# ©゙’ doubtnut 

## CHEMISTRY

## BOOKS - NTA MOCK TESTS

## NTA NEET SET 34

## Chemistry

1. In an atom, an electron is moving with a speed of $600 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ with an accuracy of $0.005 \%$. Certainty with which the position of the electron can be localized is:
$\left(h=6.6 \times 10^{-34} \mathrm{kgm}^{2} \mathrm{~s}^{-1}\right.$,
mass of electron $\left.\left(e_{m}\right)=9.1 \times 10^{-31} \mathrm{~kg}\right)$.
A. $5.10 \times 10^{-3} \mathrm{~m}$
B. $1.92 \times 10^{-3} m$
C. $3.84 \times 10^{-3} m$
D. $1.52 \times 10^{-3} \mathrm{~m}$

## Answer: B

## ( Watch Video Solution

2. Two liquids $X$ and $Y$ form an ideal solution. At 300 K , vapour pressure of the solution containing 1 mol of $X$ and 3 mol of Y is 550 mm Hg . At the same temperature, if 1 mol of $Y$ is further added to this solution, vapour pressure of the solution increases by 10 mm Hg . Vapour pressure (in mmHg ) of $X$ and $Y$ in their pure states will be, respectively
A. 300 and 400
B. 400 and 600
C. 500 and 600
D. 200 and 300

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

3. Derive the relation between elevation of boiling point and molar mass of the solute.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { А. } M_{2}=\frac{K_{b} \times W_{2} \times 1000}{\Delta T_{b} \times W_{1}} \\
& \text { В. } M_{2}=\frac{K_{b} \times W_{1} \times 1000}{\Delta T_{b} \times W_{2}} \\
& \text { С. } M_{2}=\frac{\Delta T_{b} \times K_{b} \times 1000}{W_{1} \times W_{2}}
\end{aligned}
$$

D. $M_{2}=\frac{\Delta T_{b} \times W_{1} \times 1000}{K_{b} \times W_{2}}$

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

4. $B(O H)_{3}+N a O H \Leftrightarrow N a\left[B(O H)_{4}\right]$ How this reaction can is made to proceed in forward direction?
A. Addition of cis 1,2 diol
B. Addition of borax
C. Addition of trans 1,2 diol
D. Addition of $\mathrm{NaHPO}_{4}$
5. Solid $\mathrm{Ba}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)_{2}$ is gradually dissolven in $1.0 \times 10^{-4} \mathrm{M}$ $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$ solution. At what concentration of $\mathrm{Ba}^{2+}$ will a precipitate begin to form?
$\left(K_{s p}\right.$ for $\left.\mathrm{BaCO}_{3}=5.1 \times 10^{-9}\right)$
A. $5.1 \times 10^{-5} M$
B. $8.1 \times 10^{-8} M$
C. $5.1 \times 10^{-7} M$
D. $4.1 \times 10^{-5} \mathrm{M}$

## Answer: A

6. In which of the following processes, fused sodium hydroxide is electrolysed at a $333^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ temperature for extraction of sodium
A. Cyanide process
B. Castner's process
C. Down's process
D. Both (a) and (c)

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

7. Number of acyclic structural isomers of the compound having the molecular formula $\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{10} \mathrm{O}$ is
A. 4
B. 5
C. 6
D. 7

## Answer: D

## ( Watch Video Solution

8. The half-life period of a first-order chemical reaction is 6.93 min . The time required for the completion of $99 \%$ of the chemical reaction will be $(\log 2=0.301)$
A. 23.03 minutes
B. 46.06 minutes
C. 460.6 minutes
D. 230.3 minutes

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

9. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding physiosorptions?
A. More easily liquefiable gases are adsorbed readily .
B. Under high pressure it results into multi molecular layer on absorbent surface.
C. Enthalpy of adsorption $\left[\Delta H_{\text {adsorption }}\right]$ is low and positive
D. It occurs because of van der Waal's forces.

