CHEMISTRY (CC01)

SYLLABUS: Some Basic Concepts of Chemistry

Max. Marks: 180 Marking Scheme: + 4 for correct & (-1) for incorrect Time: 60 min.

INSTRUCTIONS: This Daily Practice Problem Sheet contains 45 MCQ's. For each question only one option is correct. Darken the correct circle/ bubble in the Response Grid provided on each page.

- Given the numbers: 161 cm, 0.161 cm, 0.0161 cm. The number of significant figures for the three numbers are
 - (a) 3, 4 and 5 respectively (b) 3, 3 and 4 respectively
 - (c) 3, 3 and 3 respectively (d) 3, 4 and 4 respectively
- If the true value for an experimental result is 6.23 and the results reported by three students X, Y and Z are:
 - X: 6.18 and 6.28
 - Y: 6.20 and 6.023
 - Z: 6.22 and 6.24

Which of the following option is correct:

- (a) X precise, Y accurate, Z precise and accurate.
- (b) X precise and accurate, Y not precise, Z precise
- (c) Both X & Z precise & accurate, Y not precise.
- (d) Both X & Y neither precise nor accurate, Z both precise and accurate.

- Number of grams of oxygen in 32.2 g Na₂SO₄.10 H₂O is
 - (a) 20.8
- (b) 2.24
- (c) 22.4
- (d) 2.08
- 3 g of an oxide of a metal is converted to chloride completely and it yielded 5 g of chloride. The equivalent weight of the metal is
 - (a) 3.325
- (c) 12
- (c) 12 1 cc. N₂O at NTP contains:
- (a) $\frac{1.8}{224} \times 10^{22}$ atoms (b) $\frac{6.02}{22400} \times 10^{23}$ molecules
- (c) $\frac{1.32}{224} \times 10^{23}$ electrons (d) All of the above

RESPONSE GRID

- 1. (a)(b)(c)(d)
- 2. (a)b)C)d
- 3. (a)b)c)d 4. (a)b)c)d
- (a)(b)(c)(d)

Space for Rough Work

C-2	: -										<u> </u>)PP/C	C01
6.	One of the following combination which illustrates the law						(b)	6.023 × 10	²² molecule	s of ni	itrogen		
	ofreciprocal proportions?						(c)	(c) 0.1 g of silver					
	(a)	N ₂ O ₃ , N ₂	O_4, N_2O_5	(b) NaC	l, NaBr, NaI		(d)	0.1 mole o	foxygen gas	}			
					P_2O_3, P_2O_5	13.			ro's number		umber of	valence el	ectrons
7.	An aqueous solution of oxalic acid dihydrate contains its								e ions (N ³ -)				
					NaOH required		(a)	$4.2N_A$		(b)	$2.4N_A$		
	com	pletely net	utralize 10 mL	of this so	lution		(c)	1.6N _A		(d)	$3.2N_{\Lambda}$		
	(a)	4mL	(b) 20mL	(c) 2mL	(d) 40n1L	14.	The	esetofnume	erical coeffic	ients	that bala	nces the ec	quation
8.	The density of 3M solution of sodium chloride is $1.252\mathrm{gm}L^{-1}$.						K21	$K_2C_1O_4 + HCl \longrightarrow K_2C_1O_7 + KCl + H_2O$ is					
			the solution w	_				2,2,1,2,1			2,2,1,1		
	(mo	lar mass, N	laCl = 58.5 gn	nol ^{–l})				2, 1, 1, 2, 1			1,1,2,2		
	(a)	260m	(b) 2.18m	(c) 2.79	m (d) 3.00m	15.		tch the coh		(4)	.,.,_,_	, -	
9.	The	number of	fatoms in 0.1	mole of a t	riatomic gas is:	20.1	1.14	Column-I			Column	-II	
	$(N_{\rm A} = 6.02 \times 10^{23} \rm mol^{-1})$							(Number)				cant figur	es)
	(a)	6.026×10^{-6})22	(b) 1.80	6×10^{23}		A.	29900.		I.	2		207
	(c)	3.600×10^{-1}	<mark>)23</mark>	(d) 1.80	0×10^{22}		B.	290		П.	1		
10.	Mat	ch the colu	ımns.		721		C.	1.23×1.33	31		4		
		Column-l	[Colu	mn-∏		D.	20.00		IV.	3		
	Α	88 g of C0	0,		mole		E.	2.783 – 1		V.	5		
	B.	-	0 ²³ molecules	II. 2 mc	ole				- II; C - V		_	IV	
		of H ₂ O							– I; C – IV;				
	C.	2	of O, at STP	III. I mole					- V; C – IV;				
	D.	96 g of O.	-		2×10^{23} molecules				- IV; C - II				
	E	I mol of	_	V. 3 mc		16.			niunber of m				
			- III; C - I; D			70.			gas at STP		_		ГР
								0.5 gof H			10 g of	-	
	(b) A-III; B-II; C-I; D-V; E-IV (c) A-II; B-I; C-III; D-V; E-IV								noles of oxy			-	taining
	(d) A-II; B-III; C-II; D-IV; E-V						21% oxygen by volume, under standard conditions are						
11.					containing 50%	of	(a)	0.0093 mol	c	(b)	0.2l mo	lc	
		_		-	of element Y (atom		(c)	2.10 mole		(d)	0.1 <mark>8</mark> 6m	ole	
		s 20) is	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		(18.	Ass	suming fully	decomposed	d, the	v <mark>olu</mark> me (of CO ₂ rele	ascd a t
			(h) XYa	(c) X ₂ Y	(d) X ₂ Y ₃		STF	on heating	9.85 g of BaC	$O_3(A)$	A <mark>tom</mark> ic m	ass, Ba=13	37) will
12.			the following				be						
12.			of hydrogen g		/RIEET/	EO		1.12L	TION		2.24L		
	(a)	O.Z IIIOIÇ	or nydrogen g	543	MEEI	ГО	(c)	4.06 L	HOL	(d)	0.8 <mark>4</mark> L		
	RES	SPONSE	5. a	b ©d	6. abcd	7.	(a)(t	(D)	8. ab	COd	9.	(a) (b) (c)	(D)
	G	RID		POG	11. abcd		(a)(t	DO	13. a b			(a)(b)(c)	(((((((((((((((((((
				60 0	16.abc		_	(D)(O)	18. (a) (b)			(a) (b) (c)	
			Ů,				_ `						-

