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## CHEMISTRY

## BOOKS - NTA MOCK TESTS

## NTA NEET SET 19

## Chemistry

1. Choose the correctly matched pair from the codes given
below:

## $\mathrm{CH}_{3}$

(1) 2-Octanone

## (A) $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2}\right.$

$)_{5} \mathrm{COCH}_{3}$
$\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{3} \mathrm{C}$
$-\mathrm{NH}_{2}$
(3) Acrolein
(C) $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{CH}_{2}=\mathrm{CN} \\ & -\mathrm{CN}\end{aligned}$
(D) $\mathrm{CH}_{2}=\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{C}$
(4) Vinyl acetylene
$\equiv \mathrm{CH}$
A. 1 and 4
B. 2 and 3
C. 2 and 4
D. 1 and 3

Answer: A
2. The current needed to reduce 26.6 g of nitrobenzene to aniline in acidic medium, is
A. 0.4 F
B. 0.6 F
C. 0.8 F
D. 1.2 F

Answer: D

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3. Which of the following compounds will give methyl orange by the reaction with diazonium salt of sodium p-amino benzene sulphonate?
A. Aniline
B. N, N - Dimethyl aniline
C. m - nitro aniline
D. m-bromophenol

Answer: B

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4. The relation between $K_{P}$ and $K_{C}$ for the reaction $A(g)+B(g) \Leftrightarrow C(g)+2 D(g)$ is -
A. $K_{P}=K_{C}[R T]^{-1}$
B. $K_{P} . K_{C^{-1}}=R T$
C. $K_{C} K_{P-1}=R T$
D. $K_{P}=K_{C}[R T]^{3}$

Answer: B

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5. 

$\mathrm{CHCl}_{3}+\mathrm{MeCOM} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{OH}^{-}} A \xrightarrow{\text { excess } \mathrm{KOH}} B \xrightarrow{\mathrm{NaOH}-\mathrm{CaO}} C \xrightarrow{\mathrm{KOBr}} D$
A. $\mathrm{MeCH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}$
B. MeCOOH
C. $\mathrm{Me}_{2} \mathrm{CHOH}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}$

Answer: B
6. Which statement is incorrect -
A. $N i\left(\mathrm{CO}_{4}\right)$ - Tetrahedral, paramagnetic
B. $\left[N i(C N)_{4}\right]^{2-}$ - Square planar, diamagnetic
C. $\mathrm{Ni}(\mathrm{CO})_{4}-$ Tetrahedral, diamagnetic
D. $\left[\mathrm{NiCl}_{4}\right]^{-2}$ - Tetrahedral, paramagnetic

## Answer: A

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7. Mark out the correct statement among the following.
A. Aqueous $\mathrm{AgNO}_{3}$ solution can be stored in a copper bowl.
B. Aqueous $\mathrm{CuSO}_{4}$ solution can be stored in a silver bowl.
C. $C u, A g$ can release hydrogen gas from dil HCl .
D. $\mathrm{H}_{2}$ cannot reduce $\mathrm{Cu}^{2+}$ and $\mathrm{Ag}^{+}$in the form of metals.

Answer: B
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8. In the reaction
$\xrightarrow{\square}+\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COCH}_{3} \xrightarrow[\text { heat }]{\text { ETONa/EROH }} \mathrm{X}, \mathrm{X}$ is


B.

C.

D.


## Answer: D

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9. Liebermann's test is used for which class of compounds -
A. Alcohols
B. Phenols
C. Aldehydes
D. Ketones

Answer: B
10. Which of the following statement is is/are true -
(I) Borazine is aromatic
(II) There are four isotopic disubstitued borazine molecules $B_{3} N_{3} H_{4} X_{2}$
(III) Borazine is more reactive towards additon reaction then benzene
(IV) Banana bonds in $B_{2} H_{6}$ are longer but stronger than normal $B-H$ bonds
A. I, II and III
B. I, II and IV
C. I, II, III and IV
D. Only II

## Answer: C

11. The addition of $\mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{Cl}$ to 0.1 M acetic acid will cause
A. Increase in its pH value
B. Decrease in its pH value
C. No change in its pH value
D. Unpredictable change in its pH value

Answer: B

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12. $\mathrm{CH}_{2}=\mathrm{C}=\mathrm{O}+\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COOH} \rightarrow{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{X}^{\prime}$

(Major
product) ' Y ' is
A. o-methyl acetophenone
B.


## C. <br> 

## Answer: C

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13. When roasting is carried out:
(P) sulphide ores are converted into oxide and sulphate
(Q) Remove water of hydration
(R) Melt the ore
(S) Remove arsenic and sulphur impurities
A. I, II \& III are correct
B. I, III \& IV are correct
C. I, II \& IV are correct
D. II, III \& IV are correct

Answer: C

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14. 


