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## CHEMISTRY

## BOOKS - KCET PREVIOUS YEAR PAPERS

## KARNATAKA CET 2015

## Chemistry

1. 0.30 g of an organic compound containing $C, H$ and Oxygen on combustion yields $0.44 g \mathrm{CO}_{2}$ and
$0.18 \mathrm{gH}_{2} \mathrm{O}$. If one mole of compound weighs 60 , then molecular formula of the compound is
A. $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{8} \mathrm{O}$
B. $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{O}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
D. $\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{6} \mathrm{O}$

Answer: B

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2. For one of the element various successive ionization ethalpies (in $\mathrm{kj} \mathrm{mol}^{-1}$ ) are given below :

| I.E. | $1^{\text {ti }}$ | $2^{\text {nd }}$ | $3^{\text {rd }}$ | $4^{\text {th }}$ | $5^{\text {th }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 577.5 | 1810 | 2750 | 11,580 | 14,820 |

## The element is

A. A) P
B. B) Mg
C. C) Si
D. D) Al

Answer: D

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3. The aqueous solution of following salt will have the lowest pH :

A. NaClO<br>B. NaClO 4<br>C. $\mathrm{NaClO}_{3}$<br>D. NaClO 2

Answer: B

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4. One of the following is an essential amino acid.
A. Cysteine
B. Serine
C. Tyrosine
D. Isoleucine

Answer: B

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## 5. The formation of cyanohydrin from a ketone is

 an example ofA. nucleophilic addition

B. electrophilic substitution
C. nucleophilic substitution
D. electrophilic addition

Answer: A

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6. $100 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ of $1 \mathrm{M} \mathrm{CH} \mathrm{COOH}_{3} \mathrm{COO}$ was mixed with $100 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ of 2 M CH 3 OH to form an ester. The change in the initial rate if eachsolution is diliuted with equal volume of water would be
A. 4 times
B. 0.25 times
C. 2 times
D. 0.5 times

## Answer: B

7. How many coulombs of electricity are required for the oxidation of one mol of water to dioxygen?
A. $1.93 \times 10^{4} \mathrm{C}$
B. $19.3 \times 10^{5} \mathrm{C}$
C. $9.65 \times 10^{4} \mathrm{C}$
D. $1.93 \times 10^{5} \mathrm{C}$

Answer: B

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8. Cheilosis and digestive disorders are due to the deficiency of
A. ascorbic acid
B. pyridoxine
C. thiamine
D. riboflavin

Answer: D

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9. One of the following amide will not undergo Hoffmann bromamide reaction :

A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CONHCH}_{3}$<br>B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CONH}_{2}$<br>C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CONH}_{2}$<br>D. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{CONH}_{2}$

Answer: A

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# 10. lodoform can be prepared from all, except 

A. butan-2-one
B. acetophenone
C. propan-2-ol
D. propan-1-ol

Answer: B

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11. The arrangement of following compounds:
i. bromomethane ii.bromoform
iii. Chloromethane iv. Dibromomethane In the increasing order of their boiling point is
A. $i v<i i i<i<i i$
B. $i<i i<i i i<i v$
C. $i i i<i<i v<i i$
D. $i i<i i i<i<i v$

## Answer: C

12. The complex ion having minimum magnitude of $\Delta_{o}(C F S E)$ is
A. $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{6}\right]^{3+}$
B. $\left[\mathrm{Cr}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{6}\right]^{3+}$
C. $\left[C r(C N)_{6}\right]^{3-}$
D. $\left[\mathrm{CoCl}_{6}\right]^{3-}$

Answer: D

# 13. Which of the following colloids cannot be easily 

 coagulated ?A. Multicolor colloids
B. Irreversible colloids
C. Lyophobic colloids
D. Macromolecular colloids

Answer: B

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14. After adding non-volatile solute freezing point of water decreases to $-0.186^{\circ} C$. Calculate $\Delta T_{b}$ if

$$
K_{f}=1.86 \mathrm{Kkgmol}^{-1} \text { and } K_{b}=0.521 \mathrm{Kkgmol}^{-1}
$$

A. 0.0521 K
B. 0.0186 K
C. 0.521 K
D. 1.86 K

## Answer: A

15. Which of the following compound of Xenon has
pyramidal geometry?
A. $X e F_{2}$
B. $X e F_{4}$
C. $\mathrm{XeOF}_{4}$
D. $\mathrm{XeO}_{3}$

Answer: D

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16. Cryolite is
A. $N a_{3} A l F_{6}$ and is used in the electrolysis of alumina for lowering the melting point of alumina only
B. $N_{3} A l F_{6}$ and is used in the elctrolytic refining of alumina
C. $N a_{3} A l F_{6}$ and is used in the electrolysis of alumina for decreasing electrical conductivity
D. $N a_{3} A l F_{6}$ and is used in the electrolysis of alumina for lowering the melting point and increasing the conductivity of alumina .
17. Identify ' $Q$ ' in the following sequence of reactions:

C.

