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## CHEMISTRY

## BOOKS - NTA MOCK TESTS

## NTA NEET SET 90

Chemistry

1. Identify the compound in which phosphorus exists in the oxidation state of +1 .
A. Phosphonic acid $\left(\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{3}\right)$
B. Phosphinic acid $\left(\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{2}\right)$
C. Pyrophosphorus acid $\left(\mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{P}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}\right)$
D. Orthophosphoric acid $\left(\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{4}\right)$

## Answer: B

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2. The number of isomers of the aromatic compound $C_{8} H_{10}$ is :
A. 3
B. 4
C. 2
D. 5

## Answer: B

3. Acetamide when heated with $P C l_{5}$ gives
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{Cl}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CN}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CCl}_{2} \mathrm{NH}_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{CHCl}_{2} \mathrm{CONH}_{2}$

## Answer: C

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4. Which of the following molecules is least resonance stabilised?
A.

B.


D.

Answer: C

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5. The IUPAC name of $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\stackrel{\substack{\mathrm{CH}_{3} \\ \mathrm{C} \\ \mathrm{CH}}}{\mathrm{C}}-\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}_{2}$
is -
A. 2,2-Dimethyl -3- butane
B. 2,2-Dimethyl -4- pentene
C. 3,3-Dimethyl-1- butene
D. 1 - Hexene

## Answer: C

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6. The structure of $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ is
A. Spherical
B. Non - planar
C. Planar
D. Linear

## Answer: B

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7. Zone refining is a technique used primarily for the one of the following process
A. Alloying
B. Tempering
C. Sintering
D. Purification

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8. Ethyl isocyanide on hydrolysis in acidic medium generates:
A. Propanoic acid and ammmonium salt
B. Ethanoic acid and ammonium salt
C. Methylamine salt and ethanoic acid
D. Ethylamine and methanoic acid

## Answer: D

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9. The conductivity of a strong electrolyte:
A. Increases on dilution slightly
B. Decreases on dilution
C. Does not change with dilution
D. Depends upon density of electrolyte itself

## Answer: A

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10. In which case, hybridisation of the central atom is affected when :
A. $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$ changes to $\mathrm{NH}_{4}^{+}$
B. $\mathrm{AlH}_{3}$ changes to $\mathrm{AlH}_{4}^{+}$
C. In both cases
D. Is none case

## Answer: D

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11. The temperature of 20 L of nitrogen was increased from 10 K to 30 K at a constant pressure. Change in volume will be
A. 20 L
B. 40 L
C. 60 L
D. 80 L

## Answer: B

12. Which of the following 0.1 M complex compound solutions will have the minimum electrical conductivity?
A. $\left[\mathrm{Pt}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{3} \mathrm{Cl}_{3}\right] \mathrm{Cl}$
B. $\left[\mathrm{Pt}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{4} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right] \mathrm{Cl}_{2}$
C. $\left[\mathrm{Pt}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{5} \mathrm{Cl}\right] \mathrm{Cl}_{3}$
D. Hexaammine platinum (iv) chloride

## Answer: A

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13. Which of the following is an amorphous substance?
A. Fe metal
B. Fused quartz
C. Wurtzite
D. NiAs

## Answer: B

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14. Which of the following will violates Aufbau principle as well as Pauli's exclusion principle?


B.

D. None of the above

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15. Hexachloroethane is also called
A. Artificial sweetner
B. Artificial camphor
C. Artificial polymer
D. None of these

## Answer: B

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16. In a reaction RCHO is reduced to $R C H_{3}$ usig amalgamated zinc and cencentrated HCl and warming the solution. The reaction is known as
A. Meerwein - Ponndorf reaction
B. Clemmensen's reduction
C. Wolff - Kishner reduction
D. Schiff's reaction

## Answer: B

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17. The products formed in the following reaction
$\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}+\mathrm{HI} \xrightarrow{\text { heat }}$ are
A. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}-\mathrm{I}$ and $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{OH}$
B. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}-\mathrm{OH}$ and $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{I}$
C. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}$ and HOl
D. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{6}$ and $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{Ol}$

## Answer: B

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18. Terylene is a polymer obtianed from
A. Ethylene glycol and glycerol
B. Ethylene glycol and glyceraldehydes
C. Ethylene glycol and terphthalic acid
D. None of the above

