

NAT I Medical Chemistry

| Sr | Questions | Answers Choice |
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| 1 | Which of the following elements is most electronegative? | A. Oxygen B. Chlorine C. Nitrogen D. Fluorine |
| 2 | The mass of the neutron is of the order of | A. 10^{-23} kg B. $1.44444465637207 \times 10^{-24}$ kg C. $1.44444465637207 \times 10^{-26}$ kg D. $1.44444465637207 \times 10^{-27}$ kg |
| 3 | Portland cement is manufactured by using | A. Limestone, clay and sand B. Limestone, gypsum and sand C. Limestone, gypsum and alumina D. Limestone, clay and gypsum |
| 4 | Bleaching action of bleaching powder is due to the liberation of | A. O_2 B. OCl_2 C. Cl_2 D. ClO_2 |
| 5 | Which of the following represents elements in order of increasing atomic size? | A. I, Br, Cl B. Na, Mg, C C. C, N, O D. Li, Na, K |
| 6 | Rusting of iron is catalysed by | A. Fe B. O_2 C. Zn D. H^+ |
| 7 | Detergents are | A. Synthetic products B. Natural products C. Both A and B D. None of the above |
| 8 | Which of the following mineral does not contain Al? | A. Cryolite B. Mica C. Feldspar D. Fluorspar |
| 9 | Which quantum number is sufficient to describe the electron in hydrogen atom? | A. l B. n C. m D. s |
| 10 | 1-Chloropropane has two isomers. It is an example of | A. Chain isomerism B. Position isomerism C. Functional group isomerism D. Metamerism |
| 11 | With increasing principal quantum number the energy difference between adjacent energy levels in H atom | A. Decreases B. Increases C. Remains constant D. Decreases for low value of Z and increases for higher value of Z. |
| 12 | Reaction of acids with alcohols is also known as | A. Esterification B. Saponification C. Alkalization D. None |
| | | A. It is a noble metal |

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| 13 | Al is more reactive than Fe but Al is less easily corroded than Fe Because | <p>B. Oxygen forms a protective reaction easily with water</p> <p>C. Iron undergoes reaction easily with water</p> <p>D. Fe form mono and divalent ions.</p> |
| 14 | The freezing point of 1 molal NaCl solution assuming NaCl to be 100% dissociated in water in | <p>A. -1.86°C</p> <p>B. -3.72°C</p> <p>C. +1.86°C</p> <p>D. +3.72°C</p> |
| 15 | Reaction of ethylamine with chloroform in alcoholic KOH producers | <p>A. CH_3OH</p> <p>B. CH_3NC</p> <p>C. $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{NC}$</p> <p>D. $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{CN}$</p> |
| 16 | $\Delta H_{\text{Neutralisation}}$ is always | <p>A. Positive</p> <p>B. Negative</p> <p>C. Zero</p> <p>D. Positive or negative</p> |
| 17 | Which of the following units represents largest amount of energy? | <p>A. Calorie</p> <p>B. Joule</p> <p>C. Erg</p> <p>D. Electron vol.</p> |
| 18 | In a reversible chemical reaction having two reactants in equilibrium if the concentration of the reactants are doubled then the equilibrium constant will | <p>A. Also be doubled</p> <p>B. Be halved</p> <p>C. Becomes one fourth</p> <p>D. Remains the same</p> |
| 19 | Which is the most amphoteric? | <p>A. Na_2O</p> <p>B. MgO</p> <p>C. Al_2O_3</p> <p>D. CaO</p> |
| 20 | Which is true for an element R present in group 13 of the periodic table? | <p>A. It is a gas at room temperature</p> <p>B. It has oxidation state of +4</p> <p>C. It forms R_2O_3</p> <p>D. It forms RX_2</p> |