D.


## Answer: D

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18. What ammount of dioxygen (in gram) contains
$1.8 \times 10^{23}$ molecules ?
A. 0.960
B. 96.0
C. 0.960
D. 9.60

Answer: A

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19. The pair of compound which cannot exist together in solution is
A. $\mathrm{NaHCO}_{3}$ and $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
B. $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$ and NaOH
C. $\mathrm{NaHCO}_{3}$ and NaOH

# D. $\mathrm{NaHCO}_{3}$ and $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$ 

## Answer: C

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20. Plot of Maxwell's distribution of velocities is
given below :


Which of the following is correct about this plot?
A. $f_{1}>f_{2}$
B. $V_{1}<V_{2}$
C. $T_{1}<T_{2}$
D. $T_{1}>T_{2}$

## Answer: B

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21. Arrange the following compounds in the increasing order of their acidic strength :
i. m - nitrophenol ii. m-cresol
iii. Phenol iv. m -chlorophenol
A. $i i<i v<i i i<i$
B. $i i<i i i<i<i v$
C. $i i i<i i<i<i v$
D. $i i<i i i<i v<i$

## Answer: D

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22. In the reaction
$S+\frac{3}{2} O_{2} \rightarrow S O_{3} 2 x k J$ and $S O_{2}+\frac{1}{2} O_{2} \rightarrow S O_{3} y k J$
heat of formationof $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ is
A. $x-y$
B. $2 x+y$
C. $x+y$
D. $2 x-y$

## Answer:

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23. Which of the following is not true?
A. Ampicillin is not a natural antibiotic
B. Vancomycin is a broad spectrum antibiotic
C. Erythromycin is a bacteriostatic antibiotic

## D. Prontosil is not converted into

## sulphanilamide in the body

## Answer: D

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24. Using MOT, compare $O_{2}^{+}$and $O_{2}^{-}$species and choose the incorrect option.
A. $O_{2}^{-}$is less stable
B. Both $O_{2}^{+}$and $O_{2}^{-}$are paramagnetic
C. $O_{2}^{+}$have higher bond order than $O_{2}^{-}$
D. $O_{2}^{+}$is diamagnetic while $O_{2}^{-}$is paramagnetic.

Answer: D

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25. Which of the following compound possesses
the " C-H" bond with the lower bond dissociation energy?
A. Benzene
B. 2,2-Dimethylpropane
C. Toluene
D. n - Pentane

Answer: C

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26. The correct statement is
A. $B I_{3}$ is the weakest Lewis acid among the boron halides
B. there is minimum $p \pi-p \pi$ back bonding in
$B F_{3}$
C. $B F_{3}$ is the strongest Lewis acid among the other boron halides
D. there is maximum $p \pi-p \pi$ back bonding in
$B F_{3}$

Answer: D

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27. Acetic acid is treated with $\mathrm{Ca}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}$ and the product so obtained is subjected to dry distillation.

The final product is
A. propanal
B. ethanol
C. ethanal
D. propanone

## Answer:

28. In the sequence of following reactions :


The starting compound ' $P$ ' is
A. m-nitrotoluene
B. p-nitrotoluene
C. o-nitrotoluene
D. o-bromotoluene

Answer: B
29. An alkali metal hydride ( NaH ) reacts with diborane in .A. to give a tetrahedral compound .B. which is extensively used as reducing agent in organic synthesis. The compounds. The compound .A. and .B. respectively are
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COCH}_{3}$ and $\mathrm{B}_{3} \mathrm{~N}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{6}$
B. $\left(\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}\right) \mathrm{O}$ and $\mathrm{NaBH}_{4}$
C. $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{6}$ and $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{Na}$
D. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{6}$ and $\mathrm{NaBH}_{4}$

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30. Water softening by Clark.s process uses
A. $\mathrm{NaHCO}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{Ca}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{Ca}\left(\mathrm{HCO}_{3}\right)_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$

Answer: B
31. One of the following conversion results in the change of hybridization and gemetry :
A. $\mathrm{NH}_{3} \rightarrow \mathrm{NH}_{4}^{+}$
B. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O} \rightarrow \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}^{+}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{4} \rightarrow \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{6}$
D. $B F_{3} \rightarrow B F_{4}^{-}$

Answer: B

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32. In presence of $\mathrm{HCl}, \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$ results the precipitation of Group-2 elements but not Group
-4 elements during qualitative analysis. If is due to
A. higher concentration of $H^{+}$
B. lower concentration of $\mathrm{H}^{+}$
C. higher concentration of $S^{2-}$
D. lower concentration of $S^{2-}$

