Roll No		
O PAPER	R-I (Objective Type) GROUP-I Maximum Marks: 17	
PAPER CODE = 6487		
Note: Fo	our possible answers A, B, C and D to each question are given. The choice which you think is correct,	
fill that circle in front of that question with Marker or Pen ink in the answer-book. Cutting or filling two or more circles will result in zero mark in that question.		
1-1	For which system does the equilibrium constant, K_c has the units of (concentration) ⁻¹ :	
	(A) $N_2 + 3H_2 \rightleftharpoons 2NH_3$ (B) $H_2 + I_2 \rightleftharpoons 2HI$	
	(C) $2NO_2 \longrightarrow N_2O_4$ (D) $2HF \longrightarrow H_2 + F_2$	
2	NH ₃ shows maximum boiling point among the hydrides of group V-A elements due to:	
	(A) Very small size of nitrogen	
	(B) Lone pair of electrons present on nitrogen	
	(C) Enhanced electronegative character of nitrogen	
	(D) Pyramidal structure of NH ₃	
3	The molar volume of CO ₂ is maximum at:	
	(A) S.T.P (B) 127 °C and 1 atm. (C) O °C and 2 atm. (D) 273 °C and 2 atm.	
4	Which one has a regular tetrahedral shape:	
	(A) $SnC\ell_2$ (B) CH_4 (C) SO_3 (D) BF_3	
5	Splitting of spectral lines when atoms are subjected to strong electric field is called:	
	(A) Zeeman effect (B) Stark effect	
	(C) Photoelectric effect (D) Compton effect	
6	One mole of SO_2 contains:	
	(A) 6.02×10^{23} atoms of oxygen (B) 18.1×10^{23} molecules of SO_2	
	(C) 6.02×10^{23} atoms of sulphur (D) 4 gram atoms of SO_2	
7	With increase of 10 °C temperature, the rate of reaction doubles, this increase in rate	
	of reaction is due to:	
	(A) Decrease in activation energy of reaction	
	(B) Decrease in the number of collisions between reactant molecules	
	(C) Increase in activation energy of reactants	
	(D) Increase in number of effective collisions	
8	Which of the following will have the same number of molecules at S.T.P:	
	(A) $280 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ of } CO_2 \text{ and } 280 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ of } N_2O$ (B) $11.2 \text{ dm}^3 \text{ of } O_2 \text{ and } 32 \text{ g of } O_2$	
	(C) 44 g of CO ₂ and 11.2 dm ³ of CO (D) 28 g of N ₂ and 5.6 dm ³ of oxygen	
9	The change in heat energy of a chemical reaction at constant temperature and pressure	
	is called:	
	(A) Enthalpy change (B) Bond energy	
	(C) Heat of sublimation (D) Internal energy change	
10	The mass of one mole of electrons is:	
	(A) 1.008 mg (B) 0.55 mg (C) 0.184 mg (D) 1.673 mg	
11	The wave number of the light emitted by a certain source is 2×10^6 m ⁻¹ . The wavelength of this light will be:	
	(A) 500 nm (B) 500 m (C) 200 nm (D) $5 \times 10^7 \text{ m}$	
12	Solvent extraction method is particularly useful technique for separation, when the product	
	to be separated is:	
	(A) Non-volatile or thermally unstable (B) Volatile or thermally stable	
L	(C) Non-volatile or thermally stable (D) Volatile or thermally unstable (Turn Over)	
	(Tall Over)	

(2)

13	Molarity of pure water is:
	(A) 1 (B) 18 (C) 55.5 (D) 6
14	The number of bonds in nitrogen molecule is:
	(A) One σ and one π (B) One σ and two π
	(C) Three sigma only (D) Two σ and one π
15	Which of the following statements is not correct about galvanic cell:
	(A) Anode is negatively charged (B) Reduction occurs at anode
	(C) Cathode is positively charged (D) Reduction occurs at cathode
16	Which of the following is a pseudosolid:
	(A) CaF ₂ (B) Glass (C) NaCl (D) All
17	Which one does not undergo sublimation:
	(A) Ammonium chloride (B) Naphthalene (C) Iodine (D) Mercury

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