## MODEL PAPER -7

## CHEMISTRY

121. A compound contains two elements ' $X$ ' and ' $Y$ ' in the ratio of $50 \%$ each. Atomic mass of ' $X$ ' is 20 and ' $Y$ ' is 40 . What can be its simplest formula ?
(Some Basic concept of chemistry)
1) $X Y$
2) $X_{2} Y$
3) $X Y_{2}$
4) $X_{2} Y_{3}$
122. If the radius of first Bohr's orbit is $x \mathrm{pm}$, then the radius of the third orbit would be
(Structure of Atom)
1) $(3 \times x) p m$
2) $(6 x x) p m$
3) $\left(\frac{1}{2} \times x\right) p m$
4) $(9 x x) p m$
123. If the ionisation energy of hydrogen atom is 13.6 eV , the energy required to excite it from ground state to the next higher state is approximately
(Structure of Atom)
1) 3.4 eV
2) 10.2 eV
3) 17.2 eV
4) 13.6 eV
124. An element has the electronic configuration $1 s^{2} 2 s^{2} 2 p^{6} 3 s^{2} 3 p^{6} 3 d^{8} 4 s^{2}$. what will be its position in the periodic table?
(Classification of elements)
1) Period 4, Group 10
2) Period 2 , group 2
3) period 4, Group 2
4) Period 2, Group 8
125. What is common between the following molecules: $\mathrm{SO}_{3}, \mathrm{CO}_{3}^{2-}, \mathrm{NO}_{3}^{-}$?

## structure)

1) All have linear shape.
2) All have trigonal planar shape
3) All have tetrahedral shape
4) All have trigonal pyramidal shape.
126. Which of the following does not show octahedral geometry?
(Chemical Bonding \& Molecular structure)
1) $\mathrm{SF}_{6}$
2) $\mathrm{F}_{5}$
3) $\mathrm{SiF}^{2-}{ }_{6}$
4) $\mathrm{SF}_{4}$
127. Which of the following relationships between partial pressure, volume and temperature is correct? (States of Matter)
i) $P=\frac{n R T}{V}$
ii) $P_{\text {total }}=P_{1}+P_{2}+P_{3}$
iii) $P_{\text {total }}=\left(n_{1}+n_{2}+n_{3}\right) \frac{R T}{V}$
1) i and ii
2) $i$ and iii
3) ii and iii
4) i, ii and iii
128. Density of a gas is found to be $5.46 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{dm}^{3}$ at $27^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and 2 bar pressure. What will be its denisty at STP?
(States of Matter)
1) $3.0 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{dm}^{-3}$
2) $5.0 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{dm}^{-3}$
3) $6.0 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{dm}^{-3}$
4) $10.82 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{dm}^{-3}$
129. Which of the following expressions is correct to calculate enthalpy of a reaction?
(Thermodynamics)
1) $\Delta \mathrm{H}_{\text {reaction }}=\sum \Delta_{\mathrm{t}} \mathrm{H}_{\text {reactants }}-\sum \Delta_{\mathrm{t}} \mathrm{H}_{\text {products }}$
2) $\Delta H_{\text {reaction }}=\sum B E_{\text {products }}-\sum B . E_{\text {reactants }}$
3) $\Delta \mathrm{H}_{\text {reaction }}=\sum B E_{\text {reactants }}-\sum B . E_{\text {products }}$
4) $\Delta H H^{\text {acction }}=\Delta \mathrm{H}_{1} \times \Delta \mathrm{H}_{2} \times \Delta \mathrm{H}_{3}$
130. Predict the direction of the reaction from the comparisonorion of $Q_{C}$ and $K_{C}$. Mark the incorrect statement.


## (Equilibrium)

1) If $Q_{C}<K_{C}$ reaction goes from left to right
2) If $Q_{C}=K_{C}$ reaction goes form right to left
3) If $Q_{c}>K_{c}$ net reaction goes from right toteft
4) If $Q_{C}=K_{c}$ reactants and products are at equilibrium A
131. In which of the following compounds oxidation state of chlorine has two different values?
(Redox Reactions)
1) $\mathrm{CaCl}_{2}$
2) NaCl
3) $\mathrm{CaOCl}_{2}$
4) $\mathrm{CCl}_{4}$
132. The values of coefficients to balance the following reaction are
(Redox Reactions)

|  | $\mathrm{Cr}(\mathrm{OH})_{3}+\mathrm{ClO}^{-}+\mathrm{OH}^{-} \rightarrow \mathrm{CrO}_{4}^{2-}+\mathrm{Cl}^{-}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O} \rightarrow$ |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{Cr}(\mathrm{OH})_{3}$ | $\mathrm{ClO}_{4}{ }^{2-}$ | $\mathrm{Cl}^{-}$ |  |  |
| 1) | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| $2)$ | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| $3)$ | 2 | 4 | 4 | 2 |
| $4)$ | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 |

