

PRACTICE PAPERS CHEMISTRY OLYMPIADS

STAGE – 1

Paper – 8

TIME: 1HR 30MIN

MAX MARKS: 180

- Attempt all the Questions.
- All questions carry +3 for right answer and -1 for wrong answer.
- Use of Calculator is allowed.

PERIODIC TABLE OF THE ELEMENTS

1 1A																	18 8A					
1 H 1.008	2 He 4.003																					
3 Li 6.941	4 Be 9.012											5 B 10.81	6 C 12.01	7 N 14.01	8 O 16.00	9 F 19.00	10 Ne 20.18					
11 Na 22.99	12 Mg 24.31	3 3B	4 4B	5 5B	6 6B	7 7B	8 8B	9 8B	10 8B	11 1B	12 2B	13 Al 26.98	14 Si 28.09	15 P 30.97	16 S 32.07	17 Cl 35.45	18 Ar 39.95					
19 K 39.10	20 Ca 40.08	21 Sc 44.96	22 Ti 47.88	23 V 50.94	24 Cr 52.00	25 Mn 54.94	26 Fe 55.85	27 Co 58.93	28 Ni 58.69	29 Cu 63.55	30 Zn 65.39	31 Ga 69.72	32 Ge 72.61	33 As 74.92	34 Se 78.97	35 Br 79.90	36 Kr 83.80					
37 Rb 85.47	38 Sr 87.62	39 Y 88.91	40 Zr 91.22	41 Nb 92.91	42 Mo 95.95	43 Tc (98)	44 Ru 101.1	45 Rh 102.9	46 Pd 106.4	47 Ag 107.9	48 Cd 112.4	49 In 114.8	50 Sn 118.7	51 Sb 121.8	52 Te 127.6	53 I 126.9	54 Xe 131.3					
55 Cs 132.9	56 Ba 137.3	57 La 138.9	72 Hf 178.5	73 Ta 180.9	74 W 183.8	75 Re 186.2	76 Os 190.2	77 Ir 192.2	78 Pt 195.1	79 Au 197.0	80 Hg 200.6	81 Tl 204.4	82 Pb 207.2	83 Bi 209.0	84 Po (209)	85 At (210)	86 Rn (222)					
87 Fr (223)	88 Ra (226)	89 Ac (227)	104 Rf (261)	105 Db (262)	106 Sg (263)	107 Bh (262)	108 Hs (265)	109 Mt (266)	110 Ds (281)	111 Rg (272)	112 Cn (285)	113 Nh (286)	114 Fl (289)	115 Mc (289)	116 Lv (293)	117 Ts (294)	118 Og (294)					
58 Ce 140.1	59 Pr 140.9	60 Nd 144.2	61 Pm (145)	62 Sm 150.4	63 Eu 152.0	64 Gd 157.3	65 Tb 158.9	66 Dy 162.5	67 Ho 164.9	68 Er 167.3	69 Tm 168.9	70 Yb 173.0	71 Lu 175.0									
90 Th 232.0	91 Pa 231.0	92 U 238.0	93 Np (237)	94 Pu (244)	95 Am (243)	96 Cm (247)	97 Bk (247)	98 Cf (251)	99 Es (252)	100 Fm (257)	101 Md (258)	102 No (259)	103 Lr (262)									

Name:

