





# **CHEMISTRY**

# **BOOKS - NTA MOCK TESTS**

# NTA JEE MOCK TEST 87



**1.** The chloride of a metal contains 71% chlorine by weight and the vapour density of it is 50. The atomic weight of the metal will be -

A. 29

B. 58

C. 35.5

D. 71

Answer: A

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2. which of the following graphs correctly represents the vatiation  $eta=-\left(rac{dV}{dP}
ight)_T/V$  with P for an ideal gas at

constant temperature ? .









D. 📄

#### Answer: A



**3.** The first orbital of H is represented by:  $\psi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} \left(\frac{1}{a_0}\right)^{3/2} e^{-r/a_0}$ , where  $a_0$  is Bohr's radius. The

probability of finding the electron at a distance r, from the nucleus in the region dV is :

A.  $\psi^2 dr$ 

$$\mathsf{B.} \int \psi^2 4\pi r^2 dv$$

 $\mathsf{C}.\,\psi^2 4\pi r^2 dr$ 

D. 
$$\int \psi dv$$

## Answer: C



4.  $Cu^{2+} + 2e^- \rightarrow Cu$ . For this, graph between  $E_{red}$ versus  $\ln[Cu^{2+}]$  is a straight line of intercept 0.34V, then the electrode oxidation potential of the half cell  $Cu \mid Cu^{2+}(0.1M)$  will be

A.
$$-0.34+rac{0.0591}{2}V$$

 ${
m B.}\,0.34+0.0591V$ 

 $\mathsf{C.}\,0.34V$ 

 $\mathsf{D.}-0.34V$ 

## Answer: A



**5.** Among the following , the surfactant that will form micelles in aqueous solution at the lowest molar concentration at amibemt conditions, is :

A. 
$$CH_{3}(CH_{2})_{15}N^{+}(CH_{3})_{3}Br^{-}$$

B.  $CH_{3}(CH_{2})_{11}OSO_{3}^{-}Na^{+}$ 

C.  $CH_3(CH_2)_6COO^-Na^+$ 

D.  $CH_{3}(CH_{2})_{11}N^{+}(CH_{3})_{3}Br^{-}$ 

## Answer: A



conc.of B is given by.... ..... ............for, A o nB



A. 
$$rac{nA_0}{2}$$

B. 
$$rac{A_0}{n-1}$$
  
C.  $rac{nA_0}{n+1}$   
D.  $\left(rac{n-1}{n+1}
ight)A_0$ 

#### Answer: C



7. Acetic acid and propionic acid have  $K_a$  values  $1.75 \times 10^{-5}$  and  $1.3 \times 10^{-5}$  respectively at a cetrain temperature. An equimolar solution of a mixture, of the two acids is partially neutralised by NaOH. How is the ratio of the contents of acetate and propionate ions related to the  $K_a$  values and the molarity?

A. 
$$\left(\frac{lpha}{1-lpha}\right) = \frac{1.75}{1.3} imes \left(\frac{eta}{1-eta}\right)$$
, where a and  $eta$  are

ionized fractions of the acids

- B. The ratio of unrelated to the  $K_a$  values
- C. The ratio of unrelated to the molarity
- D. The ratio is unrelated to the pH of the solution

## Answer: A



8. P-V plots for two gases during adiabatic expansion are shown in figure. Plot I and II should correspond

# respectively to :



A. He and  $O_2$ 

 $B.O_2$  and He

C.He and Ar

 $\mathsf{D}. O_2$  and  $N_2$ 

# Answer: B



**9.** The volume of atom present in a face-centred cubic unit cell of a metal (r is atomic radius ) is

A. 
$$\frac{20}{3}\pi r^{3}$$
  
B.  $\frac{24}{3}\pi r^{3}$   
C.  $\frac{12}{3}\pi r^{3}$   
D.  $\frac{16}{3}\pi r^{3}$ 

Answer: D

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10. The oxidation state of Mo in its oxo-complex species  $\left[Mo_2O_4(C_2H_4)_2(H_2O)_2\right]^{2-}$  is:

 $\mathsf{A.}+5$ 

 $\mathsf{B.}+4$ 

C.+3

D.+2

# Answer: C



11. 
$$Mg \xrightarrow{N_2 riangle} Y \xrightarrow{H_2 O} Z( ext{colourless gas}) \xrightarrow{CuSO_4} T$$
 (blue

colour)

