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## CHEMISTRY

# BOOKS - NTA MOCK TESTS 

## NEET MOCK TEST 5

## Chemistry Single Choice

1. Which of the following is not a chlorinated insecticide?
A. DDT
B. Methoxychlor
C. Parathion
D. BHC
2. A compound which is strong oxidizing angent and has orange coloured crystal. It is used in the preparation of azo compounds. Identify the compound.
A. Hydrogen peroxide
B. potassium permaganate
C. sodium chromate
D. potassium dichromate

## Answer: D

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3. Two moles of helium gas expanded isothermally and irreversibly at $27^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ from volume $1 d m^{3}$ to $1 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$ at constant pressure of 100 k Pa .

## Calculate the work done.

A. 99900 J
B. -99900 J
C. 34464.65 J
D. -34464.65 J

## Answer: B

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4. Til $_{4}$ heating gives
A. $T i I_{2}+I_{2}$
B. $T i+2 I_{2}$
C. $T i I_{3}+\frac{1}{2} I_{2}$
D. None of these

## Answer: B

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5. How many tetrahedral holes are occupied in diamond ?
A. 0.25
B. 0.5
C. 0.75
D. 1

## Answer: B

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6. In the synthesis of ammonia by Harber's process. If 60 moles of ammonia is obtained in one hour, then the rate of disappearence of

## nitrogen is:

A. $30 \mathrm{~mol} / \mathrm{min}$
B. $6 \mathrm{~mol} / \mathrm{min}$
C. $0.5 \mathrm{~mol} / \mathrm{min}$
D. $60 \mathrm{~mol} / \mathrm{min}$

Answer: C

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7. The solubility product of $\mathrm{AgCrO} \mathrm{O}_{4}$ is $32 \times 10^{-12}$. What is the concentration of $\mathrm{CrO}_{4}^{2-}$ ions in that solution?
A. $2 \times 10^{-4} M$
B. $16 \times 10^{-4} M$
C. $8 \times 10^{-4} M$
D. $8 \times 10^{-8} M$

Answer: A

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8. What is the lowest energy of the spectral line emitted by the hydrogen atom in the Lyman series?
( $\mathrm{h}=$ = Planck's constant, $\mathrm{c}=$ velocity of light, $\mathrm{R}=$ Rydberg's constant ).
A. $\frac{5 h c R}{36}$
B. $\frac{4 h c R}{3}$
C. $\frac{3 h c R}{4}$
D. $\frac{7 h c R}{144}$

## Answer: C

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9. When Ethylchloride and alcoholic KOH are heated, the compound obtained is
A. $C_{2} H_{4}$
B. $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{2}$
C. $C_{6} H_{6}$
D. $C_{2} H_{6}$

## Answer: A

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10. In the following reaction sequence in aqueous solution, the species
$\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}$ and Z , respectively
$S_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}^{2-} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{Ag}^{+}} \underset{\text { clear solution }}{X} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{Ag}^{+}} \underset{\text { white precipitate }}{Y} \xrightarrow{\text { withtime }} \underset{\text { black precipitate }}{Z}$

$$
\text { A. }\left[A g\left(S_{2} O_{3}\right)_{2}\right]^{3-}, A g_{2} S_{2} O_{3}, A g_{2} S
$$

B. $\left[\mathrm{Ag}\left(\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}\right)_{3}\right]^{5-}, \mathrm{Ag}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{3}, \mathrm{Ag} g_{2} \mathrm{~S}$
C. $\left[\mathrm{Ag}\left(\mathrm{SO}_{3}\right)_{2}\right]^{3-}, \mathrm{Ag}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}, \mathrm{Ag}$
D. $\left[\mathrm{Ag}\left(\mathrm{SO}_{3}\right)_{3}\right]^{3-}, \mathrm{Ag}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}, \mathrm{AgS}$

## Answer: A

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11. Phenol is
A. A base weaker than ammonia
B. An acid stronger than carbonic acid
C. An acid weaker that carbonic acid
D. A neutral compound

## Answer: C

12. The most unlikely resonating structures of pnitrophenoxide ion is :

A.

B.

C.

D.


