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## CHEMISTRY

# BOOKS - MODERN PUBLICATION CHEMISTRY (KANNADA ENGLISH) 

## UNIT TEST - 3

## Multiple Choice Questions

1. When $\mathrm{KMnO}_{4}$ acts as an oxidising agent and ultimately forms
$\mathrm{MnO}_{4}^{2-}, \mathrm{MnO}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$ and $\mathrm{Mn}^{2+}$, 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

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2. When phosphorus reacts with caustic soda, the products are $\mathrm{PH}_{3}$ and $\mathrm{NaH}_{2} \mathrm{PO}_{2}$. The reaction is an example of
A. oxidation
B. reduction
C. disproportionation
D. none of these

## Answer: C

3. When Zn is added to $\mathrm{CuSO} \mathrm{S}_{4}$ solution, copper is precipitated because of :
A. reduction of Zn
B. hydrolysis of CuSO 4
C. oxidation of Zn
D. reduction of $\mathrm{SO}_{4}^{2-}$ ions

## Answer: C

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4. The oxidation state of Cr in $\mathrm{Cr}(\mathrm{CO})_{6}$ is
B. +2
C. -2
D. +6

## Answer: A

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5. The coefficients $x, y$ and $z$ in the following balanced equation :
$x \mathrm{Zn}+y \mathrm{NO}_{3}^{-} \rightarrow z \mathrm{Zn}^{2+}+\mathrm{NH}_{4}^{+}$(in basic medium) are
A. $4,1,4$
B. $2,2,2$
C. $4,2,4$
D. $4,4,4$

## Answer: A

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6. In the reaction : $\mathrm{Cl}_{2}+2 \mathrm{OH}^{-} \rightarrow \mathrm{OCl}^{-}+\mathrm{Cl}^{-}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
A. $\mathrm{OH}^{-}$is oxidising and $\mathrm{Cl}^{-}$is reducing agent
B. $\mathrm{Cl}_{2}$ is oxidising and $\mathrm{OH}^{-}$is reducing agent
C. $\mathrm{OH}^{-}$is both oxidising and reducing agent
D. $C l_{2}$ is both oxidising and reducing agent

## Answer: D

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7. The oxidation state of N in $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$ is
A. +3
B. -3
C. $-1 / 3$
D. $+1 / 3$

## Answer: C

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8. 

Oxidation
number
of
C
in
$\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{OH}, \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{O}, \mathrm{COOH}$ and $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{2}$ is respectively:
A. $-2,0,+2,-1$
B. $+2,0,+2,-2$
C. $-2,0,+2,0$
D. $-2,-4,+2,-2$

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9. Consider the following $E^{\circ}$ values $E^{\circ}\left(F e^{3+} \mid F e^{2+}\right)=+0.77 V, E^{\circ}\left(S n^{2+} \mid S n\right)=-0.14 V$ under standard conditions, the potemtial for the reaction :

$$
S n(s)+2 F e^{3+}(a q) \rightarrow 2 F e^{2+}(a q)+S n^{2+}(a q) \text { is }
$$

A. 0.19 V
B. 0.140 V
C. 1.68 V
D. 0.63 V

Answer: A
10. Which of the following is a redox reaction?
A. $2 \mathrm{CuSO}_{4}+4 \mathrm{KI} \rightarrow \mathrm{Cu}_{2} \mathrm{I}_{2}+2 \mathrm{~K}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}+\mathrm{I}_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{SO}_{2}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O} \rightarrow \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}+\mathrm{BaCl}_{2} \rightarrow \mathrm{BaSO}_{4}+2 \mathrm{NaCl}$
D. $\mathrm{CuSO} \mathrm{O}_{4}+4 \mathrm{NH}_{3} \rightarrow\left[\mathrm{Cu}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{4}\right] \mathrm{SO}_{4}$

## Answer: A

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11. 

