

9. Oxidation number of Cr in chromyl chloride vapour.

Ans. 6

Sol. Chromyl chloride : CrO_2Cl_2

Oxidation number of Cr = +6



$$x + 2(-2) + 2(-1) = 0$$

$$x = +6$$

10. Find the vapour pressure (in mm of Hg) of aqueous solution having 30% mass by volume glucose

(Given : $P_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}^0 = 760 \text{ mm of Hg}$) (density of solution = 1.2 g/mol) (Report your answer in nearest integer)

Ans. 729 mm of Hg

$$\frac{P^0_a - P_s}{P_s} = \frac{n}{N}$$

$$\text{density of solution} = \frac{\text{Mass}}{\text{volume}}$$

$$\text{density of solution} = 100 \text{ ml}$$

$$\text{Mass} = 120 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{weight of glucose} = 120 \times \frac{30}{100} = 36 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{weight of H}_2\text{O} = 120 - 36 = 84 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{mole of glucose} = 36/180 = 0.2 \text{ mole}$$

$$\text{mole of H}_2\text{O} = \frac{84}{18} = 4.6 \text{ mole}$$

$$\frac{760 - P_s}{P_s} = \frac{0.2}{4.67}$$

$$760 - P_s = 0.0428 P_s$$

$$P_s = \frac{760}{1.0428} = 728.8 \text{ mm of Hg}$$

$$= 729 \text{ mm of Hg}$$

11. Find change in Oxidation number of Mn when KMnO_4 react with aqueous KI solution in acidic medium.

Ans. 5



$$\text{change in Oxidation number of Mn} = ((+7) - (+2)) = 5$$

12. What is the Ratio of silica to alumina in cement

(1) 3

(2) 2

(3) 4.5

(4) 1.5

Ans. (1)

Sol. For good quality of cement the ratio of silica (SiO_2) to Alumina (Al_2O_3) should be between 2.5 and 4 : 1

13. Which of the following reaction is not a calcination process.

- (1) $\text{CaCO}_3 \rightarrow \text{CaO} + \text{CO}_2$
- (2) $\text{CaCO}_3, \text{MgCO}_3 \xrightarrow{\Delta} \text{MgO} + \text{CaO} + \text{CO}_2$
- (3) $\text{PbS} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{PbO} + \text{SO}_2$
- (4) $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3, x\text{H}_2\text{O} \xrightarrow{\Delta} \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 + x\text{H}_2\text{O}$

Ans. (3)

Sol. $\text{PbS} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{PbO} + \text{SO}_2$ is a roasting reaction.

14. Which of the following having highest value of splitting energy (Δ_s).

- (1) $[\text{Ti}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{+2}$
- (2) $[\text{Fe}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{+2}$
- (3) $[\text{Mn}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{+3}$
- (4) $[\text{Cr}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{+3}$

Ans. (2)

Sol. From L to R in 3d series M^{3+} ion size decreases, charge density increase, so attraction b/w M^{3+} and ligand increase so Δ_s increase.

15. For water gas shift reaction, which of the following is correct.

- (1) CO get oxidised in CO_2
- (2) CO_2 get reduced in CO
- (3) Water get vaporised
- (4) CO get reduced in CH_4

Ans. (1)

Sol. The production of dihydrogen can be increased by heating CO of Syn gas mixture with steam in the presence of iron chromate as catalyst



Water gas shift Reaction

16. For a radioactive decay $t_{1/2} = 15$ years, what will be the rate constant (yr^{-1})

Ans. 0.05 yr^{-1}

Sol. radioactive decay is 1st order,

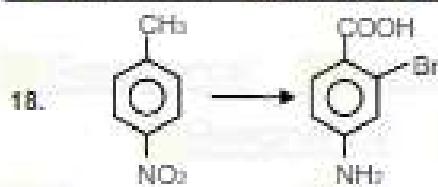
$$\text{so rate constant } K = \frac{0.693}{t_{1/2}} = \frac{0.693}{15} = 0.0462 \\ = 0.05 \text{ yr}^{-1}$$

