

CHEMISTRY

1. A nitrogen containing organic compound gave an oily liquid on heating with bromine and potassium hydroxide solution. On shaking the product with acetic anhydride, an antipyretic drug was obtained. The reactions indicate that the starting compound is :
 - 1) Acetamide
 - 2) Nitrobenzene
 - 3) Aniline
 - 4) Benzamide
2. The silver salt of a fatty acid on refluxing with an alkyl halide gives an :
 - 1) ether
 - 2) amine
 - 3) acid
 - 4) ester
3. Pick out the one which does not belong to the family :
 - 1) Ptyalin
 - 2) Lipase
 - 3) Pepsin
 - 4) Cellulose
4. Which of the following is wrongly matched ?
 - 1) Decomposition of H_2O_2 - First order reaction.
 - 2) Combination of H_2 and Br_2 to give HBr - Zero order reaction.
 - 3) Saponification of $CH_3COOC_2H_5$ - second order reaction.
 - 4) Hydrolysis of CH_3COOCH_3 - pseudo unimolecular reaction.
5. The diameter of colloidal particles range from :
 - 1) $10^3 m$ to $10^{-3}m$
 - 2) $10^{-3}m$ to $10^{-6} m$
 - 3) $10^{-6}m$ to $10^{-9}m$
 - 4) $10^{-9}m$ to $10^{-12}m$

(Space for Rough Work)

11. On treating a mixture of two alkyl halides with sodium metal in dry ether, 2-methyl propane was obtained. The alkyl halides are :
- 1) Chloromethane and Chloroethane
 - 2) Chloromethane and 1- Chloropropane
 - 3) 2 - Chloropropane and Chloromethane
 - 4) 2 - Chloropropane and Chloroethane
12. Which of the following statements about benzyl chloride is incorrect ?
- 1) It is a lachrymatory liquid and answers Beilstein's test.
 - 2) It gives a white precipitate with alcoholic silver nitrate.
 - 3) It is less reactive than alkyl halides.
 - 4) It can be oxidised to benzaldehyde by boiling with copper nitrate solution.
13. The main product obtained when a solution of sodium carbonate reacts with mercuric chloride is :
- 1) $HgCO_3$
 - 2) $HgCO_3 \cdot Hg(OH)_2$
 - 3) $Hg(OH)_2$
 - 4) $HgCO_3 \cdot HgO$
14. In the electrothermal process, the compound displaced by silica from calcium phosphate is :
- 1) Phosphorus
 - 2) Phosphorus pentoxide
 - 3) Calcium phosphide
 - 4) Phosphine
15. The enthalpy of combustion of methane at 25°C is 890 kJ. The heat liberated when 3.2 g of methane is burnt in air is :
- 1) - 890 kJ
 - 2) 178 kJ
 - 3) 445 kJ
 - 4) 278 kJ

(Space for Rough Work)

26. The reagent which does not give acid chloride on treating with a carboxylic acid is :
- 1) $SOCl_2$
 - 2) PCl_3
 - 3) PCl_5
 - 4) Cl_2
27. Among the halogens, the one which is oxidised by nitric acid is :
- 1) Chlorine
 - 2) Bromine
 - 3) Fluorine
 - 4) Iodine
28. The metal which does not form ammonium nitrate by reaction with dilute nitric acid is :
- 1) Pb
 - 2) Mg
 - 3) Al
 - 4) Fe
29. The elements with atomic numbers 9, 17, 35, 53, 85 are all :
- 1) Heavy metals
 - 2) Light metals
 - 3) Noble gases
 - 4) Halogens
30. In the electrolytic method of obtaining aluminium from purified bauxite, cryolite is added to the charge in order to :
- 1) dissolve bauxite and render it conductor of electricity.
 - 2) lower the melting point of bauxite.
 - 3) minimise the heat loss due to radiation.
 - 4) protect aluminium produced from oxygen.

