# đず doubtnut 

India's Number 1 Education App

## CHEMISTRY

## BOOKS - NTA MOCK TESTS

## NTA NEET SET 55

## Chemistry

1. Gd (64) has ...........unpaired electrons with
A. $7,3.5$
B. 8,3
C. 6,3
D. 8,4

## Answer: D

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2. 2.4 g of pure Mg (at. Mass $=24$ ) is dropped in 100 mL of 1 M HCl . Which of the following statement is wrong ?
A. 1.12 L of hydrogen is produced at S.T.P
B. 0.05 mol of magnesium is left behind
C. HCl is the limiting reagent
D. 0.005 mol of magnesium is left behind

## Answer: D

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3. An element (atomic mass $=100 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{mol}$ )
having bcc structure has unit cell edge 400 pm .Them density of the element is
A. $2.144 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cm}^{3}$
B. $5.188 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cm}^{3}$
C. $7.289 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cm}^{3}$
D. $10.376 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cm}^{3}$

Answer: B

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4. The bonding electrons and lone pairs
present in $I_{3}^{-}$are respectively:
A. 12
B. 3
C. 6
D. 9

Answer: D

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## 5.

For
redox
reaction
$x \mathrm{MnO}_{4}^{-}+y \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}+\mathrm{ZH}^{+}$

$$
\downarrow
$$

$m \mathrm{Mn}^{2+}+n \mathrm{CO}_{2}+\mathrm{pH}_{2} \mathrm{O}$

The value of $x, y, m$ and $n$ are:
A. 10,2,5,2
B. 2,5,2,10
C. $6,4,2,4$
D. 3,5,2,10

Answer: B
6. For the complex $\left[M a_{2} B_{2}\right]$ if $M$ is $s p^{3}$ or $d s p^{2}$
hybridised respectively then total number of optical isomers are respectively:
A. 2 and 2
B. 0 and 0
C. 0 and 2
D. 0 and 1

Answer: B

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7. For the reaction, $2 \mathrm{SO}_{2}+\mathrm{O}_{2} \Leftrightarrow 2 \mathrm{SO}_{3}$, the rate of disappearance of $\mathrm{O}_{2}$ is $2 \times 10^{-4} \mathrm{molL}^{-1} \mathrm{~s}^{-1}$. The rate of appearance of $\mathrm{SO}_{3}$ is
A. $2 \times 10^{-4} \mathrm{molL}^{-1} \mathrm{~s}^{-1}$
B. $4 \times 10^{-4} \mathrm{molL}^{-1} \mathrm{~s}^{-1}$
C. $1 \times 10^{-4} \mathrm{molL}^{-1} \mathrm{~s}^{-1}$
D. $6 \times 10^{-4} \mathrm{molL}^{-1} \mathrm{~s}^{-1}$

Answer: B
8. Zine can be coated on iron to produce galvanize3d iron but the reverse is not possible it is because
A. Zinc is lighter than iron
B. Zinc has lower melting point than iron
C. Zinc has lower negative electrode potential than iron
D. Zinc has higher negative electrode potential than iron

## Answer: D

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9. 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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10. At $35^{\circ} C$, the vapour pressure of $C S_{2}$ is

512 mm Hg and that of acetone is 344 mm Hg .
A solution of $C S_{2}$ in acetone has a total vopour pressure of 600 mm Hg . The false statement amongst the following is
A. A mixture of $100 \mathrm{~mL} C S_{2}$ and 100 mL
acetone has a volume $<200 m L$
B. Roult's law is not obeyed by this system
C. Heat must be adsorbed in order to produce the solution at $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
D. $C S_{2}$ and acetone are less attracted to

## each other than to themselves

Answer: A

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11. Which of the following compounds is not chiral ?
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CHDCH} \mathrm{Cl}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CHDCl}$
C. $\mathrm{DCH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CHClCH}_{2} \mathrm{D}$

Answer: C

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12. The order of the oxidation state of the phos- phorus atom in
$\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{2}, \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{4}, \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{3}$ and $\mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{P}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{6}$ is :-
A.

$$
\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{4}>\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{2}>\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{3}>\mathrm{H}_{4} P_{2} O_{6}
$$

