

MHT-CET Practice Question Paper

Subject : Chemistry

Time: 50 minutes

Test no : 01

Marks : 100

All the questions are compulsory and contain two marks for each

- A solid having irregular shape is called _____.
 a) Amorphous b) Crystalline
 c) Anisotropic d) Isomorphous
- Graphite, diamond and fullerene are the polymorphic forms of?
 a) Sulphur
 b) Carbon
 c) Calcium
 d) Calcium dioxide
- Which metal crystallizes in a simple cubic structure
 a) Polonium b) Copper
 c) Nickel d) Iron
- Which among the followings metal crystallise as a simple cube?
 a) Polonium
 b) Iron
 c) Copper
 d) Gold
- The relation between solubility of a gas in liquid at constant temperature and external pressure is stated by which law?
 a) Raoult's law
 b) van't HoffBoyle's law
 c) van't HoffCharles' law
 d) Henry's law
- 9 g of glucose (mol wt = 180) is dissolved in 90 g of H₂O. Relative lowering of vapour pressure is _____.
 a) 0.99 b) 0.099
 c) 0.0099 d) 0.00099
- Relative lowering of vapour pressure of a dilute solution of glucose dissolved in 1 kg of water is 0.002. The molality of the solution is _____.
 a) 0.111 b) 0.021
 c) 0.004 d) 0.222
- If molality of the dilute solution is doubled, the value of molal depression constant (K_f) will be _____.
 a) halved b) tripled
 c) unchanged d) doubled
- Which of the following is strong electrolyte?
 A. HF C. H₂CO₃
 B. HCL D. H₂S
- Which of the following is a weak electrolyte?
 A. CH₃COONH₄ ~~C. CH₃COOH~~
 B. CuSO₄ D. AgNO₃
- According to the Arrhenius Theory, Acid is a Substances that _____.
 A. Gives H⁺ ions in aqueous Solution
 B. Gives OH⁻ ions ion aqueous solution
 C. Contains OH group
 D. Accepts an electron pair
- _____ present in the gastric juice is secreted by our stomach and is essential for digestion of food.
 A. H₂CO₃ C. CH₃COOH
 B. HNO₃ D. HCL
- Identify an extensive property among the following
 a) Viscosity
 b) Heat capacity
 c) Density
 d) Surface tension
- Calculate the work done during compression of 2 mol of an ideal gas from a volume of 1 m cube to 10 dm cube at 300 K against a pressure of 100 kPa
 a) -99 kJ b) +99kJ
 c) -22.98 kJ d) -22.98 kJ

15. How internal energy change due to removal of heat and work from the system?

- a) decrease b) increase
c) remain same d) none

16. Heat formation of water is -272 kJ. How much water can be decomposed by 750 kJ of heat?

- a) 7.5 mol b) 2.75 mol
c) 5.5 mol d) 0.275 mol

17.

Aqueous solution of which of the following compounds is the best conductor of electric current?

- (A) Ammonia, NH_3
(B) Fructose, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$
(C) Acetic acid, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_2$
(D) Hydrochloric acid, HCl

18.

How is electrical conductance of a conductor related with length and area of cross section of the conductor?

- (A) $G = l \cdot a \cdot k^{-1}$ (B) $G = k \cdot l \cdot a^{-1}$
(C) $G = k \cdot a \cdot l^{-1}$ (D) $G = k \cdot l \cdot a^{-2}$

19.

3. What is the SI unit of conductivity?

- (A) S m (B) S m^{-1}
(C) S m^2 (D) S m^{-2}

20.

At 25 °C, the molar conductance of 0.007 M hydrofluoric acid is $150 \text{ mho cm}^2 \text{ mol}^{-1}$ and $\Lambda_0 = 500 \text{ mho cm}^2 \text{ mol}^{-1}$. The value of the dissociation constant of the acid at the given concentration at 25 °C is _____

- (A) 7×10^{-4} (B) 7×10^{-5}
(C) 9×10^{-3} (D) 9×10^{-4}

21.

Average rate of reaction

$2\text{SO}_2(\text{g}) + \text{O}_2(\text{g}) \longrightarrow 2\text{SO}_3(\text{g})$ is written as

- (A) $\frac{\Delta[\text{SO}_2]}{\Delta t}$ (B) $\frac{\Delta[\text{O}_2]}{\Delta t}$
(C) $\frac{1}{2} \frac{\Delta[\text{SO}_2]}{\Delta t}$ (D) $\frac{\Delta[\text{SO}_3]}{\Delta t}$

22.

Instantaneous rate of reaction for the reaction $3\text{A} + 2\text{B} \rightarrow 5\text{C}$ is _____

- (A) $+\frac{1}{3} \frac{d[\text{A}]}{dt} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{d[\text{B}]}{dt} = -\frac{1}{5} \frac{d[\text{C}]}{dt}$
(B) $-\frac{1}{3} \frac{d[\text{A}]}{dt} = +\frac{1}{2} \frac{d[\text{B}]}{dt} = -\frac{1}{5} \frac{d[\text{C}]}{dt}$
(C) $-\frac{1}{3} \frac{d[\text{A}]}{dt} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{d[\text{B}]}{dt} = +\frac{1}{5} \frac{d[\text{C}]}{dt}$
(D) $+\frac{1}{3} \frac{d[\text{A}]}{dt} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{d[\text{B}]}{dt} = +\frac{1}{5} \frac{d[\text{C}]}{dt}$

23.

