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India's Number 1 Education App

## CHEMISTRY

## BOOKS - NTA MOCK TESTS

NTA NEET SET 23

## Chemistry

1. 

Major product is -

A.

D. none of these

## Answer: C

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2. The time required to coat aluminum metal on the surface of a square plate of length 20 cm about 5 mm thickness on both sides by using molten $\mathrm{AlCl}_{3}$ solution and 10 A current is nearly [Specific gravity of $A l=1.8 g m L^{-1}$ ]
A. 107.2 hr
B. 214.4 hr
C. 53.6 hr
D. 71.5 hr

## Answer: B

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3. In nucleic acid, corresponding nucleotides are linked together by -
A. C' phosphodiester bond
B. $C_{2}^{\prime}-C_{5}^{\prime}$ phosphodiester bond
C. $C_{3}^{\prime}-C_{5}^{\prime}$ phosphodiester bond
D. $C_{4}^{\prime}-C_{5}^{\prime}$ peptide linkage

## Answer: C

4. The increasing order of wavelength for $\mathrm{He}^{+}$ion, neutron ( n ) and electron ( $e^{-}$) particles, moving with the same velocity is
A. $\lambda_{H e^{+}}<\lambda_{e}<\lambda_{n}$
B. $\lambda_{H e^{+}}=\lambda_{n}=\lambda_{e}$
C. $\lambda_{H e^{+}}<\lambda_{n}<\lambda_{e}$
D. $\lambda_{e}<\lambda_{n}<\lambda_{H e^{+}}$

## Answer: C

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5. In a mixture of $A$ and $B$, components show negative deviation when -
A. $\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{B}$ interaction is stronger than $\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{A}$ and $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{B}$ interaction
B. $A-B$ interaction is weaker than $A-A$ and $B-B$ interaction
C. $\Delta V_{\text {mix }}>0, \Delta S_{\text {mix }}>0$
D. $\Delta V_{\text {mix }}=0, \Delta S_{\text {mix }}>0$

Answer: A

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6. The molecular formula of dipheylmethane is $C_{13} H_{12}$


How many structural isomer are possible when one of the hydrogens is replaced by a chlorine atom?
A. 6
B. 4
C. 8
D. 7

## Answer: B

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7. Addition of inert gas to system
${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$ (2)(g) $+3 \mathrm{H} \_(2)(\mathrm{g})$ at equillibrium at constant volume. Then
A. $N_{2}$ and $H_{2}$ are formed in abundance
B. $\mathrm{N}_{2}, \mathrm{H}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$ will have the same molar concentration
C. The production of ammonia increases
D. No change in the equilibrium

## Answer: D

8. NGP (neighouring group of participation) assistance for $S_{N} 2$ reaction will not be seen in -

## OH


A.

Cl
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{S}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{Cl}$

c. $\quad \mathrm{COOH}$

D.

## Answer: C

9. The geometry of some complex ions are given against them -
(1) $\left[\mathrm{Ag}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{2}\right]^{+}$- Linear
(2)
(2) $[\mathrm{MnCl}(4)]^{\wedge}(2+)-$ Tetrahedral(3)[Cu(NH_3)_(4)]^(2+)
$-\square$ planar $(4)\left[\mathrm{Ni}\left(\mathrm{CN} \_4\right)\right]^{\wedge}(2-)^{\prime}-$ square planar
The correct match is -
A. 1 and 4
B. 1,2 , and 3
C. 1, 3 and 4
D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

## Answer: D

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10. V vs $T$ curves at constant pressure $P_{1}$ and $P_{2}$ for an ideal gas are shown below


Which is correct ?
A. $P_{1}>P_{2}$
B. $P_{1}<P_{2}$
C. $P_{1}=P_{2}$
D. All of the above

Answer: B

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11. The specific conductance of a 0.1 N KCI solution at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ is 0.015 $o h m^{-1} \mathrm{~cm}^{-1}$. The resistances of the cell containing the solution at the same temperature was found to be 60 Omega. Thecellcons $\tan t$ (in $\mathrm{cm}^{\wedge}(-1)$ )' will be
A. 0.9
B. $4 \times 10^{3}$
C. $2.4 \times 10^{-4}$
D. 1.11

