परीक्षेचे नांव: सहायक प्राध्यापक, रसायनशास्त्र, परीक्षेचा दिनांक: 27 जुलै, 2014 अस्वायन्त शासकीय अभियांत्रिकी महाविद्यालय, महाराष्ट्र अभियांत्रिकी महाविद्यालयीन शिक्षक सेवा, गट -अ,

चाळणी परीक्षा-2014

विषय : रसायनशास्त्र

महाराष्ट्र लोकसेवा आयोगामार्फत सहायक प्राध्यापक, रसायनशास्त्र, अस्वायत्त शासकीय अभियांत्रिकी महाविद्यालय, महाराष्ट्र अभियांत्रिकी महाविद्यालयीन शिक्षक सेवा, गट -अ, चाळणी परीक्षा-२०१४ या परीक्षेच्या प्रश्नपत्रिकेची उत्तरतालिका उमेदवारांच्या माहितीसाठी संकेतस्थळावर प्रसिध्द करण्यात आली आहे. सदर उत्तरतालिकेतील प्रश्न-उत्तरांसंबंधी उमेदवारांना निवेदन करावयाचे असल्यास त्यांनी अधिप्रमाणीत स्पष्टीकरण / संदर्भ देऊन तसेच विषय, परीक्षेचे नाव, प्रश्नसंच, प्रश्नक्रमांक यांच्या उल्लेखासह आपले लेखी निवेदन उपसचिव (गोपनीय), महाराष्ट्र लोकसेवा आयोग, बँक ऑफ इंडिया बिल्डिंग, ३ रा मजला, हुतात्मा चौक, मुंबई ४०० ००१ या पत्त्यावर टपालाने पाठवावे. यासंदर्भात दि. ०८ ऑगस्ट, २०१४ पर्यंत आयोगाकडे प्राप्त झालेल्या निवेदनांचीच दखल घेतली जाईल. तद्नंतर आलेली निवेदने विचारात घेतली जाणार नाहीत, याची कृपया नोंद घ्यावी

उत्तरतालिका - KEY

MPSC

MPSC 27th July 2014 Shift 1

Notations:

- 1. Options shown in green color and with 🖋 icon are correct.
- 2. Options shown in red color and with * icon are incorrect.

Question Paper Name:	Assistant Professor Chemistry ACTUAL final	
Subject Name:	Assistant Professor Chemistry	
Duration:	60	

Group 1		
Group Maximum Duration :	0	
Group Minimum Duration:	60	
Revisit allowed for view?:	No	
Revisit allowed for edit?:	No	

Assistant Professor Chemistry	
Mandatory or Optional:	Mandatory

Question Number: 1 Question Type: MCQ

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

The correct range of wavelengths of visible region in the electromagnetic spectrum is:

Options:

1 **≈** 100 − 200 nm

2 × 100 – 400 nm

3 **380 – 780 nm**

4 × 480 – 580 nm

Question Number: 2 Question Type: MCQ

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

According to Hooke's law, the stretching vibrational frequency ($\overline{\nu}$) of a bond is represented by which of the following equation?

$$\overline{y} = \frac{1}{2\pi c} \sqrt{K/\mu}$$

$$v = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon} \sqrt{K/\mu}$$

$$u = 2\pi C/\sqrt{K\mu}$$

$$u = 2\pi C/K\mu$$

Question Number: 3 Question Type: MCQ

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

NMR spectra of which of the following compound will give two proton signals?

Options:

- 2 Chloropropane
- y 1 Chloropropane
- 3. 2 Bromopropene
- Vinyl chloride

Question Number: 4 Question Type: MCQ

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

Which of the following spectroscopy technique is used to elucidate structure especially of conjugated molecules?

Options:

- Mass spectroscopy
- Infrared spectroscopy
- NMR spectroscopy
- Ultraviolet spectroscopy

Question Number: 5 Question Type: MCQ

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

A Polymer sample contains 30 percent molecules of molecular mass 20,000; 40 percent molecules of molecular mass 30,000 and the rest molecules of molecular mass 60,000. The value of PDI of this polymer is:

- 1. 2.106
- 2. 1.204
- 1.240
- 0.837

Question Number: 6 Question Type: MCQ Correct: 2 Wrong: 0 Which of the following is correct for Ziegler- Natter polymers? **Options:** They are linear with 70 percent branching They are linear and have practically no chain branching They are linear with 30 percent branching They are stereo-chemically uncontrollable Question Number: 7 Question Type: MCQ Correct: 2 Wrong: 0 Cationic polymerization is fastest in which of the following? **Options:** 2 – methylpropene 2 - Chloroprene Butene – 1 Butene – 2 Question Number: 8 Question Type: MCQ Correct: 2 Wrong: 0 Which of the following ion is not aromatic in character? **Options:** Cyclopentadienyl anion Cycloheptatrienyl cation Cyclopentadienyl cation Cyclopropenyl cation **Question Number: 9 Question Type: MCQ** Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

Which of the following is correct for annulenes?

