

COMMON ENTRANCE TEST - 2011

DATE	SUBJECT	TIME
28-04-2011	CHEMISTRY	02.30 PM to 03.50 PM

MAXIMUM MARKS	TOTAL DURATION	MAXIMUM TIME FOR ANSWERING
60	80 MINUTES	70 MINUTES

MENTION YOUR CET NUMBER	QUESTION BOOKLET DETAILS	
	VERSION CODE	SERIAL NUMBER
	A - 1	727393

DOs :

1. Check whether the CET No. has been entered and shaded in the respective circles on the OMR answer sheet.
2. This Question Booklet is issued to you by the Invigilator after the 2nd Bell, i.e., after 02.30 p.m.
3. The Serial Number of this question booklet should be entered on the OMR answer sheet.
4. The Version Code of this question booklet should be entered on the OMR answer sheet and the respective circles should be shaded completely.
5. Compulsory sign at the bottom portion of the OMR answer sheet in the space provided.

DON'Ts :

1. **The timing and marks printed on the OMR answer sheet should not be damaged/mutilated/spoiled.**
2. The 3rd Bell rings at 02.40 p.m. till then;
 - Do not remove the seal/staple present on the right hand side of this question booklet.
 - Do not look inside this question booklet.
 - Do not start answering on the OMR answer sheet.

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. This question booklet contains 60 questions and each question will have one statement and four distracters (four different options / choices).
2. After the 3rd Bell is rung at 02.40 p.m., remove the seal/staple present on the right hand side of this question booklet and start answering on the OMR answer sheet.
3. During the subsequent 70 minutes :
 - Read each question carefully.
 - Choose the correct answer from out of the four available distracters (options/choices) given under each question/statement.
 - Completely **darken/shade** the relevant circle with a **BLUE OR BLACK INK BALLPOINT PEN against the question number on the OMR answer sheet.**

CORRECT METHOD OF SHADING THE CIRCLE ON THE OMR SHEET IS AS SHOWN BELOW :



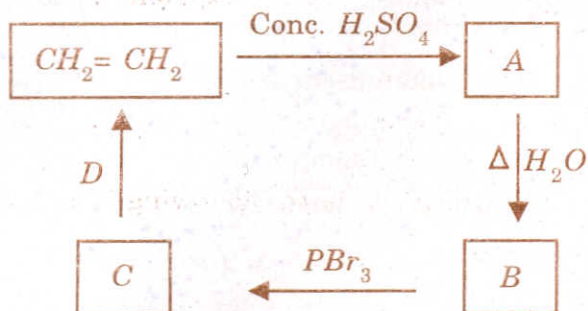
4. Please note that even a minute unintended ink dot on the OMR sheet will also be recognized and recorded by the scanner. Therefore, avoid multiple markings of any kind on the OMR answer sheet.
5. Use the space provided on each page of the question booklet for Rough Work. Do not use the OMR answer sheet for the same.
6. After the **last bell** is rung at 03.50 p.m., stop writing on the OMR answer sheet and affix your **LEFT HAND THUMB IMPRESSION** on the OMR answer sheet as per the instructions.
7. Hand over the OMR answer sheet to the room Invigilator as it is.
8. After separating and retaining the top sheet (KEA Copy), the Invigilator will return the bottom sheet replica (Candidate's copy) to you to carry home for self-evaluation.
9. Preserve the replica of the OMR answer sheet for a minimum period of ONE year.

CHEMISTRY

1. Which one of the following statements is FALSE?
- 1) During roasting, moisture is removed from the ore.
 - 2) The ore is freed from almost all nonmetallic impurities.
 - 3) Calcination of ore is carried out in the absence of any blast of air.
 - 4) The concentrated zinc blende is subjected to calcination during its extraction by pyrometallurgy.
2. Which one of the following sets of quantum numbers represents the highest energy level in an atom?
- 1) $n=4, l=0, m=0, s=+\frac{1}{2}$
 - 2) $n=3, l=1, m=1, s=+\frac{1}{2}$
 - 3) $n=3, l=2, m=-2, s=+\frac{1}{2}$
 - 4) $n=3, l=0, m=0, s=+\frac{1}{2}$
3. When O_2 is converted into O_2^+ ;
- 1) both paramagnetic character and bond order increase
 - 2) bond order decreases
 - 3) paramagnetic character increases
 - 4) paramagnetic character decreases and the bond order increases
4. In chromite ore, the oxidation number of iron and chromium are respectively
- 1) +3, +2
 - 2) +3, +6
 - 3) +2, +6
 - 4) +2, +3
5. The number of naturally occurring p -block elements that are diamagnetic is
- 1) 18
 - 2) 6
 - 3) 5
 - 4) 7

(Space for Rough Work)

