## OBJECTIVE PART The basis of modern periodic table is:

2. (a) Electron affinity (b) Aloviz ripass (c) Ionization potential  3. Elements of Graun TI are called? (a) Alkalimetals (b) Alkalimetals (c) Conage netals (d) Halogens  Which is the longest period of periodic table: (a) 4 (b) 5 (c) d-block (a) s-block (d) p-block (c) d-block (d) f-block  6. Which of the following statement is correct? (a) Na atom is smaller than Na (b) Na atom is larger than K atom (c) F atom is smaller than F (d) F atom is larger than F  7. Which order is correct one of the size of atoms: (a) Mg>Sr (b) Ba>Mg (c) Lu>Cu (d) Cl>I  8. Which is the correct statement? (a) Cl is smaller than Na atom (b) Cl- (ion) and Cl (atom) are equal in size. (c) Na' is smaller than Na atom (d) Na' is larger than Na atom  9. Which ion will have maximum heart of hydration? (a) Li' (b) Na' (c) K (d) Mg'  10. Mark the correct statement. (a) All halbagens are present in the same group. (b) All halbages are present in the same period. (d) All the metals are good conductors of heat. (d) All the metals are good conductors of heat. (d) All the metals form positive ions  12. Amphoteric oxide is formed by: (a) Ca (b) Fig. (a) Arabic (b) Greek (c) French (d) German  14. Hedrogen resembles to properties with groups: (a) Arabic (b) Greek (c) French (d) German  15. The word alkali is derived from which language? (a) Burc (b) Burc (c) Amphoteric(d) Neutral  16. Formula of Epson salt is: (a) MgCO <sub>3</sub> (d) CaMg <sub>3</sub> (StO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>4</sub> 17. Which one does not belong to the alkaline earth metals? (a) Braccium (b) Caesium (c) Rubidium (d) Radium	1.	The ba	asis of modern	_	ic table is	9/	7 1	111	///	11)	
3. Elements of Excup II are called?  (a) Alkalimetals (b) Alkalime earth metals (c) Co large pietals (d) Halogens  Which is the longest period of periodic table: (a) 4 (b) 5 (c) 6 (d) 7  5. Non-metals are present in which block of periodic table? (a) s-block   D-block   C  d-block   (d) f-block  6. Which of the following statement is correct? (a) Na atom is smaller than Na' (b) Na atom is larger than K atom (a) Fatom is smaller than F   d) Fatom is larger than F  7. Which order is correct one of the size of atoms? (a) Mg-Sr   D Ba>Mg   (c) Lu>Cu   (d) Cl>I  8. Which is the correct statement? (a) Cl is smaller than Cl atom (b) Cl- (ion) and Cl (atom) are equal in size. (a) Na' is larger than Na atom (d) Na' is larger than Na atom  9. Which ion will have maximum heart of hydration? (a) Li' (b) Na' (c) K   d) Mg'    10. Mark the correct statement. (a) All lanthanides are present in the same group. (b) All the lalogens are present in the same period. (c) All the noble gases are present in the same period. (d) All the metals are good conductors of electricity. (b) All the metals are good conductors of heat. (a) All the metals are good conductors of heat. (b) All the metals are good conductors of heat. (c) All the metals form acidic oxides. (d) All the metals form acidic oxides. (d) All the metals form positive ions  12. Amphoteric oxide is formed by: (a) Ca (b) Fe (c) French (d) German  14. Hydroge bresentler in properties with groups: (a) Acidic (b) Burc (c) French (d) German  15. The word alkali is derived from which language? (a) Arabic (b) Greek (c) French (d) German  16. Formula of Epson salt is: (a) MgSO <sub>4</sub> , 7H <sub>2</sub> O (b) MgSO <sub>4</sub> (c) MgCO <sub>3</sub> (d) CaMg <sub>3</sub> (SiO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>4</sub> 17. Which one does not belong to the alkalime earth metals? (a) Be (b) Ba (c) Ra  18. Which one of the following is not an alkali metal?	2.	(a)		-	\\/		_ 1	1 1		L	J
(a) Alkalimetals (b) Alkaline earth metals (c) Coinage reteils (d) Halogens  When it the longest period of periodic table: (a) 4 (b) 5 (6 (d) 7  Non-metals are present in which block of periodic table? (a) s-block (b) p-block (c) d-block (d) f-block  6. Which of the following statement is correct? (a) Na atom is smaller than Na (b) Na atom is larger than K atom (a) Na atom is smaller than F (d) F atom is larger than F  7. Which order is correct one of the size of atoms? (a) Mg>Sr (b) Ba>Mg (c) Lu>Cu (d) Cl>I  8. Which is the correct statement? (a) Cl is smaller than Cl atom (b) Cl-(ion) and Cl (atom) are equal in size. (a) Na' is smaller than Na atom (d) Na' is larger than na atom (d) All landogens are present in the same group. (a) All the correct statement. (a) All the metals are present in the same group. (d) All the noble gases are present in the same period.  11. Which statement is incorrect? (a) All the metals are good conductors of electricity. (b) All the metals form good conductors of heat. (a) All the metals form good conductors of heat. (b) Fe Amphoteric oxide is formed by: (a) Ca (b) Fe Amphoteric oxide is formed by: (a) Acidi (b) Fe Amphoteric(d) Neutral  14. Hydrogen resembles in properties with groups: (a) Arabic (b) Greek (c) French (d) German  15. The word alkali is derived from which language? (a) Be (b) Greek (c) French (d) German  16. Formula of Epson salt is: (a) MgSO <sub>4</sub> , 7H <sub>2</sub> O (b) MgSO <sub>4</sub> (c) MgCO <sub>3</sub> (d) CaMg <sub>3</sub> (SlO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>4</sub> 17. Which one of the following is not an alkali metal?		(c)	Ionization pot	ential	210	< \ \@	$\mathcal{V}_{\lambda}$	A tomic	numbe	er	
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Which is the longest period of periodic table:  (a) 4 (b) 5 (c) 6 (d) 7  5. Non-metals are present in which block of periodic table?  (a) s-block (b) p-block (c) d-block (d) f-block  (b) Ma atom is smaller than Na (b) Na atom is larger than K atom is rationally in the same group.  (a) Na atom is smaller than Na (b) Na atom is larger than F  7. Which order is correct one of the size of atoms?  (a) Mg>Fill Ba>Mg (c) Lu>Cu (d) Cl>I  8. Which is the correct statement?  (a) Cl' is smaller than Cl atom (d) Na' is larger than Na atom  9. Which ion will have maximum heart of hydration?  (a) Li' (b) Na' (c) K'		(a)	Alkali metals			(b	)	Alkalin	e earth	metals	
Which is the longest period of periodic table:   (a)		(c)	- (		,			Haloge	ns		
5. Non-metals are present in which block of periodic table?  (a) s-block (b) p-block (c) d-block (d) f-block  6. Which of the following statement is correct?  (a) Na atom is smaller than Na' (b) Na atom is larger than K atom [b] F atom is maller than F  7. Which order is correct one of the size of atoms?  (a) Mg>Sr [b] Ba>Mg (c) Lu>Cu (d) Cl>I  8. Which is the correct statement?  (a) Cl' is smaller than Cl atom (b) Cl- (ion) and Cl (atom) are equal in size.  (a) Na' is smaller than Na atom  (b) Cl- (ion) and Cl (atom) are equal in size.  (c) Na' is smaller than Na atom  (d) Na' is larger than Na atom  9. Which ion will have maximum heart of hydration?  (a) Li' (b) Na' (c) K' (d) Mg*+  10. Mark the correct statement.  (a) All thanthanides are present in the same group.  (b) All thalogens are present in the same period.  (a) All the alkali metals are present in the same period.  (d) All the metals are good conductors of electricity.  (b) All the metals are good conductors of heat.  (d) All the metals form acidic oxides.  (d) All the metals form positive ions  12. Amphoteric oxide is formed by:  (a) Ca  (b) Fe  (c) Amphoteric(d) Neutral  14. Hydrogen resembles in properties with groups:  (a) Acidia (b) Burc  (a) Arabic (b) Greek (c) French (d) German  16. Formula of Epson salt is:  (a) MgSO <sub>4</sub> , TH <sub>2</sub> O  (b) MgSO <sub>4</sub> (c) MgCO <sub>3</sub> (d) CaMg <sub>3</sub> (SiO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>4</sub> 17. Which one of the following is not an alkali metal?	(1) S	Z I IZ VI	VAI VAI 7		of period	`	/	υ			
5. Non-metals are present in which block of periodic table?  (a) s-block (b) p-block (c) d-block (d) f-block  6. Which of the following statement is correct?  (a) Na atom is smaller than Na <sup>+</sup> (b) Na atom is larger than K atom F atom is smaller than F d) F atom is larger than F  7. Which order is correct one of the size of atoms?  (a) Mg-Sr B Ba⊳Mg (c) Lu>Cu (d) Cl>I  8. Which is the correct statement?  (a) Cl is smaller than Cl atom  (b) Cl- (ion) and Cl (atom) are equal in size.  Na <sup>+</sup> is smaller than Na atom  (d) Na <sup>+</sup> is larger than Na atom  9. Which ion will have maximum heart of hydration?  (a) Li <sup>+</sup> (b) Na <sup>+</sup> (c) K <sup>+</sup> Mg <sup>+</sup> 10. Mark the correct statement.  (a) All landsands are present in the same group.  (b) All the alkali metals are present in the same period.  All the metals are good conductors of electricity.  (d) All the noble gases are present in the same period.  11. Which statement is incorrect?  (a) All the metals are good conductors of heat.  All the metals form positive ions  12. Amphoteric oxide is formed by:  (a) Ca (b) Te (a) Amphoteric(d) Neutral  14. Hydrogen respondes in properties with groups:  (a) Acidic (b) Burlc Amphoteric(d) Neutral  15. The word alkali is derived from which language?  16. Formula of Epson salt is:  17. Mg SQ4, 7H₂O  (c) MgCO₃ (d) CaMg₃(SiO₃)₄  17. Which one of the following is not an alkali metal?	11/1	DAM >		_				6		(d)	7