B.

$$
\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{4}>\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{P}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{6}>\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{3}>\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{2}
$$

C.

$$
\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{2}>\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{3}>\mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{P}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{6}>\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{4}
$$

D.

$$
\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{4}>\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{2}>\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{4}>H_{4} P_{2} O_{6}
$$

Answer: B

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13. Silver chloride dissolves in excess of
$\mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{OH}$. The cation present in solution is.
A. $\left[\mathrm{Ag}\left(N H_{3}\right)_{6}\right]^{+}$
B. $\left[\mathrm{Ag}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{4}\right]^{+}$

## C. $A g^{+}$

D. $\left[\mathrm{Ag}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{2}\right]^{+}$

## Answer: D

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14. Arrang the anions

$$
\bar{C} H_{3},(q) \bar{N} H_{2},(r) O H^{-},(s) F^{-},
$$

decreasing order of their basic strength .

$$
\text { A. } p>q \gg r>s
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { B. } q>p>r>s \\
& \text { C. } r>q>p>s \\
& \text { D. } r>p>q>s
\end{aligned}
$$

Answer: A

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15. The product of the reaction is

A.


B.




Answer: B

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16. The reaction of $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ with $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$ is an example of .........reaction .
A. addition
B. oxidation
C. reduction
D. redox

## Answer: D

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17. Which of the following statements is not
correct for the periodic classification of elements?
A. The properties of the elements are the periodic functions of their atomic numbers
B. Non - metallic elements are lesser in number than the metallic elements
C. The first ionization energies of the elements along a period do not vary in a regular manner with increase in atomic number
D. For transition elements , the d electrons are filled monotonically with increase in atomic number

## Answer: D

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18. What is the density of solution of sulphuric acid used as an electrolyte in lead accumulator ?
A. $1.5 g L^{-1}$
B. $1.2 g L^{-1}$
C. $1.8 g L^{-1}$
D. $2.0 g L^{-1}$

Answer: B

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19. Name the common elements present in the anode mud in the eletrolytic refining of copper.
A. Sn and Ag
B. Pb and Zn
C. Ag and Au
D. Fe and Ni

Answer: C

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$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 20. } P h M g B r+\frac{{ }_{(2) H^{\oplus}}^{(1) X}}{P} P h-\underset{\mid}{\stackrel{O H}{\mid}}-P h \\
& \mathrm{X} \text { is }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { A. } P h-\stackrel{\|}{C}-H \\
& \text { B. } P h-\stackrel{O}{\stackrel{\mid 1}{C}-P h} \\
& \text { C. } \mathrm{Ph}-\stackrel{\stackrel{O}{\mathrm{C\mid}} \mathrm{C}}{\mathrm{C}}-\mathrm{H} \\
& \text { Ph } \\
& \text { O } \\
& \text { D. } \mathrm{Ph}-\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}
\end{aligned}
$$

Answer: B

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21. Pick out the correct statement with respect
to $\left[M n(C N)_{6}\right]^{3-}$ :
A. It is $s p^{3} d^{2}$ hybridised and tetrahedral
B. It is $d^{2} s p^{3}$ hybridised and octahedral
C. It is $d s p^{2}$ hybridised and square planar
D. It is $s p^{3} d^{2}$ hybridised and octahedral

## Answer: B

22. The increasing order of atomic radii of the following Group 13 element is
A. $A l>G a<I n<T I$
B. $G a<A l<I n<T I$
C. $A l<I n<G a<T I$
D. $A l>G a<T I<$ In

Answer: B

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23. Identify the monosaccharide containing only one asymmetric carbon atom in its molecule.

A. Ribulose

B. Ribose
C. Erythrose
D. Glyceraldehyde

Answer: D

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## 24. Which of the following compounds is (S) - 4

- chloro-1-methylcyclohexene?

A. Cl

c.
Cl
D.



