306 E/A The total number of ions produced from the complex  $[Cr(NH_3)_6]Cl_3$  in aqueous solution will be 1. (1)2 \$ (2) 3 (3) 4 ®<sub>(4)</sub> 5 2. Arrange the following in decreasing order of number of molecules contained in : (A) 16 g of O<sub>2</sub> (B) 16 g of CO<sub>2</sub>. (C) 16 g of CO 5 (D) 16 g of H<sub>2</sub> >ඊ රේ Choose the correct order from the options given below : (1) (A), (B), (C), (D) (2) (D), (C), (A), (B) (3) (B), (A), (D), (C)  $\cdot$ (4) (C), (B), (D), (A) 3. A molecule X associates in a given solvent as per the following equation :  $X \rightleftharpoons (X)_n$ For a given concentration of X, the van't Hoff factor was found to be 0.80 and the fraction of association (1) 2(2) 3 (3) 1 (4) 5 The oxidation number of Co in complex  $[Co(H_2NH_2CH_2NH_2)_3]_2(SO_4)_3$  is 4. (2) 4 (1) 3 (4) 5 (3) 2 The correct structure of dipeptide, Gly-Ala (glycyl alanine) is 5. (1)  $H_2N - CH_2 - CO - NH - CH(CH_3) - COOH$ ٢  $HOOC - CH_2 - NH - CO - CH(CH_3) - NH_2$ (2)(3)  $HOOC - CH(CH_3) - NH - CO - CH_2 - NH_2$ (4)  $H_2N - CH(CH_3) - CO - NH - CH_2 - COOH$ SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK or wholey



306 E/A The total number of ions produced from the complex  $[Cr(NH_3)_6]Cl_3$  in aqueous solution will be (1) -2 1. \$(2) 3 (1) 2 **(**4) 5 (3) 4 Arrange the following in decreasing order of number of molecules contained in : 2. (A) 16 g of O<sub>2</sub> (B) 16 g of CO<sub>2</sub> (C) 16 g of CO 5 oð (D) 16 g of H<sub>2</sub> ంల Choose the correct order from the options given below : (1) (A), (B), (C), (D) 3 (2) (D), (C), (A), (B) 0 (3) (B), (A), (D), (C)  $\cdot$ (4) (C), (B), (D), (A) 3. A molecule X associates in a given solvent as per the following equation :  $X \rightleftharpoons (X)_n$ 5 For a given concentration of X, the van't Hoff factor was found to be 0.80 and the fraction of associate molecules was 0.3. The correct value of 'n' is : ංති (2) 3 (1) 2 53(4) 5 (3) 1 The oxidation number of Co in complex  $[Co(H_2NH_2CH_2NH_2)_3]_2(SO_4)_3$  is 4. (1) 3 (4) 5 (3) 2 The correct structure of dipeptide, Gly-Ala (glycyl alanine) is 5.  $H_2N - CH_2 - CO - NH - CH(CH_3) - COOH$ (1)٢  $HOOC - CH_2 - NH - CO - CH(CH_3) - NH_2$ (2) $HOOC - CH(CH_3) - NH - CO - CH_2 - NH_2$ (3)(4)  $H_2N - CH(CH_3) - CO - NH - CH_2 - COOH$ SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK NPI s wholds