(a) s-block (b) p-block (c) d-block (d) f-block  6. Which of the following statement is correct?  (a) Na atom is smaller than Na* (b) Na atom is larger than K atom  F atom is smaller than F  7. Which order is correct one of the size of atoms?  (a) Mg>Sr (b) Ba>Mg (c) Lu>Cu (d) Cl>I  8. Which is the correct statement?  (a) Cl* is smaller than Cl atom  (b) Cl- (ion) and Cl (atom) are equal in size.  Na* is smaller than Na atom  (d) Na* is larger than Na atom  9. Which ion will have maximum heart of hydration?  (a) Li* (b) Na* (c) K* (d) Mg**  10. Mark the correct statement.  (a) All lambanides are present in the same group.  (b) All the alkali metals are present in the same period.  All the alkali metals are present in the same period.  11. Which statement is incorrect?  (a) All the metals are good conductors of electricity.  (b) All the metals are good conductors of heat.  All the metals form acidic oxides.  (d) All the metals form positive ions  12. Amphoteric oxide is formed by:  (a) Ca (b) Fe Amphoteric(d)Neutral  14. Hedrogen resembles in properties with groups:  (a) Acidic (b) Burc Amphoteric(d)Neutral  15. The word alkali is derived from which language?  (a) Arabic (b) Greek (c) French (d) German  16. Formula of Epson salt is:  (a) MgSO <sub>4</sub> , 7H <sub>2</sub> O (b) MgSO <sub>4</sub> (c) MgCO <sub>3</sub> (d) CaMg <sub>3</sub> (SiO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>4</sub> 17. Which one does not belong to the alkaline earth metals?  (a) Be (b) Ba (c) Ra  18. Which one of the following is not an alkali metal?	0 0	· /	•	` '	_	`	/		•	(u)	•
6. Which of the following statement is correct?  (a) Na atom is smaller than Na¹ (b) Na atom is larger than K atom  (b) F atom is smaller than F d) F atom is larger than F  7. Which order is correct one of the size of atoms?  (a) Mg>Sr (b) Ba>Mg (c) Lu>Cu (d) Cl>I  8. Which is the correct statement?  (a) Cl is smaller than Cl atom  (b) Cl- (ion) and Cl (atom) are equal in size.  (a) Na¹ is smaller than Na atom  (d) Na¹ is larger than Na atom  9. Which ion will have maximum heart of hydration?  (a) Li¹ (b) Na¹ (c) K¹ (d) Mg⁻¹  10. Mark the correct statement.  (a) All lanthanides are present in the same group.  (b) All halogens are present in the same period.  (d) All the noble gases are present in the same group.  (d) All the metals are good conductors of electricity.  (b) All the metals are good conductors of heat.  (a) All the metals form acidic oxides.  (d) All the metals form positive ions.  12. Amphoteric oxide is formed by:  (a) Ca  (b) Fc  (a) A cidic (b) Buric  Amphoteric(d) Neutral  14. Hydrogen resembles in properties with groups:  (a) Acidic (b) Greek  (b) Greek  (c) French (d) German  16. Formula of Epson sait is:  (a) MgSO <sub>4</sub> , 7H <sub>2</sub> O  (b) MgSO <sub>3</sub> (d) CaMg <sub>3</sub> (SiO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>4</sub> 17. Which one does not belong to the alkaline earth metals?  (a) Be  (b) Ba  (c) Ra  (d) Chiclical Closel	٠.									f-block	-
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Which order is correct one of the size of atoms?  (a) Mg>Sr	<b>U.</b>			_				o ie laro	or than	K aton	n
7. Which order is correct one of the size of atoms?  (a) Mg>Sr b Ba>Mg (c) Lu>Cu (d) Cl>I  8. Which is the correct statement?  (a) Cl' is smaller than Cl atom  (b) Cl- (ion) and Cl (atom) are equal in size.  (c) Na* is smaller than Na atom  (d) Na* is larger than Na atom  9. Which ion will have maximum heart of hydration?  (a) Li* (b) Na* (c) K* (d) Mg**  10. Mark the correct statement.  (a) All lanthanides are present in the same group.  (b) All halogens are present in the same group.  (d) All the alkali metals are present in the same period.  (a) All the noble gases are present in the same period.  11. Which statement is incorrect?  (a) All the metals are good conductors of electricity.  (b) All the metals form acidic oxides.  (d) All the metals form positive ions  12. Amphoteric oxide is formed by:  (a) Ca (b) Te Amphoteric(d) Neutral  14. Hydrogen resembles in properties with groups:  (b) All -A, VII-A elements (d) I-A, II-A, elements  15. The word alkali is derived from which language?  (a) Arabic (b) Greek (c) French (d) German  16. Formula of Epson salt is:  (a) MgSO <sub>4</sub> , TH <sub>2</sub> O (b) MgSO <sub>4</sub> (c) MgCO <sub>3</sub> (d) CaMg <sub>3</sub> (SiO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>4</sub> 17. Which one does not belong to the alkaline earth metals?  (a) Be (b) Ba (c) Ra (d) Ra  18. Which one of the following is not an alkali metal?		`			`	,		_			
(a) Mg>Sr	7							ı atom	is range	a man i	L'
8. Which is the correct statement?  (a) CI is smaller than CI atom (b) CI- (ion) and CI (atom) are equal in size.  (c) Na* is smaller than Na atom (d) Na* is larger than Na atom 9. Which ion will have maximum heart of hydration? (a) Li* (b) Na* (c) K* (d) Mg**  10. Mark the correct statement. (a) All lanthanides are present in the same group. (b) All halogens are present in the same period. (c) All the alkali metals are present in the same period. 11. Which statement is incorrect? (a) All the metals are good conductors of electricity. (b) All the metals are good conductors of heat. (c) All the metals form acidic oxides. (d) All the metals form acidic oxides. (d) All the metals form positive ions 12. Amphoteric oxide is formed by: (a) Ca (b) Fe (a) Acidic (o) Burc (b) Fe (c) Amphoteric(d) Neutral 14. Hydrogen resembles in properties with groups: (d) I.A, W-A, VII-A elements (d) IA, III-A, elements (e) II-A, III-A, V-A elements (d) IA, II-A, elements (e) II-A, III-A, V-A elements (d) IA, II-A, elements 15. The word alkali is derived from which language? (a) Arabic (b) Greek (c) French (d) German  16. Formula of Epson salt is: (a) MgSO <sub>3</sub> - 7H <sub>2</sub> O (b) MgSO <sub>4</sub> (c) MgCO <sub>3</sub> (d) CaMg <sub>3</sub> (SiO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>4</sub> 17. Which one does not belong to the alkaline carth metals? (a) Be (b) Ba (c) Ra  18. Which one of the following is not an alkali metal?	/.								(1)	Cl. I	
(a) Cl' is smaller than Cl atom (b) Cl- (ion) and Cl (atom) are equal in size.  (c) Na <sup>+</sup> is smaller than Na atom (d) Na <sup>+</sup> is larger than Na atom  9. Which ion will have maximum heart of hydration? (a) Li <sup>+</sup> (b) Na <sup>+</sup> (c) K <sup>+</sup> (d) Mg <sup>++</sup> 10. Mark the correct statement. (a) All lanthanides are present in the same group. (b) All halogens are present in the same group. (d) All the noble gases are present in the same period.  11. Which statement is incorrect? (a) All the metals are good conductors of electricity. (b) All the metals are good conductors of heat. (a) All the metals are good conductors of heat. (b) All the metals form acidic oxides. (d) All the metals form positive ions  12. Amphoteric oxide is formed by: (a) Ca (b) Fe (a) Acidic (b) Burc (a) Arbic (c) Amphoteric(d) Neutral  14. Hydrogen resembles in properties with groups: (b) II-A, III-A, V-A elements (c) II-A, III-A, V-A elements (d) I-A, II-A, elements (e) II-A, III-A, V-A elements (d) I-A, II-A, elements (e) II-A, III-A, V-A elements (d) I-A, II-A, elements (e) II-A, III-A, V-A elements (d) I-A, II-A, elements (e) II-A, III-A, V-A elements (d) I-A, II-A, elements (e) II-A, III-A, V-A elements (f) German  16. Formula of Epson salt is: (a) MgSO <sub>4</sub> , 7H <sub>2</sub> O (b) MgSO <sub>4</sub> (c) MgCO <sub>3</sub> (d) CaMg <sub>3</sub> (SiO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>4</sub> 17. Which one does not belong to the alkaline earth metals? (a) Be (b) Ba (c) Ra (d) Rn		` /		-	•	c) Li	ı>Cu		(a)	CI>I	
(b) Cl- (ion) and Cl (atom) are equal in size.  (c) Na <sup>+</sup> is smaller than Na atom (d) Na <sup>+</sup> is larger than Na atom (d) Na <sup>+</sup> is larger than Na atom  9. Which ion will have maximum heart of hydration? (a) Li <sup>+</sup> (b) Na <sup>+</sup> (c) K <sup>+</sup> (d) Mg <sup>++</sup> 10. Mark the correct statement. (a) All lanthanides are present in the same group. (b) All halogens are present in the same group. (d) All the noble gases are present in the same period.  11. Which statement is incorrect? (a) All the metals are good conductors of electricity. (b) All the metals are good conductors of heat. (c) All the metals form acidic oxides. (d) All the metals form positive ions  12. Amphoteric oxide is formed by: (a) Ca (b) Fe (a) Acidi (b) Barc (c) Amphoteric(d) Neutral  14. Hydrogen resembles in properties with groups: (b) AA, O-A, VII-A elements (c) II-A, III-A, V-A elements (d) I-A, II-A, elements (e) II-A, III-A, V-A elements (d) I-A, II-A, elements (e) II-A, III-A, V-A elements (d) I-A, II-A, elements (e) Greek (c) French (d) German  16. Formula of Epson salt is: (a) MgSO <sub>4</sub> , 7H <sub>2</sub> O (b) MgSO <sub>4</sub> (c) MgCO <sub>3</sub> (d) CaMg <sub>3</sub> (SiO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>4</sub> 17. Which one does not belong to the alkaline earth metals? (a) Be (b) Ba (c) Ra  18. Which one of the following is not an alkali metal?	8.										