Correct Questions =

Wrong Questions =

Unattempt Questions =

Marks =

1. Which compound is most soluble in water?
 (A) AgCl (B) Ag₂CO₃ (C) BaCl₂ (D) BaCO₃
2. Which piece of laboratory equipment should be used to deliver a 10.00 mL sample of acid from a stock container to a flask for a titration?
 (A) 1.0 mL Beral pipet used 10 times
 (B) 10 mL graduated cylinder
 (C) 10 mL volumetric pipet
 (D) 25 mL beaker
3. When solid KOH is mixed with solid NH₄Cl a gas is produced. Which gas is it?
 (A) Cl₂ (B) H₂ (C) HCl (D) NH₃
4. An experiment is carried out to determine the molar mass of a compound by the freezing point depression method using the equation
- The data below are collected.
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Mass of empty test tube | 42.0 g |
| Mass of test tube and solvent | 73.6 g |
| Mass of solute dissolved in solvent | 2.000 g |
| Freezing point of pure solvent | 78.1 °C |
| Freezing point of solution | 77.6 °C |
- How many significant figures can be reported for the molar mass of the solute?
 (A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4
5. Which compound forms a colorless solution when dissolved in H₂O?
 (A) Co(NO₃)₂ (B) KMnO₄
 (C) Na₂Cr₂O₇ (D) ZnCl₂
6. If an individual spills some 8 M H₂SO₄ on her/his arm, what treatment should be used?
 (A) Neutralize it immediately with a paste of NaOH in H₂O.
 (B) Rinse it with H₂O followed by a dilute solution of NaHCO₃.
 (C) Wash it with a solution of concentrated aqueous NH₃.
 (D) Wrap it tightly with gauze coated with petroleum jelly.
7. A saturated aqueous solution of sucrose, C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁, contains 525 g of sucrose (molar mass 342) per 100. g of water. What is the C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁/H₂O molecular ratio in this solution?
 (A) 5.25/1 (B) 1.54/1
 (C) 1/1 (D) 0.276/1
8. The mineral beryl contains 5.03% beryllium by mass and contains three beryllium atoms per formula unit. Determine the formula mass of beryl.
 (A) 950 g/mol (B) 537 g/mol
 (C) 270 g/mol (D) 179 g/mol
9. A 100. mL portion of 0.250 M calcium nitrate solution is mixed with 400. mL of 0.100 M nitric acid solution. What is the final concentration of the nitrate ion?
 (A) 0.180 M (B) 0.130 M
 (C) 0.0800 M (D) 0.0500 M
10. According to the equation,

$$\text{N}_2\text{O}_3(\text{g}) + 6\text{H}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow 2\text{NH}_3(\text{g}) + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g})$$
 how many moles of NH₃(g) could be formed from the reaction of 0.22 mol of N₂O₃(g) with 0.87 mol of H₂(g)?
 (A) 0.29 mol (B) 0.44 mol
 (C) 0.73 mol (D) 1.1 mol

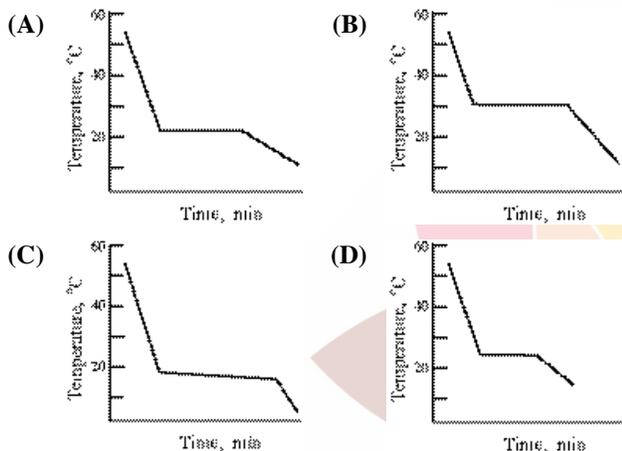
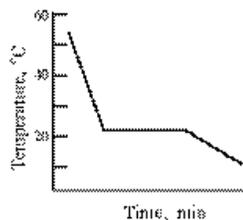
11. Water can be decomposed by the passage of an electric current according to the equation



How many moles of $\text{H}_2(\text{g})$ can be produced from the passage of 4.8×10^{21} electrons?

- (A) 2.00×10^{-3} (B) 4.0×10^{-3}
(C) 8.0×10^{-3} (D) 1.6×10^{-2}

12. This diagram represents the behavior of a pure solvent upon cooling. Which of the diagrams below best represents the cooling curve of a solution in that solvent upon cooling? (Assume that all diagrams are drawn to the same scale.)



13. All of these are characteristics of MOST ionic compounds in the solid phase EXCEPT

- (A) high electrical conductivity
(B) high melting point
(C) solubility in water
(D) insolubility in organic solvents

14. Which noble gas effuses approximately twice as fast as Kr?

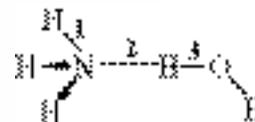
Molar Mass (g/mol)	
Ne	20.18
Ar	39.95
Kr	83.80
Xe	131.3
Rn	222

- (A) Ne (B) Ar (C) Xe (D) Rn

15. Rank the enthalpies of fusion, sublimation and vaporization for water.

- (A) sublimation = vaporization = fusion
(B) vaporization < sublimation < fusion
(C) fusion < sublimation < vaporization
(D) fusion < vaporization < sublimation

16. In this diagram, which bonds represent hydrogen bonds?



- (A) 1 only (B) 2 only
(C) 1 and 3 only (D) 1, 2 and 3

17. A sample of C_2H_6 gas initially at 50°C and 720 mmHg is heated to 100°C in a container of constant volume. What is the new pressure (in mmHg)?