133. Which of the following hydrides is electron deficient?
(Hydrogen)
1) NaH
2) $\mathrm{CaH}_{2}$
3) $\mathrm{CH}_{4}$
4) $\mathrm{B}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{6}$
134. A white solid $X$ reacts with dil. $\mathrm{HCl}^{2}$ to give colourless gas which is used in fire extinguishers. The solid X is
(S-Block elements)
1) NaCl
2) $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COONa}$
3) $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$
4) $\mathrm{NaHCO}_{3}$
135. Identify X and Y in the following reaction
$\mathrm{BCl}_{3}+\mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{Cl} \xrightarrow[\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{Cl}]{14 \mathrm{Cl}^{\circ}} X \xrightarrow{\mathrm{NaBH}_{4}} Y$
(P-Block elements)
1) $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{NaBO}_{2}, \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{B}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$
2) $X=\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{~B}_{4} \mathrm{O}_{7}, Y=\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{BO}_{3}$
3) $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{BN}, \mathrm{Y}^{2}=\left[\mathrm{NH}_{4}\right]^{+}\left[\mathrm{BCl}_{4}\right]^{-}$
4) $X=\mathrm{B}_{3} \stackrel{N}{\mathrm{~N}}_{3} \stackrel{4}{\mathrm{H}}_{3} \stackrel{\mathrm{Cl}}{3}, Y=\mathrm{B}_{3} \mathrm{~N}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{6}$
136. The type of hybridization of boron in diborane is
(P-Block elements)
1) $s p$-hybridization
2) $\mathrm{sp}^{2}$-hybridization
3) $s p^{3}$-hybridization
4) $s p^{3} d^{2}$-hybridization
137. 

 and $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{N}=\mathrm{O}$ are example of
(Organic chemistry-some Basic Principle)

1) Functional isomers
2) Tautomers
3) Position isomers
4) metamers
138. Propanal -1 and pentan -3- - one are the ozonolysis products of an alkene. What is the structural formula of alkene?
(Hydro Carbons)
1) 


2)

3)

4) $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{3}$
139. What are the products of dehydrohalogenation of 2-iodopentane ?
(Hydro Carbons)

1) 2 - Pentene (major) - 1-Pentene(minor)
2) 1-pentene (major), 2 - pentene (minor)
3) 2 - pentene ( $50 \%$ ), 1-pentene ( $50 \%$ )
4) None of these.
140. Carbon monoxide is harmful to human beings as it
(Environmental Chemistry)
1) Is carcinogenic
2) Is antagonistic to $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$
3) Has higher affinity for haemoglobin as compared to oxygen
4) Is destructive to $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$
141. A metal crystallise into a lattice containing a sequence of layers as $A B A B A B \ldots . . .$. What percentage of voids are left in the lattice?
(Solid State)
1) $72 \%$
2) $48 \%$
3) $26 \%$
4) $32 \%$
142. Which of the following solutions shows positive deviation from Raoult's law ? (Solutions)
1) Acetone + Aniline
2) Acetone + Ethanol
3) Water + Nitric acid
4) Chloroform + Benzene
143. Limiting molar conductivity of NaBr is
(Electro Chemistry)
1) $\Lambda_{\mathrm{m}}^{\circ} \mathrm{NaBr}=\Lambda_{\mathrm{m}}^{\circ} \mathrm{NaCl}+\Lambda_{\mathrm{m}}^{\circ} \mathrm{KBr}$
2) $\Lambda_{\mathrm{m}}^{\circ} \mathrm{NaBr}=\Lambda_{\mathrm{m}}^{\circ} \mathrm{NaCl}+\Lambda_{\mathrm{m}}^{\circ} \mathrm{KBr}-\Lambda_{\mathrm{m}}^{\circ} \mathrm{KCl}$
3) $\Lambda_{\mathrm{m}}^{\circ} \mathrm{NaBr}=\Lambda_{\mathrm{m}}^{\circ} \mathrm{NaOH}+\Lambda_{\mathrm{m}}^{\circ} \mathrm{NaBr}-\Lambda_{\mathrm{m}}^{\circ} \mathrm{NaCl}$
4) $\Lambda_{\mathrm{m}}^{\circ} \mathrm{NaBr}=\Lambda_{\mathrm{m}}^{\circ} \mathrm{NaCl}-\Lambda_{\mathrm{m}}^{\circ} \mathrm{NaBr}$
144. The equivalent conductance of $\mathrm{Ba}^{2+}$ and $\mathrm{Cl}^{-}$are respectively 127 and $76 \mathrm{ohm}^{-1} \mathrm{~cm}^{2} \mathrm{eq}^{-1}$ at infinite dilution. What will be the equivalent conductance of $\mathrm{BaCl}_{2}$ at infipite dilution ?
(Electro Chemistry)
1) $139.5 \mathrm{ohm}^{-1} \mathrm{~cm}^{2} \mathrm{eq}^{-1}$
2) $203 \mathrm{Khm}^{-1} \mathrm{~cm}^{2} \mathrm{eq}^{-1}$
3) $279 \mathrm{ohm}^{-1} \mathrm{~cm}^{2} \mathrm{eq}^{-1}$
4) $101.5 \mathrm{ohm}^{-1} \mathrm{~cm}^{2} \mathrm{eq}^{-1}$
145. Half - Life period of a first order reaction is 10 min Jonat percentage of the reaction will be completed in 100 min?
(Chemical Kinetics)
1) $25 \%$
2) $50 \%$
3) $99.9 \%$
4) $75 \%$
146. What will be the half - life of the first order reaction for which the value of rate constant is $200 \mathrm{~s}^{-1}$ ?
1) $3.46 \times 10^{-2} \mathrm{~s}$
2) $3.46 \times 10^{-3} \mathrm{~s}$
3) $4.26 \times 10^{-2} \mathrm{~s}$
(Chemical Kinetics)
147. Which of the following graphs would yielda straight line?
4) $4.26 \times 10^{-3} \mathrm{~s}$
(Surface Chemistry)
5) $x / m$ vs $p$
6) $\log x / m$ vs $p$
7) $x / m$ vs $\log p$
8) $\log x / m$ vs $\log p$
148. Which of the following reactions show the process of smelting?
(Genral Principles and Process of Isolation of elements)
1) $2 \mathrm{PbO}+\mathrm{Pbs} \rightarrow 3 \mathrm{~Pb}+\mathrm{So}_{2}$
2) $2 \mathrm{Na}\left[\mathrm{Au}(\mathrm{CN})_{2}\right]+\mathrm{Zn} \rightarrow \mathrm{Na}_{2}\left[\mathrm{Zn}(\mathrm{CN})_{4}\right]+2 \mathrm{Au}$
3) $\mathrm{PbO}+\mathrm{C} \rightarrow \mathrm{Pb}+\mathrm{CO}$
4) $2 \mathrm{HgS}+3 \mathrm{O}_{2} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{HgO}+2 \mathrm{SO}_{2}$
149. Arrange the following hydrides of group 16 elements in order of increasing stability.
(P-Block Elements)
1) $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}<\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}<\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{Te}>\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{Se}$
2) $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}<\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{Te}<\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{Se}<\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$
3) $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}<\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}<\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{Se}<\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{Te}$
4) $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{Te}<\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{Se}<\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}<\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
150. Bond angle in $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\left(104.5^{0}\right)$ is higher than the bond angle of $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}\left(92.1^{0}\right)$. The difference is due to