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(c) $MgCO_3$ (d) $CaMg_3(SiO_3)_4$ 17. Which one does not belong to the alkaline earth metals?  (a) Be (b) Ba (c) Ra (d) Rn  18. Which one of the following is not an alkali metal?			_			(b	)	$MaSO_{A}$			
17. Which one does not belong to the alkaline earth metals?  (a) Be (b) Ba (c) Ra  (d) Rn  18. Which one of the following is not an alkali metal?			· -			`	,	-		4	
(a) Be (b) Ba (c) Ra (d) Rn  18. Which one of the following is not an alkali metal?	17	` '	•	helong	to the alk	`			, (2003)	4	
18. Which one of the following is not an alkali metal?	11.			_						(d)	Rn
<u> </u>	18	` /		` /		` '	,	ixa		(u)	NII
(a) Prancium (b) Caesium (c) Kubiumi (d) Kaufum	10.			_				Dukidi	ım	(d)	Radium
		(a)	Tanciuili	(0)	Caesiuiii	(0	, .	Kuviuit	1111	(u)	Nautuili

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19.	Chile	saltpeter has t	he che	mical formula	?		(19 T	ime)	
	(a)	$NaNO_3$	(b)	$KNO_2$	(c)	$Na_2B_4O_7$	(d)	$Na_2C$	$CO_3, H_2O$
20.	The m	inerals <i>CaSo</i>	. 2 <i>H</i> <sub>2</sub> <i>C</i>	has the gener	ral nam	e.			- 50
	(a)	Gypsum	(b)	Dolomite	(c)	Calcite (d)	Epsor	n salt	
21.	The cl	hemical formu	la of F	luorspar is:		-/	7	11%	3/ (000)
	(a)	$Ca_5(PO_4)_3F$	(b)	$Ca\tilde{F}_2$	(c)	$Na_3AiF_6$	(d)	HCl.1	МgСl <sub>2</sub> .6H <sub>2</sub> 0
22.	Gener	al name of mi		- /	is:	11 1 1 11	11)	1	
	(a)	Gypsum	(b)	Dolomite/	(c)	Calcite (d)	Epsoi	Salt	
23.	Which	n one of the fo	lowing	oxides is mor	e basic?		•		
	(a)	BeO	(10)	Sro \	(c)	CaO	(d)	MgO	
24.	Point	out the eleme	1	l terms super	oxide:		` /	C	
	(a)	$M \sim 1 1 L$	( <del>o</del> )	Na	(c)	K	(d)	C	
n 125	Comp	cund obtained	l when	Na burns in e		air:			
1/1/	(a)	$NaO_2$	(b)	$Na_2O_2(c)$	$Na_2O$	(d)	$Na_2O$	)3	
26.	The o	xides of beryll			2	,	2	3	
	(a)	Acidic	(b)	Basic	(c)	Amphoteric		(d)	None of these
27.	` '	n ion will have	` /	aximum value			•	, ,	
	(a)	Na <sup>+</sup>	(b)	Cs <sup>+</sup>	(c)	$Ba^{+2}$	(d)	$Mg^{+2}$	
28.	. ,	n of the follow	` /		` '			8	
	(a)	Sodium Sulph			(b)	Potassium Su	llphate		
	(c)	Zinc Sulphate		(d)	` ′	n Sulphate	-I		
29.	. ,	wn's cell <i>CaCl</i>				~ ·			
	(a)	Increase solub			(b)	Increase the o	lissocia	tion	
	(c)	Increase cond	•	(d)	` /	its melting po			
30.	, ,	's cell is used t			20 // 01	To morning po			
	(a)	Sodium Carbo			(b)	Sodium Meta	1		
	(c)	Sodium Bicar			(d)	Sodium Hydi			
31.	` '			at the cathode	` /			ine in d	diaphragm cell?
010	(a)	$H_2$	(b)	Ba	(c)	Ra	(d)	Rn	mpm ugm com
32.		hief ore of alu	` /		(-)		(0)	(14 T	ime)
0_1		$Na_3AlF_6$		$Al_2O_3$ . $2H_2O$	(c)	$Al_2O_2$	(d)	$Al_2O_3$	*
33.		l is a mineral o		110203. =1120	(-)	110203	(0)	110203	,20
	(a)	Al	(b)	C	(c)	Si	(d)	В	
34.	. ,	ical compositi	, ,		(-)				
	(a)	$Ca_2B_6O_{11}.5B_{11}$			(b)	$CaB_4O_7.4H_2$	0		
	(c)	$Na_{2}B_{4}O_{7}.4H$	_		(d)	$CaNaB_5O_9.8$		N	2) (C(O)U1
35.	, ,	n of the follow		nents is not pi	, ,		- 1	drust?	0 1000
	(a)	Silicon (b)		inum (c)	Sodiu		Oxyg	1 \	
36.		queous solutio		1 1	1/0	$11 \cup 11$	ر دلا ا	IJ	
	(a)	Acidie (6)	Alkali	1 1 / / 1	Ameh	oterie(d)Manu	al		
37.	` '	ı is used in the		$\sim$ 11 $\sim$ 1					
	(a)	Borax	(b)	Poric Acid	(c)	Borix oxide		(d)	Tetra Boric Acid
38.		acid cannot be	1 1 1	1	` /			( )	
000	(3)	As artiseptic		cine	(b)	For washing	eves		
11/1/		In soda bottle		(d)	, ,	namels and Gla			
39.		num oxide is:		<b>、</b> /					
	(a)	Acidic Oxide			(b)	Baric Oxide			
	(c)	Amphoteric o	xide		(d)	None of these	e		
40.		n elements for		on with charg	` /	_ ,			
	(a)	Beryllium	(b)	Aluminum	(c)	Carbon(d)	Silico	n	
41.	` '	n metal is used							
	(a)	Iron	(b)	Copper(c)	Alumi		Zinc		
42.	` '	n element amo	` /			` '		iodic t	able?
	(a)	Barium(b)	Iodine		Lead	(d)	Oxyg		····
I	(~)	(-)				(-)	10		

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43.	Which	one of the fo	llowing	is used	in cosm	etics?				
	(a)	Talc	8			(b)	Asbest	os		
	(c)	Sodium sulph	ate			(d)		num Su	lphate	~
44.	` /	ical formula o		ne is:		(u)	7 11011111	nam sa	грише	
77.		$Pb_2O$	(b)	$SiO_3$		(c)	Pb0		(6)	$Pb_3Q_4$
45	(a)	_	` /	J	A 41 1.			25/	1.1.	
45.		all the eleme	_	_	A, the n		1 1 1 1	on ene	1 1 /	
	(a)	N	(b)	P .	20	(6)	S b		(d)	As
46.		up V-A eleme	_	- 1 1	ectrone	м , ,	11	t is:	L	
	(a)	$N \bigcirc \backslash \backslash$	* /	P\\ ;	11	(6)	Sb		(d)	Bi
47.	Laugh	ing gas is che	nically	?\\\	1/71					
	(a)	NQ \\\	(b)	$NO_2$		(c)	$N_2O$		(d)	$N_4O_4$
48.	Whiel	of the follow	ng is a	reddish	brown	gas?				
M	(a) \\	$N_2O_3$	(b)	$NO_2$		(c)	$N_2O_3$		(d)	$N_2O_5$
1/49.	The ox	xidation of NC		_	es:	` /			` /	
JO	(a)	$N_2O_3$	(b)	NO <sub>2</sub>		(c)	$N_2O_3$		(d)	$N_2O_4$
50.	` /		` /	_	VI_A th			ting an		ng points is shown by the
50.	elemen		circs or	group	V I / I UII	c mgm	est inter	ung un	u boiii	ing points is shown by the
	(a)	Te	(b)	Se		(c)	S		(d)	Po
51.	` /	is %age of cal	` /		to in ho	` /			(u)	10
51.		0	_	_	ie iii boi				(L)	60
50	(a)	20	(b)	40	***	(c)	80		(d)	60
52.		xylic acids on				_	_	_		
	(a)	Alkanes	(b)	Alcoho		(c)	Aldehy	ydes	(d)	Ketones
53.	<u>M</u> axin	num number	of unpa		ctrons i	s in:				
	(a)	$O_2$	(b)	$O_{2}^{+}$		(c)	$O_{2}^{-}$		(d)	$O_2^{2-}$
54.	Which	catalyst is us	ed in co	ntact p	rocess?					
	(a)	$Fe_2O_3$ (b)	$V_{2}O_{5}$	_		$SO_3$		(d)	$Ag_2O$	
55.	Which	one of halogo		liauid?	` '	J		,	02	
	(a)	F <sub>2</sub>	(b)	$Cl_2$		(c)	$Br_2$		(d)	$I_2$
56.		halogen is a		_	emnera		_	sure?	(u)	-2
20.	(a)	$F_2$	(b)	$Cl_2$	peru	(c)	Br <sub>2</sub>	, arc.	(d)	$I_2$
57.		one is per ch	` /	_		(C)	Diz		(u)	12
37.		HClO				(a)	HClO		(4)	HClO <sub>4</sub>
70	(a)		(b)	HClO <sub>3</sub>		(c)	HClO <sub>2</sub>		(d)	HCIO <sub>4</sub>
58.		halogen occu		•	_				(1)	ъ :
	(a)	Flourine	(b)	Chlori		(c)	Iodine		(d)	Bromine
59.		of the follow			alide is			cid in s		
	(a)	HF	(b)	HBr		(c)	HI		(q)	HGD / (CON)
60.	Which	halogen will	react sp	ontane	ously w		(s) to p	roduce	Au+3\	11(0)0
	(a)	$Br_2$	(b)	$F_2$	$\bigcirc$	(c)	\K \ \	///	(d) \	$Cl_2$
61.	The ar	hydride of H	ClO4 is	\ \	75	$( \cap$	11 0	IL	<u>u</u> [	J
	(a)	ClO <sub>3</sub>	(b)	$F_{\lambda} \setminus V$	/	(b) U	[I]\	/	(d)	$Cl_2$
62.	Chlori	ne help to xide	(Ci2O7	7) react	with	ater to	form:			
	(a)	Hypochlorous		111	1	(b)	Chlorie	c acid		
	(c)	Perchloric ac		1		(d)		ne and	oxvgen	
(63)	~~ F  \ \ I	is the strong		9		(u)	Cinorii	iic aiia (	SAYSON	
V V V	11XVI /	HClO (b)			HClO <sub>3</sub>		(d)	HClO <sub>2</sub>		
NA /	J(a) Which	• •	HClO <sub>2</sub>		11C1O3		(u)	TICIO	ļ	
64.		one is chloro			11010		(1)	11010		
	(a)	HClO (b)	HClO <sub>2</sub>	. ,	HClO <sub>3</sub>		(d)	HClO <sub>4</sub>	ļ	
65.		ing powder n		oroduce	d by pa	ssing c				
	(a)	Calcium Cart					(b)	•		eium Sulphate
	(c)	Anhydrous C					(d)		m Hydr	
66.	An ele	ment that ha	s high	ionizati	on ener	rgy and	d ten de	o to be	chemic	cally inactive, would mos
	likely 1									•
	(a)	An alkali met	al			(b)	A trans	sition el	lement	
	(c)	A noble gas				(d)	A halo			

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67.						clear reactors		
	(a)	Ne	(b)	He	(c)	Ar	(d)	Kr
68.						wedding and		
	(a)	Ar	(b)	Не	(c)	Ra	(d)	Xe (0)
69.				tion element i		\ .o = ~		
	(a)	10	(b)	14	(c)	40		158
70.				ements are:	160		LL	
<b>5</b> 4	(a)	10	(b)	20		1001	(a) l	40
71.			1 1 1 1	on-typical tra			(4)	NT:
72.	(a)	Fe se that	(b)	Mil	ion clam	Zn	(d)	Ni
12.		n or the to		ypical transiti Co	(c)	Ra	(4)	Y
- (TE)	(a)	hof hof	llowing is a	typical trans	` '		(d)	1
NIN	(a)	Sc	(b)	Y	(c)	Fe	(d)	Ra
74.	` /		, ,	lements conta		10	(u)	Ka
'	(a)	Zn, Cd, I		Fe, Ru, Os	(c)	Cr, Mo, W	(d)	Mn, Te, Re
75.	` '			$_{2}[Cu(CN)_{4}]$		C1, 1110, W	(u)	win, 10, ite
15.	(a)	+4	(b)	+3	(c)	+2	(d)	+6
76.			$[i(H_2O)_6]^+$		(•)	. –	(0)	. 0
'0.	(a)	Red	(b)	Yellow(c)	Violet	(d)	Green	
77.	` '			etal complexe		` '	010011	
	(a)		itions of elec					
	(b)	paramag	netic nature	of transition e	lements			
	(c)	ionizatio			(d)	loss of s-elec	trons	
78.	The s	trength of	binding en	ergy of transi	ition eler	nents depend	s upon:	
	(a)		of electrons p		(b)	number of ur		electron
	(c)	number o	of neutrons		$\overline{(d)}$	number of pr	otons	
<b>79.</b>	Co-or	dination ı	number of F	Pt in $[PtCl(N)]$	$O_2$ )(NH	$[_{3})_{4}]$		
	(a)	2-	(b)	4	(c)	1	(d)	6
80.	What	is coordin		per of "Fe" in				
	()	4		6	(c)	2	(d)	3
81.			ore of iron					
	(a)	Haematit	` /	Magnetite	(c)	Limonite	(d)	Cassiterite
82.	_	_			_	on products i		
	(a)		>wrought ir	, ,	,	ght iron>steel>		
83.	(c)		ematite is:	rought iron(d)	) Cast II	ron = steel > w	rought I	
03.	(a)	FeS <sub>2</sub>	(b)	Fe <sub>2</sub> Q <sub>3</sub>	(c)	FeC'O <sub>3</sub> (1)	Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	1/600
84.		<del>-</del>		percentage:	160	10003 (1)	10304	1
04.	(a)	0.1-0.2%		0.3 0.7%	U(b)/	0.7-1.5%	(d)	1.6-2.0%
85.		4 1	1			ium cyanate v		1.0 2.070
	(a)	Berzeliu	1 11 1 1	Kobe	(c)	Wholer(d)	Lavoi	sier
86.	` '	ula of mai				(1)		
