

Dear student following is an Easy level [●●○○○] test paper. Any 10 correct attempts in 20 minutes would be a satisfactory performance. Many questions have narrow difference among choices be careful.

- Q.1** The pair of compounds which cannot exists together in solution is :  
 (A)  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  and  $\text{NaOH}$   
 (B)  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  and  $\text{NaHCO}_3$   
 (C)  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  and  $\text{NaOH}$   
 (D)  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  and  $\text{NaCl}$
- Q.2** The brown ring complex compound is formulated as  $[\text{Fe}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_5(\text{NO})^+] \text{SO}_4^-$ . The oxidation state of iron is :  
 (A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 0
- Q.3** In nitroprusside ion the iron and NO exist. NO exist as  $\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}$  and  $\text{NO}^+$  rather than  $\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}$  and  $\text{NO}$ . These forms can be differentiated by :  
 (A) Estimating the concentration of iron  
 (B) Measuring the concentration of CN  
 (C) Measuring the solid state magnetic moment  
 (D) Thermally decomposing the compound
- Q.4** A gas 'X' is passed through water to form a saturated solution. The aqueous solution on 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)  $\text{X} = \text{CO}_2$ ,  $\text{Y} = \text{Cl}_2$   
 (B)  $\text{X} = \text{Cl}_2$ ,  $\text{Y} = \text{CO}_2$   
 (C)  $\text{X} = \text{Cl}_2$ ,  $\text{Y} = \text{H}_2$   
 (D)  $\text{X} = \text{H}_2$ ,  $\text{Y} = \text{Cl}_2$
- Q.5**  $[\text{X}] + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow [\text{Y}]$  a colourless gas with irritating smell.  
 $[\text{Y}] + \text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow$  green solution  
 [X] and [Y] are :  
 (A)  $\text{SO}_3^{2-}$ ,  $\text{SO}_2$  (B)  $\text{Cl}^-$ ,  $\text{HCl}$   
 (C)  $\text{S}^{2-}$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  (D)  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$ ,  $\text{CO}_2$
- Q.6** A sodium salt of an unknown anion when treated with  $\text{MgCl}_2$  gives white precipitate only on boiling. The anion is :  
 (A)  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$  (B)  $\text{HCO}_3^-$   
 (C)  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$  (D)  $\text{NO}_3^-$
- Q.7** Which of the following statement(s) is (are) correct when a mixture of  $\text{NaCl}$  and  $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$  is gently warmed with conc.  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  ?  
 (A) A deep red vapour is evolved  
 (B) The vapours when passed into  $\text{NaOH}$  solution gives a yellow solution of  $\text{Na}_2\text{CrO}_4$   
 (C) Chlorine gas is evolved  
 (D) Chromyl chloride is formed
- Q.8**  $\text{AgNO}_3$  gives yellow ppt. with  
 (A)  $\text{KIO}_3$  (B)  $\text{KI}$  (C)  $\text{CHI}_3$  (D)  $\text{CH}_2\text{I}_2$
- Q.9** An inorganic salt when heated evolved a coloured gas which bleaches moist litmus paper. The evolved gas is-  
 (A)  $\text{NO}_2$  (B)  $\text{Cl}_2$  (C)  $\text{Br}_2$  (D)  $\text{I}_2$
- Q.10** Two colourless gases on mixing formed a dense white fumes. These are-  
 (A)  $\text{NH}_3$  and  $\text{SO}_2$  (B)  $\text{SO}_2$  and steam  
 (C)  $\text{NH}_3$  and  $\text{HCl}$  (D)  $\text{NH}_3$  and  $\text{HNO}_2$
- Q.11** A salt was first heated with dilute  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  and then with concentrated  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ . No action was observed in either case. The salt will be-  
 (A) Nitrite (B) Sulphite  
 (C) Sulphide (D) Sulphate
- Q.12** A white solid soluble in water on being heated gives brown gas and when dil.  $\text{HCl}$  is added to its aqueous solution, a white ppt. is obtained. The solid is-  
 (A)  $\text{Ba}(\text{NO}_3)_2$  (B)  $\text{Zn}(\text{NO}_3)_2$   
 (C)  $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$  (D)  $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$
- Q.13** Preparation of sodium carbonate extract is made while analysing the acid radical because-  
 (A)  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  is water soluble  
 (B)  $\text{Na}$  is more reactive  
 (C) All anions react with  $\text{Na}^+$  to give water soluble compounds  
 (D) This helps in the easy detection of ions.

