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## CHEMISTRY

## BOOKS - KCET PREVIOUS YEAR PAPERS

## MODEL TEST PAPER 5

Chemistry

1. Chlorination of toluence in the presence of
light and heat followed by treatment with
aqueous NaOH gives
A. Benzoic acid
B. p-cresol
C. 2,4-dihydroxytoluene
D. o-cresol

Answer: A

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2. Which compound is oxidised to prepare methyl ethyl ketone?
A. t-butyl alcohol
B. 1-butanol
C. 2-butanol
D. 2-propanol

## Answer: C

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3. If uranium (mass number 238 and atomic number 92) emits an alpha-particle, the product has mass no. and atomic no.
A. 236 and 90
B. 234 and 90
C. 238 and 9
D. 236 and 92

Answer: B

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4. Under what condition of temperature and pressure the formation of atomic hydrogen
from molecular hydrogen will be favoured most
A. Low temperature and high pressure
B. High temperature and low pressure
C. High temperature and low pressure
D. Low temperature and low pressure

Answer: A

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5. Iodine is formed when potassium iodide reacts with
A. $\left(\mathrm{NH}_{4}\right)_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$
B. CuSO 4
C. $\mathrm{FeSO}_{4}$
D. $\mathrm{ZnSO}_{4}$

Answer: B

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6. The ionic product of water at $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ is $9.61 \times 10^{-14}$ The pH of water at $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ is
A. 7.0
B. 6.51
C. 9.61
D. 6.7

Answer: B

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7. The pH of solutions of both ammonium acetate and sodium chloride is 7 due to
A. Hydrolysis of the latter but not the former
B. Hydrolysis in both cases
C. No hydrolysis cases both
D. The former hydrolysis and not the latter

## Answer: D

# 8. <br> Basicity of <br> $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{3}$ <br> in <br> $2 \mathrm{NaOH}+\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{3} \rightarrow \mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{HPO}_{3}+2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ is 

A. 3
B. 1
C. 2
D. None of the above

Answer: C

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9. On passing 3 faraday of electricity through the three electrolytic cells connected in series
containing $\mathrm{Ag}^{+}, \mathrm{Ca}^{2+}$ and $\mathrm{Al}^{3+}$ ions respectively. The molar ratio in which the three metal ions are liberated at the electron is
A. 6:3:2
B. $3: 2: 1$
C. 3:4:2
D. 1:2:3
10. The oxidation state of the most electronegative element in the product of the reaction between $\mathrm{BaO}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ are
A. -1 and 0
B. -1 and -2
C. -2 and -1
D. 0 and - 1
11. $6.022 \times 10^{22}$ molecules of $N_{2}$ at NTP will occupy a volume of
A. 2.234 litre
B. 6.02 ml
C. 6.02 litre
D. 22.4 litre

Answer: A
12. The decay constant of radioactive substance is 0.173 (years) ${ }^{-1}$. Therefore
A. One sixth of the radioactive substance
will be left after 8 years
B. Half life of the radioactive substance is

1/0.173 year
C. Nearly $63 \%$ of the radioactive substance
will decay in $1 / 0.173$ years

## D. All the above statements are true.

## Answer: C

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13. In an atom two electrons move around the

nucleus in circular orbits of radii $R$ and $4 R$. The

ratio of the time taken by them to complete one revolution is
A. $8: 7$
B. $4: 1$
C. $1: 8$
D. 1: 4

## Answer: C

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14. In a given mixture of gases which do not react with one another, the ratio of partial pressure to total pressure of each employment is equal to its
A. Critical pressure
B. Weight per cent
C. Mole fraction
D. Volume per cent

Answer: C

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15. The $\Delta H$ values for reactions of,
$C(s)+\frac{1}{2} O_{2}(g) \rightarrow C O(g) \Delta H=-100 K J$
$C O(g)+\frac{1}{2} O_{2}(g) \rightarrow C O_{2}(g) \Delta H=200 K J$
A. $-300 K J$
B. $-100 K J$
C. $-150 K J$
D. $-50 K J$

Answer: A

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16. The temperature of the system decreases
in an
A. Isothermal expansion
B. Adiabatic expansion
C. Adiabatic compression
D. Isothermal compression.