000		10H401	(b)	$C_2H_6$	(c)	$C_3H_6$	(d)	$C_4H_{10}$
87.			d (T.E.L) is		` '	5 0	. ,	. 10
	(a)	Pain Kill			(b)	Petroleum A	ddictive	
	(c)	Fire Exti	nguisher		$\overline{(d)}$	Moth Repelle	ent	
88.	Whic	h one is th	e heterocyc	lic comp <u>ou</u> nd	d of oxyg	gen?		
	(a)	Pyridine	(b)	Parrole (c)	Furan	(d) Thiop	phene	
89.			_	he one which				
	(a)	$CH_3CH_2$		CH <sub>3</sub> OCH <sub>3</sub>	(c)	CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	(d)	CH <sub>3</sub> .CH <sub>2</sub> .Br
90.				ary carbon is				
	(a)	•	ogen atoms	(b)		nydrogen atom		
	(c)	one hydr	ogen atom		(d)	no hydrogen	atom	

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91.		r shape is associated with set of hyb	rid orb	2	_
İ	(a)	sp (b) $sp^2$	(c)	$dsp^2$ (d)	$\mathrm{sp}^3$
92.	The st	tate of hybridization of carbon "C"	atom ir		- 507
l	(a)	sp (b) $sp^2$	(c)	$dsp^2$ (d)	$sp^3$
93.	Which	h set of Hybrid <u>Or</u> bital planner tria	nglular	shape? (10 Y	rine)
	(a)	sp (b) $sp^2$	(c) \	$dsp^2$ (c)	$sp^3$
94.	The st	tate of hybridization in ethene mole	cule is:	\\ \\ \\ \\ (1\Ti	ine)
	(a)	sp (b) $sp$	(c)	$d^2sp^2$ (a)	$\Box sp^3$
95.	Ether	s show the phenomenon of:	1	7	•
l	<u>(a)</u>	Position Isolnerism	(b)	Functional group iso	omerism
l	(c)	Methamer snı (d)	Chain	Isomerism	
96.		reseace of a double bond in a compo	ound is	the sign of:	
M	(a) \\	Seturation	(b)	Un-saturation	
1/1/	(c)	Substitution	(d)	None of these	'
97.	Form	ula of chloroform is:	•		
	(a)	CH <sub>3</sub> Cl (b) CCl <sub>4</sub>	(c)	$CH_2Cl_2$ (d)	CHCl <sub>3</sub>
98.		ration of vegetable ghee involves:	` ,	<del>-</del>	-
	(a)	Halogenation (b)	Hydro	genation	
	(c)	Hydroxylation (d)	•	rogenation	
99.		methane reacts with Cl2 in the pres			oroducts obtained are:
	(a)	Chloroform only	(b)	Carbon tetrachloride	
	(c)	Chloromethane and dichloromethane	` /		- G.11=y
	(d)	Mixture of a, b, c	•		
100.	` /	ersion of unsaturated hydro carbons	s satura	ated hydrocarbons i	in the presence of catalyst is
	called	·	,		
	(a)	Halogenation (b)	Hvdro	genation	
	(c)	Hydroxylation (d)		rogenation	
101.		''-dichloroethyle sulphide is common	•	C	
	(a)	Used in 1 <sup>st</sup> world war (b)		ful vesicant	
	(c)	High boiling liquid	(d)	High boiling gas	
102.	` /	addition of unsymmetrical reagent t			e is in accordance with the
	rule:	,	0 3	<b>10 J</b>	
i	(a)	Hund's rule	(b)	Markownikov's rule	P.
i	(c)	Pauli's Exclusioni Principle (d)	` /	ooiling gas	~~
103.		h acetylene reach with HCk to form	_	0	
•	(a)	Polyacetylene (b)	Benzer	ne	U(1)/1
i	(c)	Chloroprene		Divinyla cerylene	1166
104.		h compound is the most reactive			11000
·	(a)	Benzene (b) Ethere (c)	Ethane	e(d) Ethyne	7 /
105.	` /	etic rubber is made by polymerizati	11 1 1		
_ ~ -	(a)	Vinyimeelate	(b)	Acetylene	
	(c)	Divinyla cotylene	(d)	Chloroprene	
106.	` '	ligas is used for artificial ripening o		•	
0		Ethere (b) Methane (c)	Propan		ne.
N 10X	11/21/21	atic hydrocarbons are the derivative	-		
100	(a)	Normal series of paraffins (b)	Alkene	<u>.</u>	
ĺ	(c)	Benzene (a)	(d)	Cylcohexane	
108.		atic compounds burn with sooty fla	` '	•	
100.	(a)	They have high percentage of hydrogen		iuse.	
	(b)	They have a ring structure	5011		
	(c)	They have high percentage of carbon	n		
	(d)	They resist reaction with air	1		
109.		enzene molecule contains:			
107.	(a)	three double bonds	(b)	two double bonds	
ı	(u)	tinee double bollas	(0)	two dodole bollds	

(c) one double bond  110. The carbon-carbon (C-C) bond length in benzene is: (a) 1.34 A° (b) 1.20 A° 1.39 A° (d) 1.54 A°  111. The conversion of n-hexane into benzene by heating in the presence of P1 is called: (a) Isomerization Aromatization (d) Reparating magnetic than the presence of P1 is called: (b) Dealkylation  112. During Nitration of Benzene, that actives itrating agent is: (a) NO <sub>3</sub> (b) NO <sup>2</sup> (c) NO <sup>2</sup> (d) HNO <sub>3</sub> 113. Benzene carine undergor (a) ACI3 (d) HSO <sub>3</sub> 114. The electriphilic in-aromatic sulphonation is: (b) F1 is Aromatic than the most readily sulphonated is: (c) Nitro-Benzene (d) Chloro-Benzene  116. Which of the following acid can be used as a catalyst in Friedel Craft's reactions? (a) C-H3 (b) HNO <sub>3</sub> (c) BeCl <sub>2</sub> (d) NaCl  117. Which one of the following species is an electron? (a) C-H3 (b) HNO <sub>3</sub> (c) C-H (d) -NH <sub>2</sub> 118. Which compound is the most reactive? (a) Benzene (b) Ethene (c) Ethane (d) Ethyne  119. In primary alkyl halides, the halogen atom is attached to a carbon which is further attached to how many carbon atoms? (a) 2 (b) 3 (d) 4  120. The reactivity order of alkyl halides for a particular group is: (a) Flouride > Chloride > Bromide > Iodide (b) Chloride > Bromide > Iodide (c) Bromide > Iodide > Flouride (d) All of these  122. Which one of the following is not a nucleophile? (a) H <sub>2</sub> O (b) CH (b) NH (c) First-order Kinetics (c) Third-order Kinetics (d) H <sub>2</sub> O (b) NH (e) First-order Kinetics (e) Third-order Kinetics (f) From the measurable, the first skep involved is the same: (a) F <sub>4</sub> and F <sub>2</sub> (b) F <sub>2</sub> and S <sub>N</sub> 2 (c) F <sub>2</sub> and S <sub>N</sub> 2 (d) F <sub>4</sub> and S <sub>N</sub> 2  126. The reactivity of Grignard's reagent is due to: (a) Polarity of Mg-x bond (b) Fropanol (c) Propanol (c) Propanol (d) Propanol (e) Propanol (d) Propanol (d) Propanol (d) Propanol (e) Propanol (d) Propanol (d) Propanol (d) Propanol (d) Propanol (d) Propanol (d) Propanol (e) Propanol (d) Propanol (d) Propanol	Guess	Paper .	Annual 2024								CHEN	MISTRY 12
110. The carbon-carbon (C-C) bond length in benzene is:  (a) 1.34 A"  (b) 1.20 A"  (c) 1.39 A"  (d) 1.54 A"  111. The conversion of n-hexane into benzene by heating in the presence of Pt is called:  (a) Isomerization  (c) Dealitylation  (d) Regarding tement  112. During Nitration of Benzene, the active sitrating agentis:  (d) Regarding tement  113. Benzene canno undergov  (e) NoC (f) NaCl (f) HNO3  114. The electrophile is Aromatic sulphonation is:  (a) AlCl (g) BeCl (g) NaCl (d) HNO3  114. The electrophile is Aromatic sulphonation is:  (a) hesCo (b) HSO (g) SO (d) SO (d) SO (d) HNO3  115. Amongst the following, the compound that can be most readily sulphonated is:  (a) hesCo (b) HSO (g) SO (d) SO (d) Chloro-Benzene  (b) HSO (g) BeCl (d) NaCl  117. Which one of the following sedic can be used as a catalyst in Frieded Craft's reactions?  (a) -CH3 (b) HNO3 (c) BeCl (d) NaCl  117. Which one of the following species is an electron?  (a) -CH3 (b) -CHO (c) -OH (d) -NH2  118. Which one of the following species is an electron?  (a) Benzene (b) Ethene (c) Ethane (d) Ethyne  119. In primary alkyl halides, the halogen atom is attached to a carbon which is further attached to how many carbon atoms?  (a) 2 (b) 3 1 (d) 4  120. The reactivity order of alkyl halides for a particular group is:  (a) Flouride > Chloride > Bromide > Iodide  (b) Chloride > Bromide > Chloride > Houride  (d) Bromide > Iodide > Flouride > Iodide  (d) Bromide > Iodide > Flouride > Iodide  (d) All of these  122. Which one of the following is best nucleophile?  (a) H2O (b) CH3 (b) First-order Kinetics  (c) Third-order Kinetics  (d) First-order Kinetics  (e) Third-order Kinetics  (f) First-order Kinetics  (g) Propanal  (h) Propanal  (c) Propanal  (d) Propanal  (e) Propanal  (f) Propanal  (g) Propanal  (g) Propanal  (h) Propanolic acid  (h) Propanolic Clarify of C-Mg bond  (e) Electro-negativity of halogen atom  (d) Presence of Mg-atom  128. Crigand's reagent is due to:  (a) The reactivity of Grignard's reagent is due to:  (a) The presence of Halogen atom		(c)	one double be	ond			(d)	deloca	lized $\pi$	– elec	tron clou	$\overline{d}$
(a) 1.34 A° (b) 1.20 A° (1.39 A° (d) 1.54 A°  111. The conversion of n-bexane into benzene by heating in the presence of Pt.5 called:  (a) Isomerization (b) Aromatization (c) Deallylation of Benzene, fac active sitrating agent is.  (b) NO <sub>2</sub> (b) NO <sub>2</sub> (c) NoCl (d) HNO <sub>3</sub> 113. Benzene carmon undergoz (c) NaCl (d) HNO <sub>3</sub> 114. The corrobbide is Aromatic sulphonation is:  (a) Page (b) HSO <sub>4</sub> (c) NoCl (d) HNO <sub>3</sub> 115. Anongst the following, the compound that can be most readily sulphonated is:  (b) Hard (c) HNO <sub>3</sub> (c) BeCl <sub>2</sub> (d) NaCl (d) Chloro-Benzene  116. Which of the following acid can be used as a catalyst in Friedel Craft's reactions?  (a) AlCl <sub>3</sub> (b) HNO <sub>3</sub> (c) BeCl <sub>2</sub> (d) NaCl (d) NaCl (d) HNO <sub>3</sub> (e) BeCl <sub>2</sub> (d) NaCl (d) NaCl (e) CH <sub>3</sub> (b) CHO (e) CH	110.	The ca	rbon-carbon	(C-C) b	ond lengt			e is:				