17. Statement-I : pH of 10^{-2} M HCl is 8 at 25°C

Statement-II : Titration of weak acid and strong base at half equivalence point gives $\text{pH} = \frac{\text{p}K_a}{2}$

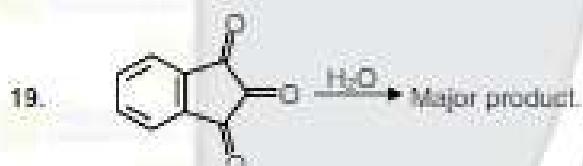
- (1) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct.
- (2) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are incorrect.
- (3) Statement-I is incorrect and Statement-II is correct.
- (4) Statement-II is incorrect and Statement-I is correct.

Ans. (2)



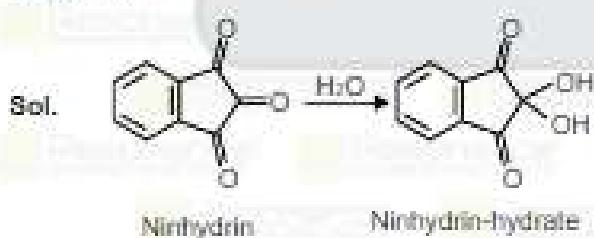
- (1) Br_2/Fe , KMnO_4 , LiAlH_4
 (2) H_2/Pd , Br_2/Fe , KMnO_4
 (3) Br_2/Fe , KMnO_4 , H_2/Pd
 (4) KMnO_4 , Br_2/Fe , LiAlH_4

Ans. (3)

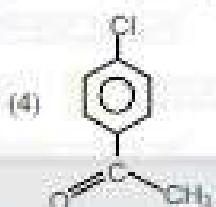
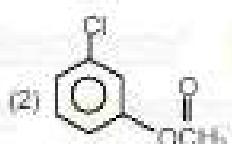
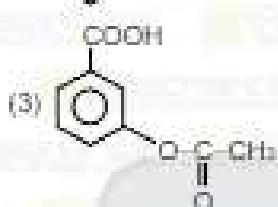
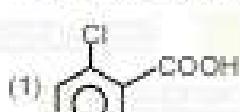


- (1)
 (2)
 (3)
 (4)

Ans. (2)

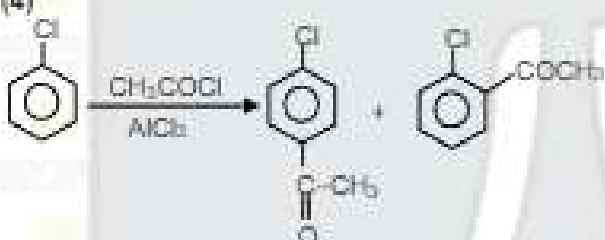


20. Friedel-Crafts acylation in chlorobenzene gives.



Ans. (4)

Sol.

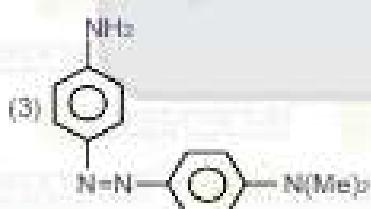
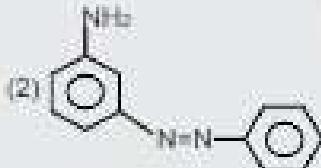


21. Photochemical smog is minimum

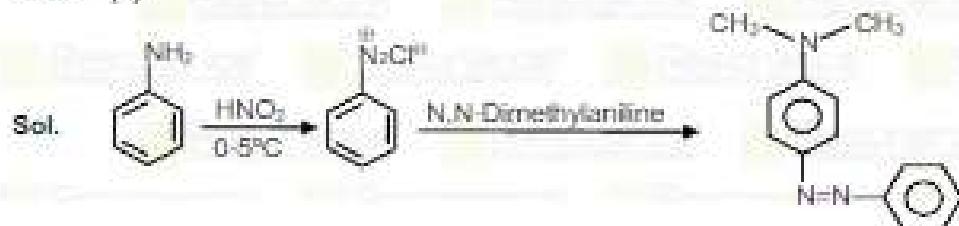
- (1) In Kolkata (October)
 (3) In Chennai (July)

