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## CHEMISTRY

## BOOKS - NTA MOCK TESTS

## NEET MOCK TEST 07

## Chemistry

1. The density of a gas is $1.964 \mathrm{gdm}^{-3}$ at 273 K and 76 cmHg . The gas is
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{4}$
B. $C_{2} H_{6}$
C. $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$
D. Xe

Answer: C

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2. In $\mathrm{Fe}(\mathrm{CO})_{5}$ the Fe-C bond possesses
A. $\pi$ - character only
B. Ionic character
C. $\sigma$ - character only
D. Both $\sigma$ and $\pi$ characters

## Answer: D

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3. Which is used for the formation of nylon-6, 6 ?
A. Sulphurhexa fluoride
B. Adipic acid
C. Sulphurous acid

## D. Phthalic acid

## Answer: B

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4. Which of the following represents physical adsorption?

B.


## Answer: D

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5. $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{3} \mathrm{CMgCl}$ on reaction with $\mathrm{D}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ produces
A. $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{3} C D$
B. $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{3} O D$
C. $\left(C D_{3}\right)_{3} C D$
D. $\left(C D_{3}\right)_{3} O D$

## Answer: A

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6. Difference in density is the basis of
A. Ultrafiltration
B. Molecular sieving
C. Gravity separation

## D. Molecular attraction

## Answer: C

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7. Stibene $(P h C H=C H P h)$. Can exist in two idastereomeric forms $(\mathrm{X})$ and $(\mathrm{Y})$ and $(\mathrm{X})$ is found to be more soluble in water than (Y). Predict which of the following statement is correct?
A. $X$ is trans isomer

B. Stability of $x>$ Stability of Y

C. Melting point of $X>$ Melting point of $Y$
D. Boiling point of $X>$ boiling point of $Y$

## Answer: D

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8. "Chile saltpeter" is an ore of
A. lodine
B. Sodium
C. Bromine

D. Magnesium

## Answer: B

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## 9. Which among the following statements is false?

A. The correct order of osmotic pressure for
0.01 M aqueous solution of each compound is
$\mathrm{BaCl}_{2}>\mathrm{KCl}>\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COOH}>$ Sucrose.

# B. The osmotic pressure $(\pi)$ of a solution is 

given by the equation ( $\pi M R T$ ) wher eM is
the molarity of the solution).
C. Raoult's law states that the vapour pressure
of a component over a solution is
proportional to it's mole fraction.
D. Two sucrose solutions of the same molality
prepared in different solvents will have the
same freezing point depression.
10. The rate law for a reaction between the substances $A$ and $B$ is given by

Rate $=k[A]^{n}[B]^{m}$
On doubling the concentration of $A$ and halving the concentration of $B$, the ratio of the new rate to the earlier rate of the reaction will be as:
A. $m+n$
B. $n-m$
C. $2^{(n-m)}$
D. $2^{m+n}$

Answer: C

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11. How many carbon atoms are present in 0.35 mole of $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{12} \mathrm{O}_{6}$ ?
(Given : $\mathrm{N}_{A}=6.023 \times 10^{23}$ )
A. $1.26 \times 10^{2}$ carbon atoms
B. $1.26 \times 10^{24}$ carbon atoms
C. $1.26 \times 10^{44}$ carbon atoms
D. $1.26 \times 10^{48}$ carbon atoms

Answer: B

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12. Which of the following shell, form only outer orbital octahedral complex?
A. $d^{4}$
B. $d^{8}$
C. $d^{6}$
D. None of these

# 13. Which of the following is hypnotic drug? 

A. Luminal
B. Salol
C. Catechol
D. paracetamol

## Answer: A

14. Which of the following statements is correct?
A. The electronic configuration of Cr is
$[A r] 3 d^{5} 4 s^{1}$ (Atomic No. of $\mathrm{Cr}=24$ )
B. The magnetic quantum number may have a negative value
C. In silver atom 23 electrons have a spin of
one type and 24 of the opposite type,
(Atomic No. of $\mathrm{Ag}=47$ )
D. All of the above

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15. Which of the following is the wrong statement?
A. All the actinoid elements are radioactive
B. Alkali and alkaline earth metals are s-block
elements
C. Chalcogens and halogens are p - block
elements

# D. The first member of the lanthanoid series is 

## lanthanum

## Answer: D

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16. A gaseous mixture containing $\mathrm{He}, \mathrm{CH}_{4}$ and $S O_{2}$ in 1:2:3 mole ratio, calculate the molar ratio of gases effusing out initially.
A. $\sqrt{2}: \sqrt{2}: 3$
B. 2:2:3
C. $4: 4: 3$
D. 1:1:3

## Answer: C

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17. In a compound $C, H, N$ atoms are present in $9: 1: 3.5$ by weight. Molecular weight of compound is 108. Its molecular formula is:
A. $C_{2} H_{6} N_{2}$
B. $C_{3} H_{4} N$
C. $C_{6} H_{8} N_{2}$
D. $C_{9} H_{12} N_{3}$

## Answer: C

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18. The major product expected from the following reaction is :



B.