## Answer: C

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13. A mixture of methane and ethane in the molar ratio of $x: y$ has a mean molar mass of 20 . what would be the mean molar mass, if the gases are mixed in the molar ratio of $y: x$ ?
A. 20 u
B. 25 u
C. 24 u
D. 15 u

## Answer: C

14. Evaluate equivalent weight of $\mathrm{As}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$ :
$\mathrm{As}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}+5 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{AsO}_{4}^{3-}+10 \mathrm{H}^{+}+4 e^{-}$
A. $E_{A s_{2} O_{3}}=\frac{M_{A s_{2} O_{3}}}{3}$
B. $E_{A s_{2} O_{3}}=\frac{M_{A s_{2} O_{3}}}{4}$
C. $E_{A s_{2} O_{3}}=\frac{M_{A s_{2} O_{3}}}{5}$
D. $E_{A s_{2} O_{3}}=\frac{M_{A s_{2} O_{3}}}{2}$

## Answer: B

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15. What will be the Freundlich's adsorption isotherm equation at high pressure?
A. $\frac{x}{m}=k$
B. $\frac{x}{m}=k p$
C. None of these
D. $\frac{x}{m}=\frac{k}{p}$

Answer: A

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16. The mass of a unit cell of CsCl corresponds to the combined masses of:
A. $8 \mathrm{Cs}^{+}$and $1 \mathrm{Cl}^{-}$
B. $10 \mathrm{Cs}^{+}$and $6 \mathrm{Cl}^{-}$
C. $1 \mathrm{Cs}^{+}$and $1 \mathrm{Cl}^{-}$
D. $4 C s^{+}$and $4 C l^{-}$

## Answer: C

17. The dielectric constant of $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ is 80 . The electrostatic force of attraction between $\mathrm{Na}^{+}$and $\mathrm{Cl}^{-}$will be
A. Reduced to $\frac{1}{80}$ in water than in air
B. Reduced to $\frac{1}{40}$ in water than in air
C. will remain unchanged
D. will be increased to 80 in water than in air

## Answer: A

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18. Which one is the most acidic compound?
(A)

A.
C)
B.

C.

D.

## Answer: D

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19. What is the structure of L-glucose?

A.

B.

C.


D.

Answer: A
20. A sample of air contains only $\mathrm{N}_{2}, \mathrm{O}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$. It is saturated with water vapours and the total pressure is 640 torr. The vapurs of water is 40 torr and the molar ratio of $N_{2}: O_{2}$ is $3: 1$. The partial pressure of $N_{2}$ in the sample is
A. 480 torr
B. 600 torr
C. 525 torr
D. 450 torr

## Answer: D

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21. Which one is classified as a condensation polymer ?
A. Dacron
B. Neoprene
C. Teflon
D. Acrylonitrile

## Answer: D

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22. the tenth elements in the periodic table resembles with the
A. First element
B. second element
C. Fourth element
D. Ninth element

Answer: B
23. Consider the following statements regarding compounds which cause global warming $X$ is a hydrocarbon, $A$ and $B$ are neutral oxides of nitrogen, C is a blue coloured gas and D is released when $\mathrm{H}_{2} S$ is reacted with oxygen. Identify the correct statements about $\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}$ and $D$.
(I) X is mainly present in natural gas
(II) In A and B one is diamagnetic and another one is paramagnetic
(III) C can be identified by using liquid element in d-block
(IV) D causes acid rain
A. All are correct
B. I, II, III
C. II, III, IV
D. I, II, IV

Answer: D
24. An acid solution of 0.005 M has a pH of 5 . The degree of ionisation of acid is
A. $0.1 \times 10^{-2}$
B. $0.2 \times 10^{-2}$
C. $0.5 \times 10^{-2}$
D. $0.6 \times 10^{-2}$

## Answer: B

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25. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COCH}_{3}$ and $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CHO}$ can be distinguished by :
A. Neutral $\mathrm{FeCl}_{3}$
B. Tollen's reagent
C. $\mathrm{NaHSO}_{3}$
D. $2,4-D N P$

Answer: B

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26. Acetic anhydride is prepared in the laboratory by heating sodium acetate with
A. Ethyl chloride
B. Acetyl chloride
C. conc. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$
D. Zinc dust

