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## CHEMISTRY

## BOOKS - NTA MOCK TESTS

## NEET MOCK TEST 20

## Chemistry

1. Complete the following reaction
$\mathrm{Me}-\mathrm{CH} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4} 42 \%}(\mathrm{X})$
A. $X$ is an ester
B. $X$ is a ketone
C. X is a vicinal diol
D. X is a carboxylic acid.

Answer: A

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2. The $p H$ of $0.5 M$ aqueous solution of $H F$ $\left(K_{a}=2 \times 10^{-4}\right)$ is
A. 2
B. 4
C. 6
D. 10

Answer: A

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3. A negatively charged sol can be formed by peptizing a solution of
A. Aglwith $\mathrm{AgNO}_{3}$
B. Aglwith Kl
C. $\mathrm{Fe}(\mathrm{OH})_{3}$ with $\mathrm{FeCl}_{3}$
D. Any of these

Answer: B

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4. Which of the following compound is most rapidly hydrolysed by $S_{N} 1$ mechanism?
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CHCl}$
B. $\mathrm{ClCH} \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}_{2}$
c. $\bigcirc-\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}$
D. $\left(C_{6} H_{5}\right)_{3} \mathrm{CCl}$

## Answer: D

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5. The destruction of the biological bature and activity of proteins by heat or chemical agent is called :
A. Dehydration
B. Denaturation
C. Denitrogenation
D. Deammination

Answer: B

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6. Which of the following cations is detected by the flame test?
A. $K^{+}$
B. $B a^{2+}$
C. $S r^{2+}$
D. $M g^{2+}$

## Answer: D

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7. In the oxymercuration - demercuration of the following
compound

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{CH}_{3} \\
& \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{CH}-\stackrel{\mathrm{CH}}{\mathrm{CH}}-\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Oh} \xrightarrow[\mathrm{NaBH}_{4}]{\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COO}\right)_{2} \mathrm{Hg}} \text { Products }
\end{aligned}
$$

The major product is expected to be

C.

D.


Answer: B

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8. There is no $d-d$ transition in $\mathrm{Cu}^{+}$but $\mathrm{Cu}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ is coloured due to
A. The presence of unpaired electron
B. The presence of coloured $\mathrm{O}^{2-}$ ion
C. Charge transfer from oxygen to metal
D. Charge transfer from metal to oxygen

## Answer: C

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9. The degree of hydrolysis of which of the following salt is independent of the following salt is independent of the concentration of salt solution?
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COONa}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COONH}_{4}$
C. $\mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{Cl}$
D. NaCl
10. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CHCHO}$ is oxidised to
$\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CHCOOH}$, using oxidising agent as :
A. Alkaline $\mathrm{KMnO}_{4}$
B. Selenium dioxide
C. Osmium tetraoxide
D. Ammonical $\mathrm{AgNO}_{3}$

Answer: D

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11. Likely bond angles of $S F_{4}$ molecule are :
A. $120^{\circ}, 180^{\circ}$
B. $45^{\circ}, 118^{\circ}$
C. $117^{\circ}, 92^{\circ}$
D. $89^{\circ} .117^{\circ}$

## Answer: D

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12. $k_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$ cannot be prepared by solvay process because
A. $\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$ is more soluble
B. $\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$ is less soluble
C. $\mathrm{KHCO}_{3}$ is more soluble than $\mathrm{NaHCO}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{KHCO}_{3}$ is less soluble than $\mathrm{NaHCO}_{3}$

## Answer: C

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13. Metal $M+$ air $\xrightarrow{\delta} A \xrightarrow{\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}} B \xrightarrow{\mathrm{HCl}}$ White fumes, Metal M can be:
A. $L e, M g$ or $A l$
B. $L i, A l$ or $K$
C. $N a, K$ or $M g$
D. $L i, N a$ or $K$

Answer: A
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14. Equal weight of $\mathrm{CH}_{4}$ and $H_{2}$ are mixed in an empty container at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. The fraction of the total pressure exerted by $H_{2}$ is
A. $1 / 2$
B. $8 / 9$
C. $1 / 9$
D. $16 / 17$

Answer: B

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15. 


A. но
B.

C.


D.

Answer: B
16. The correct statement is
A. Glucose and mannose are C-3 epimers
B. Glucose and Galactose are $C-4$ epimers
C. Glucose and frucotse are anomers
D. $\alpha-D$-glucose $\quad$ and $\quad \beta-D$-glucose $\quad$ are enantiomers

Answer: B

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17. The bond dissociation energies for $C l_{2}, I_{2}$ and $I C l$ are $242.3,151.0$ and $211.3 k J /$ mole respectively. The enthalpy of sublimation of iodine is $62.8 \mathrm{~kJ} / \mathrm{mole}$. What is the standard enthalpy of formation of $I C I(g)$ nearly equal to
A. $-211.3 \mathrm{~kJ} / \mathrm{mol}$
B. $-14.6 \mathrm{~kJ} / \mathrm{mol}$
C. $-16.8 \mathrm{~kJ} / \mathrm{mol}$
D. $33.5 \mathrm{~kJ} / \mathrm{mol}$

