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## CHEMISTRY

# BOOKS - KCET PREVIOUS YEAR PAPERS 

## KARNATAKA CET 2019

## Chemistry

1. Relative lowering of vapour pressure of al dilute solution of gluscose dissolved in 1 kg of water is 0.002 .The molality of the solution is
A. 0.004
B. 0.222
C. 0.111
D. 0.021

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2. One litre solution of $\mathrm{MgCl}_{2}$ is electrolyzed completely by passing a current of 1 A for 16 min 5 sec .The ogiginal concentration of $\mathrm{MgCl}_{2}$ solution was(Atomic mass of $\mathrm{Mg}=24$ )
A. $5 \times 10^{-3} \mathrm{M}$
B. $5 \times 10^{-2} \mathrm{M}$
C. $0.5 \times 10^{-3} \mathrm{M}$
D. $1.0 \times 10^{-2} \mathrm{M}$

## Answer: A

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3. An aqueous solution of $\mathrm{CuSO}_{4}$ is subjected to electrolysis using inert electrodes. The pH of the solution will
A. increase
B. remains unchanged
C. decrease
D. increase or decrease depending on the strength of the current.

## Answer: C

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4. $E_{M n}^{\circ}+\left.7\right|_{M n}+2=1.5 \vee E_{M n}^{\circ}+\left.4\right|_{M n}+2=1.2 \mathrm{~V}$, then $E_{M n}^{\circ}+\left.7\right|_{M n}+4$ is
A. A) 0.3 V
B. B) 0.1 V
C. C) 1.7 V
D. D) 2.1 V

## Answer: C

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5. The plot of $t \frac{1}{2} V / s[R] 0$ for a reaction is a straight-line parallel to $x$ axis.The unit for the rate constant of this reaction is
A. $\mathrm{mol} L^{-1} \mathrm{~s}$
B. $\mathrm{mol} L^{-1} s^{-1}$
C. $\mathrm{L} \mathrm{mol}^{-1} \mathrm{~s}^{-1}$
D. $s^{-1}$

## Answer: D

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6. Addition of excess of $\mathrm{AgNO}_{3}$ to an aqueous solution oof 1 mole of $\mathrm{PdCl}_{4} .4 \mathrm{NH}_{3}$ gives 2 moles of AgCl .The conductivity of this solution corresponds to
A. 1: 1 electrolyte
B. 1: 3 electrolyte
C. 1:2 electrolyte
D. 1: 4 electrolyte.

## Answer: C

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7. The formula of pentaaquanitratochromium(III)nitrate is
A. $\left[\mathrm{Cr}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{6}\right]\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)_{3}$
B. $\left[\mathrm{Cr}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{6}\right]\left(\mathrm{NO}_{2}\right)_{2}$
C. $\left[\mathrm{Cr}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{5} \mathrm{NO}_{3}\right]\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)_{2}$
D. $\left[\mathrm{Cr}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{5} \mathrm{NO}_{2}\right] \mathrm{NO}_{3}$

## Answer: C

8. Which of the following halide undergoes hydrolysis on warming with water /aqueous NaOH ?

A.

B.


C.


## Answer: D

9. The compound having longest $\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{Cl}$ bond is
A.

B.



C.
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{2}=\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{Cl}$

## Answer: B

10. 

The
alkyl
halides
required
to
prepare
reaction are
A.


B.
and
C.
D.

## Answer: C

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11. Which is the most suitable reagent for the following conversion?
$\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\stackrel{\stackrel{-}{\mathrm{C}}}{\mathrm{C}}-\mathrm{CH}_{3} \rightarrow \mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\stackrel{\circ}{\mathrm{C}}$
A. Tollens' reagent
B. $I_{2}$ and NaOH solution
C. Benzoyl peroxide
D. Sn and NaOH solution

## Answer: B

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12. Which of the following is least soluble in water at 298 K ?
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{NH}_{2}$
B. $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{3} \mathrm{~N}$
C. $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{NH}$
D. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{NH}_{2}$

## Answer: D

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13. If Aniline is treated with $1: 1$ mixture of con $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}$ and con. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$, pnitroaniline and mnitroaniline are formed nearly in equal amounts.This is due to
A. m-directing property of $-\mathrm{NH}_{2}$ group
B. protonation of $-\mathrm{NH}_{2}$ which causes deactivation of benzene ring
C. m - and p-directing property of $-\mathrm{NH}_{2}$ group
D. isomerization of some p-nitroaniline into m-nitroaniline.

## Answer: B

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14. In nucleic acids, the nucleotides are joined together by
A. phosphoester linkage
B. phosphodiester linkage
C. phosphodisulphide linkage
D. sulphodiester linkage.

