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## CHEMISTRY

## BOOKS - NTA MOCK TESTS

## NTA NEET SET 106

## Chemistry

1. The $K_{s p}$ for $X_{2} S O_{4}$ at $25^{\circ}\left(X^{+}\right.$is a monovalent ion) is $3.2 \times 10^{-5}$ The maximum concentration of $X^{+}$that could be attained in a saturated solution of this solid at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ is
A. $4 \times 10^{-2} \mathrm{M}$
B. $2.89 \times 10^{-4} \mathrm{M}$
C. $3 \times 10^{-3} M$
D. $6 \times 10^{-3} \mathrm{M}$

## Answer: A

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2. In which of the following species, d-obitals having $x z$ an $y z$ two nodal planes involved in hybridization of central atoms?
A. $I O_{2} F_{2}^{-}$
B. $\mathrm{CIF}_{4}^{-}$
C. $I F_{7}$
D. All of these

## Answer: C

3. IUPAC name of the compond is
A. 6-ethyl-1,4,8-octanetrioc acid
B. 5-ethy-1,3,6-hexanetricarboylic acid
C. 3-ethyl-5-carboxyl octanedioic acid
D. 4-carboxy-6-ethyloctanedioic acid

## Answer: B

4. Which of the following compound will undergo tatomerism?

A.

B.



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5. Which does not undergo comproportionation reaction?
A. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}+\mathrm{SO}_{2} \rightarrow$
B. $I^{-}(a q)+\mathrm{IO}_{3}^{-}(a q)+H^{+}(a q) \rightarrow$
C. $\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{MnO}_{4}+\mathrm{H}^{+}(a q) \rightarrow$
D. $\mathrm{MnO}_{4}^{-+} \mathrm{Mn}^{2+}(a q) \rightarrow$

## Answer: C

6. Rank the three compounds in order of decreasing acidity

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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7. For the following compound during monobromination reaction, the number of possible chiral products are

A. 3
B. 4
C. 5
D. 6

## Answer: C

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8. 500 ml of a hydrocarbon gas burnt in excess of oxygen yields

2500 ml of $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ and 3 litres of water vapours. All volume being
measured at the same temperature and pressure. The formula of the hydrocarbon is:
A. $C_{4} H_{10}$
B. $C_{5} H_{12}$
C. $C_{2} H_{2}$
D. $C_{5} H_{10}$

## Answer: B

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9. Lead dissolves most readily in
A. Acetic acid
B. Hydrochloric acid
C. Sulphuric acid
D. Nitric acid

## Answer: D

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10. The ratio of closed packed atoms to tetrahedral holes in cubic close packing is :
A. 1: 1
B. $1: 3$
C. 1:2
D. 2:1

## Answer: C

11. The main oxides formed on combustion of $\mathrm{Li}, \mathrm{Na}$ and K in excess of air respectively are
A. $\mathrm{Li}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}, \mathrm{Na} a_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{RbO}_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{Li}_{2} \mathrm{O}, \mathrm{Na} a_{2} \mathrm{O}$ and $\mathrm{RbO}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{LiO}_{2}, \mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{Rb}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
D. $\mathrm{Li}_{2} \mathrm{O}, \mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{RbO}_{2}$

## Answer: D

12. The given reaction
$\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}_{3} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{Br}_{2} / h v} \mathrm{CH}_{3}-\stackrel{\stackrel{\mathrm{Br}}{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{H}}{\mathrm{C}}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}+\mathrm{HBr}$
is an example of
A. Nucleophilic substitution
B. Free radical substitution
C. Electrophilic substitution
D. Addition

## Answer: B

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13. The main products formed by the reaction of
$\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}$ and $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ are
A. only $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}+\mathrm{O}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}+\mathrm{HNO}_{4}$
D. $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}+\mathrm{HNO}_{2}$

