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## CHEMISTRY

## BOOKS - NTA MOCK TESTS

## NTA NEET SET 27

## Chemistry

1. What is the maximum number of orbitals that can be identified with the following quantum numbers ?
$n=3, l=1, m_{l}=0$.
A. 1
B. 3
C. 4
D. 2

Answer: A

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2. The given plots represent the variation of the concentration of a reactant R with time for two different reaction (i) and (ii) The respective orders of the reactions are

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

Answer: A

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3. Equal masses of $H_{2}, O_{2}$ and methane have been taken in a container of volume $V$ at temperature $27^{\circ} C$ in identical conditions. The ratio of the volume of gases $H_{2}: O_{2}$ : methane would be
A. 16: 8: 2
B. $18: 1: 2$
C. 16:1:2
D. $8: 16: 1$

## Answer: C

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4. Which of the following compounds is likely to show both

Frenkel and Schottky defects in its cyrstalline form ?
A. KBr
B. AgBr
C. ZnS
D. CsCl

Answer: B

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5. Which property of colloids is not dependent on the change on colloidal particles?
A. Electro-osmosis
B. Coagulation
C. Electrolphoresis
D. Tynadall effect

Answer: D
6. Which of the following salts will give highest pH in water ?
A. $\mathrm{CuSO}_{4}$
B. KCl
C. $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$
D. NaCl

## Answer: C

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7. Among the following 0.10 m aqueous solutions, which one will exhibit the largest freezing point depression?
A. $\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$
B. KCl
C. $A l_{2}\left(\mathrm{SO}_{4}\right)_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{12} \mathrm{O}_{6}$

Answer: C

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8. When $22.4 L$ of $H_{2}(g)$ is mixed with 11.2 of $\mathrm{Cl}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})$, each at

STP, the moles of $\mathrm{HCl}(\mathrm{g})$ formed is equal to
A. 1 mol of HCl (g)
B. 0.5 mol of $\mathrm{HCl}(\mathrm{g})$
C. 2 mol of HCl (g)
D. 1.5 mol of HCl (g)

Answer: A

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9. When $0.1 \mathrm{molMnO}{ }_{4}^{2-}$ is oxidized the quantity of electricity required to completely oxidize $\mathrm{MnO}_{4}^{2-}$ to $\mathrm{MnO}_{4}^{-}$is
A. 96.50 C
B. 96500 C
C. 9650 C
D. $2 \times 96500 C$

## Answer: C

10. An unsaturated hydrocarbon $X$ absorbs two hydrogen molecules on catalytic hydrogenation, and also give following reaction:
$X \xrightarrow[Z n / \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}]{\mathrm{O}_{3}} A \xrightarrow{\left[\mathrm{Ag}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{2}\right]^{+}}$
B - oxo -hexanedicbroxylic acid) $X$ will be :

A.
B.

C.


D.

## Answer: D

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11. The weight of silver (at wt. = 108)displaced by a quantity of electricity which displaces 560 mL of $O_{2}$ at STP will be (Volume of 1 mole of gas STP is 22.4 L )
A. 54.9 g
B. 5.4 g
C. 10.8 g
D. 108.0 g

## Answer: C

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12. The increasing order of basicity for the following intermediates is (from weak to strong)

$$
H_{3} C-\underset{\substack{C C_{3} \\{ }_{\text {(i) }}^{C}}}{\stackrel{C H_{3}}{\mid}} \quad H_{2} C=\underset{\text { (ii) }}{C H}-\stackrel{\Theta}{C} H_{2} \quad H C \underset{\text { (iii) }}{=} \stackrel{\Theta}{C} \quad \stackrel{\Theta}{C} H_{\text {(iv) }} \quad \stackrel{\Theta}{C} N
$$

A. (v) It (iii) It (ii) It (iv) It(i)
B. (iii) It (iv) It (ii) It (i) It (v)
C. (v) It (i) It (iv) It (ii) It (iii)
D. (iii) It (i) It (ii) It (iv) It (v)

## Answer: A

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13. Which one of the following graphs between molar conductivity $\left(A_{m}\right)$ versus $\sqrt{C}$ is correct?

