# ©̛" doubtnut 

## CHEMISTRY

## BOOKS - NTA MOCK TESTS

## NTA JEE MOCK TEST 52

## Chemistry

1. A metallic element crystallizes into a lattice contained
sequence of layers $A B A B A B$. ... Any packing of sphere
leaves out voilds in the lattice. The percentage by volume of this lattice as empty space is
A. $26 \%$
B. $74 \%$
C. $50 \%$
D. $85 \%$

Answer: A

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2. The pH of a solution obtained by mixing equal volume of solution having $\mathrm{pH}=3$ and $\mathrm{pH}=4$.
$[\log 5.5=0.7404]$
A. 3.26
B. 3.5
C. 4.0
D. 3.42

## Answer: A

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3. Suppose the elements $P$ and $Q$ combine to form two compounds $P Q_{2}$ and $P_{3} Q_{2}$. When 0.1 mole of $P Q_{2}$ weight 10 g and 0.05 mole of $P_{3} Q_{2}$ weight 9 g , the atomic weights of $P$ and $Q$ are
A. 40,30
B. 60,40
C. 20, 30
D. 30,20

## Answer: A

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4. How much amount of NaCl should be added to 600 g fo
water ( $\varphi=1.00 \mathrm{~g} / m L$ ) to decrease freezing point of
water to $-0.2^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ? $\qquad$ . (The freezing point
depression constant for water $=2 \mathrm{Kkgmol}^{-1}$ )
A. 2.14 g
B. 0.88 g
C. 1.96 g
D. 1.76 g

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5. Consider te following sequence of reaction.


The final product C is

$$
\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}
$$

A.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CH}_{3} \\
& \text { B. } \mathrm{CH}_{3}-\stackrel{\text { - }}{\stackrel{\text { । }}{\mathrm{C}}} \underset{\mathrm{CH}_{3}}{ }-\mathrm{CH}_{3}
\end{aligned}
$$

$\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}$
|
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}$
|
$\mathrm{CH}_{3}$
$\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}$
$\stackrel{\text { l }}{\text { CH }}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}$
|
$\mathrm{CH}_{3}$

## Answer: D

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6. The degree of dissociation of $\mathrm{PCl}_{5}(\alpha)$ obeying the equilibrium, $P C l_{5} \Leftrightarrow P C l_{3}+C l_{2}$ is related to the pressure at equilibrium by :
A. $a \propto P$
B. $\alpha \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{P}}$
C. $\alpha \propto \frac{1}{p^{2}}$
D. $\alpha \propto \frac{1}{p^{4}}$

## Answer: B

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7. The ration of mass per cent of C and H of an organic compound $\left(C_{x} H_{y} O_{z}\right)$ is6:1. If one molecule of the above compound ( $C_{x} H_{Y} O_{z}$ ) contains half as much oxygen as required to burn one molecule of compound $C_{x} H_{Y}$ compleltely to $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$. The empirial formula of compound $C_{x} H_{y} O_{z}$ is:
A. $C_{3} H_{6} O_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{O}$
C. $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{O}$
D. $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{O}_{2}$

Answer: A

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8. The increasing order of basicity of the following compounds is

# (1) <br> <br> ~ <br> <br> ~ <br> (2) <br>  <br> (3) <br> (4) <br>  

A. (4) It (2) It (1) It (3)
B. (1) It (2) It (3) It (4)
C. (2) It (1) It (3) It (4)

## D. (2) It (1) It (4) It (3)

## Answer: D

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9. Which of the following statement is/are correct?
I. The ligand thiosuphao, $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}^{2-}$ can give rise to linkage isomers.
II. In metallic carbonyls the ligand CO molecule acts both as donor and acceptor.
III. The complex $\left[P t(P y)\left(N H_{3}\right)\left(N O_{2}\right) C l B r\right]$ exists in eight different geometrical isomeric forms
IV. The complex ferricyanide ion does not follows effective atomic numer (EAN) rule.
A. I and II only
B. II and IV only
C. I, II and III
D. I, II and IV

## Answer: D

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10. A solid compound X on heating gives $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ gas and a residue. The residue mixed with water forms Y. On passing excess of $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ through Y in water, a clear solution Z is obtained. On boiling $Z$, compound $X$ is reformed. The compound X is
A. $\mathrm{Ca}\left(\mathrm{HCO}_{3}\right)_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{CaCO}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$

## Answer:

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11. Match List I (substance) with List II (processes)
employed in the manufacture of the substances and
select the correct option

| List I (Substances) | List II (Processes) |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1. Sulphuric acid | (i) Haber's process |
| 2. Steel | (ii) Bessemer's process |
| 3. Sodium hydroxide | (iii) Leblanc process |
| 4. Ammonia | (iv) Contact process |

A. 1 - (i), 2 - (iv), 3 - (ii), 4 - (iii)
B. 1 - (i), 2 - (ii), 3 - (iii), 4 - (iv)
C. 1 - (iv), 2 - (iii), 3 - (ii), 4 - (i)
D. 1 - (iv), 2 - (ii), 3 - (iii), 4 - (i)

Answer: D

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12. The absolute configuration of

A. $(2 R, 3 R)$
B. $(2 R, 3 S)$
C. $(2 S, 3 R)$
D. $(2 \mathrm{~S}, 3 \mathrm{~S})$

Answer: C

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13. The product of the reaction given below is

A.

B.

C.


Answer: C

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14. The correct order of $C-O$ bond length among $\mathrm{CO}, \mathrm{CO}_{3}^{2-}, \mathrm{CO}_{2}$ is
A. $\mathrm{CO}<\mathrm{CO}_{3}^{2-}<\mathrm{CO}_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{CO}<\mathrm{CO}_{2}<\mathrm{CO}_{3}^{2-}$
C. $\mathrm{CO}<\mathrm{CO}_{2}<\mathrm{CO}_{3}^{2-}$
D. $\mathrm{CO}_{2}<\mathrm{CO}_{3}^{2-}<\mathrm{CO}$

Answer: C

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15. The experiment data for the reaction
$2 A+B_{2} \rightarrow 2 A B$ is

Experiment $\quad[A] M \quad\left[B_{2}\right] M$ Initial rate $\left(\mathrm{molL}^{-1} s^{-1}\right)$

| I | 0.50 | 0.5 | $1.6 \times 10^{-4}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $I I$ | 0.50 | 1.0 | $3.2 \times 10^{-4}$ |
| $I I I$ | 1.00 | 1.0 | $3.2 \times 10^{-4}$ |

Write the most probable rate equation for the reacting giving reason for you answer.
A. Rate $=k[A]^{2}[B]^{2}$
B. Rate $=k[A]^{2}[B]$
C. Rate $=k\left[B_{2}\right]$
D. Rate $=\left[B_{2}\right]^{2}$

Answer: C
16. Which one of the following is used to mae 'non - stick' coodware?
A. poly-ethylene terephthalate
B. polyetrafluoroethylene
C. PVC
D. polystyrene

## Answer: B

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17. Which of the following statements, about the advantage of roasting of sulphide ore before reduction is
A. the magnitude of $\Delta G_{f}^{\circ}$ of the sulphide is greater than those for $\mathrm{CS}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$
B. the $\Delta G_{f}^{\circ}$ is negative for roasting of sulphide ore to oxide
C. roasting of the sulphide to the oxide is thermodynamically feasible
D. carbon and hydrogen are suitable reducing agents for metal sulphides

## Answer: D

18. The major product formed in the following reaction is

A.

B.

C.

D.


## Answer: A

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19. RNA and DNA are chiral molecules, their chirality is due to
A. chiral bases
B. chiral phosphate ester units
C. D-sugar component
D. L-sugar component

Answer: C

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20. A certain metal when irradiated to light $\left(v=3.2 \times 10^{16} \mathrm{~Hz}\right)$ emits photoelectrons with twice kinetic energy as did photoelectrons when the same metal is irradiation by light $\left(v=2.0 \times 10^{16} \mathrm{~Hz}\right)$. The $v_{0}$

Threshold frequency ) of the metal is
A. $1.2 \times 10^{14} \mathrm{~Hz}$
B. $8 \times 10^{15} \mathrm{~Hz}$
C. $1.2 \times 10^{16} \mathrm{~Hz}$
D. $4 \times 10^{12} \mathrm{~Hz}$

Answer: B

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21. All the energy realesed from the reation
$X \rightarrow Y, \Delta_{r} G^{\circ}=-193 \mathrm{kJmol}^{-1}$, is used for oxidizing
$M^{+}$as $M^{+} \rightarrow M^{3+}+2 e^{-}, E^{\circ}=-0.25 V$. Under
standard consistions, the number of moles of $M^{+}$ oxidized when on e mol of $X$ is converted to $Y$ is $\left[F=96,500 \mathrm{Cmol}^{-1}\right]$

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22. In Borax $\left(N a_{2} B_{4} O_{7} \cdot 10 H_{2} O\right)$ if number of $s p^{2}$ hybridised B - atoms are X and number of $s p^{3}$ hybridised B- atom are Y . What is the value of $X+Y$ ?

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23. The number of hydroxyl group(s) in $Q$ is

$\xrightarrow[\text { heat }]{\mathrm{H}^{+}} P \xrightarrow[0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}]{\text { aqueous dilute } \mathrm{KMnO}_{4} \xrightarrow{\text { (excess) }}} Q$

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24. In neutral or faintly alkaline solution, 8 moles of permanganate anions to produce $X$ moles of a sulphur containing product. The magnitude of $X$ is ......

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25. The work done (in Cal) in adiabatic compression of 2 moles of an ideal monatomic gas by the constant external pressure of 2 atm starting from an initial pressure of 1 atm and an intial temperature of 300 K is :

$$
\left[\begin{array}{ll}
R=2 \mathrm{cal} / \mathrm{mol} & -K
\end{array}\right.
$$

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