Rate law for the reaction $\text{A} + \text{B} \rightarrow \text{product}$ is $\text{rate} = k [\text{A}]^2[\text{B}]$. What is the rate constant, if rate of reaction at a given temperature is 0.22 M s^{-1} , when $[\text{A}] = 1 \text{ M}$ and $[\text{B}] = 0.25 \text{ M}$?

- (A) $3.52 \text{ M}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ (B) $0.88 \text{ M}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$
(C) $1.136 \text{ M}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ (D) $0.05 \text{ M}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$

24. In a reaction $\text{A} \rightarrow \text{B}$, if the concentration of reactant is increased by 9 times, then rate of reaction increases 3 times. What is the order of reaction?

- a) 1/3 b) 1/2
c) 3 d) 2

25.

What is the oxidation number of gold in the complex $[\text{AuCl}_4]^-$?

- (A) +4 (B) +3
(C) +2 (D) +1

26.

The CORRECT charge on and coordination number of 'Fe' in $\text{K}_3[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$ are _____ respectively. [MHT CET 2017]

- (A) +2, 4 (B) +3, 6
(C) +2, 6 (D) +3, 3

27.

The formula of pentaquaquinitratochromium(III) nitrate is, _____

- (A) $[\text{Cr}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_5(\text{NO}_3)](\text{NO}_3)_2$
(B) $[\text{Cr}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_5(\text{NO}_2)]\text{NO}_3$
(C) $[\text{Cr}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6](\text{NO}_3)_3$
(D) $[\text{Cr}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6](\text{NO}_2)_2$

28.

What is the EAN of nickel in $\text{Ni}(\text{CO})_4$?

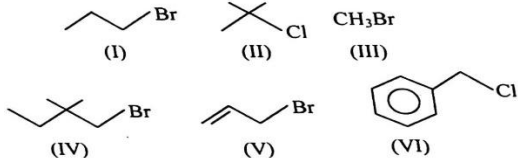
- (A) 34 (B) 35
(C) 32 (D) 36

29. Which one of the following is a transition element as per the ground state electronic configuration?

- a) Au
b) Hg
c) Cd
d) Zn

30. Which of the following mineral of iron is in the form of carbonate?

- a) Iron pyrites b) Magnetite
c) Siderite d) Haematite

31. A compound absorbs light in the wavelength region 490-500 nm. Its complementary colour is:
 a) Red b) Blue
 c) Orange d) Blue-green
32. Potassium dichromate is a good oxidizing agent, in acidic medium the oxidation state of chromium changes by _____.
 a) 2 b) 3
 c) 4 d) 5
33. Coordination compound contain ligands attached to central metal atom/ion through _____ bonds
 a) covalent b) ionic
 c) coordinate d) metallic
34. Ammonia molecule and oxalate ion have _____ coordination sites respectively.
 a) one,two b) two,one
 c) three,two d) one,three
35. Which of the following will readily undergo S_N1 mechanism?

 a) I,III,IV b) II,V,VI
 c) V,VI d) I,III
36. (+) 2-Methylbutan-1-ol and (-) 2-methylbutan-1-ol have different values for which property?
 a) Boiling point b) Relative density
 c) Refractive index d) Specific rotation
37. This is our territory alcohol:
 a) 3-Methylbutan-2-ol
 b) Butan-2-ol
 c) 2-Methylpropan-2-ol
 d) Pentan-2-ol
38. Which of the following alcohol has the highest boiling point?
 a) Butan-1-ol
 b) Propan-2-ol
 c) 2-Methylpropan-2-ol
 d) Butan-2-ol
39. Name the catalyst used in commercial method of preparation of phenol
 a) Silica
 b) Calcium phosphate
 c) Anhydrous aluminium chloride
 d) Cobalt naphthenate
40. Which among the following phenolic compounds is most acidic in nature
 a) p-Aminophenol b) Phenol
 c) m-Nitrophenol d) p-Nitrophenol
41. When acetaldehyde is reacted with very dilute sodium hydroxide _____ is obtained.
 a) aldol b) alcohol
 c) ketol d) diol
42. When formic acid reacts with PCl5 it forms _____.
 a) Formyl chloride
 b) Acetyl chloride
 c) Methyl chloride
 d) Propionyl chloride
43. IUPAC name of n-propylamine is _____.
 a) propan-1-amine
 b) butan-1-amine
 c) butan-2-amine
 d) propan-2-amine
44. Amines are considered as the organic derivatives of _____.
 a) urea
 b) ammonia
 c) alkane
 d) amino acids
45. Which of the following can be categorised as principal bio molecule?
 a) Carbohydrates b) Proteins
 c) Nucleic acids d) All of these
46. Carbohydrates are _____.
 a) Polyhydroxy aldehydes or ketones
 b) Polyhalogenated compounds
 c) Polyesters
 d) Polyamides
47. PVC is prepared by the polymerisation of _____.
 a) Ethylene b) 1- chloropropane
 c) Propene d) 1-Chloroethane
48. Which is not an elastomer?

- a) Neoprene b) Polyisoprene
c) Buna-S d) Dacron
49. The role of chemistry has been
- a) to improve the quality of life
 - b) to provide shelter, food and clothing
 - c) to provide medicine
 - d) all of these
50. The characteristic of an ideal drug is
- a) to attack on the system
 - b) to have some side effects
 - c) its action should be localized to a site of requirement only
 - d) it may damage the cells of the body

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