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## CHEMISTRY

## BOOKS - NTA MOCK TESTS

## NTA JEE MOCK TEST 53

Chemistry

1. The bond angles in $\mathrm{NH}_{3}, \mathrm{NF}_{3}$ and $\mathrm{NCl}_{3}$ are in the order:
A. $\mathrm{NCl}_{3}>\mathrm{NH}_{3}>\mathrm{NF}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{NH}_{3}>\mathrm{NCl}_{3}>\mathrm{NF}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{NH}_{3}>\mathrm{NH}_{3}>\mathrm{NCl}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{NF}_{3}>\mathrm{NCl}_{3}>\mathrm{NH}_{3}$

Answer: A

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2. For which of the following van't Hoff factor cannot be greater than unity?
A. $K_{4}\left[F e(C N)_{6}\right]$
B. $\mathrm{AlCl}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{NH}_{2} \mathrm{CONH}_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{KNO}_{3}$

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3. The number of isomers (including stereoisomers) of
$C_{5} H_{10}$ are
A. 10
B. 11
C. 12
D. 13

## Answer: D

4. The volume-temperature graphs of a given mass of an ideal gas at constant pressure are shown below. What is the correct order of pressure ?

A. $p_{1}>p_{3}>p_{2}$
B. $p_{1}>p_{2}>p_{3}$
C. $p_{2}>p_{2}>p_{1}$
D. $p_{2}>p_{1}>p_{3}$

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5. $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ turns into which acid when mixed with water
A. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$
D. None of the above

Answer: B
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6. A reaction is $50 \%$ complete in 2 hours and $75 \%$ complete in 4 hours. What is the order of reaction?
A. 0
B. 1
C. 2
D. 3

## Answer: B

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7. Total number of geometrical isomers for the complex
$\left[\mathrm{RhCl}(\mathrm{CO})\left(\mathrm{PPh}_{3}\right)\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)\right]$ is
A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4

## Answer: C

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8. In case of nitrogen, $\mathrm{NCl}_{3}$ is possible but not $\mathrm{NCl}_{5}$ while in case of phosphorous, $P C l_{3}$ and $P C l_{5}$ are possible. It is due to
A. Availability of vacant d orbitals in P but not in N
B. Lower electronegativity of P than N
C. Lower tendency of H - bond formation in P than N
D. Occurrence of $P$ in solid while $N$ in gaseous state at room temperature.

## Answer: A

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9. The lattice energy of solid $N a C l$ is $180 K$. Calmol $^{-1}$.

The dissolution of the solid in water in the form of ions is endothermic to the extent of $1 \mathrm{~K}_{\mathrm{c}} \mathrm{calmol}^{-1}$. If the hydration energies of $\mathrm{Na}^{+}$and $\mathrm{Cl}^{-}$are in ratio $6: 5$, what is the enthalpy of hydration of $\mathrm{Na}^{+}$ion
A. $-8.5 \mathrm{kcal} \mathrm{mol}^{-1}$
B. $-97.64 \mathrm{kcal} \mathrm{mol}^{-1}$
C. $+82.6 \mathrm{kcal} \mathrm{mol}^{-1}$
D. $+100 \mathrm{kcal} \mathrm{mol}^{-1}$

## Answer: B

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10. Which of the following explain the poling process?
A. Reduction of metallic oxide impurities to metal by

Al
B. Reduction of metallic oxide impurities to metal by gaseous hydrocarbon
C. Electrolytic reduction of metallic oxide to metal
D. Removal of volatile oxide from the molten metal

## Answer: B

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11. Salicylic acid is produced when phenol in alcoholic

KOH is treated with
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{Cl}$
B. $\mathrm{CHCl}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{CCl}_{4}$

Answer: D

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12. Consider the following radial distribution function diagrams. Which of the following has the correct
matching of curve and orbital?

A. I(3s), II(3p), III(3d)
B. I(3d), II(3p), III(3s)
C. I(3s), II(3d), III(3p)
D. I(3p), II(3d), III(3s)

Answer: D
13. In the following sequence of reactions the products
$D$ is
$H C \equiv C H \xrightarrow{H B r} A \xrightarrow{H B r} B \xrightarrow{\text { alcKOH }} C \xrightarrow{N a N H_{2}} D$ is
A. Ethanol
B. Ethyne
C. Ethanal
D. Ethene

## Answer: B

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14. The compound $B$ is:
$\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{COOH} \underset{r e d P}{\mathrm{Cl}_{2}} A \xrightarrow{\text { Alc. } \mathrm{KOH}} B$
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{COCl}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CHO}$
C. $\mathrm{ClCH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{COOH}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{2}=\mathrm{CHCOOH}$

Answer: D

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15. The two forms of D-glucopyranose obtained from solution of D-glucose are known as:
A. Isomers
B. Anomers
C. Epimers
D. Enantiomers

## Answer: B

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16. The equilibrium constant for the given reaction is
approximately $10^{-3}$
$\mathrm{HPO}_{4}^{2-}(a q)+\mathrm{HCO}_{3}^{-}(a q) \Leftrightarrow \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{PO}_{4}^{-}(a q)+\mathrm{CO}_{3}^{2-}(a q)$
Which is strongest conjugate base in the given reaction?
A. $H P O_{4}^{2-}(a q)$
B. $\mathrm{HCO}_{3}^{-}(a q)$
C. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{PO}_{4}^{-}(a q)$
D. $\mathrm{CO}_{3}^{2-}(a q)$

Answer: D

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II

17.

Order of $K_{a}$ will be :
A. $I>I I>I I I$
B. $I I>I>I I I$
C. $I>I I I>I I$
D. $I I I>I>I I$

Answer: C

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18. Among $\mathrm{CaH}_{2}, \mathrm{NH}_{3}$, and $\mathrm{B}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{6}$ which are covalent hydrides?
A. $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$ and $\mathrm{B}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{6}$
B. NaH and $\mathrm{CaH}_{2}$
C. NaH and $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{CaH}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{B}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{6}$

Answer: A

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19. The most common oxidation states of cerium are
A. $+2,+4$
B. $+3,+4$
C. $+3,+5$
D. $+2,+3$

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20. Which of the following can give iodoform test?
(I) $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\stackrel{O}{\|} \stackrel{O}{\mathrm{C}}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\stackrel{\text { II }}{\mathrm{C}}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}$
(II) $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}-{\stackrel{-}{\mathrm{O}} \mathrm{CH}_{2}-\stackrel{\text { II }}{\mathrm{C}}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}}^{\text {(I) }}$
(III) $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CHO}$
(IV) $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}-\stackrel{\stackrel{O}{\|}-\stackrel{-1}{\mathrm{C}}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}}{ }$
A. Only IV
B. II and IV
C. III and IV

## Answer: D

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21. An elemental crystal has density of $8570 \mathrm{kgm}^{-3}$. The packing efficiency is 0.67 . If the closest distance between neighbouring atoms is $2.86 \AA$. The mass of one atom is
$\left.\left(1 \mathrm{amu}=1.66 \mathrm{xx} 10^{\wedge}(-27)\right) \mathrm{kg}\right)$

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$$
\xrightarrow{\mathrm{KMnO}_{4}, \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}, \Delta} \mathrm{X} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{KMnO}_{4}, \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}, \Delta} \mathrm{Y} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{KMnO}_{4}, \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}, \Delta} \mathrm{Z}
$$

22. 

The number of $C$ - atoms present in the final product ' $Z$ ' is

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23. To 500 mL of $0.150 \mathrm{MAgNO}_{3}$ solution were added 500 mL of $1.09 \mathrm{MFe}^{2+}$ solution and the reaction is allowed to reach an equilibrium at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$A g^{+}(a q)+F e^{2+}(a q) \Leftrightarrow F e^{3+}(a q)+A g(s)$
For 25 mL of the solution, 30 mL of $0.0832 \mathrm{MKMnO}_{4}$
was required for oxidation. Calculate the equilibrium constant for the the reaction at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

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24. Sum of total number of amphoteric and neutral oxides among the folllowing is :
$\mathrm{CO}, \mathrm{NO}, \mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}, \mathrm{PbO}_{2}, \mathrm{CaO}, \mathrm{SnO}_{2}, \mathrm{ZnO}$

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25. A solution of $\mathrm{Ni}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)_{2}$ is electrolyzed between
platinum electrodes using a current of 5 amperes for 20 min. What mass of Ni is deposited at the cathode?
(Atomic mass of $\mathrm{Ni}=58.7$ )
[Report your answer by rounding it upto nearset whole number]

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