## Answer: C

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14. For the chemical reaction $3 X(g)+Y(g) \rightarrow X_{3} Y(g)$,the amount of $X_{3} Y$ at equilibrium is affected by:
A. temperature and pressure
B. temperature only
C. pressure only
D. temperature, pressure and catalyst

## Answer: A

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15. The wavelength of $K_{\alpha}$ line for an element of atomic number
$43 i s \lambda$. Then the wavelength of $K_{\alpha}$ line for an element of atomic number 29 is
A. $\frac{43}{29} \lambda$
B. $\frac{42}{28} \lambda$
C. $\frac{9}{4} \lambda$
D. $\frac{4}{9} \lambda$
16. Phenol is least reactive for aromatic nucleophilic substitution because
A. Carbon-oxygen bond has some double bond character due to resonance
B. Oxygen is present on $s p^{2}$-hybrid carbon which makes carbon-oxygen bond stronger
C. Oxygen is highly electronegative which decreases bond length between carbon and oxygen
D. All are correct

## Answer: D

17. Which of the following is true about the complex $\left[\mathrm{PtCl}_{2}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)\right]$ ?
A. It exhibits geometrical isomerism
B. It is paramagnetic complex
C. Its geometry is tetrahedron
D. Platinum is $s p^{3}$ hybridised

## Answer: A

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18. Which of the following pairs represents constitutional isomers?
A. 2-methylbutane and pentane
B. Propyl chloride and isopropyl chloride
C. 2-chlorohexane and 3 -chlorohexane
D. All of the above

## Answer: D

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19. Find the entropy change for vaporisation of water to steam at $100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ in $\mathrm{JK}^{-1} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$ if heat of vaporisation is $40.8 \mathrm{kJmol}^{-1}$.
A. 109.38
B. 100.38
C. 110.38

## Answer: A

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20. An electrolytic cell contains a solution of $\mathrm{Ag} g_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ and have platinum electrodes. A current is passed until 1.6 gm of $O_{2}$ has been liberated at anode. The amount of silver deposited at cathode would be
A. 107.88 g
B. 0.8 g
C. 1.6 g
D. 21.60 g

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21. In which of the following ionization processes, the bond order has increased and the magnetic behaviour has changed?
A. $C_{2}^{+} \rightarrow C_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{NO}^{+} \rightarrow \mathrm{NO}$
C. $\mathrm{O}_{2} \rightarrow \mathrm{O}_{2}^{+}$
D. $N_{2} \rightarrow N_{2}^{+}$

## Answer: A

22. What volume of $O_{2}$ measured at standard condition will be formed by the action of 100 mL of $0.5 \mathrm{NKMnO}_{4}$ on hydrogen peroxide in an acid solution?

The skeleton equation for the reaction is,
$\mathrm{KMnO}_{4}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2} \rightarrow \mathrm{KHSO}_{4}+\mathrm{MnSO}_{4}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}+\mathrm{O}_{2}$
A. 0.12 litre
B. 0.28 litre
C. 0.56 litre
D. 1.12 litre

## Answer: B

23. Sodium salt solution $+\mathrm{AgNO}_{3}$ soln. $\rightarrow$ Coloured precipitate.

If coloured precipitate is soluble in both dil. $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}$ and excess conc. $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$ solution then which of the following anion is present in the salt solution?
A. $S^{2-}(a q)$
B. $I^{-}(a q)$
C. $\mathrm{PO}_{4}^{3-}(a q)$
D. $B r^{-}(a q)$

## Answer: C

24. How much amount of $N a C l$ should be added to 500 g of water $\rho=1.00 \mathrm{~g} / m L)$ to decrease the freezing point of water to $-0.3^{\circ} C$ ? (The freezing point depression constant for water $\left.=2 \mathrm{Kkgmol}^{-1}\right)$
A. $2.19 g$
B. $1.88 g$
C. 1.96 g
D. $1.085 g$

