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## CHEMISTRY

## BOOKS - NTA MOCK TESTS

## NTA NEET SET 109

Chemistry

1. What volume of 3 molar $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}$ is needed to
oxidise $8 g$ of $\mathrm{Fe}^{3+}, \mathrm{HNO}_{3}$ gets converted to
$N O$ ?
A. 8 mL
B. 16 mL
C. 32 mL
D. 64 mL

Answer: B

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2. $\mathrm{XeO}_{4}$ molecule is tetrahedral having ' n ' number of $p \pi-d \pi$ bonds. The value of ' n ' is
A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4

Answer: D

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3. The correct IUPAC name the following compound is

A. 1-ethyl-3-isoproply-5-propylcyclohexane
B. 1-ethyl-3-isoproply-5-ethylcyclohexane
C. 3-ethyl-5-isopropylpropylcyclohexane
D. 3-ethyl-5-propyl isopropylcyclohexane

Answer: A
4. An electron is moving with a kinetic energy of
$4.55 \times 10^{-25} \mathrm{~J}$. What will be Broglie wavelength
for this electron ?
A. $7.2 \times 10^{-7} m$
B. $72 \times 10^{-7} m$
C. $0.72 \times 10^{-7} \mathrm{~m}$
D. $4.2 \times 10^{-7} \mathrm{~m}$

Answer: A
5. Sodium is not observed in +2 state because is
A. Large ionic radius
B. High $I E_{1}$
C. High $I E_{2}$
D. High EA

Answer: C
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6. Arrange in order of decreasing basicity
( I ) $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{MgBr}$
$(I I) H C=C M g B r \quad(I I I) \mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{OMgBr}$
A. I, II, III
B. I, III, II
C. III, II, I
D. II, I, III

Answer: A

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7. For one mole of gas the average kinetic energy is given as E.The $U_{\mathrm{rms}}$ of gas is :
A. $\left[\frac{2 E}{M}\right]^{1 / 2}$
B. $\left[\frac{3 E}{M}\right]^{-1 / 2}$
C. $\left[\frac{2 E}{2 M}\right]^{1 / 2}$
D. $\left[\frac{3 E}{2 M}\right]^{1 / 2}$

Answer: A
8. 1-Penten-4-yne reacts with 1 mol bromine at $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to produce :
A. 4,4,5,5-Tetrabromopentene
B. 1,2-Dibromo-1,4-pentadiene
C. 1,1,2,2,4,5-Hexabromopentane
D. 4,5-dibromopentyne

Answer: D

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9. In $N_{2} O$, the N - N distance pertains to
A. $N=N$ bond
B. $N \equiv N$ bond
C. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N}$ bond
D. Intermediate of $N=N$ and $N \equiv N$

Answer: D
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10. Each unit cell of NaCl consists of 4 chloride ions and
A. $13 N a^{+}$ions
B. $4 N a^{+}$ions
C. $6 \mathrm{Na}{ }^{+}$ions
D. $8 \mathrm{Na}^{+}$ions

Answer: B
11. Which pair of products are formed when amorphous boron is burned in air?
A. $B_{2} O_{3}$ and $B N$
B. $B_{2} N_{3}$ and $B_{2} O_{3}$
C. Borazine and $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{BO}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{B}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$ and $\mathrm{B}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{6}$

Answer: A
12. Which of the following will not form iodoform with $I_{2} / \bar{O} H$ ?
A. Ethanol

B. Ethanal

C. Isopropyl alcohol
D. Benzyl alcohol

## Answer: D

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13. For a dilute solution containing $2.5 g$ of a non-
volatile non-electrolyte solution in $100 g$ of water,
the elevation in boiling point at 1 atm pressure is
$2^{\circ} C$. Assuming concentration of solute is much
lower than the concentration of solvent, the vapour pressure ( mm of Hg ) of the solution is:
(take $k_{b}=0.76 \mathrm{Kkgmol}^{-1}$ )
A. 718
B. 736
C. 724
D. 740

Answer: C

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14. The equilibrium constants for the reactions are
`H_3PO_(4) overset(K_1)( `H_2PO_(4) overset(K_2)( `HPO_(4)^(2-) overset(K_2)( The equilibrium constant for `H_3PO_4
A. $K_{1} / K_{2} / K_{3}$
B. $K_{1} \times K_{2} \times K_{3}$
C. $K_{2} / K_{1} K_{3}$
D. $K_{1}+K_{2}+K_{3}$

## Answer: B

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15. The correct relationship between the $p H$ of isomolar solutions of sodium oxide $\left(p H_{1}\right)$, sodium sulphide $\left(p H_{2}\right)$, sodium selenide $\left(p H_{3}\right)$ and sodium telluride $\left(p H_{4}\right)$ is

$$
\text { A. } p H_{1}>p H_{2}>p H_{3}>p H_{4}
$$

$$
\text { B. } p H_{1}<p H_{2}<p H_{3}<p H_{4}
$$

C. $p H_{1}<p H_{2}<p H_{3}<p H_{4}$
D. $p H_{1}>p H_{2}=p H_{3}>p H_{4}$

Answer: A
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16. Which of the aromatic compounds reacts fastest with methoxide ion?
A.

