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## CHEMISTRY

## BOOKS - NTA MOCK TESTS

## NEET MOCK TEST 11

Chemistry

1. Enthalpy of atomization of $C_{2} H_{6}(g)$ and $C_{3} H_{8}(g)$ are 620 and $880 \mathrm{kJmol}^{-1}$ respectively. The C-C and C-H bond energies are respectively
A. 80 and $60 \mathrm{~kJ} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$
B. 80 and $90 \mathrm{~kJ} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$
C. 70 and $90 \mathrm{~kJ} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$
D. 200 and $80 \mathrm{~kJ}^{`} \mathrm{~mol}^{\wedge}(-1)$

## Answer:

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2. Which is the wrong pair?
(i) Starch solution : sol (ii) Aq. NaCl : true solution (iii) Milk : emulsion (iv) Aq. $\mathrm{BaSO}_{4}$ : true solution

The correct choice is :
A. (i)
B. (iii)
C. (iv)

## Answer:

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3. Consider the following reaction :
$x \mathrm{MnO}_{4}^{-}+y \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}^{2-}+z \mathrm{H}^{+} \rightarrow x \mathrm{Mn}^{2+}+2 y \mathrm{CO}_{2}+\frac{z}{2} \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
The value of $x, y$ and $z$ in the reaction are, respectively.
A. 2,5 and 16
B. 5,2 and 8
C. 5,2 and 16
D. 2,5 and 8

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4. A solution of sucrose (molar mass $=342 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{mol}$ ) is prepared by dissolving 68.4 g of it per litre of solution, what is its osmotic pressure at 273 K ?
$\left(R=0.081 \mathrm{Latm}^{-1} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}\right)$
A. 4.48 atm
B. 2 atm
C. 1 atm
D. 5 atm

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5. At what temperature is the rms speed of $\mathrm{H}_{2}$ molecules the same as that of oxygen molecules at $1327^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ?
A. 173 K
B. 100 K
C. 400 K
D. 523 K

Answer:

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6. Determine the degree of association (polymerisation) for the following reaction in aqueous solution ?

## $6 \mathrm{HCHO} \Leftrightarrow \mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{12} \mathrm{O}_{6}$

If observed (mean) molar mass of HCHO and $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{12} \mathrm{O}_{6}$ is
$150 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{mol}$.
A. 0.5
B. 0.833
C. 0.9
D. 0.96

## Answer:

7. In the following reaction, we start with 2 mol of $N_{2}$ and 5 mol of $H_{2}$ exerting a total pressure of 7 atm at a given temperature is a closed vessel. When $50 \%$ of $N_{2}$ is converted into $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$.
$\mathrm{N}_{2}+3 \mathrm{H}_{2} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{NH}_{3}$

Partial pressure of $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$ is:
A. 2.8 atm
B. 2 atm
C. 3.2 atm
D. 4 atm

Answer: B

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8. A signature written with carbon pencil weighs 1 mg .

What is the number of carbon atoms present in the signature?
A. $6.02 \times 10^{20}$
B. $0.502 \times 10^{20}$
C. $5.02 \times 10^{23}$
D. $5.02 \times 10^{20}$

## Answer:

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9. Which of the following orbitals are degernate?
$3 d_{x y}, 4 d_{x y}, 3 d_{z^{2}}, 3 d_{y z}, 4 d_{y z}, 4 d_{z^{2}}$
A. $3 d_{x y}, 3 d_{z^{2}}, 3 d_{y z}$
B. $4 d_{x y}, 3 d_{z^{2}}, 3 d_{y z}$
C. $3 d_{z^{2}}, 3 d_{y z}, 5 d_{z^{2}}$
D. none of these

## Answer:

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10. Which of the following is a correct set ?
A. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}, s p^{3}$, angular
B. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}, s p^{2}$, linear
C. $N H_{4}^{+}, d s p^{2}$, square planar
D. $C H_{4}, d s p^{2}$, tetrahedral

## Answer:

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11. The correct order of the second ionisation potential of carbon, nitrogen, oxygen and fluorine is
A. $F>O>N>C$
B. $C>N>O>F$
C. $O>F>N>C$
D. $O>N>F>C$

## Answer:

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12. $A l^{3+}$ has low ionic radius than $\mathrm{Mg}^{2+}$ because
A. $A l^{3+}$ has high nuclear charge than $M g^{2+}$
B. Mg atom has less no. of neutrons than Al atom
C. Mg and AL Differ in electronegativity values
D. Al atom has low IE value than Mg atom

Answer:

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13. Both lithium and magnesium display several similar properties due to the diagonal relationship, however, the one which is incorrect is
A. Both form soluble bicarbonates
B. Both form nitrides
C. Nitrates of both Li and Mg yield $\mathrm{NO}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{O}_{2}$ on heating
D. Both form basic carbonate