## Answer: B

33. The two electron have the following set of quantum numbers :
$P=3,2,-2,+\frac{1}{2}$
$Q=3,0,0,+\frac{1}{2}$
Which of the following statement is true?
A. $P$ has greater energy than $Q$
B. P and Q represent same electron
C. $P$ and $Q$ have same energy
D. $P$ has lesser energy than $Q$

## Answer: A

## 34. Orlon has monomeric unit

A. glycol
B. isoprene
C. acrolein
D. vinyl cyanide

Answer: D

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35. Adenosine is an example of
A. purine base
B. nucleoside
C. nucleoside
D. pyrimidine base

## Answer: B

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36. While charging the lead storage battery
A. $\mathrm{PbSO}_{4}$ on cathode is reduced to Pb
B. $\mathrm{PbSO}_{4}$ on anode is oxidized to $\mathrm{PbO}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{PbSO}_{4}$ on anode is reduced to Pb
D. $\mathrm{PbSO}_{4}$ on cathode is oxidized to Pb

## Answer: C

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37. The unit cell with crystallographic dimensions, $a \neq b \neq c, \alpha=\gamma=90$ and $\beta \neq 90$ is
A. monoclic
B. tetragonal
C. triclinic

## D. orthorhombic

## Answer: A

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38. Sodium metal crystallizers in B.C.C. lattice with edge length of $4.29 \mathrm{~A}^{\wedge} \mathrm{o}$. The radius of sodium atom is
A. $1.601 \AA$
B. $1.857 \AA$
C. $2.857 \AA$

## D. $2.145 \AA$

Answer: B

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39. On heating with concentrated NaOH solution in an inert atmosphere of $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ white phorus gives a gas. Which of the following statements is incorrect about the gas?
A. It is more basic than $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$
B. Its solution in water decomposes in the presence of light
C. It is less basic than $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$
D. It is highly poisonnous and has smell like rotten fish .

Answer: A

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40. 1.78 g of an optically active L -amino acid (A) is treated with $\mathrm{NaNO}_{2} / \mathrm{HCl}$ at $0^{\circ}$ C. $448 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ of
nitrogen was at STP is evolved. A sample of protein has $0.25 \%$ of this amino acid by mass. The molar mass of the protein is
A. N - isopropylmethanamine
B. N-methypropan-2-amine
C. N - methylpropanamine
D. butan-2-amine

## Answer: B

41. 10 g of a mixture of BaO and CaO requires $100 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ of 2.5 M HCl to react completely. The percentage of calcium oxide in the mixture is approximately (Given : molar mass of $\mathrm{BaO}=153$ )
A. $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{3}$
B. KI
C. PbS
D. $O_{3}$

## Answer: D

42. The ratio of heats liberated at 298 K from the combustion of one kg of coke and by burning water gas obtained from kg of coke is (Assume coke to be $100 \%$ carbon). (Given enthalpies of combustion of $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$, CO and $\mathrm{H}_{2}$ as $393.5 \mathrm{~kJ}, 285 \mathrm{~kJ}$, 285 kJ respectively at 298 K ).
A. $M A_{2} B_{2}$ - Tetahedral
B. MABCD - Tetrahedral
C. $M A_{3} B$ - Square planar
D. Mabcd - square planar

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43. Impure copper containing $\mathrm{Fe}, \mathrm{Au}, \mathrm{Ag}$ as impurities is electrolytically refined. A current of

140 A for 482.5 s decreased the mass of the anode
by 22.26 g and increased the mass of cathode by
22.011 g. Percentage of iron in impure copper is
(Given molar mass $\mathrm{Fe}=55.5 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$, molar mass
$\mathrm{Cu}=63.54 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$ )
A. iron has less affinity for oxygen at high temperature
B. sulphur has less affinity for oxygen at high temperature
C. copper has more affinity for oxygen than sulphur at high temperature
D. copper has less affinity for oxygen than
sulphur at high temperature

## Answer: B

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44. $25 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ of oxalic acid completely neutralised 0.064 g of sodium hydroxide. Molarity of the oxalic acid solution is
A. $N a_{2} g$
B. $\mathrm{Na}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{4}$
C. NaCl
D. $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$

## Answer: C

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45. The statement that is NOT correct is
A. 20 min
B. 15 min
C. 3 hr
D. 30 min

Answer: A

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46. 