D.


Answer: B
17. The correct order for the wavelength of absorption in the visible region is
A. $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{6}\right]^{3+}$
B. $\left[\mathrm{CoCl}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{5}\right]^{2+}$
C. $\mathrm{Cis}-\left[\mathrm{CoCl}_{2}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{4}\right]^{+}$
D. Trans - $\left[\mathrm{CoCl}_{2}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{4}\right]^{+}$

Answer: A
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18. In the reaction given below

$$
H-C \equiv C-H+H-C \equiv C-H \xrightarrow[N H_{4} \mathrm{Cl}]{C u_{2} \mathrm{Cl}}(x)
$$

, 'X' will be
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{2}=\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{C} \equiv \mathrm{CH}$
B. $C U-C \equiv C-C u$
C. $C H \equiv C-C u$
D. $C H \equiv C-C \equiv C H$

Answer: D

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19. An ideal monoatomic gas is taken round the cycle ABCDA as shown in the P-V diagram. The work done during the cycle is

A. $-P V$
B. $-2 P V$
C. $-\frac{1}{2} P V$
D. 0

Answer: A

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20. The $E_{M^{3+} / M^{2+}}$ 。 values for $C r, \mathrm{Mn}, \mathrm{Fe}$ and $C o$ are $0.41,+1.57,+0.77$ and $+1,97 V$ respectively. For which one of these metals the change in oxidation state from $=2$ to 3 is easiest :
A. $C o$
B. $M n$
C. $F e$
D. $C r$

## Answer: D

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21. An ore after levigation is found to have basic impurities. Which of the following can be used as flux during smelting ?
A. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$

## B. $\mathrm{CaCO}_{3}$

C. $\mathrm{SiO}_{2}$

## D. Both B and C

## Answer: B

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22. Le Chatelier's Principle
A. Transport of oxygen by haemoglobin in blood
B. Removal of $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ from tissurs by blood
C. Tooth decay due to use of sweet substances

## D. All of the above

## Answer: D

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23. 

$$
K_{4}\left[F e(C N)_{6}\right]+M^{x+}(a q .) \rightarrow \underset{\substack{\text { Coloured precipitate }}}{M_{4}\left[F e(C N)_{6}\right]_{x} \downarrow}
$$

Which of the following cation does not respond to the above reaction?
A. $C u^{2+}(a q)$
B. $F e^{3+}(a q)$
C. $Z n^{2+}(a q)$
D. None of these

## Answer: C

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24. Which of the following statement is correct regarding gluconic acid?
A. Gluconic acid is a dicarboxylic acid
B. Gluconic acid is obtained by oxidation of
C. Gluconic acid can form cyclic
(acetal/hemiacetal) structure
D. Gluconic acid is a partial oxidation product of glucose

## Answer: D

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25. In the given reaction

A. Cyclohexanol
B. Cyclohex-2-en-1-ol
C. Cyclohexanone
D. Benzene

Answer: B

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26. In the given reaction
$\mathrm{COOH}-\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2}\right)_{5}-\mathrm{COOH} \xrightarrow{\Delta}(X), \quad \mathrm{X}$ ' will
be
A. Monobasic acid
B. Acid anhydride
C. Cyclic ketone
D. Open chain ketone

## Answer: C

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27. Molar heat capacity at constant $P$ for $a$ substance is equal to
A. $(\partial U / \partial T)_{v}$
B. $(\partial H / \partial T)_{v}$
C. $(\partial U / \partial T)_{p}$
D. $(\partial H / \partial T)_{p}$

## Answer: D

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28. An organic compound containing one oxygen
gives red colour with cerric ammonium nitrate solution , decolourise alkaline $\mathrm{KMnO}_{4}$, respond iodoform test and show geometrical isomerism . It should be :

# A. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}-\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}$ <br> B. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}-\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CHOHCH}_{3}$ <br> C. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}-\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CHCOCH}_{3}$ <br>  <br> D. 

## Answer: B

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29. Chlorine gas is passed into a solution containing $\mathrm{KF}, \mathrm{KI}$ and KBr and $\mathrm{CHCl}_{3}$ is added.