## Answer:

14. A mixture of 1.0 mole of Al and 3.0 mole of $C l_{2}$ are allowed to react as:
$2 \mathrm{Al}(s)+3 \mathrm{Cl}_{2}(g) \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{AlCl}_{3}(g)$. Then moles of excess reagent left unreacted is:
A. 3.5
B. 1
C. 1.5
D. 2.5

## Answer:

15. Which one of the following is present as an active ingredient in bleaching powder for bleaching action?
A. $\mathrm{CaOCl}_{2}$
B. CaOCl
C. $\mathrm{CaO}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}$
D. $\mathrm{CaCl}_{2}$

## Answer:

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16. $n$-propyl bromide on treatment with ethanolic potassium hydroxide produces
A. Propene
B. Propane
C. Propyne
D. Propanol

## Answer:

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17. 




There are three canonical structures of napthalene.

Examine them and find correct statement among the following:
A. $C_{1}-C_{2}$ bond is longer than $C_{2}-C_{3}$ bond.
B. all c-c bonds are of same length
C. c1-c2 bond is shorter than c2-c3 bond.
D. none

## Answer:

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18. Which one of the following types of drugs reduces fever?
A. Analgesic
B. Antipyretic
C. Antibiotic
D. Tranquiliser

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19. Which of the following is called wilkinson's catalyst?
A. $\left[R h C l\left(P P h_{3}\right)_{3}\right]$
B. $T i C l_{4}+\left(C_{2} H_{5}\right)_{3} A l$
C. $\left(\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}\right)_{4} \mathrm{~Pb}$
D. $\left[\mathrm{PtCl}_{2}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{2}\right]$

## Answer:

20. Baeyer's reagent is:
A. alkaline permanganate solution
B. acidified permaganate solution
C. neutral permanganate solution
D. aqueous bromine solution

## Answer:

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21. Which of the following is/are correct statement(s)?
A. Acetophenone is an ether
B. Diastase is an enzyme
C. Cycloheptane is aromatic compound
D. all of the above

## Answer:

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22. Heating mixture of $C u_{2} \mathrm{O}$ and $\mathrm{Cu} u_{2} S$ will give
A. $\mathrm{Cu}+\mathrm{SO}_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{Cu}+\mathrm{SO}_{3}$
C. $C u O+C u S$
D. $\mathrm{Cu}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{3}$

## Answer:

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23. The correct charge on and co-ordination number of ' $F e^{\prime}$ in $K_{3}\left[F e(C N)_{6}\right]$ is
A. $+2,4$
B. $+3,6$
C. $+2,6$
D. $+3,3$

Answer:

D Watch Video Solution
24. Among the following the coloured compound is .
A. $C u_{2} C l_{2}$
B. $K_{3}\left[C u(C N)_{4}\right]$
C. $C u F_{2}$
D. $\left[\mathrm{Cu}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}\right)_{4}\right] \mathrm{BF}_{4}$

Answer:

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25. The IUPAC name of the following compound is

A. 5-methyl-hex-1-yne
B. 4-methyl-hex-2-yne
C. 3-methyl-hex-6-yne
D. 2-methyl-hex-4-yne

## Answer:

26. Energy of an electron is given by $E=-2.178 \times 10^{-18} J\left(\frac{Z^{2}}{n^{2}}\right)$. Wavelength of light required to excite an electron in an hydrogen atom from level $n=1$ to $n=2$ will be

$$
\left(h=6.62 \times 10^{-34} J s \text { and } c=3.0 \times 10^{8} m s^{-1}\right)
$$

A. $6.500 \times 10^{-7} m$
B. $8.500 \times 10^{-7} m$
C. $1.214 \times 10^{-7} m$
D. $2.816 \times 10^{-7} m$

## Answer:

27. Which one of the following orders is not in according with the property stated against it ?
A. $F_{2}>C l_{2}>B r_{2}>I_{2}$, Bond dissociation energy
B. $F_{2}>C l_{2}>B r_{2}>I_{2}$, Oxidising power
C. $\mathrm{HI}>\mathrm{HBr}>\mathrm{HCl}>H F$ : acidic property in water
D. $F_{2}>C l_{2}>B r_{2}>I_{2}$ : Electronegativity.

## Answer:

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28. $(X) \xrightarrow{K O H}(Y) \quad$ (gas turns red litmus blue)+ $(Z) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{Zn}+\mathrm{KOH}}(Y)$ (gas).
$(X) \xrightarrow{\Delta}$ gas (does not support combustion) identify (X) to (Z):
A. $X=N H_{4} N O_{2} \quad Y=N H_{3} \quad Z=K N O_{2}$
B. $X=\left(\mathrm{NH}_{4}\right)_{2} \mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7} \quad Y=\mathrm{NH}_{3} \quad Z=\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$
C. $X=\mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{NO}_{3} \quad Y=\mathrm{NH}_{3} \quad Z=K N O_{3}$
D. none of these