A.
B.

C.

D.

Answer: B

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14. For a given exothermic reaction,$K_{p}$ and $k_{p}^{\prime}$ are the equilibrium constants at temperatures $T_{1}$ and $T_{2}$ respectively. Assuming that heat of reaction is constant in temperature range between $T_{1}$ and $T_{2}$, it is readily observed that
A. $K_{p}=\frac{1}{K_{p}^{\prime}}$
B. $K_{p}<K_{p}^{\prime}$
C. $K_{p}=K_{p}^{\prime}$
D. $K_{p}>K_{p}^{\prime}$

Answer: D

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15. Which of the following orders of ionic radii is correctly
represented?
A. $H^{-}>H>H^{+}$
B. $A l^{3+}>\mathrm{Mg}^{2+}>\mathrm{N}^{3-}$
C. $\mathrm{F}^{-}>\mathrm{O}^{2-}>\mathrm{Na}^{+}$
D. $N a^{+}>F^{-}>O^{2-}$

Answer: A

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16. 1.0 g of magnesium is burnt with $0.56 \mathrm{~g} O_{2}$ in a closed vessel. Which reactant is left in excess and how much?
A. $O_{2}, 0.28 g$
B. $O_{2}, 0.16 g$
C. $M g, 0.16 g$
D. $M g, 0.44 g$

## Answer: C

17. Among (a) -(d) the complexes that can display geometical isomerism are :
(a) $\left[\operatorname{Pt}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{3} \mathrm{Cl}\right]^{+}$
(b) $\left[\operatorname{Pt}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right) \mathrm{Cl}_{5}\right]^{-}$
(c) $\left[\mathrm{Pt}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{Cl}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{2}\right)\right]$
(d) $\left[\mathrm{Pt}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{4} \mathrm{CIBr}\right]^{2+}$
A. (a) and (b)
B. (c) and (d)
C. (b) and (c)
D. (d) and (a)

Answer: B
18. The pair of compounds that can exist together is:
A. $F e C l u 3, K l$
B. $\mathrm{FeCl}_{3}, S n C l_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{FeCl}_{2}, S n C l_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{HgCl}_{2}, \mathrm{SnCl}_{2}$

## Answer: C

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19. A fixed mass $m$ of a gas is subjected to transformation of states from $K$ to $L$ to $M$ to $N$ and back to $K$ as shown in the
figure.


The succeeding operation that enable this transformation of state are
A. Heating, cooling, heating, cooling
B. Cooling, heating cooling, heating
C. Heating, cooling, cooling, heating
D. Cooling, heating, heating, cooling

## Answer: C

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20. Which one of the following conversions involve change in both hybridisation and shape?
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{4} \rightarrow \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{6}$
B. $\mathrm{NH}_{3} \rightarrow \mathrm{NH}_{4}^{+}$
C. $B F_{3} \rightarrow B F_{4}^{-}$
D. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O} \rightarrow \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}^{+}$

## Answer: B

21. which of the following hydrogen bond is strongest in vapour phase?
A. $H F . \ldots . . . . . . H f$
B. $\mathrm{HF} . \ldots . . . . . . . . . H C l$
C. $\mathrm{HCl} . \mathrm{F} . . . . . . . . . \mathrm{HCl}$
D. Hl. . ............. . $H F$

Answer: D

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## 22. Acidity of diprotic acids in aqueous solutions increases in

 the orderA. $H_{2} S<H_{2} S e<H_{2} T e$
B. $H_{2} \mathrm{Te}<\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}<\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{Se}$
C. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{Se}<\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{Te}<\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$
D. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{Se}<\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}<\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{Te}$