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19. Aspirin is chemically :
A. Methyl salicylate
B. Ethyl salicylate
C. Acetyl salicylic acid
D. o-hydroxy benzoic acid

## Answer: C

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20. The IUPAC name of $K_{4}\left[F e(C N)_{6}\right]$ is
A. Potassium hexacyanoiron (II)
B. Potassium hexacyanoferratte (III)
C. Potassium hexacyanoferrate (II)
D. Tripotassium hexacyanoiron (II)

## Answer: C

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21. For the combustion of n-octane
$\mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{18}+\mathrm{O}_{2} \rightarrow \mathrm{CO}_{2}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (ingnoring resonance in $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ )
A. $\Delta H=\Delta E-5.5 \times 8.31 \times 0.298$ in $\mathrm{kJ} / \mathrm{mol}$
B. $\Delta H=\Delta E+4.5 \times 8.31 \times 0.298$ in $\mathrm{kJ} / \mathrm{mol}$
C. $\Delta H=\Delta E-4.5 \times 8.31 \times 298$ in $\mathrm{kJ} / \mathrm{mol}$
D. $\Delta H=\Delta E-4.5 \times 8.31 \times 0.298$ in $\mathrm{kJ} / \mathrm{mol}$

## Answer: D

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22. Which one is the electron deficient compound ?
A. $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$
B. $B C l_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{PCl}_{3}$
D. ICl

## Answer: D

23. The IUPAC name of tertiary butyl chloride is
A. Butan -1-ol
B. Butan -2-ol
C. 2 - methyl propan -1-ol
D. 2-methyl propan -2-ol

## Answer: D

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24. Isomers which can be interconverted through rotation around a single bond are
A. diastereomers
B. conformers
C. enantiomers
D. positional isomers

## Answer: B

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25. An aqueous solution contain either $\mathrm{Hg}_{2}^{2+}$ or $\mathrm{Hg}^{2+}$ the given solution given green ppt with $K I$ solution. About the given aqueous solution which of the following is incorrect?
A. It contain $H g_{2}^{2+}$
B. It contain $\mathrm{Hg}^{2+}$
C. with $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$ solution it gives black precipitate
D. With NaCl solution it gives white precipitate

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26. 100 ml of $5 \mathrm{~m} \mathrm{H} \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ of density $1 \mathrm{gm} / \mathrm{ml}$ is mixed with 100 ml of $8 \mathrm{~m} \mathrm{H} \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ of density $1.25 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{mL}$. If there is no change in volume of resulting solution due to mixing, the molarity of the resulting mixture is -
A. 5.5 M
B. 6.5 M
C. 7.5 M
D. 5.26 M

## Answer: C

27. Benene diaxonium chloride in aqeous solution decomposes as

$$
C_{6} H_{5}-N=N^{+} C l_{a q}^{-}+H_{2} O_{a q} \rightarrow C_{6} H_{5} O H_{a q}+N_{2}(g)+H C l_{a q}
$$

The reaction follows first order kinetics. If $P_{t}$ is the pressure of $N_{2}$ at constant volume and temperature corresponding to different intervals of time $t$ and $p_{f}$ that after completion of the reaction, then which of the following graphs conforms to the kinetics of the reaction?

A.

B.


## Answer: C

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28. Which of the following has largest ionic size
A. $L i^{+}$
B. $K^{+}$
C. $N a^{+}$
D. $C s^{+}$

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29. In $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$ solution of $\mathrm{Zn}^{2+}, \mathrm{Zn}^{2+}$ form $\left[\mathrm{Zn}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{4}\right]^{+2}$ In this solution, to increase the concentration of $\mathrm{Zn}^{2+}$ we have to add -
A. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
B. HCl
C. $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$
D. Either $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ or HCl

## Answer: D

30. The reaction of, water gas $\left(\mathrm{CO}+\mathrm{H}_{2}\right)+\mathrm{H}_{2}$ at $673 \mathrm{~K}, 300$ atmosphere in presence of the catalyst $\mathrm{Cr}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{3} / \mathrm{ZnO}$ is used for the manufacture of
A. HCHO
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COOH}$
C. HCOOH
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{OH}$

## Answer: D

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31. Beckmann's thermometer measures :
A. High temperature
B. Low temperature
C. Normal temperature
D. All temperature