| 6 | E/A   | الله الله الله الله الله الله الله الل   |
|---|---|--|
|   |   | (a) in aqueous solution will be  |
|   | (1) $2$   | $(\mathfrak{F})$<br>complex [Cr(NH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>6</sub> ]Cl <sub>3</sub> in aqueous solution will be  |
|   | (3) 4   | (2) 3  |
|   |   |  |
|   | Arrange the following in decreasing order o   | f number of molecules contained in :   |
|   | (A) 16 g of $O_2$   |  |
|   | (B) $16 \text{ g of CO}_2$  |  |
|   | (C) 16 g of CO  | <del>69</del>  |
|   | (D) 16 g of H <sub>2</sub>  | ංර<br>ංඊ   |
|   | Choose the correct order from the options g   |  |
|   | (1) (A), (B), (C), (D)  | iven below :   |
|   | (2) (D), (C), (A), (B)  |  |
|   | (3) (B), (A), (D), (C)  |  |
|   | (4) (C), (B), (D), (A)  |  |
|   | A molecule X associates in a given solvent  | as not the fallowing   |
|   | $X \rightleftharpoons (X)_n$  | as per the tonowing equation :   |
|   | (1) 2<br>(3) 1  | $ \bigcirc (2)  3 \\ (4)  5 $  |
|   | The oxidation number of Co in complex [C  | $(H_2 N H_2 C H_2 N H_2)_2 [(SO_1)] = $  |
|   |   | $\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 18 \\ 3 \\ 18 \\ 3 \\ 18 \\ 3 \\ 18 \\ 3 \\ 18 \\ 3 \\ 18 \\ 3 \\ 18 \\ 3 \\ 18 \\ 3 \\ 18 \\ 3 \\ 18 \\ 3 \\ 18 \\ 3 \\ 18 \\ 3 \\ 18 \\ 3 \\ 18 \\ 18$ |
|   | (-)   | (4) 5  |
|   |   | (glycyl alapine) :-  |
|   | The correct structure of dipeptide, Gly-Ala   |  |
|   | (1) $H_2N - CH_2 - CO - NH - CH(CH_3) -$  | COOH   |
|   | (1) $HOOC - CH_2 - NH - CO - CH(CH_3)$<br>(2) $HOOC - CH_2 - NH - CO - CH(CH_3)$      | ) – NH <sub>2</sub>  |
|   | = CU(CH) - NH - CO - CH   | $_2 - \mathrm{NH}_2$   |
|   | (3) HOOC $CH_{2} = CO - NH - CH_{2} =$  | - СООН   |
|   | (3) $HOOC - CH(CH_3) - CO - NH - CH_2 - (4) H_2N - CH(CH_3) - CO - NH - CH_2 - SPACE$ | E FOR ROUGH WORK   |
|   | the share Provident   |  |
|   | A la Real al  |  |
| 1 | S AND AND   |  |
| 1 | ( Malo)   |  |

collegedunias India's largest Student Review Platform

| 306 | E/A  | (3)   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|-----|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 6.  | The  | Cu metal crystallises into fcc lattice with a unificell edge length of 361 pm. The radius of Cu atom is :   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1   | (1)  | 127   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|     | (3)  | 127 pm<br>157 pm<br>(2) 181 pm<br>(4) 108 pm  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7.  | If 7<br>this   | 75% of a first order reaction gets completed in 32 minutes, time taken for 50% completion of reaction is  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|     | (1)  | 16 minutes (2) 78 minutes   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|     | (3)  | 8 minutes (4) 4 minutes   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8.  | Wh   | ich of the following compounds will be repelled when placed in an external magnetic field ?   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|     | (1)  | Na <sub>2</sub> [CuCl <sub>4</sub> ] $(2)$ Na <sub>2</sub> [CdCl <sub>4</sub> ]   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|     | (3)  | $K_4[Fe(CN)_6]$ (4) $K_3[Fe(CN)_6]$   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9.  | The  | spin only magnetic moment of Hexacyanidomanganate(II) ion is BM.  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|     | (1)  | 5.90  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|     | (3)  | 4.90  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10. | The correct order of increasing boiling points of the following compounds is : |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1   | Pentan-1-ol, n-Butane, Pentanal, Ethoxyethane                                  |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|     | (1)  | Ethoxyethane, Pentanal, n-Butane, Pentan-1-ol   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|     | (2) Pentanal, n-Butane, Ethoxyethane, Pentan-1 ol                              |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|     | (3)  | n-Butane, Pentanal, Ethoxyethane, Pentan-1  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|     | (4)  | n-Butane, Ethoxyethane, Pentanal, Pentan-1  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11. | In tl  | he following reaction, identify the product D.  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|     |  | $C_{6}H_{5} - OH \xrightarrow{Zn \text{ dust}} A \xrightarrow{CH_{3}Cl + anhy} AlCl_{3} B$ $\underbrace{K_{2}Cr_{2}O_{7} + H_{2}SO_{4}}_{K_{2}Cr_{2}O_{7} + H_{2}SO_{4}} C \xrightarrow{H_{2}SO_{4} + HNO_{3}} D$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|     | (1)  | o-Nitrobenzoic acid $D$   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|     | (2)  | p-Nitrobenzoic acid   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|     | (3)  | o,p-Dinitrobenzoic acid   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|     | (4)  | m-Nitrobenzoic acid   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| -   |  | SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## collegedunia

