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## CHEMISTRY

## BOOKS - NTA MOCK TESTS

## NTA NEET SET 29

## Chemistry

1. microcosmic salt bead test of salt ( X ) yields semi -
translucent mass. Therefore it contains
A. $\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{Ca}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{CuSO}_{4}$
D. $\mathrm{MnSO}_{4}$

## Answer: B

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2.
A. 6,6
B. 6,4
C. 4,4
D. 3,3

Answer: B

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3. Which of the following arrangements correctly represents hexagonal and cubic close packed structure respectively ?
A. ABAB........and ACBACB
B. $A B C A B C$......... and $A B A B$
C. Both have ABCABC .arrangement
D. Both have ABAB ............arrangement

## Answer: A

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4. A solid $X Y$ has $N a C l$ structure. If radius of $X^{+}$
is 100 pm . What is the radius of $Y^{-}$ion ?
A. 120 pm
B. 136.6 to 241.6 pm
C. 136.6 pm
D. 241.6 pm

Answer: B

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5. which type of chemical substance is Disparlure?
A. Preservative
B. Pheromones
C. Antioxidant
D. Detergent

Answer: B

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6. At what temperature will the molar kinetic energy
of 0.3 mol of ' He ' be the same as that of 0.4 mol of
argon at $400 K$ ?
A. 700 K
B. 500 K
C. 800 K

## D. 400 K

## Answer: D

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7. Reaction $A+B \rightarrow C+D$ follows rate law $R=K[A]^{1 / 2}[B]^{1 / 2}$ starting with 1 M of A and B.

What is time taken for concentration of $A$ to become 0.1 M ?
[Given , $k=4.606 \times 10^{-4} s^{-1}$ ]
A. 1000 s
B. 1500 s
C. 2000 s
D. 5000 s

## Answer: D

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8. Reaction of cyclohexanone with dimethylamine in the presence of catalytic amount of an acid forms a compound if water during the reaction is continously removed. The compound formed is generally known as
A. a Sciff's base

## B. an immine

C. an amine
D. an enamine

## Answer: D

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9. 0.1 mole of $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{NH}_{2}\left(\mathrm{~K}_{b}=5 \times 10^{-4}\right)$ is mixed with 0.08 mole of HCl and diluted to one litre. The
$\left[H^{+}\right]$in solution is
A. $8 \times 10^{-2}$
B. $2 \times 10^{-11}$
C. $1.23 \times 10^{-4}$
D. $8 \times 10^{-11}$

## Answer: D

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10. A compound contains 1.08 mol of $\mathrm{Na}, 0.539 \mathrm{~mol}$ of cu and 2.16 mol of F it's aqueous solution shows osmotic pressure which is three times that of urea having same molar concentration. The formula of the compound is :
A. $N a_{4}\left[C u F_{6}\right]$
B. $N a\left[C u F_{4}\right]$
C. $N a_{2}\left[C u F_{4}\right]$
D. $N a_{2}\left[C u F_{3}\right]$

## Answer: C

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11. In a reaction, 4 mole of electrons are transferred
to 1 mole of $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}$, the possible product obtained due to reduction is:
A. 0.5 mole of $N_{2}$
B. 0.5 mole of $\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
C. 1 mole of $\mathrm{NO}_{3}$
D. 1 mole of $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$

Answer: B

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12. Given below are the half -cell reactions
$\mathrm{Mn}^{2+}+2 e^{-} \rightarrow \mathrm{Mn}, E^{\circ}=-1.18 \mathrm{~V}$
$2\left(\mathrm{Mn}^{3+}=E^{-} \rightarrow M n^{2+}\right) \cdot E^{\circ}=+1.5 V$
The $E^{\circ}$ for $\mathrm{Mn}^{2+} \rightarrow \mathrm{Mn}+2 \mathrm{Mn}^{3+}$ will be.
A. -2.69 V , the reaction will not occur
B. -2.69 , the reaction will not occur
C. -0.33 V , the reaction will not occur
D. -0.33 V , the reaction will occur

## Answer: A

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13. Which of the following alkenes will react fastest with $H_{2}$ under catalytic hydrogenation conditions

A.
B. $R \quad$
C.


D.

## Answer: A

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14. Using the data provided, calculate the multiple
bond energy $\left(\mathrm{kJmol}^{-1}\right)$ of a $\mathrm{C} \equiv \mathrm{C}$ bond in $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{2}$
. That energy is (take the bond energy of a $C-H$
bond as $\left.350 \mathrm{kJmol}^{-1}\right)$.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2 C_{(s)}+H_{2(g)} \rightarrow C_{2} H_{2(g)}, \Delta=225 \mathrm{kJmol}^{-1} \\
& \left.2 C_{(s)} \rightarrow 2 C_{g}\right), \Delta H=1410 \mathrm{kJmol}^{-1} \\
& H_{2(g)} \rightarrow 2 H_{(g)}, \Delta H=330 \mathrm{kJmol}^{-1}
\end{aligned}
$$

