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## CHEMISTRY

## BOOKS - NTA MOCK TESTS

## NTA NEET TEST 101

## Chemistry

1. The energy of an electron in excited hydrogen atom is -3.4 eV .

Then, according to Bohr's therory, the angular momentum of the electron of the electron is
A. $2.11 \times 10^{-34}$
B. $3 \times 10^{-34}$
C. $2 \times 10^{-34}$
D. $0.5 \times 10^{-34}$

Answer: A
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2. The shape of $\mathrm{XeF}_{3}^{+}$is
A. Trigonal planar
B. Pyramidal
C. Bent T-shape
D. See-saw

Answer: C

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3. Flag - pole interaction is present in
A. Boat form of cyclohexane
B. Chair form of cyclohexane
C. Anti form of $n$-butane
D. Fully eclipsed form on n-butane

## Answer: A

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4. Mole ratio of Fe in $\mathrm{FeO}, \mathrm{Fe}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$ and $\mathrm{Fe}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{4}$ samples of equal weights is
A. 1:2:3
B. 0.9: 1: 0.93
C. 1:0.9:0.93
D. $3: 2: 1$

## Answer: C

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5. $\mathrm{CS}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{SO}_{3}$ react to produce
A. $\mathrm{COS}, \mathrm{SO}_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{CO}, \mathrm{SO}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{CO}_{2}, \mathrm{SO}_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{CO}_{2}, \mathrm{~S}$

Answer: A
6. Which one of the following compound is not a planar ?

A.

B.

C.
D.


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7. An ideal gas of certain mass is heated in a small vessel and then in a large vessel, such that their volume remains unchanged. The $P-T$ curves are :
A. Parabolic with same curvature
B. Parabolic with different curvature
C. Linear with same slope
D. Linear with different slope

## Answer: D


A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{C} \equiv \mathrm{CH}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{2}=\mathrm{C}=\mathrm{CH}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{C} \equiv \stackrel{-\mathrm{C}}{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{a}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{2}=C=C \stackrel{!\oplus}{H} \stackrel{N}{ }$ a

## Answer: C

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9. Average oxidation number of carbon in $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{2}, \mathrm{Mg}_{2} \mathrm{C}_{3}$ are respectively.
A. $-4 / 3,+4 / 3$
B. $+4 / 3,-4 / 3$
C. $-2 / 3,+2 / 3$
D. $-2 / 3,+4 / 3$

Answer: B

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10. The change in entropy, $\Delta S$ is positive for an endothermic reaction, if enthalpy change $\Delta H$ occurs at the same temperature T , then the reaction is feasible
A. at all temperatures
B. when $\Delta H>T \Delta S$
C. when $\Delta H<T \Delta S$
D. not feasible at all

## Answer: C

11. $\mathrm{N}_{2}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \rightarrow[X](\mathrm{g}) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{CO}_{2} \text {, Pressure }}[Y] \xrightarrow{\text { Heat }}[Z]+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ In the above sequence of reaction, $[\mathrm{Y}]$ and $[\mathrm{Z}]$ are respectively.
A. urea, ammonium carbonate
B. ammonium carbonate, urea
C. ammonium carbonate, urea
D. urea, hydrazine

Answer: B

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12. 

In
the
given
reaction
$\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\stackrel{\mathrm{Br}}{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}_{2} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{Alc} \cdot \mathrm{KOH} / \Delta}(\mathrm{X}) \mathrm{X}$ will be
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{C}=\mathrm{CH}_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{2}=\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{C} \equiv \mathrm{CH}$

## Answer: C

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13. $\mathrm{BeO}+\mathrm{C} \rightarrow \mathrm{CO}+\mathrm{X} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}} \mathrm{Be}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}+\mathrm{Y}$; X and Y in the above sequence are respectively
A. $B e_{2} C$ and $C_{2} H_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{Be}_{2} \mathrm{C}$ and $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{Be}_{2} \mathrm{C}$ and $\mathrm{CH}_{4}$
D. $B e_{2} C$ and $C_{2} H_{6}$

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14. 2 g molecule of $\mathrm{PCl}_{5}$ are heated in a closed vessel of two litre capacity. When the equilibrium is attained, $\mathrm{PCl}_{5}$ is $40 \%$ dissociated into $\mathrm{PCl}_{3}$ and $C l_{2}$. The equilibrium constant is
A. 0.534
B. 2.67
C. 26.7
D. 0.267

## Answer: D

List-I
A. $\Delta G$
B. $\Delta H$
C. $\Delta S^{\circ}$
D. $\Delta G^{\circ}$
15.

Match the physical changes in List-I with their relations given in List-

II:
A. P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
B. P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
C. P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
D. P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3

## Answer: A

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16. 