306 E/A 12.

(4)

100

7.

3.

The gold number range of some of the lyophilic colloids is given below : A : 0.005 - 0.01, B : 0.15 - 0.25, C : 0.04 - 1.0 and D : 15 - 25.

Which among these can be used as a better protective colloid?

- (1) A
- (3) C

(4) D

0

G. Š (2) B

Reaction of aniline with conc. HNO<sub>3</sub> and conc.  $H_2SO_4$  at 298 K will produce 47% of 13.

- (1) p-Nitroaniline
- (2)o-Nitroaniline
- (3) m-Nitroaniline
- (4) 2,4-Dinitroaniline

14. What will be increasing order of basic strength the following compounds ? 1

$$C_2H_5NH_2$$
,  $(C_2H_5)_2NH$ ,  $(C_2H_5)_3N$ ,  $C_{2H_5}H_2$ 

- (1)  $C_2H_5NH_2 < (C_2H_5)_2NH < (C_2H_5)_3N < C_6H_5NH_2$
- (2)  $C_6H_5NH_2 < C_2H_5NH_2 < (C_2H_5)_3N < C_2H_5)_2NH$
- (3)  $(C_2H_5)_3N < (C_2H_5)_2NH < C_6H_5NH_2 < C_2H_5NH_2$

(4) 
$$(C_2H_5)_2NH < (C_2H_5)_3N < C_2H_5NH_2 < C_6H_5NH_2$$

Which of the following compounds will give Hell-Volhard-Zelinsky reaction ? 15.

| (1) | R – CH <sub>2</sub> – COOH | 00 | (2) | R <sub>3</sub> C – CHO |  |
|-----|----------------------------|----|-----|------------------------|--|
| (3) | R <sub>2</sub> CO          | 0  | (4) | H - COOH               |  |

Arrange the following acids in increasing order of their acidic strengths : 16. HCOOH, FCH2COOH, NO2CH2COOH CICH2COOH (1)  $HCOOH < FCH_2COOH < NO_2CH_2COOH < ClCH_2COOH$  $HCOOH < NO_2CH_2COOH < CICH_2COOH < FCH_2COOH$ (2) $NO_2CH_2COOH < HCOOH < CICH_2COOH < FCH_2COOH$ (3)  $HCOOH < CICH_2COOH < FCH_2COOH < NO_2CH_2COOH$ (4) SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK



(5)

In the following compounds, what is the increasing order of their reactivity towards nucleophilic addition 17. reactions?

Benzaldehyde, p-Tolualdehyde, p-Nitrobenzaldehyde, Acetophenone

- (1) Benzaldehyde < p-Tolualdehyde < p-Nitrobenzaldehyde < Acetophenone
- Acetophenone < Benzaldehyde < p-Tolualdehyde < p-Nitrobenzaldehyde (2)
- (3) Acetophenone < p-Tolualdehyde < Benzaldehytle < p-Nitrobenzaldehyde
- Benzaldehyde < Acetophenone < p-Tolualdehyde < p-Nitrobenzaldehyde (4)
- The Gatterman-Koch reaction is used in the industrial preparation of benzaldehyde. The electrophile 18. involved in this reaction is  $(\mathbf{O})$

60

00

- (2) HCl + CO<sub>2</sub> + anhydrous AlCl<sub>3</sub> (1)  $CO^+$ (3) HCO<sup>+</sup> (4)  $CO + anhydrous AlCl_3$
- 19. Formaldehyde undergoes Cannizzaro reaction because
  - (A) It has alpha-hydrogen atom.
  - (B) It does not have alpha-hydrogen atom.
  - (C) It does not undergo self-oxidation and reduction on heating with concentrated alkali.

