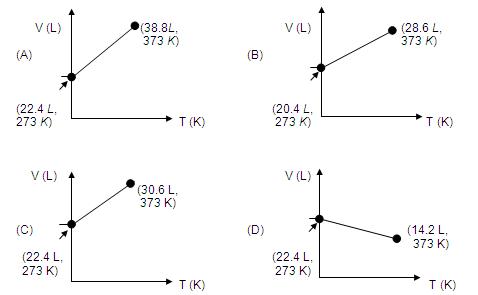
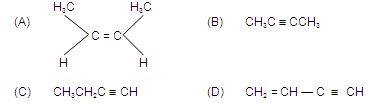
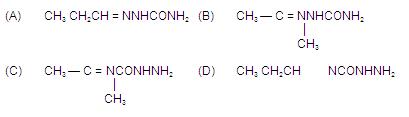
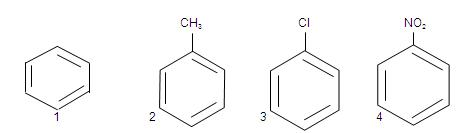
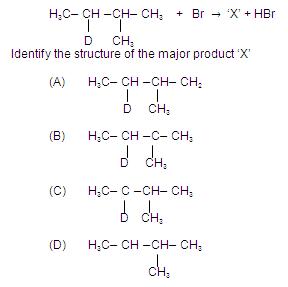
**IIT-JEE-Chemistry-Screening-2002**

**SCREENING**   
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   
  
**1.** How many moles of electron weighs one kilogram?   
  
(A) 6.023 x 1023   
(B) 1/9.108 x 1031   
(C) 6.023/9.108 x 1054   
(D) 1/(9.108 x6.023) x 108   
  
**2.** Which of the following volume (V) – temperature (T) plots represents the behavior of one mole of an ideal gas at the atmospheric pressure?   
  
     
  
  
    
**3.**         If the Nitrogen atom had electronic configuration 1s7, it would have energy lower than that of the normal ground state configuration 1s2 2s2 2p3, because the electrons would be closer to the nucleus. Yet 1s7 is not observed because it violates   
(A)       Heisenberg  uncertainty principle   
(B)       Hund's rule   
(C)       Pauli exclusion principle   
(D)       Bohr postulate of stationary orbits   
    
**4.**         Rutherford's experiment , which established the nuclear model of the atom, used a beam of   
(A)       β-particles , which impinged on a metal foil and got absorbed   
(B)       γ-rays, which impinged on a metal foil and got scattered   
(C)       Helium atoms , which impinged on a metal foil and got scattered   
(D)       Helium nuclei , which impinged on a metal foil and got scattered   
    
**5.**        When the temperature is increased, surface tension of water   
(A)       Increases   
(B)       Decreases   
(C)       Remains constant   
(D)       Shows irregular behaviour   
    
**6.**       A substance AX BY crystallizes in a face centered cubic (FCC) lattice in which atoms 'A' occupy each corner of the cube and atoms 'B' occupy the centers of each face of the cube. Identify the correct composition of the substance AX BY   
(A)       AB3   
(B)       A4B3   
(C)       A3B   
(D)       Composition cannot be specified   
    
**7.**        Consider the chemical reaction N2(g) + 3H2(g)   --> 2NH3(g).  The rate of this reaction can be expressed in terms of time derivative of concentration of N2(g), H2(g), or NH3(g).  Identify the correct relationship amongst the rate expressions   
(A)       Rate = -d[N2]/dt =  -1/3 d[H2] /dt = 1/2 d[NH3] /dt   
(B)       Rate = -d[N2]/dt =  -3 d[H2] /dt = 2 d[NH3] /dt   
(C)       Rate =  d[N2]/dt =  1/3 d[H2] /dt = 1/2 d[NH3] /dt   
(D)       Rate = -d[N2]/dt  =  - d[H2] /dt =  d[NH3] /dt

