

India's Number 1 Education App

CHEMISTRY

BOOKS - KCET PREVIOUS YEAR PAPERS

MODEL TEST PAPER 4



1. Which of the following have identical bond order

A. A) $CN^{\,-}$

B. B) *NO*⁺

D. D) CN^{-} and NO^{+} both

Answer: D

C.C) O_2^-

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2. In the aluminium thermite process, aluminium

acts as

A. A flux

B. An oxidising agent

C. A solder

D. A reducing agent

Answer: D

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3. The introduction of neutron into the nuclear composition of an atom would lead to a change in

A. Its atomic weight

B. the chemical nature of the atom

C. Its atomic number

D. The number of the electron





4. Oxidation state of nitrogen is incorrectly given for

A. (<i>a</i>)	Compound	Oxidation State	
	Mg_3N_2	-3	
D	Compound	Oxidation State	
ь. (b)	NH_2OH	-1	
C. _(c)	Compound	Oxidation State	
	$(N_2H_5)_2SO_4$	+2	
D. _(d)	Compound	Oxidation Stat	te
	$\left[Co(NH_3)_5 C ight]$	$Cl]Cl_2 - 3$	

Answer: C



5. $_{92}U^{235}$ belong to group IIIB to periodic table. If it loses one alpha particle, the new element will belong to the group

A. VB

B. IA

C. IIA

D. IIIB

Answer: C





6. The pH of 10^{-10} M NaOH solution is nearest to :

 $\mathsf{A.}-10$

B. 7

C. 10

D. 4

Answer: B

7. Which does not contribute significantly to acid

rains ?

A. *CO*

 $\mathsf{B.}\,NO_2$

 $C.CO_2$

D. SO_2

Answer: A

8. To change strength of 25 ml of $0.15~
m M\,HCl$ to

0.1M , the quantity of water that is to be added is

A. 12.5 ml

B. 18.75 ml

C. 25.0 ml

D. 37.5 ml

Answer: A

9. Chromium plating can involve the electrolysis of an electroyte of an acidified mixture of chromic acid and chromium sulphate. If during electrolysis the article being plated increases in mass by 2.6 g and $0.6~\mathrm{dm}^3$ of oxygen are evolved at an inert anode, the oxidation state of chromium ions being discharged must be (assuming Cr = 58 and 1 mole of gas at room temperature and pressure occupies of 24 dm^3)

A. A) +2

B. B) O

C. C) +1

D. D) −1

Answer: A

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10. The dencity of the neon will be highest at

A. $273^{\circ}, 2$ atm

B. $273^{\circ}C$, 1 atm

C. $0^\circ C, 2$ atm

D. STP



11. The volume of air needed for complete combution of 1 kg of carbon at STP is

A. 1866.67 litre

B. 933.33 litre

C. 93.33 litre

D. 9333.33 litre

Answer: D



12. 300 ml of gas at $27^\circ C$ is cooled to $-3^\circ C$ at

constant pressure. The final volume is

A. 350 ml

B. 135 ml

C. 270 ml

D. 540 ml

Answer: C



13. What is the charge in coulomb of Fe^{3+} ion

A.
$$6.4 imes 10^{19} C$$

B. $8 imes 10^{-19} C$
C. $1.6 imes 10^{-19} C$
D. $4.8 imes 10^{-19} C$

Answer: D



14.20 litre of hydrogen gas weigh about

A. 44.8g

B. 20g

C. 12.2 g

D. 1.8 g

Answer: D



15. For gaseous reaction,

$$A(g)+3B(g)
ightarrow 3C(g)+3D(g)$$

 ΔE is 17 kcal at $27^{\,\circ}C$. Assuming

 $R=2~~{
m cal}~{
m K}^{-1},\,{
m mol}^{-1}$, the value of ΔH for the

above reaction will be

A. 20.0 kcal

B. 16.4 kcal

C. 18.2 kcal

D. 15.8 kcal

Answer: C



16. During isothermal transformation of an ideal gas energy

A. Decreases as the pressure decreases

B. Decreases as the volume decreases

C. Increases the pressure increases

D. Remains fixed

Answer: D

17. The equilibrium constant at $323^{\circ}C$ is 1000. What would be its value in the presence of a catelyst for the following reaction, $A + B \Leftrightarrow C + D, \Delta H = 38$ kcal