(D) It undergo self-oxidation and reduction on heating with concentrated alkali.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (2) (A) and (C) only. (1) (B) and (D) only (A) and (D) only (3) (B) and (C) only
- In the reaction,  $(CH_3)_3C O CH_3 + HI \rightarrow Products$ 20.

 $CH_3OH$  and  $(CH_3)_3CI$  are the products and not  $CH_3I$  and  $(CH_3)_3C - OH$ . It is because.

- (A) in step 2 of the reaction the departure of leaving group  $(HO CH_3)$  creates less stable carbocation.
- (B) in step 2 of the reaction the departure of leaving group  $(HO CH_3)$  creates more stable carbocation.
- (C) the reaction follows  $S_N 1$  mechanism.
- (D) the reaction follows  $S_N^2$  mechanism.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (B) and (C) only (2)(1) (B) and (D) only
- (3) (A) and (D) only

- (A) and (C) only

| 306 | E/A  |  |   |                   |                 |                  |
|-----|--|--|---|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 21. |  | line does not undergo Friedel-Crafts re  | (6)   |                   |                 |                  |
| 1   | (A)  | It forms salt with the Lewis acid cata<br>Nitrogen of aniline acquires negative  | lyst, AlCl <sub>3</sub> .   |                   |                 |                  |
|     | (C)<br>(D)<br>Cho  | Nitrogen of aniline acquires positive<br>Nitrogen acts as a strong deactivating<br>ose the correct answer from the optior                  | charge.<br>g group in the furt  | her reaction.     |                 |                  |
|     | <ul> <li>(1)</li> <li>(2)</li> <li>(3)</li> <li>(4)</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>(A), (B) and (D) only</li> <li>(A), (B) and (C) only 、</li> <li>(A), (C) and (D) only (</li> <li>(B), (C) and (D) only</li> </ul> | © \$ \$ \$ \$   |                   |                 |                  |
| 22. |  | ough chlorine is an electron withdra<br>natic substitution reaction because  | <1  | it is ortho- and  | para-directing  | in electrophilic |
| ,   | (B)<br>(C)   | Chlorine withdraws electrons through<br>Chlorine destabilises the intermediate<br>Chlorine accepts electrons through re                    | e carboçation form  | ed during electro | philic substitu | tion.            |
|     | Choo   | Chlorine releases electrons through re-<br>ose the correct answer from the option<br>(A), (B) and (D) only                                 | Allow a   |                   |                 |                  |
|     | (3)  | <ul> <li>(A), (B) and (C) only ↓</li> <li>(A), (C) and (D) only ↓</li> <li>(B), (C) and (D) only ↓</li> </ul>                              |   |                   |                 | •                |
| 23. | <ol> <li>(1)</li> <li>(2)</li> <li>(3)</li> </ol>              | ard reaction, the final product is<br>Aromatic aldehyde •/<br>Aromatic chloride<br>Aromatic amine<br>Aromatic alcohol                      | (分<br>)<br>(で)<br>(で)<br>(で)<br>(で)<br>(で)<br>(で)<br>(で)<br>(で)<br>(で)<br>( |                   |                 |                  |
|     | (-)  | Aromatic alcohol   |   |                   | 1 J             |                  |



24. Match List-I with List-II :

|            | List-I  | 1                          | List-II                          |
|------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (A)        | Amino acids linked in a specific sequence                                 | (I)                        | Primary structure of proteins    |
| <b>(B)</b> | Regular folding of a specific sequence<br>of amino acids due to H-bonding | (II)                       | Secondary structure of proteins  |
| (C)        | Fibrous proteins  | (III)                      | Quaternary structure of proteins |
| (D)        | Spatial arrangement of two or more polypeptide chains                     | ( <b>B</b> න්<br>රේ<br>(ට) | Tertiary structure of proteins   |