- They are monocyclic conjugated polyenes containing ten or more carbon atoms in the ring
 - 2. They are bicyclic conjugated polyenes containing ten or more carbon atoms in the ring
 - They are tricyclic conjugated polyenes containing more than ten carbon atoms in the ring
 - 4. They are monocyclic conjugated polyenes containing eight carbon atoms in the ring

Question Number: 10 Question Type: MCQ

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

The major product obtained by the reaction of benzene with 1 – Bromopropane in the presence of FeBr3 is:

Options:

3. 38

C2F

Question Number: 11 Question Type: MCQ

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

Out of lactic acid, 2-Bromobutane, 2-methylcyclohexanone and methylcyclohexane, achiral molecule is :

Options:

Lactic acid

Methylcyclohexane

2.

✓ 2-Bromobutane 2-Methylcyclohexanone **Question Number: 12 Question Type: MCQ** Correct: 2 Wrong: 0 . Which of the following does not hold good for $[x]_D$, the specific rotation of a compound? **Options:** Sample pathlength (\mathcal{E}) is 1 decimeter Sample concentration C is 1g/mL Sample pathlength (1) is 1 meter Light of 589 nanometer (nm) wavelengths is used **Question Number: 13 Question Type: MCQ** Correct: 2 Wrong: 0 Which of the following is correct for mesotartaric acid? **Options:** It is monohydroxydicarboxylic acid It is optically inactive due to external compensation 3 x It is optically active due to internal compensation It is optical inactive due to internal compensation **Question Number: 14 Question Type: MCQ** Correct: 2 Wrong: 0 Correct decreasing order of stability of different conformations of cyclohexane 15: **Options:** Twist form > Boat form > Chair form > Half chair form 1. 🗱 Chair form > Twist form > Boat form > Half chair form Half chair form > Boat form > Twist form > Chair form

Chair form > Half chair form > Boat form > Twist form

Question Number: 15 Question Type: MCQ

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

Which of the following is not correct for pericyclic reactions?

Options:

They are single stage concerted reactions

They are intramolecular electrocyclic reactions

They are cycloaddition reactions

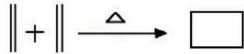
They are shown only by alicyclic compounds

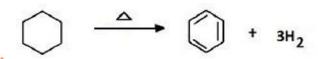
Question Number: 16 Question Type: MCQ

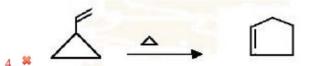
Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

Which of the following is the example of sigmatropic change?

Options:







Question Number: 17 Question Type: MCQ

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

Cope rearrangement is exhibited by:

Options:

Conjugated dienes

```
Biallylic hydrocarbons
     Conjugated trienes
      r \—alkylallylaryl ethers
Question Number: 18 Question Type: MCQ
Correct: 2 Wrong: 0
Thiophene is synthesized industrially by cyclisation of:
Options:
      Butene – 1
1. *
      Butene - 2
3 		✓ 1,3 – Butadiene
     1,4 - Pentadiene
Question Number: 19 Question Type: MCQ
Correct: 2 Wrong: 0
The usual reactivity order of pyrrole, furan, and thiophene towards
electrophillic substitution reactions is:
Options:
     Thiophene > Pyrrole > Furan
     Furan > Pyrrole > Thiophene
     Pyrrole > Furan > Thiophene
      Thiophene > Furan > Pyrrole
Question Number: 20 Question Type: MCQ
Correct: 2 Wrong: 0
Which of the following reaction is not involved during skraup synthesis of
 quinoline?
Options:
      Dehydration
      1:4 addition
     Hydrogenation
```

4. * Cyclisation

Question Number: 21 Question Type: MCQ

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

Benzopyrrole has:

Options:

 4π and 17σ bonds

 4π and 16π bonds

2. \$

 $_{2}$ \approx 3 π and 17 σ bonds

4 π and 18 σ bonds

Question Number: 22 Question Type: MCQ

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

Which of the following is correct for killiani- Fischer Synthesis?

Options:

Reaction of aldose with HCN followed by hydrolysis and reduction

Reaction of aldose with KCN followed by hydrolysis and oxidation

Reaction of aldose with HCN followed by hydrolysis and oxidation

Reaction of ketose with HCN followed by hydrolysis and reduction

Question Number: 23 Question Type: MCQ

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

Which of the following hormone contains a benzene like aromatic ring?

Options:

Testosterone

. Androsterone

3. * Androstenedione

4 Strone

Question Number: 24 Question Type: MCQ

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

Main components of plant essential oils are:

Carbohydrates Terpenes Steroids Proteins **Question Number: 25 Question Type: MCQ** Correct: 2 Wrong: 0 Which of the following a - amino acid has the lowest value of isoelectric points? **Options:** Glutamic acid Glycine Aspartic acid Cysteine **Question Number: 26 Question Type: MCQ** Correct: 2 Wrong: 0 Which of the following is not present in DNA? **Options:** Adenine 1 38 Uracil Guanine 4. Pyridine **Question Number: 27 Question Type: MCQ** Correct: 2 Wrong: 0 Which of the following is not correct for enzymes? **Options:** Enzymes are colloidal in nature They usually contain C, H, N and halogens

The optimum temperature for enzymatic action is

between 20 - 40°C

The optimum pH for most of the enzyme actions is about 7

Question Number: 28 Question Type: MCQ

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

Which of the following does not belong to the category of proteins?

