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## CHEMISTRY

## BOOKS - NTA MOCK TESTS

## NEET MOCK TEST 16

## Chemistry

1. In hydrogen atom, an electron in its ground state
absorbs two times of the energy as if requires escaping
$(13.6 \mathrm{eV})$ from the atom. The wavelength of the emitted
electron will be
A. $1.34 \times 10^{-10} m$
B. $2.34 \times 10^{-10} m$
C. $3.34 \times 10^{-10} m$
D. $4.44 \times 10^{-10} m$

Answer: C

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2. The molal lowering of vapor pressure for $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ at $100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ is
A. 760 mm
B. 750 mm
C. 13.43 mm
D. 0.760 mm

## Answer: C

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3. The molar ratio of $\mathrm{Fe}^{++}$to $\mathrm{Fe} e^{++}$in a mixture of
$\mathrm{FeSO}_{4}$ and $\mathrm{Fe}_{2}\left(\mathrm{SO}_{4}\right)_{3}$ having equal number of sulphate ions in both ferrous and ferric sulphate is:
A. $1: 2$
B. $3: 2$
C. $2: 3$
D. can't be determined

Answer: B

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4. Which of the following is not true for $S_{N^{1}}$ reaction ?
A. Ethyl chloride
B. Isopropyl chloride


Cl
C.
D.


## Answer: C

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5. One of the processes used for concentration of ores is

Froth floatation process. This process is generally used for concentration of sulphide ores. Sometimes in this process we add NaCN as a depressant. NaCN is generally added in case of ZnS and PbS minerals. what is the purpose of addition of NaCN during the process of Froth floatation?
A. NaCN causes reduction by precipitation
B. A soluble complex is formed by reactio between

NaCN and ZnS while PbS forms froth
C. A soluble complex is formed by reaction between

NaCN and PbS while ZnS forms froth
D. A precipitate of $\mathrm{Pb}(C N)_{2}$ is produced while ZnS remain unaffected.

## Answer: B

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6. Which of the following drugs is an analgesic?
A. Sulpha guanidine
B. Paludrin
C. Analgin
D. All of these

## Answer: C

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7. The volume percentage of $C l_{2}$ at equilibrium in the dissociation of $P C l_{5}$ under a total pressure of 1.5 atm is
$(K p=0.202)$,
A. 74.5
B. 36.5
C. 63.5
D. 26.6

## Answer: D

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8. The conversion : can be effected by

Can be effected by

A. $\mathrm{LiAlH}_{4}$ reduction
B. Clemmensen's reduction
C. $\mathrm{NaBH}_{4}$ reduction
D. $\mathrm{H}_{2} / \mathrm{Ni}$ reduction

## Answer: C

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9. An organic compound (A) contatns $20 \% \mathrm{C}, 46.66 \% \mathrm{~N}$ and $6.66 \% \mathrm{H}$. It gave NH 3 gas on heating with NaOH . The organic compound (A) could be
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CONH}_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{CONH}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{NH}_{2} \mathrm{CONH}_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{NHCONH}_{2}$

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10. If the temperature of an ideal gas in a sealed, rigid
container is increased to 1.5 times the initial value (in K ),
the density of gas
A. becomes 1.5 times the initial value
B. becomes 2.5 times the initial value
C. becomes 2.25 times the initial value
D. remains same
11. The optical rotation of the $\alpha$-form of a pyranose is $+150.7^{\circ}$, that of the $\beta$-form is $+52.8^{\circ}$. In solution an equilibrium mixture of these anomers has an optical rotation of $+80.2^{\circ}$. The precentage of the $\alpha$-form in equilibrium mixture is :
A. 0.28
B. 0.32
C. 0.68
D. 0.72
12. Orthoboric acid when heated to red hot gives :
A. metaboric acid
B. pyroboric acid
C. boron and water
D. diboron trioxide

Answer: D
13. $\Delta H_{t}^{\circ}$ for $\mathrm{CO}_{2}(g)$ and $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(g)$ are $-393.5,-110.5$ and $-241.8 \mathrm{kJmol}^{-1}$ respectively. The standard enthalpy change (in kJ) for the reaction.
$\mathrm{CO}_{2}(g)+\mathrm{H}_{2}(g) \rightarrow \mathrm{CO}(g)+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(g)$ is:
A. 524.1
B. 41.2
C. -262.5
D. -41.2

