

Chemistry (Objective)

(GROUP-I)

Time: 20 Minutes

Marks: 17

NOTE: Write answers to the questions on objective answer sheet provided. Four possible answers A, B, C & D to each question are given. Which answer you consider correct, fill the corresponding circle A, B, C or D given in front of each question with marker or pen ink on the answer sheet provided.

- The geometry of carbonium ion formed in S_N1 mechanism is:
(A) Tetrahedral (B) Square planar (C) Triangular planar (D) Hexagonal
- Ethanol can be converted into ethanoic acid by:
(A) Hydrogenation (B) Hydration (C) Oxidation (D) Fermentation
- Ketones are prepared by the oxidation of:
(A) Primary alcohol (B) Secondary alcohol (C) Tertiary alcohol (D) Long chain primary alcohol
- Which of the following derivatives cannot be prepared directly from acetic acid?
(A) Acetamide (B) Acetyl Chloride (C) Acetic Anhydride (D) Ethyl Acetate
- Which one of the following elements is NOT present in all proteins?
(A) Carbon (B) Hydrogen (C) Nitrogen (D) Sulphur
- Which is NOT a calcareous material?
(A) Lime (B) Clay (C) Marble (D) Marine shell
- Peroxyacetyl nitrate (PAN) is an irritant to human beings and it affects:
(A) Eyes (B) Ears (C) Stomach (D) Nose
- The main cause of reducing smog is combustion of:
(A) Oil (B) Coal (C) Natural gas (D) Gasoline
- Ionization energy of an atom does not depend on:
(A) Magnitude of nuclear charge (B) Size of atom (C) Physical state (D) Shielding effect
- The oxide of Beryllium is:
(A) Acidic (B) Basic (C) Amphoteric (D) Strongly acidic
- The chief ore of Aluminium is:
(A) Na_3AlF_6 (B) $Al_2O_3 \cdot 2H_2O$ (C) Al_2O_3 (D) $Al_2O_3 \cdot H_2O$
- The oxidation of "NO" in air produces:
(A) N_2O (B) NO_2 (C) N_2O_3 (D) N_2O_5
- Hydrogen bond is the strongest between the molecules of:
(A) HF (B) HCl (C) HBr (D) HI
- Coordination number of $[Pt(OH)_2(NH_3)_4]SO_4$ is:
(A) II (B) III (C) IV (D) VI
- The state of hybridization of carbon atom in ethane is:
(A) sp^3 (B) sp^2 (C) sp (D) dsp^2
- Preparation of vegetable ghee involves:
(A) Halogenation (B) Hydrogenation (C) Hydroxylation (D) Dehydrogenation
- Aromatic hydrocarbons are the derivatives of:
(A) Normal series of paraffins (B) Alkenes (C) Benzene (D) Cyclohexane