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## CHEMISTRY

# BOOKS - TS EAMCET PREVIOUS YEAR PAPERS 

## TS EAMCET 2018 (7 MAY SHIFT 1)

## Chemistry

1. The wavelength (in $\AA$ ) of a photon having energy 3 eV is approximately.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& {\left[1 \mathrm{eV}=1.6 \times 10^{-12} \mathrm{erg}\right]} \\
& {\left[h=6.626 \times 10^{-27} \mathrm{ergs}\right]}
\end{aligned}
$$

A. 3000
B. 4000
C. 4141
D. 7824

## Answer: C

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2. Which of the following set of radiations can not be seen in hydrogen atomic spectrum ?
(i) $\gamma$ - radiation (ii) $U V$
(iii)X-rays (iv)Infrared
A. $(i),(i i i),(i v)$
B. $(i i i),(i v)$
C. $(i),(i i i)$
D. $(I),(i v)$

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3. Which of the following are correct ?
(i) First ionisation enthalpy of $\mathrm{He}<$ second ionization euthalpy of Li.
(ii) Li has the highest second ionisation enthalpy.
(iii) All d-block elements are transition elements.
(iv) The only alphabet not found in the periodic table is the letter 'J'
(v) Francium concentration is ! $10^{-18} \mathrm{ppm}$ on Earth.
A. $(i),(i i i),(i v)$
B. $(i),(i i),(i v),(v)$
C. $(i),(i i),(v)$
D. $(i v),(v)$

## Answer: B

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4. The correct increasing order of ionisation enthalpy of $\mathrm{He}, \mathrm{Li}^{+}, \mathrm{Be}^{2+}$ is
A. $\mathrm{He}<\mathrm{Li}^{+}<B e^{2+}$
B. $\mathrm{Be}^{2+}<\mathrm{Li}^{+}<\mathrm{He}$
C. $\mathrm{Li}^{+}<\mathrm{Be}^{2+}<\mathrm{He}$
D. $\mathrm{Be}^{2+}<\mathrm{He}<\mathrm{Li}^{+}$

Answer: A
5. The hybridisation of N in $\mathrm{O}_{2}^{+}, \mathrm{NO}_{3}^{-}$and $\mathrm{NH}_{4}^{+}$respectively is
A. $s p, s p^{2}, s p^{3}$
B. $s p, s p^{3}, s p^{3}$
C. $s p^{2}, s p^{3}, s p^{3}$
D. $s p, s p, s p^{3}$

## Answer: A

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6. The bond orders of $\mathrm{He}_{2}^{+}$and $\mathrm{He} e_{2}$ are respectively
A. $\frac{1}{2}, 0$
B. $0, \frac{1}{2}$
C. 0,1
D. 1,0

## Answer: A

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7. Kinetic energy in Kj of 280 g of $N_{2} a t 27^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ is approximately $\left(R=8.314 \mathrm{Jmol}^{-1} \mathrm{~K}^{-1}\right)$
A. 18.7
B. 37.4
C. 56.1
D. 74.8

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8. The correct plot of Maxweel-Boltzmann distribution at different temperatures $(T)$ is speed $=$ number of molecules $=$
A.

B.

C.

D.


Answer: A
9. $\mathrm{CaCO}_{3}$ reacts with HCl to produce $\mathrm{CaCl}_{2}, \mathrm{CO}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$.

The approximate mass (in g) of $\mathrm{CaCO}_{3}$ required t react completely with 25 mL of 0.75 M HCl is (atomic mass of $C a=40, C=12 O=16, C l=35.5$ and $H=1)$
A. 94
B. 9.4
C. 0.94
D. 0.094

## Answer: C

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10. Calculate the approximate mas (in g ) of $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$ required for the following reaction when 15 L of oxygen at STP reacts completely.
$x \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}(\mathrm{~g})+y \mathrm{O}_{2}(g) \rightarrow a \mathrm{SO}_{2}(g)+b \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(g)$
(molar mass of $H_{2} S=34 . \mathrm{gmol}^{-1}$ )
A. 12.11
B. 15.16
C. 34.12
D. 68.12

## Answer: B

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11. For the following process
$\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(l)(1$ bar 373.15 K$) \Leftrightarrow \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(\mathrm{g})$
(1 bar, 373.15 K ) identify the correct set of thermodynamic parameters.
A. $\Delta G=0, \Delta S=+v e$
B. $\Delta G=0, \Delta S=-v e$
C. $\Delta G=+v e, \Delta S=0$
D. $\Delta G=-v e, \Delta S=+v e$

## Answer: A

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12. $P C l_{5} \Leftrightarrow P C l_{3}+P C l_{3}$

If the equilibrium cnstant $\left(K_{c}\right)$ for the above reaction at 500 K
is 1.79 and the equilibrium concentration of $P C l_{5}$ and $P C l_{3}$ are 1.41 M and 1.59 M , respectively, then the concentration of $C l_{2}$ is approximately.
A. $1.26 M$
B. 3.59 M
C. 0.59 M
D. 1.59 M

## Answer: D

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13. What is the pH of acetic acid at equilibrium, given that acetic acid concentration is 0.1 M and it is $30 \%$ dissociated at

## equilibrium?

$(\log 3=0.47)$
A. 2.00
B. 1.53
C. 3.53
D. 3.00

## Answer: B

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14. Assertion (A) Ferricyanide ion oxidises $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ to $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ in basic medium.