Answer: B
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17. The SI unit for ionic mobility is

> A. $c m^{-2} \mathrm{volt}^{-1} \mathrm{sec}^{-1}$
> B. $c m^{2} \mathrm{volt}^{-2} \mathrm{sec}^{-1}$
> C. $c m \mathrm{volt}^{-1} \mathrm{sec}^{-1}$
> D. $m^{2} \mathrm{volt}^{-1} \mathrm{sec}^{-1}$

Answer: D

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18. Which is not conjugate pair of acid-base
A. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{G}_{5} \mathrm{COOH}, \mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{COO}^{-}$
B. $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}^{+}, \mathrm{OH}{ }^{-}$
C. $\mathrm{HONO}, \mathrm{NO}_{2}$
D. $H S^{-}, S^{2-}$

Answer: B

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19. The rate constant for a reaction is
$10.8 \times 10^{-5}$ mole litre ${ }^{-1} \mathrm{sec}^{-1}$. The reaction obeys
A. Half order
B. zero order
C. Second order
D. First order

## Answer: B

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20. 20 g of a substance in 2 litre of solution at
$10^{\circ} C$ produces an osmotic pressure of 0.68 atm, the mol. wt. of solute is
A. 322
B. 380
C. 342
D. 360

Answer: C

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21. Which statement about enzymes is not correct?
A. Urease is an enzyme
B. Enzymes are catalysts
C. Enzymes can catalyse any reaction
D. Enzymes are in colloidal state.

## Answer: C

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22. A cation $M^{3+}$ loses 3 electrons, its
oxidation number becomes
A. $M^{6+}$
B. $M^{1+}$
C. $M^{2+}$
D. $M^{5+}$

## Answer: D

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23. Electrochemical equivalent of a substance
is equal to its quantity liberated at electrode on passing electricity equal to
A. 1 coulomb
B. 96,500 coulomb
C. 1 ampere
D. 1 volt.

Answer: B

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24. Which compound shows highest oxidation number for chlorine
A. $\mathrm{KClO}_{4}$
B. KClO
C. $\mathrm{KClO}_{3}$
D. HCl

Answer: A

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25. Sulphur forms for chlorides $S_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}$ and
$S C l_{2}$. The equivalent mass of sulphur in $S \mathrm{Sl}_{2}$
is 16 . The equivalent mass of sulphur in $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}$
is
A. 8
B. 16
C. 32
D. 64

Answer: C
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26. In which of the following molecules the central atom has $s p^{2}$ hybridization
A. $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$
B. $B e F_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}$
D. $B F_{3}$

Answer: B
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27. Which electronic configuration of neutral atoms will have the highest first ionisation potential
A. $1 s^{2} 2 s^{2} 2 p^{4}$
B. $1 s^{2} 2 s^{2} 2 p^{3}$
C. $1 s^{2} 2 s^{2} 2 p^{2}$
D. $1 s^{2} 2 s^{2} 2 p^{1}$

Answer: B
28. If $S_{1}$ be the specific charge of cathode rays
and $S_{2}$ be that of positive rays then
A. $S_{1}>S_{2}$
B. $S_{1}=S_{2}$
C. $S_{1}<S_{2}$
D. Neither of these

Answer: A

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29. The oxygen and hydrogen formed during
electrolysis of water are in the weight ratio of
A. $8: 1$
B. $16: 1$
C. 1: 4
D. 2:1

Answer: A
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30. Which of the following derivatives is same
for glucose and fructose
A. Phenyl hydrazine
B. Oxime
C. Penta acetyl derivatives
D. Osazone

Answer: D

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31. Which of the following has the maximum acidic strength
A. p-nitrophenol
B. m-nitrobenzoic acid
C. p-nitrobenzoic acid
D. o-nitrobenozoic acid

Answer: D

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32. Alkyl halide on heating with alcoholic solution of silver salt of a carboxylic acid gives
A. Acid
B. Alkane
C. Esters
D. Alcohols

Answer: C

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33. The compound which on reduction with

## $\mathrm{LiAIH}_{4}$ gives two alcohols

A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CHO}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COOC}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COCH}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COOCH}_{3}$

Answer: D

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34. Which of the following types of carbonyl groups will produce an oxime on reaction with $\mathrm{NH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { A. } R-\underset{\substack{\text { ॥ } \\
O}}{\mathrm{C}}-\mathrm{NH}-\mathrm{CH}_{3} \\
& \text { B. } \mathrm{R}-\underset{\substack{\| \mid \\
O}}{\mathrm{C}}-\mathrm{OH} \\
& \text { C. } \mathrm{R}-\underset{\substack{| | \\
O}}{\mathrm{C}}-\mathrm{OCH}_{3} \\
& \text { D. } R-\underset{\substack{\| \\
O}}{C}-H
\end{aligned}
$$

## Answer: B

35. An aldehyde on treatment with $\mathrm{Zn} / \mathrm{HCl}$ yields
A. $2^{\circ}$ alcohol
B. $3{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ alcohol
C. $1^{\circ}$ alcohols
D. None of the above

Answer: C

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36. The product formed in the reaction of $H X$ with $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{CH}_{2}$ is
A. $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{CHCH}_{3}$
B. $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{CXCH} \mathrm{H}_{2}$
C. $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{CXCH}_{3}$
D. $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{CH} . \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{X}$

## Answer: C

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37. The olefin which on ozonalysis gives $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CHO}$ and $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CHO}$ is
A. 2-pentene
B. 2-butene
C. 1-pentene
D. 1-butene

Answer: A
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38. An organic compound contains $\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{H}$ and S .

