2) in alkali

B. CO and H_2 are fractionally separated using differences in their densities

C. CO is removed by absorption in aqueous Cu_2Cl_2 solution

 $\operatorname{\mathsf{D}}
olimits. H_2$ is removed through occlusion with Pd.

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

23. A comerical sample of hydrogen peroxide is labelled as 10 volume its percentage strength

A. $3\,\%$

 $\mathsf{B.}\,1\,\%$

 $\mathsf{C.}\,9\,\%$

D. $10\,\%$

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

24. The oxidation number of O in H_2O_2 is ?

A. -2

B. -1

C. + 1

 $\mathsf{D.} + 2$

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

- **25.** Polyhosphates are used as water softening agents because they
 - A. form soluble complexes with anionic species
 - B. precipitate anionic species
 - C. form soluble complexes with cationic species
 - D. precipitate cationic species

Answer: C

26. Which one of the following processes will pro duce hard water

- A. Addition of Na_2SO_4 to water
- B. Saturation of water with $CaCO_3$
- C. Saturation of water with $MgCO_3$
- D. Saturation of water with $CaSO_4$

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

27. The oxide which gives H_2O_2 on treatment with dilute acid is

A. PbO_2

B. Na_2O_2

C. MnO_2

D. TiO_2

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

28. The structure of H_2O_2 is

A. Planar

B. Non-planar

C. spherical

D. linear

Answer: B

29. Which of the following pairs of substances on reaction will not evolve H_2 gas

A. Fe and H_2SO_4 (aqueous)

B. Copper and HCl (aqueous)

C. Sodium and ethyl alcohol

D. Iron and steam

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

30. Which of the following is not an ore of magnesium?

A. Epsom salt B. Dolomite C. Asbestos D. Gypsum **Answer: D Watch Video Solution** 31. Magnesium is present in: A. Haemoglobin B. Chlorophyll C. Vitamin B_{12} D. Ascorbic acid

Watch Video Solution 32. Lithium shows diagonal relationship with A. Beryllium B. Magnesium C. Calcium D. Boron **Answer: B Watch Video Solution** 33. Slaked lime reacts with chlorine to give :

Answer: B

- A. $CaCl_2$
- B. CaO
- C. $CaOCl_2$
- D. $CaCO_3$

Answer: C



34. Which of the following alkaline earth metal ion has lowest ionic mobility in aqueous solutions ?

- A. $Mg^{2\,+}$
- B. $Ca^{2\,+}$
- C. $Sr^{2\,+}$
- D. $Ba^{2\,+}$

Answer: A **Watch Video Solution** 35. Which of the following is most basic? A. CsOH B. KOH C. LiOH



D. RbOH



36. Which of the following has largest solubility in water?

A. $Mg(OH)_2$

B. $Ca(OH)_2$

C. $Ba(OH)_2$

D. $Sr(OH)_2$

Answer: C



37. The stability of the following alkali metal chlorides follows the order :

A. LiCl > KCl > NaCl > CsCl

B. CsCl > KCl > NaCl > LiCl

C. NaCl > KCl > LiCl > CsCl

D. KCl > CsCl > NaCl > LiCl

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

38. The following compounds have been arranged in order of their increasing thermal stabilities. Identify the correct order:

$$K_2CO_3(I), MgCO_3(II), CaCO_3(III), BeCO_3(IV)$$

A.
$$I < II < III < IV$$

B.
$$IV < II < III < I$$

$$\mathsf{C}.\,IV < II < I < III$$

D.
$$II < IV < III < I$$

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

39.	Among	the	alkaline	earth	metals,	the	element	forming
predominantly covalent compounds is								

A. Ba

B. Sr

C. Ca

D. Be

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

40. A metal M readily forms water soluble sulphate MSO_4 , water insoluble hydroxide $M(OH)_2$ and oxide MO which becomes inert on heating. The hydroxide is soluble in NaOH. The metal is :

A. Be

- B. Mg
- C. Ca
- D. Sr

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

41. The correct sequence of increasing covalent character is represented by

- A. $LiCl < NaCl < BeCl_2$
- $\mathsf{B.}\,BeCl_2 < LiCl < NaCl$
- C. $NaCl < LiCl < BeCl_2$
- D. $BeCl_2 < NaCl < LiCl$

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

42. A solid compound 'X' on heating gives CO_2 gas and a residue. The residue mixed with water forms 'Y'. On passing an excess of CO_2 through Y in water, a clear solution 'Z' is obtained. On boiling 'Z' compound 'X' is formed. The compound 'X' is

