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## Previous Year Paper

Chemistry - 2015

## : $\exists$ Multiple Choice Questions

1. The threshold frequency of a metal corresponds to the wavelength of $x \mathrm{~nm}$. In two separate experiments $A$ and $B$, incident radiations of wavelengths $1 / 2 x \mathrm{~nm}$ and $1 / 4 \times \mathrm{nm}$ respectively are used. The ratio of kinetic energy of the released electrons in experiment ' $B$ ' to that in experiment ' A ' is
A. $1 / 3$
B. 2
C. 4
D. 3

Answer
2. The minimum values of uncertainties involved in the determination of both the position and velocity of a particle respectively are $1 \times 10^{-10} \mathrm{~m}$ and $1 \times 10^{-10} \mathrm{~ms}^{-1}$. Then, the mass (in kg ) of the particle is
A. $5.270 \times 10^{-15}$
B. $5.270 \times 10^{-20}$
C. $5.270 \times 10^{-16}$
D. $5.270 \times 10^{-10}$

Answer
3. The number of electrons with azimuthal quantum number $I=1$ and $I=2$ for Cr in ground state respectively are
A. 12,5
B. 12,4
C. 16,5
D. 16,4

Answer
4. Which of the following changes in the respective bond order values are caused by removal of an electron from $\mathrm{N}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{F}_{2}$ molecules?
A. Decrease by 0.5 in both
B. Increase by 0.5 in both
C. Increase by 0.5 in the former and decrease by 0.5 in the latter
D. Decrease by 0.5 in the former and increase by 0.5 in the latter

C. $\mathrm{Be}>\mathrm{Mg}>\mathrm{Ca}>\mathrm{Sr}>\mathrm{Ba}>\mathrm{Ra}$
D. $\mathrm{Ra}>\mathrm{Sr}>\mathrm{Ba}>\mathrm{Mg}>\mathrm{Ca}>\mathrm{Be}$

Answer
6. The relative strength of trichlorides of boron group to accept a pair of electron is given by
A. $\mathrm{GaCl}_{3}>\mathrm{AlCl}_{3}>\mathrm{BCl}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{AlCl}_{3}>\mathrm{BCl}_{3}>\mathrm{GaCl}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{AlCl}_{3}>\mathrm{GaCl}_{3}>\mathrm{BCl}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{BCl}_{3}>\mathrm{AlCl}_{3}>\mathrm{GaCl}_{3}$ Answer
7. The hybridised state of bromine in bromine pentafluoride is
A. $s p^{3} d$
B. $d s p^{3}$
C. $d^{2} s p^{3}$
D. $s p^{3} d^{2}$

Answer
8. In which one of the following, d-d transition involves absorption in the ultraviolet region?
A. $\left[\mathrm{Cu}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{4}\right]^{2+}$
B. $\left[\mathrm{Ti}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{6}\right]^{3+}$
C. $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{6}\right]^{3+}$
D. $\left[\mathrm{Co}(\mathrm{CN})_{6}\right]^{3-}$

Answer
9. The enthalpy change for a reaction at equilibrium is $-20.5 \mathrm{~kJ} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$. Then the entropy change for this equilibrium at 410 K is
A. $+50 \mathrm{JK}^{-1} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$
B. $+55 \mathrm{JK}^{-1} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$
C. $+75 \mathrm{JK}^{-1} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$
D. $-50 \mathrm{JK}^{-1} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$

Answer
10. The enthalpy of combustion of glucose (mol.wt.: $180 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$ ) is $-2840 \mathrm{~kJ} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$. Then the amount of heat evolved when 0.9 g ofglucose is burnt, will be
A. 14.2 kJ
B. 142 kJ

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11. If the ionic product of $\mathrm{M}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}$ is $5 \times 10^{-10}$, then the molar solubility of $\mathrm{M}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}$ in 0.1 M NaOH is
A. $5 \times 10^{-12} \mathrm{M}$
B. $5 \times 10^{-8} \mathrm{M}$
C. $5 \times 10^{-10} \mathrm{M}$
D. $5 \times 10^{-9} \mathrm{M}$

Answer
12. Equilibrium constants are given for the following two equilibria.
(i) $\mathrm{A}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})+\mathrm{B}_{2}(\mathrm{~g}) \rightleftharpoons 2 \mathrm{AB}(\mathrm{g}) ; \mathrm{K}=2 \times 10^{-4} \mathrm{~L} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$
(ii) $2 \mathrm{AB}(\mathrm{g})+\mathrm{C}_{2}(\mathrm{~g}) \rightleftharpoons 2 \mathrm{ABC}(\mathrm{g}) ; \mathrm{K}=2 \times 10^{-2} \mathrm{~L} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$