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

(1) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)  $\sum_{i=1}^{n}$ 

(2) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV) · (B)

(3) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)

(4) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

#### 25. Match List-I with List-II :

1

|                      | X                                     |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| List-I               | List                                  |
| (A) Tollen's reagent | (I) Rochelle salt                     |
| (B) Jones reagent    | (II) Conci HCl and ZnCl <sub>2</sub>  |
| (C) Lucas reagent    | (III) Ammoniacal silver nitrate       |
| (D) Fehling solution | (IV) Chromium trioxide-sulphuric acid |

 $\langle$ 

HA

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

(1) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (I) , 
$$($$

- (2) (A) (IV), (B) (III), (C) (I), (D) (II),
- (3) (A) (I), (B) (IV), (C) (II), (D) (III)
- (4) (A) (III), (B) (I), (C) (IV), (D) (II)  $\bigcirc$

26.

1

Match List-I with List-II :

|     | List-I               |       | List-II  |
|-----|----------------------|-------|--|
| (A) | Swarts Reaction      | (I)   | $C_6H_5NH_2 + NaNO_2 + HX + Cu_2X_2 \rightarrow C_6H_5X + N_2$ |
| (B) | Finkelstein reaction | (II)  | $2RX \pm 2Na \rightarrow R - R + 2NaX$                         |
| (C) | Sandmeyer's reaction | (III) | $RX + AgF \rightarrow R - F + AgX$                             |
| (D) | Wurtz reaction       | (IV)  | $RX + NaI \rightarrow R - I + NaX$                             |

60 80 80

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A) (I), (B) (II), (C) (III), (D) (IV)
- (2) (A) (I), (B) (III), (C) (II), (D) (IV)
- (3) (A) (I), (B) (II), (C) (IV), (D) (III)
- (4) (A) (III), (B) (IV), (C) (I), (D) (II)

### 27. Match List-I with List-II :

| List-I             |       | List-I              |
|--------------------|-------|---------------------|
| (Biomolecule)      |       | (Function/Diseases) |
| A) Vitamin A       | (I)   | Menstrual cycle     |
| B) Thiamine        | (II)  | Xerophthalmia       |
| C) Glucocorticoids | (III) | Beri-Beri           |
| D) Estradiol       | (IV)  | Addison's disease   |

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (3). (A) (III), (B) (II), (C) (IV), (D) (I)
- (4) (A) (II), (B) (III), (C) (IV), (D) (I)

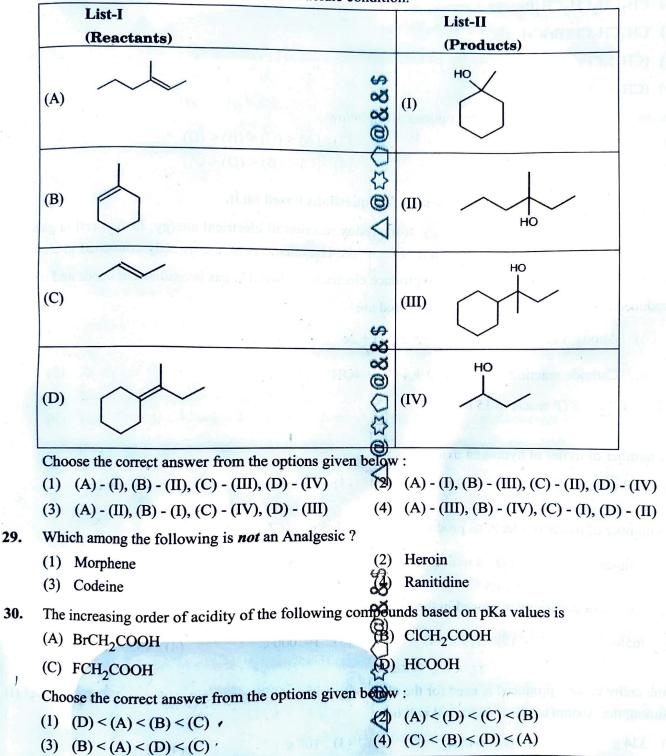
## SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

(3)

<



28. In the following table, match the reactants given in List-I with the correct product in List-II as per the reaction of hydration of alkene under acidic condition.