(Space for Rough Work)

31. Which of the following is not an amphoteric substance ?
- 1) H_2O
 - 2) NH_3
 - 3) HNO_3
 - 4) HCO_3^-
32. When 50 cm^3 of $0.2\text{ N } H_2SO_4$ is mixed with 50 cm^3 of 1 N KOH , the heat liberated is :
- 1) 573 kJ
 - 2) 573 J
 - 3) 11.46 kJ
 - 4) 57.3 kJ
33. An artificial radioactive isotope gave ${}^{14}_7N$ after two successive β -particle emissions. The number of neutrons in the parent nucleus must be :
- 1) 5
 - 2) 7
 - 3) 9
 - 4) 14
34. Stainless steel does not rust because :
- 1) Nickel present in it, does not rust
 - 2) Iron forms a hard chemical compound with chromium present in it.
 - 3) Chromium and nickel combine with iron.
 - 4) Chromium forms an oxide layer and protects iron from rusting.
35. Which of the following combinations can be used to synthesise ethanol ?
- 1) CH_3MgI and $CH_3COOC_2H_5$
 - 2) CH_3MgI and $HCOOC_2H_5$
 - 3) CH_3MgI and CH_3COCH_3
 - 4) CH_3MgI and C_2H_5OH

(Space for Rough Work)

41. In qualitative analysis, in order to detect second group basic radical, H_2S gas is passed in the presence of dilute HCl to :
- 1) decrease the dissociation of H_2S
 - 2) increase the dissociation of salt solution
 - 3) increase the dissociation of H_2S
 - 4) decrease the dissociation of salt solution
42. Aluminium displaces hydrogen from dilute HCl whereas silver does not. The E.M.F. of a cell prepared by combining Al / Al^{+3} and Ag / Ag^+ is 2.46 V. The reduction potential of silver electrode is + 0.80 V. The reduction potential of aluminium electrode is :
- 1) 3.26 V
 - 2) - 1.66 V
 - 3) + 1.66 V
 - 4) - 3.26 V
43. The first fraction obtained during the fractionation of petroleum is :
- 1) Gasoline
 - 2) Diesel oil
 - 3) Hydrocarbon gases
 - 4) Kerosene oil
44. Which of the following compounds gives trichloromethane on distilling with bleaching powder ?
- 1) Ethanol
 - 2) Methanol
 - 3) Methanal
 - 4) Phenol
45. Benzoin is :
- 1) α - hydroxy aldehyde
 - 2) α - hydroxy ketone
 - 3) compound containing an aldehyde and a ketonic group
 - 4) α, β - unsaturated acid

(Space for Rough Work)

56. Identify the gas which is readily adsorbed by activated charcoal :
- 1) H_2
 - 2) O_2
 - 3) N_2
 - 4) SO_2
57. If the distance between Na^+ and Cl^- ions in sodium chloride crystal is X pm, the length of the edge of the unit cell is :
- 1) $\frac{X}{2}$ pm
 - 2) $2X$ pm
 - 3) $4X$ pm
 - 4) $\frac{X}{4}$ pm
58. Which of the following statements is incorrect ?
- 1) In $K_4[Fe(CN)_6]$ the ligand has satisfied both primary and secondary valencies of ferrous ion.
 - 2) In $[Cu(NH_3)_4]SO_4$, the ligand has satisfied only the secondary valency of copper.
 - 3) In $K_3[Fe(CN)_6]$, the ligand has satisfied only the secondary valency of ferric ion.
 - 4) In $K_3[Fe(CN)_6]$, the ligand has satisfied both primary and secondary valencies of ferric ion.
59. 2 - Acetoxy benzoic acid is used as an :
- 1) antiseptic
 - 2) antipyretic
 - 3) antimalarial
 - 4) antidepressant
60. A nucleoside on hydrolysis gives :
- 1) an aldopentose and a heterocyclic base.
 - 2) an aldopentose and orthophosphoric acid.
 - 3) a heterocyclic base and orthophosphoric acid.
 - 4) an aldopentose, a heterocyclic base and orthophosphoric acid

(Space for Rough Work)