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## CHEMISTRY

## BOOKS - NTA MOCK TESTS

## NTA NEET SET 26

## Chemistry

1. Metal chloride $A$ is soluble in hot water but insoluble in cold water.

Select correct statement about A. Thus
A. A can give yellow ppt. with $\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{CrO} \mathrm{O}_{4}$
B. A can give white ppt with $\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$
C. A can give yellow ppt with Kl
D. All of the above are correct statements.
2. Which of the following is wrong statement?
A. Ozone is violet - black is solid state
B. Ozone is diamagnetic gas
C. ONCl and $\mathrm{ONO}^{-}$are isoelectronic
D. $O_{3}$ molecule is bent

## Answer: C

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3. Which of the following is correct statement ?
A. $F_{2}$ has higher dissociation energy than $C l_{2}$
B. F has higher electron affinity than Cl
C. HF is stronger acid than HCl
D. Boling point increases down the group in halogens

## Answer: D

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4. Clay is an example of
A. Three dimensional silicates
B. Chain silicates
C. Cyclic silicates
D. Sheet sililcates

## Answer: D

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5. A metal $M$ and its compound can give the following observable changes in a consequence of reactions
$M \xrightarrow[\mathrm{HNO}_{3}]{\text { dilute }}[$ Colourless Solutions $] \xrightarrow[\mathrm{NaOH}]{\text { aqueous }}[$ White Precipitate $] \xrightarrow[\mathrm{NaOH}(\mathrm{aq})]{\text { excess }}$
A. $M g$
B. $P b$
C. $Z n$
D. $S n$

## Answer: C

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6. Example for a coordination compound is
A. $\mathrm{CoCl}_{3} \cdot 6 \mathrm{NH}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{KCl} . \mathrm{MgCl}_{2} .6 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
C. $\mathrm{FeSO}_{4} \cdot 6 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
D. $\mathrm{FeSO}_{4} \cdot\left(\mathrm{NH}_{4}\right)_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4} \cdot 6 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$

## Answer: A

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7. The compound which gives oxygen on moderate heating is
A. Cupric oxide
B. Mercuric oxide
C. Zinc oxide
D. Aluminium oxide

## Answer: B

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8. The order of covalent character of $\mathrm{KF}, \mathrm{KI}, \mathrm{KCl}$ is
A. KCl It KF It KI
B. $\mathrm{KI} \operatorname{lt~KCl}$ It KF
C. KF It KI It KCl
D. KF It KCl It KI

## Answer: D

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9. A doctor by mistake administers a $\mathrm{Ba}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)_{2}$ solution to a patient for radiography investigations. Which of the following should be given as the best to prevent to adsorption of soluble barium?
A. NaCl
B. $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$
C. KCl
D. $\mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{Cl}$

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10. Which are correct match?
(i) Eka silicon-Be (ii) Eka aluminium -Ga
(iii) Eka mangenese-Tc (iv) Eka scandium-B
A. a, b, c
B. $a, b$
C. a, c
D. b, c

## Answer: B

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11. Which of the following statement is incorrect
A. Silver glance mainly contains silver sulphide
B. Gold is found in native state
C. Zinc blende mainly contain zinc chloride
D. Copper pyrites also contains $\mathrm{Fe}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}$

## Answer: C

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12. Which is more basic in character?
A. NaOH
B. KOH
C. RbOH
D. LiOH

## Answer: C

13. The strength in volumes of a solution containing $30.36 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{L}$ of $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ is (Given volume of 1 mole of gas STP $=22.4$ litre)
A. 10 volume
B. 20 volume
C. 5 volume
D. None of these

## Answer: A

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14. For $(A)+K_{2} C O_{3}+$ air $\xrightarrow{\text { Heat }}(B)$
$(B)+C I_{2} \rightarrow(C)$ pink
Which of the following is correct ?

$$
\text { A. } \mathrm{X}=\text { black, } \mathrm{MnO}_{2}, \mathrm{Y}=\text { Blue, } \mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{CrO}_{4}, \mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{KMnO}_{4}
$$

