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## CHEMISTRY

## BOOKS - NTA MOCK TESTS

## NTA JEE MOCK TEST 78

## Chemistry

1. Which of the following gives the molarity of a $17.0 \%$ by mass solution of sodium acetate, $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COONa}(F M=82.0 a \mu)$ in water? Given the density is $1.09 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{mol}$.
A. $2.26 \times 10^{-6} M$
B. 0.207 M
C. 2.07 M
D. 2.26 M

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2. A cylinder of compressed gas that bears no label is supposed to contain either ethane or ethene. Combustion of the sample shows that $16 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ of the gas require $48 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ of oxygen for complete combustion. This shows that the gas is
A. only ethane
B. only ethene
C. 1: 1 mixtures of two gases
D. some unknown mixture of the two gases

## Answer: B

3. Among the following, the reaction that is accompanied by a decrease in the entropy is
A. $\mathrm{N}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})+3 \mathrm{H}_{2}(\mathrm{~g}) \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{NH}_{3}(\mathrm{~g})$
B. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{12} \mathrm{O}_{6}(\mathrm{~s})+6 \mathrm{O}_{2}(\mathrm{~g}) \rightarrow 6 \mathrm{CO}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})+6 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(\mathrm{l})$
C. $P C l_{5}(s) \rightarrow P C l_{3}(l)+C l_{2}(g)$
D. $2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(\mathrm{l}) \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{H}_{2}+\mathrm{O}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})$

## Answer: A

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4. What is the order of reactivity of these alkenes
$\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{CH}_{2}(\mathrm{I}), \mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}_{2}(\mathrm{II})$ and $\mathrm{CH}_{2}(2)=\mathrm{CH}$-(2)(III)' when subject to acid - catalysed hydration?
A. $I>I I>I I I$
B. I gt III gt II
C. III gt II gt I
D. II gt I gt III

## Answer: A

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5. Which of the following will show optical isomerism?
A.

B.

C.



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6. The
aqueous
0.01
Molal
solution
of $\left[\mathrm{Cr}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{6}\right]_{2}\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)\left(\mathrm{NO}_{2}\right)_{5}\right]_{3}$ is expected to have $\Delta T_{f}$ equal to Given : $K_{f}$ of $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ is $1.86 \mathrm{~K} \mathrm{~kg} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$.
A. 0.0186
B. 0.0372
C. 0.558
D. 0.093

## Answer: D

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7. For $(A)+K_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}+$ air $\xrightarrow{\text { Heat }}(B)$
$(B)+C I_{2} \rightarrow(C)$ pink
Which of the following is correct ?
A. $\mathrm{X}=$ black, $\quad \mathrm{MnO}_{2}, \mathrm{Y}=$ Blue, $\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{CrO}_{4}, Z=\mathrm{KMnO}_{4}$
B. $\mathrm{X}=$ green, $\mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}, \mathrm{Y}=$ Yellow, $\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{CrO}_{4}, Z=\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}$
C. $\mathrm{X}=$ black $, \quad \mathrm{MnO}_{2}, \mathrm{Y}=$ green $, \quad \mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{MnO}_{4}, Z=\mathrm{KMnO}_{4}$
D. $\mathrm{X}=$ black, $\mathrm{BiO}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}, \mathrm{Y}=$ colourless $\mathrm{KBiO}_{2}, Z=\mathrm{KBiO}_{3}$

## Answer: C

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8. Which of the following has smallest radius?
A. $1 s^{2}, 2 s^{2} 2 p^{6}, 3 s^{2}$
B. $1 s^{2}, 2 s^{2} 2 p^{6}, 3 s^{2} 3 p^{1}$
C. $1 s^{2}, 2 s^{2} 2 p^{6}, 3 s^{2} 3 p^{5}$
D. $1 s^{2}, 2 s^{2} 2 p^{6}, 3 s^{2} 3 p^{3}$

## Answer: C

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9. If $r_{1}$ is the radius of first orbit of hydrogen atom, then the radii of second, third and fourth orbits in terms of $r_{1}$ are
A. $r_{1}^{2}, r_{1}^{3}, r_{1}^{4}$
B. $8 r_{1}, 27 r_{1}, 64 r_{1}$
C. $4 r_{1}, 9 r_{1}, 16 r_{1}$
D. $2 r_{1}, 6 r_{1}, 8 r_{1}$

## Answer: C

10. $N_{2}$ and $O_{2}$ are converted to mono cations $N_{2}^{+}$and $O_{2}^{+}$respectively, which statement is wrong ?
A. the $\mathrm{n} \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N}$ bond weakens
B. the O-O bond order increases
C. the O-O bond length decreases
D. $\mathrm{N}_{2}^{+}$becomes diamagnetic