## Answer: A

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23. (a) $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}+\mathrm{O}_{3} \rightarrow \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}+2 \mathrm{O}_{2}$
(b) $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}+\mathrm{Ag}_{2} \mathrm{O} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{Ag}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}+\mathrm{O}_{2}$

Role of hydrogen peroxide in the above reactions is respectively
A. Reducing in (a) and oxidizing in (b)
B. Oxidizing in (a) and reducing in (b)
C. Reducing in (a) and (b)
D. Oxidizing in (a) and (b)

## Answer: C

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24. Artificial sweetner which is stable under cold conditions only is :
A. Alitame
B. Saccharine
C. Aspartame
D. Sucralose

Answer: C

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25. In acidic medium, $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ changes $\mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}^{-2}$ to CrO which has two $(-O-O)$ bonds. Oxidation state of $C r$ in $\mathrm{CrO} \mathrm{O}_{5}$ is
A. +3
B. +5
C. +6
D. -10

## Answer: C

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26. The reaction of aqueous $\mathrm{KMnO}_{4}$ with $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ i acidic conditions gives :
A. $\mathrm{Mn}^{4+}$ and $\mathrm{MnO}_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{Mn}^{2+}$ and $\mathrm{O}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{Mn}^{4+}$ and $\mathrm{O}_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{Mn}^{2+}$ and $O_{3}$

Answer: B
27. For the reaction.
$A(l) \rightarrow 2 B(g)$
$\Delta U=2.1 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Cal}, \quad \Delta S=20 \mathrm{Cal} \mathrm{K}^{-1} a t 300 K$

Hence $\Delta G$ in kcal is?
A. 2.7
B. -2.7
C. 5.4
D. 1.35

Answer: B
28. Two solutions, $A$ and $B$, each of 100 L was made by dissolving 4 g of NaOH and 9.8 g of $\mathrm{H}_{-}(2) \mathrm{SO}_{-}(4)^{\prime}$ in water, respectively. The pH of the resultant solution obtained from mixing 40 L of solution $A$ and 10 L of solution $B$ is $\qquad$ .
A. 5.3
B. 10.6
C. 9.4
D. 7.5

## Answer: B

29. Which of the following complex is used in cancer treatment?
A. $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{CoCl}_{4}$
B. cis $-\left[\mathrm{PtCl}_{2}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{2}\right]$
C. mer $-\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{3} \mathrm{Cl}_{3}\right]$
D. $c i s-K_{2}\left[P t C l_{2} B r_{2}\right]$

## Answer: B

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30. The standard heat of formation $\left(\Delta_{f} H_{298}^{\circ}\right)$ of ethane (in $\mathrm{kJ} / \mathrm{mol}$ ), if the heat of combustion of ethane, hydrogen and
graphite are $\quad-1560,-393.5$ and $-286 \mathrm{~kJ} / \mathrm{mol}$
,respectively is
A. 192.5
B. -192.5
C. 96.25
D. +96.25

Answer: A

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31. In the following reaction, the product ( $P$ )

A.

B.

C.

D.

## Answer: D

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32. Which of the following will be most stable diazonium salt $R N_{2}^{+} X^{-}$?
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{~N}_{2}^{+} \mathrm{X}^{-}$
B. $C_{6} H_{5} N_{2}^{+} X^{-}$
C. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{~N}_{2}^{+} \mathrm{X}^{-}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{~N}_{2}^{+} \mathrm{X}^{-}$

Answer: B

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33. $D(+)$ glucose reacts with hydroxylamine and yields an oxime. The structure of the oxime would be :




D.

