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## CHEMISTRY

## BOOKS - NTA MOCK TESTS

## NTA NEET SET 78

## Chemistry

1. Which of the following metal requires radiation of highest frequency to cause emission of electrons?
A. Mg
B. Ca
C. K
D. Na

## Answer: A

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2. The dipole moments of the given species are such that
A. $B F_{3}>\mathrm{NF}_{3}>\mathrm{NH}_{3}$
B. $N F_{3}>B F_{3}>N H_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{NH}_{3}>\mathrm{NF}_{3}>B F_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{NH}_{3}>B F_{3}>N F_{3}$

## Answer: C

3. Two glass bulbs $A$ and $B$ are connected by a very small tube having a stop cock. Bulb $A$ has a volume of $100 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ and contained the gas, while bulb B was empty. On opening th stop cock. The pressure fell down to $40 \%$. The volume of the bulb B must be:
A. $75 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$
B. $125 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$
C. $150 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$
D. $250 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$

## Answer: C

4. 3.0 g of $\mathrm{H}_{2}$ react with $29.0 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ to yield $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
(i) What is the limiting reactant ?
(ii) Calculate the maximum amount of water that can be formed
(iii) Calculate the amount of one of the reactants which remains unreacted.
A. 6 g
B. 8 g
C. 5.7 g
D. 5.2 g

## Answer: D

5. Calcium is tarnished in air, because it is covered with a thin film of
A. oxide
B. hydroxide
C. carbonate
D. basic carbonate

## Answer: A

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6. What is the freezing point of a solution contains 10.0 gof glucose $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{12} \mathrm{O}_{6}$, in 100 g of $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O} ? \mathrm{~K}_{f}=1.86^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{m}$

$$
\text { A. }-0.186^{\circ} C
$$

B. $+0.186^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
C. $-0.10^{\circ} C$
D. $-1.03^{\circ} C$

## Answer: D

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7. Compounds formed when the noble gases get entrapped in the cavities of crystal lattices of certain oreganic and inorganic compounds are known as
A. interstitial compounds
B. hydrates
C. clathrates
D. picrates

## Answer: C

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8. The enthalpy change for a given reaction at $298 K$ is $-x^{c^{2}} \mathrm{cmol}^{-1}$. If the reaction occurs spontaneously at 298 K , the entropy change at that temperature
A. can be negative, but numerically larger than $\mathrm{x} / 298 \mathrm{cal}$

$$
\mathrm{mol}^{-1} K^{-1}
$$

B. can be negative, but numerically smaller than $\mathrm{x} / 298 \mathrm{cal}$

$$
\mathrm{mol}^{-1} K^{-1}
$$

C. cannot be negative
D. cannot be positive

## Answer: B

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9. Charge distribution in iodine monochloride is best represented as
A. $I^{+} \mathrm{Cl}^{+}$
B. $I^{\delta} C l^{\delta-}$
C. $I^{-} C l^{+}$
D. $I^{\delta-} C l^{\delta+}$

Answer: B
10. The equilibrium constant for the reaction, $A g_{2} O(s) \Leftrightarrow 2 A g(s)+\frac{1}{2} O_{2}(\mathrm{~g})$ is given by
A. $K=\frac{[2 A g]\left[\frac{1}{2} O_{2}\right]}{\left[A g_{2} O\right]}$
B. $K=\frac{[A g]^{2}\left[O_{2}\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\left[A g_{2} O\right]}$
C. $K=\frac{[A g]\left[O_{2}\right]}{\left[A g_{2} O\right]}$
D. none of the above

Answer: D
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11. Which of the following is the most suitable drying agent for ammonia gas ?
A. CaO
B. Anhydrous $\mathrm{CaCl}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{P}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}$
D. Conc. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$

## Answer: A

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12. The aqueous solution of $A I C I_{3}$ is acidic due to
A. aluminium ion
B. chloride ion
C. both aluminium and chloride ions
D. none of the above

## Answer: A

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13. Pick out the incorrect statement about CO .
A. In laboratory it is prepared by dehydrating HCOOH with
conc. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$
B. CO is neutral oxide and acts as a fuel
C. It reduces aqueous solution of $P d C l_{2}$ to metallic Pd
D. Co forms complex with haemoglobin and this complex is less stable than oxyhaemoglobin

## Answer: D

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14. For the following reactions, occurring at 500 K , arrange them in order of increasing tendency to proceed to completion (least $\rightarrow$ greatest tendency)
15. $2 \mathrm{NOCl} \Leftrightarrow 2 \mathrm{NO}+\mathrm{Cl}_{2}, K_{p}=1.7 \times 10^{-2}$
16. $2 S O_{3} \Leftrightarrow 2 S O_{2}+O_{2}+O_{2}, K_{p}=1.3 \times 10^{-5}$
17. $2 \mathrm{NO}_{3} \Leftrightarrow 2 \mathrm{NO}+\mathrm{O}_{2}, K_{p}=5.9 \times 10^{-5}$
A. $2<1<3$
B. $1<2<3$
C. $2<3<1$
D. $3<2<1$