## Answer: D

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11. In the carbylamine reaction, $R-X$ converted $R-Y$ via the intermediate $Z, R-X, R-Y$ and $Z$, respectively are
A. $R-N H_{2}, R-N C$, carbene
B. $R-N H_{2}, R-N C$, nitrene
C. $R-N C, R-N H_{2}, \quad$ carbene
D. $R-O H, R-N C, \quad$ nitrene

## Answer: A

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12. The equilibrium constant for the reaction $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(\mathrm{g})+\mathrm{CO}(\mathrm{g}) \Leftrightarrow \mathrm{H}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})+\mathrm{CO}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})$ is 0.44 at 1660 K. The equilibrium constant for the reaction
$2 \mathrm{H}_{2}(g)+2 \mathrm{CO}_{2}(g) \Leftrightarrow 2 \mathrm{CO}(g)+2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(g)$
at 1660 K is equal to
A. 0.44
B. 0.88
C. 5.16
D. 126
13. Ammonia forms the complex $\left[\mathrm{Cu}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{4}\right]^{2+}$ with copper ions in alkaline solution but not in acid solution. The reasons for it is:
A. In alkaline solution $\mathrm{Cu}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}$ is precipitated which is soluble in excess of alkali
B. Copper hydroxide is amphoteric substance
C. In acidic solution hydration protects $\mathrm{Cu}^{2+}$ ions
D. In acidic solution protons are coordinated with ammonia molecules forming $\mathrm{NH}_{4}^{+}$ions

## Answer: D

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14. Sodium carbonate is prepared by Solvay process. Which of the following compounds is obtained as a by - product?
A. $\mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{Cl}$
B. $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{CaCl}_{2}$

## Answer: D

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15. The reaction of $p-\mathrm{HOC}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{COOH}$ with excess $\mathrm{Br}_{2}$ forms


C.

D.

## Answer: D

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16. Melamine polymer is a copolymer of
A. melamine and acetaldehye
B. melamine and formaldehyde
C. phenol and formaldehyde
D. none of the above

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17. When an inorganic compound $(X)$ having $3 c-2 e$ as well as $2 c-2 e$ bonds react with ammonia gas at a certain temperature, gives a compound $(\mathrm{Y})$ isostructural with benzene. Compound $(\mathrm{X})$ with ammonia at a high temperature produces a substance (Z). Which option is not correct?
A. (X) is $B_{2} H_{6}$
B. (Z) is known as inorganic graphite
C. (Y) is $B_{3} N_{3} H_{6}$
D. (Z) is soft like graphite

## Answer: D

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18. Maltose on hydrolysis gives
A. Mannose + glucose
B. Galactose + glucose
C. Glucose
D. Mannose + fructose

## Answer: C

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19. Which product will be obtained by Gridnard reaction, when Formaldehyde reacts with Ethyl magnesium lodide?
A. 2 - Propanol
B. 1 - Propanol
C. Ethanol
D. 2 - Metyl, 2 - Propanol

## Answer: B

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20. Consider the following sequence of reactions and identify the final product
$C_{6} H_{6}+\mathrm{CH}_{2}=\mathrm{CHCH} 2 \mathrm{Cl} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{AlCl}_{2}}(X) \xrightarrow[(i i) \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}, \mathrm{OH}]{ }-\frac{(i) B H_{3}, T H F}{\longrightarrow}(Y) \xrightarrow{H^{+} / \Delta} Z\left(C_{9} H_{10}\right)$
A. $\mathrm{PhCH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{PhCH}=\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}$
C.

D. $\mathrm{PhC}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)=\mathrm{CH}_{2}$

## Answer: C

21. An exothermic reaction, $A \rightarrow B$, has an activation energy of $15 \mathrm{kcal} \mathrm{mol}^{-1}$ and the energy of reaction is $5 \mathrm{kcal} \mathrm{mol}^{-1}$. The activation energy in $\mathrm{kcal} \mathrm{mol}^{-1}$ for the reaction, $B \rightarrow A$ is

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22. The enolic form of given compound contians
$\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\stackrel{\stackrel{-1}{\mathrm{C}}}{\mathrm{C}}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}$
$x, \sigma$ bonds, $\mathrm{y} \pi$ bonds, z lone pairs. The sum value of $(x+y+z)$ is

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23. A certain buffer solution sontains equal concentration of $X^{-}$and $H X$. The $K_{a}$ for $H X$ is $10^{-8}$. The of the buffer is
24. In cyclic structure of $\left(\mathrm{SO}_{3}\right)_{x}$ if x is number of $\mathrm{SO}_{3}$ moleculles involved in cycle formation and y is the number of $s p^{3}$ hybridised S atoms What is the sum of $x+y$ ?

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25. If number of lone pairs on central atom in $X e F_{2}, X e F_{4}$ and $X e F_{6}$ are $\mathrm{x}, \mathrm{y}, \mathrm{z}$. What is the sum of $x+y+z$ here?

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