- (A) CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>Br
- (B) CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH(Br)CH<sub>3</sub>
- (C) (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>CBr
- (D) (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CHCH<sub>2</sub>Br

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A) < (B) < (C) < (D)
- (3) (B) < (A) < (D) < (C)
- (2) (A) < (C) < (B) < (D) (4) (C) < (B) < (D) < (A)

## Read the following passage and answer the next five questions based on it.

Battery or cell converts chemical energy of the redox reaction to electrical energy. In fuel cell (a galvanic cell), the chemical energy of combustion of fuels like  $H_2$ , ethanol, etc. are directly converted to electrica energy. In a fuel cell,  $H_2$  and  $O_2$  react to produce electricity, where  $H_2$  gas is oxidised at anode and oxyger

is reduced at cathode and the reactions involved are

Anode reaction :  $H_2 + 2OH^- \rightarrow 2H_2O + 2e^-$ Cathode reaction :  $O_2 + 2H_2O + 4e^{-\frac{4}{60}} 4OH^{-1}$ ෂී 67.2 L of H<sub>2</sub> at STP reacts in 15 minutes. The number of moles of hydrogen oxidised is (4) 1.33 moles (3) 3.0 moles (3) (2) 33.3 moles 32. (1) 0.33 moles The number of moles of electrons produced in the oxidation of 67.2 L of  $H_2$  at STP is : (4) 6 moles (2) 4 moles 33. The quantity of electricity produced in the oxidation of 67.2 L of  $H_2$  at STP is : (4) 48250 C (2) 579000 C If the entire current produced is used for the electrodeposition of Silver (at.wt. 108 g mol<sup>-1</sup>) from Silver (I) 34. solution, the amount of silver deposited will be 35. SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK 324 g (1)



1

1

(11)

## 36. The source of electrical energy on the Apollo moon flight was :

- (1) Lead storage battery (2) A generator set
- (3) Ni-Cd cells (4)  $H_2$ -O<sub>2</sub> Fuel cell. -
- Read the following passage and answer the next five questions based on it.
  - Sc Ti V Cr Mn Fe Co Ni Cu Zn
  - Y Zr Nb Mo Tc Ru Rh Pd Ag Cd
  - La Hf Ta W Re Os Ir Pt Au Hg

In any transition series, as we move from left to right the d-orbitals are progressively filled and their properties vary accordingly.

- Ce Pr Nd Pm Sm Eu Gd Tb Dy Ho Er Tm Yb Lu
- Th Pa U Np Pu Am Cm Bk Cf Es Fm Md No Lr

The above are the two series of f-block elements in which the chemical properties won't change much. The 5f-series elements are radioactive in nature and mostly are artificially synthesized in laboratories and thus much is not known about their chemical properties.

## 37. Identify the *incorrect* statement.

- (1) Second ionisation enthalpy of Ag is greater than second ionisation enthalpy of Pd.
- (2) Zr and Hf shares almost identical nuclear properties. -
- (3) Melting point of Mn is lower than that of Cro
- (4) Interstitial compounds are non-stoichiometric and neither ionic nor covalent in nature.