## Answer: B

27. An unknown alcohol is treated with the "Lucas reagent" to determine whether the alcohol is primary, secondary or tertiary. Which alcohol reacts fastest and by what mechanism?
A. Secondary alcohol by $S_{N} 2$
B. Tertiary alcohol by $S_{N} 2$
C. Secondary alcohol by $S_{N} 1$
D. Tertiary alcohol by $S_{N} 1$

## Answer: D

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28.30 mL of $0.2 \mathrm{NBaCl} l_{2}$ is mixed with 40 mL of $0.3 \mathrm{NAl}_{2}\left(\mathrm{SO}_{4}\right)_{3}$. How many g of $\mathrm{BaSO}_{4}$ are formed?
A. 0.10 g
B. 0.60 g
C. 0.90 g
D. 0.70 g

## Answer: D

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29. 1 mol each of $\mathrm{AgNO}_{3}, \mathrm{CuSO}_{4}$ and $\mathrm{AICI}_{3}$ is electrolyzed. The number of faradays required is in the ration of:
A. 1:1:1
B. 1:2:3
C. 3:2:1
D. 1:3:1

Answer: B
30. At a constant temperature, which of the following aqueous solutions will have the maximum vapour pressure?
(Mol wt $\mathrm{NaCl}=58.5, \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}=98.0 \mathrm{gmol}^{-1}$ )
A. 1 molal NaCl (aq)
B. 1 molar NaCl (aq)
C. 1 molal $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ (aq)
D. 1 molar $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ (aq)

## Answer: A

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31. When two reactants $A$ and $B$ are mixed to give products, $C$ and $D$, the reaction quotient $(Q)$ at the initial stages of the reaction
A. Is independent of time
B. Increases with time
C. Decreases with time
D. Is zero

Answer: B

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32. Which one of the following reaction of xenon compounds is not Feasible?
A. $\mathrm{XeO}_{3}+6 \mathrm{HF} \rightarrow \mathrm{XeF}_{6}+3 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
B. $3 \mathrm{X}_{e} \mathrm{~F}_{4}+6 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{Xe}+\mathrm{XeO}_{3}+12 \mathrm{HF}+1.5 \mathrm{O}_{2}$
C. $2 \mathrm{X}_{e} \mathrm{~F}_{2}+2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{Xe}+4 \mathrm{HF}+\mathrm{O}_{2}$
D. $X e F_{6}+R b F \rightarrow R b\left[X e F_{7}\right]$

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33. Consider the reaction
$A \rightarrow 2 B+C, \Delta H=-15 k c a l$. The energy of activation of backward reaction is $20 \mathrm{kcalmol}^{-1}$. In presence of catalyst, the energy of activation of forward reaction is $3 \mathrm{kcalmol}^{-1}$. At 400 K the catalystcauses the rate of the forward reaction to increase by the number of times equal to -
A. $e^{3.5}$
B. $e^{2.5}$
C. $e^{-2.5}$
D. $e^{-2.303}$

Answer: B
34. The enthalpy and entropy change for the reaction: $B r_{2}(l)+\mathrm{Cl}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})$ to $2 \mathrm{BrCl}(\mathrm{g})$ are $30 \mathrm{kJmol}^{-1}$ and $105 \mathrm{JK}^{-1} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$ respectively. The temperature at which the reaction will be in equilibrium is:-
A. 300 K
B. 285.7 K
C. 273 K
D. 450 K

## Answer: B

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35. For the reversible reaction
$\mathrm{N}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})+3 \mathrm{H}_{2}(\mathrm{~g}) \rightarrow \mathrm{NH}_{3}(\mathrm{~g})$
at $500^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ the value of $K_{p}$ is $1.44 \times 10^{-5}$ when partial pressure is measured in atmosphere. The corresponding value of $K_{e}$ with concentration in $\mathrm{mol} / \mathrm{L}$ is
A. $\frac{1.44 \times 10^{-7}}{(0.082 \times 773)^{-2}}$
B. $\frac{1.44 \times 10^{-5}}{(0.082 \times 773)^{-2}}$
C. $\frac{1.44 \times 10^{-5}}{(8.314 \times 500)^{-2}}$
D. $\frac{1.44 \times 10^{-5}}{(0.082 \times 500)^{-2}}$

