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## CHEMISTRY

## BOOKS - NTA MOCK TESTS

## NTA JEE MOCK TEST 106

Chemistry

1. In the following compound, designated as $A, B, C$
will be numbered as

## OH(A) <br> 

A. $3,2,1$
B. $6,1,2$
C. $3,1,2$
D. 1, 2, 3

Answer: D
2. The " N " which contribute least to the basicity for the compound is :

A. N-9
B. N-3
C. N-1
D. N-7

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3. For homogeneous gas reaction
$4 \mathrm{NH}_{3}+5 \mathrm{O}_{2} \Leftrightarrow 4 \mathrm{NO}+6 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$. The equilibrium
constant $K_{c}$ has the unit of
A. conc. ${ }^{+10}$
B. conc. ${ }^{+1}$
C. conc. $^{-1}$
D. It is dimensionless
4. In acidic medium Zn reduces nitrate ion ot $\mathrm{NH}_{4}^{+}$ ion according to the reaction
$\mathrm{Zn}+\mathrm{NO}_{3}^{-} \rightarrow \mathrm{Zn}^{2+}+\mathrm{NH}_{4}^{+}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ (unbalanced)

How many moles of HCl are required to reduce half a mole of $\mathrm{NaNO}_{3}$ completely? Assume the availability of sufficient Zn .
A. 5
B. 4
C. 3
D. 2

Answer: A

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5. $\mathrm{K}_{b}$ for $\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{ClCOO}^{-}$is $6.4 \times 10^{-12}$. The pH of $0.1 \mathrm{M} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{ClCOO}^{-}$in water is :
A. 7.9
B. 6.9
C. 1.9
D. 12.1

Answer: A
6. Which of the following compounds does not liberate nitrogen with $\mathrm{HNO}_{2}$ ?
A. Carbamide
B. Primary amine
C. Secondary amine
D. Alkanamide

Answer: C
7. Identify $Z$ in the sequence

$$
\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}_{2} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{HBr} / \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}} Y \xrightarrow{\left(\mathrm{C}_{2}\right) \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{O}^{-} \mathrm{Na}^{+}} Z
$$

$$
\text { A. } \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{C}-\stackrel{{ }_{\mid}^{\mathrm{H}}}{\stackrel{\mathrm{H}}{\mathrm{H}}}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}
$$

$$
\text { B. } \mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\underset{\mathrm{CH}_{3}}{\mathrm{CH}}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}
$$

$$
\text { C. } \mathrm{CH}_{3}-\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2}\right)_{3}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}
$$

$$
\text { D. } \mathrm{CH}_{3}-\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2}\right)_{4}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}
$$

## Answer: C

## 8. Which of the following is known as broad spectrum

 antibiotic?A. Streptomycine
B. Amylopectin
C. Chloramphenicol
D. Penicillin G

Answer: C

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9. In the electrolytic refining of zinc,
A. Graphite is at the anode.
B. The impure metal is at the cathode.
C. The metal ion get reduced at the anode.
D. Acidified zinc sulphate is the electrolyte.

## Answer: D

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10. When xenon hexafluoride is treated with $A s F_{5}$ to
form an ionic compound, the hybridisation of $X e$ and
As will be respectively
A. $s p^{3} d^{2}, s p^{3} d$
B. $s p^{3} d, s p^{3} d^{2}$
C. $s p^{3} d^{3}, s p^{3} d^{2}$
D. $s p^{3} d^{2}, s p^{3} d^{2}$

Answer: D

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11. Match the following-

| Column - I | Column - II |
| :--- | :--- |
| A. $\mathrm{sp}^{3}$ | (i) $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{6}\right]^{3+}$ |
| B. $\mathrm{dsp}^{2}$ | (ii) $\left[\mathrm{Ni}(\mathrm{CO})_{4}\right]$ |
| ${\text { C. } \mathrm{sp}^{3} \mathrm{~d}^{2}}^{\text {(iii) }\left[\mathrm{Pt}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right]}$ |  |
| D. $\mathrm{d}^{2} \mathrm{sp}^{3}$ | (iv) $\left[\mathrm{CoF}_{6}\right]^{3-}$ |

A. $\left|\begin{array}{llll}\text { A } & \text { B } & \text { C } & \text { D } \\ \text { (v) } & \text { (ii) } & \text { (iv) } & \text { (iii) }\end{array}\right|$
B. $\left|\begin{array}{llll}\text { A } & \text { B } & \text { C } & \text { D } \\ \text { (ii) } & \text { (iii) } & \text { (iv) } & \text { (v) }\end{array}\right|$
C. $\left|\begin{array}{llll}\text { A } & \text { B } & \text { C } & \text { D } \\ \text { (ii) } & \text { (iii) } & \text { (i) } & (\mathrm{v})\end{array}\right|$
D. $\left|\begin{array}{llll}\text { A } & \text { B } & \text { C } & \text { D } \\ \text { (ii) } & \text { (iii) } & \text { (iv) } & (\mathrm{i})\end{array}\right|$

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12. Consider the following parallel reactions being
given by $A\left(t_{1 / 2}=1.386 \times 10^{2}\right.$ hours $)$, each path being first order.