## Answer: A

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12. Which sodium salt will be heated with doalime to obtain propane ?
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\underset{\substack{\text { I| }}}{\mathrm{C}}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{Na}^{+}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}--\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{Na}^{+}$ o
C. $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2}-\mathrm{CH}-\underset{\substack{\text { || } \\ \mathrm{O}}}{\mathrm{C}}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{Na}^{+}$
D. $2 \& 3$ both

## Answer: D

## D Watch Video Solution

13. Liquation is used when
A. Metal and impurity have low melting point
B. Metal and impurity have high melting point
C. Metal have high melting point and impurity has low melting point
D. Metal has low melting point and impurity has high melting point.
14. Which of the following contains calcium
A. Chalcocite
B. Carnallite
C. Cassiterite
D. Dolomite

## Answer: D


15.
$2 \mathrm{NH}_{-} 3$ to overset( $\mathrm{H}^{\wedge}+$ )(rarr)overset( NaOBr$)^{\prime}$ product is:

B. $\underset{\substack{\mathrm{CH}_{2} \\ \mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{COO}^{\theta}}}{ }-\mathrm{NH}_{2}$
C. $\underset{\substack{\mathrm{CH}_{2} \\ \mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{COO}^{\theta}}}{ }-\mathrm{NHBr}$
D. $\underset{\substack{\text { । } \\ \mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{COO}_{2}}}{ }-\stackrel{\oplus}{\mathrm{N}} \mathrm{H}_{3}$

Answer: B
16. Which method of purification is represented by the following equation.
$\mathrm{Ni}+4 \mathrm{CO} \xrightarrow[\Delta]{70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}} \mathrm{Ni}\left(\mathrm{CO}_{4}\right) \xrightarrow[\Delta]{180^{\circ} \mathrm{C}} \mathrm{Ni}+4 \mathrm{CO}$
A. Van arkel process
B. zone refining
C. Mond's process
D. Cuppellation

## Answer: C

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17. Which of the following order reperesent the order for the strength of base?
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2}^{-}>\mathrm{NH}_{2}^{-}>\mathrm{HC} \equiv \mathrm{C}^{-}>\mathrm{OH}^{-}$
B. $\mathrm{H}-\mathrm{C} \equiv \mathrm{C}^{-}>\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2}^{-}>\mathrm{NH}_{2}^{-}>\mathrm{OH}^{-}$
c. $\mathrm{OH}^{-}>\mathrm{NH}_{2}^{-}>\mathrm{HC} \equiv \mathrm{C}^{-}>\mathrm{CH}_{C} \mathrm{H}_{2}^{-}$
D. $\mathrm{NH}_{2}^{-}>\mathrm{HC} \equiv \mathrm{C}^{-}>\mathrm{OH}^{-}>\mathrm{CH}_{C} \mathrm{H}_{2}^{-}$

Answer: A

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18. Arrange the following componds according to their relative reactivity with $\mathrm{AgNO}_{3}$
19. The property of colloid is
A. Scattering of light
B. setting under gravity
C. Dialysis
D. Emulsion

## Answer: A

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20. Temporary hardness is cauesd due to the presence of-
A. $\mathrm{CaSO}_{4}$
B. $\mathrm{CaCl}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{CaCO}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{Ca}\left(\mathrm{HCO}_{3}\right)_{2}$

## Answer: D

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21. Consider a cube 1 of body-centered cubic unit cell of edge length 'a'.

Now atom at the body center can be viewed to be lying on the corner of another cube 2 . Find the volume common to cube 1 and cube 2 .
A. $\frac{a^{3}}{27}$
B. $\frac{a^{3}}{64}$
C. $\frac{a^{3}}{2 \sqrt{2}}$
D. $\frac{a^{3}}{8}$

Answer: D
22. Two liquids $A$ and $B$ form an ideal solution of 1 mole of $A$ and $x$ moles of $B$ is 550 mm of Hg . If the vapour pressures of pure $A$ and $B$ are 400 mm of Hg nd 600 mm of Hg respectively. Then x is-
A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4