$a \mathrm{~K}_{2} \mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}+b \mathrm{KCl}+c \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4} \rightarrow x \mathrm{CrO}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}+y \mathrm{KHSO}_{4}+z \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
The above equation balances when
A. $a=2, b=4, c=6$ and $x=2, y=6, z=3$
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

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12. The standard reduction potential values of the three metallic cations $\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}$ and Z are $0.52,-3.03$ and -1.18 V respectively . The order of reducing power of the corresponding metal is ?
A. $Y>Z>X$
B. $X>Y>Z$
C. $Z>Y>X$
D. $Z>X>Y$

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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 $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{BeCO}_{3}$ and C
C. BeO and C
D. $\mathrm{Be}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}$ and C

## Answer: C

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15. On dissolving moderate amount of sodium metal in liquid ammonia at low temperature, which one of the following does
A. Blue coloured solution is obtained
B. $N a^{+}$ions are formed in the solution
C. Liquid ammonia becomes good conductor of electricity
D. Liquid ammonia remains diamagnetic.

## Answer: D

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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 $\mathrm{Li}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ mainly in air.
C. Lithium nitrate on heating gives $L i_{2} O$ whereas other alkali metal nitrates decompose to give corresponding nitrites.
D. LiF and $L i_{2} \mathrm{O}$ are comparatively less soluble in water than corresponding compounds of other alkali metals.

## Answer: A

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17. The oxidation states of sulphur in the anions $\mathrm{SO}_{3}^{-2}, \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}^{2-}$ and $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{6}^{2-}$ follow the order :
A. $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}^{2-}<\mathrm{SO}_{3}^{2-}<\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{6}^{2-}$
B. $\mathrm{SO}_{3}^{2-}<\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}^{2-}<\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{6}^{2-}$
C. $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}^{2-}<\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{6}^{2-}<\mathrm{SO}_{3}^{2-}$
D. $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{6}^{2-}<\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}^{2-}<\mathrm{SO}_{3}^{2-}$

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18. 25 volumes of $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ means
A. $25 \% \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$
B. $25 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ of the solution contains 1 g of $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$
C. $1 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ of solution liberates $25 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ of $O_{2}$ at N.T.P.
D. $25 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ of the solution contains 1 mole of $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$.

## Answer: C

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19. Decomposition of hydrogen peroxide is prevented by
A. NaOH
B. $\mathrm{MnO}_{2}$
C. glycerol
D. oxalic acid

## Answer: C

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20. Dihydrogen reacts with CO at 700 k in presence of a cataylst
$Z n \frac{\emptyset}{C} r_{2} O_{3}$ to form
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{4}$
B. HCHO
C. $C_{6} H_{6}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{OH}$

## Answer: D

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21. Calcium phosphide gets hydrolysed and give
A. $\mathrm{Ca}_{3}\left(\mathrm{PO}_{4}\right)_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{PH}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{4}$
D. $\left(\mathrm{HPO}_{3}\right)_{n}$

## Answer: D

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22. In context with the industrial preparation of hydrogen from water gas $\left(\mathrm{CO}+\mathrm{H}_{2}\right)$ which of the following is the correct statement
A. CO is oxidised to $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ 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 $\mathrm{Cu}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}$ solution
D. $H_{2}$ is removed through occlusion with Pd .

## Answer: A

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23. A comerical sample of hydrogen peroxide is labelled as 10 volume its percentage strength
A. $3 \%$
B. $1 \%$
C. $9 \%$
D. $10 \%$

## Answer: A

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24. The oxidation number of O in $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ is ?
A. -2
B. -1
C. +1
D. +2

## Answer: B

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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 $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ to water
B. Saturation of water with $\mathrm{CaCO}_{3}$
C. Saturation of water with $\mathrm{MgCO}_{3}$
D. Saturation of water with $\mathrm{CaSO}_{4}$

## Answer: D

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27. The oxide which gives $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ on treatment with dilute acid is
A. $\mathrm{PbO}_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{MnO}_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{TiO}_{2}$

## Answer: B

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28. The structure of $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ 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 $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ (aqueous)
B. Copper and HCl (aqueous)
C. Sodium and ethyl alcohol
D. Iron and steam

## Answer: B

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30. Which of the following is not an ore of magnesium ?
A. Epsom salt
B. Dolomite
C. Asbestos
D. Gypsum

