

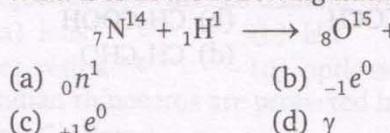
- 1.** Plaster of paris is
 (a) $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (b) $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
 (c) $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (d) $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$
- 2.** The most stable compound is
 (a) LiF (b) LiCl
 (c) LiBr (d) LiI
- 3.** Heavy water is
 (a) CaSO_4
 (b) water contain CaSO_4 , MgSO_4
 (c) D_2O
 (d) water contain CaCO_3
- 4.** When copper reacts with hot and conc. H_2SO_4 , gives
 (a) H_2 (b) N_2
 (c) O_2 (d) SO_2
- 5.** BaO_2 and ozone reacts to produce
 (a) Ba (b) Ba_2O_3
 (c) BaO (d) $\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_3$
- 6.** Heisenberg uncertainty principle can be explained as
 (a) $\Delta x \geq \frac{\Delta P \times h}{4\pi}$ (b) $\Delta x \times \Delta P \geq \frac{h}{4\pi}$
 (c) $\Delta x \times \Delta P \geq \frac{h}{\pi}$ (d) $\Delta P \geq \frac{\pi h}{\Delta x}$
- 7.** A gas mixture contains O_2 and N_2 in the ratio of 1 : 4 by weight. The ratio of their number of molecules is
 (a) 1 : 8 (b) 1 : 4
 (c) 3 : 16 (d) 7 : 32
- 8.** Bleaching powder is obtained by treating Cl_2 with
 (a) $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ (b) CaO
 (c) CaCO_3 (d) CaCl_2
- 9.** The de-Broglie wavelenght of a particle with mass 1 kg and velocity 100 m/s is
 (a) 6.6×10^{-33} m (b) 6.6×10^{-36} m
 (c) 3.3×10^{33} m (d) 3.3×10^{-36} m
- 10.** The volume of a gas measured at 27°C and 1 atm pressure is 10 L. To reduce the volume to 2 L at 1 atm pressure, the temperature required is
 (a) 60 K (b) 75 K
 (c) 150 K (d) 225 K
- 11.** The number of moles of oxygen obtained by the electrolytic decomposition of 108 g water is
 (a) 2.5 (b) 3
 (c) 5 (d) 7.5
- 12.** The change in entropy for the fusion of 1 mole of ice is [mp of ice = 273 K, molar enthalpy of fusion for ice = 6.0 kJ mol⁻¹]
 (a) 11.73 JK⁻¹ mol⁻¹
 (b) 18.84 JK⁻¹ mol⁻¹
 (c) 21.97 JK⁻¹ mol⁻¹
 (d) 24.47 JK⁻¹ mol⁻¹
- 13.** Which does not give a precipitate with AgNO_3 solution ?
 (a) $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_6]\text{Cl}_3$ (b) $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_5\text{Cl}]\text{Cl}_2$
 (c) $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_4\text{Cl}_2]\text{Cl}$ (d) $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_3\text{Cl}_3]$
- 14.** Total volume of atoms present in a face centred cubic unit cell of a metal is (r is atomic radius)
 (a) $\frac{16}{3} \pi r^3$ (b) $\frac{20}{3} \pi r^3$
 (c) $\frac{24}{3} \pi r^3$ (d) $\frac{12}{3} \pi r^3$

Jbig2Deal

- 15.** Pure silicon doped with phosphorus is a
(a) metallic conductor
(b) insulator
(c) *n*-type semiconductor
(d) *p*-type semiconductor

- 16.** Neutron is discovered by
(a) Chadwick (b) Rutherford
(c) Yukawa (d) Dalton

- 17.** What is *X* in the following nuclear reaction ?