## Answer: C

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18. The bond length the species $O_{2}, O_{2}^{+}$and $O_{2}^{-}$are in the order of
A. $O_{2}^{2-}>O_{2}^{2-}>O_{2}>O_{2}^{+}$
B. $O_{2}^{+}>O_{2}>O_{2}^{-}<O_{2}^{2-}$
C. $O_{2}>O_{2}^{-}>O_{2}^{2-}>O_{2}^{+}$
D. $O_{2}^{-}>O_{2}^{2-}>O_{2}^{+}>O_{2}$

## Answer: A

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19. Which reaction gives colloidal solution
A. $\mathrm{Cu}+\mathrm{HgCl}_{2} \rightarrow \mathrm{CuCl}_{2}+\mathrm{Hg}$
B. $2 \mathrm{HNO}_{3}+3 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S} \rightarrow 3 \mathrm{~S}+4 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}+2 \mathrm{NO}$
C. $2 \mathrm{Mg}+\mathrm{CO}_{2} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{MgO}+\mathrm{C}$
D. $\mathrm{Cu}+\mathrm{CuCl} l_{2} \rightarrow \mathrm{Cu}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}$

## Answer: B

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20. How much will the reduction potential of a hydrogen electrode change when its solution initially at $p H=0$ is neutralized to $p H=7$ ?
A. Increase by 0.059 V
B. Decrease by 0.059 V
C. Increase by 0.41 V
D. Decrease by 0.41 V

## Answer: D

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21. Formic acid and formaldehyde can not be distinguished by treating with
A. Benedict's soltuion
B. Tollen's reagent
C. Fehling's solution
D. $\mathrm{NaHCO}_{3}$
22. 5 mol of an ideal gas at $27^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ expands isothermally and reversibly from a volume of $6 L$ to $60 L$. The work done in $k J$
is
A. -14.7 KJ
B. -28.72 KJ
C. 27.72 KJ
D. -56.72 KJ

Answer: B
23. Which of the following will not undergo aldol condensation-
A. Acetaldehyde
B. Propanaldehyde
C. Benzaldehyde
D. Trideuteroacetaldehyde

## Answer: C

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24.90 g non - volatile, non - dissociative solution is added to

1746 g water to form a dilute, ideal solution. The vapour
pressure of water has decreased from 300 mm of Hg to 291 mm of Hg . The molecular weight of solute is.
A. 90
B. 60
C. 30
D. 15

## Answer: C

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25. An aqueous solution containing $1 M$ each of $A u^{3+}, C u^{2+}, A g^{+}, L i^{+}$is being electrolysed by using inert electrodes. The value of standard potentials are :

$$
E_{A g^{+} / A g}^{\circ}=0.80 V, E_{C u+}^{\circ} / C u=0.34 V \quad \text { and }
$$

$E_{A u^{+3} / A u}^{\circ}=1.50, E_{L i^{+} / L i}^{\circ}=-3.03 V$
will increasing voltage, the sequence of deposition of metals on the cathode will be :
A. $L i, C u, A g, A u$
B. $C u, A g, A u$
C. $A u, A g, C u$
D. $A u, A g, C u, L i$

## Answer: C

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26. By which process Pb and Sn are extracted respectively are:
A. Carbon reduction - self reduction
B. Self reduction - carbon reduction
C. Electrolytic reduction - cyanide process
D. Cyanide process - electrolytic reduction

Answer: B

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27. Which of the following is not cleaved by HI even at 525 K ?
A. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{OCH}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{OC}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}$
C. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{OC}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{7}$
D.

## Answer: B

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28. The Brownian motion is due to :
A. Temperature fluctuation within the liquid phase
B. Attraction and repulsion between charges on the colloidal particles
C. Impact of the molecules of the dispersion medium on the colloidal particles
D. Convectional currents

## Answer: C

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29. $\mathrm{Ca}_{3}\left(\mathrm{PO}_{4}\right)_{2}$ is :
A. $\mathrm{Ca}_{3}\left(\mathrm{PO}_{4}\right)_{3}+\mathrm{C}+\mathrm{MgO} \xrightarrow{\Delta}$
B. $\mathrm{Ca}\left(\mathrm{PO}_{4}\right)_{2}+\mathrm{C}+\mathrm{SiO}_{2} \xrightarrow{\Delta}$
C. $\mathrm{Ca}_{3}\left(\mathrm{PO}_{4}\right)_{2}+\mathrm{C}+\mathrm{ZnO} \mathrm{\Delta}$
D. $\mathrm{Ca}_{3}\left(\mathrm{PO}_{4}\right)_{2}+\mathrm{C}+\mathrm{FeO} \Delta$

Answer: B

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30. The number of possibel enantiomeric paira that can be produced during monochlorination of 2-methyl butane is:
A. 2
B. 3
C. 4
D. 1