**8.** Standard electrode potential data are useful for understanding the suitability of an oxidant in a redox titration. Some half cell reactions and their standard potentials are given below   
MnO4-(aq.) +8H+ (aq.) +5e --> Mn2+ (aq.) + 4H2O (l)                E0 = 1.51 V   
Cr2O72-(aq.) + 14 H+ (aq.) + 6e --> 2Cr 3+ (aq.) + 7H2O (l)        E0= 1.38V   
                 Fe3+ (aq.) + e --> Fe2+  (aq.)                              E0 = 0.77V   
                    Cl2 (g) +2e --> 2Cl-(aq.)                                   E0 = 1.40V   
Identify the only **incorrect**  statement regarding the quantitative estimation of aqueous Fe(NO3)2 .   
(A)       MnO4- can be used in aqueous HCl   
(B)       Cr2O72- can be used in aqueous HCl   
(C)       MnO4- can be used in aqueous H2SO4   
(D)       Cr2O72- can be used in aqueous H2SO4   
    
**9.**         Specify the coordination geometry around and hybridization of N and B atoms in a 1:1 complex of BF3 and NH3   
(A)       N: tetrahedral , sp3 ; B: tetrahedral, sp3   
(B)       N: pyramidal, sp3 ; B: pyramidal, sp3   
(C)       N: pyramidal, sp3 ; B: planar, sp2   
(D)       N: pyramidal, sp3 ; B: tetrahedral, sp3   
    
**10.**      One mole of a non-ideal gas undergoes a change of state (2.0 atm. 3.0 L, 95 K ) à (4.0 atm. 5.0 L, 245 K)  with a change in internal energy , DU = 30.0L atm. The change in enthalpy (ΔH) of the process in L atm is   
(A)       40.0   
(B)       42.0   
(C)       44.0   
(D)       Not defined, because pressure is not constant   
    
**11.**      Consider  the following equilibrium in a closed container   
    
             N2O4 (g)  <-->  2NO2   
    
At a fixed temperature, the volume of the reaction container is halved. For this change, which of the following holds true regarding the equilibrium constant (Kp) and degree of dissociation (α)?   
(A)       Neither KP nor α change   
(B)       Both KP and α change   
(C)       KP  changes, but  α does not change   
(D)       KP does not change, but α change   
  
**12.** Which of the following hydrocarbons has the lowest dipole moment ?   
  
        
  
**13.** Compound ‘A’ (molecular formula C3H8O)is treated with acidified potassium dichromate to form a product ‘B’ (molecular formula C3H6O) ‘B’ forms a shining silver mirror on warming with ammoniacal silver nitrate. ‘B’ when treated with an aqueous solution of H2NCONHNH2 and sodium acetate gives a product ‘C’. Identify the structure of ‘C’   
  
      

**14.** Identify the correct order of reactivity in electrophilic substitution reactions of the following compounds   
  
        
  
  
    
(A)       1>2>3>4   
(B)       4>3>2>1   
(C)       2>1>3>4   
(D)       2>3>1>4   
    
**15.**       Identify the correct order of boiling points of the following compounds   
CH3 CH2CH2CH2OH             CH3 CH2CH2CHO                  CH3 CH2CH2COOH       
   **1**                                              **2**                                       **3**   
    
(A)       1>2>3   
(B)       3>1>2   
(C)       1>3>2   
(D)       3>2>1   
    
**16.**     Identify the set of reagents / reaction conditions 'X' and 'Y' in the following set of transformations   
CH3 - CH2 - CH2Br   --X->  product --Y-> CH3 - CH - CH3         
                                                               |  
                                                               Br   
(A)       X = dilute aqueous NaOH, 200C; Y =HBr / acetic acid, 200C   
(B)       X = concentrated alcoholic NaOH, 800C; Y =HBr / acetic acid, 200C   
(C)       X = dilute aqueous NaOH, 200C; Y = Br2/ CHCl3, 00C   
(D)       X = concentrated aqueous NaOH, 800C; Y = Br2/ CHCl3, 00C   
    