- 18.** Solubility product of PbCl_2 at 298 K is 1×10^{-6} .
At this temperature solubility of PbCl_2 in mol/L is
(a) $(1 \times 10^{-6})^{1/2}$ (b) $(1 \times 10^{-6})^{1/3}$
(c) $(0.25 \times 10^{-6})^{1/3}$ (d) $(2.5 \times 10^{-6})^{1/2}$

- 19.** The pH of a 0.001 M solution of HCl is
(a) 0 (b) 3
(c) 5 (d) 10

- 20.** Gold number is associated with
(a) amount of gold (b) protective colloids
(c) purple of cassius (d) electrophoresis

- 21.** Noble gases are used in discharge tubes to give different colours. Reddish-orange glow is due to
(a) Ar (b) Ne
(c) Xe (d) Kr

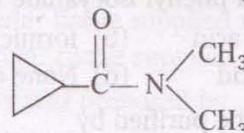
- 22.** The set representing the correct order for first ionisation potential is
(a) K > Na > Li (b) Be > Mg > Ca
(c) B > C > N (d) Ge > Si > C

- 23.** Dry ice is
(a) solid CO_2 (b) solid camphor
(c) solid SO_2 (d) solid NO_2

- 24.** Methanol and ethanol are miscible in water due to
(a) covalent character
(b) hydrogen bonding character
(c) oxygen bonding character
(d) None of the above

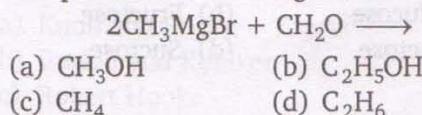
- 25.** Stereoisomers differ in
(a) configuration
(b) conformation
(c) they do not differ
(d) None of the above

- 26.** IUPAC name of the following compound



- (a) N, N-dimethylcyclopropane carboxamide
(b) N-methylcyclopropanamide
(c) cyclopropionamide
(d) None of the above

- 27.** The product of following reaction is



- 28.** Freon used as refrigerant is

- (a) $\text{CF}_2=\text{CF}_2$ (b) CH_2F_2
(c) CCl_2F_2 (d) CF_4

- 29.** Lucas reagent is

- (a) anhy. ZnCl_2 and NH_3
(b) anhy. ZnCl_2 and CaCl_2
(c) anhy. ZnCl_2 and conc. HCl
(d) anhy. ZnCl_2 and HCl gas

- 30.** The enzyme which can catalyse the conversion of glucose to ethanol is

- (a) zymase (b) invertase
(c) maltase (d) diastase

- 31.** When dihydroxy acetone reacts with HIO_4 , the product is/are

- (a) HCHO
(b) HCOOH
(c) HCHO and HCOOH
(d) HCHO and CO_2

- 32.** Which of the following does not reduce Fehling's solution?

- (a) Benzaldehyde (b) Formic acid
(c) Glucose (d) Fructose

- 33.** Sodium formate on heating gives

- (a) oxalic acid and H_2
(b) sodium oxalate and H_2
(c) sodium oxalate
(d) CO_2 and caustic soda

- 34.** Reaction of ethyl formate with excess of CH_3MgI followed by hydrolysis gives

- (a) *n*-propyl alcohol
(b) isopropyl alcohol
(c) acetaldehyde
(d) acetone

- 35.** Hydrolysis of phenyl isocyanide forms
 (a) benzoic acid (b) formic acid
 (c) acetic acid (d) None of these
- 36.** Styrene can be purified by
 (a) simple distillation
 (b) fractional distillation
 (c) steam distillation
 (d) vacuum distillation
- 37.** Which of the following is not reducing sugar ?
 (a) Glucose (b) Fructose
 (c) Lactose (d) Sucrose

- 38.** The monomer of teflon is
 (a) $\text{CHF} = \text{CH}_2$ (b) $\text{CF}_2 = \text{CF}_2$
 (c) $\text{CHCl} = \text{CHCl}$ (d) $\text{CHF} = \text{CHCl}$
- 39.** The hybridisation state of carbon in fullerene is
 (a) sp (b) sp^2
 (c) sp^3 (d) sp^3d
- 40.** A fruity smell is produced by the reaction of $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ with TM
 (a) CH_3COCH_3 (b) CH_3COOH
 (c) PCl_5 (d) CH_3CHO

Answer – Key

1. a	2. a	3. c	4. d	5. c	6. b	7. d	8. a	9. b	10. a
11. b	12. c	13. d	14. a	15. c	16. a	17. d	18. c	19. b	20. b
21. b	22. b	23. a	24. b	25. a	26. a	27. b	28. c	29. c	30. a
31. d	32. d	33. b	34. c	35. b	36. d	37. d	38. b	39. b	40. b