B. $\mathrm{X}=$ green, $\mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}, Y=$ Yellow,
$\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{CrO}_{4}, Z=\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}$
C. X = black, $\mathrm{MnO}_{2}, \mathrm{Y}=$ green, $\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{MnO}_{4}, Z=\mathrm{KMnO}_{4}$
D. X = black, $\mathrm{Bi}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}, \mathrm{Y}=$ colourless $\mathrm{KBiO}_{2}, Z=\mathrm{KBiO}_{3}$

## Answer: C

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15. $\mathrm{CrO}_{4}^{2-} \underset{p H=Y}{\stackrel{p H=X}{\rightleftharpoons}} \mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}^{-2}$ The pH values of $(\mathrm{X})$ and $(\mathrm{Y})$ are respectively
A. 5, 9
B. 6, 5
C. 8,6
D. 7, 7
16. The rate constant for the reaction
$2 \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5} \rightarrow 4 \mathrm{NO}_{2}+\mathrm{O}_{2}$
is $3.0 \times 10^{-5} \mathrm{~s}^{-1}$. If the rate is $2.40 \times 10^{-5} \mathrm{molL}^{-1} \mathrm{~s}^{-1}$, then the concentration of $\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}\left(\right.$ (in $\mathrm{molL}^{-1}$ ) is
A. 0.4
B. 0.8
C. 1.2
D. 0.6

## Answer: B

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17. Identify A and B in the given reaction
$(A) \xrightarrow{\text { Dil. } \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4} / \mathrm{HgSO}_{4}} \mathrm{CH}_{\substack{\mathrm{CHOH} \\ \text { vinyl alcohol } \\ \text { (unstable) }}}^{\mathrm{CH}_{2}} \rightarrow(B)$
A. $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CHO}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{2}$ and HCOOH
C. $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{4}$ and $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COOH}$
D. $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COOH}$

## Answer: A

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18. Primary, secondary and tertiary alcohols can be distinguished by performing
A. Oxidation method
B. Lucas test
C. Victor Meyer method
D. All of these

## Answer: D

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19. Among the following, the essential amino acid is :
A. Valine
B. Alanine
C. Serine
D. Aspartic acid

## Answer: A

20. Phthalic anhydride on heating with resorcinol in the presence of conc.
$\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ gives :
A. Phenolphthalein
B. Coumarin
C. Fluorescein
D. Alizarin

## Answer: C

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21. A colourless organic compound gives brisk effervescence with a mixture of sodium nitrite and dil. HCl . It could be
A. Oxalic acid
B. Acetic acid
C. Urea
D. Glucose

Answer: C

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22. Which of the following is not formed in iodoform reaction?
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COCH}_{2} \mathrm{I}$
B. $\mathrm{ICH}_{2} \mathrm{COCH}_{2} \mathrm{I}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COCHI}_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COCI}_{3}$

## Answer: B

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23. 



In this molecules, $\pi$ - electron-density is more on
A. C1 and C3
B. C2 and C4
C. C2 and C3
D. C1 and C4

## Answer: B

24. What is true about the following equilibrium ?

A. It will be almost completely shifted to left
B. It will be almost completely shifted to right
C. The equilibrium constant is very close to one
D. The equilibrium constant is zero

## Answer: A

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25. Which of the following is 'Wurtz-Fitting reaction?
A.

B.

C.

D.


## Answer: A

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26. Which of the following compounds is oxidised to prepare methyl ethyl ketone?
A. 2 - propanol
B. 1-butanol
C. 2 - butanol
D. Tert - butyl alcohol

## Answer: C

27. Among the following isomeric amines which one is expected to have the lowest boiling point? .
A.

B.

c.

D.


## Answer: D

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28. The reaction conditions leading to the best yield of $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{Cl}$ are
A. $C_{2} H_{6} \quad$ (excess) $+\mathrm{Cl}_{2} \xrightarrow{\text { UV light }}$
B. $C_{6} H_{6}+C l_{2} \quad$ (excess) $\xrightarrow[\text { room temp. }]{\text { dark }}$
C. $C_{2} H_{6}+\mathrm{Cl}_{2} \xrightarrow{\text { UV light }}$
D. $C_{2} H_{6}+C l_{2} \quad($ excess $) \xrightarrow{\text { UV light }}$

## Answer: A

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29. Which of the following does not give benzoic acid salt on oxidation with hot alkaline $\mathrm{KMnO}_{4}$.
A.

