



# CHEMISTRY

# **BOOKS - NTA MOCK TESTS**

# NTA JEE MOCK TEST 81



**1.** In an atom, two electrons move around nucleus in circular orbits of radii (R) and (4R). The ratio of the time taken by them to complete one revolution is :

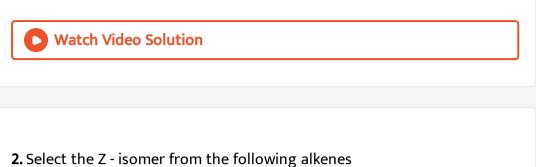
A. 1:4

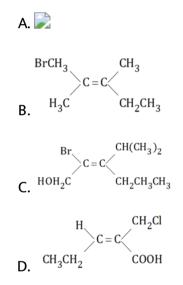
B.4:1

C. 1:8

D.8:1

# Answer: C





### Answer: C



3. Consider the following reactions :

 $2XS + 3O_2 \xrightarrow{\Delta} 2XO + 2SO_2$  $2XO + XS \xrightarrow{\Delta} 3'X' + SO_2$ 

Then 'X' can not be :

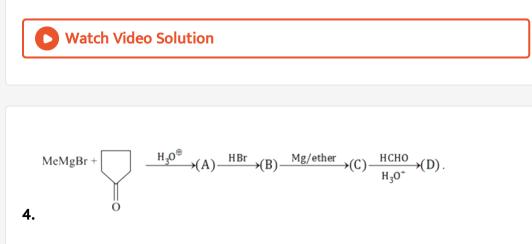
A. Hg

B. Pb

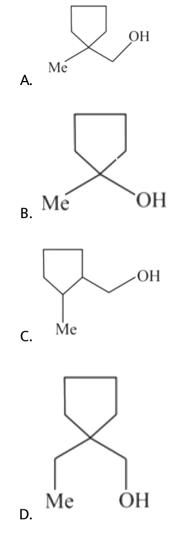
 $\mathsf{C}.\,Zn$ 

 $\mathsf{D.}\, Cu$ 

### Answer: B



D is

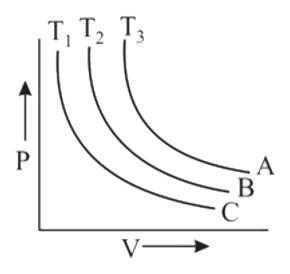


# Answer: A



5. Three isothermal plots (P versus V) A, B and C are plotted at three

temperature  $T_1, T_2$  and  $T_3$  respectively



The correct order of the temperature will be

- A.  $T_1 < T_2 < T_3$
- B.  $T_1 = T_2 = T_3$
- C.  $T_1 > T_2 > T_3$
- D.  $T_1 > T_2 < T_3$

#### Answer: A

**6.** Substance  $A_2B(g)$  can undergoes decomposition to form two set of products :

$$A_{2}(g) \rightarrow A_{2}(g) + B(g); \quad \Delta H^{\circ} = 40 \text{ kJ/mol}$$
$$A(g) + AB(g); \quad \Delta H^{\circ} = 50 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

If the molar ratio of  $A_2(g)$  to A(g) is 5:3 in a set of product gases, then the energy involved in the decomposition of 1 mole of  $A_2B(g)$  is :

A. 48.75kJ/mol

B. 43.75kJ/mol

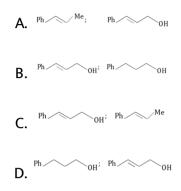
C. 46.25 kJ/mol

D. 64.2kJ/mol

Answer: B

7. 
$$\xleftarrow{NaBH_4} PhCH = CH - CHO \xrightarrow{1.LAH, ether} (A)$$

The products (A) and (B) are:



### Answer: D



8.  $(CH_3)_2C = CHCOCH_3$  can be oxidised to  $(CH_3)_2C = CHCOOH$ 

by

A. chromic acid

B. NaOl, followed by acidification

C. Cu at 573 K

D.  $KMnO_4 + H_2SO_4$ 

Answer: B



**9.** Pick out the incorrect statement.

A. Mg also burns is gases such as  $CO_2$  and  $SO_2$ 

B. Excess of  $CO_2$  when passed in lime- water turns it milky

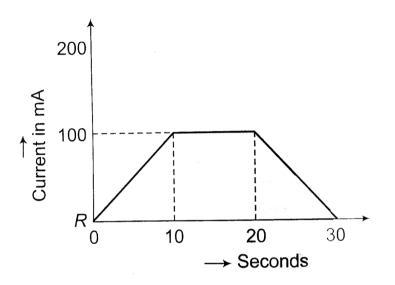
C.  $MgCl_2.6H_2O$  on heating hydrolyses to form MgO (magnesia),

which is refractory

D. Alkaline - earth metals are denser and harder than alkali metals

Answer: B

**10.** In a copper voltmeter, mass deposite in 30 seconds is 'm' gram. If the time-current graph is as shown in figure. ECE of copper is

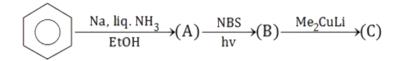


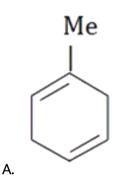
B. 
$$Z = \frac{m}{2}$$
  
C.  $Z = \frac{m}{5}$ 

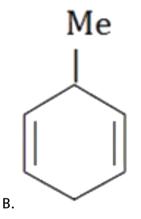
D. 
$$Z=2m$$

### Answer: B

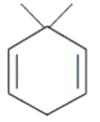
**11.** The final product C in the following reaction is







Me Me





12. 0.2 gm sample of benzoic acid  $C_6H_5COOH$  is titrated with 0.12 M  $Ba(OH)_2$  solution, what volume of  $Ba(OH)_2$  solution is required to reach the equivalent point ?

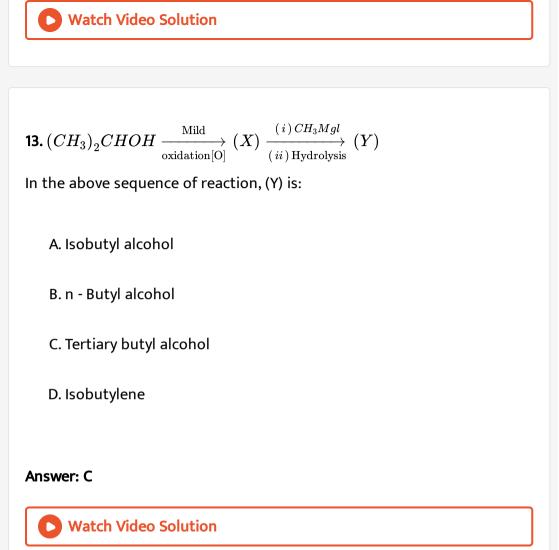
A. 6.83 mL

B. 13.6 mL

C. 17.6 mL

D. 35.2 mL

Answer: A



14. Which of the following compound will given yellow precipitate on shaking with aqueous solution of NaOH followed by the addition of  $AgNO_3$  solution ?

A.  $CoCl_3.6NH_3$ 

B.  $CoCl_3.5NH_3$ 

C.  $CoCl_3.4NH_3$ 

D. All of the above

Answer: D

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15. Which of the following oxyacids acts as most reducing agent?

A.  $H_3PO_3$ 

B.  $H_3PO_4$ 

 $\mathsf{C}.\,H_4P_2O_6$ 

D.  $H_4P_2O_6$ 

Answer: A

16. Consider the following acids

1.  $MeCH_2COOH$ 

- 2.  $Me_2CHCOOH$
- 3.  $Me_3CCOOH$
- 4.  $Et_3CCOOH$

Correct order of the rate of esterification of these acids with MeOH is

A. 1 > 2 > 3 > 4B. 2 > 1 > 3 > 4C. 2 > 3 > 4 > 1D. 2 > 3 > 1 > 4

### Answer: A

**17.** The plot of  $\frac{1}{Y_A}$  Vs  $\frac{1}{x_A} \left( \frac{1}{Y_A} \text{ on y - axis} \right)$  where A and B form a ideal solution. Y is mole fraction in vapour phase and X is mole fraction in liquid phase, is linear with slope and inercept respectively