## Answer: C

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15. Which is not the property of hydrophilic sols?
A. High concentration of dispersed phase can be easily
attained
B. Congulation is reversible
C. Viscosity and surface tension are nearly the same as

that of water

D. The charge on the particle depends upon the pH value of the medium, it may be +ve, -ve or even zero

Answer: C

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16. The total number of stereoisomer possible for 2,3-dichloro butane :
A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4

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17. Which of the following organometallic compound is $\sigma$ and $\pi$-bonded?
A. $\left.F e\left(\eta^{5}-C_{5} H_{5}\right)_{2}\right]$
B. $\left[\operatorname{PtCl}_{3}\left(\eta^{2}-C_{2} H_{4}\right)\right]$
C. $\left[\mathrm{Co}(\mathrm{CO})_{5} \mathrm{NH}_{3}\right]^{2+}$
D. $\mathrm{Al}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{3}$

## Answer: C

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18. Which has maximum number of oxo groups ?
A. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$
B. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{3}$
D. $H_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{4}$

## Answer: A

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19. In the reaction $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \stackrel{\star}{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{ONH} \mathrm{H}_{3} \xrightarrow[\Delta]{\mathrm{P}_{2} O_{5}} \mathrm{CH}_{3} \stackrel{\star}{\mathrm{C}} N$, the hybridization state of the carbon $(\stackrel{\star}{C})$ atom changes from from :
A. $s p^{2}-s p^{2}$
B. $s p^{3}-s p$
C. $s p^{3}-s p^{2}$
D. $s p^{2}-s p^{3}$

## Answer: A

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20. Consider the following sequence of reaction and identify the final product
(Z).
$\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}_{2} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{HBr}}(\mathrm{X}) \xrightarrow{A q \cdot \mathrm{NaOH}}(Y) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{NaOH}+l_{2}}(Z)$
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CHICH}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{I}$
C. $\mathrm{CHI}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COCH}_{3}$

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21. The product of the reaction of $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{3} \mathrm{CCH}(\mathrm{OH}) \mathrm{CH}_{3}$ with conc. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ is
A. $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{3} \mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}_{2}$
B. $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{C}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CHCH}_{3}$

Answer: B

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22. What mass of $\mathrm{CaCO}_{3}$ is required to react completely with 25 ml of 0.75 MHCI ?
A. 1 g
B. 0.3 g
C. 0.8 g
D. 0.93 g

## Answer: D

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23. Purple of Cassius is
A. pure gold
B. solid solution of gold
C. gold (I) hydroxide
D. gold (III) chloride

## Answer: B

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24. Anisole on reaction with Hl gives phenol and $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-I$ as the main products and not iodobenzene and $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{OH}$. Assign reasons.
A. phenol and methyl iodide
B. iodobenzene and methanol
C. iodobenzene and methyl iodide
D. phenol and methanol

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25. Which of the following statements is not true for both $B$ and Al ?
A. They burn in oxygen to give oxides at high temperature
B. Their halides are Lewis acids
C. They combine with nitrogen to form nitrides
D. They react with HCl to from chlorides

## Answer: D

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26. Ethylene glycol when heated in the presence of anhydrous
$Z n C l_{2}$ yields
A. vinyl alcohol
B. ethyl alcohol
C. acetadehye
D. acetic acid

## Answer: C

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27. But-2-yne on reductive ozonolysis produces
A. butane-2, 3 -dione
B. butanone
C. propanone
D. both propanone and butanone

## Answer: A

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28. Which of the following is the storage form of nitrogen in plants?
A. Li
B. Mg
C. Na
D. Both $A$ and $B$

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29. Which of the following is true for magnesium?
A. It is more electropositive than sodium
B. It is manufactured by electrolysis of aqueous magnesium chloride
C. It is a strong reducing agent
D. It resembles, in chemical properties, with its diagonally
placed element boron in 13 group of the periodic table

## Answer: C

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30. The heating of carbonyl compounds with $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{NNH}_{2}$ and strong base is called
A. Wolf - Kishner reduction
B. Clemmensen reduction
C. Rosenmund reduction
D. Catalytic reduction

## Answer: A

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31. Caprolactam, is used for the manufacture of
A. backelite
B. nylon-6
C. rubber
D. dacron