31.(a)(b)(c)(d)

30.(a)(b)(c)(d)

c-4 DPP/CC01 32. In a compound C, H and N are present in Arrange the following in the order of increasing mass (atomic 9:1:3.5 by weight. If molecular weight of the compound is mass: O = 16, Cu = 63, N = 14) 108, then the molecular formula of the compound is: one atom of oxygen (a) $C_2H_6N_2$ (b) C_3H_4N (c) $C_6H_8N_2$ (d) $C_9H_{12}N_3$ one atom of nitrogen 33. Arrange the numbers in increasing no. of significant figures. 1×10^{-10} mole of oxygen 0.002600, 2.6000, 2.6, 0.260 1×10^{-10} mole of copper (a) 2.6 < 0.260 < 0.002600 < 2.6000 (a) 11<1<111<1V(b) 1<[]<[V (b) 2.6000 < 2.6 < 0.002600 < 0.260 1V<[[<[[]<[(c) III < II < IV < I(d)(c) 0.260 < 2.6 < 0.002600 < 2.6000 40. When 30 litres of H₂ and 30 litres of N₂ are reacted NH₃ is (d) 0.002600 < 0.260 < 2.6 < 2,6000 formed and the yield is only 50%. The composition of the 34. How many moles of lead (II) chloride will be formed from a gaseous mixture will be reaction between 6.5 g of PbO and 3.2 g of HCl? (a) $5L \text{ of } N_2$, $5L \text{ of } H_2$ and $5L \text{ of } NH_3$. (a) 0.044 (b) 0.333 (b) $5LofN_2$, $10LofH_2$ and $10LofNH_2$. (c) 0.011 (d) 0.029 (c) $10L \text{ of } N_2$, $15L \text{ of } H_2$ and $5L \text{ of } NH_3$. 35. Equal weights of NaCl and KCl are dissolved separately in (d) $5L \text{ of } N_2$, $15L \text{ of } H_2$ and $10L \text{ of } NH_3$. equal volumes of solutions. Molarity of the two solutions How many moles of magnesium phosphate, Mg₃(PO₄), will will be: contain 0.25 mole of oxygen atoms? (a) cqual (a) 1.25×10^{-2} 2.5×10^{-2} (b) that of NaCl will be less than that of KCl (b) (d) 3.125×10^{-2} (c) 0.02(c) that of NaCl will be more than that of KCl solution 1.12 ml of a gas is produced at S.T.P. by the action of 4.12 mg (d) that of NaCl will be about half of that of KCl solution **36.** Gastric juice contains 3.0 g of HCl per litre. If a person of alcohol ROH with methyl magnesium lodide. The molecular mass of alcohol is produces 2.5 litre of gastric juice per day. How many antacid tablets each containing 400 mg of Al(OH)₃ are needed to (a) 16.0 (b) 41.2 (d) 156.0 neutralize all the HCI produced in one day? (c) 82.4 If 224 mL of a triatomic gas has a mass of 1 g at 273K and (a) 18 (c) 20 (b) 14 (d) 17 I atmospheric pressure then the mass of one atom is 37. Which of the following is the correct empirical and (a) 8.30×10^{-23} g (b) 2.08×10^{-23} g molecular formulae of a compound, if the molecular mass (c) 5.53×10^{-23} g (d) 6.24×10^{-23} g of a compound is 80 and compound contains 60% of C, 5% of H and 35% of N? A compound contains atoms of three elements as A, B and (b) $C_3H_4N_2$; $C_6H_8N_4$ C. If the oxidation number of A is +2, B is +5 and that of C is (a) C_2H_2N ; $C_4H_4N_2$ (d) C_2H_2N ; C_2H_2N (c) $C_2H_4N_2$; $C_4H_8N_4$ -2, the possible formula of the compound is 38. A gas mixture of 3 litres of propane (C₃H₈) and butane (a) $A_3(B_4C)_2$ (b) $A_3(BC_4)_2$ (C₄H_{1●}) on complete combustion at 25° C produced (d) $A_2(BC_3)_2$ (d) ABC, 10 litre CO₂. Find out the composition of gas mixture 5 moles of SO₂ and 5 moles of O₂ react to form SO₃. Number (Propane: Butane) of moles left in total when only 60% SO₂ is used is (a) 2:1 (a) (b) 10 (d) 0.5:2.5 (c) 1.5:1.5 (c) (d) 8.5 32.(a)(b)(c)(d) 33.(a)(b)(c)(d) 34.(a)(b)(c)(d) 35.(a)(b)(c)(d) RESPONSE **36.** (a) (b) (c) (d) 37.(a)(b)(c)(d) 38.(a)(b)(c)(d) 40.(a)(b)(c)(d) 39.(a)(b)(c)(d) 41. (a)(b)(c)(d) GRID **42.**(a)(b)(c)(d) 43.(a)(b)(c)(d) 44.(a)(b)(c)(d) 45.(a)(b)(c)(d)