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## CHEMISTRY

## BOOKS - TS EAMCET PREVIOUS YEAR PAPERS

## TS EAMCET 2015

## Chemistry

1. When one mole of $A$ and one mole of $B$ were heated in a one litre flask at $T(K), 0.5$ moles of $C$ were formed at equilibrium
$A+B \Leftrightarrow C+D$

The equilibrium constant $K_{C}$ is
A. 0.25
B. 0.5
C. 1
D. 2

## Answer:

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2. If the solubility of $C a_{3}\left(P O_{4}\right)_{2}$ in water is ' X ' mol $L_{-1}$, its solubility product in $m o l^{5} L^{-5}$ is
A. $6 x^{5}$
B. $36 x^{5}$
C. $64 x^{5}$
D. $108 x^{5}$

## Answer:

3. Which one of the following is not a method to remove permanent hardness of water
A. Clark's method
B. Calgon method
C. Ion - exchange method
D. Synthetic resins method

## Answer:

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4. White metal is an alloy of
A. Na and Mg
B. Na and Pb
C. Li and Mg
D. Li and Pb

## Answer:

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5. Which one of the following elements does not form triiodide on reating with iodine?
A. B
B. TI
C. AI
D. Ga

## Answer:

6. The buffer system which helps to maintain the pH of blood between 7.26 to 7.42 , is
A. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3} / \mathrm{HOO}_{3}^{-}$
B. $\mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{OH} / \mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{CI}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COOH} / \mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COO}^{-}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COONH}_{4}$

## Answer:

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7. Municipal sewage BOD values (ppm) are_
A. 43835
B. 100-4000
C. 50-90
D. 20-40

## Answer:

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8. The two bonds $\mathrm{N}=\mathrm{O}$ and $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{O}$ in $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{CNO}_{2}$ are of same bond length due to
A. inductive effect
B. hyperconjugation
C. electromeric effect
D. resonance effect

## Answer:

9. Assertion (A) Reaction of 1 - butene with HBr gives 1 - bromobutane as major product.

Reason (R) Addtion of hydrogen halides to alkenes proceeds according to Markownikoff's rule.

The correct answer is
A. A and R correct and R is the correct explanation of $A$
B. A and $R$ are correct but $R$ is not the correct explanation of $A$
C. A is correct but $R$ is not correct
D. $A$ is not correct but $R$ is correct

## Answer:

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10. The product $(Z)$ of the following reacting is


A.
B.

C.


## Answer:

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11. An example of covalent solid is
A. MgO
B. Mg
C. SiC
D. $\mathrm{CaF}_{2}$

## Answer:

12. What is the weight (in g ) of $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$ (molar mass=106) present in 250 mL of its 0.2 M solution?
A. 0.53
B. 5.3
C. 1.06
D. 10.6

## Answer:

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13. An aqueous dilute solution containing non-volatile solute boils at $100.052^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. What is the molality of solution? $\left(K_{b}-0.52 \mathrm{~kg} . \mathrm{mol}^{-1} \mathrm{~K}\right.$, boiling temperature of water $=100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )
A. 0.1 m
B. 0.01 m
C. 0.001 m
D. 1.0 m

## Answer:

## D Watch Video Solution

14. A lead storage battery is discharged. During the charging of this battery, the reaction that occurs at anode is
A. $\mathrm{PbSO}_{4}(s)+2 e^{-} \rightarrow \mathrm{Pb}(s)+\mathrm{SO}_{4}^{2-}(a q)$
B.

$$
\mathrm{PbSO}_{4}(s)+2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(/) \rightarrow \mathrm{PbO}_{2}+\mathrm{SO}_{4}^{2-}(a q)+4 \mathrm{H}^{+}(a q)+2 e^{-}
$$

C. $\mathrm{PbSO}_{4}(s) \rightarrow \mathrm{Pb}^{2^{+}}(a q)+\mathrm{SO}_{4}^{2-}(a q)$
D.

$$
\mathrm{PbSO}_{4}(s)+2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(/)+2 e^{-} \rightarrow \mathrm{PbO}_{2}(s)+\mathrm{SO}_{4}^{2-}(a q)+2 \mathrm{H}^{+}(a q)
$$

