

# YAKEEN NEET 2.0

**2026**

**Some Basic Concept of Chemistry**

**MPQ Solution - 07**

**Physical Chemistry**

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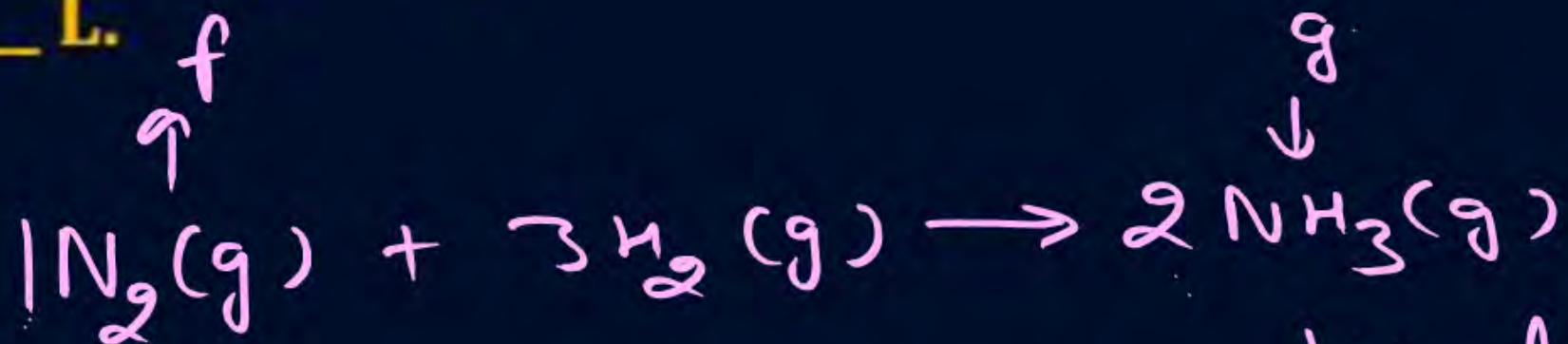




## Magarmach Practice Questions ( MPQ )



56.0 L of nitrogen gas is mixed with excess of hydrogen gas and it is found that 20 L of ammonia gas is produced. The volume of unused nitrogen gas is found to be 46 L.



$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{V_f}{20}$$

$$V_f = 10\text{ L} = \text{Vol. of N}_2 \text{ used}$$

$$V_{\text{N}_2 \text{ left}} = 56 - 10 = 46\text{ L}$$



Mass of magnesium required to produce 220 mL of hydrogen gas at STP on reaction with excess of dil. HCl is Given : Molar mass of Mg is  $24 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$ .

$$V_{H_2(g)} = 220 \text{ mL}$$



$$\frac{1}{1} = \frac{n_{\text{Mg}} \times 22400}{220}$$

$$n_{H_2} = \frac{220}{22.4 \times 1000}$$

$$n_{\text{Mg}} = \frac{220}{22400}$$

$$\text{mass Mg} = \frac{22 \times 24}{224} = \frac{66}{28} = \frac{33}{14}$$

$$14 \overline{) 33} \begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 28 \\ \hline 50 \end{array}$$

A 235.7 g

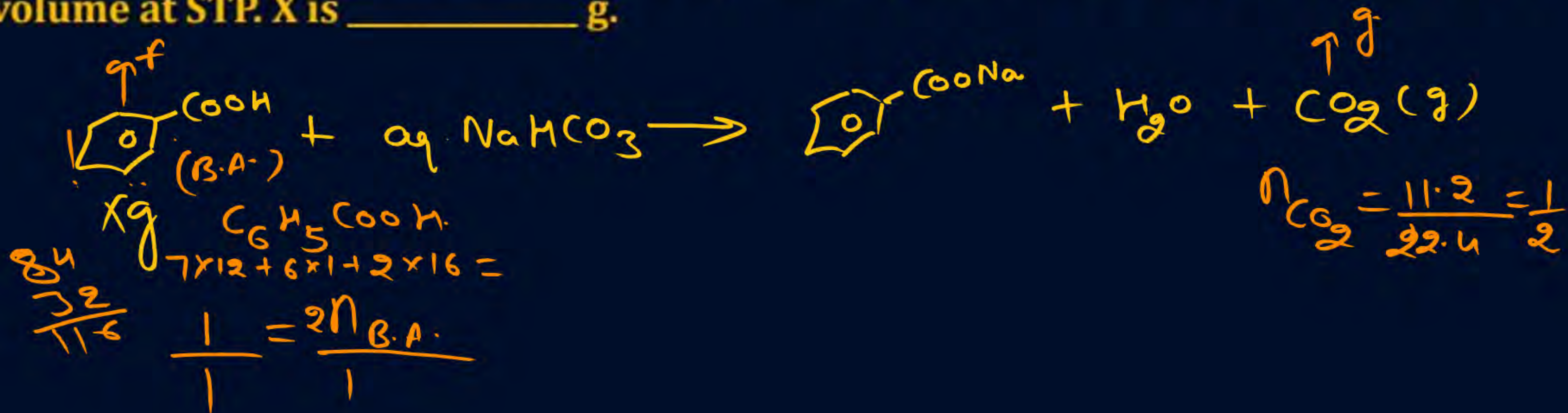
B 0.24 mg

C 236 mg

☒ D 2.444 g



Xg of benzoic acid on reaction with aq.  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  release  $\text{CO}_2$  that occupied 11.2 L volume at STP. X is \_\_\_\_\_ g.



$$n_{\text{B.A.}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{mass B.A.} = \frac{1}{2} \times 116 = 58 \text{ g}$$



What amount of bromine will be required to convert 2 g of phenol into 2, 4, 6-tribromophenol?

