

## DPP

DAILY PRACTICE PROBLEMS

Class : XI<sup>th</sup>  
Date :

Subject : CHEMISTRY  
DPP No. : 1

### Topic :- Equilibrium

- If the concentration of  $\text{OH}^-$  ions in the reaction  $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3(\text{s}) \rightleftharpoons \text{Fe}^{3+}(\text{aq}) + 3\text{OH}^-(\text{aq})$ , is decreased by  $\frac{1}{4}$  times, then equilibrium concentration of  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$  will increase by :  
a) 16 times                      b) 64 times                      c) 4 times                      d) 8 times
- $\text{A}(\text{g}) + 3\text{B}(\text{g}) \rightleftharpoons 4\text{C}(\text{g})$ .  
Initially concentration of A is equal to that of B. The equilibrium concentrations of A and C are equal.  $K_c$  is  
a) 0.08                      b) 0.08                      c) 8                      d) 80
- 18 mL of mixture of acetic acid and sodium acetate required 6 mL of 0.1 M NaOH for neutralization of the acid and 12 mL of 0.1 M HCl for reaction with salt, separately. If  $\text{p}K_a$  of the acid is 4.75, what is the pH of the mixture?  
a) 5.05                      b) 4.75                      c) 4.5                      d) 4.6
- 50 mL of 0.1 M HCl and 50 mL of 0.2 M NaOH are mixed. The pH of the resulting solution is  
a) 1.30                      b) 4.2                      c) 12.70                      d) 11.70
- $K_c$  for the reaction :  $[\text{Ag}(\text{CN})_2]^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Ag}^+ + 2\text{CN}^-$ , the equilibrium constant at  $25^\circ\text{C}$  is  $4.0 \times 10^{-19}$ , then the silver ion concentration in a solution which was originally 0.1 molar in KCN and 0.03 molar in  $\text{AgNO}_3$  is :  
a)  $7.5 \times 10^{18}$                       b)  $7.5 \times 10^{-18}$                       c)  $7.5 \times 10^{19}$                       d)  $7.5 \times 10^{-19}$
- The  $\text{p}K_a$  for acid A is greater than  $\text{p}K_a$  for acid B. The strong acid is:  
a) Acid A                      b) Acid B                      c) Are equally strong                      d) None of these
- When 100 mL of 1 M NaOH solution is mixed with 10 mL of 10 M  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ , the resulting mixture will be  
a) Acidic                      b) Alkaline                      c)  $\text{HClO}_3$                       d)  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_3$
- The  $[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]$  in the rain water of pH = 4.35 is:  
a)  $4.5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M}$                       b)  $6.5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M}$                       c)  $9.5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M}$                       d)  $12.5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M}$
- For which salt the pH of its solution does not change with dilution?  
a)  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$                       b)  $\text{CH}_3\text{COONH}_4$                       c)  $\text{CH}_3\text{COONa}$                       d) None of these
- When hydrogen molecules decomposed into its atoms which conditions gives maximum yield of H atom?  
a) High temperature and low pressure                      b) Low temperature and high pressure  
c) High temperature and high pressure                      d) Low temperature and low pressure
- Which is not an acid salt?  
a)  $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_2$                       b)  $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_3$                       c)  $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4$                       d)  $\text{NaHSO}_3$
- Which is a Lewis base?  
a)  $\text{B}_2\text{H}_6$                       b)  $\text{LiAlH}_4$                       c)  $\text{AlH}_3$                       d)  $\text{NH}_3$
- Final pressure is higher than initial pressure of a container filled with an ideal gas at constant temperature. What will be the value of equilibrium constant?  
a)  $K = 1.0$                       b)  $K = 10.0$                       c)  $K > 1.0$                       d)  $K < 1.0$
- In which of the following cases, does not reaction go farthest to completion?  
a)  $K = 10^3$                       b)  $K = 10^{-2}$                       c)  $K = 10$                       d)  $K = 1$

15. For the reaction,  $\text{H}_2(\text{g}) + \text{I}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow 2\text{HI}(\text{g})$ , the equilibrium constant  $K_p$  changes with
- Total pressure
  - Catalyst
  - The amount  $\text{H}_2$  and  $\text{I}_2$
  - Temperature
16. The equilibrium constant for the reaction,  

$$\text{N}_2(\text{g}) + \text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightleftharpoons 2\text{NO}(\text{g})$$
 At temperature  $T$  is  $4 \times 10^{-4}$ . The value of  $K_c$  for the reaction  

$$\text{NO}(\text{g}) \rightleftharpoons \frac{1}{2}\text{N}_2(\text{g}) + \frac{1}{2}\text{O}_2(\text{g})$$
 at the same temperature is
- $2.5 \times 10^2$
  - 50
  - $4 \times 10^{-4}$
  - 0.02
17. The reaction,  $2\text{A}_{(\text{g})} + \text{B}_{(\text{g})} \rightleftharpoons 3\text{C}_{(\text{g})} + \text{D}_{(\text{g})}$  is begun with the concentration of  $A$  and  $B$  both at an initial value of  $1.00\text{M}$ . When equilibrium is reached, the concentration of  $D$  is measured and found to be  $0.25\text{M}$ . The value for the equilibrium constant for this reaction is given by the expression :
- $[(0.75)^3 (0.25)] \div [(1.00)^2 (1.00)]$
  - $[(0.75)^3 (0.25)] \div [(0.50)^2 (0.75)]$
  - $[(0.75)^3 (0.25)] \div [(0.50)^2 (0.25)]$
  - $[(0.75)^3 (0.25)] \div [(0.75)^2 (0.25)]$
18. In  $\text{HS}^-$ ,  $\text{I}^-$ ,  $\text{R} - \text{NH}_2$ ,  $\text{NH}_3$  order of proton accepting tendency will be:
- $\text{I}^- > \text{NH}_3 > \text{RNH}_2 > \text{HS}^-$
  - $\text{NH}_3 > \text{RNH}_2 > \text{HS}^- > \text{I}^-$
  - $\text{RNH}_2 > \text{NH}_3 > \text{HS}^- > \text{I}^-$
  - $\text{HS}^- > \text{RNH}_2 > \text{NH}_3 > \text{I}^-$
19. Strong electrolytes are those which:
- Dissolve readily in non-polar solvent
  - Conduct electricity in aqueous solution
  - Dissociate into ions at high concentration
  - None of the above
20. The pH of  $0.1\text{N HCl}$  solution is:
- 1.0
  - 7.0
  - 14.0
  - 4.0