Options:

1. * Hair

2. Skin

3. Pulses

Sodium palmitate

Question Number: 29 Question Type: MCQ

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

Efficiency of a photochemical reaction is generally measured in terms of:

Options:

Primary quantum yield

Secondary quantum yield

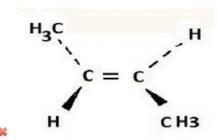
Tertiary quantum yield

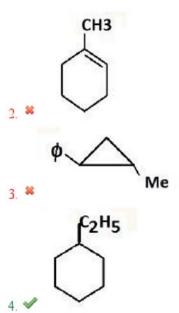
4. Overall quantum yield

Question Number: 30 Question Type: MCQ

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

Cis-trans isomerization is not shown by which of the following compound?





Question Number: 31 Question Type: MCQ

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

The product obtained by reaction of benzene with excess of chlorine in the presence of sunlight is:

Options:

」 ✓ BHC

C₆H₅Cl

1; 4 – Dichlorbenzene

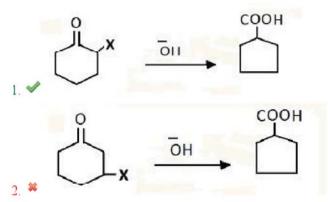
Hexachlorobenzene

1.

 $Question\ Number: 32\ \ Question\ Type: MCQ$

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

Which of the following is correct for Favorski reaction?



Question Number: 33 Question Type: MCQ

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

Which of the following is the correct representation of chichibabin reaction?

Options:

Question Number: 34 Question Type: MCQ

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

. The intermediate ion formed during Mannich reaction is:

Options:

Carbanion

Aminoocarbanion

Aminocarbocation

Anilinium ion

Question Number: 35 Question Type: MCQ

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

Which of the following is the correct decreasing order of stability of carbocations?

Options:

$$(CH_3)_3$$
 $C > CH_3CH_2CH_2$ $CH_2 > (CH_3)_2$ CH_3

$$(CH_3)_2$$
 $CH > CH_3CH_2CH_2$ $CH_2 > (CH_3)_3$ C

$$(CH_3)_2$$
 $CH > (CH_3)_3$ $C > CH_3CH_2CH_2$ CH_2

Question Number: 36 Question Type: MCQ

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

Which of the following is the strongest acid?

Question Number: 37 Question Type: MCQ

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

Which of the following is correct decreasing order of pkb values for different acids?

Options:

- CH₃COOH > CH₂ClCOOH > CHCl₂COOH > CCl₃COOH
- 2. ★ CH₃COOH > CHCl₂COOH > CCl₃COOH > CH₂ClCOOH
- CCl₃COOH > HCCl₂COOH > CH₂ClCOOH > CH₃COOH
- 4 ★ CH₃COOH < CH₂ClCOOH < CHCl₂COOH < CCl₃COOH

Question Number: 38 Question Type: MCQ

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

pH of 10-8 M HCl Solution is:

Options:

- 1. * 8
- 2 * 6
- 7.6

Question Number: 39 Question Type: MCQ

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

Which of the following is correct decreasing bond angle order?

Options:

- $_{1.}$ NH₃ > H₂O > CCl₄ > BeF₂
- $_{2}$ CCl₄ > H₂O > NH₃ > BeF₂
- $_{3}$ BeF₂ > CCl₄ > NH₃ > H₂O
- $_{4.} \approx H_2O > NH_3 > CCl_4 > BeF_2$

Question Number: 40 Question Type: MCQ

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

Which of the following has sp³ hybridization?

$$_{2}$$
 \approx CH₂ = CH – CH = CH₂

Question Number: 41 Question Type: MCQ

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

Which of the following equation is used for calculation of frequency (ν) associated with the absorption and emission of the photon?

Options:

$$\gamma = R_{H} \times h \left[\frac{1}{n_{1}^{2}} - \frac{1}{n_{f}^{2}} \right]$$

$$v = \frac{R_H}{h} \left[\frac{1}{n_f^2} - \frac{1}{n_1^2} \right]$$

$$\gamma = \frac{R_H}{h} \left[\frac{1}{n_1^2} - \frac{1}{n_f^2} \right]$$

$$v = R_H \times h \left[\frac{1}{n_f^2} - \frac{1}{n_1^2} \right]$$

4. 38

Question Number: 42 Question Type: MCQ

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

The orbital with quantum number n = 5 and l = 3 is:

Options:

Question Number: 43 Question Type: MCQ

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

Correct order of orbitals with increasing energy is:

$$_{2}$$
 * 4s < 3d < 3p < 3s

$$_{4} \approx 3d < 3p < 3s < 4s$$

Question Number: 44 Question Type: MCQ

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

Heisenberg uncertainty principle is represented by:

Options:

$$\Delta p \ \Delta x = \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{h}{2\pi} \right)$$

$$\Delta p \Delta x = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{2\pi}{h} \right)$$

$$\Delta p \ \Delta x \ge \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{h}{2\pi}\right)$$

$$\Delta p \Delta x \ge \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{h}{2\pi}\right)$$

Question Number: 45 Question Type: MCQ

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

Which of the assumption is wrong for Born-oppenheimer approximation?