## Answer: B

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15. Which of the following is generally water insoluble?
A. Fibrous protein
B. Vitamin C
C. Amylose
D. glycine

## Answer: A

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16. Which is a wrong statement?
A. Rate constant, $\mathrm{k}=$ Arrhenius constant A: if $E_{a}=0$
B. $e^{-E_{a}, / R T}$ gives the fraction of reactant molecules that are activated at the given temperature.
C. In k vs $\frac{l}{T}$ plot is a straight line.
D. presence of catalyst will not alter the value of $E_{a}$.

## Answer: D

17. 1L to $2 \mathrm{M} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{COOH}$ is mixed with 1 L to $3 \mathrm{M} \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{OH}$ to form an ester.The rate of the reaction with respect to the initial rate when each solution is diluted with an equal volume of water will be
A. 0.25 times
B. 2 times
C. 0.5 times
D. 4 times.

## Answer: A

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18. Which of the following is an example of homogeneous catalysis?
A. Oxidation of $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$ in Ostwald's process
B. Oxidation of $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ in contact process
C. Oxidation of $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ in lead chamber process
D. Manufacture of $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$ by Haber's process

## Answer: C

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19. Critical micelle concentration for a soap solution is $1.5 \times 10^{-4} \mathrm{~mol}$ $L^{-1}$.Micelle formation is possible only when the concentration of soap solution in $\mathrm{mol} L^{-1}$ is
A. $2.0 \times 10^{-3}$
B. $4.6 \times 10^{-5}$
C. $7.5 \times 10^{-5}$
D. $1.1 \times 10^{-4}$

## Answer: A

20. Oxidation state of copper is +1 in
A. malachite
B. cuprite
C. azurite
D. chalcopyrite.

## Answer: B::D

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21. Which of the following possess net dipole moment?
A. $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$
B. $B F_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{BeCl}_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$

## Answer: A

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22. The number of $\pi$-bonds and $\sigma$-bonds present in naphthalene are respectively
A. 6,19
B. 5, 19
C. 5,11
D. 5,20

## Answer: B

23. The reaction in which $\Delta H>\Delta U$ is
A. $\mathrm{N}_{2(g)}+\mathrm{O}_{2(g)} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{NO}_{g}$
B. $\mathrm{CaCO}_{3(\mathrm{~s})} \rightarrow \mathrm{CaO}_{s}+\mathrm{CO}_{2(\mathrm{~g})}$
C. $\mathrm{N}_{2(\mathrm{~g})}+3 \mathrm{H}_{2(\mathrm{~g})} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{NH}_{3(\mathrm{~g})}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{4(g)}+2 \mathrm{O}_{2(g)} \rightarrow \mathrm{CO}_{2(g)}+2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{(l)}$

## Answer: B

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24. The number of moles of electron required to reduce 0.2 mole of $\mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}^{2-}$ to $\mathrm{Cr}^{3+}$
A. 1.2
B. 6
C. 12
D. 0.6

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25. In the reaction,
$\mathrm{B}(\mathrm{OH})_{3}+2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O} \rightarrow\left[\mathrm{B}(\mathrm{OH})_{4}\right]^{-}+\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}^{+}, \mathrm{B}(\mathrm{OH})_{3}$ functions as
A. protonic acid
B. Lewis base
C. Bronsted acid
D. Lewis acid.

## Answer: D

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26. The metal nitrate that liberates $\mathrm{NO}_{2}$ on heating
A. $\mathrm{NaNO}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{LiNO}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{KNO}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{RbNO}_{3}$

## Answer: B

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27. Which of the following is not true regarding the usage of hydrogen as a fuel?
A. High calorific value
B. The combustible energy of hydrogen can be directly converted to electrical energy in a fuel cell.
C. Combustion product is eco-friendly.
D. Hydrogen gas can be easily liquefied and stored.

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28. Resonance effect is not observed in
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{2}=\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{2}=\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{C} \equiv \mathrm{N}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{2}=\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{Cl}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{2}=\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{NH}_{2}$

## Answer: D

29. 2-butyne is reduced to trans-but-2-ene using
B. Na in liq. $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{H}_{2} / \mathrm{Pd}-\mathrm{C}$
D. Zn in dil. HCl .

## Answer: B

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30. Eutrophication causes
A. increase of nutrients in water
B. reduction in water pollution
C. reduction in dissolved oxygen
D. decrease BOD.