(a) Isomerization (c) Dealkylation (d) Rearrangement (d) Holosis (d) HiNO; (d) HiNO; (d) HiNO; (e) HiNO; (e) HiNO; (f) Hino; (g) Hino; (h) Hino; (									0	(d)	$1.54~\text{A}^{\text{o}}$	
(a) Isomerization (c) Dealkylation (d) Rearrangement (d) Holosis (d) HiNO; (d) HiNO; (d) HiNO; (e) HiNO; (e) HiNO; (f) Hino; (g) Hino; (h) Hino; (	111.	The co	nversion of n	-hexane	into benz	zene ł	by heat	ing in t	the pre	sence o	f Pt is cal	ed:
112. During Nitration of Benzene, the active situating agent is NO <sub>3</sub> (b) NO <sub>5</sub> (c) NO <sub>2</sub> (d) HNO <sub>3</sub> 113. Benzene carino undergo:    AlCl <sub>3</sub> (b) BeCl <sub>2</sub> (c) NaCl (d) HNO <sub>3</sub> 114. The electrophile is Aromatic sulphonation is:   No <sub>5</sub> (b) HSO <sub>4</sub> (c) NSO <sub>3</sub> (d) SO' <sub>3</sub>   Habor Hollowing the following the compound that can be most readily sulphonated is:   Toluene (b) Benzene (c) Nitro-Benzene (d) Chloro-Benzene  116. Which of the following acid can be used as a catalyst in Friedel Craft's reactions?   AlCl <sub>3</sub> (b) HNO <sub>3</sub> (c) BeCl <sub>2</sub> (d) NaCl  117. Which one of the following species is an electron?   (a) CH <sub>3</sub> (b) CHO (c) OH (d) NNL <sub>2</sub> 118. Which compound is the most reactive?   (a) Benzene (b) Ethene (c) Ethane (d) Ethyne  119. In primary alkyl halides, the halogen atom is attached to a carbon which is further attached to how many carbon atoms?   (a) 2 (b) 3										7	112	1 (0000
112. During Nitration of Benzene, the active situating agent is NO <sub>3</sub> (b) NO <sub>5</sub> (c) NO <sub>2</sub> (d) HNO <sub>3</sub> 113. Benzene carino undergo:    AlCl <sub>3</sub> (b) BeCl <sub>2</sub> (c) NaCl (d) HNO <sub>3</sub> 114. The electrophile is Aromatic sulphonation is:   No <sub>5</sub> (b) HSO <sub>4</sub> (c) NSO <sub>3</sub> (d) SO' <sub>3</sub>   Habor Hollowing the following the compound that can be most readily sulphonated is:   Toluene (b) Benzene (c) Nitro-Benzene (d) Chloro-Benzene  116. Which of the following acid can be used as a catalyst in Friedel Craft's reactions?   AlCl <sub>3</sub> (b) HNO <sub>3</sub> (c) BeCl <sub>2</sub> (d) NaCl  117. Which one of the following species is an electron?   (a) CH <sub>3</sub> (b) CHO (c) OH (d) NNL <sub>2</sub> 118. Which compound is the most reactive?   (a) Benzene (b) Ethene (c) Ethane (d) Ethyne  119. In primary alkyl halides, the halogen atom is attached to a carbon which is further attached to how many carbon atoms?   (a) 2 (b) 3		(c)	Dealkylation				(d)	Rearia	ngemei	λt // /	11(0,	100
NO <sub>2</sub>	112.	During		Benzen	e, the acti	ive Ai	traung			11)		
113. Benzene carnoù undergor    AlCl3   (a)   BeC2   (c)   NaCl   (d)   HNO3     AlCl3   (b)   HSO4   (c)   SO3   (d)   SO3     AlCl3   (b)   HSO4   (c)   SO3   (d)   SO3     AlCl3   Toluene   (b)   Benzene   (c)   Nitro-Benzene   (d)   Chloro-Benzene     AlCl3   (b)   HNO3   (c)   BeC12   (d)   NaCl     AlCl3   (b)   CHO   (c)   OH   (d)   -NH2     AlCl3   (b)   Ethene (c)   Ethene (d)   Ethyne     AlCl3   (b)   Ethene (c)   Ethene (d)   Ethyne     AlCl3   (b)   Ethene (c)   Ethene (d)   Ethyne     AlCl3   (b)   Ethene (d)   Ethyne     AlCl3   (b)   Ethene (d)   Ethyne     AlCl3   (d)   4     AlCl3   (e)   Ethene   (e)   Ethene (d)   Ethyne     AlCl3   Ethyne   (e)   Ethene   (e)   Ethene   (e)     AlCl3   Ethyne   (e)   Ethene   (e)   Ethene   (e)   Ethyne     AlCl3   Ethyne   (e)   Ethyne   (e)   Ethyne     AlCl3   Ethyne   (e)   Ethyne   (e)   Ethyne   (e)     AlCl3   Ethyne   (e)   Ethyne   (e)   Ethyne   (e)   Ethyne     AlCl3   Ethyne   (e)   Ethyne   (e)   Ethyne   (e)   Ethyne     AlCl3   Ethyne   (e)   Eth					1 1	71\	/ / \	1 1 1	717	(a) L	$HNO_3$	
114. The electrophile is a romatic sulphonation is:	113.		ne cannot uno	lergo:	71 V	$\langle \   \   \  $	11 5	J		` '		
114. The electrophile is a romatic sulphonation is:				1	Be Cl <sub>2</sub>	7r	(c)	NaCl		(d)	$HNO_3$	
SO3			- 0	(               )								
118	114.	Threl	ectrophile in	Aromati	c sulphor	natior	ı is:					
Toluene (b) Benzene (c) Nitro-Benzene (d) Chloro-Benzene  116. Which of the following acid can be used as a catalyst in Friedel Craft's reactions?  (a) AlCl <sub>3</sub> (b) HNO <sub>3</sub> (c) BeCl <sub>2</sub> (d) NaCl  117. Which one of the following species is an electron?  (a) -CH <sub>3</sub> (b) -CHO (c) -OH (d) -NH <sub>2</sub> 118. Which compound is the most reactive?  (a) Benzene (b) Ethene (c) Ethane (d) Ethyne  119. In primary alkyl halides, the halogen atom is attached to a carbon which is further attached to how many carbon atoms?  (a) 2 (b) 3 1 (d) 4  120. The reactivity order of alkyl halides for a particular group is:  (a) Flouride > Chloride > Bromide > Iodide  (b) Chloride > Bromide > Chloride > Flouride  (d) Bromide > Chloride > Flouride  121. SNZ reactions can be carried out with:  (a) Primary Reactions alkylhalide  (b) Secondary alkylhalide  (c) Tertiary alkylhalide  (d) All of these  122. Which one of the following is not a nucleophile?  (a) H <sub>2</sub> O (b) NH <sub>3</sub> BF <sub>3</sub> (d) NM  123. Which one of the following is best nucleophile?  (a) H <sub>2</sub> O (b) NH <sub>3</sub> BF <sub>3</sub> (d) NM  124. Elimination Bimolecular reactions involved:  (a) H <sub>2</sub> O (b) NH <sub>3</sub> BF <sub>3</sub> (d) NM  125. For which mechanisms, the first step involved is the same:  (a) Ind E <sub>2</sub> b E <sub>2</sub> and S <sub>3</sub> C (c) E <sub>2</sub> and S <sub>3</sub> C (d) E <sub>1</sub> and S <sub>3</sub> C  3. More C 2 s made to react with ethyl magnesium iodide, followed by acid hydrolysis, the product formed is:  (a) Propane (d) Propanol  127. The reactivity of Grignard's reagent is due to:  (a) Polarity of Mg-x bond (b) Polarity of C-Mg bond  (c) Electro negativity of halogen atom  (d) Presence of Mg-atom  128. Grignard's reagent is reactive due to:  (a) The presence of Halogen atom	M	(a)	$H_2SO_4$	(b)	HSO <sub>4</sub>		(c)	$SO_3$		(d)	$SO_3^+$	
116. Which of the following acid can be used as a catalyst in Friedel Craft's reactions?    AlCl3	115	Amon	gst the follow	ing, the	compoun	d tha	t can b	e most	readily	sulpho	onated is:	
AlCl <sub>3</sub> (b) HNO <sub>3</sub> (c) BeCl <sub>2</sub> (d) NaCl  117. Which one of the following species is an electron?  (a) -CH <sub>3</sub> (b) -CHO (c) -OH (d) -NH <sub>2</sub> 118. Which compound is the most reactive?  (a) Benzene (b) Ethene (c) Ethane (d) Ethyne  119. In primary alkyl halides, the halogen atom is attached to a carbon which is further attached to how many carbon atoms?  (a) 2 (b) 3 1 (d) 4  120. The reactivity order of alkyl halides for a particular group is:  (a) Flouride > Chloride > Bromide > Iodide  (b) Chloride > Bromide > Chloride > Flouride  (d) Bromide > Chloride > Flouride  Iodide > Bromide > Chloride > Flouride  Iodide > Bromide > Chloride > Flouride  121. SN2 reactions can be carried out with:  (a) Primary Reactions alkylhalide  (b) Secondary alkylhalide  (c) Tertiary alkylhalide  (d) All of these  122. Which one of the following is not a nucleophile?  (a) H <sub>2</sub> O (b) CH <sub>3</sub> BF <sub>3</sub> (d) Nol <sub>3</sub> 123. Which one of the following is best nucleophile?  (a) H <sub>2</sub> O (b) NH <sub>3</sub> BF <sub>3</sub> (d) Nol <sub>3</sub> 124. Elimination Bimolecular reactions involve:  (a) Second Order Kinetics  (b) F <sub>2</sub> and S <sub>N</sub> 2 (c) E <sub>2</sub> and S <sub>N</sub> 2 (d) F <sub>1</sub> and S <sub>N</sub> 2  (c) Third Profee (Finetics) (d) Proponol  125. For which mechanisms, the first step involved is the same:  (a) F <sub>1</sub> and E <sub>2</sub> (b) F <sub>2</sub> and S <sub>N</sub> 2 (c) E <sub>2</sub> and S <sub>N</sub> 2 (d) Propanol  126. Where Cc 2-is made to react with ethyl magnesium iodide, followed by acid hydrolysis, the product formed is:  (a) Propane  (b) Propanol  127. The reactivity of Grignard's reagent is due to:  (a) Polarity of Mg-x bond (b) Propanol  128. Grignard's reagent is due to:  (a) The presence of Mg-atom  128. Grignard's reagent is due to:  (a) The presence of Halogen atom	, ,	(a)	Toluene	(b)	Benzene		(c)	Nitro-	Benzen	e (d)	Chloro-E	Benzene