21. Identify *B* and *D* in the following sequence of reactions.



- 1) Methanol and bromoethane
 - 2) Ethyl hydrogen sulphate and alcoholic *KOH*
 - 3) Ethyl hydrogen sulphate and aqueous *KOH*
 - 4) Ethanol and alcoholic *KOH*
22. The compound which gives turbidity immediately with Lucas reagent at room temperature is
- 1) butan-1-ol
 - 2) butan-2-ol
 - 3) 2-methyl propan-2-ol
 - 4) 2-methyl propan-1-ol
23. Ethyl benzene CANNOT be prepared by
- 1) Wurtz reaction
 - 2) Wurtz-Fittig reaction
 - 3) Friedel-Crafts reaction
 - 4) Clemmensen reduction
24. 1.2 g of organic compound on Kjeldahlization liberates ammonia which consumes 30 cm³ of 1 N *HCl*. The percentage of nitrogen in the organic compound is
- 1) 30
 - 2) 35
 - 3) 46.67
 - 4) 20.8
25. Carbon cannot reduce Fe_2O_3 to *Fe* at a temperature below 983 K because
- 1) free energy change for the formation of *CO* is more negative than that of Fe_2O_3
 - 2) *CO* is thermodynamically more stable than Fe_2O_3
 - 3) carbon has higher affinity towards oxygen than iron
 - 4) iron has higher affinity towards oxygen than carbon

(Space for Rough Work)

26. The yellow precipitate formed during the chromyl chloride test is chemically
- 1) chromic acid
 - 2) lead chromate
 - 3) lead acetate
 - 4) sodium chromate
27. One gram of silver gets distributed between 10 cm³ of molten zinc and 100 cm³ of molten lead at 800°C. The percentage of silver still left in the lead layer is approximately
- 1) 2
 - 2) 5
 - 3) 3
 - 4) 1
28. Which one of the following is true?
- 1) *NaOH* is used in the concentration of bauxite ore.
 - 2) *NaOH* is a primary standard in volumetric analysis.
 - 3) Manganous hydroxide is soluble in excess of *NaOH* solution.
 - 4) *NaOH* solution does not react with *Cl₂*.
29. In Ramsay and Rayleigh's isolation of noble gases from air, the nitrogen of the air is finally converted into
- 1) *NaNO₂* only
 - 2) *NO* and *NO₂*
 - 3) *NaNO₃* only
 - 4) *NaNO₂* and *NaNO₃*
30. The spin only magnetic moment of *Fe²⁺* ion (in BM) is approximately
- 1) 4
 - 2) 7
 - 3) 5
 - 4) 6

(Space for Rough Work)

31. The IUPAC name of the complex $[Co(NH_3)_4Cl_2]Cl$ is

- 1) dichloro tetraammine cobalt (III) chloride
- 2) tetraammine dichloro cobalt (III) chloride
- 3) tetraammine dichloro cobalt (II) chloride
- 4) tetraammine dichloro cobalt (IV) chloride

32. Excess of silver nitrate solution is added to 100 ml of 0.01 M Pentaqua chloro chromium (III) chloride solution. The mass of silver chloride obtained in grams is
[Atomic mass of silver is 108].

- 1) 287×10^{-3}
- 2) 143.5×10^{-3}
- 3) 143.5×10^{-2}
- 4) 287×10^{-2}

33. The following data were obtained during the first order decomposition of $2A_{(g)} \rightarrow B_{(g)} + C_{(s)}$ at a constant volume and at a particular temperature.

Sr. No.	Time	Total pressure in Pascal
1	At the end of 10 min	300
2	After completion	200

The rate constant in min^{-1} is

- 1) 0.0693
- 2) 69.3
- 3) 6.93
- 4) 6.93×10^{-4}

34. The time required for 100% completion of a zero order reaction is

- 1) ak
- 2) $\frac{a}{2k}$
- 3) $\frac{a}{k}$
- 4) $\frac{2k}{a}$

35. The activation energy of a reaction at a given temperature is found to be $2.303 RT \text{ J mol}^{-1}$. The ratio of rate constant to the Arrhenius factor is

- 1) 0.01
- 2) 0.1
- 3) 0.02
- 4) 0.001

(Space for Rough Work)