D.


## Answer: C

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19. $P C l_{5}$ causes cleavage of ether linkage
$R-O-R^{\prime} \quad$ forming
$\mathrm{RCl}, \mathrm{R}^{\prime} \mathrm{Cl}$ and $\mathrm{POCl}_{3}, \mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{H}_{12} \mathrm{O}$ on reaction
with $P C l_{5}$ forms 2 - chloropropane and 1 -
chloroethane as main compound.
Thus, $\mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{H}_{12} \mathrm{O}$ is named as
A. 1-ethoxypropane
B. 2 - ethoxypropane
C. 1-ethyl propane
D. 2 - ethylpropane

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A. Antacid
B. Insecticide
C. Antihistamine
D. Analgesic

## Answer: D

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21. The density of $K B r$ is $2.75 \mathrm{gcm}^{-3}$ length of the unit cell is $654 p m . K=39, B r=80$, then what is true about the predicted nature of the solid?
A. Solid has face centred cubic system with co ordination number $=6$
B. Solid has simple cubic system with co ordination number $=4$
C. Solid has face centred cubic system with co ordination number $=1$
D. None of the abvoe

## Answer: A

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22. Benzamide on treatment with $\mathrm{POCl}_{3}$ gives :
A. Aniline
B. Benzonitrile
C. Chlorobenzene
D. Benzyl amine

## Answer: B

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23. Chlorobenzene reacts with trichloro
acetaldehyde in the presence of $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$


The major product formed is :
A.

B.
C.
$\mathrm{Cl}-\underset{\mathrm{Cl}}{\mathrm{O}}-\underset{\mathrm{Cl}}{\mathrm{Cl}}-\bigcirc-\mathrm{Cl}$
D.
a- $-\frac{\mathrm{OH}-\mathrm{OH}}{\mathrm{CCl}_{3}}-\mathrm{O}$

Answer: D
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24. Electrolysis of a solution of $\mathrm{HSO}_{4}^{-1}$ ions produces $S_{2} O_{8}^{2-}$. Assuming $75 \%$ current efficiency, what current should be employed to achieve a production rate of 1 "mole" of $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{8}^{2-}$ per hour?
A. 71.50 A
B. 35.70 A
C. 142.96 A
D. 285.93 A

Answer: A
25. Sodium chloride is soluble in water but not in benzene because
A. $\Delta H_{\text {solvation }}<\Delta H_{\text {Lattice energy }}$ in water and
$\Delta H_{\text {solvation }}>\Delta H_{\text {Lattice energy }}$ in benzene
B. $\Delta H_{\text {solvation }}>\Delta H_{\text {Lattice energy }}$ in water and
$\Delta H_{\text {solvation }}<\Delta H_{\text {Lattice energy }}$ in benzene
C. $\Delta H_{\text {solvation }}=\Delta H_{\text {Lattice energy }}$ in water and
$\Delta H_{\text {solvation }}>\Delta H_{\text {Lattice energy }}$ in benzene

# D. $\Delta H_{\text {solvation }}<\Delta H_{\text {Lattice energy }}$ in water and 

$\Delta H_{\text {solvation }}=\Delta H_{\text {Lattice energy }}$ in benzene

## Answer: B

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26. The compound in which all carbon atoms use only $s p^{3}$-hybrid orbitals for bond formation is:
A. $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{3} \mathrm{COH}$

B. HCOOH

C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CHO}$
D. $\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~N}\right)_{2} \mathrm{CO}$

Answer: A

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27. Which of the following will produce only one product on reduction with $\mathrm{LiAlH}_{4}$ ?
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COOCH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OCOCH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OCOCH}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OCOCH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{3}$

Answer: A

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28. When $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ is oxidised, the product is
A. $O H^{-}$
B. $O_{2}$
C. $O^{2-}$
D. $\mathrm{HO}_{2}^{-}$

Answer: B
29. Fill in the blank
${ }_{92} U^{235}+{ }_{0} n^{1} \rightarrow ?+{ }_{36}^{92} K r+3{ }_{0}^{1} n$
A. ${ }_{56}^{141} B a$
B. ${ }_{56}^{139} B a$
C. ${ }_{54}^{139} B a$
D. ${ }_{54}^{141} B$

Answer: A
30. The pH value of decinormal solution of $\mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{OH}$ which is $20 \%$ ionised is
A. 13.30
B. 14.70
C. 12.30
D. 12.95

## Answer: C

31. Among the following, the compound that is both paramagnetic and coloured is
A. $\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}$
B. $\mathrm{KMnO}_{4}$
C. CuSO 4
D. $K_{3}\left[C u(C N)_{4}\right]$