- (A) 360 (B) 623 (C) 831 (D) 1440

18. All of the following properties of liquids increase with increasing strengths of intermolecular forces EXCEPT

- (A) boiling point (B) enthalpy of vaporization
(C) vapor pressure (D) viscosity

19. The standard enthalpy of formation for $\text{NH}_3(\text{g})$ is $-46.1 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. Calculate ΔH° for the reaction:



- (A) -92.2 kJ (B) -46.1 kJ
(C) 46.1 kJ (D) 92.2 kJ

20. What is the specific heat capacity of mercury (in $\text{J}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\cdot^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$) if a 25.0 g sample requires 19.3 J to raise its temperature from 24.5°C to 30.0°C ?

- (A) 0.026 (B) 0.032 (C) 0.14 (D) 7.1

21. Which are exothermic processes?
I. combustion of ethane
II. dehydration of barium chloride dihydrate

- (A) I only (B) II only
(C) both I and II (D) neither I nor II

22. Which has the highest standard molar entropy?

- (A) $\text{O}_2(\text{g})$ (B) $\text{SO}_2(\text{g})$ (C) $\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$ (D) $\text{PbO}_2(\text{s})$

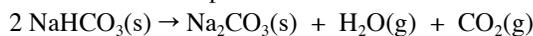
23. Which is always true for a specific system during a spontaneous reaction?

- (A) $\Delta H < 0$ (B) $\Delta H \geq 0$ (C) $\Delta G < 0$ (D) $\Delta S > 0$

24. Calculate the change in enthalpy (in kJ per mole of CO₂) for the decomposition of sodium hydrogen carbonate from

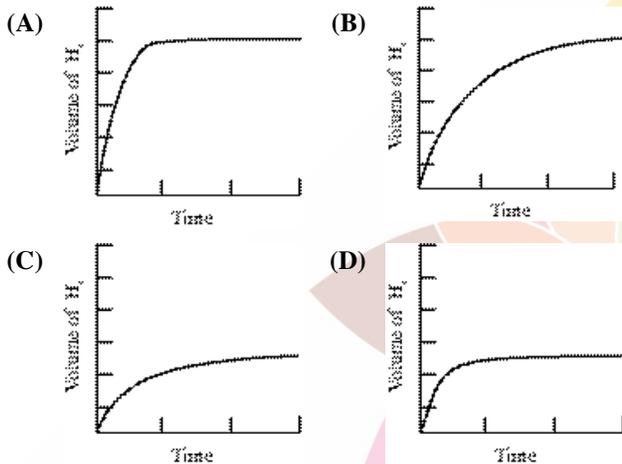
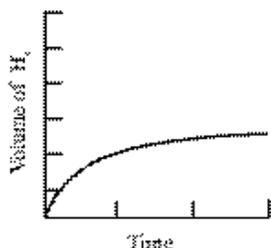
	ΔH_f° (kJ·mol ⁻¹)
NaHCO ₃ (s)	-947.7
Na ₂ CO ₃ (s)	-1130.9
H ₂ O(g)	-241.8
CO ₂ (g)	-393.5

the standard enthalpies of formation:

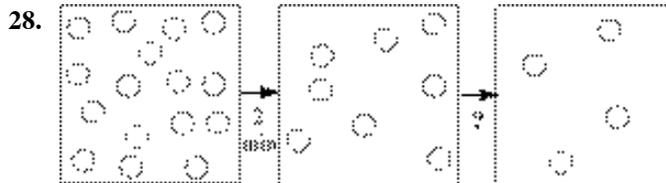


- (A) 129.2 (B) -818.5 (C) -1766.2 (D) -3661.6

25. The plot shows the volume of H₂ gas produced as a function of time by the reaction of a given mass of magnesium turnings with excess 1 M HCl. What graph results from the reaction of an equal mass of magnesium turnings with excess 2 M HCl? (Assume all graphs are plotted on the same scale as the one shown above.)



26. $2\text{N}_2\text{O}_5(\text{g}) \rightarrow 4\text{NO}_2(\text{g}) + \text{O}_2(\text{g})$
The rate of disappearance of N₂O₅(g) at a certain temperature is 0.016 mol·L⁻¹·min⁻¹. What is the rate of formation of NO₂(g) (in mol·L⁻¹·min⁻¹) at this temperature?
(A) 0.0080 (B) 0.016 (C) 0.032 (D) 0.064
27. What are the units of the rate constant for a second order reaction?
(A) s⁻¹ (B) mol·L⁻¹·s⁻¹
(C) L·s·mol⁻¹ (D) L·mol⁻¹·s⁻¹



If the disappearance of the spheres in this diagram is a first order process, how much time is required to go from the second box to the third box?