Answer: A

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31. At $25^{\circ} C$ the enthalpy change, for the ionization of trichloroacetic acid is $+6.3 \mathrm{~kJ} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$ and the entropy change, is $+0.0084 \mathrm{~kJ} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1} \mathrm{~K}^{-1}$. Then pKa of trichloro acetic acid is
A. 1.74
B. 2.52
C. 0.66
D. 4.72

Answer: C
32. In a half reaction, nitrate is reduced by $6 e^{-}$reduction to $x$ as follows
$7 \mathrm{H}^{+}+\mathrm{NO}_{3}^{-}+6 e^{-} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}+x$. The ' $x$ ' in the reaction is
A. $N O$
B. $\mathrm{NH}_{2} \mathrm{NH}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{NH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}$

## Answer: D

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33. Number of identical $\mathrm{Cr}-\mathrm{O}$ bonds in dichromate ion $\mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}^{2-}$ is :
A. $4 C r-O$ bonds are equivalent
B. $6 C r-O$ bonds are equivalent
C. All $\mathrm{Cr}-\mathrm{O}$ bonds are equivalent
D. None of $C r-O$ bonds are equivalent

Answer: B

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34. An alkene (A) ozonolysis gives a mixture of two carbonyl compounds. Mixture on Clemmensen reduction gives just
one alkane (B). (B) is the lowest lakane which in pure form can not be prepared by standard Wurtz method. (A) is
A. $M e C H=C H M e$
B. $\mathrm{MeCH} \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CMe}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{MeCH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CEt}_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{MeCH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{C}(\mathrm{Me}) E t$

## Answer: B

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35. Which statement is NOT correct ? (According to Valence bond theory)
A. A sigma $(\sigma)$ bond is weaker than a $\pi-$ bond
B. A sigma bond is stronger than a $\pi-$ bond
C. A double bond is stronger than a single bond
D. A double bond is shorter than a single bond

## Answer: A

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36. When $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ is added to a acidified solution of $\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}$ :
A. solution turns green due to formation of $\mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$
B. solution turns yellow due to formation of $\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{CrO}_{4}$
C. a deep blue - violet coloured compound $\mathrm{CrO}\left(\mathrm{O}_{2}\right)_{2}$ is formed
D. solution gives the green precipiate of $\mathrm{Cr}(\mathrm{OH})_{3}$

## Answer: C

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(Excess)
37.

A.


B.

## C. <br> 




Answer: A

## D Watch Video Solution

38. A cation is in the centre touches three anions. Assume that the anions also touch each other. The limiting radius ratio, $r^{+} / r^{-}$is
A. 0.1547
B. $0-.4141$
C. 0.7322
D. 0.2252

Answer: A
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39.

Complete
the
following
reaction

A.

B. $\stackrel{\mathrm{COOH}}{\mathrm{O}} \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{O}_{2} \mathrm{C}}^{\mathrm{CH}_{3}}$
C. Both are correct
D. None of these

Answer: A

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40. The rate constant of a reaction is
$1.5 \times 10^{-4} s^{-1}$ at $27 \&(\circ) C \quad$ and
$3 \times 10^{-4} s^{-1}$ at $127^{\circ} C$. The Ea is
A. $1.663 \times 10^{3} \mathrm{Cal}$
B. $3.326 \times 10^{3} \mathrm{cal}$
C. $8.314 \times 10^{3} \mathrm{cal}$
D. $2.255 \times 10^{3} \mathrm{cal}$

Answer: A

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41. In a redox reaction, $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ oxidizes $\mathrm{K}_{4}\left[\mathrm{Fe}(\mathrm{CN})_{6}\right]$ into $\mathrm{Fe}^{3+}, \mathrm{CO}_{3}^{2-}$ and $\mathrm{NO}_{3}^{-}$ions in acidic medium, then how many moles of $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ will react with 1 mole of $K_{4}\left[\mathrm{Fe}(\mathrm{CN})_{6}\right]$
A. 5 moles
B. 9 moles
C. 8 moles
D. 30.5 moles

## Answer: D

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42. Unknown salt ' $A$ ' $+\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}+$ conc. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4} \rightarrow$ Reddish brown fumes. Which is the correct statement regarding the above observation?
A. It confirms the presence of $\mathrm{Cl}^{-}$ions
B. It confirms the presence of $\mathrm{Br}^{-}$ions
C. It confirms the presence of both ions
D. It neither confirms the presence of $\mathrm{Cl}^{-}$, nor $\mathrm{Br}^{-}$ions

## Answer: D

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43. A certain buffer solution contains equal concentartion of $X^{\Theta}$ and $H X$. The $K_{b}$ for $X^{\Theta}$ is $10^{-10}$. The $p H$ of the buffer is
A. 4
B. 7
C. 10
D. 4

Answer: A
44. Which of the following drugs is a tranquilizer and sedative
A. Sulphadiazine
B. Papaverine
C. Equanil
D. Mescaline

## Answer: C

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45. Which of the following react with $H B r$ at faster rate ?
A.

B.

C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}$

D.


Answer: B
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