Surface Chemistry

Self Evaluation Test -14

- In which of the following commercial processes a catalyst is not used [CPMT 1989]
 - (a) Haber's process
 - (b) Deacon's process
 - (c) Solvay process
 - (d) Lead chamber process
- 2. A catalyst [IIT 1984; AFMC 1995; CBSE PMT 1995]
 - (a) Increases the average kinetic energy of reacting molecules
 - (b) Increases the activation energy
 - (c) Alters the reaction mechanism
- (d) Increases the frequency of collisions of reacting species $% \left(1\right) =\left(1\right) \left(1\right$
- 3. The coagulation of 100 ml of a colloidal sol of gold is completely prevented by addition of 0.25 g of a substance `X' to it before adding 10 ml of 1% NaCl solution. The gold number of `X' is

(a) 0.25

(b) 25

(c) 250

(d) 2.5

- **4.** Which one of the following is not a property of hydrophilic sols
 - (a) High concentrations of dispersed phase can be easily attained
 - (b) Coagulation is reversible
 - (c) Viscosity and surface tension are about the same as for water
 - (d) The charge of the particle depends on the pH values of the medium; it may be positive, negative or even zero
- 5. Peptising agent is
 - (a) Always an electrolyte
 - (b) Always a non-electrolyte
 - (c) Electrolyte or non-electrolyte
 - (d) A lyophilic colloid
- 6. The catalyst used in the manufacture of methanol from water gas is [MP PET 2002]

(a) V_2O_5

(b) Ni + Mo

(c) $ZnO + Cr_2O_3$

(d) Pt + W

7. Organic catalysts differ from inorganic catalysts

[AFMC 1989]

- (a) By acting at very high temperature
- (b) By acting at low temperature

- (c) Being used up
- (d) Being proteinous in nature
- 8. Commercial detergents mainly contain[CPMT 1993]
 - (a) RCOONa
 - (b) RONa
 - (c) RSNa
 - (d) ROSO Na
- **9.** In which of the following processes shape-selective catalysis is occurring
 - (a) Conversion of alcohol to gasoline
 - (b) Synthesis of methanol from CO and H_2
 - (c) Polymerisation of ethylene
 - (d) Synthesis of ammonia
- 10. Which one of the following is used for reviving the exhausted permutite [EAMCET 2003]
 - (a) HCl solution
 - (b) 10% CaCl₂ solution
 - (c) 10% $MgCl_2$ solution [AIIMS 1983, 84]
 - (d) 10% NaCl solution
- 11. The ability of a catalyst to accelerate the chemical reaction is known as [CPMT 2000; KCET 2000]
 - (a) Selectivelty
 - (b) Activity
 - (c) Negative catalyst
 - (d) None of these
- **12.** $AlCl_3$, in reactions, acts as
 - (a) Oxidizing agent
 - (b) Reducing agent
 - (c) Acid catalyst
 - (d) None of these
- on addition of one *ml* of 10% *NaCl* solution to 10 *ml* gold sol in the presence of 0.25 *gm* of starch. The coagulation is just prevented, starch has gold number [MP PET 2004]
 - (a) 0.025

(b) 0.25

(c) 2.5

(d) None

14. Milk is an example of

[MP PET 2001; JIPMER 2002; MP PMT 2002,04]

(a) Pure solution

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(b) Gel

(d) Suspension

(c) Emulsion

Answers and Solutions

(SET -14)

- 1. (c) In Haber's process we use iron as a catalyst, In Deacon's process we use Cu_2Cl_2 as a catalyst and in lead chamber process we use N_2O_5 as a catalyst but in solvay process no catalyst is used.
- **2.** (d) A catalyst can increase the rate or reaction and hence increases the frequency of collision of reacting species.
- 3. (b) 250 mg of X is present in 100 ml of colloidal sol of gold. By definition, gold no. of X is that amount of it in mg which is present in 10 ml of colloidal gold solution. Hence in 10 ml, the amount of X present is 25 mg which is the gold number of X.
- **4.** (c) Viscosity and surface tension are not same for water in hydrophillic sols.
- (a) Process of converting precipitate into colloidal particles by adding suitable electrolyte called peptisation and stabilizing agent (electrolytes) as peptizing agent.
- **6.** (c) $[CO + H_2] + H_2 \xrightarrow{Z_{1}O + Cr_2O_3} CH_3OH$

- 7. (d) Organic catalyst are proteinous in nature and obtain from living cell.
- **8.** (a) Commercial detergents mainly contain salts of higher fatty acids.
- **9.** (a,c) Shape selective catalyst are zeolites and zeolites are alminosilicates of general formula $M_{x/n}[(AlO_2)_x.(SiO_2)_y].mH_2O$. Zeolites are used in conversion of alcohol to gasoline and in polymerisation of ethylene.
- **10.** (d) 10% *NaCl* solution is used for reviving the exhaust permutite.
- 11. (b) The ability of a catalyst to accelerate the chemical reaction is known as its activity. Degree of acceleration can be as high as 10^{10} times in certain reactions.
- **12.** (c) $AlCl_3$ may be written as $Al^{+3}Cl^-$ and all the ******* tri-positive ions are Lewis acid hence it can be acts as acid catalyst.
 - **13.** (d) $0.25 \times 1000 = 250$
 - **14.** (c) Milk is the example of emulsion of fat globules in water.