## Answer: C

31. Which of the following is a network crystalline solid?
A. $I_{2}$
B. AIN
C. NaCl
D. Ice

## Answer: B

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32. The number of atoms in 2.4 g of body centred cubic crystal with length 200 pm is (density $=10 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{~cm}{ }^{-3}$, $\mathrm{NA}=6 \times 10^{22}$ atoms $/ \mathrm{mol}$ )
A. $6 \times 10^{22}$
B. $6 \times 10^{20}$
C. $6 \times 10^{23}$
D. $6 \times 10^{19}$

## Answer: A

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33. I mol of NaCl is doped with $10^{-5}$ mole of $S r C l_{2}$. The number of cationic vacancies in the crystal lattice will be
A. $6.022 \times 10^{18}$
B. $6.022 \times 10^{15}$
C. $6.022 \times 10^{23}$
D. $12.044 \times 10^{20}$

## Answer: A

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34. A non -volatile solute.'A' tetramerises in water to the extent of $80 \% .2 .5$ g of 'A' in 100 g of water .lower the freezing point by $0.3^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. The molar
mass of $\AA \AA$ in $\mathrm{mol} 4^{-1}$ is ( $K_{T}$ For water $=1.86 \mathrm{~K} \mathrm{~kg} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$ )
A. 62
B. 221
C. 155
D. 354

## Answer: A

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35. Solution ' A ' contains acetone dissolved in chloroform and solution B ' contains acetone dissolved in carbon disulphide. The type of deviations from Raoult's law shown by solutions A and B, respectively are
A. positive and positive
B. positive and negative
C. negative and negative
D. negative and positive.

## Answer: D

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36. The vitamin that helps to clotting of blood is
A. A
B. C
C. $B_{2}$
D. K

## Answer: D

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37. The polymer containing five methylene groups in its repeating unit is
A. nylon-6, 6
B. nylon-6
C. dacron
D. bakelite.

## Answer: B

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38. Cis-1,4-polysoprene is called
A. Buna-N
B. neoprene
C. Buna-S
D. natural rubber.

## Answer: D

39. Which cleansing agent gets precipitated in hard water?
A. Sodium lauryl sulphate
B. Sodium stearate
C. Cetyl trimethyl ammonium bromide
D. Sodium dodecyl benzene sulphonate

## Answer: B

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40. Anti-histamine among the following is
A. brompheniramine
B. morphine
C. amoxycillin
D. chloroxylenol.

## Answer: A

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41. Match the following acids with their $p K_{a}$ values :
Acid
a. Phenol
b. p-Nitrophenol
c. Ethanol
d. Picric acid
$\mathrm{p} K_{a}$
i. 16
ii. 0.78
iii. 10
iv. 7.1
A. $\begin{array}{llll}a & b & c & d\end{array}$
$i i i \quad i v i i$
$\begin{array}{cccc}a & b & c & d\end{array}$
B. $i i \quad i i \quad i v$

с $\begin{array}{llll}a & b & c & d\end{array}$
iii $i \quad i v i i$
D. $\begin{array}{llll}a & b & c & d \\ i v & i i & i i i & i\end{array}$

## Answer: A

42. Which of the following can be used to test the acidic nature of ethanol?
A. Blue litmus solution
B. $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{NaHCO}_{3}$
D. Na metal

## Answer: D

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43. 



The reagents $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}$ and C respectively are
A. $H_{2} / P d$, PCC, $\mathrm{NaBH}_{4}$
B. $\mathrm{NaBH}_{4}$, alk. $\mathrm{KMnO}_{4}, \mathrm{H}_{2} / \mathrm{Pd}$
C. $\mathrm{NaBH}_{4}, \mathrm{PCC}, \mathrm{H}_{2} / \mathrm{Pd}$
D. $\mathrm{H}_{2} / \mathrm{Pd}$, alk. $\mathrm{KMnO}_{4}, \mathrm{NaBH}_{4}$

## Answer: B

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44. Propanoic acd undergoes HVZ reaction to give chloropopanoic acid.The product obtained is
A. stronger acid than propanoic acid
B. as stronger as propanoic acid
C. weaker acid than propanoic acid
D. stronger than dichloropropanoic acid.
45. $P \xrightarrow{\mathrm{H}_{2} / \mathrm{Pd}-\mathrm{BaSO}_{4}} Q \xrightarrow[(\text { ii }) \text { dil. } \mathrm{HCl}]{(\text { ICon. } \mathrm{NaOH})} R+S$
$R$ and $S$ form benzyl benzoate when treated with each other .Hence $P$ is
A. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{CHO}$
B. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}$
C. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{COCl}$
D. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{COOH}$

## Answer: C

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46. The main reactions occurring in blast furnace during extraction of iron from haematite are
i. $\mathrm{Fe}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}+3 \mathrm{CO} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{Fe}+3 \mathrm{CO}_{2}$ ii. $\mathrm{FeO}+\mathrm{SiO}_{2} \rightarrow \mathrm{FeSiO}_{3}$
iii. $\mathrm{Fe}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}+3 \mathrm{C} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{Fe}+3 \mathrm{CO}$ iv. $\mathrm{CaO}+\mathrm{SiO}_{2} \rightarrow \mathrm{CaSiO}_{3}$
A. i and ii
B. iii and iv
C. ii and iii
D. $i$ and iv.