## Answer:

15. For the reaction
$5 \mathrm{Br}(a q)+\mathrm{BrO}_{3}^{-}(a q)+6 \mathrm{H}^{+}(a q) \rightarrow 3 \mathrm{Br}_{3}(a q)+3 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(l)$
If, $-\frac{\Delta[B r]}{\Delta t}=0.05 \mathrm{molL}^{-1} \mathrm{~min}^{-1},-\frac{\Delta\left[B r O_{3}\right]}{\Delta t} \in \mathrm{molL}^{-1} \mathrm{~min}^{-1}$ is
A. 0.005
B. 0.05
C. 0.5
D. 0.01

## Answer:

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16. Which of the following use in hardening of leather?
A. Light sensitive silver bromide in gelatin
B. Sodium lauryl sulphate
C. Alum
D. Tannin

## Answer:

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17. German silver contains which of the following metals?
A. $\mathrm{Cu}, \mathrm{Zn}$
B. Fe, Zn
C. $\mathrm{Ze}, \mathrm{Fe}, \mathrm{Ni}$
D. $\mathrm{Cu}, \mathrm{Zn}, \mathrm{Ni}$

## Answer:

18. The key step in the manufacturing of $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ by contact process is
A. absorption of $\mathrm{SO}_{3}$ in $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ to give oleum
B. dilution of oleum with water
C. burning of sulphur in air to generate $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$
D. catalytic oxidation of $\mathrm{SO}-(2)$ with $\mathrm{O}_{2}$ to give $\mathrm{SO}_{3}$

## Answer:

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19. Ammonia on reaction with chlorine forms an explosive $\mathrm{NCl}_{3}$. What is the mole ratio of $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$ and $\mathrm{Cl}_{2}$ required for this reaction?
A. 0.33541666666667
B. 0.042361111111111
C. 0.04375

## D. 0.41736111111111

## Answer:

20. Which one of the following lanthanic ions does not exhibit paramagnetism ?
A. $L u^{3+}$
B. $C e^{3+}$
C. $E u^{3+}$
D. $Y b^{3+}$

## Answer:

21. The increasing order fo field strenth of lilgands is
A. $\mathrm{NH}_{3}<\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}<\mathrm{Cl}^{-} \mathrm{CO}<\mathrm{CN}^{-}$
B. $\mathrm{Cl}^{-}<\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}<\mathrm{NH}_{3}<\mathrm{CN}^{-}<\mathrm{CO}$
C. $\mathrm{Cl}^{-}<\mathrm{CO}<\mathrm{CN}^{-}<\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}<\mathrm{NH}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{CN}^{-}<\mathrm{CO}<\mathrm{NH}_{3}<\mathrm{Cl}^{-}<\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$

## Answer:

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22. Identify condensation homopolymer from the following:
A.

B.

C. $\left.{ }^{\left[\mathrm{CO}-\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2}\right)_{5}-\mathrm{NH}\right.}\right]_{n}$
D. `(\#ARH_5Y_SP_15_EO3_022_004.png" width="30\%">

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23. Identify the nucleoside form the following.

A.

B.

C.

D.

## Answer:

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24. Which one of the following is the correct structure of sulphapyridine?

A.
B.

C.


## Answer:

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25. Identify Z in the following reaction:



B.
C.

D.

## Answer:

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26. Which intermediate is formed in the Reimer-Tiemann reaction?
A. Aldehyde
B. Carbocation
C. Carbanion
D. Substituted benzel chloride

## Answer:

## D Watch Video Solution

27. Which one of the following is an acetal?

## $O R^{\prime}$

A.
 OH

C.