## Answer: B

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32. An element with atomic number 20 will be placed in which period of the periodic table
A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4

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33. When dry chlorine gas is passed through silver chlorate heated to $90^{\circ} C$, then which of the oxides of chlorine is obtained?
A. $\mathrm{ClO}_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{Cl}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
C. $\mathrm{Cl}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{Cl}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}$

Answer: A
34. The given reaction is an example of -

A. Reimer - Thiemann reaction
B. Liebermann's nitroso reaction
C. Lederer manasse reaction
D. Dakin reaction

Answer: D

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35. The number average molecular mass and mass average molecular mass of a polymer are respectively 30,000 and 40,000 . The poly dispersity of the polymer is:
A. $<1$
B. $<1$
C. 1
D. 0

## Answer: B

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$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 36. The IUPAC name of the compound, } \\
& \mathrm{CH}_{2}=\underset{\substack{\mathrm{C} \\
\mathrm{CH}}}{\mathrm{C}}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{C} \equiv \mathrm{CH} \text { is }
\end{aligned}
$$

A. 2- Methylpent -1-en-4-yne
B. 4- Methylpent -4-en-1-yne
C. 2- Methylpent -2-en-4-yne
D. 4- Methylpent -2-en-1-yne

## Answer: A

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37. The dipole moment of $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ is more than that of $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ but $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ is not a good solvent because :
A. It has a very high dielectric constant so that ionic compounds cannot be dissolved in it
B. It does not act as an oxidising agent
C. It acts as a reducing agent
D. It dissociates easilyand acts as an oxidising agent in chemical reactions.

## Answer: D

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38. What is $X$ in the nuclear reaction
${ }_{.7} N^{14}+{ }_{.1} H^{1} \rightarrow{ }_{.8} O^{15}+X$
A. ${ }_{1} H^{2}$
B. ${ }_{0} n^{1}$
C. $\gamma$
D. ${ }^{1} e^{0}$

## Answer: C

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39. Select the best reagent (s) to accomplish the following
transformation

A. $O_{3}, \mathrm{Zn} / \mathrm{AcOH}$
B. $\mathrm{BH}_{3}, \mathrm{NaOH} / \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{Hg}^{2+} / \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4} / \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
D. $\mathrm{KMnO}_{4} / H^{+}$

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40. The maximum possible number of hydrogen bonds a water molecule can form is
A. 2
B. 4
C. 3
D. 1

## Answer: B

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41. The equilibrium constant $K$ for the reaction $2 H I(g) \Leftrightarrow H_{2}(g)+I_{2}(g)$ at room temperature is 2.85 and that at $698 K$ is $1.4 \times 10^{-2}$. This implies
A. Exothermic
B. Endothermic
C. Exergonic
D. Unpredictable

## Answer: A

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42. Which of the following pairs of compounds are position isomers?
A. Isobutyl alcohol and s-butyl alcohol
B. Isobutyl alcohol and t-butyl alcohol
C. Isopentyl alcohol and neopentyl alcohol
D. Ethyl alcohol and ethylene glycol

## Answer: B

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43. For the reaction $N_{2(g)}+O_{2(g)} \Leftrightarrow 2 N O_{(g)}$, the value of $K_{c}$ at $800^{\circ} C$ is 0.1 . When the equilibrium concentrations of both the reactants is 0.5 mol , what is the value of $K_{p}$ at the same temperature
A. 0.5
B. 0.1
C. 0.01
D. 0.025

## Answer: B

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44. An organic compound having molecular mass 60 is found to contain $C=20 \%, H=6.67 \%$, and $N=46.67 \%$, while rest is oxygen. On heating, it gives $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$ along with a solid residue. The solid residue gives violet color with alkaline copper sulphate solution. The compounds is
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{NCO}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CONH}_{2}$
C. $\left(\mathrm{NH}_{2}\right)_{2} \mathrm{CO}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CONH}_{2}$

## Answer: C

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45. Which of the following combination will produce $H_{2}$ gas ?
A. Zn metal and NaOH (aq)
B. Au metal and $\mathrm{NaCN}(\mathrm{aq})$ in the presence of air
C. Cu metal and conc. $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}$
D. Fe metal and conc. $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}$

## Answer: A