Reason ${ }^{\circledR}$ Oxidation product of $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ is $\mathrm{O}_{2}$, Which of the following is true ?
A. Both (A) and (R ) are true and (R ) is the correct explanation of (A)
B. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not correct
C. (A) is true, but (R) is false
D. (A) is false, but (R) is true

## Answer: D

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15. Highest melting point among the following is displayed by
A. Be
B. Ca
C. Sr
D. Ba

## Answer: A

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16. Diborane reacts with ammonia to from $X$, which on heating gives $H_{2}$ and borazine, X is
A. $\left[\mathrm{BH}_{2}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{2}\right] \&^{+}\left[\mathrm{BH}_{4}\right]^{-}$
B. $B_{3} N_{3} H_{6}$
C. $\mathrm{BH}_{3} . \mathrm{NH}_{3}$
D. $\left[\mathrm{BH}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{3}\right]^{+}\left[\mathrm{BH}_{4}\right]^{-}$

## Answer: A

17. The stability of dihalides of $\mathrm{Si}, \mathrm{Ge}, \mathrm{Sn}$ and Pb follows the sequence.
A. $S i X_{2}<G e X_{2}<P b X_{2}<\operatorname{Sn} X_{2}$
B. $S i X_{2}<G e X_{2}<S n X_{2}<P b X_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{PbX}_{2}<\mathrm{SnX}_{2}<G e X_{2}<\mathrm{SiX}_{2}$
D. $G e X_{2}<S i X_{2}<S n X_{2}<\mathrm{PbX}_{2}$

## Answer: B

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18. Which of the following statements about smog is/are correct?
(i) Smog formed on sunny days contains oxidising molecules.
(ii) Photochemical smog contains many reactive molecules.
(iii) The main polluting components of smog are oxides of carbon.
(iv) The presence of carbon monoide in air leads to the formation of ozone in smog.
A. $(i),(i i i)$
B. $(I),(i i)$
C. $(i i,(i v)$
D. Only (ii)

## Answer: B

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19. Which of the following statements about TLC are correct ?
(i) Glycine is identified on TLC plate due to its colour.
(ii) Amino acids can be detected by spraying the TLC plate with

Ninhydrin solution.
(iii) The retardatin factor is the ratio of the distance travelled by the solute to that of the solvent from the base line.
(iv) Sodium chloride is commonly used as an adsorbent.
A. (ii), (iii)
B. $(i),(i i),(i i i)$
C. $(i i),(i i i),(i v)$
D. $(i),(i i i)$

## Answer: A

20. Identify $X, Y$ and $Z$ in the following reactions

A. $\left(\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{C}\right)_{3} \stackrel{X}{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OH} \quad \mathrm{CH}_{3} \stackrel{Y}{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{HOCH}_{3} \stackrel{Z}{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{CHO}$
B. $\left(\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{C}\right)_{2} \stackrel{X}{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{HCH}(\mathrm{OH}) \mathrm{CH}_{3} \quad\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2} \stackrel{Y}{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{O}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{CO}$
C. $\left(\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{C}\right)_{2} \stackrel{X}{\mathrm{C}}(\mathrm{OH}) \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{3} \quad\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2} \stackrel{Y}{\mathrm{COCH}} \mathrm{O}_{3} \stackrel{z}{\mathrm{H} O}$
D.

$$
\stackrel{\stackrel{X}{\mathrm{C}}}{\left.\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}\right) \mathrm{Ch}_{\cdot 2} \mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CHO}} \quad \stackrel{Z}{\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COO}}
$$

## Answer: C

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21. Which of the following statements are correct with respect to benzene?
(i) It forms triozonide with $\mathrm{O}_{3}$.
(ii) It is non-planar.
(iii) It forms only one monosubstituted product with $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COCl}$ in the presence of anhyd. $\mathrm{AlCl}_{3}$,
(iv) If forms hexachlorobenzene on heating with $C l_{2}$ under photochemical condition.
A. $(i),(i i)$
B. $(i i),(i i i)$
C. $(i),(i i i)$
D. $(i i i),(i v)$

## Answer: C

22. A compound having elements $X$ and $Y$ crystallises in a cubic structure, where $X$ is at the corneer position and $Y$ is at the center of the cube. The correct formula of the compound is
A. $X Y$
B. $X_{3} Y$
C. $X Y_{2}$
D. $X Y_{3}$

## Answer: A

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23. If the degree of association is $70 \%$ for the reaction
$2 A \Leftrightarrow(A)_{2}$ the van't Hoff factor for the solute A is
A. 0.30
B. 0.70
C. 0.35
D. 0.65

## Answer: D

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24. 0.1 mole of NaCl is dissolved in 100 g of water. The mole
fraction of NaCl is
A. 0.0213
B. 0.0177
C. 0.2290
D. 0.0330

