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## CHEMISTRY

## BOOKS - NTA MOCK TESTS

## NTA JEE MOCK TEST 49

Chemistry

1. 25 mL of $2 \mathrm{NHCl}, 50 \mathrm{mLof} 4 \mathrm{NHNO}_{3}$ and $x \mathrm{mLH} \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ are mixed together and the total volume is made up to 1 L after dilution. 50 mL if this acid ixture completely reacteed with 25 mL of a $1 \mathrm{NNa}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$ solution. The value of x is:
A. 250 ml
B. 62.5 ml
C. 100 ml
D. 125 ml

## Answer: B

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2. One mole of a monoatomic real gas satisfies the equation $p(V-b)=R T$ where $b$ is a constant. The relationship of interatomic potential $V(r)$ and interatomic distance $r$ for gas is given by
A.


## Answer: C

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3. Calculate the heat of formation of benzene from the following data, assuming no resonance. Bond energies :
$C-C=83 k c a l, C=C=140 \mathrm{Kcal}, C-H=99 k c a l$ Heat of atomisation of $\quad C-1709 \mathrm{kcal}$ Heat of atomisation of $\quad H=6 \times 52.1 \mathrm{kcal}$
A. -65 Kcal
B. -70 Kcal
C. -75 Kcal
D. -80 Kcal

## Answer: C

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4. Which of the following orbitals are degenerate?
$3 d_{x y}, 4 d_{x y}, 3 d_{z}^{2}, 3 d_{y z}, 5 d_{z}^{2}$
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

## Answer: A

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5. The order of basicity among the following compounds is
A. II gt I gt IV gt III
B. I gt IV gt III gt II
C. IV gt II gt III gt I
D. IV gt I gt II gt III

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6. An acid-base indicator has a $K_{a}$ of $3.0 \times 10^{-5}$. The acid form of the indicator is red and the basic form is blue. (a) By how much must the $p H$ change in order to change the indicator from $75 \%$ red to $75 \%$ blue?
A. 0.95
B. 2.3
C. 0.75
D. 5
7. Among the following, the number of reaction(s) that produce(s) benzaldehyde is
I.

$\mathrm{CO}, \mathrm{HCl}$
Anhydrous $\mathrm{AlCl}_{3} / \mathrm{CuCl}$
II.

III.

IV.


DIBAL-H
Toluene, $-78^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
A. I, II
B. I, III
C. I, III, IV
D. I, II, III and IV

## Answer: D

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8. Pure water freezes at 273 K and 1 bar. The addition of 34.5 g of ethanol to 500 g of water changes the freezing point of the solution. Use the freezing point depression constant of water as $2 \mathrm{~K} \mathrm{kgmol}^{-1}$. The figures shown below represent plots of vapour pressure (V.P.) versus temperature (T). [molecular weight of ethanol is $46 \mathrm{gmol}^{-1}$ Among the following, the option representing change in the freezing point is
A.

B.

C.

D.


## Answer: A

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9. Which of the following atoms has the highest first ionisation energy?
A. Sc
B. Rb
C. Na
D. K

## Answer: A

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10. For the following cell,
$\mathrm{Zn}(\mathrm{s})\left|\mathrm{ZnSO}_{4}(\mathrm{aq})\right|\left|\mathrm{CuSO}_{4}(\mathrm{aq})\right| \mid \mathrm{Cu}(\mathrm{s})$
When the concentration of $Z n^{2+}$ is 10 times the concentration of $C u^{2+}$, the expression for $\Delta G$
(in $\mathrm{J} \mathrm{mol}^{-1}$ )
[ F is Faraday constant, R is gas constant] T is temperaure, $E^{\circ}($ cell $)=1.1 V$
A. $2.303 R T+1.1 F$
B. $1.1 F$
C. $2.303 R T-2.2 F$
D. $-2.2 F$

Answer: C

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11. Which of the following products can be formed when 2 chloro -2- methylpentane reacts with sodium methoxide in methanol?
12. $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{CH}_{2}{\underset{\mathrm{CH}}{\mathrm{C}}}_{\stackrel{\mathrm{CH}_{3}}{\mathrm{C}}}^{\mathrm{C}}-\mathrm{OCH}_{3}$
13. $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \underset{\mathrm{CH}_{3}}{\mathrm{C}}=\mathrm{CH}_{2}$
14. $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{CH}=\underset{\mathrm{CH}}{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{C}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}$
A. 3 only
B. 1 and 2
C. 1 and 2
D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: D
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12. In the following reaction, the major product is

## $\mathrm{CH}_{3}$ <br> $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{CH}_{2}$

## 1 equivalent HBr

A.