Options:

Molecular nuclei move fast

Molecular nuclei move slowly

Molecular nuclei may be treated as stationery

Electrons move in their field

Question Number: 46 Question Type: MCQ

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

Which of the following is wrong for time independent perturbation theory?

Options:

All the terms in the denominator are negative

All the terms in the numerator are positive

Stronger the perturbation, the greater the lowering of the ground state energy

Weaker the perturbation, the greater the lowering of the ground state energy

Question Number: 47 Question Type: MCQ

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

The quantum numbers of four electrons named as A, B, C & D are given below

A.
$$n = 3$$
, $\ell = 1$, $m_{\ell} = -1$, $m_{s} = +1/2$

B.
$$n = 3$$
, $\ell = 2$, $m_l = 0$, $m_s = +1/2$

C.
$$n = 4$$
, $\ell = 1$, $m_{\ell} = 0$, $m_{s} = +1/2$

D.
$$n = 4$$
, $\ell = 2$, $m_l = -2$, $m_s = -1/2$

The correct order of their increasing energy is:

Options:

$$_{1} = B < A < C < D$$

$$_{4} \times C < D < B < A$$

Question Number: 48 Question Type: MCQ

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

The electronic configuration of [Ar] 4s1 3d10 belongs to which element?

Options:

Chromium

2 🐹 Iron

3.

✓ Copper

4. * Zinc

Question Number: 49 Question Type: MCQ

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

Which of the following is not correct for Raman scattering?

Options:

The molecule returns to a different energy level after interaction with the light

- The scattered photon has a longer wavelength than the incident photon
- The polarisability of the molecule changes with the vibrations

Raman scattering is not detected by shining light of one wavelength on the sample

Question Number: 50 Question Type: MCQ

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

of the following?

Options:

$$\mu_z = r \frac{h}{2\pi} m_z$$

$$\mu_z = h \frac{r}{2\pi} m_z$$

$$\mu_z = h \frac{r}{4\pi} m_z$$

 $\mu_z = r \frac{\hbar}{4\pi} m_z$

Question Number: 51 Question Type: MCQ

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

Which of the following is not correct for thermodynamics?

Options:

Thermodynamics deals with energy transformation

Thermodynamics deals with energy changes of macroscopic systems

Thermodynamics deals with energy changes of microscopic systems

Thermodynamics is not concerned about rate of energy transformations

Question Number: 52 Question Type: MCQ

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

The enthalpy of combustion of methane, graphite and dihydrogen at 298K are - 890.3 kJ mol⁻¹, - 393.5kJ mol⁻¹, and -285.8kJ mol⁻¹ respectively. Enthalpy of formation of CH₄ (g) will be:

Question Number: 53 Question Type: MCQ

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

The correct form of Gibb's Helmholtz equation is:

Options:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial T} \cdot \frac{G}{T} = \frac{-H}{T^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{G} \cdot \frac{T}{\partial T} = + \frac{H}{T^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial T} \cdot \frac{T}{G} = \frac{-H}{T^2}$$

3. 34

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial T}.\frac{G}{T}=\frac{-T^2}{H}$$

4 %

Question Number: 54 Question Type: MCQ

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

The equilibrium constant for a gas reaction

$$4 \text{ NH}_{3(g)} + 5 \text{ 0}_{2(g)} \rightleftharpoons 4 \text{ NO}(g) + 6 \text{ H}_2\text{O}(g) \text{ is:}$$

Options:

1. 8

Question Number: 55 Question Type: MCQ

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

 $27.6 \text{ g of N}_2\text{O}_4$ was placed in a one litre reaction vessel at 400K and allowed to attain equilibrium $\text{N}_2\text{O}_{4(g)} \rightleftharpoons 2\text{NO}_2(g)$. Using the gas equation Pv = nRT, the value of P is:

Options:

```
4.98 bar
```

 $Question\ Number: 56\ \ Question\ Type: MCQ$

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

The correct form of Debye-Hückel limiting law for very dilute aqueous solution is:

Options:

$$\log Y_{\pm} = -|z_{+}z_{-}|^{AI^{1/2}}$$

$$\log \gamma_{\pm} = -|z_+ z_-|^{AI^2}$$

$$\log \chi_{\pm} = -|z_+ z_-| A I^{1/4}$$

$$\log Y_{\pm} = -|z_+z_-|^{AI^8}$$

Question Number: 57 Question Type: MCQ

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

For a general electrochemical reaction of the type: $aA + bB \xrightarrow{ne-} cC + dD$, the correct form of Nernst equation is:

Options:

$$2. \approx -0.092$$

 $Question\ Number: 58\ \ Question\ Type: MCQ$

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

The colour intensity of the solution in the equilibrium

$$Fe^{3+}$$
 (aq) + SCN⁻¹ (aq) \rightleftharpoons [Fe(SCN)]²⁺ can be increased by:

Options:

1 adding oxalic acid

adding aq. HgCl2

adding potassium thiocyanate

adding [Fe(SCN)]2+

Question Number: 59 Question Type: MCQ

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

59. For a general electrochemical reaction of the type: $aA + bB \xrightarrow{ne-} cC + dD$, the correct form of Nernst equation is:

Options:

$$E_{cell} = E^{\Theta}_{cell} - \frac{RT}{nF} \ln \frac{[c]^{C}[D]^{d}}{[A]^{a} [B]^{b}}$$

$$E_{cell} = E^{\Theta}_{cell} + \frac{RT}{nF} \ln \frac{[C]^{C}[D]^{d}}{[A]^{a} [B]^{b}}$$

$$E^{\Theta}_{cell} = E_{cell} - \frac{RT}{nF} \ln \frac{[c]^{c}[D]^{d}}{[A]^{a}[B]^{b}}$$

$$E_{cell} = E^{\Theta}_{cell} - \frac{RT}{nF} \ln \frac{[A]^a [B]^b}{[C]^c [D]^d}$$

Question Number: 60 Question Type: MCQ

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

The electricity required in terms of Faraday to produce 20 g of Ca from molten CaCl₂ is:

Options:

1. ₩ 4F

2 × 2 F

3 **≈** ½ F

1 1 F

Question Number: 61 Question Type: MCQ

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

Which of the following processes does not contain interface?

Options: Crystallization of potash alum Rusting of iron Dissolution of sugar in water Question Number: 62 Question Type: MCQ Correct: 2 Wrong: 0 Which of the following is the example of sorption? **Options:** Dipping of a chalk stick in blue ink Exposure of anhydrous CaCl₂ to moisture Exposure of silica gel bottle to moisture Passing of aqueous solution of raw sugar over a bed of animal charcoal Question Number: 63 Question Type: MCQ Correct: 2 Wrong: 0 The substance used in photographic films is: **Options:** , ≰ KBr 2 AlBr₃ 3. × AgCl 4. ✓ AgBr Question Number: 64 Question Type: MCQ Correct: 2 Wrong: 0 The technique used for studying the surface state of heterogeneous catalysts is: **Options:** ESCA 2 × NMR 3. X-ray 4. * U.V.

Question Number: 65 Question Type: MCQ

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

The value of P in Fermi-Dirac distribution is:

Options:

1. 🗸 0.5

2 * 2.0

2 2 1.0

4 * 0.25

Question Number: 66 Question Type: MCQ

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

According to Maxwell-Boltzman distribution of velocities, the correct relationship between (u), (u²)^{1/2} and (u³)^{1/3} is:

Options:

1.
$$\mathbf{u} > (\mathbf{u}^2)^{1/2} > (\mathbf{u}^3)^{1/3}$$

$$u > (u^3)^{1/3} > (u^2)^{1/2}$$

$$(u^3)^{1/3} \ge (u^2)^{1/2} \ge u$$

$$(u^2)^{1/2} \ge u \ge (u^3)^{1/3}$$

Question Number: 67 Question Type: MCQ

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

Which of the following is the correct form of Gibb's free energy equation?

Options:

$$\Delta H = \Delta G - T\Delta S$$

$$\Delta G = \Delta H - T\Delta S$$

$$\Delta S = \Delta G - T\Delta H$$

$$_{4} \times \Delta G = \Delta H + T\Delta S$$

Question Number: 68 Question Type: MCQ

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

For the reaction Hg (1) + Cl₂ (g) \rightarrow Hg Cl₂(s), the correct way of representation of rate of reaction is:

Rate of reaction =
$$\frac{\Delta[Hg]}{\Delta t}$$

Rate of reaction =
$$\frac{[\Delta c l_2]}{\Delta t}$$

Rate of reaction =
$$\frac{\Delta [HgCl_2]}{\Delta t}$$

Rate of reaction =
$$\frac{-\Delta[HgCl_2]}{\Delta t}$$

 $Question\ Number: 69\ \ Question\ Type: MCQ$

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

According Michaelis -Menton kinetics, which of the following relationship is correct, where [E], [E]₀ and [ES] carry their usual meanings?

Options:

$$[E] = [E]_0 + [ES]$$

$$_{2}$$
 [E₀] = [E] + [ES]

$$|ES| = |E| + |E_0|$$

$$[ES] = [E[- [E_0]]$$

Question Number: 70 Question Type: MCQ

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

Which of the following statement is correct for flash photolysis?

Options:

- * It is used to study rusting of iron
- It is used to study hydrolysis of ethyl acetate
- It is used to study rate of neutralization reactions
- It is used to study rate of burning of a candle

 $Question\ Number: 71\ \ Question\ Type: MCQ$

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

Which of the following is not the example of amorphous solid?