**17.**       Identify a reagent from the following list which can easily distinguish between 1-butyne and 2-butyne   
(A)       Bromine, CCl4   
(B)       H2, Lindlar catalyst   
(C)       Dilute H2SO4, HgSO­4   
(D)       Ammoniacal CuCl2 solution   
    
**18.**     Consider the following reaction   
    
  
       
  
  
    
**19.**       Which of the following acids has the smallest dissociation constant?   
(A)       CH3CHFCOOH   
(B)       FCH2CH2COOH   
(C)       BrCH2CH2COOH   
(D)       CH3CHBrCOOH   
 

**20.**       Which of the following compounds exhibits steroisomerism?   
(A)       2-methylbutene- 1   
(B)       3-methylbutyne-1   
(C)       3-methylbutanoic  acid   
(D)       2-mtethylbutanoic acid   
    
**21.**       The nodal plane in the  Π-bond of ethane is located in   
(A)       The molecular plane   
(B)       A plane parallel to the molecular plane     
(C)       A plane perpendicular to the molecular plane which bisects the carbon - carbon σ-bond at right angle   
(D)       A plane perpendicular to the molecular plane which contains the carbon - carbon σ-bond   
    
**22.**      Polyphosphates are used as water softening agents because they   
(A)       Form soluble complexes with anionic species   
(B)       Precipitate anionic species   
(C)       Form soluble complexes with cationic species   
(D)       Precipitate cationic species   
    
**23.**       Identify the correct order of acidic strengths of CO2, CuO, CaO, H2O   
(A)       CaO< CuO< H2O<CO2   
(B)       H2O <CuO< CaO <CO2   
(C)       CaO<H2O<CuO<CO2   
(D)       H2O<CO2<CaO<CuO   
    
**24.**      Identify the least stable ion amongst the following   
                        (A)  Li-   
                        (B)  Be-   
                        (C)  B-   
                        (D)  C-   
    
**25.**      Which of the following molecular species has unpaired electrons (s)?   
                        (A)  N2   
                        (B)  F2   
                        (C)  O2-   
                        (D)  O22-   
    
**26.**      A gas 'X' is passed through water to form a saturated solution. The aqueous solution of treatment with silver nitrate gives a white precipitate. The saturated aqueous solution also dissolves magnesium ribbon with evolution of a colourless gas 'Y'. Identify 'X' and 'Y'.   
(A)       X =CO2, Y= Cl2   
(B)       X =Cl2, Y= CO2   
(C)       X =Cl2, Y= H2   
(D)       X =H2, Y= Cl2

**27.**      An aqueous solution of a substance gives a white precipitate on treatment with dilute hydrochloric acid, which dissolves on heating. When hydrogen sulfide is passed through the hot acidic solution, a black precipitate is obtained. The substance is a   
(A)       Hg22+ salt   
(B)       Cu2+ salt   
(C)       Ag+ salt   
(D)       Pb2+ salt   
    
**28.**      Which of the following process is used in extractive metallurgy of magnesium?   
(A)       Fused salt electrolysis   
(B)       Self reduction   
(C)       Aqueous solution electrolysis   
(D)       Thermite reduction   
    
**29.**       Identify the correct order of solubility of Na2S, CuS and ZnS in aqueous medium   
(A)       CuS    >  ZnS   >  Na2S   
(B)       ZnS    >  Na2S >  CuS   
(C)       Na2S  >  CuS   >  ZnS   
(D)       Na2S  >  ZnS   >  CuS   
    
**30.**      Anhydrous ferric chloride is prepared by   
(A)       Heating hydrated ferric chloride at a high temperature in a stream of air   
(B)       Heating metallic iron in a stream of dry chlorine gas   
(C)       Reaction of ferric oxide with hydrochloric acid   
(D)       Reaction of metallic iron with hydrochloric acid