$B$ Predominant ' A ' and ' B ' are respectively
A.


B.




C.
D.



Answer: A

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15. $A g_{2} S+N a C N \rightarrow A \xrightarrow{Z n} B$, Hence A and B are -
A. $N a_{2}\left[Z n(C N)_{4}, Z n\right.$
B. $N a\left[A g(C N)_{2}\right], A g$
C. $N a_{2}\left[A g(C N)_{4}\right], A g$
D. $N a_{2}\left[A g(C N)_{4}\right], A g$

Answer: B

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16. Cryoscopic constant of a liquid is:
A. Decrease in freezing point when 1 gram of solute is dissolved per kg of the solvent
B. Decrease in the freezing point when 1 mole of solute is
dissolved per kg of the solvent
C. Is the elevation for 1 molar solution?
D. Is a factor used for calculation of elevation in boiling

Answer: B

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17. Which of the following is not an essential amino acid -
A. cysteine
B. methionine
C. phenylalamine
D. tryptophan

Answer: A
18. The reversible reaction
$\left[\mathrm{Cu}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{4}\right]^{2+}+\mathrm{SO}_{3}^{2-} \Leftrightarrow\left[\mathrm{Cu}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{3} \mathrm{SO}_{3}\right]+\mathrm{NH}_{3}$
is at equilibrium. What would not happen if ammonia is added -
A. $\left[\mathrm{SO}_{3}^{2-}\right]$ would increase
B. $\left[\mathrm{Cu}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{3} \mathrm{SO}_{3}\right]$ would increase
C. The value of equilibrium constant would not change
D. $\left[\mathrm{Cu}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{4}\right]^{2+}$ would increase

Answer: B

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19. Which of the following pairs are diastereomers?

CHO
A. $H-C-O H$ and $H O-C-H$


c.

D. All of these

## Answer: C

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20.4 ml of HCl solution of $\mathrm{pH}=2$ is mixed with 6 ml of NaOH solution of $\mathrm{pH}=12$. What would be the final pH of solution ?( $\log 2=0.3)$
A. 10.3
B. 11.3
C. 11
D. 4.3

Answer: B

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21. Which of the following is not a part of green chemistry?
A. Photochemisty
B. Sonochemistry
C. Nuclear chemistry
D. Biochemistry

## Answer: C

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22. How many geometrical isomers are possible for the square planar complex
$\left[\mathrm{Pt}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{2}\right)(p y)\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)\left(\mathrm{NH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}\right)\right] \mathrm{NO}_{2}$
(a) 'Four
(b) Five
(c) Eight
(d) Three .
A. 4
B. 5
C. 8
D. 3

## Answer: D

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A. 2 - chlorocarbonyl ethylbenzoate
B. 2 - carboxyethyl benzoyl chloride
C. ethyl -2- (chlorocarbonyl) benzoate
D. ethyl -1- (chlorocarbonyl) benzoate

## Answer: C

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24. $A \underset{H I}{\text { redP }} \mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COOH} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{LiAlH}_{4}} B$. What is not true for $A$ and B ?
A. A is hydrocarbon of general formula $C_{n} H_{2 n+2}$ while B belong to alkanol
B. A can be obtained by reducing $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}$ while by is alkanal
C. A and B both belongs to different homologous series
D. $A$ and $B$ both belongs to different homologous series

## Answer: C

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25. How do you characterizes $\mathrm{PbCrO} \mathrm{O}_{4}$ ?
A. It is yellow in collour
B. It is soluble in NaOH
C. It is insoluble in $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COOH}$
D. All fo the above

Answer: D
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$\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{CHO} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{NaCN} / \mathrm{HCl}}(\mathrm{X}) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O} / H^{\oplus}}$ product, Product will be
A. Optically inative acid
B. Optically inactive $\alpha-$ hydroxy acid
C. Racemic mixture of two optically active $\alpha$ - hydroxy acids
D. Racemic mixture of two optically active secondary alcohols

## Answer: C

27. Prussian blue is -
A. $N a_{4} \mathrm{Fe}(C N)_{6}$
B. $N a_{3} F e(C N)_{6}$
C. $F e_{4}\left[F e(C N)_{6}\right]_{3}$
D. None of these

## Answer: C

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28. F-centers are
A. The electrons trapped in anionic vacanices
B. The electrons trapped in cation vacanices
C. Non - equilvanet sites of stoichiometric compound
D. All fo the above

## Answer: A

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29. Amongest $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}, \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}, \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{Se}$ and $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{Te}$ the one with highest boiling point is :
A. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ because of hydrogen bonding
B. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{Te}$ because of higher molecular weight
C. $H_{2} S$ because of hydrogen bonding
D. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{Se}$ because of lower molecular weight