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

10. The set representing the correct order of ionic radius is
A. $\mathrm{Na}^{+}>\mathrm{Li}^{+}>\mathrm{Mg}^{2+}>\mathrm{Be}^{2+}$
B. $\mathrm{Li}>\mathrm{Na}^{+}>\mathrm{Mg}^{2+}>\mathrm{Be}^{2+}$
C. $\mathrm{Mg}^{2+}>\mathrm{Be}^{2+}>\mathrm{Li}^{+}>\mathrm{Na}^{+}$
D. $\mathrm{Li}^{+}>\mathrm{Be}^{2+}>\mathrm{Na}{ }^{+} \mathrm{Mg}^{2+}$
11. The chemical formula of Prussian blue is formed by the reaction of ferric ion and ferrocyanide is
A. $K_{4}\left[F e(C N)_{6}\right]$
B. $N a_{4}\left[F e(C N)_{6}\right]$
C. $F e_{4}\left[F e(C N)_{6}\right]_{3}$
D. None of these

## Answer: C

## ( Watch Video Solution

12. Oxalic acid on treatment with conc. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ gives
A. $\mathrm{CO}_{2}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
B. $\mathrm{CO}+\mathrm{CO}_{2}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
C. CO only
D. $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ only

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

13. Which one of the following reactions of Xenon compound is not feasible ?
A. $3 \mathrm{X}_{e} \mathrm{~F}_{4}+6 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{X}_{e}+\mathrm{XeO}_{3}+12 \mathrm{HF}+1.5 \mathrm{O}_{2}$
B. $2 \mathrm{X}_{e} \mathrm{~F}_{2}+2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{X}_{e}+2 \mathrm{XeF}+4 \mathrm{HF}+\mathrm{O}_{2}$
C. $X e F_{6}+R b F \rightarrow R b^{+}\left[\mathrm{XeF}_{7}\right]^{-}$
D. $\mathrm{XeO}_{3}+\rightarrow 6 \mathrm{HF} \rightarrow \mathrm{XeF} 6+2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

14. An element forms an oxide, in which the oxygen is $20 \%$ of the oxide by weight, the equivalent weight of the given element will be
A. 14
B. 32
C. 2
D. 54

## ( Watch Video Solution

15. For which reaction change of entropy be positive ?
A. $H_{2}(g)+I(g) \Leftrightarrow 2 H I(g)$
B. $M g O(s)+H_{2}(g) \Leftrightarrow M g(g)+H_{2} O(l)$
C. $\mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{NO}_{3}(s) \Leftrightarrow \mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}(g)+2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(g)$
D. $\mathrm{HCl}(g)+\mathrm{NH}_{3}(g) \Leftrightarrow \mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{Cl}(\mathrm{s})$

Answer: C
16. In which of the following arrangements, the sequence is not strictly according to the property written against it ?
A. $H F<H C l<H B r<H I$ : increasing acid strength
B. $\mathrm{NH}_{3}<\mathrm{PH}_{3}<\mathrm{AsH}_{3}<S b H_{3}$ : increasing basic strength
C. $B<C<O<N \quad: \quad$ increasing first ionization enthalpy
D. $\mathrm{CO}_{2}<\mathrm{SiO}_{2}<\mathrm{SnO}_{2}<\mathrm{PbO}_{2}$ : increasing oxidising power.

Answer: B
17. In context with the transition elements, which of the following statements is incorrect ?
A. In the highest oxidation states, the transition metals show basic character and from cationic complexes.
B. In the highest oxidation states of the first five transition element [ Sc to Mn ], all the 4 s and 3d electrons are used for bonding
C. Once the $d^{5}$ configuration is exceeded the tendency to involve all the 3d electrons in bonding decreases.
D. In addition to the normal oxidation states, the zero -
oxidation state is also shown by these elements in complex.

## ( Watch Video Solution

18. Knowing that the chemistry of lanthanoids (Ln) is dominated by its +3 oxidation state, which of the following statement is incorrect?
A. The ionic size of Ln - III decrease in general with increasing atomic number.
B. Ln - III compounds are generally colourless
C. Ln - III hydroxides are mainly basic in character.
D. Because of the large size of the Ln - III ions the bonding in its compounds is predominantly ionic in

## Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

19. The brown gas prepared by the action of concentrated nitric acid on copper is an equilibrium mixture of dinitrogen tetraoxide and nitrogen dioxide
$\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4(\mathrm{~g})} \stackrel{\text { Enhermic }}{\Longleftrightarrow} 2 \mathrm{NO}_{2(\mathrm{~g})}$
Which one of the following changes would result in a darkening of the colour?
A. Increase in temperature
B. Increase in pressure
C. Addition of a catalyst
D. Removal of dinitrogen tetra oxide by liquefaction