## Answer: A

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25. When equal volume of the following solutions are mixed, which of the following
$\left(K_{s p}\right.$ of $\left.A g C l=10^{-12}\right)$
A. $10^{-4} M A g^{+}$and $10^{-4} M C l^{-}$
B. $10^{-3} \mathrm{MAg}^{+}$and $10^{-3} \mathrm{MCl}^{-}$
C. $10^{-5} \mathrm{MAg}^{+}$and $10^{-5} \mathrm{MCl}^{-}$
D. $10^{-6} \mathrm{MAg}^{+}$and $10^{-6} \mathrm{MCl}^{-}$

## Answer: B

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26. The correct order of increasing bond angle in the following species is
A. $\mathrm{ClO}_{2}^{-}<\mathrm{Cl}_{2} \mathrm{O}<\mathrm{ClO}_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{Cl}_{2} \mathrm{O}<\mathrm{ClO}_{2}<\mathrm{ClO}_{2}^{-}$
C. $\mathrm{ClO}_{2}<\mathrm{Cl}_{2} \mathrm{O}<\mathrm{ClO}_{2}^{-}$
D. $\mathrm{ClO}_{2}<\mathrm{ClO}_{2}^{-}<\mathrm{ClO}_{2}$

## Answer: D

## 27. The maximum prescribed concentration of

 cadmium in drinking water in ppm isA. 0.005
B. 3
C. 2
D. 5

Answer: A

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28. The reactant ' $P$ ' in the following reactions

$$
\text { is } P \underset{\text { dil. } \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}}{\mathrm{~K}_{2} \mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}} B \xrightarrow[\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}^{+}]{\stackrel{\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{MgBr}}{\longrightarrow}} C \mathrm{H}_{3}-\underset{\mathrm{OH}}{\stackrel{\mathrm{CH}_{3}}{\mathrm{C}}}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}
$$

A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CHOHCH} 3$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COCH}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COOH}$

Answer: A
29. The maximum number of $90^{\circ}$ angles between bond pair-bond pair of electrons is observed in
A. $s p^{3} d^{2}$ hybridisation
B. $s p^{3}$ dhybridisation
C. $d s p^{3}$ hybridisation
D. $d s p^{2}$ hybridisation

Answer: A

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30. Calculate the energy in joule corresponding to light of wavelength 45 nm :
(Planck' constant $h=6.63 \times 10^{-34} J s$, speed of light $c=3 \times 10^{8} m s^{-1}$ )
A. $6.67 \times 10^{11}$
B. $4.42 \times 10^{-15}$
C. $6.67 \times 10^{15}$
D. $4.42 \times 10^{-18}$

Answer: D
31. 1.0 g of Mg is burnt with 0.28 g of $O_{2}$ in a closed vessel . Which reactant is left in excess and how much ?
A. $\mathrm{Mg}, 5.8 \mathrm{~g}$
B. $\mathrm{Mg}, 0.58 \mathrm{~g}$
C. $O_{2}, 0.24 \mathrm{~g}$
D. $O_{2}, 2.4 \mathrm{~g}$

Answer: B
32. Which of the following carboxylic acids is a tricarboxylic acid?
A. Citric acid
B. Malonic acid
C. Succinic acid
D. Malic acid

Answer: A

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33. Metal carbides on reaction with $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ form
$\mathrm{CH}_{4}$, Carbide can be
A. $C a C_{2}$
B. $M g_{3} C_{2}$
C. $B e_{2} C$
D. All of these

Answer: C
34. Which of the following carbocations is most stable ?

A. 1
B. II
C. III
D. IV

Answer: B

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35. Calculate the wok done during combustion of 0.138 kg of ethanol, $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} O H_{(l)}$ at 300 K .

Given: $\mathrm{R}=8.314 \mathrm{~J} \mathrm{~K}^{-1} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$, molar mass of ethanol $=46 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$.
A. $-7482 J$
B. 7482 J
C. $-2494 J$

## D. 2494 J

Answer: B

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36. When $S O_{2}$ gas is passed into aqueous
$N a_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$, the product (s) formed is (are)
A. NaHSO 4
B. $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{2}$
C. NaHSO 3
D. $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{3}$ and NaHSO 3

## Answer: D

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## 37. The correct match between items of List - I