Answer: A

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30. Among $\mathrm{KO}_{2}, \mathrm{KAlO}_{2}, \mathrm{CaO}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{NO}_{2}^{+}$, unpaired electrons is present in :
A. $\mathrm{NO}_{2}^{+}, \mathrm{BaO}_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{KO}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{AlO}_{2}^{-}$
C. $K O_{2}$ only
D. $\mathrm{BaO}_{2}$ only

## Answer: C

31. An organic molecule necessarily shows optical acitivity if
it
A. Contains asymmetric carbon atoms
B. Is non - planar
C. Is non - superimposable on its mirror image
D. Is superimposable on its mirror image

## Answer: C

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32. Microcosmic salt reacts with coloured ions to form characteristic bead which is due to formation of
A. Borates
B. Metaphosphates
C. Metaborates
D. Phosphates

Answer: B

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33. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\underset{{ }_{C H_{3}}^{\mathrm{C}}}{\stackrel{\mathrm{CH}_{3}}{\mid}}-\mathrm{COOH}+\mathrm{Br}_{2} \xrightarrow{\text { Red } \mathrm{P}}$ [Product]

The product of the above reaction is -
A. $\beta-$ Dibromo acid
B. $\beta, \beta^{\prime}-$ Dibromo acid
C. $\beta, \beta^{\prime}, \beta^{\prime \prime}-$ Tribormo acid
D. No reaction takes place

## Answer: D

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34. Which of the following sequence represents the correct increasing order of bond angle in the given molecular ?
A. $\mathrm{ClO}_{2}<\mathrm{OF}_{2}<\mathrm{OCl}_{2}<\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
B. $\mathrm{OF}_{2}<\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}<\mathrm{OCl}_{2}<\mathrm{ClO}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{OCl}_{2}<\mathrm{ClO}_{2}<\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}<\mathrm{OF}_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}<\mathrm{OF}_{2}<\mathrm{OCl}_{2}<\mathrm{ClO}_{2}$

Answer: B

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35. $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{CHCOCH}_{3}$ can be oxidised to
$\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{CHCOOH}$ by
A. Chromic acid
B. NaOH
C. $C u$ at $300^{\circ} C$
D. $\mathrm{KMnO}_{4}$

## Answer: B

36. Select the most stable carbocation:

B.


D.


Answer: D
37. Zeolites are extensively used in -
A. Softening of water and catalyst
B. Preparing heavy water
C. Increasing the hardness of water
D. Mond's process

Answer: A

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38. Which of following statements is false ?
A. Increase of pressure of a gas causes the amount of adsorption to increase
B. Increase of temperature may increase or decrease the amount of adsorption
C. The adsorption may be monolayer or multilayer
D. Particle size of the adsorbent does not affect the amount of adsorption

## Answer: D

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39. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option
(i) Addition of $C d C l_{2}$ to the Crystals of $A g C l$ will produce cation vacancy
(ii) Additon of NaCl to the crystals of AgCl would not produce cation vacancy
A. both (i) and (ii) are true
B. Only (i) is true
C. Only (ii) is true
D. Both are false

## Answer: A

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40. Total vapour pressure of mixture of 1 mol volatile component $A\left(P^{\circ} A=100 \mathrm{~mm} \mathrm{Hg}\right)$ and 3 mol of volatile component
$B\left(P^{\circ} B=60 \mathrm{~mm} \mathrm{Hg}\right)$ is 75 mm . For such case -
A. There is positive deviation from Raoult's law
B. Boiling point has been lowered
C. Force of attraction between $A$ and $B$ is smaller than that between $A$ and $A$ or between $B$ and $B$.
D. All the above statements are correct

## Answer: D

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41. The correct order of bond dissociation energies of various $C-H$ bonds present in the compound is

A. $\alpha<\beta<\gamma<\theta<\lambda$
B. $\alpha<\gamma<\theta<\beta<\lambda$
C. $\lambda>\alpha>\theta>\beta>\gamma$
D. $\beta<\alpha<\gamma<\lambda<\theta$

Answer: A

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42. Calculate the number of oxygen atoms required to ccombine with 7 g of $N_{2}$ to form $N_{2} O_{3}$ when $80 \%$ of $N_{2}$ is converted to $\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$.
A. $2.3 \times 10^{23}$
B. $3.6 \times 10^{23}$
C. $1.8 \times 10^{23}$
D. $5.4 \times 10^{21}$

Answer: B

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43. What is the major product in the following reaction :

A.

B.

C.

D. both (A) and (B) in almost equal proportion.

Answer: D

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44. Which of the following is an elastomer?
A. Vulcanized rubber
B. Dacron
C. Polystyrene
D. Melamine

## Answer: A

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45. Select the incorrect statement.
A. NaOH can be stored in a vessel made of aluminium
B. $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}$ can be stored in a vessel made of Be/Aluminium alloy
C. HF can be stored in a vessel coated of wax
D. $H F$ attacks glass