- (A) 1 min (B) 2 min (C) 4 min (D) 8 min

29. A catalyst affects the rate of a chemical reaction by
(A) increasing the average kinetic energy of the reactants.
(B) increasing the number of collisions between the reactants.
(C) decreasing the energy difference between the reactants and products.
(D) providing an alternate reaction pathway with a lower activation energy.
30. A hypothetical reaction has a rate law of:
Rate = k[A]²[B].
Which statement about this reaction is most probably correct?
(A) Doubling the concentration of A will double the rate of the reaction.
(B) Tripling [A] will affect the rate twice as much as tripling [B].
(C) The reaction mechanism involves the formation of B₂ at some stage.
(D) The reaction mechanism involves more than one step.

31. For which reaction at equilibrium does a decrease in volume of the container cause a decrease in product(s) at constant temperature?
(A) CaCO₃(s) ⇌ CaO(s) + CO₂(g)
(B) 2SO₂(g) + O₂(g) ⇌ 2SO₃(g)
(C) HCl(g) + H₂O(l) ⇌ H₃O⁺(aq) + Cl⁻(aq)
(D) SO₂(g) + NO₂(g) ⇌ SO₃(g) + NO(g)

32. Which is the weakest acid?
 (A) ascorbic acid ($K_a = 8.0 \times 10^{-5}$)
 (B) boric acid ($K_a = 5.8 \times 10^{-10}$)
 (C) butyric acid ($K_a = 1.5 \times 10^{-5}$)
 (D) hydrocyanic acid ($K_a = 4.9 \times 10^{-10}$)
33. At 20.0 °C water has $K_w = 6.807 \times 10^{-15}$. What is the pH of pure water at this temperature?
 (A) 6.667 (B) 6.920 (C) 7.000 (D) 7.084
34. Which solution has the highest pH?
- | | K_a |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| CH ₃ COOH | 1.8×10^{-5} |
| HCN | 5.8×10^{-10} |
- (A) 0.10 M CH₃COOH (B) 0.10 M HCN
 (C) 0.10 M CH₃COOK (D) 0.10 M NaBr
35. What happens to the pH of a buffer solution when it is diluted by a factor of 10?
 (A) The buffer pH decreases by 1 unit.
 (B) The buffer pH increases by 1 unit.
 (C) The change in pH depends on the buffer used.
 (D) The pH does not change appreciably.
36. The solubility of PbI₂ is $1.3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$. What is the K_{sp} for PbI₂?
 (A) 2.2×10^{-9} (B) 8.8×10^{-9}
 (C) 1.7×10^{-6} (D) 3.4×10^{-6}
37. For the balanced equation:
 $8\text{H}^+(\text{aq}) + 5\text{Fe}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + \text{MnO}_4^-(\text{aq}) \rightarrow 5\text{Fe}^{3+}(\text{aq}) + \text{Mn}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$
 which statement is correct?
 (A) Fe²⁺(aq) undergoes oxidation
 (B) Fe²⁺(aq) is the oxidizing agent
 (C) H⁺(aq) undergoes oxidation
 (D) H⁺(aq) is the oxidizing agent
38. Which species can act as an oxidizing agent but not as a reducing agent?
 (A) Cl₂ (B) Cl⁻ (C) ClO₂⁻ (D) ClO₄⁻
39. What is the oxidation number of Ti in the compound Na₂Ti₃O₇?
 (A) -2 (B) +4 (C) +6 (D) +12
40. For a galvanic cell involving the half-reactions at standard conditions,
 $\text{Au}^{3+} + 3\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Au} \quad E^\circ = 1.50 \text{ V}$
 $\text{Tl}^+ + \text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Tl} \quad E^\circ = -0.34 \text{ V}$
 what is E°_{cell} ?
 (A) 0.48 V (B) 1.16 V (C) 1.84 V (D) 2.52 V
41. According to the half-reaction table,
 $\text{Sn}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Sn} \quad E^\circ = -0.14 \text{ V}$
 $\text{Mn}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Mn} \quad E^\circ = -1.03 \text{ V}$
 which species is the better oxidizing agent?
 (A) Mn²⁺ (B) Sn²⁺ (C) Mn (D) Sn
42. The mass of metal deposited by the electrolysis of an aqueous solution of metal ions increases in direct proportion to which property?
 (A) I only (B) III only
 (C) I and II only (D) I, II and III
- | |
|-------------------------|
| I. electrolysis current |
| II. electrolysis time |
| III. metal ion charge |
43. What is the total number of p electrons in a single phosphorus atom in its ground state?
 (A) 3 (B) 5 (C) 9 (D) 15
44. Which element has the largest atomic radius?
 (A) Br (B) K (C) Mg (D) Na
45. Which pair of symbols identifies two elements that are metalloids?
 (A) B and Ge (B) Mg and Si
 (C) P and As (D) Ti and V
46. Which pair of symbols represents nuclei that have the same number of neutrons?
 (A) $^{56}_{26}\text{Fe}$ and $^{58}_{28}\text{Ni}$ (B) $^{58}_{26}\text{Fe}$ and $^{56}_{26}\text{Fe}^{2+}$
 (C) $^{57}_{27}\text{Co}$ and $^{57}_{28}\text{Ni}$ (D) $^{57}_{28}\text{Ni}$ and $^{58}_{28}\text{Ni}$
47. Green light has a wavelength that is slightly shorter than that of
 (A) gamma rays. (B) orange light.
 (C) violet light. (D) X-rays.
48. Which is the electron configuration for an Fe(III) ion in its ground state?
 (A) [Ar] 3d⁵ (B) [Ar] 3d⁶
 (C) [Ar] 4s²3d³ (D) [Ar] 4s²3d⁶