## Answer: C

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23. Half life of a reaction becomes half when intial concentrations of reactants are made double. The order of the reaction will be:
A. 1
B. 2
C. 0
D. 3

## Answer: B

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24. The dissolution of $\mathrm{Al}(\mathrm{OH})_{3}$ by a solution of NaOH results in the formation of
A. $\left[\mathrm{Al}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{3}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}\right]^{+}$
B. $\left[\mathrm{Al}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{3}(\mathrm{OH})_{3}\right]$
C. $\left[\mathrm{Al}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{2}(\mathrm{OH})_{4}\right]^{-}$
D. $\left[\mathrm{Al}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{6}(\mathrm{OH})_{3}\right]$

## Answer: C

## D Watch Video Solution

25. A sample of $\mathrm{NaNO}_{3}$ weighing $0.38 g$ is placed in a 50.0 mL volumetric flask. The flask is then filled with water to the mark on the neck. What is the molarity of the solution?
A. $8.94 \times 10^{-6} M$
B. $8.94 \times 10^{-2} M$
C. $1.94 \times 10^{-2} M$
D. $8.94 \times 10^{-4} M$

## Answer: B

26. Which of the following is responsible for the inability of meso compound to show optical activity?
A. Absence of chirality center
B. Presence of more than one chirality centers
C. Dissymmetric nature of its structure
D. Internal compensation

## Answer: D

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27. Arrange the following compounds in decreasing order of acidity.
(i) $\mathrm{ClCH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{COOH}$
(ii) $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CHClCH}_{2} \mathrm{COOH}$
(iii) $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CHClCOOH}$

$$
\text { A. } I>I I>I I I
$$

B. $I I I>I I>I$
C. $I>I I I>I I$
D. $I I I>I>I I$

## Answer: B

## (D) Watch Video Solution

28. The xenon compounds that are isostructural with $\mathrm{IBr}_{2}^{-}$and $\mathrm{BrO}_{3}^{-}$respectively are:
A. Linear $\mathrm{XeF}_{2}$ and planer $\mathrm{XeO}_{3}$
B. Bent $\mathrm{XeF}_{2}$ and pyramidal $\mathrm{XeO}_{3}$
C. Bent $\mathrm{XeF}_{2}$ and planer $\mathrm{XeO}_{3}$
D. Linear $\mathrm{XeF}_{2}$ and pyramide $\mathrm{XeO}_{3}$

## Answer: D

29. Phenylglyoxal, $\left(\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{COCHO}\right)$, on heating with concentrated NaOH gives:
A. $\left.\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}\right) 5 \mathrm{COONa}$ and $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{OH}$
B. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}$ and HCOONa
C. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{CHOHCOONa}$
D. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{COONa}$ and HCOONa

## Answer: C

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30. What products are expected from the desproprtionation reaction of hypochlorous acid?
A. $\mathrm{HClO}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{HClO}_{4}$
B. HCl and $\mathrm{Cl}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
C. HCl and $\mathrm{HCIO}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{HClO}_{3}$ and $\mathrm{Cl}_{2} \mathrm{O}$

## Answer: C

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31. What are the organic products formed in the following reaction $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{COOH} \xrightarrow{(1)\left(\mathrm{LiAlH}_{4}\right)}$
A. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}-\mathrm{OH} \mathrm{\& CH} \mathrm{H}_{3}-\mathrm{OH}$
B. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}-\mathrm{CH}_{3} \& \mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{OH}$
C. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{OH}$
D. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{OH} \mathrm{\& CH} 4$

## Answer: C

32. What are the correct axial distance and axial angles for rhombohedral system?
A. $a=b=c, \alpha=\beta=\gamma \neq 90^{\circ}$
B. $a=b \neq c, \alpha=\beta=\gamma=90^{\circ}$
C. $a \neq b \neq c, \alpha=\beta=\gamma=90^{\circ}$
D. $a \neq b \neq c, \alpha \neq \beta \neq \gamma \neq 90^{\circ}$

## Answer: A

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33. Name the end product in the following series of reaction
$\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COOH} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{NH}_{3}} A \xrightarrow{\Delta} B \xrightarrow{\mathrm{P}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}} C$
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{4}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{OH}$
C. `Acetonitrile
D. ammonium acetate

