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India's Number 1 Education App

## CHEMISTRY

## BOOKS - NTA MOCK TESTS

## NTA NEET SET 43

## Chemistry

1. Which one of following elements is unable to from $M F_{6}^{3-}$ ion?
A. B
B. Al
C. Ga
D. In

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2. Considering Ellingham diagram, which of the following metals can be used to reduce alumina?
A. Mg
B. Zn
C. Fe
D. Cu

## Answer: A

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3. Mixture of chloroxylenol and terpineol acts as :
A. Antiseptic
B. Antipyretic
C. Antibiotic
D. Analgesic

## Answer: A

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4. The IUPAC name of
$\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{C} \equiv \mathrm{CH}$ is
A. Pent-3-en 1 - yne
B. Pent - 2 - en 3 - yne
C. Pent-3-en 4 - yne
D. Pent - 2 - en 4 - yne

## Answer:

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5. In the structure of $\mathrm{CIF}_{3}$, the number of lone pairs of electrons on central atom 'Cl' is -
A. Four
B. Two
C. One
D. Three

## Answer: B

6. Identify the major product $\mathrm{P}, \mathrm{Q}$ and R in the following sequence of reactions:

A.

B.

C.


, $\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{OH}$
D.


## Answer: D

7. Which of the following compounds can form a Zwitter ion ?
A. Benzoic acid
B. Acetanilide
C. Aniline
D. Glycine

## Answer: D

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8. The type of isomerism shown by the complex $\left[\mathrm{CoCl}_{2}(e n)_{2}\right]$ is
A. Ionization isomerism
B. Coordination isomerism
C. Geometrical isomerism
D. Linkage isomerism

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9. The difference between amylose and amylopectin is
A. Amylopectin have $1 \rightarrow 4 \alpha$ - linkage and $1-6 \beta$ - linkage
B. Amylose have $1 \rightarrow 4 \alpha$-linkage and $1-6 \beta$ - linkage
C. Amylopectin have $1 \rightarrow 4 \alpha$ - linkage and $1-6 \alpha$ - linkage
D. Amylose have made up of glucose and galactose

## Answer: C

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10. Which oxide of nitrogen is not a common pollutant introduced into the atmosphere both due to natural and human activity?
A. $\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
B. $\mathrm{NO}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}$
D. NO

## Answer: C

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11. The compound $A$ on treatment with $N a$ gives $B$, and with $P C l_{5}$ gives $C . B$ and $C$ react together to give di Ethyl ether. $A, B$ and $C$ are in the order
A. $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{Cl}, \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{6}, \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{OH}$
B. $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{OH}, \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{Cl}, \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{ONa}$

C. $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{OH}, \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{6}, \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{Cl}$<br>D. $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{OH}, \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{ONa}, \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{Cl}$

## Answer: D

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12. Which of the following carbocations is expected to be most stable?



Answer: A

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13. Carboxylic acid have higher boiling points than aldehydes, ketones and even alcohol of comparable molecular mass. It is due to their
A. More extensive association of carboxylic acid via van der Waals force of attraction
B. Formation of carboxylate ion
C. Formation of intermolecular H - bonding
D. Formation of intermolecular H - bonding

## Answer: D

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14. Iron carbonyl, $\mathrm{Fe}(\mathrm{CO})_{5}$ is
A. Trinuclear
B. Mononuclear
C. Tetranuclear
D. Dinuclear

## Answer: B

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15. Following solutions were prepared by mixing different volumes of NaOH and HCl of different concentrations:
a. $60 \mathrm{~mL} \frac{M}{10} \mathrm{HCl}+40 \mathrm{~mL} \frac{M}{10} \mathrm{NaOH}$
b. $55 \mathrm{~mL} \frac{M}{10} \mathrm{HCl}+45 m L \frac{M}{10} \mathrm{NaOH}$
c. $75 \mathrm{~mL} \frac{M}{5} \mathrm{HCl}+25 m L \frac{M}{5} \mathrm{NaOH}$
d. $100 \mathrm{~mL} \frac{M}{10} \mathrm{HCl}+100 \mathrm{~mL} \frac{M}{10} \mathrm{NaOH}$
pH of which one of them will be equal to 1 ?
A. 4
B. 1
C. 2
D. 3

## Answer: D

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16. On which of the following properties does the coagulating power of an ion depend?
A. Both magnitude and sign of the charge on the ion
B. Size of the ion alone
C. The magnitude of the ion alone
D. The sign of charge on the ion alone

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17. Among $\mathrm{CaH}_{2}, \mathrm{BeH}_{2}, \mathrm{BaH}_{2}$, the order of ionic character is
A. $\mathrm{BeH}_{2}<\mathrm{BaH}_{2}<\mathrm{CaH}_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{CaH}_{2}<\mathrm{BeH}_{2}<\mathrm{BaH}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{BeH}_{2}<\mathrm{CaH}_{2}<\mathrm{BaH}_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{BaH}_{2}<\mathrm{BeH}_{2}<\mathrm{CaH}_{2}$