## Answer: B

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36. The most satisfactory method to separate mixture of sugars is :
A. Fractional crystallisation
B. Sublimation
C. Chromatograpy
D. Benedict's reagent

## Answer: C

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37. The emf of a cell corresponding to the reaction
$Z n+2 H^{+}(a q) \rightarrow Z n^{2+}(0.1 M)+H_{2}(g)$ is 0.28 volt at $25^{\circ} C$.
Calculate the $p H$ of the solution at the hydrogen electrode.
$E_{Z n^{2+} / Z n}^{\circ}=-0.76$ volt and $E_{H+/ H_{2}}^{\circ}=0$
A. 2.30
B. 7.8
C. 9.2
D. 8.30

## Answer: D

38. Arrange the following in correct order of Lewis acidity $B F_{3}, B C l_{3}, B B r_{3}$.
A. $B F_{3}>\mathrm{BBr}_{3}>\mathrm{BCl}_{3}$
B. $B F_{3}>\mathrm{BCl}_{3}>\mathrm{BBr}_{3}$
C. $B F_{3}<B C l_{3}<B B r_{3}$
D. $B B r_{3}<B F_{3}<B C l_{3}$

Answer: C
39. Cosider the following structures.

(I)

(II)


Choose the correct statement regarding the above structures.
A. Dipole moment varies as II gt III gt I
B. II is more stable than I
C. I is the most reactive among three
D. All of the above

## Answer: D

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40. The number of geometric isomers that can exist for square planar
$\left[\operatorname{Pt}(\mathrm{Cl})(\mathrm{py})\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)\left(\mathrm{NH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}\right)^{+}\right]$is (py = pyridine).
A. 6
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4

## Answer: C

41. A solution of acetone in ethnol
A. Obeys Raoult's law
B. Shows a negative deviation from Raoult's law
C. Shows a positive deviation from Raoult's law
D. Behaves like a near ideal solution

Answer: C
42.
Complete the
following
reaction

A.

B
B.

(i) $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O} / \mathrm{OH}^{-}$(incomplete
(ii) $\mathrm{Br}_{2} / \mathrm{KOH}$
B.
(C) $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{C} \cap \mathrm{NH}_{2}$
C.
D. $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{C}$

Answer: A
43. Which of the following is an example of heterogeneous catalysis reaction?
A. $2 \mathrm{SO}_{3}(\mathrm{~g})+\mathrm{O}_{2}(\mathrm{~g}) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{NO}(\mathrm{g})} 2 \mathrm{SO}_{3}(\mathrm{~g})$
B. Hydorlysis of aqueous sucrose solution in the presence of aqueous mineral acid
C.

$$
\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COOCH}_{3}(l)+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(l) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{HCl}(l)} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{COOH}(l)+\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}(l)
$$

D. $\mathrm{CO}(\mathrm{g})+2 \mathrm{H}_{2}(\mathrm{~g}) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{Cu}, \mathrm{ZnO}-\mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}(\mathrm{~s})} \mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{OH}(\mathrm{l})$

## Answer: D

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44. A mixture of dihydrogen and dioxygen at one bar pressure contains $20 \%$ by weight of dihydrogen. Calculate the partial pressure of dihydrogen.
A. 0.8 bar
B. 0.4 bar
C. 1.6 bar
D. 3.2 bar

Answer: A

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45. $\mathrm{CH}_{2}=\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CH}_{3} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{Cl}_{2}, 500^{\circ} \mathrm{C}} A$. The product A is
A.

B.

## $\mathrm{H}_{4}$

C. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{C}=\underset{\mathrm{Cl}}{\mathrm{C}} \underset{\mathrm{Cl}}{\mathrm{C}} \underset{\mathrm{Cl}}{\mathrm{Cl}} \underset{2}{\mathrm{Cl}}$
D. $\mathrm{HC}=\underset{\mathrm{Cl}}{\mathrm{Cl}} \underset{\mathrm{Cl}}{\mathrm{C}}-\underset{\mathrm{Cl}}{\mathrm{Cl}} \mathrm{C}_{2}$

Answer: B
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