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India's Number 1 Education App

## CHEMISTRY

## BOOKS - NTA MOCK TESTS

## NTA NEET SET 91

Chemistry

## 1. The IUPAC name of

$\stackrel{\stackrel{C l}{\stackrel{l}{C}} \mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}_{3} \text { is }}{ }$
A. 2 - chloropropane
B. Chloropropane

## C. 1-chloropropane

D. 2 - chlorobutane

Answer: A

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2. Identify the correct statement
A. Lead forms compounds in +2 oxidation state due to inert pair effect
B. All halogens form only negative oxidation states
C. Catenation property increases from boron to oxygen

D. Oxygen's oxidation state is -1 in ozonides

## Answer: A

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3. Rank the following compounds in increasing order of their acidity:
4. 3 - fluorobutanoic acid
5. 3 - chlorobutanoic acid
3.2 - flurobutanoic acid
6. Butanoic acid
5.4 - chlorobutanoic acid.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { A. } 3<1<2<4<5 \\
& \text { B. } 4<3<1<2<5 \\
& \text { C. } 5<2<1<3<4 \\
& \text { D. } 4<5<2<1<3
\end{aligned}
$$

## Answer: D

4. Na and Mg crystallize in BCC and FCC type crystal respectively, then the number of atoms of Na and Mg present in the unit cell of their respective crystal is:
A. 4 and 2
B. 9 and 14
C. 14 and 9
D. 2 and 4

Answer: D
5. Which acid makes iron passive?
A. Sulphuric acid
B. Fuming nitric acid
C. Hydrofluoric acid
D. Hydrochloric acid

## Answer: B

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6. An element $X$ which occurs in the second short period has an outer electronic structure $s^{2} p^{1}$ What
are the formula and acid -base character of its oxides
?
A. $\mathrm{XO}_{3}$, basic
B. $\mathrm{X}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$, basic
C. $\mathrm{X}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$, amphoteric
D. $\mathrm{XO}_{2}$, acidic

## Answer: C

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7. The products obtained when benzyl phenyl ether is
8. Phenol
9. Benzyl alcohol
10. Benzyl iodide
11. lodobenzene
A. 1 and 3 only
B. 3 and 4 only
C. 1 and 4 only
D. 2 and 4 only

Answer: A

## 8. Identify (Z)



[^0]Answer: A
9. Phenol reacts with bromine in carbon disulphide at low temperature to give
A. m-bromophenol
B. o-and p-bromophenol
C. p-bromophenol
D. 2,4,6 - tribromophenol

Answer: B
10. State the equation corresponding to $8 g$ of $O_{2}$ is
A. $\mathrm{pV}=8 \mathrm{RT}$
B. $\mathrm{pV}=\mathrm{RT}$
C. $\mathrm{pV}=0.25 \mathrm{RT}$
D. $\mathrm{pV}=0.5 \mathrm{RT}$

## Answer: C

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11. The process of heating the ore strongly in excess of air so that the volatile impurities are removed and
the ore is changed to oxide is known as
A. Calcination
B. Roasting
C. Froth floatation
D. Leaching

Answer: B

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12. Which of the following transitions involves maximum amount of energy?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { A. } M^{-}(g) \rightarrow M(g) \\
& \text { B. } M(g) \rightarrow M^{+}(g) \\
& \text { C. } M^{+}(g) \rightarrow M^{2+}(g) \\
& \text { D. } M^{2+}(g) \rightarrow M^{3+}(g)
\end{aligned}
$$

Answer: D

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13. An excess of $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$ react with aqueous $\mathrm{CuSO}_{4}$ to give
A. $\mathrm{CuS}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{Cu}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{Na} a_{2}\left[\mathrm{Cu}\left(\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}\right)_{2}\right]$
D. $N a_{4}\left[C u_{6}\left(S_{2} O_{3}\right)_{5}\right]$

Answer: D

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14. Arrange in the order of stability of enol form of the compounds :


ii.
A. $i>i i$
B. $i i>i$
C. $i=i i$
D. None

Answer: B

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15. Which of the following is not a chromophore?
A. $-N=N-$
B. -NO
C. $-\mathrm{NO}_{2}$
D. $-\mathrm{NH}_{2}$

## Answer: D

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16. If one strand of DNA has the sequence ATCGTATG, the sequence in the complementary strand would be

## A. TAGCTTAC

## B. TCACATAC

## C. TAGCATAC

## D. TACGATAC

## Answer: C

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17. Which of the following nitoalkane will not show tautomerism ?
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{NO}_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{NO}_{2}$

$$
\mathrm{CH}_{3}
$$

$$
\text { C. } \mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}
$$

$$
\mathrm{NO}_{2}
$$

$$
\begin{gathered}
\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{NO}_{2} \\
\mathrm{CH}_{3}
\end{gathered}
$$

$$
\begin{gathered}
\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\underset{\text { । }}{\mathrm{CH}}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}_{3} \\
\mathrm{NO}_{2}
\end{gathered}
$$