Answer: B
14. Which of the following is not an actinoid?
A. Curium ( $\mathrm{Z}=96$ )
B. Californium (Z=98)
C. Uranium (Z=92)
D. Terbium ( $\mathrm{Z}=65$ )

## Answer: D

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15. A chloride dissolves appreciably in cold water. When placed on platinum wire in Bunsen flame, no distinctive colour is noticed, the cation would be
A. $M g^{2+}$
B. $B a^{2+}$
C. $A g^{+}$
D. $C a^{2+}$

Answer: A

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16. In the chemical reaction ,
$\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{NH}_{2}+\mathrm{CHCl}_{3}+3 \mathrm{KOH} \rightarrow(A)+(B)+3 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$

The compounds (A) and (B) are respectively:
A. $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{NC}$ and $\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CONH}_{2}$ and 3 KCl
C. $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{CN}$ and 3 KCl
D. $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{CN}$ and 3 KCl

## Answer: D

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17. Sodium thiosulphate, $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3} \cdot 5 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ is used in photography to
A. reduce the silver bromide grains to metallic silver
B. convert the metallic silver to silver salt
C. remove undecomposed Ag Br as soluble silver thiosulphate complex
D. remove reduced silver

## Answer: C

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18. Some type of gels like gelatin loose water slowly. The process is known as :
A. Synerisis
B. thixotropy
C. peptisation
D. limbition

Answer: A

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19. The change in entropy when the pressure of perfect gas is changed isothermally from $P_{1}$ to $P_{2}$ is
A. $\triangle S=n R \ln \left(P_{1}+P_{2}\right)$
B. $\triangle S=n R \ln \left(P_{2} / P_{1}\right)$
C. $\triangle S=n R \ln \left(P_{1} / P_{2}\right)$
D. $\triangle S=n R \ln \left(\frac{P_{1}+P_{2}}{P_{2}}\right)$
20. Electrode potential data given below
$\mathrm{Cl}_{2}+2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{ClO}^{-}+4 \mathrm{H}^{+}+2 e^{-}, E^{\circ}=-1.61$
volt
$\mathrm{ClO}^{-}+2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O} \rightarrow \mathrm{ClO}_{3}^{-}+4 \mathrm{H}^{+}+4 e^{-}, E^{\circ}=-0.50$
volt Based on these data which is the spontaneous reaction.
A. $\mathrm{Cl}_{2}+\mathrm{ClO}^{-} \rightarrow \mathrm{ClO}_{3}^{-}$
B. $\mathrm{Clo}^{-} \rightarrow \mathrm{Cl}_{2}+\mathrm{ClO}_{3}^{-}$
C. $\mathrm{ClO}_{3}^{-} \rightarrow \mathrm{Cl}_{2}+\mathrm{ClO}^{-}$
D. $\mathrm{ClO}^{-}+\mathrm{Cl}_{2} \rightarrow \mathrm{ClO}_{3}^{-}$

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21. Consider the fallowing statement :
(I) $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{OC}^{\oplus} \mathrm{H}_{2}$ is more stable that $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2}{ }^{\oplus}$
(II) $\mathrm{Me}_{3} \mathrm{C}^{\oplus}$ is more stable than $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{C}^{\oplus} \mathrm{H}_{2}$
(III) $\mathrm{CH}_{2}=\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{C}^{\oplus} \mathrm{H}_{2}$ is more stable than
$\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{C}^{\oplus} \mathrm{H}_{2}$
(IV) $C H_{2}=C^{\oplus} H$ is more stable thn $C H_{3} C^{\oplus} H_{2}$ of
these statement:
A. I and II are correct
B. III and IV are correct
C. I,II and III are correct
D. All are correct