- (2) In Mumbai - (May)
 (4) In Jammu & Kashmir (January & February)

Ans. (4)



Ans. (1)



23. The correct match is.

	LIST-I (Monomer)		LIST-II (Polymer)
(A)	Tetrafluoroethene	(I)	Orlon
(B)	Capro lactum	(II)	Natural rubber
(C)	Acrylonitrile	(III)	Nylon-6
(D)	Isoprene	(IV)	Teflon

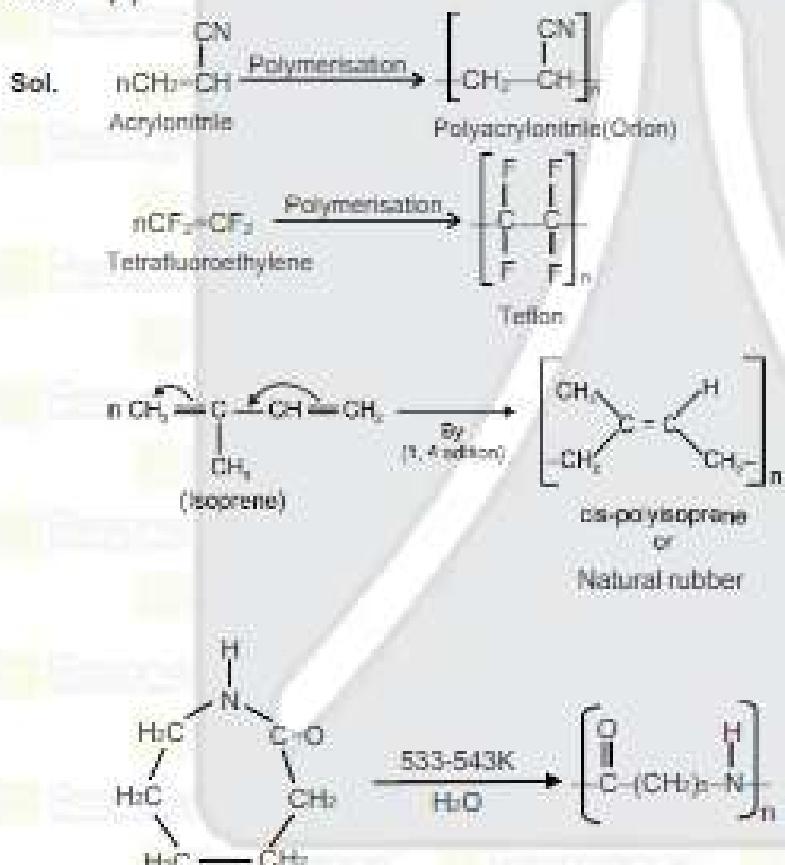
(1) (A) – (IV) ; (B) – (III) ; (C) – (II) ; (D) – (I)

(2) (A) – (IV) ; (B) – (II) ; (C) – (III) ; (D) – (I)

(3) (A) – (IV) ; (B) – (III) ; (C) – (I) ; (D) – (II)

(4) (A) – (III) ; (B) – (II) ; (C) – (IV) ; (D) – (I)

Ans. (3)



24. Increasing order of rate of electrophilic aromatic substitution reaction is



(1) C < B < A < D < E
 (3) C < B < D < E < A

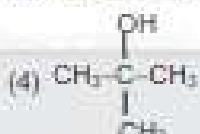
(2) C < B < A < E < D
 (4) C < A < D < E < B

Ans. (1)

Sol. Rate of electrophilic substitution reaction \propto Electron density in benzene ring.



Product 'P' is



Ans: (3)