## Answer: D

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18. Compound $X$ is highly volatile and insoluble in water. Boding in X is
A. Ionic

## B. Covalent

C. Polar covalent

## D. Coordinate

## Answer: B

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19. Ammonia forms the complex $\left[\mathrm{Cu}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{4}\right]^{2+}$ with
copper ions in alkaline solution but not in acid solution. The reasons for it is:
A. In acidic solution, hydration protects $\mathrm{Cu}^{2+}$
ions
B. In acidic solution, proton co - ordinates with
ammonia molecules to form $\mathrm{NH}^{4+}$ ions and
$\mathrm{NH}_{3}$ molecules are not available
C. In alkaline solutions insoluble $\mathrm{Cu}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}$ is precipitated which is soluble in excess of any alkali
D. Copper hydroxide is amphoteric substance

## Answer: B

## 20. The major product of the following reaction is :


A.


B.

c. Br

D.

Answer: A
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## 21. In a reversible process,

$\Delta S_{s y s}+\Delta S_{\text {surr }}$ is
A. $>0$
B. $<0$
C. $\geq 0$
D. $=0$

Answer: D

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22. The work function ( $\phi$ ) of some metals is listed below. The number of metals which will show photoelectric effect when light of 300 nm wavelength falls on the metal is :

| Metal | Li | Na | K | Mg | Cu | Ag | Fe | Pt | W |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\phi(\mathrm{eV})$ | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 3.7 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 6.3 | 4.75 |

A. 2
B. 4
C. 6
D. 8

Answer: B

## 23. What is the name of the compound ?


A. Spiro [3.4] octane
B. Spiro [2.5] octane
C. Spiro [3.5] octane
D. None of these

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24. Among the following the region of atmosphere
containing ozone
A. Troposphere
B. Thermosphere
C. Mesosphere
D. Stratosphere

Answer: D
25. Identify product $(Z)$ in the following sequence of chemical reactions:
$\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CN} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{OH} / \mathrm{Na}}(X) \xrightarrow[\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}]{\mathrm{HNO}_{2}}(Y) \xrightarrow[\text { Strongoxidisingagent }]{[0]}(Z)$
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COOH}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CONH}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CN}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COOOH}$

Answer: A
26. which gas will be adsorbed on a solid to greater extent?
A. Having nonpolar molecule
B. Having highest critical temperature
C. Having lowest critical temperature
D. Having lowest critical pressure

Answer: B

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## CHO COOH $\mathrm{COOR}_{\mathrm{CO}}^{\text {COOR }} \xrightarrow[\Delta \mathrm{HOH}]{\text { Piperidine }}$ ?

27. 

Find product and the name of the reaction is

${ }_{\|}^{\mathrm{HCCOOH}}$ Knoevengel Reaction<br>A.<br>HCCOOH<br>B. ${ }^{\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2}\right)_{2}} \mathrm{COOH}$ Claisen condensation<br>C. $\mathrm{HOOC}-\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{C}<_{\mathrm{COOR}}^{\mathrm{COOR}}$. Mannich Reaction

D. None of the above

## Answer: A

## 28. Which one of the following molecules is planar?

A. $N F_{3}$
B. $N C l_{3}$
C. $P H_{3}$
D. $B F_{3}$

## Answer: D

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29. The type of bond that is most important in maintaining secondary structure of a protein is
A. Disulphide bridges
B. Hydrogen bonding within the backbone
C. Hydrogen bonding between R group
D. Salt bridges

## Answer: B

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30. Iodimetric titrations are usually performed in neutral or mildly alkaline ( $\mathrm{pH}=8$ ) or weakly acidic solutions. Which statement is not valid for this observation ?
A. In strong alkaline solution, $I_{2}$ disproportionate to $I^{-}$and $I O^{-}$
B. In strong acidic solutions , starch used to detect the end point tends to hydrolyse or
decompose
C. $I^{-}$produced during titration tends to be
oxidized by dissolved oxygen in acidic medium
D. Reducing power of reducing agent is increased in strong acidic medium

## Answer: D

31. The stability of +1 oxidation state among Al, Ga, In and Ti increases in the sequence :
A. $G a<$ In $<A l<T l$
B. $A l<G a<$ In $<T l$
C. $T l<I n<G a<A$
D. $I n<T l<G a<A l$