38. Which of the following is the correct order of second ionisation enthalpy ?

- (1) V > Cr > Mn (2) V < Cr < Mn (3) V < Cr > Mn / (4) V > Cr < Mn
- 39. Which of the following pair of compounds exhibits same colour in aqueous solution ?
  - (1)  $\operatorname{FeCl}_2$ ,  $\operatorname{CuCl}_2$ ,  $\operatorname{CuCl}_2$ ,  $\operatorname{CuCl}_2$ .
  - (3)  $\operatorname{VOCl}_2$ ,  $\operatorname{FeCl}_2$  (4)  $\operatorname{VOCl}_2$ ,  $\operatorname{MnCl}_2$

40. Which metal has the highest oxidation state in the first row transition series ?

- <sup>1</sup> (1) Cr. (2) Fe (3) Mn
- 41. Why do the actinoids exhibit higher number of oxidation states than lanthanoids ?
  - (1) 4f orbitals are more diffused than the 5f orbitals.
  - (2) Energy difference between 5f and 6d is less with respect to the energy difference between 4f and 5d.
  - (3) Energy difference between 5f and 6d is more with respect to the energy difference between 4f and 5d.

(4)

(4) Actinoids are more reactive in nature than the lanthanoids.



42.

1

1

(12)

- Camphor in nitrogen gas is a type of solution
- (1) Gas-Gas (2) Solid – Gas
  - (3) Liquid Gas (4) Solid – Liquid
- 43.

Identify the correct order of organic compounds in the following chemical reaction :

|     | $\underline{?} + Mg \xrightarrow{\text{Dry Ether}} \underline{?} \xrightarrow{\text{H}_2\text{O}} \underline{?} \xrightarrow{\text{Cl}_2, \Delta} \underline{?}$   |
|-----|--|
| (A) | CH <sub>3</sub> MgBr   |
| (B) | CH <sub>3</sub> Br   |
| (C) | CH <sub>3</sub> Cl   |
| (D) | CH <sub>4</sub>  |
|     | A DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY AND A DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY |

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (B), (A), (D), (C) (2) (A), (C), (B), (D)
- (3) (B), (A), (C), (D)

(4) (C), (B), (D), (A)

Consider the following statements regarding osmotic pressure : 44.

- (A) Molar mass of a protein can be determined using motic pressure method.
- (B) The osmotic pressure is proportional to the molarity.
- (C) Reverse osmosis occurs when a pressure larger than osmotic pressure is applied to the concentrated  $(\mathbf{C})$ solution side.
- (D) Edema occurs due to retention of water in tissue cells as a result of osmosis.

Choose the correct statements with reference to osmotic pressure :

- (1) (A), (B) and (D) only
- (3) (A), (B), (C) and (D)

(2) (A), (B) and (C) only

66.67 mole percent

(4) (B), (C) and (D) only

Vapour pressures of part of 'A' and 'D' boils at 50°C and 700 the Hg pressure. The mole percentage of 'D' in the 45.

- (1) 33.33 mole percent
- (3) 25.75 mole percent

75.25 mole percent SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK



46. For the following reaction :

$$2A_2(g) + \frac{1}{4}X(g) \rightarrow 2A_2X(g)$$

volume is increased to double its value by decreasing the pressure on it. If the reaction is first order with respect to X and second order with respect to  $A_2$ , the rate of reaction will :

(2) 7

(4) 17

(13)

6

- (1) Decrease by eight times of its initial value
- (2) Increase by eight times of its initial value
- (3) Increase by four times of its initial value
- (4) Remain unchanged

47. The total number of sigma bonds present in  $\frac{3}{10}$  are :

- (1) 6,
- (3) 16

48. In the electrolysis of alumina to obtain Aluminium metal, the cryolite is added mainly to

- (1) lower the melting point of alumina.
- (2) dissolve the alumina in the molten cryolite.
- (3) remove the impurities of alumina.
- (4) increase the electrical conductivity.
- 49. Identify the order of reaction if its rate constant is  $k = 2 \times 10^{-2} s^{-1}$ .
  - (1) Zero order

2

- (2) First order
- (3) Second order
- (4) Half order

50. For a complex reaction, the order of reaction is equal to

- (1) Sum of stoichiometric coefficients in balanced chemical reaction
- (2) The molecularity of overall reaction
- (3) Order of fastest step of the reaction
- (4) The molecularity of slowest step of reaction