## Answer:

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28. $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{CCH}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{2} H \xrightarrow[\Delta]{\mathrm{P}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}} X \xrightarrow{\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}} Y \xrightarrow{\mathrm{SOCl}_{2}} Z$ Identify $\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}$ and Z .
A.
$\begin{array}{lll}\mathrm{X} & Y & Z \\ \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{CHCO}_{2} \mathrm{H} & \mathrm{HOH}_{2} \mathrm{CCHOH} & \mathrm{HOH}_{2} \mathrm{CCHOH}\end{array}$
B. \{:(X,Y,Z),((H_(3)C CH_(2)CO)_(2)O,H_(3)C CH_(2)CO_(2)H,H_(3)C

CH_(2)COCI): ${ }^{\prime}$
C. $\begin{array}{lll}X & Y & Z\end{array}$
c. $\left(\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{CCO}\right)_{2} \mathrm{O} \quad \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{CCO}_{2} \mathrm{H} \quad \mathrm{CICH}_{2} \mathrm{COCI}$
D. $\begin{array}{lll}\mathrm{X} & Y & Z \\ \left(\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{CCH}_{2} \mathrm{CO}\right)_{2} \mathrm{O} & \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{CCOH}_{2} \mathrm{H} & \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{CCOCI}\end{array}$

## Answer:

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29.
$\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{CCONH}_{2}+\mathrm{Br}_{2}+4 \mathrm{NaOH} \rightarrow \mathrm{Y}+\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}+2 \mathrm{NaBr}+2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$.
What is Y in the reaction?
A. $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{NH}_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{CNH}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{CCOBr}$
D. $\mathrm{HCONH}_{2}$

## Answer:

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30. The number of radial nodes present in 3 P orbital is
A. 0
B. 1
C. 2
D. 3

## Answer:

31. The radiation with maximum frequency is
A. X - rays
B. radio waves
C. UV rays
D. IR ra ys

## Answer:

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32. The equation used to represent the electron gain enthalpy is
A. $X(g)+e^{-} \rightarrow X^{-}(g)$
B. $X(s)+e^{-} \rightarrow X^{-}(g)$
C. $X(g) \rightarrow X^{+}(g)+e^{-}$
D. $X(s) \rightarrow X^{+}(g)+e^{-}$

## Answer:

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33. An element in +2 oxidiation state has 24 electrons. The atomic number of the element and the number of unpaired electrons in it respectively are
A. 24 and 4
B. 26 and 4
C. 24 and 2
D. 26 and 5

## Answer:

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34. Number of bonding electron pairs and number of lone pairs of electrons in $\mathrm{CIF}_{3}, S F_{4}, B r F_{5}$ respectively are
A. 3,2,4,2,5,2
B. 3,1,4,1,5,2
C. 3,1,4,2,5,1
D. 3,2,4,, ,5,1

## Answer:

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35. The bond order in $N_{2}$ molecule is $\qquad$ .
36. Match the following :

ListI
(A) Viscosity
(B) Ideal gas behaviour
(C) Liquefaction of gases
(D) Charles'law

## ListII

(I) Critical temperature
(II) Isobar
(III) Compressibility factor
( $V$ ) Kinetin
(T) $\mathrm{kgm}^{-1} \mathrm{~s}^{-1}$

The correct answer is
A. A-IV, B-III, C-1, D-II
B. A-V, B-III, C-1, D-II
C. A-V, B-III,C-III,D-I
D. A-IV,B-III,C-II,D-I

## Answer:

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37. The most probable speed of $O_{2}$ molecules at $\mathrm{T}(\mathrm{K})$ is
A. $\sqrt{\frac{R T}{4 \pi}}$
B. $\sqrt{\frac{R T}{16 \pi}}$
C. $\sqrt{\frac{R T}{16}}$
D. $\sqrt{\frac{3 R T}{32}}$

## Answer:

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38. According to significant figure convention, the result obtained by adding $12.11,18.0$ and 1.012 is
A. 31.12
B. 31.1
C. 31
D. 31.122
39. An organic compound haavig $\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{H}$ and O has $13.13 \% \mathrm{H}, 52.14 \% \mathrm{C}$ and $34.73 \%$ O. its molar mass is 46.068 g . What are its empirical and molecular formulae?
A. $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{6} \mathrm{O}, \mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{12} \mathrm{O}_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{O}, \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{6} \mathrm{O}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{6} \mathrm{O}, \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{6} \mathrm{O}$
D. $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{6} \mathrm{O}_{2}, \mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{9} \mathrm{O}_{4}$

## Answer:

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40. Which of the one following is not a state function?
A. Internal energy
B. Work
C. Entropy
D. Free energy

## Answer:

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