## Answer:

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29. Observation of "Rhumann's purple "is confirmatory test for the presence of :
A. Starch
B. Reducing sugar
C. Protein
D. Cupric ion

## Answer:

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30. The compound on dehydrogenation gives a ketone. The original compound is :
A. Primary alcohol
B. Secondary alcohol
C. Tertiary alcohol
D. Tertiary alcohol

## Answer: A::B::C::D

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31. For a reaction $1 / 2 A \rightarrow 2 B$, rate of disappearance of $A$ is related to the rate of appearance of $B$ by the expression:
A. $\frac{-d[A]}{d t}=\frac{1}{2} \frac{d[B]}{d t}$
B. $\frac{-d[A]}{d t}=4 \frac{d[B]}{d t}$
C. $\frac{-d[A]}{d t}=\frac{1}{4} \frac{d[B]}{d t}$
D. $\frac{-d[A]}{d t}=\frac{d[B]}{d t}$.

## Answer:

## D Watch Video Solution

32. Which of the following chemical test can distiguish between methylamine and dimethylamine?
A. Carbylamines test
B. Fehling's test
C. Lucas test
D. Tollen's test

Answer:
33. Electrovalent bond-formation depends on:
A. ionization energy
B. lattice energy
C. electron affinity
D. all of these

## Answer:

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34. 0.01 M solution of KCl and $\mathrm{CaCl}_{2}$ are separately prepared in water. The freezing point of KCl is found to be
$-2^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. What is the freezing point of $\mathrm{CaCl}_{2}$ aq. Solution if it is completely ionized?
A. $-3^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
B. $+3^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
C. $-2^{\circ} C$
D. $-4^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

## Answer:

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35. One desires to prepare a positively charged sol of silver iodide. This can be achieved by:
A. Adding a little $\mathrm{AgNO}_{3}$ solution to Kl solution in slight excess
B. Adding a little Kl solution to $\mathrm{AgNO}_{3}$ solution in slight excess
C. Mixing equal volumes of equimolar solutions of $\mathrm{AgnO}_{3}$ and Kl
D. None of these

## Answer:

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36. Spin only magnetic moment of the compound $\mathrm{Hg}\left[\mathrm{Co}(\mathrm{SCN})_{4}\right]$ is
A. $\sqrt{3}$
B. $\sqrt{15}$
C. $\sqrt{24}$
D. $\sqrt{8}$

## Answer:

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37. Identify the element that forms amphoteric oxide.
A. Carbon
B. Zinc
C. Calcium

D. Sulphur

## Answer:

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38. The temperature at which the reaction,
$A g_{2} O(s) \rightarrow 2 A g(s)+1 / 2 O_{2}(g)$
Is at equilibrium is ..., Given $\Delta H=30.5 \mathrm{KJmol}^{-1}$ and $\Delta S$
$=0.066 K J K^{-1}$
A. 462.6 K
B. 486.4 K
C. 364.5 K
D. 521.2 K

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39. Which of the following statements is correct of the manufacture of sulphuric acid by contact process?
A. $\mathrm{V}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}$ is used for catalytic oxidation of $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ to $\mathrm{SO}_{3}$.
B. $S O_{3}$ is absorbed in concentrated sulphuric acid.
C. $\mathrm{SO}_{3}$ is directly absorbed in water.
D. Both the statements $V_{2} O_{5}$ is used for catalytic
oxidation of $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ to $\mathrm{SO}_{3}$ and $\mathrm{SO}_{3}$ is absorbed in concentrated sulphuric acid are correct

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40. The number and type of bonds between two carbon atoms in calcium carbide are
A. Two sigma, two pi
B. two sigma, one pi
C. one sigma, two pi
D. one sigma, one pi

## Answer:

41. The absolute configuration of

A. $(2 S, 3 S)$
B. $(2 R, 3 R)$
C. $(2 R, 3 S)$
D. $(2 \mathrm{~S}, 3 \mathrm{R})$

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42. In the Cannizzaro reaction given below:
$2 \mathrm{Ph}-\mathrm{CHO} \xrightarrow{\stackrel{\ominus}{O} \mathrm{H}} \mathrm{Ph}-\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}+\mathrm{PhCO}_{2}^{-}$the slowest
step is:
A. The attack of -OH at the carbonyl group
B. The transfer of hydride to the carbonyl group
C. The abstraction of proton from the carboxylic acid
D. None

## Answer:

43. The colour and magnetic nature of mangante ion $\left(\mathrm{MnO}_{4}^{2-}\right)$ is
A. Green, paramagnetic
B. Purple, diamagnetic
C. Green, diamagnetic
D. Purple, paramagnetic

## Answer:

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44. Which of the following does not possess a carboxy group?
A. Picric acid
B. Ethanoic acid
C. Aspirin
D. Benzoic acid

## Answer:


45.
B. III $>$ II $>$ I
C. I $>$ III $>$ II
D. II $>$ I $>$ III

## Answer:

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