## Answer: C

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32. The alkali metals form salt like hydrides by the direct synthesis at elevated temperature. The thermal stability of these hydrides decreases in which of the following orders ?
A. $N a H>L i H>K H>R b H>C s H$
B. $L i H>N a H>K H>R b H>C s H$
C. $\mathrm{Cs} H>\mathrm{RbH}>\mathrm{KH}>\mathrm{NaH}>\mathrm{LiH}$
D. $\mathrm{KH}>\mathrm{NaH}>\mathrm{LiH}>\mathrm{Cs} H>\mathrm{RbH}$

Answer: B
33. By the ozonolysis of $\mathrm{RCH}=C R_{1} R_{2}$ which of
the following of the product obtained
A. $\mathrm{R}_{1} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{R}_{3}$
B. $R_{2} C O$
C. $R_{1} \mathrm{COR}_{2}$
D. None of these

## Answer: C

34. The relative lowering of vapour pressure of an aqueous solution containing a non-volatile solute, is 0.0125 . The molality of the solution is
A. 0.70
B. 0.50
C. 0.80
D. 0.40

Answer: A
35. A chemistry student trying to detect the metallic ion in a salt, makes a paste on a clean platinum wire loop of the salt with concentrated HCl . When he takes a small amount of this paste and keeps it in a non-luminous Bunsen flame, the colour of the flame changes to grassy green. He should, therefore, conclude that the metal is
A. Barium
B. Calcium
C. Potassium
D. Storntium

Answer: A

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36. Pauling's electronegativity values for elements
are useful in predicting
A. Polarity of bonds in molecules
B. Positions of elements in electrochemical
series
C. Co-ordination number of elements
D. Oxidation number of elements

Answer: A

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37. The enthalpy of vaporisation of a liquid is $30 \mathrm{kJmol}^{-1}$ and entropy of vaporisation is $75 \mathrm{Jmol}^{-1} \mathrm{~K}^{-1}$. The boiling point of the liquid at 1 atm is :
A. 250 K
B. 400 K
C. 450 K

## D. 600 K

## Answer: B

## (D) Watch Video Solution

38. Lanthanide contraction is caused due to -
A. The imperfect shielding on outer electrons
by 4 f - electrons from the nuclear charge

B. The appreciable shielding on outer

electrons by 4 f - electrons from the nuclear
charge
C. The appreciable shielding on outer
electrons by 5d - electrons from nuclear
charge
D. The same effective nuclear charge from Ce
to Lu

Answer: A

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39. Which of the following are not state functions?
(I) $q+w$
(II) $q$
(III) $w$
(IV) $H-T S$
A. (I) and (IV)
B. (II), (III) and (IV)
C. (I), (II) and (III)
D. (II) and (III)
40. Which of the following cannot form an amphoteric oxide?
A. Al
B. Sn
C. Sb
D. P

Answer: D
41. What is the potential of an electrode which originally contained $0.1 \mathrm{MNO}_{3}^{-}$and $0.4 \mathrm{MH}^{+}$ and which has been treated by $60 \%$ of the cadmium necessary to reduce all the $\mathrm{NO}_{3}^{-}$to $N O(g)$ at 1 atm.

Given,
$\mathrm{NO}_{3}^{-}+4 \mathrm{H}^{+}+3 e^{-} \rightarrow \mathrm{NO}+2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}, E^{\circ}=0.95 \mathrm{~V}$
and $\log 2=0.3010$
A. 0.52 V
B. 0.44
C. 0.86 V
D. 0.78 V

Answer: C

## (D) Watch Video Solution

42. What is the major product of the reaction ?

A.


B.


D.

Answer: B

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43. Rutherford's $\alpha$ particle scattering experiment eventually led to the conclusion that
A. mass and energy are rated
B. electrons occupy space around the nucleus
C. neutrons are burned deep in the nucleus
D. the point of impact with matter can be precisely determined

Answer: B
44. $\left[\mathrm{Fe}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{2}\right)_{3} \mathrm{Cl}_{3}\right]$ and $\left[\mathrm{Fe}(\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{NO})_{3} \mathrm{Cl}_{3}\right]$ show
A. Linkage isomerism
B. Geometrical isomerism
C. Optical isomerism
D. Hydrate isomerism

Answer: A
45. The equilibrium constant of the reaction
$A_{2}(g)+B_{2}(g) \Leftrightarrow 2 A B(g)$ at 373 K is 50 . If 1 L of
flask containing 1 mole of $A_{2}(g)$ is connected to
2L flask containing 2 moles $B_{2}(g)$ at $100^{\circ} C$, the amount of AB produced at equilibrium at $100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ would be
A. 0.93 mol
B. 1.87 mol
C. 2.80 mol
D. 3.74 mol