## Answer: A

25. In the reaction sequence Cyclohexane $\xrightarrow{h v / \mathrm{Cl}_{2}}(A) \xrightarrow{\text { alk. } \mathrm{KOH} / \Delta}(B) \xrightarrow[(i i) \mathrm{Zn} / \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}]{\left(\text { i) } \mathrm{O}_{3}\right.}$. ' C ' will be
A. Hexanal
B. 2-Hexanone
C. 3-Hexanone
D. Hexane-1,6-dial

## Answer: D

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26. In the given reaction
$\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\stackrel{\stackrel{\mathrm{Br}}{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{H}}{\mathrm{H}}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{COOH} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{NaOH}}(\mathrm{X})$.
' X ' will be
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\underset{\substack{\mathrm{O} \\ \mathrm{OH}}}{\mathrm{O}} \mathrm{H}(\mathrm{C}) \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{COOH}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\underset{\substack{\text { OH }}}{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{COOH}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\underset{\substack{\mathrm{OH} \\ \mathrm{OH}}}{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{COONa}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{COOH}$

## Answer: C

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27. Warming ammonium chloride with sodium hydroxide in a test tube is an example of :
A. closed system
B. isolated system
C. open system

## Answer: C

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28. Consider the following sequence of reaction and identify the final product $(Z)$.
$\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}_{2} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{HBr}}(P) \xrightarrow{a q \cdot \mathrm{NaOH}}(Q) \xrightarrow[K_{2} \mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7} / \mathrm{H}^{+}]{\text {oxidation }}(R)$
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CHO}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{COOH}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COCH}_{3}$
29. 19 g of molten $\mathrm{SnCl}_{2}$ is electrolysed for sometime using inert electrodes. 0.119 g of Sn is deposited at the cathode. No substance is lost during the electrolysis. The ratio of the weights of $\mathrm{SnCl}_{2}: \mathrm{SnCl}_{4}$ after electrolysis [Atomic weight of $S n=119]$
A. $71.34: 1$
B. $31.34: 1$
C. 7.134: 1
D. None of these

## Answer: A

30. An alkali is titrated against an acid with methyl orange as indicator, which of the following is a correct combination?
A. Base, Strong Acid, Strong End point, Pinkish red to yellow
B. Base : Weak Acid, Strong End point, Yellow to pinkish red
C. Base, Strong Acid, Strong End point ,Pink to colourless
D. Base, Weak Strong Acid, Colourless to pink

## Answer: B

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31. What is the predominant intermolecular force of attraction between the adjacent chains of polymer molecules in natural
rubber?
A. H - bonds
B. dipole-dipole attraction
C. van der Waal's force
D. Ionic attraction

## Answer: C

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32. Which description fit the following sugar best ?

A. Ketose, fructose, $\alpha$
B. Ketose, fructose, $\beta$
C. Aldose, pyranose, $\beta$
D. Aldose, pyranose, $\alpha$

## Answer: B

33. Adsorption is accompanied by
A. decrease in entropy of system
B. decrease in enthalpy
C. the value of $\Delta S T$ is negative
D. all of these

## Answer: D

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34. A hypothetical reaction $A_{2}+B_{2} \rightarrow 2 A B$ follows the mechanism as given below:
$A_{2} \Leftrightarrow A+A$ (fast)
$A+B_{2} \rightarrow A B+B$ (slow)

## $A+B \rightarrow A B$ (fast)

The order of the overall reaction is
A. 2
B. 1
C. $3 / 2$
D. 0

## Answer: C

(D) Watch Video Solution
35. In the reaction

$$
\rightarrow \substack{\begin{subarray}{c}{\text { (ii) } \mathrm{NaNO}_{2} / \mathrm{HCl} \\
\text { (iii) } \mathrm{HF} / \mathrm{BF}_{3} \\
\text { (iv) } \Delta} }} \end{subarray} \underset{\sim}{\text { (i) } \mathrm{Br}_{2} / \mathrm{HOH}}(\mathrm{X}) \text {, ' } \mathrm{X} \text { ' will be }
$$

