

CHEMISTRY

- The rate law for the reaction, $\text{RCl} + \text{NaOH}(\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{ROH} + \text{NaCl}$ is given by $\text{rate} = k_1[\text{RCl}]$. The rate of the reaction will be
 - doubled on doubling the concentration of sodium hydroxide
 - halved on reducing the concentration of alkyl halide to one half
 - decreased on increasing the temperature of the reaction
 - unaffected by increasing the temperature of the reaction.
- The concentration of a reactant decreases from 0.2 M to 0.1 M in 10 minutes. The rate of the reaction is
 - 0.01 M
 - 10^{-2}
 - $0.01 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \text{ min}^{-1}$
 - $1 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \text{ min}^{-1}$
- In the reaction $2\text{A} + \text{B} \rightarrow \text{A}_2\text{B}$, if the concentration of A is doubled and of B is halved, then the rate of the reaction will
 - Increase by four times
 - Decrease by two times
 - Increase by two times
 - Remain the same
- The rate of a reaction is doubled for every 10 °C rise in temperature. The increase in reaction rate as a result of temperature rise from 10 °C to 100 °C is
 - 112
 - 512
 - 400
 - 614
- The experimental data for the reaction $2\text{A} + \text{B}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{AB}$ is

Exp.	[A] ₀	[B] ₀	Rate (mole s ⁻¹)
(1)	0.50	0.50	1.6×10^{-4}
(2)	0.50	1.00	3.2×10^{-4}
(3)	1.00	1.00	3.2×10^{-4}

 The rate equation for the above data is
 - Rate = $k[\text{B}_2]$
 - Rate = $k[\text{B}_2]^2$
 - Rate = $k[\text{A}]^2 [\text{B}]^2$
 - Rate = $k[\text{A}]^2 [\text{B}]$
- The specific rate constant of a first order reaction depends on the
 - Concentration of the reactants
 - Concentration of the products
 - Time of reaction
 - Temperature of reaction
- The unit of rate constant for a zero order reaction is
 - L s^{-1}
 - $\text{L mol}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$
 - $\text{mol L}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$
 - mol s^{-1}
- The hydrolysis of ethyl acetate is a reaction of $\text{CH}_3\text{COOEt} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \xrightarrow{\text{H}^+} \text{CH}_3\text{COOH} + \text{EtOH}$
 - First order
 - Second order
 - Third order
 - Zero order
- A first order reaction which is 30% complete in 30 minutes has a half-life period of
 - 24.2 min
 - 58.2 min
 - 102.2 min
 - 120.2 min
- Decay constant of a reaction is $1.1 \times 10^{-9} \text{ s}^{-1}$, then the half life of the reaction is
 - 1.2×10^8
 - 6.3×10^8
 - 3.3×10^8
 - 2.1×10^8