Calculate the equilibrium constant for the following equilibrium.
$\mathrm{ABC}(\mathrm{g}) \rightleftharpoons 12 \mathrm{~A}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})+12 \mathrm{~B}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})+12 \mathrm{C}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})$
A. $500 \mathrm{~mol}^{1 / 2} \mathrm{~L}^{-1 / 2}$
B. $500 \mathrm{~mol}^{1 / 2} \mathrm{~L}^{1 / 2}$
C. $4 \times 10^{-6} \mathrm{~mol}^{1 / 2} \mathrm{~L}^{1 / 2}$
D. $200 \mathrm{~mol}^{1 / 2} \mathrm{~L}^{-1 / 2}$

Answer
13. The equilibrium constant for the equilibrium $\mathrm{PCl}_{5}(\mathrm{~g}) \rightleftharpoons \mathrm{PCl}_{3}(\mathrm{~g})+\mathrm{Cl}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})$ at a particular temperature is $2 \times 10^{-2} \mathrm{~mol} \mathrm{~L}{ }^{-1}$. The number of moles of $\mathrm{PCl}_{5}$ that must be taken in a one litre flask at the same temperature to obtain a concentration of 0.20 mole of chlorine at equilibrium is
A. 2.2
B. 2.0
C. 1.8
D. 0.2

Answer
14. 18 g of glucose is dissolved in 178.2 g of water. The vapour pressure of the solution at $100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ is (vapour pressure of pure water at $100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ is 760 mm Hg )
A. 767.6 mm Hg
B. 760 mm Hg
C. 752.4 mm Hg
D. 725.4 mm Hg
A. $\mathrm{F}^{-}<\mathrm{I}^{-}<\mathrm{CN}^{-}<\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}<\mathrm{CO}$

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C. $\mathrm{I}^{-}<\mathrm{F}^{-}<\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}<\mathrm{CN}^{-}<\mathrm{CO}$
D. $\mathrm{F}^{-}<\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}<\mathrm{I}^{-}<\mathrm{CN}^{-}<\mathrm{CO}$

Answer
16. An organic compound contains $90 \%$ carbon and $10 \%$ hydrogen by mass. Its empirical formula is
A. $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{4}$
B. $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{6}$
C. $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{8}$
D. $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{4}$

Answer
17. The IUPAC name of $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{3} \mathrm{C}-\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}_{2}$ is
A. 2,2-dimethylbut-3-ene
B. 2, 2-dimethyl pent-3-ene
C. 3,3-dimethylbut-1-ene
D. hex-1-ene

Answer
18. When methane is heated with dioxygen in the presence of $\mathrm{Mo}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$ catalyst, the organic product obtained is
A. methanal
B. ethanoic acid
C. methanol
D. ethanol

Answer
19. Isomers which can be interconverted through rotation about C-C single bond are
A. diastereomers
B. enantiomers
C. conformers
D. chain isomers

Answer
20. Which one of the following compounds shows cis-trans isomerism?
A. Pent-1-ene
B. But-2-ene
C. But-1-ene
D. Propene

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C. hydroxyl
D. cyanide

Answer
22. Out of the following isomeric alcohols containing five carbon atoms, the alcohol that exhibits optical isomerism is
A. 1-pentanol
B. 2-pentanol
C. 3-pentanol
D. 2-methyl-2-butanol

Answer
23. An odd electron molecule among the following is
A. CO
B. $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$
D. NO

Answer
24. Which one of the following is reduced by $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ in alkaline medium?
A. $\mathrm{Fe}^{2+}$
B. HOCl
C. $\mathrm{KMnO}_{4}$
D. PbS

Answer
25. Aluminium (atomic mass $=27$ ) crystallises in a cubic system with edge length of $4 \AA$. Its density is $2.7 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{~cm}^{-3}$ The number of aluminium atoms present per unit cell is
A. 5
B. 6
C. 4
D. 2

Answer
26. For two isomorphous crystals $A$ and $B$, the ratio of density of $A$ to that of $B$ is 1.6 while the ratio of the edge length of $B$ to that of $A$ is 2 . If the molar mass of crystal $B$ is $200 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$, then that of crystal A is
A. $240 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$

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27.
ions occupying $25 \%$ of its tetrahedral holes. The molecular formula of the crystal is
A. $A_{2} B$
B. $A B_{3}$
C. $A B_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{A}_{2} \mathrm{~B}_{3}$

Answer
28. Match the following-

| Column I | Column II |
| :--- | :--- |
| A. Sphalerite | p. $\mathrm{FeCO}_{3}$ |
| B. Malachite | q. $\mathrm{ZnCO}_{3}$ |
| C. Calamite | r. $\mathrm{Na}_{3} \mathrm{AlF}_{6}$ |
| D. Cryolite | s. $\mathrm{CuCO}_{3} \cdot \mathrm{Cu}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}$ |
| E. Siderite | t. ZnS |