117. Which one of the following species is an electron?  (a) -CH <sub>3</sub> (b) -CHO (c) -OH (d) -NH <sub>2</sub> 118. Which compound is the most reactive?  (a) Benzene (b) Ethene (c) Ethane (d) Ethyne  119. In primary alkyl halides, the halogen atom is attached to a carbon which is further attached to how many carbon atoms?  (a) 2 (b) 3 1 (d) 4  120. The reactivity order of alkyl halides for a particular group is:  (a) Flouride > Chloride > Bromide > Iodide  (b) Chloride > Bromide > Flouride > Iodide  (c) Todicide > Bromide > Flouride > Flouride  (d) Bromide > Iodide > Flouride > Flouride  (d) Bromide > Iodide > Flouride > Flouride  121. SN2 reactions can be carried out with:  (a) Primary Reactions alkylhalide  (b) Secondary alkylhalide  (c) Tertiary alkylhalide  (d) All of these  122. Which one of the following is not a nucleophile?  (a) H <sub>2</sub> O (b) CH <sub>3</sub> BF <sub>3</sub> (d) N/ <sub>3</sub> 123. Which one of the following is best nucleophile?  (a) H <sub>2</sub> O (b) NH <sub>3</sub> BF <sub>3</sub> (d) N/ <sub>3</sub> 124. Elimination Bimolecular reactions inv(Ive:  (a) Second Order Kinetics  (b) First-order Kinetics  (c) Third order Kinetics  (d) First-order Kinetics  (e) Third order Kinetics  (f) First-order Kinetics  (g) First-order Kinetics  (h) First-order Kinetic	116.	Which	of the follow	ing acid	can be us	sed as	s a cata	lyst in	Friede	l Craft	's reaction	ıs?
(a) -CH <sub>3</sub> (b) -CHO (c) -OH (d) -NH <sub>2</sub> 118. Which compound is the most reactive?  (a) Benzene (b) Ethene (c) Ethane (d) Ethyne  119. In primary alkyl halides, the halogen atom is attached to a carbon which is further attached to how many carbon atoms?  (a) 2 (b) 3 1 (d) 4  120. The reactivity order of alkyl halides for a particular group is:  (a) Flouride > Chloride > Bromide > Iodide  (b) Chloride > Bromide > Flouride > Iodide  (d) Bromide > Chloride > Flouride > Iodide  (d) Bromide > Chloride > Flouride > Flouride  (d) Bromide > Chloride > Flouride > Flouride  121. SN2 reactions can be carried out with:  (a) Primary Reactions alkylhalide  (b) Secondary alkylhalide  (c) Tertiary alkylhalide  (d) All of these  122. Which one of the following is not a nucleophile?  (a) H <sub>2</sub> O (b) CH <sub>3</sub> BF <sub>3</sub> (d) NM <sub>3</sub> 123. Which one of the following is best nucleophile?  (a) H <sub>2</sub> O (b) NH <sub>3</sub> BF <sub>3</sub> (d) NM <sub>3</sub> 124. Elimination Bimolecular reactions involve;  (a) H <sub>2</sub> O (b) First-order Kinetics  (c) Third order Kinetics (d) Erro-order-Kinetics  125. For which microanisms, the first step involved is the same:  (a) F <sub>1</sub> and E <sub>2</sub> (b) E <sub>2</sub> and S <sub>N</sub> 2 (c) E <sub>2</sub> and S <sub>N</sub> 2 (d) E <sub>1</sub> and S <sub>N</sub> 2  (d) Propane  (e) Propana (d) Propanol  127. The reactivity of Grignard's reagent is due to:  (a) Polarity of Mg-x bond (b) Propanol  128. Grignard's reagent is reactive due to:  (a) The presence of Mg-atom  128. Grignard's reagent is reactive due to:  (a) The presence of Halogen atom		(a)	$AlCl_3$	(b)	HNO <sub>3</sub> (c	:)	$BeCl_2$		(d)	NaCl		
118. Which compound is the most reactive?  (a) Benzene (b) Ethene (c) Ethane (d) Ethyne  119. In primary alkyl halides, the halogen atom is attached to a carbon which is further attached to how many carbon atoms?  (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 1 (d) 4  120. The reactivity order of alkyl halides for a particular group is:  (a) Flouride > Chloride > Bromide > Iodide  (b) Chloride > Bromide > Flouride > Iodide  (c) Iodide > Bromide > Chloride > Flouride  (d) Bromide > Iodide > Chloride > Flouride  (e) First-order Kinetics  121. SN2 reactions can be carried out with:  (a) H <sub>2</sub> O (b) CH <sub>3</sub> (b) BF <sub>3</sub> (d) N <sub>2</sub> 3  123. Which one of the following is not a nucleophile?  (a) H <sub>2</sub> O (b) NH <sub>3</sub> (b) First-order Kinetics  (c) Third order Kinetics  (d) First-order Kinetics  (e) Third order Kinetics  (f) First-order Kinetics  125. For which mechanisms, the first step involved is the same:  (a) E <sub>1</sub> and E <sub>2</sub> (b) E <sub>2</sub> and S <sub>N</sub> 2 (c) E <sub>3</sub> and S <sub>N</sub> 2 (d) E <sub>1</sub> and S <sub>N</sub> 2  (b) First-order Kinetics  126. When Ci 2 is made to react with ethyl magnesium iodide, followed by acid hydrolysis, the product formed is:  (a) Propane (b) Propanol  127. The reactivity of Grignard's reagent is due to:  (a) Polarity of M <sub>2</sub> -x bond (b) Polarity of C-Mg bond  (c) Electro negativity of halogen atom  (d) Presence of Mg-atom  128. Grignard's reagent is reactive due to:  (a) The presence of Halogen atom	117.	Which	one of the fo	llowing	species is	an el	ectron	?				
(a) Benzene (b) Ethene (c) Ethane (d) Ethyne  119. In primary alkyl halides, the halogen atom is attached to a carbon which is further attached to how many carbon atoms?  (a) 2 (b) 3 1 (d) 4  120. The reactivity order of alkyl halides for a particular group is:  (a) Flouride > Chloride > Bromide > Iodide (b) Chloride > Bromide > Flouride > Iodide (c) Iodide > Bromide > Chloride > Flouride (d) Bromide > Chloride > Flouride (d) Bromide > Chloride > Flouride 121. SN2 reactions can be carried out with:  (a) Primary Reactions alkylhalide (b) Secondary alkylhalide (c) Tertiary alkylhalide (d) All of these  122. Which one of the following is not a nucleophile? (a) H <sub>2</sub> O (b) CH <sub>3</sub> 6 BF <sub>3</sub> (d) Nr <sub>2</sub> 123. Which one of the following is best nucleophile? (a) H <sub>2</sub> O (b) NH <sub>2</sub> 6 CF <sub>1</sub> SO (d) I/O  124. Elimination Bimolecular reactions is active: (a) E <sub>1</sub> and E <sub>2</sub> (b) E <sub>2</sub> and S <sub>N</sub> 2 (c) E <sub>2</sub> and S <sub>N</sub> 2 (b) First-order Kinetics (c) Third Order Kinetics (d) Zero-order-Kinetics  125. For which mechanisms, the first step involved is the same: (a) E <sub>1</sub> and E <sub>2</sub> (b) E <sub>2</sub> and S <sub>N</sub> 2 (c) E <sub>2</sub> and S <sub>N</sub> 2 (d) Propane (d) Propane (e) Propanal (f) Propanol  127. The reactivity of Grignard's reagent is due to: (a) Polarity of Mg-x bond (b) Presence of Mg-atom (d) Presence of Mg-atom (d) Presence of Mg-atom (d) Presence of Halogen atom		(a)	-CH <sub>3</sub>	(b)	-CHO		(c)	-OH		(d)	$-NH_2$	
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how many carbon atoms?  (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 1 (d) 4  120. The reactivity order of alkyl halides for a particular group is:  (a) Flouride > Chloride > Bromide > Iodide (b) Chloride > Bromide > Flouride > Iodide (c) Iodide > Bromide > Chloride > Flouride (d) Bromide > Iodide > Chloride > Flouride (d) Bromide > Iodide > Chloride > Flouride  121. SN2 reactions can be carried out with: (a) Primary Reactions alkylhalide (b) Secondary alkylhalide (c) Tertiary alkylhalide (d) All of these  122. Which one of the following is not a nucleophile? (a) H <sub>2</sub> O (b) CH <sub>3</sub> (c) BF <sub>3</sub> (d) N/I <sub>3</sub> 123. Which one of the following is best nucleophile? (a) H <sub>2</sub> O (b) NH <sub>3</sub> (c) First order Kinetics (c) Third order Kinetics (d) Fero-order-Kinetics (c) Third order Kinetics (d) Fero-order-Kinetics  125. For which mechanisms, the first step involved is the same: (a) E and E <sub>2</sub> (b) E <sub>2</sub> and S <sub>N</sub> 2 (c) E <sub>2</sub> and S <sub>N</sub> 2 (d) E <sub>1</sub> and S <sub>N</sub> 2  126. When Ct 2 as made to react with ethyl magnesium iodide, followed by acid hydrolysis, the product formed is: (a) Propane (b) Propanol  127. The reactivity of Grignard's reagent is due to: (a) Polarity of Mg-x bond (b) Polarity of C-Mg bond (c) Electro negativity of halogen atom (d) Presence of Mg-atom  128. Grignard's reagent is reactive due to: (a) The presence of Halogen atom		(a)	Benzene	(b)	Ethene (c	:)	Ethane	e (d)	Ethyno	e		