A. 1165
B. 837
C. 865
D. 815

Answer: D

# 15. Ethylene reacts with Baeyer's reagent to given 

A. Ethane

B. Ethyl alcohol
C. Ethylene glycol
D. none of these

## Answer: C

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16. What is not true regarding nylons ?
A. Usually a high melting point solid polymer
B. Possesses a very high degree of crystallinity
C. Nylons are usually hydrophobic
D. Nylons have very high mechanical strength

## Answer: C

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17. The final product (III) obtained in the reaction


$$
\text { A. } \mathrm{CH}_{3}-\stackrel{\substack{\mathrm{CH}_{3} \\ \mid \\ \mathrm{CH}}}{\mathrm{CH}}-\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CHCH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { B. } \mathrm{CH}_{3}-\stackrel{{ }_{\mid}^{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{C}_{3}}{\mathrm{C}}-\mathrm{CH}=\underset{\mathrm{CH}_{3}}{\mathrm{C}}-\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{O}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { D. } \mathrm{CH}_{3}-\underset{\substack{\text { । } \\
\mathrm{CH}_{3}}}{\stackrel{\text { I }}{\mathrm{C}}}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}
\end{aligned}
$$

Answer: B

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$$
\text { 18. } \mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COOH} \xrightarrow{B r_{2} / P} Y \xrightarrow[(i) H_{3} \mathrm{O}^{+}]{(i) K C N} X \text { Here, } \mathrm{X} \text { is }
$$

A. Glycollic acid
B. a-Hydroxypropionic acid
C. Succinic acid
D. Malonic acid

## Answer: D

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19. 

$P h-C H_{2}-C \equiv C H \stackrel{X}{\stackrel{X}{\Longleftrightarrow}} P h-C \equiv C-C H_{3}$.
The reagents $X$ and $Y$ respectively are
A. Lindlar catalyst , NaNH 2
B. $\mathrm{NaNH}_{2}$ and alc. KOH
C. Pt catalyst , Wilkison's catalyst
D. Alc. KOH and $\mathrm{NaNH}_{2}$

## Answer: D

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20. $\mathrm{CCl}_{3} \mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}_{2} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{Cl}_{2}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}} A$, is

B.

C.
$\mathrm{CCl}_{3} \prod_{\mathrm{Cl}}$
D.


Answer: B

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21. In Dumas method 0.5 g of an organic compound containing nitrogen gave 112 ml of nitrogen at S.T.P

The percentage of nitrogen in the given compound is
A. 28
B. 38
C. 18
D. 48

## Answer: A

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22. 50 mL of $10 \mathrm{NH}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}, 25 \mathrm{~mL}$ of 12 NHCI and

40 mL of $5 \mathrm{NHNO}_{3}$ are mixed and the volume of
the mixture is made 1000 mL by adding water. The normality of resulting solution will be
A. 1 N
B. 2 N
C. 3 N
D. 4 N

Answer: A

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23. The major product of the reaction is

$\xrightarrow{\mathrm{NaNO}_{2} / \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}}$
A.


C.
D.


## Answer: D

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24. The van der Walls' constant ' $b$ ' of a gas is
$4 \pi \times 10^{-4} L / \mathrm{mol}$. How near can the centers of
the two molecules approach each other? [Use :

$$
\left.N_{A}=6 \times 10^{23}\right]
$$

A. $10^{-7} m$
B. $10^{-10} m$
C. $5 \times 10^{-11} \mathrm{~m}$
D. $5 \times 10^{-9} m$

Answer: B

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25. Metal ions like $\mathrm{Ag}^{+}, C u^{2+}$ etc. act as
A. Bronsted acids
B. Bronsted bases
C. Lewis acids
D. Lewis bases

Answer: C

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26. pH of a saturated solution of $\mathrm{Ca}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}$ is 9 . the solubility product $\left(\mathrm{K}_{s p}\right)$ of $\mathrm{Ca}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}$ is
A. $0.5 \times 10^{-15}$
B. $0.25 \times 10^{-10}$
C. $0.125 \times 10^{-15}$
D. $0.5 \times 10^{-10}$

## Answer: A

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27. Complete the following reactions,
(i) $\mathrm{H}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})+\mathrm{MnO}(\mathrm{s}) \xrightarrow{\Delta} \mathrm{Mn}(\mathrm{s})+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(g)$
(ii) $\mathrm{CO}(\mathrm{g})+\mathrm{H}_{2}(\mathrm{~g}) \xrightarrow[\text { Catalyst }]{\Delta}$
(iii) $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{8}(\mathrm{~g})+3 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(\mathrm{g}) \xrightarrow[\text { Catalyst }]{\Delta}$
(iv) $\mathrm{Zn}(\mathrm{s})+\mathrm{NaOH}(a q) \xrightarrow{\text { Heat }}$

After completing the above reactions in the balanced equations the coefficient for $H_{2}(g)$ may be
A. 1,2,7,
B. 1,2,4,2
C. 1,2,1,1
D. 1,3,4,2

