- 14. 0.34 gram of a hydrocarbon when treated with methyl magnesium iodide gives 112 mL of CH<sub>4</sub> at STP. Possible structure of the hydrocarbon is
  - A. (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CH−C≡C−H
  - В. СН<sub>3</sub>—(СН<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>—С≡СН
  - C. (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>C−C≡C−H
  - D. Both B and C.
- 15. Observe the given figure carefully and identify the correct statements.



- (i) Copper is being oxidised.
- (ii) The surface of copper powder gets coated with black copper(II) oxide.
- (iii) If hydrogen gas is passed over this heated material (CuO), the black coating on the surface turns brown.
- (iv) During the reaction given in (iii), copper(II) oxide is acting as an oxidising agent.
- A. (i), (iii) and (iv) only
- B. (ii) and (iv) only
- C. (i) and (iii) only
- D. (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
- 16. 8 moles of a gas  $XY_3$  attain equilibrium in a closed container of volume 1 dm<sup>3</sup> as,

$$2XY_3 \Longrightarrow X_{2(g)} + 3Y_{2(g)}$$

If at equilibrium, 2 moles of  $X_2$  are present, then equilibrium constant is

- A.  $36 \text{ mol}^2 \text{ L}^{-2}$
- B.  $3 \text{ mol}^2 \text{ L}^{-2}$
- C.  $27 \text{ mol}^2 \text{ L}^{-2}$
- D.  $72 \text{ mol}^2 \text{ L}^{-2}$
- 17. Match column I (atomic numbers of elements) with column II (periods to which they belong) and select the correct option from the given codes.

## Column I Column II P. 31 (i) 5 Q. 50 (ii) 3 R. 56 (iii) 4 S. 14 (iv) 6

- A. P-(i), Q-(ii), R-(iii), S-(iv)
- B. P-(ii), Q-(i), R-(iv), S-(iii)
- C. P-(iii), Q-(iv), R-(i), S-(ii)
- D. P-(iii), Q-(i), R-(iv), S-(ii)
- 18. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding group 14 elements?
  - A. The stability order of dihalides is  $SiX_2 < GeX_2 < SnX_2 < PbX_2$ .
  - MeSiCl<sub>3</sub> on hydrolysis and subsequent condensation will produce MeSi(OH)<sub>3</sub>.
  - C. Maximum co-ordination number of carbon in commonly occurring compounds is 4, whereas that of silicon is 6.
  - D. The order of boiling points of hydrides is  $CH_4 < SiH_4 < GeH_4 < SnH_4$ .
- 19. Which of the following is an example of a basic buffer?
  - A.  $NH_4OH + NH_4C1$
  - B. CH<sub>3</sub>COOH + CH<sub>3</sub>COONa
  - C. CH<sub>3</sub>COONH<sub>4</sub> + CH<sub>3</sub>COOH
  - D.  $CH_3COONH_4 + NH_4OH$
- 20. A mixture of ethane and ethene occupies 41 L at 1 atm and 500 K. The mixture reacts completely with  $\frac{10}{3}$  mol of  $O_2$  to produce  $CO_2$  and  $H_2O$ . The mole

fractions of ethane and ethene in the mixture are respectively ( $R = 0.082 \text{ L atm K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$ )

- A. 0.50 and 0.50
- B. 0.75 and 0.25
- C. 0.67 and 0.33
- D. 0.25 and 0.75
- 21. Read the given statements and select the correct option.

Statement 1: The sulphide ores are converted into oxides by calcination.

Statement 2 : Calcination is the process in which the ore is heated strongly in presence of excess air.

- A. Both statements 1 and 2 are true and statement 2 is the correct explanation of statement 1.
- B. Both statements 1 and 2 are true but statement 2 is not the correct explanation of statement 1.
- C. Statement 1 is true but statement 2 is false.
- D. Both statements 1 and 2 are false.