B. Br


D. $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{Br}}^{\text {CH2 }}$

Answer: D
13. Which of the following gives ketone on oxidation?
A. $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{3} \mathrm{COH}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}$
C. $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{CHCH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CHOHCH}_{3}$

## Answer: D

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A. 2
B. 3
C. 4
D. 5

## Answer: B

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15. Which of the following combination will produce $H_{2}$ gas ?
A. Fe metal and conc. $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}$
B. Cu metal and conc. $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}$
C. Au metal and $N a C N(a q)$ in the presence of air
D. Zn metal and $\mathrm{NaOH}(a q)$

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16. Given that for a reaction of nth order, the integrated rate equation is:
$K=\frac{1}{t(n-1)}\left[\frac{1}{C^{n-1}}-\frac{1}{C_{0}^{n-1}}\right]$, where $C$ and $C_{0}$ are the
concentration of reactant at time $t$ and initially respectively.
The $t_{3 / 4}$ and $t_{1 / 2}$ are related as $t_{3 / 4}$ is time required for C to become $C_{1 / 4}$ ):
A. $\left.t_{\frac{3}{4}}=t_{\frac{1}{2}}\right]\left[2^{n-1}+1\right]$
B. $t_{\frac{3}{4}}=t_{\frac{1}{2}}\left[2^{n-1}-1\right]$
C. $t_{\frac{3}{4}}=t_{\frac{1}{2}\left[2^{n+1}-1\right]}$
D. $t_{\frac{3}{4}}=t_{\frac{1}{2}}\left[2^{n+1}+1\right]$

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17. Which of the following is not correctly matched?
A. Neoprene:

$$
-\left(\stackrel{C l}{\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{C}}-\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\right)_{n}
$$

B. Nylon-66:
C.

D. Polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA):

$$
\begin{gathered}
\mathrm{CH}_{3} \\
\left(-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{C}-\right)_{n} \\
\mid \\
\mathrm{COOCH}_{3}
\end{gathered}
$$

## Answer: C

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18. The major product of the following reaction is


B.

C.

D.


## Answer: A

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19. Which of the following disaccharide will not reduce Tollen's reagent?

(Q)
A. $P$
B. Q
C. P and Q both
D. None of these

## Answer: B

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20. The concentration of fluoride, lead, nitrate and iron in a water sample from an underground lake was found to be $1000 \mathrm{ppb}, 40 \mathrm{ppb}, 100 \mathrm{ppm}$ and 0.2 ppm , respectively. This water is unsuitable for drinking due to high concentration of
A. Iron
B. Fluoride
C. Lead
D. Nitrate

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21. The sum of the number of lone pairs of electrons on each central atom in the following species is

$$
\left[\mathrm{TeBr}_{6}\right]^{2-},\left[\mathrm{Br} \mathrm{~F}_{2}\right]^{+} \text {and }\left[\mathrm{XeF}_{3}\right]^{-}
$$

(Atomic number: $\mathrm{F}=9, \mathrm{Br}=35, \mathrm{Te}=52, \mathrm{Xe}=54$ )

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22. Among the following, the number of aromatic compound(s) is








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23. Three moles of $B_{2} H_{6}$ are completely reacted with methanol. The number of moles of boron containing product formed is:

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24. A crystalline solid of a pure substance has a face-centred cubic structure with a cell edge of 400 pm . If the density of the substance in the crystal is $8 \mathrm{gcm}^{-3}$, then the number of
atoms present in 256 g of the crystal is $N \times 10^{24}$. The value of $N$ is

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25. Equilibrium constant for
reaction
$\mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{OH}(a q)+H^{+}(a q) \Leftrightarrow \mathrm{NH}_{4}^{+}(a q)+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(l)$
$1.8 \times 19^{9}$.

Hence equilibrium constant for ionization
$\mathrm{NH}_{3}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O} \Leftrightarrow \mathrm{NH}_{4}^{+}(a q)+\mathrm{OH}^{-}(a q)$ is $x \times 10^{-6}$. The value of ' $x$ ' is
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