## Chemistry

51. The antibiotic that contains arsenic is
(a) prontosil
(b) ofloxacin
(c) biothionol
(d) salvarsan

Correct: d
52. Pick out the electrophiles from the following $\mathrm{BF}_{3}, \mathrm{NH}_{3}, \mathrm{Me}_{3} \mathrm{C}^{\oplus}, \mathrm{HCl}$
(a) $\mathrm{BF}_{3}$, and $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$
(b) $\mathrm{Me}_{3} \mathrm{C}^{\oplus}$ and HCl
(c) $B F_{3}$ and $M e_{3} C^{\oplus}$
(d) $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$ and HCl

Correct: c
53. Classify the following reactions

(a) Substitution
(b) Addition
(c) Elimination
(d) Rearrangement

Correct: b
54. Which of the following compounds has the most acidic nature?
collegedunia India's largest student Review Plattorm
(a)



(c)

(d)

Correct: d
55. The most stable carbocation is
(a)

(b) $\mathrm{CH}_{2}=\mathrm{CH}-\stackrel{\oplus}{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{H}_{2}$
(c) $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \stackrel{\oplus}{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{HCH}_{3}$
(d) $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \stackrel{\oplus}{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{CH}_{2}$

Correct: a
56. The acid strength of the following compounds

## $\mathrm{CH} \equiv \mathrm{CCOOH} \mathrm{CH}_{2}=\mathrm{CHCOOH}$ <br> - I <br> II <br> $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{COOH}$ <br> III

is in the order
(a) Il > I > III
(b) III $>$ II $>$ I
(c) I $>$ III $>$ II
(d) I > Il $>$ III

Correct: d
57. Which of the following radioactive element is used in the treatment of cancer?
(a) Uranium
(b) Thorium
(c) Cerium
(d) Plutonium

Correct: b
58. p-hydroxyazobenzene is
(a) an orange dye
(b) a yellow dye
(c) a red dye
(d) an orange-red dye

Correct: a
59. Which one of the following compounds can exists in Zwitter ionic form?
(a) Amino acid
(b) Fat
(c) Carbohydrate
(d) Alcohol

Correct: a
60. The following reaction

## $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Cl}+\mathrm{NaI}$ Acetone <br> $R-\mathrm{I}+\mathrm{NaC}$

is known as
(a) Frankland reaction
(b) Swarts reaction
(c) Etard reaction
(d) Finkelstein reaction

Correct: d
61. Which of the following is aromatic compounds?
(a)

)

(b)
(c)

(d) All of these

Correct: d
62. Nylon 6 is obtained by the condensation of
(a) Terepthalic acid and ethylene glycol
(b) Adipic acid and styrene
(c) Caprolactum with water at high temperature
(d) Phenol and formaldehyde

Correct: c
63. Mention the catalyst and reaction condition in the given reaction


$$
\text { (where } X=\mathrm{Cl}, \mathrm{Br} \text { ) }
$$

(a) $X_{2}$ / grey phosphorus, $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
(b) $X_{2} /$ red phosphorus, $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
(c) $X_{2} /$ white phosphorus, $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
(d) $X_{2}$ / blue phosphorus, $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$

Correct: b
64. The intermediate product $(\mathrm{X})$ formed in the following reaction is
$\mathrm{B}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{6}+6 \mathrm{NH}_{3} \rightarrow 3 \mathrm{X} \xrightarrow{\text { Heat }} 2 \mathrm{~B}_{3} \mathrm{~N}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{6}+12 \mathrm{H}_{2}$
(a) $\left[\mathrm{BH}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{3}\right]^{+}\left[\mathrm{BH}_{4}\right]^{-}$
(b) $\left.\left[\mathrm{BH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}_{3}\right)_{4}\right]^{+}\left[\mathrm{BH}_{4}\right]$
(c) $\left[\mathrm{BH}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{4}\right]^{+}\left[\mathrm{BH}_{4}\right]$
(d) $\left[\mathrm{BH}_{2}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{2}\right]^{+} \cdot\left[\mathrm{BH}_{4}\right]$