## and List - II is

|  | List - I |  | List - II |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1. | Coloured impurity | P. | Steam distillation |
| 2. | Mixture of o-nitrophenol and <br> p-nitrophenol | Q. | Fractional distillation |
| 3. | Crude Naphtha | R. | Charcoal treatment |
| 4. | Mixture of glycerol and <br> sugars | S. | Distillation under <br> reduced pressure |

A. 1-R, 2-S, 3-P, 4-Q
B. 1-R,2-P, 3-Q, 4-S
C. $1-\mathrm{P}, 2-\mathrm{P}, 3-\mathrm{Q}, 4-\mathrm{S}$
D. $1-\mathrm{R}, 2-\mathrm{P}, 3-\mathrm{S}, 4-\mathrm{Q}$

Answer: B

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38. Compound 'A' $C_{5} H_{10} O$ forms a phenyl hydrazone and gives a negative Tollen's reagent test and iodoform test. On reduction
with $\mathrm{Zn}-\mathrm{Hg} / \mathrm{HCl}$, compound A gives n -Pentane.

The compound ' A ' is
A. pentanal
B. 2 -pentanone
C. 3 - pentanone

D. amyl alcohol

Answer: B
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39. The equilibrium constant of the following are reactions
$N_{2}+3 H_{2} \Leftrightarrow 2 \mathrm{NH}_{3} K_{1}$
$N_{2}+O_{2} \Leftrightarrow 2 \mathrm{NOK}_{2}$
$\mathrm{H}_{2}+\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{O}_{2} \rightarrow \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{OK}_{3}$
The equilibrium constant $(\mathrm{K})$ of the reaction
$\mathrm{NH}_{3}+\frac{5}{2} \mathrm{O}_{2} \stackrel{K}{\longleftrightarrow} 2 \mathrm{NO}+3 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$, will be
A. $K_{1} \cdot \frac{K_{2}}{K_{3}}$
B. $K_{2} \cdot \frac{K_{3}^{3}}{K_{1}}$
C. $K_{2} \cdot \frac{K_{3}^{2}}{K_{1}}$
D. $K_{2}^{2} \cdot \frac{K_{3}}{K_{1}}$

Answer: B

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40. Which one of the following is an example of thermosetting polymer?
A. Bakelite
B. PVC
C. Nylon 6, 6
D. Buna-S

Answer: A

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41. for the given PV isotherms, which of the following is correct for $T_{1}, T_{2}, T_{3}$ ?

A. $T_{1}<T_{2}<T_{3}$
B. $T_{3}<T_{2}<T_{1}$
C. $T_{2}<T_{3}<T_{1}$
D. $T_{1}<T_{3}<T_{2}$

Answer: A

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42. The difference between $\bar{C}_{p}$ and $\bar{C}_{v}$ is
[ $\bar{C}_{p}$ and $\bar{C}_{v}$ signify molar quantities ]
A. larger is case of gases in comparison to
solids and liquids
B. large in case of liquids in comparison to
gas and solids
C. larger in case of solids in comparison to
gas and liquids

# D. equal solids, liquids and gases 

## Answer: A

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43. Barbiturates are
A. hypnotics
B. antimicrobials
C. antacids
D. antiseptics

Answer: A

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44. What will be the product when benzaldehyde is treated with NaOD in $\mathrm{D}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ ?
A. $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OD}$ and $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{COONa}$
B. $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OD}$ and $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{COOD}$
C. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{CHDOD}$ and $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{COONa}$
D. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{COOCHDC} \mathrm{CO}_{5}$

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45. What is the correct explanation of the non

- reducing property of sucrose?
A. $\alpha$ - D - glucopyranose and $\beta$ - D -
fructofuranose are linked via $C_{2}$ and $C_{1}$
centres respectively
B. $\alpha$ - D - glucopyranose and $\beta$ - D -
fructofuranose are linked via $C_{1}$ and $C_{2}$
centres respectively
C. $\alpha$ - D - glucopyranose and $\beta$ - D -
fructofuranose are linked via $C_{2}$ and $C_{2}$
centres respectively
D. $\alpha$ - D - glucopyranose and $\beta$ - D -
fructofuranose are linked via $C_{3}$ and $C_{4}$
centres respectively

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