- PTFE (Polytetrafluoroethylene)
- PAN (Polyacrylonitrile)
- 3 * Polyisoprene

Sodium chloride

 $Question\ Number: 72\ \ Question\ Type: MCQ$

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

Which of the following is wrong for Frankel defect?

Options:

Frankel defect is shown by ionic solids

1.

Due to Frankel defect, a vacancy defect is created

Frankel defect is also known as dislocation defect

Density of the solid is changed due to Frankel defect

Question Number: 73 Question Type: MCQ

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

Which of the following is paramagnetic?

Options:

$$_{1.}$$
 \checkmark Cr^{3+}

2 MnO

3. NaCl

4. **≈** C₆H₆

Question Number: 74 Question Type: MCQ

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

The daughter element obtained by emission of one alpha and two beta particles from ²³⁸₉₂ U is:

Options:

4 8

Question Number: 75 Question Type: MCQ

```
Correct: 2 Wrong: 0
 The neutron proton ratio after emission of two alpha particles from <sup>234</sup><sub>90</sub> Th
  will be:
Options:
1.70
2. * 1.56
3. 1.50
4. * 1.60
Question Number: 76 Question Type: MCQ
Correct: 2 Wrong: 0
        Number of alpha (\alpha) and Beta (\beta) particles emitted during radioactive decay
   of 92 U to 82 Pb are:
Options:
10 β and 8 ∝
2 √8 ∝ and 6 β
6 ∝ and 8 β
4 × 4 ∝ and 10 B
Question Number: 77 Question Type: MCQ
Correct: 2 Wrong: 0
Which of the following is not correct pair of isomorphous substances?
Options:
x ZnSO<sub>4</sub> . 7H<sub>2</sub>0 and FeSO<sub>4</sub> . 7H<sub>2</sub>O
K_2SO_4. (Cr_2SO_4)_3. 24H_2O and K_2SO_4. (Al_2SO_4)_3. 24H_2O
^{1/2} [K<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. (Cr<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub>].12H<sub>2</sub>O and ^{1/2} [K<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>.(Al<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub>]. 12H<sub>2</sub>O
FeSO<sub>4</sub> . 7H<sub>2</sub>O and Fe (SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub>. 7H<sub>2</sub>O
Question Number: 78 Question Type: MCQ
Correct: 2 Wrong: 0
Sulphur molecules are best represented as:
Options:
       S_2
```

```
Question Number: 79 Question Type: MCQ
Correct: 2 Wrong: 0
Out of \mathrm{MgCl}_2, \mathrm{CaCl}_2, \mathrm{SrCl}_2, and \mathrm{BaCl}_{2}, which has got the highest tendency for hydrate
formation?
Options:
1. ✓ MgCl<sub>2</sub>
2. ₩ CaCl<sub>2</sub>
3. ¥ SrCl₂
4. BaCl<sub>2</sub>
Question Number: 80 Question Type: MCQ
Correct: 2 Wrong: 0
 Which of the following is dibasic acid?
Options:
1. ₩ H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>
2. ✓ H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>3</sub>
3. ¥ H₃PO₅
      (HPO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>n</sub>
Question Number: 81 Question Type: MCQ
Correct: 2 Wrong: 0
Out of ClO<sub>2</sub>, ClO<sub>3</sub> and ClO<sub>4</sub> which has tetrahedral shape?
Options:
1. ClO<sub>2</sub>
2. ✔ ClO<sub>4</sub>
3. * ClO
4. * ClO<sub>3</sub>
```