## Answer: C

18. For the redox reaction
$\mathrm{MnO}_{4}^{-}+\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}^{2-}+\mathrm{H}^{+} \rightarrow \mathrm{Mn}^{2+}+\mathrm{CO}_{2}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
The correct coefficients of the reactants for the balanced reaction
are
A. $\begin{array}{lll}\mathrm{MnO}_{4}^{-} & \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}^{2-} & \mathrm{H}^{+} \\ 2 & 16 & 5\end{array}$
B. $\mathrm{MnO}_{4}^{-} \quad \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}^{2-} \quad \mathrm{H}^{+}$
$\begin{array}{lll} \\ 2 & 5 & 16\end{array}$
C. $\mathrm{MnO}_{4}^{-} \quad \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}^{2-} \quad \mathrm{H}^{+}$
D. $\begin{array}{lll}16 & 5 & 2 \\ \mathrm{MnO}_{4}^{-} & \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}^{2-} & \mathrm{H}^{+} \\ 5 & 16 & 2\end{array}$

## Answer: B

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19. Which one of the following condition will favour maximum formation of the product in the reaction.
$A_{2}(g)+B_{2}(g) \Leftrightarrow X_{2}(g) \Delta_{r} H=-X \mathrm{~kJ} ?$
A. High temperature and high pressure
B. Low temperature and low pressure
C. Low temperature and high pressure
D. High temperature and low pressure

## Answer: C

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20. Magnesium reacts with an element $(X)$ to form an ionic compound. If the ground state electronic configuration of $(X)$ is $1 s^{2}, 2 s^{2} 2 p^{3}$, the simplest formula for this compound is
A. $M g_{2} X$
B. $M g X_{2}$
C. $M g_{2} X_{3}$
D. $M g_{3} X_{2}$

## Answer: D

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21. Iron exhibits $b$ structure at room temperature. Above $9000^{\circ} C$, it transformers to $f$ structure. The ratio of density of iron at room temperature to that at $900^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (assuming molar mass and atomic radius of iron remains constant with temperature) is
A. $\frac{3 \sqrt{3}}{4 \sqrt{2}}$
B. $\frac{4 \sqrt{3}}{3 \sqrt{2}}$
C. $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}}$
D. $\frac{1}{2}$

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22. Which one is a wrong statement ?
A. The electronic configuration of N atom is

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\uparrow$ | $\uparrow \downarrow$ | $\uparrow \uparrow$ |

B. An orbital is designated by three quantum numbers while an
electron in an atom is designated by four quantum numbers.
C. Total orbital angular momentum of electron is 's' orbital is equal to zero.
D. The value of m for $d_{z}$ is zero.

## Answer: A

23. Nylon is an example of
A. Polysaccharide
B. Polyamide
C. Polythene
D. Polyester

Answer: B

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24. Which of the following lanthanoid ions is diamagnetic ?
(At nos. ${ }^{`} \mathrm{Ce}=58, \mathrm{Sm}=62, \mathrm{Eu}=63, \mathrm{Yb}=70$ )
A. $S m^{2+}$
B. $E u^{2+}$
C. $Y b^{2+}$
D. $C e^{2+}$

## Answer: C

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25. $6.02 \times 10^{20}$ molecules of urea are present in 100 ml of its solution. The concentration of solution is :
A. 0.01 M
B. 0.001 M
C. 0.1 M
D. 0.02 M
26. An excess of $\mathrm{AgNO}_{3}$ is added to 100 mL of a 0.01 M solution of dichlorotetraaquachromin (III) chloride. The number of moles of AgCl precipitated would be:
A. 0.002
B. 0.003
C. 0.01
D. 0.001

## Answer: D

27. $\mathrm{KMnO}_{4}$ can be prepared from $K_{2} \mathrm{MnO}_{4}$ as per the reaction $3 \mathrm{MnO}_{4}^{2-}+2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O} \Leftrightarrow 2 \mathrm{MnO}_{4}^{2-}+\mathrm{MnO}_{2}+4 \mathrm{OH}^{-}$

The reaction can go to completion by removing $\mathrm{OH}^{-}$ions by adding.
A. KOH
B. $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$
D. HCl

## Answer: B

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28. Which of the following compounds will not undergo Friedel -

Crafts reaction easily?
A. Xylene
B. Nitrobenzene
C. Toluene
D. Cumene

## Answer: B

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29. The basic structural unit of silicates is
A. $\mathrm{SiO}_{4}^{4-}$
B. $\mathrm{SiO}_{3}^{2-}$
C. $\mathrm{SiO}_{4}^{2-}$
D. $\mathrm{SiO}^{-}$

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30. Which is the strongest acid in the following ?
A. $\mathrm{HClO}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{HClO}_{4}$
C. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$

Answer: B

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31. Roasting of sulphides gives the gas $X$ as a by product. This is a colourless gas with choking smell of burnt sulphur and causes great damage to repiratory organs as a result of acid rain. Its aqueous solution is acidic, acts as reducing agent and its acid has never been isolated. The gas $X$ is :-
A. $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{SO}_{3}$
D. $H_{2} S$