A. $A-r ; B-p ; C-t ; D-q ; E-s$
B. $A-t ; B-s ; C-q ; D-p ; E-r$
C. $A-t ; B-r ; C-q ; D-p ; E-s$
D. $A-t ; B-s ; C-q ; D-r ; E-p$

Answer
29. In the metallurgy of zinc; the reducing agent employed in reducing the zinc oxide to crude zinc metal in the last stage is
A. Al
B. Li
C. Coke
D. Water gas

Answer
30. Which one of the following has the maximum number of $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{OH}$ bonds?
A. $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{4}$
C. $\mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{P}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{6}$
31. Whichjere 20 time following has a differen

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C. Cu
D. Pt

Answer
32. The hardest lanthanide element is
A. Sm
B. La
C. Gd
D. Dy

Answer
33. Which one of the following binary liquid mixture exhibit positive deviation from Raoult's law?
A. Carbon disulphide-acetone
B. Chloroform-acetone
C. Bromobenzene-chlorobenzene
D. Benzene-toluene

Answer
34. The standard electrode potentials of Zn and Ni respectively are -0.76 V and -0.25 V . Then the standard emf of the spontaneous cell by coupling these under standard conditions is
A. +1.01 V
B. -0.51 V
C. +0.51 V
D. +0.25 V

Answer
35. How many moles of platinum will be deposited on the cathode when 0.60 F of electricity is passed through a 1.0 M solution of $\mathrm{Pt}^{4+}$ ?
A. 0.60 mol
B. 0.15 mol
C. 0.30 mol
D. 0.45 mol

Answer
36. The half-life period of a first order reaction having rate constant $k=0.231 \times 10^{-10} \mathrm{~s}^{-1}$ will be
A. $32 \times 10^{10} \mathrm{~s}$
B. $2 \times 10^{10} \mathrm{~s}$
C. $3 \times 10^{10} \mathrm{~s}$
D. $2 \times 10^{-10} \mathrm{~s}$

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37. For thjERaqtiqu $X \rightarrow Y$, the cpncentration

3 hrours respectively. The order of the reaction is
A. .uderoAssignments, Solved Previous Year Papers . Questions and Answers. Free Forever.
B. half
C. one
D. two

Answer
38. List I contains the type of colloid while List II contains the examples.

| List I | List II |
| :--- | :--- |
| A. Sol | p. Dust |
| B. Aerosol | q. Cheese |
| C. Gel | r. Soap lather |
| D. Foam | s. Plant cell fluid |

Choose the correct match.
A. $A-s ; B-r ; C-p ; D-q$
B. $A-s ; B-p ; C-q ; D-r$
C. $A-r ; B-s ; C-q ; D-p$
D. $A-r ; B-p ; C-s ; D-q$

Answer
39. Glycerol can be separated from spent-lye in soap industry by
A. crystallisation
B. sublimation
C. differential extraction
D. chromatography

Answer
40. Which one of the following is an allylic halide?
A. 2-chlorobutane
B. Chloroethene
C. 3-bromopropene
D. 2-chlorotoluene

Answer
41. Which one of the following undergoes iodoform test?
A. Propanal
B. Ethanal
42. Whrichrome of the followirig is used as a test for aliphatic primary वाтाiाTes?
A.tudy Aspriquments, Solved Previous Year Papers . Questions and Answers. Free Forever.
B. Fehling's test
C. Isocyanide test
D. Azo dye test

Answer
43. When methanamine is treated with benzoyl chloride, the major product is
A. N-phenylethanamide
B. N-methylbenzamide
C. benzanilide
D. acetophenone

Answer
44. In DNA, the consecutive deoxynucleotides are connected by
A. phosphodiester linkage
B. phosphomonoester linkage
C. phosphotriester linkage
D. amide linkage

Answer
45. Which one of the following monomers form biodegradable polymer?
A. Urea and formaldehyde
B. Ethylene glycol and terephthalic acid
C. 3-hydroxybutanoic and 3-hydroxypentanoic acid
D. Phenol and caproic acid

Answer
46. Match the following:

| Drug | Class |
| :--- | :--- |
| A. Dimetapp | p. Antidepressant |
| B. Furacine | q. Analgesic |
| C. Pheneizine | r. Antiseptic |
| D. Aspirin | s. Antifertility |
| E. Norethindrone | t. Antihistamine |

A. A - q; B-s; C - t; D - r; E - p
B. $A-r ; B-t ; C-q ; D-p ; E-s$
C. $A-t ; B-s ; C-q ; D-p ; E-r$

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A. zymase
B. invertase
C. maltase
D. urease

Answer
48. The chelating ligand used to remove excess of copper and iron in chelate therapy is
A. D-penicillamine
B. oxalate ion
C. EDTA
D. ethylenediamine

Answer