For the
equilibrium:
$\mathrm{CaCO}_{3(s)} \Leftrightarrow \mathrm{CaO}_{(s)}+\mathrm{CO}_{2(g)}, K_{p}=1.64$
atm at $1000 \mathrm{~K}, 50 \mathrm{~g}$ of $\mathrm{CaCO}_{3}$ in a 10 litre closed
vessel is heated to 1000 K. Percentage of C $a \mathrm{CO}_{3}$
that remains unreacted at equilibrium is (Given $\mathrm{R}=0.082 \mathrm{~L}$ atm $K^{-1} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$ ).
A. $0.6 \%$ glucose solution
B. 0.1 M glucose solution
C. 0.06 \% glucose solution
D. 0.01 M glucose solution

## Answer: B

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47. Conversion of oxygen into ozone is nonspontaneous at

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { A. } \mathrm{O}_{2(g)}+2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{(l)}+4 e^{-} \rightarrow 4 \mathrm{OH}_{(a q)}^{-} \\
& \text {B. } \mathrm{H}_{(a q)}^{+}+\mathrm{OH}_{a q}^{-} \rightarrow \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{(l)} \\
& \text { C. } 2 \mathrm{H}_{2(g)}+\mathrm{O}_{2(g)} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{(l)} \\
& \text { D. } \mathrm{H}^{+}+e^{-} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{H}_{2}
\end{aligned}
$$

Answer: A

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48. Density of carbon monoxide is maximum at
A. Tollens test
B. sodium bicarbonate test
C. litmus test
D. esterification test .

## Answer: A

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49. The acid strength of active methylene group in :
(i) $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COCH}_{2} \mathrm{COOC}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}$
(ii) $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COCH}_{2} \mathrm{COCH}_{3}$
(iii) $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{OO} \mathbb{C} \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{COOC}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}$ decreases as :
A. ( - ) - butan-20-ol
B. ( $\pm$ )-butan-2-ol
C. (+) - butan - 2 - ol
D. ( $\pm$ ) - butan-1-ol

## Answer: B

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50. A metallic oxide reacts with water to from its
hydroxide, hydrogen peroxide and also liberates oxygen. The metallic oxide could be
A. $\mathrm{Zn}, \mathrm{ZnS}$
B. $\mathrm{Al}, A l_{2} S_{3}$
C. Cu,ZnS
D. $\mathrm{Fe}, \mathrm{FeS}$

Answer: A

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51. $X \xrightarrow[\text { (Reductive) }]{\text { Ozonolysis }} Y+Z$

Y can be obtained by Etard's reaction, Z undergoes
disproportionation reaction with concentrated alkali. X could be
A. $\left[X e\left[4 f^{7}\right.\right.$
B. $[X e] 4 f^{7} 5 d^{1}$
C. $[X e] 4 f^{8}$
D. $[X e] 4 f^{7} 5 d^{1} 6 s^{1}$

Answer: B

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52. Gold sol is not a
A. 3
B. 5
C. 2
D. 4

## Answer: A

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53. Carbocation as an intermediate is likely to be formed in the reaction :
A. a structual polysaccharide
B. structurally similar to amylopectein but extensively branched

# C. a polymer of $\beta$ - D -glucose units 

## D. structurally very much similar to amylopectin

Answer: B

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54. For an ideal binary liquid mixture
A. 5
B. 10
C. 4
D. 6

Answer: A

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55. For hydrogen - oxygen fuel cell at one atm and

298 K
$H_{2(g)}+\frac{1}{2} O_{2(g)} \rightarrow \mathrm{H}_{2} O_{(l)}, \Delta G^{\circ}=-240 k J$
$E^{\circ}$ for the cell approximately, (Given $\mathrm{F}=96,500 \mathrm{C}$ )
A.

B.

C.

Answer: D

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56. 



The product ' B ' is
A.
$-\mathrm{MgBr}$
B.

C.

D.


Answer: D

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57. The correct statement is
A. MnO
B. $\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{MnO}_{4}$
C. $O_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{MnO}_{2}$

Answer: A

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58. $P \xrightarrow[2 . \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}^{+}]{1 . \mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{MgBr}} R \xrightarrow[2 . \Delta]{\text { 1.dil. } \mathrm{NaOH}} 4$ - methylpent -3-
en-2-one
$P$ is
A. $\mathrm{Ba}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{Na}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{4}$
C. $C a F_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$

Answer: A

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59. When $\mathrm{CH}_{2}=\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}$ reacts
with one mole of HI , one of the products formed is
A. $0.693 \times 3 \mathrm{M} \mathrm{Min}^{-1}$
B. $0.0693 \times 4 \mathrm{M} \mathrm{min}^{-1}$
C. $0.0693 \mathrm{M} \mathrm{min}^{-1}$
D. $0.0693 \times 3 \mathrm{M} \mathrm{min}^{-1}$

## Answer: B

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60. 0.44 g of a monohydric alcohol when added to methylmagnesium iodide in ether liberates at S.T.P., $112 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ of methane. With PCC the same alcohol forms a carbonyl compound that answers silver mirror test. The monohydric alcohol is
A. 0.01 M NaCl
B. $0.01 \mathrm{M} \mathrm{Na} \mathrm{NO}_{4}$
C. 0.1 M Sucrose
D. 0.1 M NaCl

Answer: A

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