## Answer: A

## D Watch Video Solution

20. Which of the following has an optical isomer?
A. $\left[\mathrm{Co}(e n)\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{2}\right]^{2+}$
B. $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{4}(e n)\right]^{3+}$
C. $\left[\mathrm{Co}(\mathrm{en})_{2}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{2}\right]^{3+}$
D. $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{3} \mathrm{Cl}\right]^{+}$
21. A liquid was mixed with ethanol and a drop of concentrated $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ was added. A compound with a fruity smell was formed. The liquid was
A. HCHO
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COCH}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COOH}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{OH}$

## Answer: C

- Watch Video Solution

22. The wavelength of the radiation emitted, when in a hydrogen atom electron falls from infinity to stationary state 1 , would be :
(Rydberg constant $=1.097 \times 10^{7} \mathrm{~m}^{-1}$ )
A. 192 nm
B. 4.6 nm
C. $9.1 \times 10^{-8} \mathrm{~nm}$
D. 91 nm

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

23. The bond order in $N O$ is 2.5 while that in $N O^{\oplus}$ is 3 Which of the following statement is true for these two species?.
A. Bond length in $\mathrm{NO}^{+}$is equal to that in NO
B. Bond length in $\mathrm{NO}^{+}$is greater that in NO
C. Bond length in NO is greater that in $\mathrm{NO}^{+} \mathrm{NO}^{+}$
D. Bond length is unpredictable

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

24. Which of the following has the regular tetrahedral structure?
A. $B F_{4}^{-}$
B. $S F_{4}$
C. $\left[N i(C N)_{4}\right]^{2-}$
D. $X e F_{4}$

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

25. The limiting molar conductivities $A^{\circ}$ for $N a C l, K B r$ nd $K C l$ are 126,152 and $150 \mathrm{~S} \mathrm{~cm}^{2} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$ respectively. The $A^{\circ}$ for NaBr is:
A. $278 \mathrm{Scm}^{2} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$
B. $178 \mathrm{Scm}^{2} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$
C. $128 \mathrm{Scm}^{2} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$
D. $306 \mathrm{Scm}^{2} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$

## Answer: C

## - Watch Video Solution

26. Which of the following materials exhibits sublimation ?
A. Ice
B. Ethyl alcohol
C. Wax
D. Camphor
27. Which one of the following statements regarding helium is incorrect?
A. It is used to produce and sustain powerful superconducting magnets
B. It is used to fill gas balloons instead of hydrogen because it is lighter and non-inflammable
C. It is used as a cryogenic agent for carrying out
experiments at low temperatures
D. It is used in gas - cooled nuclear reactors.
28. One mole of calcium nitride on the reaction with an excess of water gives
A. two moles of ammonia
B. two moles of nitric acid
C. one mole of ammonia
D. one mole of nitric acid

Answer: A
29. The $E_{M^{3+} / M^{2+}}$ values for $C r, \mathrm{Mn}, \mathrm{Fe}$ and $C o$ are $0.41 V,+1.57 V,+0.77 V$ and $+1,97 V$ respectively. For which one of these metals the change in oxidation state from +2 to +3 is easiest :
A. Cr
B. Mn
C. Fe
D. Co

Answer: A
30. Mach the following
Polymer Monomer
$i \quad$ Nylon-6 $\quad a$. Ethene
ii Nylon-6,6 b. Caprolactum
iii Polythene c. Hexamethylene diamine and adipic acid
A. (i)-(a),(ii)-(b),(iii)-(c)
B. (i)-(a),(ii)-(c),(iii)-(b)
C. (i)-(c),(ii)-(b),(iii)-(a)
D. (i)-(b),(ii)-(c),(iii)-(a)

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

31. Very pure hydrogen ( $99.9 \%$ ) can be made by which of the following processes?
A. Reaction of methane with steam
B. Reaction of salt like hydrides with water
C. Electrolysis of water
D. Mixing natural hydrocarbons of high molecular weight

Answer: B

## - Watch Video Solution

32. In which one of the following ways would the pH value of aqueous ammonia be effected by dissolving solid ammonium chloride in it ?
A. Decreases
B. Increases
C. No effect
D. Impossible to predict

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

33. One gas bleaches the colour of flowers by reduction, while the other by oxidation, the two gases respectively are:
A. $H_{2} S$ and $B r_{2}$
B. $C O$ and $C l_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{NH}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{SO}_{3}$
D. $S O_{2}$ and $\mathrm{Cl}_{2}$

## Answer: D

## - Watch Video Solution

34. Which of the following processes is used for the separation of colloidal particles from particles of molecular dimensions?
A. Dialysis
B. Coagulation
C. Plasmolysis
D. None of these