A. p-Bromofluorobenzene
B. 2,4,6-Tribromofluorobenzene
C. p-Bromoaniline
D. 1,3,5-Tribromobenzene

## Answer: B

36. The set having incorrect statement is
37. the Hall-Heroult process is used for the production of aluminum and iron
38. pig iron is obtained from cast iron.
39. the blistered appearance of copper during the metallurgical process is due to the evolution of $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$
40. leaching of bauxite using concentrated NaOH solution gives sodium aluminate and sodium silicate
A. 1,2
B. 2,3
C. 1,2,3
D. 1,2,4

## Answer: C

37. An aqueous solution of titanium bromide shows zero magnetic moment. Assuming the complex as octahedral in aqueous solution, the formula of the complex is .
A. $\left[T i\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{6}\right] C l_{2}$
B. $\left[\mathrm{Ti}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{6}\right] \mathrm{Cl}_{4}$
C. $\left[\mathrm{TiCl}_{2}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{3}\right]$
D. $\left[\mathrm{TiCl}_{2}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{4}\right]$

## Answer: B

38. In the given sequence of reaction, identify $Y$
$\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}-\stackrel{\stackrel{\mathrm{O}}{\mathrm{C}}}{\mathrm{C}}-\mathrm{CH}_{3} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{SeO}_{2}} X \xrightarrow\left[\left(\text { ii) } \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O} / \mathrm{H}^{\oplus}\right]{\text { (i)Conc. } \mathrm{NaOH} / \Delta} \mathrm{\Delta}\right.$
A. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}-\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}$
B. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}-\mathrm{COOH}$
C. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}-\mathrm{CHOH}-\mathrm{COOH}$
D. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}-\mathrm{CO}-\mathrm{COOH}$

## Answer: C

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39. In the reactions,
$S+\frac{3}{2} O_{2} \rightarrow S O_{3}+2 x k J$ and $\mathrm{SO}_{2}+\frac{1}{2} O_{2} \rightarrow \mathrm{SO}_{3}+\mathrm{ykJ}$
Heat of formation of $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ is $\qquad$ .
A. $(y-2 x)$
B. $(2 x+y)$
C. $(x+y)$
D. $(2 x / y)$

## Answer: A

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40. Which of the following combination does not evolve $\mathrm{Cl}_{2}$ gas?
A. $\mathrm{HCl}(\mathrm{aq})+\mathrm{KMnO}_{4}$
B. $\mathrm{HCl}+\mathrm{MnO}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{HCl}+\mathrm{I}_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{HCl}+\mathrm{F}_{2}$

## Answer: C

## D Watch Video Solution

41. RNA and DNA are chiral molecules, their chirality is due to
A. L-sugar component
B. D-sugar component
C. chiral phosphate ester units
D. chiral bases

## Answer: B

42. $\mathrm{TiO}_{2}$ is well known example of :
A. triclinic system
B. tetragonal system
C. Monoclinic system
D. None of these

## Answer: B

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43. In the given reaction



B.


D.


## Answer: B

44. When $\mathrm{NaNO}_{3}$ is heated in a closed vessel, oxygen is liberated and $\mathrm{NaNO} \mathrm{N}_{2}$ is left behind. At equilibrium
A. addition of $\mathrm{NaNO}_{2}$ favours forward reverse reaction
B. addition of $\mathrm{NaNO}_{2}$ favours forwards reaction
C. increasing temperature favours forwards reaction
D. decreasing pressure favours reverse reaction

## Answer: C

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45. Which of the following sequence is correct here?
A. $T l<\ln <G a<A l$ (stability of +1 oxidation state)
B. $\mathrm{CO}_{2}<\mathrm{SiO}_{2}<\mathrm{SnO}_{2}<\mathrm{PbO}_{2}$ (increasing oxidising
power)
C. $B F_{3}<B C l_{3}<B B r_{3}<B l_{3}$ (the lewis acid strength)
D. Both B and C

## Answer: D

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