## Answer: C

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22. Specific conductance of 0.1 MHA is
$3.75 \times 10^{-4} \mathrm{ohm}^{-1} \mathrm{~cm}^{-1}$. If $\lambda^{\infty}$ of HA is
$250 \mathrm{ohm}^{-1} \mathrm{~cm}^{2} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$, then dissociation constant $K_{a}$ of
HA is
A. $1 \times 10^{-5}$
B. $2.25 \times 10^{-4}$
C. $2.25 \times 10^{-13}$
D. $2.25 \times 10^{-13}$

## Answer: C

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23. The major product [P] formed in the following reaction is

A.

$$
\widehat{0}_{0} \mathrm{I}+\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{OH}
$$

B.
C.
D.


## Answer: C

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24. A 0.001 molal aqueous solution of a complex $\left[M A_{8}\right]$ has the freezing point of $-0.0054^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. If the primary valency of the salt undergoes $100 \%$ ionization and $K_{f}$ for water $=1.8 \mathrm{~K} \mathrm{molality}^{-1}$ the correct representation of complex is
A. $\left[M A_{8}\right]$
B. $\left[M A_{6}\right] A_{2}$
C. $\left[M A_{4}\right] A_{4}$
D. $\left[M A_{5}\right] A_{3}$

Answer: B

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25. Copper pyrites are concentrated by
A. electromagnetic method
B. gravity method
C. froth floatation process

D. all the above

## Answer: C

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26. Which of the following esters cannot undergo

Claisen self-condensation
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{COOC}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}$
B. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{COOC}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}$
C. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{11} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{COOC}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}$
D. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{COOC}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}$
27. Which of the following oxides of Nitrogen is Neutral
A. $\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}$
B. $\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}$
D. $\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}$

Answer: D
28. The strength of $10^{-2} \mathrm{Mna}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$ solution in terms of molality will be (density of the solution $=1.10 \mathrm{gml}^{-1}$ )
(M. $w t N a_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}=106$ )
A. $9 \times 10^{-3}$
B. $1.15 \times 10^{-2}$
C. $5.1 \times 10^{-3}$
D. $11.2 \times 10^{-3}$

Answer: A
29. In the given reaction, what is $[B]$ ?


A.

B.

C.
D.


Answer: C
30. The unit cube length for $\mathrm{LiCl}(\mathrm{NaCl}$ structure) is 5.14Å. Assuming anion-anion contact, calculate the ionic radius for chloride ion.

A. 1.815
B. 3.63
C. 2.75
D. 5.14

## Answer: A

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31. Non-polar molecule among the following is
A. $S F_{4}$
B. $\mathrm{BF}_{3} . \mathrm{NH}_{3}$
C. $P F_{3} C l_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{XeF}_{4}$

Answer: D


Identify the product
A.

B.

C.


D.

Answer: A
33. Which of the following chemical equation represents the formation of colloidal solution

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { A. } \mathrm{Cu}+\mathrm{CuCl}_{2} \rightarrow \mathrm{Cu}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2} \\
& \text { B. } 2 \mathrm{Mg}+\mathrm{CO}_{2} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{MgO}+\mathrm{C} \\
& \text { C. } 2 \mathrm{HNO}_{3}+3 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S} \rightarrow 3 \mathrm{~S}+4 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}+2 \mathrm{NO} \\
& \text { D. Both (B) and (C) }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Answer: C

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34. Bond angle in $P H_{3}$ si closer to $90^{\circ}$ while that in $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$ is $104.5^{\circ}$. Which of the following best explains this
A. Due to larger size of the lone pair electron cloud,
there is larger lone pair - bond pair repulsion in
$\mathrm{PH}_{3}$ compared to $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$
B. Higher electronegativity of nitrogen concentrates
the bond pair electron cloud near the central atom
which increases the bond pair - bond pair repulsion which in turn decreases the bond angle in $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$
C. Energy difference between 3 s an,d 3 p orbitals is
quite high and hence the lone pair on phosphorous prefers to occupy unhybridized s-
orbital rather than hybridized $s p^{3}$ hydridized
orbital which causes its s-orbital energy to increase.
D. Phosphorous forms $p \pi-d \pi$ bonds while nitrogen does not.