When C and H are estimated, the combustion
tube at the end should contain a
A. A) Lead chromate
B. B) silver spiral
C. C) Potassium chloride
D. D) Copper spiral

Answer: A

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39. An alkane is most likely to react with
A. An electrophile

B. An alkali

C. A nucleophile

D. A free radical

Answer: A
40. Concentrated aqueous sodium hydroxide can separate a mixture of
A. $\mathrm{Sn}^{2+}$ and $\mathrm{Pb}^{2+}$
B. $A l^{3+}$ and $F e^{3+}$
C. $A l^{3+}$ and $Z n^{2+}$
D. $A l^{3+}$ and $S n^{2+}$

Answer: B

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41. Ozonides are formed by the action of $O_{3}$ with
A. Alkanes
B. Alkenes or alkynes
C. Metals
D. Non metals

Answer: B

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42. Minimum bond length will be in
A. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
B. $H_{2} S$
C. $I C I$
D. HF

Answer: D
43. The element which evolves two gases on reacting with conc. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ is
A. S
B. Si
C. P
D. C

Answer: D
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44. Nitric oxide is prepared by the action of cold dil. $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}$ on
A. Cu
B. Sn
C. Zn
D. Fe

Answer: A

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45. Cane sugar reacts with conc. $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}$ to give:
A. Oxalic acid
B. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
D. CO and $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$

Answer: A
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46. A metal which has no effect on a solution of mercury chloride is
A. Ag
B. Al
C. Fe
D. Zn

Answer: A

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47. Least abundant metal in II A group is
A. Ra
B. Ca
C. Be
D. Sr

Answer: A

# 48. Which one has highest lattice energy? 

A. Nal
B. NaF
C. NaCl

D. NaBr

Answer: B
49. Froth floatation method may be used to increase the concentration of mineral in
A. Calamine
B. Bauxite
C. Haematite

D. Chalcopyrite

## Answer: D

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50. Which series of elements should have nearly the same atomic radii?
A. $\mathrm{Na}, \mathrm{K}, \mathrm{Rb}$
B. Fe, Co, Ni
C. Li, Be, B
D. $\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{Cl}, \mathrm{Br}$

Answer: B

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51. Which of the following compounds gives an
addition product with acetone but not with
aldehydes?
A. Hydrogen cyanide
B. Chloroform
C. Sodium bisulphate
D. Hydrogen

Answer: B

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## 52. Sodium acetate and acetyl chloride react to

## give

A. Acetic acid
B. Acetic anhydride
C. Acetone
D. Sodium formate

Answer: B
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# 53. Diethyl ether on treatment with chlorine in 

 presence of sunlight givesA. Trichlorodiethyl ether
B. Perchlorodiethyl ether
C. Trichloroacetaldehyde
D. None of these

Answer: B

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54. The reaction between excesss of $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{OH}$ and $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ at $140^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ gives
A. $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{HSO}_{4}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{OH}$
C. $C_{2} H_{5}-O-C_{2} H_{5}$
D. $C_{2} H_{5}$

## Answer: C

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55. The negative part of an addendum adds on to that carbon atoms which is joined to the least number of hydrogen atoms. This statement is called
A. Thiele's theory
B. Markowinkoff's rule
C. Peroxide effect
D. Bayer's strain theory

## Answer: B

56. The product formed when 1-butene is subjected to the action to HBr in the presence of peroxide is
A. 1-bromobutane
B. 1,1-dibromobutane
C. 2,2-dibromobutane
D. 1, 2-dibromobutane

Answer: A
57. Ethyl-hydrogen-sulphate is obtained by reaction of $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ on
A. Ethylene

B. Ethyl chloride

C. Ethane

D. Ethanol

## Answer: A

58. The final product formed by ozonolysis of compound, $\mathrm{RCH}=C R_{2}$ is
A. RCHO
B. $R_{2} C O$
C. Both (a) and (b)

D. None of these

Answer: C
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59. A compound $X$ on ozonolysis forms two molecules of HCHO . The compound, x is
A. $C_{2} H_{4}$
B. $C_{6} H_{6}$
C. $C_{2} H_{6}$
D. $C_{2} H_{2}$

Answer: A

D Watch Video Solution
60. The olefin which on ozonalysis gives
$\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CHO}$ and $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CHO}$ is
A. 1-butene
B. 1-pentene
C. 2-butene
D. 2-pentene

Answer: D

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