## Answer: A

32. At $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ molar conductance of 0.1 molar aqueous solution of ammonium hydroxide is $9.54 o \mathrm{hm}^{-1} \mathrm{~cm}^{2} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$ and at infinte dilution its molar conductance is $238 \mathrm{ohm}^{-1} \mathrm{~cm}^{2} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$ The degree of ionisation of ammonium hydroxide at the same concentration and termperature is
A. $20.800 \%$
B. $1.008 \%$
C. $40.800 \%$
D. $2.080 \%$

## Answer: B

33. 

the

$A$ is
A. $C u_{2} C l_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
C. $\mathrm{H}^{+} / \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
D. $\mathrm{HgSO}_{4} / \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$

Answer: B

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34. Which of the following does not give oxygen on heating ?
A. $\mathrm{Zn}\left(\mathrm{ClO}_{3}\right)_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}$
C. $\left(\mathrm{NH}_{4}\right)_{2} \mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}$
D. $\mathrm{KClO}_{3}$

## Answer: C

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35. $X e F_{2}$ is isostructural with
A. $\mathrm{ICl}_{2}^{-}$
B. $\mathrm{SbCl}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{CCl}_{4}$
D. $T e F_{4}$

## Answer: A

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36. A reaction having equal energies of activation for forward and reverse reactions has
A. $\Delta S=O$
B. $\Delta G=O$
C. $\Delta H=0$
D. All of these

Answer: C
37. A button cell used in watched funcations as follwing
$\mathrm{Zn}(s)+\mathrm{Ag}_{2} \mathrm{O}(s)+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(l) \Leftrightarrow 2 \mathrm{Ag}(s)+\mathrm{Zn}^{2+}(a q)+.2 \mathrm{OH}^{-}(a q)$
If half cell potentials are
$Z n^{2+}(a q)+.2 e^{-} \rightarrow Z n(s), E^{\circ}=-0.76 V$
$\mathrm{Ag}_{2} \mathrm{O}(s)+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(l)+2 e^{-} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{Ag}(s)+2 \mathrm{OH}^{-}(a q),., E^{\circ}=0.34 V$
The cell potential will be
A. 1.1 V
B. 0.42 V
C. 0.84 V
D. 1.34 V

## Answer: A

38. Hydrocarbon $(A)$ reacts with bromine by substitution to form an alkyl bromide which by Wurtz reaction is converted to gaseous hydrocarbon containing less than four carbon atoms $(A)$ is
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{2}=\mathrm{CH}_{2}$
C. $C H \equiv C H$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{4}$

## Answer: D

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39. Which of the following is correct with respect to $-I$ effect of the substitutes? $(R=$ alkyl $)$

$$
\text { A. }-\mathrm{NH}_{2}>-\mathrm{Or}>-F
$$

B. $-N R_{2}<-O r>-F$
C. $-\mathrm{NH}_{2}<-O R>-F$
D. $-N R_{2}>-O r>-F$

## Answer: C

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40. Compound $A, C_{8} H_{10} O$, is found to react with NaOI (produced by reacting $Y$ with $N a O H$ ) and yields a yellow precipitate with characteristic smell.
$A$ and $Y$ are respectively
A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: A

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41. Given van der Waals constant for $\mathrm{NH}_{3}, \mathrm{H}_{2}, \mathrm{O}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ are respectively $4.17,0.244,1.36$ and 3.59 , which one of the following gases is most easily liquefied?
A. $O_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{H}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$

## Answer: C

42. A cylinder containing an ideal gas ( 0.1 molof $1.0 d m^{3}$ ) is in thermal equilibrium with a large volume of 0.5 molal aqueous solution of ethylene glycol at it's freezing point. If the stoppers $S_{1}$ and $S_{2}$ ( as shown in the figure) are suddenly withdrawn, the volume of the gas in litres after equilibrium is achieved will be
(Given,
$K_{f}$
(water)
$\left.2.0 \mathrm{Kkgmol}^{-1}, R=0.08 \mathrm{dm}^{3} \mathrm{atmK}^{-1} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}\right)$
=

A. 1.14
B. 0.57
C. 2.18
D. 4.36

## Answer: C

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43. Consider the following reactions
$A \xrightarrow[(i i) H_{3} \mathrm{O}^{+}]{(\mathrm{i}) \mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{MgBr}} B \xrightarrow[573 \mathrm{~K}]{\mathrm{Cu}}$ 2-methyl-2-butene
the mass percentage of carbon in $A$ is
A. 33.33
B. 6.67
C. 16.66
D. 66.67

## Answer: D

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44. The most suitable method of separation of a mixture of ortho and para nitrophenol in the ratio $1: 1$ is :
A. Chromatography
B. Crystallisation
C. Steam distillation
D. Sublimation .

Answer: C
45. Which of the following statements is not incorrect ?
A. Ovalbumin is a simple food reserve in egg - white
B. Blood proteins thrombin and fibrinogen are involved in blood clotting
C. Denaturation makes the proteins more active
D. Insulin maintains sugar level in the blood of a human body

## Answer: C

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