A. Impossible to predict

B. 1000 \times [catalyst



D. 1000

Answer: D

18. The strength of an acid depends on its :

A. Basicity

B. Molecular weight

C. Acidity

D. Degree of dissociation

Answer: D



19. The inversion of cane sugar into glucose and

fructose is reaction of

A. I order

B. III order

C. II order

D. Zero order

Answer: A

20. Which can act as a protective colloid

A. Silica gel

B. CCl_4

C. Gelatine

D. Oil

Answer: C



21. Osmotic pressure of solution (density is 1 g/ml) containing 3g of glucose(molecular weight=180 g) in 60 g of water at $15^{\circ}C$ is

A. 5.57 atm

B. 0.65 atm

C. 6.25 atm

D. 0.34 atm

Answer: C



22. In alkaline medium $KMnO_4$ reacts as follows, $2KMnO_4+2KOH o 2K_2MnO_4+H_2O+O$. Therefore its equivalent weight will be

A. 158.0

 $\mathsf{B.}\,52.7$

C. 79.0

 $D.\,31.6$

Answer: A



23. Which species is the strongest oxidising agent

A. $Cu^{2\,+}$

B. Zn^{2+}

C. $Br^{\,-}$

D. Pb^{2+}

Answer: A



24. Chlorine has +1 oxidation state in

A. Cl_2O

B. $HClO_3$

 $C. ICl_3$

D. HCl

Answer: A



25. On adding 20 ml of 0.1 N NaOH solution to 10

ml of 0.1 HCl, the resulting solution will

A. have no effect on red or blue litmus paper

B. turn blue litmus red

C. turn methgyl orange red

D. turn phenophthalein solution pink

Answer: D

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26. In the series ethane, ethylene and acetylene, the

C-H bond energy is

A. Greatest in ethylene

B. Greatest in acetylene

C. Greatest in ethane

D. The same in all the three compounds

Answer: A

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27. A radioactive element has a half life of 20 minutes, How much time should elapse before the element is reduced to 1/8 of its original value

A. A) 160 minutes

B. B) 60 minutes

C.C) 30 minutes

D. D) 40 minutes

Answer: B

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28. An improbable configuration is

A. A) $[Ar] 3d^{10} 4s^1$

B. B) $[Ar]3d^54s^1$

C. C) $[Ar] 3d^6 4s^2$

D. D) $[Ar] 3d^4 4s^2$



29. The absolute temperature of a gas is increases 3 times. The root - mean square velocity of the molecules will be

A. 3 times

B.9 times

C. $\sqrt{3}$ times

D. 1/3 times



30. How will you be able to test sugar in a given sample of wine

A. A) By Legal' effect

B. B) By Dunstan's test

C. C) By Biuret test

D. D) By Molisch's test

Answer: D



31. The function group present in cresol is

A. Amino group

B. Ketonic group

C. Ether group

D. Phenolic group

Answer: D

32. Acetamide is treated separtely with the following reagents. Which one of these gives methylamine

A. $NaOH + Br_2$

B. Sodium hypobromite

 $\mathsf{C.}\,NaBr$

D. All of these

Answer: D

33. HVZ reaction leads to the formation of

A. Chlorosubsititued acids

B. Formic acid

C. Oxalic acid

D. Acetic acid

Answer: A



34. One mole of an organic compound requires 0.5 mole of oxygen to produce an acid. The compound may be

A. Aldehyde

B. Ether

C. Ketone

D. Alcohol

Answer: A

35. 3-methyl-2 butanol on treatment with HCl gives

predominantly

A. 2, 2-dimethylpentane

B. 2-chloro-3-methyl butane

C. 2-chloro-2-methyl butane

D. none of these.

Answer: C



36. Number of acidic hydrogen in 1-butyne is

A. 3

B. 1

C. 4

D. 2

Answer: B



37. Identify Z in the following series,

 $CH_2 = CH_2 \stackrel{HBr}{\longrightarrow} X \stackrel{ ext{hudrolysis}}{\longrightarrow} Y \stackrel{Na_2CO_3}{\longrightarrow} Z$

A. CH_3CHO

$\mathsf{B.}\, C_2 H_5 OH$

$\mathsf{C}.CHI_3$

D. C_2H_51

Answer: C

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38. Which formulae represents an alkane

A. $C_{10}H_{30}$

 $\mathsf{B.}\,C_7H_{16}$

C. $C_6 H_{18}$

D. C_5H_8

Answer: B

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39. Which of the folowing acids shows sterioisomerism