(Given molar mass in  $\text{g mol}^{-1}$  of C, H, O, Br are 12, 1, 16, 80 respectively)

☒ A 10.22 g

☐ B 6.0 g

☐ C 4.0 g

☐ D 20.44 g



$$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OH} \rightarrow n = \frac{2}{72+6+16} = \frac{2}{94} = \frac{1}{47}$$

$$\frac{3}{1} = \frac{47n \text{ Br}_2}{1}$$

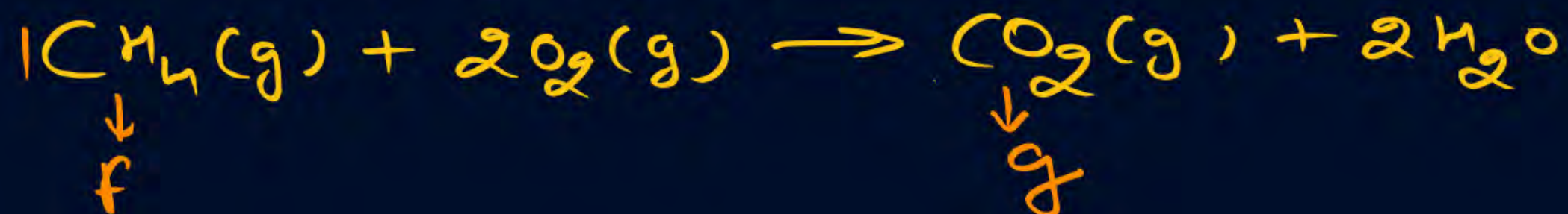
$$n_{\text{Br}_2} = \frac{3}{47}$$

$$\text{mass Br}_2 = \frac{3}{47} \times 160 = \frac{480}{47}$$



Mass of methane required to produce 22 g of  $\text{CO}_2$  after complete combustion is \_\_\_\_\_ g.

[Given Molar mass in  $\text{g mol}^{-1}$ ; C = 12.0, H = 1.0, O = 16.0]



$$\frac{1}{1} = \frac{2n_{\text{CH}_4}}{1}$$

$$n_{\text{CH}_4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{mass CH}_4 = \frac{1}{2} \times 16 = 8\text{g}$$

$$n_{\text{CO}_2} = \frac{22}{44} = \frac{1}{2}$$

1 g of a carbonate ( $M_2CO_3$ ) on treatment with excess HCl produces 0.01 mol of  $CO_2$ . The molar mass of  $M_2CO_3$  is \_\_\_\_\_ g mol<sup>-1</sup>. (Nearest integer)



$$\text{mass} = 0.01 \times \text{G.M.M.} \quad \text{0.01}$$

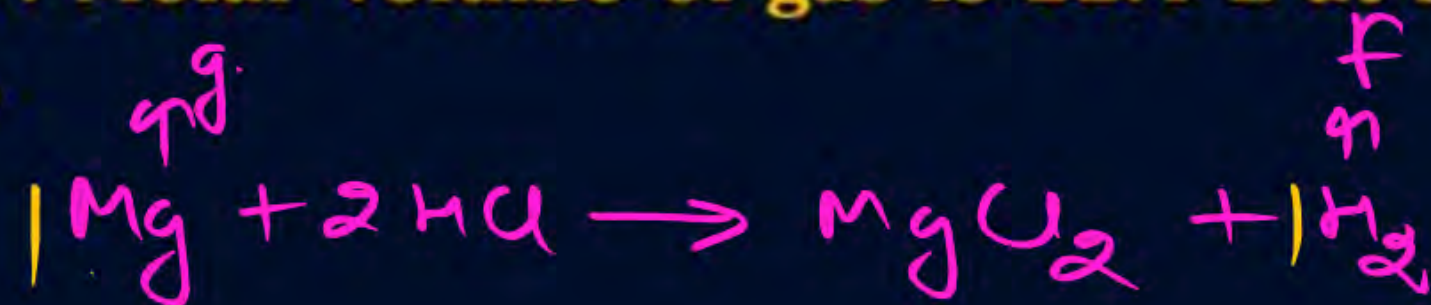
$$1 = 0.01 \times \text{G.M.M.}$$

$$\text{G.M.M.} = \frac{1}{0.01} = 100 \text{ g}$$



The volume of hydrogen liberated at STP by treating 2.4 g magnesium with excess of hydrochloric acid 22.4  $\times 10^{-2}$  L.

Given : Molar volume of gas is 22.4 L at STP. Molar mass of magnesium is 24 g  $\text{mol}^{-1}$ .



$$n_{\text{Mg}} = \frac{2.4}{24} = 0.1$$

$$0.1 \longrightarrow 0.1$$

$$0.1 \times 22.4 \text{ L}$$

$$= 0.224 \text{ L}$$

$$= 22.4 \times 10^{-2} \text{ L}$$



**THANK**  
**YOU**