If the distribution of $B$ in the Product mixture is
$50 \%$, the partical half life of $A$ for converison into $B$ is
A. 346.5 h
B. 231 h
C. 154 h
D. 92.4 h

Answer: B

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13. Which of the following is incorrect?
A. $I E_{1}$ of $L i<I E_{1}$ of $B e$
B. $I E_{1}$ of $B e<I E_{1}$ of $B$
C. $I E_{1}$ of $L i>I E_{1}$ of $N a$
D. $I E_{1}$ of $\mathrm{He}>I E_{1}$ of Ne

## Answer: B

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14. 

Given

$$
E_{C r^{3+} / C r^{\circ}}=-O \cdot 74 V,
$$

$E_{\mathrm{MnO}_{4}^{-} / \mathrm{Mn}^{2+}}^{\circ}=1.51 \mathrm{~V}$
$E_{C r_{2} O_{7}^{2-} / C r^{3+}}^{\circ}=1.33 \mathrm{~V}, E_{C l / C l^{-}}^{\circ}=1.36 \mathrm{~V}$

Based on the given above, Strongest oxidising agent will be:
A. $M n^{2+}$
B. $\mathrm{MnO}_{4}^{2-}$
C. $\mathrm{Cl}^{-}$
D. $\mathrm{Cr}^{3+}$

Answer: B

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15. 0.45 gm of an organic compound gave on combution 0.792 gm of $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ and 0.324 gm of water.

### 0.24 gm of the same substance was Kjeldahlised and

 the ammonia liberated was absorbed in 50.0 ml of $\frac{M}{8 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}}$. The excess acid required 77.0 ml of $N$ $\frac{\mathrm{N}}{10} \mathrm{NaOH}$ for complete neutralisation. Calculate the empirical formula of the compound.A. $\mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{~N}_{8} \mathrm{O}$
B. $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{~N}_{8} \mathrm{O}$
C. $\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{8} \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
D. $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{~N}_{\circ} \mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{O}$

Answer: C
16. The wave number of first emission line in the atomic spectrum of hydrogen in the Balmer series is
A. $\frac{5 R}{36} \mathrm{~cm}^{-1}$
B. $\frac{3 R}{4} \mathrm{~cm}^{-1}$
C. $\frac{7 R}{144} \mathrm{~cm}^{-1}$
D. $\frac{9 R}{400} \mathrm{~cm}^{-1}$

Answer: A

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17. At low pressure, the van der Waals equation is reduced to

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { A. } Z=\frac{P V_{m}}{R T}=1-\frac{a P}{R T} \\
& \text { B. } Z=\frac{P V_{m}}{R T}=1+\frac{b P}{R T} \\
& \text { C. } P V_{m}=R T \\
& \text { D. } Z=\frac{P V_{m}}{R T}=1-\frac{a}{V_{m} R T}
\end{aligned}
$$

Answer: D
18. When potassium is reacted with oxygen, which of the following compound(s) is/are formed?
A. $K_{2} O$
B. $\mathrm{KO}_{2}$
C. Both $\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ and $\mathrm{KO}_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$

Answer: B

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19. Carnellite is a mineral of
A. $C a$
B. $N a$
C. $M g$
D. $Z n$

## Answer: C

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20. Acetone on treatment with $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{Mg}-\mathrm{I}$ and on further hydrolysis gives
A. Isopropyl alcohol

## B. Primary alcohol

C. Acetic acid
D. 2 - methyl 2 - propanol

## Answer: D

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21. The value of $\log _{10} K$ for a reaction $A \Leftrightarrow B$ is
(Given: $\Delta_{f} H_{298 K}^{\Theta}=-54.07 \mathrm{kJmol}^{-1}$,
$\Delta_{r} S_{298 K}^{\Theta}=10 \mathrm{JK}^{=1} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$, and
$R=8.314 \mathrm{JK}^{-1} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$
22. On ozonolysis, an alkene (x) forms two carbonyl compounds namely butan-2-one and methanal. The total number of methyl groups present in alkene $(x)$ is

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23. Out of all the possible isomers of $C_{5} H_{11} \mathrm{Cl}$, how many are secondary in nature?
(Exclude stereoisomers if any.)

## 24. The bond order of NO molecule is

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25. If the density of some lake water is $1.25 g m L^{-1}$
and contains $92 g$ of $N a^{\oplus}$ ions per $k g$ of water, calculate the molality of $N a^{\oplus}$ ions in the lake.
A. 5
B. 34
C. 4
D. 51

Answer: 4

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