## Answer: B

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25. What is the approximate standard free energy change per mole of Zn (in $\mathrm{Kj} \mathrm{mol}^{-1}$ ) for a Daniel cell at 298 K ?
A. -212.3
B. 230.0
C. 0.0
D. -1.10

Answer: A
26. Which of the following graphs represent a first order reaction ( $a=$ initial concentration of reactant, $x=$ concentration of reactant consumed, $\mathrm{t}=\mathrm{time}$ )
a)

b)

c)

d)

A. $(i),(i i),(i v)$
B. $(i i i),(i v)$
C. $(i i),(i i i)$
D. $(i),(i i)$

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27. In the Freundlich isotherm $\left(\frac{x}{m}=k_{p}^{1 / n}\right)$ plot of $\log \frac{x}{m}$ vs $\log \mathrm{p}$, the intercept is (where, $\mathrm{x}, \mathrm{m}, \mathrm{p}$ and k are mass of the gas, mass of adsorbent, pressure and constant which depend on the nature of the adsorbent, respectively)
A. $k$
B. $\log k$
C. $e^{k}$
D. $\ln \frac{1}{k}$

## Answer: B

28. Which of the following element is extracted using $I_{2}$ as the reactant ?
A. Ni
B. Zr
C. Al
D. Cu

## Answer: B

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29. The equatin and axial $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Cl}$ bond length (in pm) respectively
in $\mathrm{PCl}_{5}$ are
A. 202,240
B. 240,202
C. 200, 400
D. 200,410

## Answer: A

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30. In reactin (1), $X e F_{6}$ hydrolysis to form HF and $X$. In reaction
(2), $X e F_{6}$ on partial hydrolysis from $\mathrm{HF}, \mathrm{Y}$ and Z .

The product $\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}, \mathrm{Z}$ respectively, are
A. $\mathrm{XeO}_{3}, \mathrm{Xe}, \mathrm{XeO}_{2} \mathrm{~F}_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{XeO}_{3}, \mathrm{XeOF}_{4}, \mathrm{XeO}_{2} \mathrm{~F}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{Xe}, \mathrm{XeOF}_{4}, \mathrm{XeO}_{2} \mathrm{~F}_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{XeO}_{3}, \mathrm{O}_{2}, \mathrm{XeO}_{2} \mathrm{~F}_{2}$

## Answer: B

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31. Ethylendiamine (en)
A. monodendate ligand and can occupy one position in coordinatiion polyhedron
B. bidendate ligand and can occupy two positions in coordination polyhedron
C. polydendate ligand
D.tridendate ligand and occupy three positions in coordiantion polyhedron

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32. Which one of the followng is square planar in structure and has diamagnetic property?
A. $\left[\mathrm{Ni}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{6}\right]^{2+}$
B. $\left[\mathrm{Ni}(\mathrm{CO})_{4}\right]$
C. $\left[\mathrm{Ni}(\mathrm{CN})_{4}\right]^{2-}$
D. $p\left[\mathrm{NiCl}_{4}\right]^{2-}$

## Answer: C

33. Examples for natural polymers are
A. cotton, silk, bakelite and wool
B. celiclose, polystyrene and neoprene
C. nylon, terylene and PVC
D. sil, cotton and proteins

## Answer: D

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34. Which one of the following statements is correct?
A. Starch on complete hydrolysis gives fructose
B. Lactose on hydrolysis gives glucose and fructose
C. Glucose on slow oxidation to $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ by enzyme docs not liberate energy
D. Cellulose is not digestible in human body

## Answer: D

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35. The drug tetracycline is
A. an antibiotic
B. an antimalarial
C. an antiseptic
D. an analgesic

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36. Which of the following statements is correct for optically active alkyl halides, upon reaction with nucleophiles?

$$
S_{N} 1 \quad S_{N} 2
$$

(a) Retention of Inversion of configuration configuration
(b) Racemisation Inversion of configuration
(c) Inversion of Retention of configuration
configuration
(d) Racemisation Retention of configuration

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37. Which one of the following reactins gives phenol as a major product?
A. Reaction of benzene with conc. $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}$ and conc. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$
B. Reaction of aniline with $\mathrm{NaNO} / \mathrm{HCl}$ in warm water
C. Reaction of benzene with hot water
D. Sodium salt of benzoic acid with soda lime reaction

## Answer: B

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38. The products $A$ and $B$ of the below reaction sequence are
$H-C=C-\stackrel{O}{\|}_{\mathrm{CH}_{2}}^{\mathrm{C}}-\mathrm{Ch}_{3}$
$\xrightarrow[\text { Dil. } \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}]{\mathrm{HgSO}_{4}} A \xrightarrow[\text { EtOH }]{\mathrm{EtONa}} B$
A.

B.

C.
D.

## Answer: C

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39. The strongest acid among the following is
A. acetic acid
B. acrylic acid
C. benzoic acid
D. propionic acid

## Answer: C

40. The order of basicity among the following nitrogen compounds is
(i)

(ii)

(iii)


A. $i v>i>i i i>i i$
B. $i i i>i>i v>i i$
C. $i i>i>i i i>i v$
D. $i>i i i>i i>i v$