(P-Block Elements)
1) Difference in size of $S$ and $O$
2) Difference in electronegativity of $S$ and $O$
3) Difference in Oxidation states of $S$ and $O$
4) Difference in shapes of hybrid orbitals of $S$ and $O$
151. Which of the following pairs of ions have the same electronics configuration?
(d-and-f-block elements)
1) $\mathrm{Cu}^{2+}, \mathrm{Cr}^{2+}$
2) $\mathrm{Fe}^{3+}, \mathrm{Mn}^{2+}$
3) $\mathrm{CO}^{+3}, \mathrm{Ni}^{3+}$
4) $\mathrm{Sc}^{3+}, \mathrm{Cr}^{3+}$
152. Which of the following is not a neutral Ligand?
(Co-ordination Compounds)
1) $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
2) $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$
3) ONO
4) CO
153. Alkyl halides are immiscible in water though they are polar because
1)They react with water to give alcohols
2) They cannot form hydrogen bonds with water
3) C - X bond cannot be broken easily
4) They are stable compounds and are not reactive.
154. Picric acid is a yellow coloured compound. Its chemical name is
(Alcohols, Phenols and ethers)
1) $m$ - nitrobenzoic acid
2) 2, 4, 6 - trinitrophenol
3) 2, 4, 6 - tribromophenol
4) P - nitrophenol.
155. In the following sequence of reaction, the final product (z) is $\mathrm{CH} \equiv \mathrm{CH} \xrightarrow[\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}]{\mathrm{H}^{2+}} X \xrightarrow[\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}]{\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{OX}} \mathrm{Y} \xrightarrow{[0]} \mathrm{Z}$
(Aldehydes, Ketones \& Carboxylic acids)
1) Ethanal
2) Propan-2-ol
3) Propanone
4) propan-1-ol
156. The order of reactivity of $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CHO}, \mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COC}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}$ and $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COCH}_{3}$ is
(Aldehydes, Ketones \& Caboxylic acids)
1) $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CHO}>\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COCH}_{3}>\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COC}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}$
2) $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{COCH}_{3}>\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COCH}_{3}>\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CHO}$
3) $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COCH}_{3}>\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CHO}>\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{COCH}_{3}$
157. Which of the following can exist as zwitter ion?
(Amines)
1) P-Aminoacetophenone
2) Sulphanilic acid
3) P-Nitroaminobenzene
4) P-Methoxyphenol
158. Vitamin $B_{2}$, a water soluble vitamin is also known as Ascorbic
1) Ascorbia acid
2) Riboflavin
3) Thiamine
159. Which of the following is a homopolymer?
1) Bakelite
2) Nylon 6,6
3) Neoprene
160. The main constituents of dettol are
1) Chloramphenicol + glycerol
2) $2-3 \%$ solution of iodine in alcohol
3) $0.2 \%$ solution of phenol
4) Chloroxylenol and terpineol.