Then, substances Y and T are

A. 
$$Mg_3N_2, MgO, NH_3, CuSO_4.5H_2O$$

B.  $Mg(NO_3)_2, MgO, H_2, CuSO_4.5H_2O$ 

C.  $Mg_2N_2, MgO, NH_3, \left[Cu(NH_3)_4\right]SO_4$ 

D.  $Mg(NO_3)_2, MgO_2, H_2O_2, CuSO_4.5H_2O_3$ 

#### Answer: C

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**12.** 
$$Y \xrightarrow{\Delta, 250^{\circ}C} CaSO_4.2H_2O \xrightarrow{\Delta, 120^{\circ}C} X$$
. X and Y are

respectively:

A. Plaster of paris, dead burnt plaster, calcium sulphide

B. dead burnt plaster, plaster of Paris, lime

C. Plaster of Pairs, dead burnt plaster, calcium sulphite

D. plaster of Paris, dead burnt plaster, calcium oxide

(lime)

Answer: D

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13. For 
$$(A)+K_2CO_3+air\stackrel{Heat}{\longrightarrow}(B)$$

 $(B)+CI_2
ightarrow (C)$ pink

Which of the following is correct?

A. (B) is green,  $K_2MnO_4$  and (C) is pink,  $KMnO_4$ 

B. (B) is blue,  $K_2MnO_4$  and (C) is pink,  $KMnO_4$ 

C. (B) is  $Mn_3O_4$  and (C) is pink  $K_2MnO_4$ 

D. (B) is  $Mn_2O_3$  and (C ) is pind  $KMnO_4$ 

#### Answer: A

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14.  $H_2, Li_2, B_2$  each has bond order equal to 1 the order of their stability is

- A.  $H_2=Li_2=B_2$
- B.  $H_2 > Li_2 > B_2$
- C.  $H_2 > B_2 > Li_2$
- D.  $B_2 > Li_2 > H_2$

# Answer: C



# 15.

$$2RCl+Si \xrightarrow{ ext{Cu power}}_{570 ext{ K}} R_2SiCl_2 \xrightarrow{ ext{H}_2O} R_2Si(OH_2) \xrightarrow{ ext{Polymerisation}} X_2$$

Then X will be

A. cyclic silicone

B. cross linked silicon

C. linear silicone

D. none of these

# Answer: C



# $\textbf{16. } SiCl_4 \xrightarrow{H_2O} (A) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{Heat}} (B) \xrightarrow{Na_2CO_3} (C) \textbf{,}$

The compound (C) is

A.  $SiO_2$ 

 $\mathsf{B.}\,Si$ 

 $\mathsf{C}.\,SiC$ 

D.  $Na_2SiO_3$ 

Answer: D



17. An organic acid (A) reacts with concentrated  $H_2SO_4$  to give a neutral oxide (B), acidic oxide (c) and a diatomic oxide (D). When (D) reacts with chlorine gas, a poisonous gas (E) is evolved. This gasw with ammonia gives an organic compound (F). The compound (A) and (F) are.

A.  $H_2C_2O_4, NH_2CONH_2$ 

B.  $CH_3COH, NH_2CONH_2$ 

 $C. CHCl_3, CH_3CONH_2$ 

 $D. CCl_4, CH_3CONH_2$ 

Answer: A

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**18.** An inorganic substance on heating liberates oxygen and turns an acidified solution of KI brown and also reduces acidified  $KMnO_4$ . The substance is

A. HgO

 $\mathsf{B}.\,H_2O_2$ 

 $C. KNO_3$ 

D.  $Pb(NO_3)_2$ 

Answer: B

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**19.** How many tautomers (ketones) can you draw for the following diketone?



A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

# Answer: C



20. Compared heat of hydrogenation of the following



A. I > II > III

 ${\rm B.}\,III>II>I$ 

 $\mathsf{C}.\,II>III>I$ 

 $\mathsf{D}.\,II>I>III$ 

**Answer: B** 





The sum of X + Y equal to



22. The number of stereoisomers of the given compound

$$Cl \quad Cl \quad Cl \quad Cl \ ert Cl \quad ert Cl \ ert CH_3 - CH - CH - CH - CH - CH - CH_3$$

will be

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**23.** How many sigma bonds are in a molecule of diethyl ether,  $C_2H_5OC_2H_5$  ?



**24.** What weight of glucose dissolved in 100g of water will

produce the same lowering of vapour pressure as one gram

of urea dissolved in 50g of water at the same temperature



**25.** On breaking a cubic solid (edge = 1 m) into fine cubic particles of edge  $1\mu m$ , surface becomes  $n \times 100000$ . The value of n is ?