## Answer: B::D

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47. Which of the following pair contains 2 long pair of electrons on the central atom?
A. $I_{3}^{+}, H_{2} O$
B. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}, \mathrm{NF}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{XeF}_{4}, \mathrm{NH}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{SO}_{4}^{2-}, \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$
48. Which of the following statements is correct?
A. $\mathrm{Cl}_{2}$ oxidises $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ to $\mathrm{O}_{2}$ but $F_{2}$ does not.
B. $C l_{2}$ is a stronger oxidising agent than $F_{2}$.
C. $F_{2}$ oxidises $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ to $\mathrm{O}_{2}$ but $\mathrm{Cl}_{2}$ does not.
D. Fluoride is a good oxidising agent.

## Answer: C

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49. 0.1 mole of $X e F_{6}$ is treated with 1.8 g of water.The product obtained is
A. $\mathrm{XeO}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{XeO}_{2} \mathrm{~F}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{XeOF}_{4}$
D. $\mathrm{Xe}+\mathrm{XeO}_{3}$

## Answer: C

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50. In the reaction of gold with aquaregia, oxidation state of Nitrogen changes from
A. +4 to +2
B. +6 to +4
C. +5 to +2
D. +3 to +1

## Answer: C

51. The elements in which electrons are progressively filled in 4 f orbital are called
A. actinoids
B. transition elements
C. lanthanoids
D. halogens.

## Answer: C

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52. Incorrect statement with reference to $\mathrm{Ce}(\mathrm{Z}=58$ )
A. $C e^{4+}$ is a reducing agent.
B. $C e$ in +3 oxidation state is more stable than in +4 .
C. Atomic size of Ce is more than that of Lu .
D. Ce shows common oxidation states of +3 and +4 .

## Answer: A

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53. A mixture of NaCl and $\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}$ is heated with conc. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$,deep red vapours and formed .Which of the following statements is false?
A. The vapours give a yellow solution with NaOH .
B. The vapours contain $\mathrm{CrO}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}$ only
C. The vapours contains $\mathrm{CrO} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{Cl}_{2}$.
D. The vapours when passed into lead acetate in acetic acid gives a yellow precipitate.

## Answer: C

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54. Which of the following statements is wrong ?
A. In highest oxidation states, the transition metals show acidic character.
B. $\mathrm{Mn}^{3+}$ and $\mathrm{Co}^{3+}$ are oxidising agents in aqueous solution.
C. Metals in highest oxidation states are more stable in oxides than in fluorides.
D. All elements of 3d series exhibit variable oxidation states.

## Answer: D

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55. Which among the following is the strongest ligard?
A. $C N-$
B. $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$
C. CO
D. en

## Answer: C

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56. The mass of AgCl precipitated when a solution containing 11.70 g of NaCl is added to a solution containing 3.4 g of $\mathrm{AgNO}_{3}$, is
[Atomie mass of Ag-108, Atomic mass of Na - 23]
A. 5.74 g
B. 1.17 g
C. 2.87 g
D. 6.8 g

## Answer: C

57. Two particle $A$ and $B$ are in motion. If the wavelength associated with
' $A$ ' is 33.33 nm , the wavelength associated with ' $B$ ' whose momentum is $1 / 3^{\text {rd }}$ of ' A ' is
A. $1.0 \times 10^{-8} \mathrm{~m}$
B. $2.5 \times 10^{-8} \mathrm{~m}$
C. $1.25 \times 10^{-7} \mathrm{~m}$
D. $1.0 \times 10^{-7} \mathrm{~m}$

## Answer: D

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58. The first ionization enthalpy of the following elements are in the order:
A. $C<N<S i<P$
B. $P<S i<N<C$
C. $P<S i<C<N$
D. $S i<P<C<N$.

## Answer: D

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59. Solubility of AgCl is least in
A. 0.1 M NaCl
B. pure water
C. $0.1 \mathrm{M} \mathrm{BaCl} l_{2}$
D. $0.1 \mathrm{M} \mathrm{AlCl}_{3}$

## Answer: D

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60. Which of the following equations does NOT represent Charles 's law for a given mass of gas at constant pressure?
A. $\frac{V}{T}=K$
B. $\log V=\log K+\log T$
C. $\log \mathrm{K}=\log \mathrm{V}+\log \mathrm{T}$
D. $\frac{d(\ln V)}{d T}=\frac{1}{T}$

## Answer: C

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