Question Number: 82 Question Type: MCQ

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Correct: 2 Wrong: 0
Hydrolysis product of borazole is:
Options:
C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH
2. ≈ C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH
_{3.} \times C_2H_5NH_2
4. ✓ H<sub>3</sub>BO<sub>3</sub>
Question Number: 83 Question Type: MCQ
Correct: 2 Wrong: 0
Which of the following is obtained by distilling concentrated Nitric acid over phosphorus
Pentoxide?
Options:
1. ₩ N<sub>2</sub>O
2 × N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>
<sub>3.</sub> ✓ N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>
4. * NO2
Question Number: 84 Question Type: MCQ
Correct: 2 Wrong: 0
The correct order of increasing pKb value of KOH, NaOH & LiOH is:
Options:
KOH < NaOH < LiOH
2 KOH > NaOH > LiOH
3. ¥ LiOH < NaOH < KOH
4. ¥ NaOH < KOH < LiOH
Question Number: 85 Question Type: MCQ
Correct: 2 Wrong: 0
The decreasing order of pK<sub>a</sub> value of HClO<sub>4</sub>, HClO<sub>3</sub> and HClO<sub>2</sub> is:
Options:
HClO<sub>4</sub> > HClO<sub>3</sub> > HClO<sub>2</sub>
_{2} \angle HClO<sub>2</sub> > HClO<sub>3</sub> > HClO<sub>4</sub>
```

 $_{2}$ HClO₃ > HClO₂ > HClO₄

HClO₄ > HClO₂ > HCl₃

Question Number: 86 Question Type: MCQ

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

The exclusive product formed in the reaction given below is:

$$\begin{bmatrix} H_3N \\ H_3N \end{bmatrix}^{Pt} \xrightarrow{NH_3} 2^+ + CI^- \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} H_3N \\ H_3N \end{bmatrix}^{Pt} \xrightarrow{NH_3} + CI^- \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} H_3N \\ H_3N \end{bmatrix}^{Pt} \xrightarrow{NH_3} + CI^- \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} H_3N \\ H_3N \end{bmatrix}^{Pt} \xrightarrow{NH_3} + CI^- \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} H_3N \\ H_3N \end{bmatrix}^{Pt} \xrightarrow{NH_3} + CI^- \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} H_3N \\ H_3N \end{bmatrix}^{Pt} \xrightarrow{NH_3} + CI^- \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} H_3N \\ H_3N \end{bmatrix}^{Pt} \xrightarrow{NH_3} + CI^- \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} H_3N \\ H_3N \end{bmatrix}^{Pt} \xrightarrow{NH_3} + CI^- \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} H_3N \\ H_3N \end{bmatrix}^{Pt} \xrightarrow{NH_3} + CI^- \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} H_3N \\ H_3N \end{bmatrix}^{Pt} \xrightarrow{NH_3} + CI^- \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} H_3N \\ H_3N \end{bmatrix}^{Pt} \xrightarrow{NH_3} + CI^- \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} H_3N \\ H_3N \end{bmatrix}^{Pt} \xrightarrow{NH_3} + CI^- \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} H_3N \\ H_3N \end{bmatrix}^{Pt} \xrightarrow{NH_3} + CI^- \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} H_3N \\ H_3N \end{bmatrix}^{Pt} \xrightarrow{NH_3} + CI^- \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} H_3N \\ H_3N \end{bmatrix}^{Pt} \xrightarrow{NH_3} + CI^- \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} H_3N \\ H_3N \end{bmatrix}^{Pt} \xrightarrow{NH_3} + CI^- \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} H_3N \\ H_3N \end{bmatrix}^{Pt} \xrightarrow{NH_3} + CI^- \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} H_3N \\ H_3N \end{bmatrix}^{Pt} \xrightarrow{NH_3} + CI^- \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} H_3N \\ H_3N \end{bmatrix}^{Pt} \xrightarrow{NH_3} + CI^- \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} H_3N \\ H_3N \end{bmatrix}^{Pt} \xrightarrow{NH_3} + CI^- \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} H_3N \\ H_3N \end{bmatrix}^{Pt} \xrightarrow{NH_3} + CI^- \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} H_3N \\ H_3N \end{bmatrix}^{Pt} \xrightarrow{NH_3} + CI^- \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} H_3N \\ H_3N \end{bmatrix}^{Pt} \xrightarrow{NH_3} + CI^- \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} H_3N \\ H_3N \end{bmatrix}^{Pt} \xrightarrow{NH_3} + CI^- \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} H_3N \\ H_3N \end{bmatrix}^{Pt} \xrightarrow{NH_3} + CI^- \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} H_3N \\ H_3N \end{bmatrix}^{Pt} \xrightarrow{NH_3} + CI^- \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} H_3N \\ H_3N \end{bmatrix}^{Pt} \xrightarrow{NH_3} + CI^- \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} H_3N \\ H_3N \end{bmatrix}^{Pt} \xrightarrow{NH_3} + CI^- \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} H_3N \\ H_3N \end{bmatrix}^{Pt} \xrightarrow{NH_3} + CI^- \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} H_3N \\ H_3N \end{bmatrix}^{Pt} \xrightarrow{NH_3} + CI^- \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} H_3N \\ H_3N \end{bmatrix}^{Pt} \xrightarrow{NH_3} + CI^- \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} H_3N \\ H_3N \end{bmatrix}^{Pt} \xrightarrow{NH_3} + CI^- \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} H_3N \\ H_3N \end{bmatrix}^{Pt} \xrightarrow{NH_3} + CI^- \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} H_3N \\ H_3N \end{bmatrix}^{Pt} \xrightarrow{NH_3} + CI^- \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} H_3N \\ H_3N \end{bmatrix}^{Pt} \xrightarrow{NH_3} + CI^- \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} H_3N \\ H_3N \end{bmatrix}^{Pt} \xrightarrow{NH_3} + CI^- \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} H_3N \\ H_3N \end{bmatrix}^{Pt} \xrightarrow{NH_3} + CI^- \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} H_3N \\ H_3N \end{bmatrix}^{Pt} \xrightarrow{NH_3} + CI^- \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} H_3N \\ H_3N \end{bmatrix}^{Pt} \xrightarrow{NH_3} + CI^- \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} H_3N \\ H_3N \end{bmatrix}^{Pt} \xrightarrow{NH_3} + CI^- \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} H_3N \\ H_3N \end{bmatrix}^{Pt} \xrightarrow{NH_3} + CI^- \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} H_3N \\ H_3N \end{bmatrix}^{Pt} \xrightarrow{NH_3} + CI^- \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} H_3N \\ H_3N \end{bmatrix}^{Pt} \xrightarrow{NH_3} + CI^- \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} H_3N \\ H_3N \end{bmatrix}^{Pt} \xrightarrow{NH_3} + CI^- \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} H_3N \\ H_3N \end{bmatrix}^{Pt} \xrightarrow{NH_3} + CI^- \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} H_3N \\ H_3N \end{bmatrix}^{Pt} \xrightarrow{NH_3} + CI^- \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} H_3N \\ H_3N \end{bmatrix}^{Pt} \xrightarrow{NH_3} + CI^- \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} H_3N \\ H_3N \end{bmatrix}^{Pt} \xrightarrow{NH_3} + CI^- \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} H_3N \\ H_3N \end{bmatrix}^{Pt} \xrightarrow{NH_3} + CI^- \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} H_3N \\ H_3N \end{bmatrix}^{Pt} \xrightarrow{NH_3} + CI^- \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} H_3N \\ H_3N \end{bmatrix}^{Pt} \xrightarrow{NH_3} + CI^- \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} H_3N \\ H_3N \end{bmatrix}^{Pt} \xrightarrow{NH_3} + CI^- \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} H_3N \\ H_3N \end{bmatrix}^{Pt} \xrightarrow{NH_3} + CI^- \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} H_3N \\ H_3N \end{bmatrix}^{Pt} \xrightarrow{NH_$$

Options:

1. 💙

2. \$

3. 8

4 8

Question Number: 87 Question Type: MCQ

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

The highest magnetic moment (μ) is of:

Question Number: 88 Question Type: MCQ

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

The maximum number of oxidation states are shown by:

Options:

1. **≈** Cu

2. **✓** Mn

3. * Cr

4. ¥ Ni

Question Number: 89 Question Type: MCQ

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

Which of the following ions is coloured?

Options:

 $_{1.} \checkmark V^{4}$

 $_{\circ} \times Sc^{3+}$

3. × Ti⁴+

4. × Zn²⁺

Question Number: 90 Question Type: MCQ

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

Which of the following has tetrahedral geometry?

Options:

1. * PtCl₄²-

2. **≈** CoF₆³-

3. ✔ NiCl₄²⁻

4. Co(NH₃)₆³⁺

Question Number: 91 Question Type: MCQ

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

The paramagnetic moment (μ) for lanthanide complexes can be calculated by which of the following, where symbols carry their usual meanings?

$$\mu = g[J(J+1)]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\mu = g[J(J-1)]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\mu = g[J(J+1)]^2$$

$$\mu = g[J(J-1)]^2$$

Question Number: 92 Question Type: MCQ

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

Atomic number of lanthanoid element with electronic configuration [Xe]4f¹¹6s² is:

Options:

Question Number: 93 Question Type: MCQ

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

IUPAC name of the compound obtained by reaction of C₂H₅ – MgBr and propanone in dry ether solvent followed by hydrolysis is:

Options:

$$_{3.}$$
 \checkmark 2 – Methyl – 2 – butanol

Question Number: 94 Question Type: MCQ

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

Which of the following does not exist as a dimer?

Question Number: 95 Question Type: MCQ

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

Which of the following is not associated with nitrogen fixation?

Options:

Vivo nitrogen fixation

Vitro nitrogen fixation

Carbo nitrogen fixation

Nitrogenase enzyme

4. \$

Question Number: 96 Question Type: MCQ

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

The order of stability of complexes of porphyrins with +2 metal ions is:

Options:

$$Ni^{2+} > Cu^{2+} > Fe^{2+} > Zn^{2+}$$

$$Zn^{2+} > Fe^{2+} > Cu^{2+} > Ni^{2+}$$

$$cu^{2+} > Fe^{2+} > Zn^{2+} > Ni^{2+}$$

$$Fe^{2+} > Zn^{2+} > Cu^{2+} > Ni^{2+}$$

Question Number: 97 Question Type: MCQ

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

Which of the following is not correct for cytochromes?

Options:

They are heme proteins

They act as electron carriers

They are enzymes

They can convert n - hexane into benzene

 ${\bf Question\ Number: 98\ \ Question\ Type: MCQ}$

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

Which of the following is not associated with solvent extraction?

Options:

Continuous boiling with solvent

- Used for extraction of essential oils from plants
- 3.

 ✓ Used for petroleum refining
 - Slow but continuous process

4. 8

Question Number: 99 Question Type: MCQ

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

Which of the following is not used as a dehydrating reagent?

Options:

- KHSO₄
- Anhyd ZnCl₂
- 3. * Conc. H2SO4
- 4. Liquid bromine

Question Number: 100 Question Type: MCQ

Correct: 2 Wrong: 0

The reagent used in Clemmenson reduction is:

- 1. X LiAlH4
- Na/Hg + C_2H_5OH
- Zn/Hg + Conc. HCl
- 4. **★** (Me₂CHO)₃Al