## Answer: A

## - Watch Video Solution

35. Which of the following is used for distinguishing primary, secondary and tertiary alcohols ?
A. Victor Meyer test
B. Beilstein test
C. Hoffmann test
D. Fehling's solution : test

## - Watch Video Solution

36. Match the following :
(i) Riboflavin (a) Beriberi
(ii) Thiamine
(b) Scurvy
(iii) Pyridoxine
(c) Glossitis
(iv) Ascorbic acid
(d) Dermatitis

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { A. }(i)-(a),(i i)-(d),(i i i)-(c),(i v)-(b) \\
& \text { B. }(i)-(d),(i i)-(b),(i i i)-(a),(i v)-(c) \\
& \text { C. }(i)-(c),(i i)-(a),(i i i)-(d),(i v)-(b) \\
& \text { D. }(i)-(c),(i i)-(d),(i i i)-(a),(i v)-(b)
\end{aligned}
$$

## Answer: C

37. Which of the following organic compounds polymerize to form the polyester Dacron?
A. Propylene and para $\mathrm{HO}-\left(\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{4}\right)-\mathrm{OH}$
B. Benzoic acid and para $\mathrm{HO}-\left(\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{4}\right)-\mathrm{OH}$
C. Terephthalic acid and ethylene glycol
D. Benzoic acid an ethanol

Answer: C

- Watch Video Solution

38. The major product $(\mathrm{Y})$ in the following reaction is
$\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\stackrel{\mathrm{CH}_{3}}{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{C} \equiv \mathrm{CH} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{HgSO}_{4}, \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}} \mathrm{(ii)} \mathrm{Conc}. \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ (i) $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{MgBr}, \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$.
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\stackrel{\stackrel{\mathrm{CH}_{3}}{\mathrm{C}}}{\mathrm{C}}=\underset{\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}}{\mathrm{C}}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\stackrel{\stackrel{\text { CH }}{\mathrm{C}}}{\mathrm{C}}=\underset{\substack{\mathrm{C} \\ \mathrm{CH}}}{\mathrm{C}}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}$


Answer: A
39. The correct match between ItemI and Itemll is

ItemI (drug) ItemII (test)
(1) chloroxylenol (P) Carbylamine test
(2) Norethindrone (Q) Sodium Hydrogen carbonate test
(3) Sulphapyridine (R) Ferric chloride test
(4)Penicillin
(S) Bayer's test
A. 1-Q, 2-P, 3-S, 4-R
B. 1-R,2-P, 3-S, 4-R
C. 1-R,2-S, 3-P, 4-Q
D. 1-Q, 2-S, 3-P, 4-R

## Answer: C

## D Watch Video Solution

40. The major product formed in the reaction given below will be :

A.

B.

C.

D.


Answer: B
41. The major product of following reaction is:
$R-C \equiv N \xrightarrow[(2) H_{2} \mathrm{O}]{(1) A l H\left(i-B u_{2}\right)} ?$
A. RCHO
B. RCOOH
C. $\mathrm{RCH}_{2} \mathrm{NH}_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{RCONH} \mathrm{H}_{2}$

Answer: A
(D) Watch Video Solution
42. Major products of the following reaction are

$+\mathrm{HCHO}$
$\xrightarrow{\text { (i) } 50 \% \mathrm{NaOH}}$
(ii) $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}^{+}$
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{OH}$ and $\mathrm{HCO}_{2} \mathrm{H}$
B.

C.

D.

HCOOH and


Answer: D
43. The product formed in the reaction of Cumene with $\mathrm{O}_{2}$ followed by treatment with dil. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ are
A.

B.

C.

D.


## Answer: C

44. The major product or following reaction is

$\xrightarrow[\text { (ii)Conc. } \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4} / \Delta]{\text { (i) } \mathrm{BuOK}}$
A.

8
B.

C.

D.


Answer: D
45. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2}-\stackrel{\stackrel{O}{\mid}}{\stackrel{\mathrm{I}}{\mathrm{C}}}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}$ cannnot be prepared by:
A. $\mathrm{HCHO}+\mathrm{PhCH}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right) \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{MgX}$
B. $\mathrm{PhCOCH} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{3}+\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{Mg} \mathrm{X}$
C. $\mathrm{PhCOCH}_{3}+\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Mg} X$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{COCH}_{3}+\mathrm{PhMgX}$

Answer: A

