

## **CHEMISTRY**

- 1. If 'Z' is the number of atoms in the unit cell that represents the closest packing sequence ——ABCABC——, the number of tetrahedral voids in the unit cell is equal to
  - (1)Z

(2) 2 Z

(3)  $\frac{Z}{2}$ 

- $(4) \frac{Z}{4}$
- 2. A solid is made of two elements X and Z. The atoms Z are in CCP arrangement while the atom X occupy all the tetrahedral sites. What is the formula of the compound
  - (1) XZ

- (2) XZ<sub>2</sub>
- $(3) X_2Z$
- (4)  $X_2Z_3$
- 3. An element occurring in the bcc structure has  $12.08 \times 10^{23}$  unit cells. The total number of atoms of the element in these cells will be
  - (1)  $24.16 \times 10^{23}$
- $(2) 36.18 \times 10^{23}$
- $(3) 6.04 \times 10^{23}$
- $(4) 12.08 \times 10^{23}$
- 4. The number of atoms in 100 g of an fcc crystal with density  $d = 10 \text{ g/cm}^3$  and cell edge equal to 100 pm, is equal to
  - (1)  $4 \times 10^{25}$
- $(2) 3 \times 10^{25}$
- $(3) 2 \times 10^{25}$
- $(4)\ 1\times10^{25}$
- 5. A solid has a structure in which 'W' atoms are located at the corners of a cubic lattice 'O' atoms at the centre of edges and 'Na' atoms at the centre of the cube. The formula for the compound is
  - (1) NaWO<sub>2</sub>
- (2) NaWO<sub>3</sub>
- (3) Na, WO,
- (4) NaWO<sub>4</sub>

- 6. In a solid 'AB' having the NaCl structure, 'A' atoms occupy the corners of the cubic unit cell. If all the face-centered atoms along one of the axes are removed, then the resultant stoichiometry of the solid is
  - (1) AB<sub>2</sub>
- $(2) A_2B$
- $(3) A_4B_3$
- $(4) A_3 B_4$
- 7. Frenkel defect is caused due to
  - (1) An ion missing from the normal lattice site creating a vacancy
  - (2) An extra positive ion occupying an interstitial position in the lattice
  - (3) An extra negative ion occupying an interstitial position in the lattice
  - (4) The shift of a positive ion from its normal lattice site to an interstitial site
- 8. If NaCl is doped with 10<sup>-3</sup> mol % SrCl<sub>2</sub>, then the concentration of cation vacancies will be
  - $(1) 1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}\%$
  - (2)  $2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}\%$
  - (3)  $3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}\%$
  - (4)  $4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}\%$
- 9. The number of atoms per unit cell in a simple cube, face centred cube and body centred cube respectively
  - (1) 1, 4, 2
- (2) 1, 2, 4
- (3) 8, 14, 9
- (4) 8, 4, 2
- 10. The crystal systems having the highest and lowest symmetries are respectively
  - (1) cubic and monoclinic
  - (2) cubic and triclinic
  - (3) orthorhombic and monoclinic
  - (4) cubic and hexagonal