B.

c.

D. All of these

## Answer: D

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30. Identify the product in the following reaction.

3,4,5-tribromoaniline $\xrightarrow[(i i) H_{3} P_{2}]{(i) \text { Diazotisation }}$ ?
A. 3, 4, 5 - Tribromo nitroaniline
B. 1, 2, 3-Tribromobenzene
C. 3, 4, 5 - Tribromophenol
D. 2, 4, 6- Tribromobenzene

## Answer: B

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31. 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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32. In which of the following crystals alternate tetrahedral voids are occupied?
A. NaCl
B. $Z n S$
C. $\mathrm{CaF}_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{O}$

## Answer: B

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33. A gas is heated in such a way that its pressure and volume both become double. Now by decreasing temperature, some of air molecules were introduced into the container to maintain the increased volume and pressure. Assuming $1 / 4^{\text {th }}$ of the initial number of moles has been given for this purpose. By what fraction of temperature has been raised finally of initial absolute temperature.
A. 4 times
B. $\frac{16}{5}$ times
C. $\frac{4}{5}$ times
D. $\frac{1}{5}$ times

## Answer: B

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34. A mixture of salts was treated to determine the barium constent. A 0.230 g sample was dissolved and treated with excess potassium chromate. The precipitate of $\mathrm{BaCrO} \mathrm{O}_{4}$ was dissolved in dil HCl to convert $\mathrm{BaCrO} \mathrm{O}_{4}$ to $\mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}^{2-}$ anion. The solution treated with excess sodium iodide and trilodide produced was titrated with 21 mL of 0.095 M sodium thiosulphate. Calculate the $\%$ of $\mathrm{BaCl}_{2} \cdot 2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ in the sample. [Given Molar mass of $\left.B a C l_{2.2 H 2 O}=244\right]$
A. $70.5 \%$
B. $30.25 \%$
C. $15.12 \%$
D. $110 \%$

## Answer: A

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35. It is more convenient to obtain the molecular weight of an unknown solute by measuring the freezing point depression than by measuring the boiling point elevation because
A. Freezing point depression is a colligative property whereas boiling point elevation is not.
B. Freezing point depressions are larger than boiling point elevations
for the same solution.
C. Freezing point depressions are smaller than boiling point elevations for the same solution.
D. Freezing point depression depends more on the amount of the solute than boiling point elevation.

## Answer: B

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36. If $\lambda_{0}$ and $\lambda$ be the threshold wavelength and the wavelength of incident light, the speed of photo-electrons ejected from the metal surface is:
A. $\sqrt{\frac{2 h c}{m}\left(\frac{\lambda_{o}-\lambda}{\lambda \lambda_{o}}\right)}$
B. $\sqrt{\frac{2 h c}{m}\left(\left(\lambda_{o}-\lambda\right)\right)}$
C. $\sqrt{\frac{2 h}{m}(\lambda o-\lambda)}$
D. $\sqrt{\frac{2 h}{m}\left(\frac{1}{\lambda_{o}}-\frac{1}{\lambda}\right)}$

## Answer: A

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37. Which of the following is not an intramolecular redox reaction?
A. $\mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{NO}_{2} \rightarrow \mathrm{~N}_{2}+2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
B. $2 \mathrm{Mn}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7} \rightarrow 4 \mathrm{MnO}_{2}+2 \mathrm{O}_{2}$
C. $2 \mathrm{KClO}_{3} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{KCl}+3 \mathrm{O}_{2}$
D. $2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}+\mathrm{O}_{2}$