## Answer: D

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31. Magnesium is present in :
A. Haemoglobin
B. Chlorophyll
C. Vitamin $B_{12}$
D. Ascorbic acid

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32. Lithium shows diagonal relationship with
A. Beryllium
B. Magnesium
C. Calcium
D. Boron

## Answer: B

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33. Slaked lime reacts with chlorine to give :
A. $\mathrm{CaCl}_{2}$
B. CaO
C. $\mathrm{CaOCl}_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{CaCO}_{3}$

## Answer: C

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34. Which of the following alkaline earth metal ion has lowest ionic mobility in aqueous solutions ?
A. $M g^{2+}$
B. $C a^{2+}$
C. $S r^{2+}$
D. $B a^{2+}$

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35. Which of the following is most basic ?
A. CsOH
B. KOH
C. LiOH
D. RbOH

## Answer: A

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36. Which of the following has largest solubility in water ?
A. $\mathrm{Mg}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{Ca}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{Ba}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{Sr}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}$

## Answer: C

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37. The stability of the following alkali metal chlorides follows the order :
A. $\mathrm{LiCl}>\mathrm{KCl}>\mathrm{NaCl}>\mathrm{CsCl}$
B. $\mathrm{CsCl}>\mathrm{KCl}>\mathrm{NaCl}>\mathrm{LiCl}$
C. $\mathrm{NaCl}>\mathrm{KCl}>\mathrm{LiCl}>\mathrm{CsCl}$
D. $\mathrm{KCl}>\mathrm{CsCl}>\mathrm{NaCl}>\mathrm{LiCl}$

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38. The following compounds have been arranged in order of their increasing thermal stabilities. Identify the correct order : $\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}(\mathrm{I}), \mathrm{MgCO}_{3}(\mathrm{II}), \mathrm{CaCO}_{3}(\mathrm{III}), \mathrm{BeCO}_{3}(\mathrm{IV})$
A. $I<I I<I I I<I V$
B. $I V<I I<I I I<I$
C. $I V<I I<I<I I I$
D. $I I<I V<I I I<I$

## Answer: B

39. Among the alkaline earth metals, the element forming predominantly covalent compounds is
A. Ba
B. Sr
C. Ca
D. Be

## Answer: D

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40. A metal M readily forms water soluble sulphate $\mathrm{MSO}_{4}$, water insoluble hydroxide $\mathrm{M}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}$ and oxide MO which becomes inert on heating. The hydroxide is soluble in NaOH . The metal is :
B. Mg
C. Ca
D. Sr

## Answer: A

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41. The correct sequence of increasing covalent character is represented by
A. $\mathrm{LiCl}<\mathrm{NaCl}<\mathrm{BeCl}_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{BeCl}_{2}<\mathrm{LiCl}<\mathrm{NaCl}$
C. $\mathrm{NaCl}<\mathrm{LiCl}<\mathrm{BeCl}_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{BeCl}_{2}<\mathrm{NaCl}<\mathrm{LiCl}$

## Answer: C

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42. A solid compound ' X ' on heating gives $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ gas and a residue.

The residue mixed with water forms ' $Y$ '. On passing an excess of $C O_{2}$ through Y in water, a clear solution ' Z ' is obtained. On boiling ' $Z$ ' compound ' X ' is formed. The compound ' X ' is
A. $\mathrm{CaCO}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{Ca}\left(\mathrm{HCO}_{3}\right)_{2}$

## Answer: A

43. The correct order of the mobility of alkali metal ions in aqueous solution is :
A. $\mathrm{Na}^{+}>\mathrm{K}^{+}>\mathrm{Rb}^{+}>\mathrm{Li}^{+}$
B. $\mathrm{K}^{+}>\mathrm{Rb}^{+}>\mathrm{Na}^{+}>\mathrm{Li}^{+}$
C. $\mathrm{Rb}^{+}>\mathrm{K}^{+}>\mathrm{Na}^{+}>\mathrm{Li}^{+}$
D. $\mathrm{Li}^{+}>\mathrm{K}^{+}>\mathrm{Na}^{+}>\mathrm{Rb}^{+}$