## Answer: B

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32. Among the following the achiral amino acid is:
A. Ethylalanine
B. Methylglycine
C. 2 - Hydroxymethylserine
D. Trpotophan
33. Select the correct statement
A. Agonists are the substances which inhibit the natural
function of receptor site
B. Agonists are the drugs that mimic the natural messenger by switching on the receptor
C. Substrates may bind to active site of enzyme through
the variety of interactions such as ionic bonding, H -
bonding, Van dar Waal's interaction or dipole - dipole interaction
D. All of these

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34. The rate of certain hypothetical reaction
$A+B+C \rightarrow$ Products, is given by
$r=-\frac{d A}{d t}=k[A]^{1 / 2}[B]^{1 / 3}[C]^{1 / 4}$
The order of a reaction is given by
A. 1
B. 2
C. $\frac{1}{2}$
D. $\frac{13}{12}$

Answer: D

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35. In Castner-Kellner cell, sodium hydroxide is formed in the central compartment.
A. graphite
B. mercury
C. iron
D. platinum

## Answer: C

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36. Which of the following is not an example of Sandmeyer's reaction ?
A.
B.
c.
D.

## Answer: D

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37. Among $\left[\mathrm{Ni}(\mathrm{CO})_{4}\right],\left[\mathrm{Ni}(\mathrm{CN})_{4}\right]^{2-},\left[\mathrm{NiCl}_{4}\right]^{2-}$ species, the hybridization states at the $N i$ atom are, respectively (At. no.of $N i=28$ )
A. $\left[\mathrm{Ni}(\mathrm{CO})_{4}\right]$ and $\left[\mathrm{NiCl}_{4}\right]^{2-}$ are diamagnetic and

$$
\left[\mathrm{Ni}(\mathrm{CN})_{4}\right]^{2-} \text { is paramagnetic }
$$

B. $\left[N i C l_{4}\right]^{2-}$ and $\left[N i(C N)_{4}\right]^{2-}$ are diamagnetic and
$\left[\mathrm{Ni}(\mathrm{CO})_{4}\right]$ is paramagnetic
C. $\left[\mathrm{Ni}(\mathrm{CO})_{4}\right]$ and $\left[\mathrm{Ni}(\mathrm{CN})_{4}\right]^{2-}$ are diamagnetic and
$\left[\mathrm{NiCl}_{4}\right]^{2-}$ is paramagnetic
D. $\left[\mathrm{Ni}(\mathrm{CO})_{4}\right]$ and $\left[\mathrm{NiCl}_{4}\right]^{2-}$ are diamagnetic and
$\left[N i(C N)_{4}\right]^{2-}$ is paramagnetic

## Answer: C

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38. An organic compound of molecular formula, $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{6} \mathrm{O}$, forms 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone, but gives negative Tollen's test . The compound is
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{2}=\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{OH}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CHO}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COCH}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{2}=\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{OCH}_{3}$

## Answer: C

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39. Which chloroderivative of benzene among the following
would undergo hydrolysis most readily with aqueous sodium hydroxide to furnish the corresponding hydroxyderivative ?
A.
B.
C.
D.

## Answer: A

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40. 

The
reaction

$$
R N H_{2}+\mathrm{CHCl}_{3}+\underset{(\text { Ethanolic })}{3 K O H} \rightarrow \mathrm{R}-\stackrel{+}{\mathrm{N}} \equiv \overline{\mathrm{C}}+3 \mathrm{KCl}+3 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}
$$

is called
A. Cope reaction
B. Curtius reaction
C. Hoffmann - brmamide reaction
D. Carbylamine reaction

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41. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{MgBr}+\mathrm{CO}_{2} \xrightarrow{\text { Dry ether }} Y \xrightarrow{\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}^{\oplus}} Z$

Identify Z from the following.
A. Ethyl acetate
B. Acetic acid
C. Propanoic acid
D. Methyl acetate

## Answer: B

42. Sodium metal crystallises in a body-centreed cubic lattice with a unit cell edge of $4.29 \AA$. The radius of sodium atom is approximately-
A. $18.6 \AA$
B. $1.86 \AA$
C. 1.86 pm
D. 1860 pm

## Answer: B

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43. How many grams of silver could be plated out on a serving tray be electrolysis of solution containing silver in +1 oxidation state for a period of 8.0 hour at a current of 8.46
ampere? What is the area of the tray if the thickness of the silver plating is 0.00254 cm ? Density of silver is $10.5 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cm}^{3}$.
A. $1.02 \times 10^{4} \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$
B. $102 \times 10^{4} \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$
C. $10.2 \times 10^{4} \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$
D. None

## Answer: A

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44. Phenol and carboxylic acid can be distinguished by
A. aq. $\mathrm{AgNO} \mathrm{O}_{3}$
B. aq. NaOH
C. $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{OH}$
D. dil. HCl

## Answer: A

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45. In the acid catalyzed dehydration of alcohols to alkenes, the intermediate species formed is
A. free radical
B. carbocation
C. carbanion
D. hydronium ion