The initial colour in $\mathrm{CHCl}_{3}$ layer is
A. Violet due to formation of $I_{2}$
B. Orange due to formation of $B r_{2}$
C. Colourless due to formation of $F_{2}$
D. No colour change due to no reaction

Answer: A

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30. Which of the following correctly explains the nature of boric acid in aqueous medium :
A. $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{BO}_{3} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}} \mathrm{H}_{3}^{+} \mathrm{O}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{BO}_{3}^{-}$
B. $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{BO}_{3} \xrightarrow{2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}} 2 \mathrm{H}_{3}^{+} \mathrm{O}+\mathrm{HBO}_{3}^{2-}$
C. $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{BO}_{3} \xrightarrow{3 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}} 3 \mathrm{H}_{3}^{+} \mathrm{O}+\mathrm{BO}_{3}^{3-}$
D. $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{BO}_{3} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}}\left[\mathrm{B}(\mathrm{OH})_{4}\right]^{-}+\mathrm{H}^{+}$

Answer: D

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31. Which of the following statements is not true regarding rayon?
A. It is pure regenerated cellulose
B. It is obtained by dissolving wood pulp in alkaline $C S_{2}$
C. It is obtained by passing Na -salt of cellulose
xanthate through spinneret into aqueous

NaHCO 3 solution
D. It is extracted as fibres of cellulose

Answer: B
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32. A Complex P of compositon $\mathrm{Cr}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{6} \mathrm{Br}_{n}$ has a spin only magnetic moment of $3.83 B M$. It reacts with $\mathrm{AgNO}_{3}$ and shows geometrical isomerism. The IUPAC nomenclature of $P$ is
A. Hexaaqua chromium (III) bromide
B. Dibromidotetraaqua
chromium
bromide dihydrate
C. Tetraaquadibromido chromium
bromide dihydrate

# D. Tetraaquadibromido chromium (III) bromide 

dihydrate

## Answer: D

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33. Which is correct in case of van der Waals adsorption?
A. High temperature, low pressure
B. Low temperature, high pressure
C. Low temperature, low pressure

## D. High temperature, high pressure

Answer: B

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34. For the reaction, $A+B \rightarrow C+D$. The variation of the concentration of the products is
given by the curve.

A. $X$
B. $Y$
C. Z
D. W

Answer: B
35. Identify products of each step of given reaction sequence

A. 1,3-dihydroxy benzene
B. 1,2-dihydroxy benzene
C. 1,4-dihyroxy benzene
D. Phenol

Answer: A
36. Which of the following is not a biodegradable detergent?

D. All of these

Answer: B
37. Ferrocene is diamagnetic in nature. According to valence bond theory the hybride state assumed by Fe in ferrocene is
A. $s p^{2}$
B. $s p^{3} d^{2}$
C. $d^{2} s p^{3}$
D. $s p^{3} d$

Answer: C
38. Which of the following pairs represents constitutional isomers ?
A. ${ }^{\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{3} \text { and }}\langle$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{CH}_{3}=\mathrm{CHCH}_{3}$



Answer: D
39. A compound contains $28 \% \mathrm{~N}$ and $72 \%$ of a metal by weight. Three atoms of metal combine with two atoms of $N$. Find the atomic weight of metal.
A. 12
B. 32
C. 24
D. 16

Answer: C
40. The total number of lone - pairs of electrons
and $s p^{3}$ hybridized nitrogen atoms in melamine are respectively
A. 6,6
B. 3,3
C. 6,3
D. 3,6

Answer: C
41. The total number of optically inactive products obtained from the complete ozonolysis of the compound given below here is

A. 2
B. 4
C. 1
D. 0

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42. A compound $C u C l$ has face - centred cubic structure. Its density is $3.4 \mathrm{gcm}^{-3}$. What is the length of unit cell ?
A. $5.783 \AA$
B. $7.783 \AA$
C. $6.783 \AA$
D. $8.783 \AA$

Answer: A
43. 1 -phenylethanol can be prepared by reaction of benzaldehyde with
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{Br}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} I$ and Mg
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{Br}$ and $\mathrm{AlBr}_{3}$
D. $C_{2} H_{5}-I$ and $M g$

Answer: B

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44. Rank the compounds given below in order of decreasing basicity


A. I,II,III

B. III,II,I

## C. II,III,I

D. II,I,III

Answer: D

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# 45. $\mathrm{Pb}+$ Dil. $\mathrm{HNO}_{3} \xrightarrow{\text { Warm }} \mathrm{P}+Q \uparrow+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ 

Incorrect statement for Q is:
A. Paramagnetic colourless gas
B. It is oxidized to paramagnetic coloured gas
by air
C. It combines with $\mathrm{Fe}_{2}\left(\mathrm{SO}_{4}\right)_{3}$
D. it is also obtained by disproportionation of
$\mathrm{HNO}_{2}$

Answer: C