## Answer: C

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44. Ammoniacal solution of $\mathrm{MgSO}_{4}$ in presence of $\mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{Cl}$ is heated with $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{HPO}_{4}$, a white precipitate is formed of
B. $M g_{3}\left(P O_{3}\right)_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{MgSO}_{4} \cdot \mathrm{MgCl}_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{MgSO}_{4} \cdot \mathrm{MgPO}_{4}$

## Answer: A

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45. The carbonate that will not decompose on heating is
A. $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{CaCO}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{BaCO}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{SrCO}_{3}$
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. $\mathrm{CsH}>\mathrm{RbH}>\mathrm{KH}>\mathrm{NaH}>\mathrm{LiH}$
B. $\mathrm{KH}>\mathrm{NaH}>\mathrm{LiH}>\mathrm{Cs} H>\mathrm{RbH}$
C. $N a H>L i H>K H>R b H>C s H$
D. $L i H>N a H>K H>R b H>C s H$

## Answer: D

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47. Correct order of stability of group II A metal carbonates is
A. $\mathrm{MgCO}_{3}>\mathrm{CaCO}_{3}>\mathrm{SrCO}_{3}>\mathrm{BaCO}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{BaCO}_{3}>\mathrm{SrCO}_{3}>\mathrm{CaCO}_{3}>\mathrm{MgCO}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{SrCO}_{3}>\mathrm{BaCO}_{3}>\mathrm{CaCO}_{3}>\mathrm{MgCO}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{CaCO}_{3}>\mathrm{MgCO}_{3}>\mathrm{BaCO}_{3}>\mathrm{SrCO}_{3}$

## Answer: B

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48. In case of alkali metals, the covalent character decreases in the order
A. $M F>M C l>M B r>M I$
B. $M F>M C l>M I>M B r$
C. $M I>M B r>M C l>M F$
D. $M C l>M I>M B r>M F$

## Answer: C

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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

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50. The correct order of increasing ionic character is
A. $\mathrm{BeCl}_{2}<\mathrm{MgCl}_{2}<\mathrm{CaCl}_{2}<\mathrm{BaCl}_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{BeCl}_{2}<\mathrm{MgCl}_{2}<\mathrm{BaCl}_{2}<\mathrm{CaCl}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{BeCl}_{2}<\mathrm{BaCl}_{2}<\mathrm{MgCl}_{2}<\mathrm{CaCl}_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{BaCl}_{2}<\mathrm{CaCl}_{2}<\mathrm{MgCl}_{2}<\mathrm{BeCl}_{2}$

## Answer: A

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51. Which of the following is not an important constituent of cement?
A. CaO
B. $\mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$
C. MgO
D. $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{O}$

## Answer: D

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52. Which of the following is radioactive alkali metal ?
A. Fr
B. Ra
C. At
D. Rn

## Answer: A

53. What is false about $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$
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

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54. In transforming 1 mole of PbS to $\mathrm{PbSO}_{4}$ the volume of ' 10 volume' $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ required will be
A. 11.2 mL
B. 22.4 mL
C. 33.6 mL
D. 44.8 mL

## Answer: D

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55. Which of the following is not an example of ionic hydride ?
A. LiH
B. $\mathrm{CaH}_{2}$
C. CsH
D. $\mathrm{GeH}_{2}$

## 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

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57. The oxidation number of sulphur atoms in peroxomonosulphuric acid $\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{5}\right)$ and peroxodi - sulphuric acid $\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{8}\right)$ are respectively
A. +8 and +7
B. +3 and +3
C. +6 and +6
D. +4 and +4

## Answer: C

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58. The reaction
$\mathrm{P}_{4}+3 \mathrm{NaOH}+3 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O} \rightarrow 3 \mathrm{NaH}_{2} \mathrm{PO}_{2}+\mathrm{PH}_{3}$ is an example of
A. Disproportionation reaction
B. Neutralisation reaction
C. Double decomposition reaction
D. Pyrolytic reaction

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59. When sulphur dioxide is passed in an acidified $\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}$ solution, the oxidation state of sulphur is changed from
A. +4 to +6
B. +6 to +4
C. +4 to 0
D. +4 to +2

## Answer: A

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