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(c) Third Order Rinetics  125. For which mechanisms, the first step involved is the same:  (a) E <sub>1</sub> and E <sub>2</sub> (b) E <sub>2</sub> and S <sub>N</sub> 2 (c) E <sub>2</sub> and S <sub>N</sub> 2 (d) E <sub>1</sub> and S <sub>N</sub> 2  126. When CC 2 is made to react with ethyl magnesium iodide, followed by acid hydrolysis, the product formed is:  (a) Propane (b) Propanoic acid (c) Propanal (d) Propanol  127. The reactivity of Grignard's reagent is due to:  (a) Polarity of Mg-x bond (b) Polarity of C-Mg bond (c) Electro negativity of halogen atom (d) Presence of Mg-atom  128. Grignard's reagent is reactive due to:  (a) The presence of Halogen atom	124.				1 1 /	YOLV		1	Con Vi	nation		
125. For which mechanisms, the first step involved is the same:  (a) E <sub>1</sub> and E <sub>2</sub> (b) E <sub>2</sub> and S <sub>N</sub> 2 (c) E <sub>2</sub> and S <sub>N</sub> 2 (d) E <sub>1</sub> and S <sub>N</sub> 2  3.25. When CC 2 is made to react with ethyl magnesium iodide, followed by acid hydrolysis, the product formed is:  (a) Propane (b) Propanoic acid (c) Propanal (d) Propanol  127. The reactivity of Grignard's reagent is due to:  (a) Polarity of Mg-x bond (b) Polarity of C-Mg bond (c) Electro negativity of halogen atom (d) Presence of Mg-atom  128. Grignard's reagent is reactive due to:  (a) The presence of Halogen atom			( ) ( )		. \ \		1.1.			neucs		
(a) E and E <sub>2</sub> (b) E <sub>2</sub> and S <sub>N</sub> 2 (c) E <sub>2</sub> and S <sub>N</sub> 2 (d) E <sub>1</sub> and S <sub>N</sub> 2  125. When CC 2 is made to react with ethyl magnesium iodide, followed by acid hydrolysis, the product formed is:  (a) Propane (b) Propanoic acid (c) Propanal (d) Propanol  127. The reactivity of Grignard's reagent is due to:  (a) Polarity of Mg-x bond (b) Polarity of C-Mg bond (c) Electro negativity of halogen atom (d) Presence of Mg-atom  128. Grignard's reagent is reactive due to: (a) The presence of Halogen atom	125	` '	1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1							
125. When CC 2 is made to react with ethyl magnesium iodide, followed by acid hydrolysis, the product formed is:  (a) Propane (b) Propanoic acid (c) Propanal (d) Propanol  127. The reactivity of Grignard's reagent is due to: (a) Polarity of Mg-x bond (b) Polarity of C-Mg bond (c) Electro negativity of halogen atom (d) Presence of Mg-atom  128. Grignard's reagent is reactive due to: (a) The presence of Halogen atom	123.		~ \ \ \ \							<b>(d)</b>	E. and S.	?
(a) Propane (b) Propanoic acid (c) Propanal (d) Propanol  127. The reactivity of Grignard's reagent is due to: (a) Polarity of Mg-x bond (b) Polarity of C-Mg bond (c) Electro negativity of halogen atom (d) Presence of Mg-atom  128. Grignard's reagent is reactive due to: (a) The presence of Halogen atom	406	~ r ^ \ \	V (I I - I - I I - I				` '					
(a) Propane (b) Propanoic acid (c) Propanal (d) Propanol  127. The reactivity of Grignard's reagent is due to: (a) Polarity of Mg-x bond (b) Polarity of C-Mg bond (c) Electro negativity of halogen atom (d) Presence of Mg-atom  128. Grignard's reagent is reactive due to: (a) The presence of Halogen atom				ic to rea	ict with t	unyi	magne	Siuiii i	ouiuc,	IOHOWC	u by acit	i flyddolysis, the
(c) Propanal  127. The reactivity of Grignard's reagent is due to:  (a) Polarity of Mg-x bond (b) Polarity of C-Mg bond (c) Electro negativity of halogen atom (d) Presence of Mg-atom  128. Grignard's reagent is reactive due to:  (a) The presence of Halogen atom	1/0 /	_					(b)	Propar	noic aci	d		
<ul> <li>127. The reactivity of Grignard's reagent is due to: <ul> <li>(a) Polarity of Mg-x bond</li> <li>(b) Polarity of C-Mg bond</li> <li>(c) Electro negativity of halogen atom</li> <li>(d) Presence of Mg-atom</li> </ul> </li> <li>128. Grignard's reagent is reactive due to: <ul> <li>(a) The presence of Halogen atom</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Ī	• •	-					-		u		
<ul> <li>(a) Polarity of Mg-x bond</li> <li>(b) Polarity of C-Mg bond</li> <li>(c) Electro negativity of halogen atom</li> <li>(d) Presence of Mg-atom</li> <li>128. Grignard's reagent is reactive due to:</li> <li>(a) The presence of Halogen atom</li> </ul>	127	. ,	-	rionard'	s reagent	is du	` /	Tropus	101			
(c) Electro negativity of halogen atom (d) Presence of Mg-atom  128. Grignard's reagent is reactive due to: (a) The presence of Halogen atom	12/.		-	_				v of C-	Mg hon	nd		
(d) Presence of Mg-atom  128. Grignard's reagent is reactive due to:  (a) The presence of Halogen atom		. ,	-	_			Totalle	y 01 C	wig oon	iu		
128. Grignard's reagent is reactive due to:  (a) The presence of Halogen atom		. ,	_	-	iaiogon at	J111						
(a) The presence of Halogen atom	128	` /		•	ve due to	:						
		_	_			•						
		(b)	-	-								

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	(c)	The polarity of	f C-Mg	bond				_
	(d)	None of the ab	ove					
129.	When	ethyl magnes	ium b	romide is r	eacted w	rith HCHO, f	followe	ed by acid hydrolysis, the
		ct formed is:				,		
	(a)	Ethanol	(b)	I-Propanol		(c) 2-Pro	panoi	(a) Ethanoic scio
130	` /	compound is		-	vent?			11/0.10
150.	(a)	CH <sub>3</sub> OH	(b)	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub> OH	(2)	CH-OCH:	d	$II_2O$
121		utyl alcohol, th						1120
131.		Three hydroge	e tel tia					
	(a)	1 / / 1	, ,	(b)		ydrogen atoms		
122	(c)	One hydrogen		1111	(d)	No hydrogen		
132.		n compound sh						C II OII
- Co. [	(a)	CH <sub>3</sub> OH	(b)	$C_2H_5OH$	(c)	$CH_3$ -O- $CH_3$	(d)	$C_6H_5OH$
	Methy	dalconol is not	t used a	ıs:				
VA 1	(a)	As a solvent			(b)	As an anti fre	_	•
	(c)	As a substitute	-		(d)	For denaturin	g of etl	hyl alcohol
134.	Rectif	ied spirit conta	ins alc	ohol about:				
	(a)	80%	(b)	85%	(c)	90%	(d)	95%
135.	compo	ound shows ext	ensive	hydrogen bo	onding w	ith water: (3 T	(Time	
	(a)	$C_2H_6$	(b)	$H_2S$	(c)	$C_2H_5OH$	(d)	CH <sub>3</sub> Cl
136.	Which	n enzyme is not	involv	ed in fermei	nta <del>tio</del> n of	f starch?		
	(a)	Zymase	(b)	Urease (c)	Inverta		Diast	ase
137.		n compound sh				· /		
	(a)	$C_2H_6$	(b)	$C_2H_5Cl$	(c)	CH <sub>3</sub> OCH	(d)	$C_2H_5OH$
138.	` /	ol can be conv	. ,		` '		( <b>a</b> )	0211,011
150.	(a)	Hydrogenation		(b)	Hydra	tion		
	(c)	Oxidation	1	(0)	(d)	Fermentation 1		
120			mono c	olublo in wo	` /	Termentation		
139.	(a)	n compound is a C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	(b)	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH		CH <sub>3</sub> COCH <sub>3</sub>	(d)	n-hexanol
140			` /		(c)		(u)	II-IIEXAIIOI
140.		ost reactive alo					1 1	
	(a)	Tertiary alcoho			(D)			
1 44	(c)	Primary alcoho		1	(d)	Methyl alcoh	01	
141.		is more solub				D1 1 (1)		
	(a)		(b)	Methanol	(c)	Phenol (d)	n-He	xanol
142.		ite is obtained f	_	•				200
	(a)	Acetal	(b)	Ethanal	(c)	Formaldehyd	e (d)	Methanol
143.	Accor	ding to Lewis o			~ I	In The	1//	11(070
	(a)	Acid	(b)	Base (	(c)	Nucleophile	11)	(d) Solvent
144.	The ca	arbon atom of o		yl group is h	ıybı idize	$d \mid \mid \cup \mid \mid \cup \mid$		U
	(a)	sp O	(p)	$sp^2 \setminus V \setminus $	(b) \rackslash	sp	(d)	dsp
145.	Keton	es are prepare	d by th	e oxidation	<u>النالو</u>			
	(a)	Primary a coh	pl	Mn -	(b)	Secondary alo	cohol	
	(c)	Tertiary alcoho	dLJ L	,	(d)	None of these	•	
_ 446.		iliri iso						
1/ 1/4	(2)	10% solution o	of forma	aldehyde in v	vater			
10 -	(b)	20% solution of		-				
	(c)	40% solution of		-				
	(d)	60% solution of		•				
147	. ,			-		ndafarm test a	n trea	tment with I2/NaOH?
1-7/	(a)	Acetaldehyde	com	(b)	Acetoi			VALUE TO A STATE OF THE STATE O
	(a) (c)	Butanone		(0)	(d)	3-Pentanone		
1/10	` /	zzaro's reactio	n is no	t givon by:	(u)	J-1 Chanone		
140.		Formaldehyde		•	A coto1	dahvida		
	(a)			(b)		dehyde		
	(c)	Benzaldehyde		(d)	rnein	ylacetaldehyde	;	

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149.	Which was a second	reagent will	react with	both aldehy	yde and				
	(a)	Grignard reag	ent		(b)	Tollen's reag	ent		
	(c)	Fehling's reag	gent		(d)	Benedict's re	agent		- 500
150.	Acetor	ne reacts with	HCN to fo	orm cyanoh	ydrins	it is an examp	le of:	7/	
	(a)	Electrophilic a		(b)		ophilic substitu		119	
	(c)	Nucleophiolic		. ,	(d)	Nucleophilic	1 1 1	lidn(	200
151.		condensation i		$\sigma \circ O$		1511111	117	1	
1010	(a)	Acetaldehyde	_	\ (b) \	Form	laehyde	1 1	J	
	(c)	Benzaldehyde		\\\(\alpha\)		hylacetal			
152	` '	one of the fol		11 0 11		-	's soluti	ion?	