Correct: d
65. DDT is
(a) 2,2-di (p-chlorophenyl)-1,1,1-trichloroethane
(b) 2,2-di (m-chlorophenyl) - 1, 1, 1-trichloroethane
(c) 2,2-di (o-chlorophenyl) - 1, 1, 1-trichloroethane
(d) 2,2-di (o-chlorophenyl) - 1, 1-dichloroethane

Correct: a
66. The carbocation formed in $\mathrm{S}_{N} 1$ reaction of alkyl halide in the slow step is:
(a) $s p^{3}$-hybridised
(b) $s p^{2}$-hybridised
(c) sp-hybridised
(d) $s p^{3} \mathrm{~d}$-hybridised

Correct: b
67. Which of the followings is invert sugar?
(a) Sucrose
(b) Cellulose
(c) Glucose
(d) Fructose

Correct: a
68. Select the correct ground state electronic configuration
Cr
Eu . $\mathrm{Ti}^{2+}$
(a)
$[\mathrm{Ar}] 3 d^{5} 4 s^{1} \quad[\mathrm{Xe}] 4 f^{7} 5 d^{0} 6 s^{2} \quad[\operatorname{Ar}] 3 d^{2} 4 s^{0}$
(b)

$$
[\text { Ar }] 3 d^{4} 4 s^{2} \quad[\mathrm{Xe}] 4 f^{7} 5 d^{0} 6 s^{2} \quad[\operatorname{Ar}] 3 d^{2} 4 s^{2}
$$

(c)
$\left[\right.$ Ar] $3 d^{4} 4 s^{2} \quad[\mathrm{Xe}] 4 f^{6} 5 d^{1} 6 s^{2} \quad[A r] 4 s^{2} 4 d^{\circ}$
(d)
$[\mathrm{Ar}] 3 d^{5} 4 s^{1} \quad[\mathrm{Xe}] 3 f^{6} 5 d^{2} 6 s^{1} \quad[\operatorname{Ar}] 4 s^{1} 3 d^{1}$

Correct: a
69. Which of the following complexes can also represent facial (fac) and meridional (mer) isomers?
(a) $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{3} \mathrm{NO}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}\right]$
(b) $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{2}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{2}\right)_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right]$
(c) $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{2}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{2}\right)_{2} \mathrm{C}_{2}\right]$
(d) $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{3}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{2}\right)_{3}\right]$

Correct: d
70.


What are ' X ' and ' Y ?
(a)


(b)


(c)
$\square-\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}$ in both cases
in both cases
(d)

## $\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}$ in both cases

y ध.. in both cases

Correct: b
71. The purple colour of $\mathrm{KMnO}_{4}$ can be attributed to
(a) d-d transitions
(b) charge transfer transition
(c) $n-\pi$ transitions
(d) None of these

Correct: b
72. The spin only magnetic moment $\left(\mu_{s}\right)$ of a complex $\left[\operatorname{Mn}\left(\mathrm{Br}_{4}\right)\right]^{4-}$ is 5.9 BM . The geometry of the complex will be
(a) tetrahedral
(b) square planar
(c) square pyramidal
(d) tetragonal

## Correct: a

73. Which of the following complexes would give white precipitate with excess of $\mathrm{AgNO}_{3}$ sol?
(a) $\left[\mathrm{CO}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{C}_{2}\right] \mathrm{NO}_{3}$
(b) $\left[\mathrm{CO}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{5} \mathrm{SO}_{4}\right] \mathrm{Cl}$
(c) $\left[\mathrm{CO}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{4} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right]$
(d) $\left[\mathrm{CO}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{5} \mathrm{NO}_{3}\right] \mathrm{NO}_{3}$

Correct: b
74. Which of the following complexes does not show geometrical isomerism?
(a) $\left[\mathrm{Pt}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right]$
(b) $\left[\mathrm{CO}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{4} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right]$
(c) $\left[\mathrm{COCl}_{2}(\mathrm{en})_{2}\right]$
(d) $\left[\mathrm{Ni}(\mathrm{CO})_{4}\right]$

Correct: d
75. The molecule which is linear is
(a) $\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
(b) $\mathrm{NO}_{2}$
(c) $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$
(d) $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$

Correct: a
76.