## Answer: C

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35. In a reaction carried out at $400 \mathrm{~K}, 0.01 \%$ of the total number of collisions is effective. The energy of activation of the reaction is
A. $13.3 \mathrm{~kJ} / \mathrm{mol}$
B. $23.5 \mathrm{~kJ} / \mathrm{mol}$
C. $3.2 \mathrm{~kJ} / \mathrm{mol}$
D. $30.6 \mathrm{~kJ} / \mathrm{mol}$

## Answer: D

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36. For a certain atom, there are energy levels $A, B, C$ corresponds to energy values $E_{A}<E_{B}<E_{C}$

Choose the correct option if $\lambda_{1}, \lambda_{2}, \lambda_{3}$ are the wave length of radiations corresponding to the transition from $C$ to $B, B$ to $A$ and $C$ to $A$ respectively. .
A. $\lambda_{3}=\lambda_{1}+\lambda_{2}$
B. $\lambda_{3}=\frac{\lambda_{1} \lambda_{2}}{\lambda_{1}+\lambda_{2}}$
C. $\lambda_{1}+\lambda_{2}+\lambda_{3}=0$
D. $3 \lambda_{3}=\lambda_{3}+2 \lambda_{2}$

## Answer: B

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37. A crystal is made up of particles $X, Y$, and $Z . X$ forms $f$ packing. $Y$ occupies all octahedral voids of $X$ and $Z$ occupies all tetrahedral voids of $X$. If all the particles along one body diagonal are removed. Then the formula of the crystal would be
A. $X Y Z_{2}$
B. $X_{2} Y Z_{2}$
C. $X_{8} Y_{4} Z_{5}$
D. $X_{5} Y_{4} Z_{8}$

Answer: D

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38. Identify the option which represents the correct products of the following reaction,
$\mathrm{PhCHO}+\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CHO} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{OH}^{-}}$(Aldols)

## $\mathrm{Ph}-\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CHO}$

(I) $\stackrel{\mathrm{l}}{\mathrm{OH}}^{\mathrm{C}}$
(II) $\mathrm{PhCH}_{2}-\mathrm{COPh}$

OH
(III) $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\stackrel{\mathrm{C}}{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CHO}$

## OH O

(IV)

$$
\stackrel{\text { ! }}{\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\stackrel{I I}{\mathrm{CH}}-\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{Ph}}
$$

A. I,II
B. I,III
C. II,III
D. I,III,IV

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39. By which of the following method, $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ cannot be synthesised?
A. Addition of $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ on $\mathrm{BaO}_{2}$
B. Addition of $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ on $\mathrm{PbO}_{2}$
C. Aerial oxidation of 2-ethyl anthraquinol
D. Electrolysis of $\left(\mathrm{NH}_{4}\right)_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ at a high current density.

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40. One mole of a non-ideal gas undergoes a change of state (2.0atm, 3.01L, 95K) $\rightarrow$ (4atm,5L,245K) with a change in interanl energy, $\triangle U=30.0 \mathrm{Latm}$. The change in enthalpy, $\triangle H$, of the process in L atm is
A. 40
B. 42.3
C. 44
D. 1

## Answer: C


41.

## Product is


A.

B.
C.

D.


Answer: B
42. Which of the following metal is expected to have the highest third ionisation enthalpy?
A. $\operatorname{Cr}(Z=24)$
B. $V(Z=23)$
C. $\mathrm{Mn}(\mathrm{Z}=25)$
D. $\mathrm{Fe}(\mathrm{Z}=26)$

Answer: C
43. The anomeric carbon in $D(+)$ glucose is
A. C-1 carbon
B. C-2 carbon
C. C-5 carbon
D. C-6 carbon

## Answer: A

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44. Correct sequence for reactivity of acid derivative is
(1) $(\mathrm{RCO})_{2} O$
(2) RCOCl
(3) RCOOR
(4) $\mathrm{RCON} \mathrm{H}_{2}$
A. 2 gt 1 gt 3 gt 4
B. 1gt2gt3gt4
C. 2gt1gt4gt3
D. 1gt3gt2gt4

Answer: A

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45. $p H$ of a $10^{-10} \mathrm{MNaOH}$ is nearest to
A. 10
B. 7
C. 4
D. 10.9

Answer: B

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