- A. $CaCO_3$
- B. Na_2CO_3
- $\mathsf{C}.\,K_2CO_3$
- D. $Ca(HCO_3)_2$

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

43. The correct order of the mobility of alkali metal ions in aqueous solution is :

A.
$$Na^+>K^+>Rb^+>Li^+$$

B.
$$K^+>Rb^+>Na^+>Li^+$$

C.
$$Rb^+>K^+>Na^+>Li^+$$

D.
$$Li^+>K^+>Na^+>Rb^+$$

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

44. Ammoniacal solution of $MgSO_4$ in presence of NH_4Cl is heated with Na_2HPO_4 , a white precipitate is formed of

A. $Mg(NH_4)PO_4$

B. $Mg_3(PO_3)_2$

C. $MgSO_4 \cdot MgCl_2$

D. $MgSO_4 \cdot MgPO_4$

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

45. The carbonate that will not decompose on heating is

A. Na_2CO_3

B. $CaCO_3$

 $\mathsf{C}.\,BaCO_3$

D. $SrCO_3$

Answer: A

46. The alkali metals form salts like hydrides by the direct synthesis at elevated temperature. The thermal stability of these hydrides decreases in which of the following order?

A.
$$CsH > RbH > KH > NaH > LiH$$

$${\tt B.}\ KH>NaH>LiH>CsH>RbH$$

C.
$$NaH > LiH > KH > RbH > CsH$$

D.
$$LiH > NaH > KH > RbH > CsH$$

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

47. Correct order of stability of group II A metal carbonates is

A. $MgCO_3 > CaCO_3 > SrCO_3 > BaCO_3$

 ${\tt B.}\,BaCO_3>SrCO_3>CaCO_3>MgCO_3$

 $\mathsf{C.}\,SrCO_3>BaCO_3>CaCO_3>MgCO_3$

D. $CaCO_3 > MgCO_3 > BaCO_3 > SrCO_3$

Answer: B



48. In case of alkali metals, the covalent character decreases in the order

A. MF>MCl>MBr>MI

B. MF>MCl>MI>MBr

C. MI > MBr > MCl > MF

D. MCl>MI>MBr>MF

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

49. Solubilities of carbonates decrease down the magnesium group due to decrease in :

- A. entropy of solution formation
- B. lattice energies of solids
- C. hydration energies of cation
- D. inter-ionic attraction

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

50. The correct order of increasing ionic character is

A.
$$BeCl_2 < MgCl_2 < CaCl_2 < BaCl_2$$

$$\mathsf{B.}\,BeCl_2 < MgCl_2 < BaCl_2 < CaCl_2$$

C.
$$BeCl_2 < BaCl_2 < MgCl_2 < CaCl_2$$

$${\tt D.}\,BaCl_2 < CaCl_2 < MgCl_2 < BeCl_2$$

Answer: A



51. Which of the following is not an important constituent of cement?

A. CaO

B. Al_2O_3

C. MgO							
D. Na_2O							
Answer: D							
Watch Video Solution							
52. Which of the following is radioactive alkali metal?							
A. Fr							
B. Ra							
C. At							
D. Rn							
Answer: A							
Watch Video Solution							

53. What is false about H_2O_2

A. It acts as both oxidising and reducing agent

B. Two OH bonds lie in the same plane

C. It is pale blue liquid

D. It can be oxidised by O_3

Answer: B



54. In transforming 1 mole of PbS to $PbSO_4$ the volume of '10 volume' H_2O_2 required will be

A. 11.2 mL

B. 22.4 mL

C. 33.6 mL

D. 44.8 mL

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

55. Which of the following is not an example of ionic hydride?

A. LiH

B. CaH_2

C. CsH

D. GeH_2

Answer: D

56. Hydrogen peroxide is used as an antiseptic under the name

- A. Bleaching powder
- B. Perhydrol
- C. Nessler's reagent
- D. Catechol

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

57. The oxidation number of sulphur atoms in peroxomonosulphuric acid (H_2SO_5) and peroxodi - sulphuric acid $(H_2S_2O_8)$ are respectively

A.
$$+8 \text{ and } +7$$

B.
$$+3 \text{ and } +3$$

$$C. + 6 \text{ and } + 6$$

D.
$$+4 \text{ and } +4$$

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

58. The reaction

 $P_4 + 3NaOH + 3H_2O
ightarrow 3NaH_2PO_2 + PH_3$ is an example of

- A. Disproportionation reaction
- B. Neutralisation reaction
- C. Double decomposition reaction
- D. Pyrolytic reaction

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

59. When sulphur dioxide is passed in an acidified $K_2Cr_2O_7$ solution , the oxidation state of sulphur is changed from

A.
$$+4 \text{ to } +6$$

$$B. + 6 to + 4$$

$$C. + 4$$
 to 0

$$D. + 4 to + 2$$

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution