

India's Number 1 Education App

CHEMISTRY

BOOKS - NTA MOCK TESTS

NTA JEE MOCK TEST 64

Chemistry

1. Match the column I with column II and mark the appropriate choice.

	Column I		Column II
(p)	P	(i)	6 unpaired electrons
(q)	Cr	(ii)	2 unpaired electrons
(r)	Fe	(iii)	3 unpaired electrons
(s)	Si	(iv)	4 unpaired electrons

C. (p)-(iii), (q)-(i), (r)-(iv), (s)-(ii)

D. (p)-(iv), (q)-(ii), (r)-(i), (s)-(iii)

Answer: C



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2. The number of hyperconjugating structures shown by the carbocations are given below. Which one is not correctly matched?

A.
$$CH_3 - \mathop{
m C}^+_{CH_3} - CH_3$$
, 9 hyperconjugating

B.
$$CH_3 - \overset{+}{C} - CH_3$$
, 8 hyperconjugating structures

C.
$$CH_3 - \overset{+}{C}H_2$$
, 3 hyperconjugating structures

D. $\overset{+}{C}H_3$, No hyperconjugating structures

Answer: B



3. Which of the following will have the highest dipole moment?					
A. BeF_2					
B. BF_3					
C. H_2O					
D. All have zero dipole moment					
Answer: C					
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4. Soaps do not work in hard water containing calcium and magnesium ions because					
A. Ca^{2+} and Mg^{2+} ions form insoluble calcium and magnesium					
salts in the form of scum					
B. Na^+ and K^+ present in soap react with Ca^{2+} and Mg^+ and					

C. a large amount of soap is to be used in presence of

 Ca^+ and Mg^+

D. scum formed by combination of $Na^+, Ca^{2+} \,\, {
m and} \,\, Mg^{2+}$ stick to the cloth and are not removed on agitation

Answer: A



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5. An alcohol X on heating with concentrated H_2SO_4 gives an alkene Y which can show geometrical isomerism. The alcohol X is

A. $CH_3CH_2CH(OH)CH_3$

B. $(CH_3)_2C(OH)CH(CH_3)_2$

 $C.(CH_3)_3C(OH)$

D. $(CH_3)_2C(OH)CH_2CH_3$

Answer: A

6. Match the column I with column II and mark the appropriate choice.

	Column I	Column II
(p)	$egin{aligned} & ext{H}_{2(ext{g})} + ext{Br}_{2(ext{g})} \ & o 2 ext{HBr}_{(ext{g})} \end{aligned}$	— 2KT
	$\mathbf{DCl} \longrightarrow \mathbf{DCl} \longrightarrow$	$(\Delta H = \Delta U + 3RT)$
(r)	$ \rightarrow 2NH_{3(g)} $	i) $\Delta \mathrm{H} = \Delta \mathrm{U}$
(s)	$2 ext{N}_2 ext{O}_{5(ext{g})} \ ightarrow 4 ext{N} ext{O}_{2(ext{g})} + ext{O}_{2(ext{g})}$	$\Delta H = \Delta U + RT$

Answer: B



7. An electric charge of 5 Faradays is passed through three electrolytes $AgNO_3,\,CuSO_4$ and $FeCl_3$ solution. The grams of each metal liberted at cathode will be

A.
$$Ag = 10.8g, Cu = 12.7g, Fe = 1.11g$$

$$\mathrm{B.}\,Ag = 540.8g, Cu = 367.5g, Fe = 325g$$

C.
$$Ag = 108g, Cu = 63.5g, Fe = 56g$$

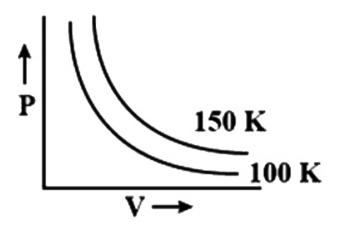
$${\rm D.}\,Ag=540g, Cu=158.8g, Fe=93.3g$$

Answer: D



- **8.** A graph is plotted between pressure and volume at different temperature. On the basis of the graph what changes will you observe in the volume if
- (i) the pressure is increased at constant temperature

(ii) the temperature is decreased at constant pressure



- A. volume increases in both the cases
- B. volume decreases in both the cases
- C. volume increases in (i) and decreases in (ii)
- D. volume decreases in (i) and increases in (ii)

Answer: B



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9. Which of the following alkyl halides is hydrolysed by S_{N^1} mechanism?

A. CH_3Cl

B. CH_3CH_2Cl

C. $CH_3CH_2CH_2Cl$

D. $(CH_3)_3$ CCl

Answer: D



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10. Identify (X), (Y) and (Z) in the given reaction.

$$CH_3COCH_3 \xrightarrow[ext{heat}]{I_2 + NaOH} X \xrightarrow[ext{heat}]{Ag} Y \xrightarrow[ext{heat}]{H_2SO_4 / HgSO_4} Z$$

A.
$$X = CHI_3, Y = CH_3CHO, Z = HCHO$$

$$\mathsf{B}.\,X=CHI_3,Y=CH_3OH,Z=CH_3CHO$$

C.
$$X=CHI_3, Y=CH\equiv CH, Z=CH_3CHO$$

D.
$$X=CH_3COCl_3, Y=CH_2=CH_2, Z=CH_3CHO$$

Answer: C

11. A compound $C_6H_{14}O_2$ has two tertiary alcoholic groups . The IUPAC name of this compound is

A. 2, 3 - dimethyl - 1, 2 - butanediol

B. 3, 3 - dimethyl - 1, 2 - butanediol

C. 2, 3 - dimethyl - 1, 2 - butanediol

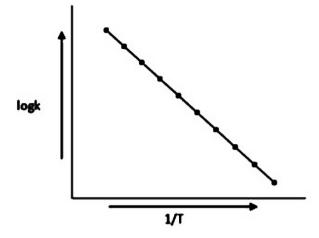
D. 2 - methyl - 2, 3 - pentanediol

Answer: C



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12. When a plot between logk and 1/T is plotted we get the graph as shown.



What is the value of slope in the graph?

A.
$$\frac{E_a}{RT}$$

B.
$$-rac{E_a}{2.303R}$$

$$\mathsf{C.} - \frac{E_a}{2.303RT} {\log A}$$

D.
$$-rac{E_a}{2.303}rac{R}{T}$$

Answer: B



13. During the formation of the slag by the reaction of flux and impurities which of the following is an example of acidic and basic flux?

(i) $FeO + SiO_2 \rightarrow FeSiO_3$

(ii)
$$SiO_2 + MqO o MqSiO_3$$

A. (i) SiO_2 — Acidc flux (ii) MgO - Basic flux

B. (i) SiO_2 — Basic flux (ii) MgO - Acidic flux

C. (i) SiO_2 — Basic flux (ii) MgO - Basic flux

D. (i) SiO_2 — Acidic flux (ii) MgO - Acidic flux

Answer: A



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14. Fill in the reagents for the given conversion:

$$CH_3COCl \xrightarrow{(X)} CH_3CHO \xrightarrow{(Y)} CH_3 - CH - CH_2CHO \xrightarrow{(Z)} CH_3CH =$$

$$\mathsf{A.} \begin{vmatrix} X & Y & Z \\ Pd/BaSO_4 & \mathrm{dil.\ NaOH\ \ heat} \end{vmatrix}$$

B.
$$egin{array}{c|cccc} X & Y & Z \\ NaOH & Hydrolysis & heat \\ \hline C. & Y & Z \\ I_2/NaOH & LiAlH_4 & H_3O^+ \\ \hline D. & X & Y & Z \\ CrO_3 & Warm & CO_2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Answer: A



15. Match the column I with column II and mark the appropriate choice.

_									
		Column I		С	olum	n I	I		
١,,	•	3d-transition series	· ′						
(0	(p	Lanthanoid series	(ii)	Z	= 39	to	Z	=	48
(r	.)	Actinoid series	(iii)	Z	= 21	to	Ζ	=	30
(5	s)	4d-transition series	(iv)	Z	= 90	to	Z	=	103

B.
$$(p) - (ii), (q) - (iii), (r) - (iv), (s) - (i)$$

Answer: C



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- 16. Which of the following azeotropes is not correctly matched?
 - A. $HNO_3(68\,\%~) + H_2O(32\,\%~)$: Maximum boiling azeotrope, boiling
 - point = 393.5 K
 - B. $H_2O(43\,\%) + HI(57\,\%)$: Minimum boiling azeotrope, boiling point = 290 K
 - C. $C_2H_5OH(95.5\,\%\,) + H_2O(4.5\,\%\,)$: Minimum boiling azeotrope,
 - boiling point = 351.15 K

azeotrope, boiling point = 332.2 K

D. Chloroform $~~(93.2\,\%~) + C_2 H_5 OH (6.8\,\%~)$: Minimum boiling

Answer: B

17. A translucent white waxy solid (A) reacts with excess of chlorine to give a yellowish white powder (B). (B) reacts with organic compounds containing -OH group converting them into chloro derivatives. (B) on hydrolysis gives (C) and is finally converted to phosphoric acid. (A), (B) and (C) are

- A. P_4 , PCl_3 , H_3PO_4
- $\mathsf{B.}\,P_4,PCl_5,H_3PO_3$
- $\mathsf{C}.\,P_4,\,PCl_5,\,POCl_3$
- $D. P_4, PCl_3, POCl_3$

Answer: C



18. A metal (M) produces a gas (N) on reaction with alkalies like NaOH and KOH. Same gas is produced when the metal reacts with dilute sulphuric acid. Gas (N) reacts with another toxic gas (P) to form methanol at high temperature and pressure . (N) also reacts with metals like (Q) to form electrovalent hydrides. M, N, P and Q respectively are

- A. Zn, H_2, CO, Na
- B. Na, H_2, Cl_2, Ca
- $\mathsf{C.}\,Al,H_2,H_2S,B$
- D. Mg, H_2, NO_2, Al

Answer: A



19. Match the column I with column II and mark the appropriate choice.

	Column I		Column II
(p)	$\mathrm{CH_{3}COONa}$	(1)	Almost neutral, pH >
			7 or < 7
	_	(ii)	Acidic, pH < 7
			Alkaline, pH > 7
(s)	$\text{CH}_3\text{COONH}_4$	(iv)	Neutral, pH = 7

Answer: C



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20. Which of the following satements is not correct?

A. Proteins are polyamides formed from amino acids

B. Except glycine, all other amino acids show optical activity

C. Natural proteins are commonly made up of L - isomer of amino

D. In lpha- amino acids, $-NH_2$ and -COOH groups are attached

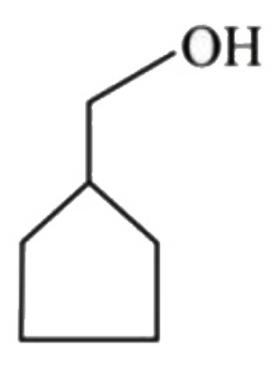
to different carbon atoms

Answer: D

acids

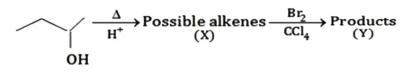


21. How many positional isomers are possible for this compound





22. If in I_2Cl_6 the number of covalent bonds and coordinate bonds are m and n respectively. Find the sum of m+n



23.

Here the sum of X+Y is equal to



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24. The number of possible sterio isomers in Ma_3b_3 is equal to (Here a, b are different monodentate ligands).



25. The pK_a of acetic acid and pK_b of NH_4OH are 4.75 and 4.75 respectively. Find the pH of ammonium acetate solution?