## Answer: D

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38. Alizarine dye obtained from the root of madder plant is Anthra quinone derivative. Its structure corresponds to -
A. 1, 2- dihydroxy anthraquinone
B. 2, 3-dihydroxy anthraquinone
C. 1, 4-dihydroxy anthraquinone.
D. 1-hydroxyl anthraquinone.
39. Given that $E^{o}$ values of $A g^{+} / A g, K^{+} / K, M g^{2+} / M g$ and $\mathrm{Cr}^{3+} / \mathrm{Cr}$ are $0.08 \mathrm{~V},-2.93 \mathrm{~V},-237 \mathrm{~V}$ and -0.74 V respectively. Therefore the order for the reducing power of the metal is .
A. Ag gt Cr gt Mg gt K
B. Ag It Cr It Mg It K
C. Ag gt Cr gt K gt Mg
D. $\mathrm{Crgt} \operatorname{Ag~gt~Mg~gt~K~}$

## Answer: B

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40. addition of phosphates and nitrates/fertilizers into water leads to
A. Decreased growth of decomposers
B. Reduced algal growth
C. Increased Biological Oxygen Demand
D. Nutrient enrichment (eutrophication)

## Answer: D

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41. When 3.06 g of solid $\mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{HS}$ is introduced into a two-litre evacuated flask at $27^{\circ} C, 30 \%$ of the solid decomposes into gaseous ammonia and hydrogen sulphide. (i) Calculate $K_{c}$ and $K_{p}$ for the reaction at $27^{\circ} C$. (ii) What would happen to the equilibrium when more solid $N H_{4} H S$ is introduced into the flask?
A. $8.1 \times 10^{-4}$ and $3.9 \times 10^{-2}$
B. $0.8 \times 10^{-5}$ and $4.9 \times 10^{-5}$
C. $9.1 \times 10^{-3}$ and $4.9 \times 10^{-3}$
D. $8.1 \times 10^{-5}$ and $4.9 \times 10^{-2}$

## Answer: D

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42. The $\left[H^{+}\right]$of a resulting solution that is 0.01 M acetic acid $\left(K_{a}=1.8 \times 10^{-5}\right)$ and 0.01 M in benzoic acid $\left(K_{a}=6.3 \times 10^{-5}\right):$
A. $9 \times 10^{-4}$
B. $81 \times 10^{-4}$
C. $9 \times 10^{-5}$
D. $2.8 \times 10^{-3}$

## Answer: A

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43. The correct order of molar conductivity at infinite dilution of $\mathrm{LiCl}, \mathrm{NaCl}$ and KCl is
A. $\mathrm{LiCl}>\mathrm{KCl}>\mathrm{NaCl}$
B. $\mathrm{KCl}>\mathrm{NaCl}>\mathrm{LiCl}$
C. $\mathrm{LiCl}>\mathrm{NaCl}>\mathrm{KCl}$
D. $\mathrm{NaCl}>\mathrm{KCl}>\mathrm{LiCl}$

## Answer: B

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44. Equilibrium constant $K_{p}$ for the reaction

$$
\mathrm{CaCO}_{3}(s) \Leftrightarrow \mathrm{CaO}(s)+\mathrm{CO}_{2}(g) \text { is } 0.82 \mathrm{~atm} \text { at } 727^{\circ} \mathrm{C} .
$$

If 1 mole of $\mathrm{CaCO}_{3}$ is placed in a closed container of 20 L and heated to this temperature, what amount of $\mathrm{CaCO}_{3}$ would dissociate at equilibrium?
A. 0.2 g
B. 80 g
C. 20 g
D. 50 g

## Answer: C

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45. For the hypothetical reaction $A_{2}(g)+B_{2}(g) \Leftrightarrow 2 A B(g)$ If $\Delta_{r} G^{\circ}$ and $\Delta_{r} S^{\circ}$ are $20 \mathrm{JK}^{-1} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$ respectively at 200 K . $\Delta_{r} C_{p}$ is $20 \mathrm{JK}^{-1} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$ then $\Delta_{r} H^{\circ}$ at 400 K is :
A. $20 \mathrm{~kJ} / \mathrm{mol}$
B. $7.98 \mathrm{~kJ} / \mathrm{mol}$
C. $28 \mathrm{~kJ} / \mathrm{mol}$
D. $16 \mathrm{~kJ} / \mathrm{mol}$

## Answer: A

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