A. Formic acid

B. Tartaric acid

C. Acetic acid

D. Oxalic acid



40. The isomerism exhibited by n-butyl alcohol and isobutyl alcohol is

A. Chain

B. Positional

C. Functional

D. Metamerism

Answer: A



41. When iron or zinc added to $CuSO_4$ solution copper is precipitated, it due to

A. Ionization of $CuSO_4$

B. Oxidation of Cu^{2+}

C. Reduction of Cu^{2+}

D. Hydrolysis of $CuSO_4$

Answer: C



42. Which readily liberates I_2 from KI in acidic medium

A. PO_4^{3-} B. NO_2^{-} C. PO_4^{3-}

 $\mathsf{D.}\,NO_3^{\,-}$



43. A substance X when heated with sulphuric acid liberates a gas which turns starch paper blue. The substance is

A. $NaNO_3$

 $\mathsf{B.}\, NaBr$

 $\mathsf{C}.\, Nal$

D. NaCl

Answer: C



44. By passing Na_2SO_3 to the solution of $K_2Cr_2O_7$, it turns green due to the formation of

A. Chromic sulphate

B. Chromium sulphide

C. $K_2 Cr O_4$

D. None

Answer: A



45. Which hydride is the strongest base ?

A. SbH_3

B. NH_3

 $\mathsf{C}. PH_3$

D. AsH_3

Answer: B



46. The compound used in lead accumulators is

A. Pb_2O_3

B. PbO_3

 $\mathsf{C}. PbO_2$

D. PbO_4

Answer: B

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47. Magnesium burns in CO_2 to form

A. MgO and C

B. $MgCO_3$

 $\mathsf{C}.\,MgO_2$

D. MgO and CO



49. Cinnabar is an ore of

A. Cu

 $\mathsf{B}.\,Hg$

 $\mathsf{C}.\,Zn$

 $\mathsf{D}.\, Pb$



50. Which ion has the lower magnetic moment

A. Fe^{2+}

B. Ni^{2+}

C. Co^{3+}

D. Cu^{2+}

Answer: D



51.

$$CH_3C\equiv CCH_3 \stackrel{(i\,)\,X}{\longrightarrow} H_3C - \begin{array}{c} C - C - CH_3 \ || & || \ O & O \end{array}$$

In the above reaction X is

A. HNO_3

 $B.O_3$

 $\mathsf{C}.O_2$

D. $KMnO_4$



52. Addition of HCN to ethyne in presence of $Ba(CN)_2$ as catalyst gives

A. 1, 1-dicyanoethane

B. Vinyl cyanide

C. Ethyl cyanide

D. Diviny cyanide



53. When treated with ammonical cuprous chloride, which one among the following forms copper derivative ?

A. C_2H_6

 $\mathsf{B.}\, C_2 H_2$

 $\mathsf{C.}\, C_2 H_4$

 $\mathsf{D.}\, C_6 H_6$



54. 1-Butyne on treatment with hot alkaline $KMnO_4$ gives

A. $CH_3CH_2CH_2COOH$

 $\mathsf{B.}\,CH_3CH_2COOH$

 $\mathsf{C.}\,CH_3CH_2COOH+CO_2$

 $\mathsf{D.}\left(CH_{3}COOH + HCOOH\right)$

Answer: C

55. A gas on passing through ammonical solution of $AgNO_3$ does not give any percipitate but decolourises alkaline $KMnO_4$ solution. The gas may be

A. C_2H_2

B. CH_4

 $\mathsf{C.}\, C_2 H_4$

 $\mathsf{D.}\, C_2 H_6$

Answer: C

56. In the reaction $CH \equiv CH \stackrel{O_3/NaOH}{\longrightarrow} X \stackrel{Zn/CH_3COOH}{\longrightarrow} Y$ Identify

'Y'

A. CH_3OH

$\mathsf{B.}\,CH_2OH.\,CH_2OH$

 $\mathsf{C.}\,CH_3CH_2OH$

D. CH_3COOH

Answer: C

57. Percentage of H_2 is maximum in

A. CH_4

 $\mathsf{B.}\, C_6 H_6$

 $\mathsf{C.}\, C_2 H_4$

D. C_2H_2

Answer: A

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58. Dry heating of a mixture of calcium acetate and

calcium formate gives

A. HCHO

 $\mathsf{B.}\,CH_3CH_2CHO$

 $C. CH_3 CHO$

D. CH_3COCH_3

Answer: C

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59. Ammonium acetate reacts with acetic acid at $110^{\circ}C$ to give

A. Urea

B. Formamide

C. Acetic anhydride

D. Acetamide

Answer: D

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60. Which of the following compound is formed when formaldehyde is treated with $Ca(OH)_2$?

A. Methanol

B. Formose

C. Formic acid

D. Calcium formate

Answer: B