- Q.14** A mixture of inorganic substances on treatment with dilute  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  gives out a gas which turns lead acetate paper black while potassium dichromate paper is turned green. The mixture contains-  
**(1) Sulphite**                      **(2) Sulphide**  
**(3) Nitrate**                        **(4) Nitrite**  
 (A) Only 1                            (B) Both 1 and 2  
 (C) 1, 2 and 3                      (D) Both 3 and 4
- Q.15** When  $\text{CS}_2$  layer containing both  $\text{Br}_2$  and  $\text{I}_2$  is shaken with excess of  $\text{Cl}_2$  water, the violet colour due to  $\text{I}_2$  disappears and orange colour due to  $\text{Br}_2$  appears. The disappearance of violet colour is due to the formation of-  
 (A)  $\text{I}_3^-$     (B)  $\text{HIO}_3$     (C)  $\text{ICl}_2$     (D)  $\text{I}^-$
- Q.16** A metal chloride solution on mixing with  $\text{K}_2\text{CrO}_4$  solution gives a yellow ppt. soluble in  $\text{NaOH}$ . The metal may be-  
 (A) Mercury                          (B) Zinc  
 (C) Silver                              (D) Lead
- Q.17** The chloride soluble in hot water is-  
 (A)  $\text{PbCl}_2$                             (B)  $\text{AgCl}$   
 (C)  $\text{Hg}_2\text{Cl}_2$                           (D) None of these
- Q.18** Which of the following gives white ppt. with  $\text{KI}$  followed by the addition of hypo?  
 (A)  $\text{CuSO}_4$                           (B)  $\text{HgCl}_2$   
 (C)  $\text{FeCl}_3$                             (D) Both (A) and (B)
- Q.19** A mixture of inorganic substances on treatment with  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  (dilute) gives out a gas which turns potassium dichromate paper green and lead acetate paper black. The mixture contains-  
 (A) Nitrite                            (B) Nitrate  
 (C) Sulphite                          (D) Sulphide
- Q.20** Both  $\text{SO}_2$  and  $\text{CO}_2$  turn lime water (X) milky.  $\text{SO}_2$  also turns acidified potassium dichromate (Y) green while  $\text{O}_2$  is soluble in pyrogallol (Z) turning it black. These gases are to be detected in order by using these reagents. The order is-  
 (A) (Y), (X), (Z)    (B) (Z), (Y), (X)  
 (C) (X), (Y), (Z)    (D) (Y), (Z), (X)
- Q.21** A mixture on heating gave a gas which is (i) used as anaesthetic (ii) dissolved in water forming cis and trans dibasic acid 1.1 g of gas occupies a volume of 0.56 L at NTP. Mixture contains-  
 (A)  $\text{NaNO}_2 + \text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$     (B)  $\text{NaNO}_3 + \text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$   
 (C)  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$     (D)  $\text{CaCO}_3 + \text{NaNO}_3$
- Q.22** Which compound will not give positive chromyl chloride test-  
 (A) Copper chloride,  $\text{CuCl}_2$   
 (B) Mercuric chloride,  $\text{HgCl}_2$   
 (C) Zinc chloride,  $\text{ZnCl}_2$   
 (D) Anilinium chloride,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_3^+\text{Cl}^-$
- Q.23** Colour of  $\text{KMnO}_4$  is decolourised without evolution of any gas. The radical present may be-  
 (A)  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$                             (B)  $\text{SO}_3^{2-}$   
 (C)  $\text{Sn}^{2+}$                             (D) Both (B) and (C)
- Q.24** (A) is yellow coloured solid partially soluble in  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$ . (A) is also soluble in hypo solution forming a complex (B) which on heating is converted into black (C). (C) on reaction with  $\text{HCl} + \text{HNO}_3$  is converted into white ppt. (D). (D) dissolves in  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$  to give E. Identify D.  
 (A)  $\text{AgBr}$                               (B)  $\text{AgCl}$   
 (C)  $\text{Ag}_2\text{S}$                             (D)  $[\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2]\text{Cl}$
- Q.25** (X) is an important laboratory reagent, turns red litmus blue, imparts golden yellow colour to the flame and is a good precipitating agent. (X) gives  $\text{H}_2$  gas on reaction with  $\text{Zn}$  or  $\text{Al}$ . (X) gives white ppt. on reaction with  $\text{AlCl}_3$  or  $\text{ZnCl}_2$  but ppt. dissolves in excess of (X). Identify (X)  
 (A)  $\text{NaOH}$                             (B)  $\text{KOH}$   
 (C)  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$                           (D)  $\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4$
- Q.26** Which of the following anions is very difficult to be removed from aqueous solution by precipitation ?  
 (A)  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$                             (B)  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$   
 (C)  $\text{NO}_3^-$                             (D)  $\text{Br}^-$ .

### CHEMISTRY IIT JEE (CLASS TEST - 9) (INORGANIC) ANSWER KEY

Name : ..... Roll No. : .....

	A	B	C	D	E		A	B	C	D	E		A	B	C	D	E
1	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	10	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	19	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	11	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	20	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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4	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	13	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	22	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	14	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	23	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	15	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	24	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	16	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	25	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	17	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	26	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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Que.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ans.	A	A	C	C	A	B	A,B,D	B	B	C	D	D	C	B	B
Que.	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26				
Ans.	D	A	A	D	A	B	B	D	B	A	C				

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Que.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ans.	A	A	C	C	A	B	A,B,D	B	B	C	D	D	C	B	B
Que.	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26				
Ans.	D	A	A	D	A	B	B	D	B	A	C				

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Que.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ans.	A	A	C	C	A	B	A,B,D	B	B	C	D	D	C	B	B
Que.	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26				
Ans.	D	A	A	D	A	B	B	D	B	A	C				

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Que.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ans.	A	A	C	C	A	B	A,B,D	B	B	C	D	D	C	B	B
Que.	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26				
Ans.	D	A	A	D	A	B	B	D	B	A	C				

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Que.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ans.	A	A	C	C	A	B	A,B,D	B	B	C	D	D	C	B	B
Que.	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26				
Ans.	D	A	A	D	A	B	B	D	B	A	C				

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Que.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ans.	A	A	C	C	A	B	A,B,D	B	B	C	D	D	C	B	B
Que.	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26				
Ans.	D	A	A	D	A	B	B	D	B	A	C				

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Que.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ans.	A	A	C	C	A	B	A,B,D	B	B	C	D	D	C	B	B
Que.	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26				
Ans.	D	A	A	D	A	B	B	D	B	A	C				