152.	(a)	HCOOH	io wing co	iii pogiida v	(b)	H <sub>3</sub> C-CHO	Soluti		
	(a) (c)	Hall-CH <sub>2</sub> CO	M.		(d)	H <sub>3</sub> C-CO-CH <sub>3</sub>	_		
_ a⊕ [		1/ 1/ 1/ 1/2/		aggaing of a	` /		3		
Miss	LAJ "	nround used	_		_				
10 0	(a)	Acetaldehyde		(b)		ltehyde			
[	(c)	Acetone			(d)	Ethylbromide	2		
154.		oxylic acid co							
	(a)	A hydroxyl gr		(b)		oxyl group			
	(c)	•	•	<b>O</b> 1 ,		oxyl and an al	dehyde ş	group	
155.	Which	of the followi	_	a fatty acid?					
	<u>(a)</u>	Propanic acid		(b)	Acetic	acid			
	(c)	Phthalic acid			(d)	Butanoic aid			
156.	Which	reagent is us	ed to redu	ce a carbox	ylic gro	oup to an alco	hol?		
	(a)	$H_2/NI$	(b) H	<sub>2</sub> /pt	(c)	$NaBH_4(d)$	LiAlH	4	
157.	Which	of the followi	ing deriva	tive is not d	irectly	prepare <mark>d f</mark> ror	n acetic	acid C	НЗСООН?
	(a)	Ethyl acetate	O		(b)	Acetyl chlori			
	(c)	Acetic anhydr	ride		(d)	Acetamide			
158.	` '	nide is prepar							
1000	(a)	Heating amme	•	tate (b)	Heatin	g methyl cyan	ide		
	(c)	Heating ethyl		(d)		drolysis of me		nide	
150	` '	avor of octylac		(u)	The my	diorysis of me	ouryr cyu	inde	
137.	(a)	Orange(b)		(c)	Ranan	a(d) Jasmi	ne		
160		of the followi					110		
100.	(a)	Amyl acetate	ing ester g	ives apricoi	(b)	• Benzyl acetat	-0		
	<u> </u>	Amuyl butyra	to		(d)	Otyl acetate	.6		
161	(c)	•			(u)	Otyl acetate			000
101.		acid is manuf	actured b	y:	(1-)	F		06	) (C(0)///
	(a)	Distillation			(b)	Fermentation	- 1	11/	
1.0	(c)	Ozonolysis			(d)	Esterification	1 1 1	11(0	
162.		of the followi	ing deriva	tives cannot	/			icetic a	cid?
	(a)	Acetamine		1171	(b)	Acelyl chlori	de [	J	
	(c)	Acetic anhydr	- V	11 2 < 1	(d) \( \)	Ethyl acetate			
163.		acid is used f	n the man	ufacture of					
	(a)	Formic A.cid	1111	<u>(b)</u>	Oxalic				
	(c)	Carboric Aci		(d)	Acetic				
<u>√ 1994</u>	These	lution of whic	ch acid is u		_				
1/1/	(a)	Formic acid		(b)	Acetic	acid			
J U	(c)	Butanoic acid		(d)	Benzo	ic acid			
165.	Which	one is neutra	l amino a	cid?			_		
	(a)	Lysine	(b) H	istidine	(c)	Glumatic acid	d (d)	Valine	<b>;</b>
166.	` '	of the follow	ing is a ne	eutral amino					
	(a)	Glycine	_	ysine	(c)	Histidine		(d)	Glutamic acid
167.		eptide has mol	` '	•	` /	- · · · ·		` /	<del></del>
]	(a)	10,000		0,000	(c)	1000		(d)	10
168	` /	*	` '	•	. ,		all and c	` '	chemical units.
100.	(a)	Monomers		imers(c)	Tetran		Trime	_	
I	(~)		$(\mathbf{c})$			(4)			

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169.	The p	olymer which	can be s	softened	d and h	ardene	d by he	ating a	nd cool	ing is called:
	(a)	Thermoplastic	c		(b)	Therm	osetting			
	(c)	Proteins				(d)	Fats			- 55
170.	Which	of these poly	mers is	a synth	etic pol	ymer?				
	(a)	Animal fat	(b)	Starch	(c)	Cellulo	ose	(d)	Polyes	er S
171.	A poly	ymeric substa	nce that	t is forr	ned in	the liq	uid stat	and	then ha	r tened to a rigid solid is
	called			$\Box$	9		11 11	///	11)	
	(a)	Fiber	(b)	Plastic	(c) \\	Vamis	h\\ \	(d)	Polyan	nde resin
172.	Which	n of the follow	ing is ar	additi	on poly	ner?	7		-	
	(a)	Polyester	( <b>6</b> ) \		rene(c)		6, 6	(d)	Teryler	ne
173.	The fi	ber which is n		n acry	lonitril	e as mo	onomer	?	-	
	(a)	PVC \ \L	111			(b)	Polyest	er fibei	•	
M	(6)	Rayon Fiber			(d)	Acryli	c fiber			
174	Wnich	one of the fol	llowing	is mono	-sacch	aride.				
J 0	(a)	Fructose	(b)	Sucros		(c)	Starch	(d)	Cellulo	ose
175.	Which	of the follow	ing elen	nent is n	ot pres	ent in	all prote	eins?		
	(a)	Carbon(b)	Hydro		(c)	Nitrog	_	(d)	Sulphu	r
176.	Which	n of the follow		_	resent	in all p	oroteins	?	•	
	(a)	Cl	(b)	Cu		(c)	N		(d)	Al
177.	Vegeta	able oils are:	` /						` ′	
	(a)	Polyesters				(b)	Glyceri	ides	of unsa	turated fatty acids
	(c)	Essential oils			(d)	Fatty a	•			,
178.	` '	eaction betwee	en fat an	ıd NaoH	` /	,				
	(a)	Esterification			(b)	Hydog	enolysis	3		
	(c)	Fermentation			(d)		ification			
179.	` '	one of the fo	llowing	is a wat		-				
1,,,	(a)	Niacin (b)	Ribofla		(c)	Trypsi		(d)	Ascrob	ic Acid
180.		of the follow			. ,	• •				10 1 1010
100.	(a)	Cytosine	(b)	Adenin		(c)	Thymir		(d)	Uracil
181.	` '	-nutrient is re	` /				•		` /	
101.	(a)	4-40gm		6-200g		_	6-200k	_		4-40kg
182.		three elemen		_		` '		_		
102.	(a)	N, S, P(b)	N, Ca,		(c)	N, P, F		(d)	N, K, C	
183.	` /	onium Nitrate						` /	- 1,, -	
100.	(a)	Wheat (b)	Cotton		Sugar (			Paddyı	rice	
184.		itrogen presen			_			, _		76) ((0))
	(a)	To fight agair			(b)		duce fat	100	7/ V	100
	(c)	To undergo p			(d)	-1	duce pro		117.	1000
185.	` '	horus helps th			ON	(0		///	U1	J
	(a)	Root	(b)	Deaf	/	Ual	Steam	ন্ত্ৰ	Seed	
186.	` '	is not a calca	~ ~ ~	- 11						
2000	(a)	Clay	(b)	Limest		(c)	Marble	(d)	Chalk	
187.		nany zones th	1 1 1	1		` '		. ,		
00		W 200	(b)	3	e charg	(c)	2	oury r	(d)	5
188		ood paper is d	, ,	-	e name	` /	_	v nlant	. ,	
1/1906	(a)	Rose	(b)	Sun Flo		(c)	Papyru		(d)	Water
189	` '	y raw materia	` /				1 0	5	(u)	v, ater
107.	(a)	Cotton	(b)	Biogas		(c)	Poplar		(d)	Rice Straw
190	` '	stem is smalle	. ,	_	<b>-</b> 5	(0)	1 opiai		(4)	IGO Duun
170.	(a)	Lithosphere	(b)	Hydros	nhere	(c)	Atmos	nhere	(d)	Biosphere
101		of following								*
1/1.	(a)	Siloam	(b)	Alumir		(c)	Sodium		(d)	Oxygen
102	` /	gle chloride fre	` /						` ′	OAYSON
194.	(a)	Carbonic Aci		ai can u	coury	now m (b)	$CO_2$	ne mu	ccures:	
	(a)	Caroonic Aci	u			(0)	$\mathbf{CO}_2$			

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	(c)	$SO_2$			(d)	NO		
193.	A sing	gle chloride fr	ee <u>ra</u> dic	al can destroy	how m	any ozone mo	olecules?	(6 Time)
	(a)	100	(b)	100,000	(c)	100,00 (d)	10	
194.	<u>Perox</u>	yacetyl nitrat	e (PAN)	is an irritant	to hum	an beings and	d it affec	ts.
	(a)	Eyes	(b)	Ears	(c)	Stomach	(A)	Nose
195.	The m	ain pollutant	of leath	er tanneries i	n <u>the</u> wa	ste water is:	J ] / /	11(000
	(a)	Lead		$n \circ Q$	(b)	C'hronium (	VI) \ \	
	(c)	Copper		_ \ \ \ 7 \	(d)	Chrommum	(III) L	J
196.	In pur	rification of p	ortable y	water the coag	gulant v	sed is:		
	(a)	Nickel sulph:	ate \	111/71	<u>(b)</u>	Copper Sulp	hate	
	(c)	Barium Sulp	nate\	100	(d)	Aluminum S	ulphate(A	Alum)
197.		ewspaper can	be recy	cled again and	d again	many times a	ıs:	
M		13000	(b)	3	(c)	4	(d)	2
11 / 1	1/1,							

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## (SUBJECTIVE PART) 68/68 Marks Challenge

## **SECTION-I**

## **SHORT QUESTIONS (SQs)**

- 1. Writer four uses of Borax?
- **2.** What is chemistry of Borax bead test?
- **3.** How borax can be converted to orthoboric acid?
- **4.** Why aqueous solution of Borax is alkaline in nature?
- **5.** How Borax is used as water softening agents?
- **6.** How does orthoboric acid react with:
  - a. (i) Ethyl Alcohol
- (ii) NaOH
- 7. Give the formulas of four boric acids with names
- **8.** What is action of heat on orthoboric acid,  $H_3BC_3$ ?
- 9. What are uses of Borie acid?
- 10. How aluminum reacts with aqueous sodium hydroxide?
- 11. Give any four uses of Aluminum.
- 12. Valy is  $CO_2$  a gas at room temperature? While  $SiO_2$  is a solid?
- **13.** What is vitreous silica?
- **14.** Write four uses of sodium silicate?
- **15.** What is meant by chemical garden?
- **16.** What are Silicates?
- **17.** What are silicones? Write their two uses?
- **18.** Write the names of four oxides of lead used as pigments.