49. In which species does the central atom have one or more lone pairs of valence electrons?
 (A) AlCl_4^- (B) CO_2 (C) PCl_4^+ (D) SO_2
50. Which substance has both covalent and ionic bonds?
 (A) $\text{NH}_4\text{Br(s)}$ (B) KI(s)
 (C) $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2(\text{l})$ (D) $\text{SiF}_4(\text{g})$
51. Which has the largest bond dissociation energy?
 (A) H-F (B) H-Cl (C) H-Br (D) H-I
52. The O–N–O bond angle in the nitrite ion, NO_2^- , is closest to
 (A) 180° . (B) 150° . (C) 120° . (D) 109° .
53. Which is a resonance form of the Lewis structure shown here? $[\text{:}\ddot{\text{O}}\text{:C}\equiv\text{N:}]^-$
- I. $[\text{:}\ddot{\text{O}}\text{:N}\equiv\text{C:}]^-$ II. $[\text{:}\ddot{\text{O}}\text{:C}\equiv\text{N:}]^-$
- (A) I only (B) II only
 (C) Both I and II (D) Neither I nor II
54. What is the geometry of the fluorine atoms around the boron atom in BF_4^- ?
 (A) planar (B) see-saw
 (C) tetrahedral (D) triangular pyramidal
55. What is the molecular formula for a saturated compound named 2,2,4-trimethylpentane?
 (A) C_7H_{14} (B) C_8H_{14} (C) C_8H_{16} (D) C_8H_{18}
56. How many different compounds have the formula $\text{C}_3\text{H}_8\text{O}$?
 (A) one (B) two (C) three (D) four
57. Which functional group does NOT contain an oxygen?
 (A) alcohol (B) aldehyde
 (C) amide (D) amine
58. How many pi bonds are present in a molecule of 1-butyne?
 (A) one (B) two (C) three (D) four
59. Which is NOT an example of an addition polymer?
 (A) polyethylene (B) polyethylene terephthalate
 (C) polystyrene (D) polyvinyl chloride
60. The conversion of glucose to ethanol is represented:
 $x \text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 \rightarrow y \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} + z \text{CO}_2$
 What are the coefficients x, y, z, respectively, in the balanced equation?
 (A) 1, 2, 2 (B) 1, 3, 3 (C) 1, 1, 4 (D) 2, 4, 2

KEY

Number	Answer	Number	Answer
1.	C	31.	A
2.	C	32.	D
3.	D	33.	D
4.	A	34.	C
5.	D	35.	D
6.	B	36.	B
7.	D	37.	A
8.	B	38.	D
9.	A	39.	B
10.	A	40.	C
11.	B	41.	B
12.	C	42.	C
13.	A	43.	C
14.	A	44.	B
15.	D	45.	A
16.	B	46.	A
17.	C	47.	B
18.	C	48.	A
19.	D	49.	D
20.	C	50.	A
21.	A	51.	A
22.	B	52.	C
23.	C	53.	B
24.	A	54.	C
25.	D	55.	D
26.	C	56.	C
27.	D	57.	D
28.	B	58.	B
29.	D	59.	B
30.	D	60.	A