What is B in the above scheme?
(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)


Correct: c
77. Chemical formula for 'inorganic benzene is
(a) $\mathrm{B}_{3} \mathrm{~N}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{3}$
(b) $(B N)_{x}$
(c) $B_{3} N_{3} H_{6}$
(d) $\mathrm{B}_{3} \mathrm{P}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{6}$

Correct: c
78. Among $\mathrm{LiCI}, \mathrm{RbCI}, \mathrm{BeCl}_{2}, \quad \mathrm{MgCl}_{2}$ the compounds which greater and least ionic character respectively are
(a) LiCl and RbCI
(b) RbCl and $\mathrm{BeCl}_{2}$
(c) RbCl and $\mathrm{MgCl}_{2}$
(d) $\mathrm{MgCl}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{BeC}_{2}$

Correct: b
79. Which of the following statements is false for alkali metals?
(a) Lithium is the strongest reducing agent
(b) Na is amphoteric in nature
(c) $L i^{+}$is exceptionally small
(d) All alkali metals give blue solution in liq. Ammonia

Correct: b
80. The correct order of bond angles (smallest first) in $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}, \mathrm{NH}_{3}, \mathrm{BF}_{3}$ and $\mathrm{SiH}_{4}$ is
(a) $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}<\mathrm{SiH}_{4}<\mathrm{NH}_{3}<\mathrm{BF}_{3}$
(b) $\mathrm{NH}_{3}<\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}<\mathrm{SiH}_{4}<\mathrm{BF}_{3}$
(c) $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}<\mathrm{NH}_{3}<\mathrm{SiH}_{4}<\mathrm{BF}_{3}$
(d) $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}<\mathrm{NH}_{3}<\mathrm{BF}_{3}<\mathrm{SiH}_{4}$

Correct: c
81. The number of $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{P}$ bonds in cyclic metaphosphoric acid is
(a) zero
(b) two
(c) three
(d) four

Correct: c
82. Among the trihalides of nitrogen which one is the least basic
(a) $\mathrm{NF}_{3}$
(b) $\mathrm{NCl}_{3}$
(c) $\mathrm{NBr}_{3}$
(d) $\mathrm{Nl}_{3}$

Correct: a
83. Among the following, the pair in which the two species are not isostructural is
(a) Sif, and SF.
(b) 10 , and Xeo,
(c) BH and NH
(d) PF and SF :

Correct: a
84. The hybridisation and geometry of B and N in $\left[\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{~B} \leftarrow \mathrm{NH}_{3}\right]$ are, respectively
(a) $\mathrm{sp}^{3}$, tetrahedral and $\mathrm{sp}^{3}$ pyramidal
(b) $\mathrm{sp}^{3}$, pyramidal and $\mathrm{sp}^{3}$ tetrahedral
(c) $\mathrm{sp}^{3}$, pyramidal and $\mathrm{sp}^{3}$ pyramidal
(d) $\mathrm{sp}^{3}$, tetrahedral and $\mathrm{sp}^{3}$ tetrahedral

Correct: c
85. Permanganate ions are
(a) tetrahedral and paramagnetic
(b) tetrahedral and diamagnetic
(c) octahedral and paramagnetic
(d) octahedral and diamagnetic

Correct: b
86. The half-life period of a radioactive element is 140 days. After 700 days, 1 g of the element will reduce to
(a) $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) g$
(b) $\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) g$
(c) $\left(\frac{1}{8}\right) g$
(d) $\left(\frac{1}{32}\right) g$

Correct: d
87. There are certain properties related to adsorption:
I. reversible
II. formation of unimolecular layer
III. low heat of adsorption
IV. occurs at low temperature and decreases with increasing temperature.

Which of the above properties are for physical adsorption?
(a) I, II, III
(b) I, III, IV
(c) II, III, IV
(d) I, III

Correct: b
88. Which for the following FCC structures contains cations in the alternate tetrahedral voids
(a) $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
(b) Zns
(c) $\mathrm{CAF}_{2}$
(d) CaO

## Correct: b

89. One litre of water ( molecular weight 18.06) weighs 0.9970 kg . The degree of ionisation of water is $\qquad$ if $K_{w}=1.10 \times 10^{-14}$ at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
(a) $1.05 \times 10^{-7}$
(b) $1.9 \times 10^{-9}$
(c) $101 \times 10^{-11}$
(d) $452 \times 10^{-7}$