## Answer: C

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34. Which one of the following species acts as both Bronsted acid and base?
A. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{PO}_{2}^{-}$
B. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{PO}_{3}^{2-}$
C. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{PO}_{4}^{2-}$
D. All of these

## Answer: C

35. Which of the following is not a non-electrolyte ?
A. Acetic acid
B. Glucose
C. Ethanol
D. Urea

## Answer: A

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36. In Lassaigne's test, the organic compound is fused with sodium metal so as to
A. It is very reactive
B. Its melting point is low
C. Its compounds are soluble in water
D. All of the above

## Answer: D

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37. Arrange the following in order of increasing reactivity towards nucleophilic substitution reaction
$\stackrel{\stackrel{O}{\|}}{\mathrm{CH}_{3}}-\stackrel{\text { I }}{\mathrm{C}}-\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{3}$
(1)
$\stackrel{\stackrel{O}{+}}{\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\stackrel{\|}{\mathrm{C}}-\mathrm{Cl}}$
(2)
$\stackrel{\stackrel{O}{\mathrm{O}} \mathrm{CH}_{3}-\stackrel{\text { C }}{\mathrm{C}}-\mathrm{NH}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}}{ }$
(3)
A. 1 It 2 It 3
B. 3 It 1 lt 2
C. 1 It 3 It 2
D. 2 It 1 It 3
38. According to MOT whch of the following statement about magnetic character and bond order is corrent regarding $O_{2}^{\oplus}$.
A. Bond order is less than $\left.O_{2} \&\right)_{2}^{+}$is paramagnetic
B. Bond order is greater than $O_{2} \& O_{2}^{+}$is paramagnetic
C. Bond order is less than $O_{2} \& O_{2}^{+}$is diamagnetic
D. Bond order is greater than $\mathrm{O}_{2} \& \mathrm{O}_{2}^{+}$is diamagnetic

## Answer: B

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39. In the following sequence of reaction what is D ?

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

$$
\xrightarrow{[\mathrm{O}]} \mathrm{A} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{SOCl}_{2}} \mathrm{~B} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{NaN}_{3}} \mathrm{C} \xrightarrow{\text { Heat }} \mathrm{D}
$$

A. Primary amine
B. An amide
C. phenyl isocynate
D. A chain lengthened hydrocarbon

## Answer: C

40. The bonds present in $\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}$, are
A. only ionic
B. convalent and coordinate
C. only covalent
D. covalent and ionic

## Answer: B

41. The bleaching action of bleaching powder is due to the formation of
A. $\mathrm{CaCl}_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{CaSO}_{4}$
C. HClO
D. $\mathrm{Ca}\left(\mathrm{ClO}_{3}\right)_{2}$

## Answer: C

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42. Which of the following ions will liberated iodine when trated with KI ?
A. $\mathrm{Cu}^{2+}$
B. $F e^{2+}$
C. $P b^{2+}$
D. $\mathrm{Sn}^{2+}$

## Answer: A

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43. The standard enthalpy of formation of octane $\left(C_{8} H_{18}\right)$ is $-250 \mathrm{~kJ} / \mathrm{mol}$. Calculate the enthalpy of combustion of $\mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{18}$. The enthalpy of formation of $\mathrm{CO}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})$ and $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(\mathrm{l})$ are $-394 \mathrm{~kJ} / \mathrm{mol}$ and $-286 \mathrm{~kJ} / \mathrm{mol}$ respectively.
A. $-5200 \mathrm{kJmol}^{-1}$
B. $-5726 \mathrm{kJmol}^{-1}$
C. $-5476 \mathrm{kJmol}^{-1}$
D. $-5310 \mathrm{kJmol}^{-1}$

## Answer: C

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44. For a hypothetical
reaction $A(g)+3 B(g) \rightarrow 2 C(g) \cdot \Delta H=-100 k J$ and $\Delta S=-200 J k^{-1}$. Then the temperature at which the reaction will be in equilibrium is
A. 500 K
B. 480 K
C. 520 K
D. 510 K

Answer: A

## D Watch Video Solution

45. 


A.


B.


D.

Answer: A

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