36. pH value of which one of the following is NOT equal to one?
- 1) 0.1 M CH_3COOH
 - 2) 0.1 M HNO_3
 - 3) 0.05 M H_2SO_4
 - 4) 50 cm^3 0.4 M HCl + 50 cm^3 0.2 M $NaOH$
37. A buffer solution contains 0.1 mole of sodium acetate dissolved in 1000 cm^3 of 0.1 M acetic acid. To the above buffer solution, 0.1 mole of sodium acetate is further added and dissolved. The pH of the resulting buffer is
- 1) pK_a
 - 2) $pK_a + 2$
 - 3) $pK_a - \text{Log } 2$
 - 4) $pK_a + \text{Log } 2$
38. H_2S is passed into one dm^3 of a solution containing 0.1 mole of Zn^{2+} and 0.01 mole of Cu^{2+} till the sulphide ion concentration reaches 8.1×10^{-19} moles. Which one of the following statements is true?
 $[K_{sp}$ of ZnS and CuS are 3×10^{-22} and 8×10^{-36} respectively]
- 1) Only ZnS precipitates
 - 2) Both CuS and ZnS precipitate
 - 3) Only CuS precipitates
 - 4) No precipitation occurs
39. E_1 , E_2 and E_3 are the emfs of the following three galvanic cells respectively :
- (i) $Zn(s) | Zn^{2+} (0.1M) || Cu^{2+} (1M) | Cu(s)$
 - (ii) $Zn(s) | Zn^{2+} (1M) || Cu^{2+} (1M) | Cu(s)$
 - (iii) $Zn(s) | Zn^{2+} (1M) || Cu^{2+} (0.1M) | Cu(s)$
- Which one of the following is true?
- 1) $E_2 > E_1 > E_3$
 - 2) $E_1 > E_2 > E_3$
 - 3) $E_3 > E_1 > E_2$
 - 4) $E_3 > E_2 > E_1$
40. 0.023 g of sodium metal is reacted with 100 cm^3 of water. The pH of the resulting solution is
- 1) 10
 - 2) 8
 - 3) 9
 - 4) 12

(Space for Rough Work)

46. A solution of two liquids boils at a temperature more than the boiling point of either of them. Hence, the binary solution shows

- 1) negative deviation from Raoult's law
- 2) positive deviation from Raoult's law
- 3) no deviation from Raoult's law
- 4) positive or negative deviation from Raoult's law depending upon the composition

47. Which one of the nitrogen atoms in $H_2N - NH - \overset{\overset{O}{||}}{C} - NH_2$ is the most nucleophilic?

I II III

- 1) III
 - 2) I
 - 3) II
 - 4) All three nitrogen atoms are equally strong nucleophilic centers
48. The maximum number of possible optical isomers in 1-bromo-2-methyl cyclobutane is ...

- 1) 4
- 2) 2
- 3) 8
- 4) 16

49. Which one of the following is the most energetic conformation of cyclohexane?

- 1) Boat
- 2) Twisted boat
- 3) Chair
- 4) Half chair

50. Which one of the following is an intermediate in the reaction of benzene with CH_3Cl in the presence of anhydrous $AlCl_3$?

- 1) Cl^+
- 2) CH_3^-
- 3) CH_3^+
- 4) 

(Space for Rough Work)

51. Which one of the following is NOT TRUE for the hydrolysis of *t*-butyl bromide with aqueous *NaOH*?

- 1) Reaction occurs through the S_N1 mechanism.
- 2) The intermediate formed is a carbocation.
- 3) Rate of the reaction doubles when the concentration of alkali is doubled.
- 4) Rate of the reaction doubles when the concentration of *t*-butyl bromide is doubled.

52. Following is the substitution reaction in which $-CN$ replaces $-Cl$.



To obtain propanenitrile, $R-Cl$ should be

- 1) chloroethane
- 2) 1-chloropropane
- 3) chloromethane
- 4) 2-chloropropane

53. The conversion of *m*-nitrophenol to resorcinol involves respectively

- 1) hydrolysis, diazotization and reduction
- 2) diazotization, reduction and hydrolysis
- 3) hydrolysis, reduction and diazotization
- 4) reduction, diazotization and hydrolysis

54. Formic acid is a stronger acid than acetic acid. This can be explained using

- 1) +M effect
- 2) -I effect
- 3) +I effect
- 4) -M effect

55. The reagent with which both acetaldehyde and acetone react is

- 1) Fehling's solution
- 2) $I_2 / NaOH$
- 3) Tollens' reagent
- 4) Carbonic acid

(Space for Rough Work)

56. Which of the following gives an aldehyde on dry distillation?

- 1) Calcium formate + calcium acetate
- 2) Calcium acetate + calcium benzoate
- 3) Calcium acetate
- 4) Calcium benzoate

57. α -maltose consists of

- 1) one α -D-glucopyranose unit and one β -D-glucopyranose unit with 1-2 glycosidic linkage
- 2) two α -D-glucopyranose units with 1-2 glycosidic linkage
- 3) two β -D-glucopyranose units with 1-4 glycosidic linkage
- 4) two α -D-glucopyranose units with 1-4 glycosidic linkage

58. Which one of the following DOES NOT correctly match with each other?

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1) Silk-polyamide | 2) Lipase-enzyme |
| 3) Butter-fat | 4) Oxytocin-enzyme |

59. In an alkaline medium, glycine predominantly exists as/in a/an

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1) cation | 2) anion |
| 3) zwitterion | 4) covalent form |

60. The IUPAC name of  is

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1) but-3-enoic acid | 2) but-1-enoic acid |
| 3) pent-4-enoic acid | 4) prop-2-enoic acid |

(Space for Rough Work)