Correct: b
90. The specific conductance of 0.01 M solution of acetic acid was found to be $0.0163 \mathrm{Sm}^{-1} 25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Molar conductance of acetic acid at infinite dilution is $390.7 \times 10^{-4} \mathrm{Sm}^{2} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$ at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. What will be the degree of dissociation of $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COOH}$ ?
(a) 0.4072
(b) 0.7402
(c) 0.2720
(d) 0.0472

Correct: d
91. For the cell $\mathrm{Ag}(\mathrm{s})\left|\mathrm{Ag}^{+}(\mathrm{aq})\right|\left|\mathrm{Cu}^{2+}(a q)\right| \mathrm{Cu}(\mathrm{s})$, the reduction potentials of the left and right hand electrodes are 0.337 and 0.799 volts, the cell emf is
(a) -1.136 volt
(b) 1.136 volt
(c) -0.462 volt
(d) 0.462 volt

Correct: d
$92.50 \%$ of a first order reaction is complete in 23 minutes. Calculate the time required to complete $90 \%$ of the reaction
(a) 70.4 minutes
(b) 76.4 minutes
(c) 38.7 minutes
(d) 35.2 minutes

Correct: b
93. The emf of the cell, $\mid \mathrm{CdCl}_{2}$ (solution) (1 atm ) $|\mathrm{AgCl}(s)| \mathrm{Ag}$ is 0.675 at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.The temperature coefficient of the cell is $-6.5 \times 10^{-4} \mathrm{~V}$ degree ${ }^{-1}$. Find the change in the heat content $\left(\mathrm{kJmol}^{-1}\right)$ and entropy $\left(V \mathrm{deg}^{-1}\right)$ for the electrochemical reaction that occurs when 1 F of electricity is drawn for it
(a) $78.34,83.83$
(b) $+62.43,83.83$
(c) $-62.73,-83.83$
(d) $-78.34,+83.83$

Correct: c
94.30 .4 kJ is required to melt one mole of NaCl . The entropy change during melting is $28.4 \mathrm{Jmol}^{-\mathrm{i}} \mathrm{K}^{-1}$. What is the melting point of sodium chloride?
(a) 1070.4 K
(b) 535.2 K
(c) 273.1 K
(d) 1007.4 K

## Correct: a

95. What weight of HCl is present in 155 ml of a 0.54 M solution?
(a) 3.06 g
(b) 6.12 g
(c) 1.53 g
(d) 0.30 g

Correct: a
96. When $\mathrm{PCl}_{5}$, is heated it gasifies and dissociates into $\mathrm{PCl}_{3}$ and $\mathrm{Cl}_{2}$. The density of the gas mixture at $200^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ is 70.2 . What is the degree of dissociation of PCl , at $200^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
(a) 0.485
(b) 0.242
(c) 0.845
(d) 0.542

Correct: a
97. What is the value of $K_{s p}$, for bismuth sulphide $\left(\mathrm{Bi}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}\right)$ which has a solubility of $1.0 \times 10^{-15} \mathrm{~mol} / \mathrm{L}$ at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ?
(a) $1.08 \times 10^{-73}$
(b) $1.08 \times 10^{-74}$
(c) $1.08 \times 10^{-72}$
(d) $1.08 \times 10^{-75}$

## Correct: a

98. At $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ the solubility of $\mathrm{N}_{2}$ gas in water is $0.015 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{L}$ when the partial pressure of $\mathrm{N}_{2}$, is 580 torr. What is the solubility of $\mathrm{N}_{2}$ in $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ at $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ when its partial pressure is 800 torr?
(a) $0.207 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{L}$
(b) $0.0207 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{L}$
(c) $0.414 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{L}$
(d) $0.0414 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{L}$

Correct: b
99. Which of the following is incorrect?
(a) Chemisorption is caused by bond formation
(b) Chemisorption is reversible process
(c) Chemisorption is specific in nature
(d) Chemisorption increases with increase in temperature

Correct: b
100. When a mixture of 10 moles of $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ and

16 moles of $\mathrm{O}_{2}$ were passed over a catalyst, 8 moles of $\mathrm{SO}_{3}$ were formed at equilibrium. The number of moles of $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{O}_{2}$ remaining unreacted were
(a) 2,12
(b) 12,2
(c) 3,10
(d) 10, 3

Correct: a