## Answer: D

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34. In a saturated solution of the sparingly soluble strong electrolyte $\mathrm{AgIO}_{3}$ (molecular mass $=283$ ) the equilibrium which sets in is
$\mathrm{AgIO}_{3}(s) \Leftrightarrow \mathrm{Ag}^{+}(a q)+\mathrm{IO}_{3}^{-}(a q)$
If the solubility product constant $K_{S P}$ of $\mathrm{AgIO}_{3}$ at a given temperature is $1.0 \times 10^{-8}$, what is the mass of $\mathrm{AgIO}_{3}$ cotained in 100 mL of its saturated solution?
A. $1.0 \times 10^{-4} g$
B. $28.3 \times 10^{-2} g$
C. $1.0 \times 10^{-7} g$
D. $2.83 \times 10^{-3} g$

Answer: D

## D Watch Video Solution

35. State the monomer of Teflon.
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{2}=\mathrm{CH} . \mathrm{Cl}$
B. $C F_{2}=C F_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{2}=\mathrm{CH} . C N$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{2}=\underset{\substack{\mid \\ \mathrm{Cl}}}{\mathrm{C}}-\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}_{2}$

Answer: B

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36. Identify the correct labels of $A, B$ and $C$ in the following graph from the options given below:


Root mean square speed ( $V_{\mathrm{rms}}$, most probable speed ( $V_{\mathrm{mp}}$,
Average speed ( $V_{\mathrm{av}}$ )
A. $A-V_{\mathrm{rms}}, B-V_{\mathrm{mp}}, C-V_{\mathrm{av}}$
B. $A-V_{\mathrm{mp}}, B-V_{\mathrm{av}}, C-V_{\mathrm{rms}}$
C. $A-V_{\mathrm{mp}}, B-V_{\mathrm{rms}}, C-V_{\mathrm{av}}$
D. $A-V_{\mathrm{av}}, B-V_{\mathrm{rms}}, C-V_{\mathrm{mp}}$

Answer: B

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37. In a protein molecule various amino acids are linked together by :
A. $\alpha-$ glycosidic bond
B. $\beta$ - glycosidic bond
C. Peptide bond
D. Dative bond

## Answer: C

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38. In the Kjeldahl's method for estimation of nitrogen present in a soil sample, ammonia avolved from 0.75 g of sample neutralized 10 mL of $1 \mathrm{M} \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$. The percentage of nitrogen in the soil is
A. 37.33
B. 43.33
C. 45.33
D. 35.33

Answer: A

## (D) Watch Video Solution

39. What products are formed when the following compounds is treated with $B r_{2}$ in the presence of $F e B r_{3}$ ?


A.

B.

C.

D. All of these

## Answer: A

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40. Which of the following compounds will undergo racemisation when solution of alcoholic KOH ?
A.

B. $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{C}-\stackrel{\stackrel{\mathrm{CH}_{3}}{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{H}}{\mathrm{H}} \mathrm{CH} \mathrm{Cl}$

C.
D.


Answer: C

## D Watch Video Solution

41. Among the following sets of reactants which one produces anisole?
A. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}, \mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COCl}, \mathrm{AlCl}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{OH}, \mathrm{NaOH}, \mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{I}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CHO}, \mathrm{RMg} \mathrm{X}$
D. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{OH}, \quad$ neutral $\mathrm{FeCl}_{3}$

Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

42. Which of the following will not be soluble in sodium hydrogen carbonate?
A. Benzenesulphonic acid
B. Benzoic acid
C. o-Nitrophenol
D. 2, 4, 6- trinitrophenol

Answer: C
43. Which one is most reactive towards nucleophilic addition reaction?

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: D

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44. Identify Z in the sequence of reactions:
$\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}_{2} \xrightarrow[\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}]{\stackrel{\mathrm{HBr}}{ } \xrightarrow{\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{ONa}} Z}$
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2}\right)_{3}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2}\right)_{4}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}$
D. $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{3}$

## Answer: A

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45. Which of the following organic compounds has same hybridization as its combustion product $\left(\mathrm{CO}_{2}\right)$ ?
A. Ethanol
B. Ethyne
C. Ethene
D. Ethane

Answer: B