A. 
$$\frac{P_{A}^{0}}{P_{B}^{0}}$$
 and  $\frac{P_{A}^{0} - P_{B}^{0}}{P_{B}^{0}}$   
B.  $\frac{P_{A}^{0}}{P_{B}^{0}}$  and  $\frac{P_{B}^{0} - P_{A}^{0}}{P_{B}^{0}}$   
C.  $\frac{P_{B}^{0}}{P_{A}^{0}}$  and  $\frac{P_{A}^{0} - P_{B}^{0}}{P_{A}^{0}}$   
D.  $\frac{P_{B}^{0}}{P_{A}^{0}}$  and  $\frac{P_{B}^{0} - P_{A}^{0}}{P_{B}^{0}}$ 

#### Answer: C

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**18.** The transition elements are more metallic then p - block elements because they have

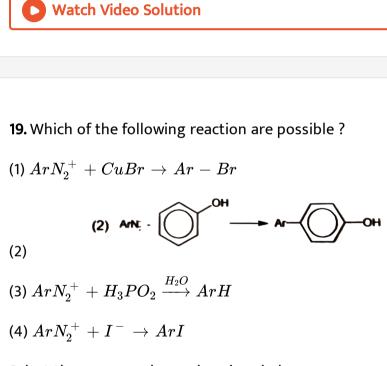
A. Electron pairs in d- orbitals

B. Availability of d - orbitals for bounding

C. The electron in p - orbitals

D. Unpaired electronin metallic orbitals

### Answer: B



Select the answer using codes given below:

A. 1, 2 and 4

B. 1, 3 and 4

C. 1, 2 and 3

D. 2, 3 and 4

Answer: B



**20.** Which of the following order is correct for the property mentioned in brackets?

A.  $S^{2-} > Cl^- > K^+ > Ca^+$  (Ionization energy)

B. C < N < F < O (2nd Ionization energy)

C. B > Al > Ga > In > Tl (Electronegativity)

 ${\sf D}.\, Na^{\,+}\, > Li^{\,+}\, > Mg^{3\,+}\, > Be^{2\,+}\, > Al^{3\,+} \quad ({
m lonic \ radius})$ 

#### Answer: B

21. How many of these molecules are diamagnetic and have bond order

more than 2

$$O_2^{2+}, CO, \bar{C}N, NO, NO^+, N_2, O_2^+, N_2^{2-}, O_2^{2-}$$



**22.**  $\frac{x}{20}M$  concentration of  $H^+$  ion must be maintained in a saturate  $H_2S(0.1M)$  to precipitates CdS but not ZnZ, if  $[Cd^{2+}] = [Zn^{2+}] = 0.1M$  initially.  $K_{sp}(CdS) = 8 \times 10^{-27}, K_{sp}(ZnS) = 1 \times 10^{-21}K_a(H_2S) = 1 \times 10^{-21}ZnM$  will not precipitate at concentration of  $H^+$  greater than  $\frac{x}{20}M$ . The value of x is .

CH<sub>3</sub>O OCH<sub>3</sub> 23.

How many moles of HI consumed in above reaction?

<b>O</b> Watch Video Solution		

24. How many compound gives positive Tollens' test?

- 1. D glucose
- 2. D fructose
- $\overset{O}{\stackrel{||}{_{\scriptstyle \parallel}}}$ 3.  $CH_3CH$
- 4.  $PhCH_2OH$
- 6. *HCOOH*
- 7.  $CH_3COOH$

**25.** The edge length of a face centred cubic cell of an ionic substance is

 $508~{
m pm}$  .If the radius of the cation is 110 pm the radius of the anion is