Answer: B
32. Dissolution of 1.5 g of a non-volatile solute (mol. wt. $=60$ ) in 250 g of a solvent reduces its freezing point by $0.01^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Find the molal depression constant of the solvent.
A. 0.01
B. 0.001
C. 0.0001
D. 0.1

## Answer: D

33. In which of the following, oxidation number of chloride is +5 ?
A. $\mathrm{Cl}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}$
B. $\mathrm{ClO}_{3}^{-}$
C. $\mathrm{ClO}^{-}$
D. $\mathrm{ClO}_{4}^{-}$

Answer: B

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34. Which of the following is most easily hydrolysed with aqueous KOH solution ?
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{Cl}$
B. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{2}=\mathrm{CHCl}$
D. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}-\underset{\mathrm{l}}{\mathrm{Cl}} \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}$

Answer: D

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35. One gram equimolecular mixture of $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$ and
$\mathrm{NaHCO}_{3}$ is reacted with 0.1 NHCl . The milliliters of 0.1
NHCl required to react completely with the above mixture is :
A. 15.78 mL
B. 157.8 mL
C. 198.4 mL
D. 308 mL

## Answer: D

36. Which is the weakest among the following types of bonds
A. lonic bond
B. Covalent bond
C. Metallic bond
D. Hydrogen bond

## Answer: D

37. Compound $\mathrm{A}\left(\mathrm{C}_{7} \mathrm{H}_{8} \mathrm{O}\right)$ is insoluble in water, dilute HCl \& aqueous $\mathrm{NaHCO}_{3}$, but it dissolves in dilute

NaOH . When A is treated with $B r_{2}$ water it is converted into a compound $\mathrm{C}_{7} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{Obr}_{3}$ rapidly. The structure of $A$ is:
A.

B.

C.


D.

Answer: C

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38. The rate constant of the reaction
$2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}(a q) \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(\mathrm{l})+\mathrm{O}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})$ is $3 \times 10^{-3} \mathrm{~min}^{-1}$
At what concentration of $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$, the rate of the reaction will be $2 \times 10^{-4} \mathrm{Ms}^{-1}$ ?
A. $6.67 \times 10^{-3} \mathrm{M}$
B. 2 M

## C. 4 M

D. 0.08 M

Answer: C

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39. The most stable radical among the following is :

$$
\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}
$$

A.
$\mathrm{NO}_{2}$
$\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}$
B.
|
$\mathrm{COO}^{-}$
$\mathrm{C}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}$
C.
$\mathrm{CH}_{3}$
$\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}$
D.
$O^{-}$

## Answer: D

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40. Which one of the following is the correct plot of
$\wedge_{m}\left(\mathrm{in} \mathrm{scm}^{2} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}\right)$ and $\sqrt{c}\left(\operatorname{in}\left(\frac{m o l}{L}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)$ for
KCl solution $?\left(y=\wedge_{m}, x=\sqrt{c}\right)$
A.

B.


D.


Answer: B
41. At constant temperature, the equilibrium constant $\left(K_{p}\right)$ for the decomopsition reaction $\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4} \Leftrightarrow 2 \mathrm{NO}_{2}$ is expressed by $K_{p}=\frac{\left(4 x^{2} P\right)}{\left(1-x^{2}\right)}$, where $P=$ pressure, $x=$ extent of decomposition.

Which one of the following statement is true ?
A. $K_{p}$ remains constant with change in P
B. $K_{p}$ increases with decrease of x
C. $K_{p}$ increases with increase of x
D. $K_{p}$ increases with increase of P

Answer: A
42. A heating coil is immersed in a 100 g sample of
$\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ (I) at a 1 atm and $100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ in a closed vessel. In this heating process , $60 \%$ of the liquid is converted to the gaseous form at constant pressure of 1 atm .

The densities of liquid and gas under these conditions are $1000 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ and $0.60 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ respectively . Magnitude of the work done forthe process is :
(Take : 1L-atm= 100J).
A. 4997 J
B. 4970 J
C. 9994 J

## D. 1060 J

## Answer: C

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43. 

Isoomerisms
exhibited
$\left[\mathrm{Cr}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{2}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right]^{+}$are
A. Isonisation, optical
B. Hydrate, optical
C. Geometrical , optical
D. Coordinate, geometrical

## Answer: C

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44. The conjugate base of $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{PO}_{4}^{-}$is:
A. $P_{2} O_{5}$
B. $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{4}$
C. $H P O_{4}^{2-}$
D. $\mathrm{PO}_{4}^{3-}$

## Answer: C

# 45. Chain isomers of $C_{7} H_{16}$ is : 

A. 3
B. 4
C. 9
D. 8

Answer: B

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[^0]:    A.
    
    B.
    
    C.
    
    