Answer: A
28. The average kinetic energy of one molecule of an ideal gas at $27^{\circ} C$ and 1 atm pressure is [Avogadro number $\left.N_{A}=6.023 \times 10^{23}\right]$
A. $900 \mathrm{calK}^{-1} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$
B. $6.21 \times 10^{-21} \mathrm{JK}^{-1}$ molecule ${ }^{-1}$
C. $336.7 \mathrm{JK}^{-1} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$
D. $3741.3 \mathrm{JK}^{-1} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$

Answer: B

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29. The colour of $\mathrm{CuCr} r_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}$ solution in water is green because
A. $\mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}^{2-}$ ions are green
B. $C u^{++}$ions are green
C. Both ions are green
D. $\mathrm{Cu}^{++}$ions are blue and $\mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}^{2-}$ ions are orange

## Answer: D

30. The number of structural and configurational isomers of a bromo compound, $C_{5} H_{9} \mathrm{Br}$, formed by the addition of HBr to 2-pentyne respectively, is:
A. 1 and 2
B. 2 and 4
C. 4 and 2
D. 2 and 1

Answer: B
31. Determine the oxidation number of the underlined atom is $\left(\mathrm{NH}_{4}\right)_{6} \underline{\mathrm{Mo}_{7} \mathrm{O}_{24}}$
A. -5
B. +6
C. -3
D. -1

Answer: B
32. Which of the following concentration processes will you use when the gangue is light?
A. Gravity separation

B. Froth Flotation

C. Magnetic Separation
D. Leaching

## Answer: A

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33. 0.15 g of a substance dissolved in 15 g of solvent boiled at a temperature higher at $0.216^{\circ}$ than that of the pure solvent. Calculate the molecular weight of the substance. Molal elevation constant for the solvent is $2.16^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
A. 100
B. 80
C. 10
D. 1.001

Answer: A
34. In a compound $A B$, electro negativity difference between $A$ and $B$ is 1.9. Atomic radius $A$ and $B$ are
$4 \AA$ and $2 \AA$. The distance between $A$ and atoms
means $d_{A-B}$
A. $6.72 \AA$
B. $5.82 \AA$
C. $6.9 \AA$
D. $7.5 \AA$

Answer: B
35. In a chemical reaction, a catalyst used for
A. Decreases the energy of activation
B. Increases the energy of activation
C. Does not change energy of activation
D. Decreases or increases the energy of activation

## Answer: D

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36. The least number of oxyacids are formed by:
A. Chlorine
B. Fluorine
C. Sulphur
D. Nitrogen

Answer: B

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37. Ethylidene chloride on treatment with aqueous
$K O H$ gives .
A. Ethylene glycol
B. Acetaldehyde
C. Formaldehyde
D. Ethyl alcohol

Answer: B

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38. In which of the following molecules, the number of possible $\angle X A X$ angles is maximum in the anionic part of their solid state? [A: Central atom,

X : Surrounding atom ]
A. $P B r_{5}$
B. $\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}$
C. $\mathrm{PCl}_{5}$
D. $\mathrm{Cl}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{6}$

Answer: C

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39. When zeolite, which is hydrated sodium
aluminium silicate, is treated with hard water the
sodium ions are exchanged with
A. $H^{+}$ions
B. $C a^{2+}$ ions
C. $M g^{2+}$ ions
D. Both $\mathrm{Ca}^{2+}$ and $\mathrm{Mg}^{2+}$

## Answer: D

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40. Which compound is formed when iron reacts with carbon?
A. $F e C_{2}$
B. $F e_{3} C$
C. $\mathrm{FeC}_{3}$
D. $F e_{2} C$

Answer: B

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41. An inorganic compound (X) made up of two most occurring elements in the earth's crust and used in building construction. When (X ) reacts with carbon. It forms a posionous gas $(\mathrm{Y})$ which is
most stable diatomic molecule . Identify compounds
( X ) and (Y).
A. $\mathrm{SiO}_{2}, \mathrm{CO}_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{Si}, \mathrm{CO}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{SiO}_{2}, \mathrm{CO}$
D. $\mathrm{Si}, \mathrm{CO}$

Answer: C

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42. Native silver metal forms a water soluble, complex with a dilute aqueous solution of NaCN in the presence of
A. Nitrogen
B. Oxygen
C. Carbon dioxide
D. Argon

Answer: B

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43. Which contains both polar and non-polar bonds
?.
A. $\mathrm{Nh}_{4} \mathrm{Cl}$

B. HCN

C. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{4}$

Answer: C

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44. $\mathrm{Mn}^{2+}$ can be converted into $M n^{7+}$ by reacting with
A. $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$
B. $C l_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{PbO}_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{SnCl}_{2}$

Answer: C

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45. Which of the following statement are true.
(i) In the structure of $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}$, the N - O bond (121
pm ) is shorter than the $N-O N$ bond (140pm).
(ii) All the $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Cl}$ bonds in $\mathrm{PCl}_{5}$ are not equivalent.
(iii) $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{Cl}$ is more reactive than $I_{2}$.
A. (i) and (ii)
B. (ii) and (iii)
C. (i) and (iii)
D. (i),(ii) and (iii)

## Answer: D