The
$\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OH} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{HBr}} \mathrm{CH}_{3}-\stackrel{\mathrm{Br}}{\stackrel{1}{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}_{2}}$
A. E1
B. $S_{N} 1$
C. $S_{N} 2$
D. E2

## Answer: B

17. The ligand shown here is

A. Tridentate
B. 1,10-phenathroline
C. 1,10-phenanthrine
D. 2,2- dipyridyl

## Answer: B

18. Compound A on oxidation with not $\mathrm{KMnO}_{4} / \overline{\mathrm{O}} \mathrm{H}$ given two compound

$$
\underset{\substack{\mathrm{C} \\ \mathrm{CH}}}{\mathrm{CH}}-\mathrm{COOH} \text { and } \mathrm{CH}_{3}-\stackrel{+}{\mathrm{C}}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}_{3} .
$$

Compound A will have the structure
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\underset{\substack{\mathrm{C} \\ \mathrm{CH}}}{\mathrm{C}}=\underset{\substack{\text { CH }}}{\mathrm{C}}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\underset{\mathrm{CH}_{3}}{\mathrm{CH}}-\mathrm{CH}=\underset{\mathrm{CH}_{3}}{\mathrm{C}}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\underset{\substack{\mathrm{C} \\ \mathrm{CH}}}{\mathrm{CH}}-\mathrm{C} \equiv \mathrm{C}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\underset{\substack{\mathrm{C} \\ \mathrm{CH}}}{\mathrm{CH}}-\mathrm{C} \equiv \mathrm{C}-\underset{\mathrm{C}}{\mathrm{CH}} \mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}$

Answer: B
19. In an irreversible process taking place at constant $T$ and $P$ and in which only pressure-volume work is being done, the change in Gibbs free energy $(d G)$ and the change in entropy $(d S)$ satisfy the criteria
A. $(d S)_{V, U}=0,(d G)_{T, P}=0$
B. $(d S)_{V, U}=0,(d G)_{T, P}=+v e$
C. $(d S)_{V, U}=-v e,(d G)_{T, P}=-v e$
D. $(d S)_{V, U}=+v e,(d G)_{T, P}=-v e$

## Answer: D

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20. Each of the three metals $X, Y$ and $Z$ were put in turn into aqueous solution of the other two .
$X+$ Salt of $Y($ or $Z)=Y($ or $Z)+$ Salt of $X$.

Which observation is probably incorrect ?
A. $Y+$ Salt of $X=$ No action observed
B. $Y+$ Salt of $Z=Z+$ Salt of $Y$
C. $Z+$ Salt of $X=X+$ Salt of $Z$
D. $Z+$ Salf of $Y=$ No action observed

## Answer: C

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21. $S \mathrm{Cl}_{2}$ is the best known dihalice of sulphur, hybrid state of sulphur in $S \mathrm{Sl}_{2}$ is
A. $s p^{2}$
B. $s p^{3}$
C. $s p^{3} d$
D. $s p^{2} d^{3}$

## Answer: B

22. Which of the following is correct for the velocity of electron ?
A.

B.


C.
D. All are correct
23. Which oxide of carbon is obtained when $K_{4}\left[\mathrm{Fe}(\mathrm{CN})_{6}\right]$ is warmed with concentrated sulphuric acid ?
A. CO
B. $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$
C. Both A and B
D. $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{2}$

Answer: A

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24. The specific conductance of a0.5 N solution of an electrolyte at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ is $0.00045 \mathrm{Scm}^{-1}$. The equivalent conductance of this electrolyte at infinite dilution is $300 \mathrm{~S} \mathrm{~cm}^{2} \mathrm{eq}^{-1}$. The degree of dissociation of the electrolyte is
A. 0.66
B. 0.03
C. 0.003
D. 0.3

## Answer: C

## D Watch Video Solution



## Product will be


B. $C_{6} H_{5}-\stackrel{\text { | }}{\stackrel{\text { । }}{C}}-\stackrel{\|}{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{H}_{3}-\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}$
C. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}-\mathrm{COOH}$
D. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}-\mathrm{CHOH}-\mathrm{CHOH}-\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}$

## Answer: A

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26. 



Product of this Hoffmann bromamide reaction is
A. $\mathrm{PhCH}_{2} \mathrm{NH}_{2}$
B. PhCHO

D.

Answer: D

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27. 

In the present graph, the area of circle A and B are 25 unit and 20 unit respectively work done will be in unit ?
A. -5
B. 5
C. 10
D. 45

Answer: A
28. lodine crystals are added to liquor ammonia and the brown precipitate so formed is separated, dried and spread on floor. On walking over the precipitate harmless explosion occurs releasing coloured gas. The ppt. and coloured gas are respectively
A. $N I_{3}, I_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{NH}_{4} I$ and $I_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{NH}_{3} \mathrm{NI}_{3}, I_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{NH}_{3} \mathrm{NI}_{3}, \mathrm{I}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}$

## Answer: C

29. For the reaction
$4 A+B \rightarrow 2 C+2 D$ which of the following statements is not

## correct:

A. The rate of disappearance of $B$ is $1 / 4$ the rate of disappearance

$$
\text { of } A
$$

B. The rate of appearance of $C$ is half the rate of disappearance of B
$C$. The rate of formation of $D$ is half the rate of consumption of $A$
D. The rates of formation of $C$ and $D$ are equal

## Answer: B

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30. If the salts $M_{2} X, Q Y_{2}$ and $P Z_{3}$ have the same solubilities (but $<0.1 M)$ their, $K_{s p}$ values are related as

$$
\text { A. } K_{s p}\left(M_{2} X\right)=K_{s p}\left(Q Y_{2}\right)>K_{s p}\left(P Z_{3}\right)
$$

B. $K_{s p}\left(M_{2} X\right)>K_{s p}\left(Q Y_{2}\right)=K_{s p}\left(P Z_{3}\right)$
C. $K_{s p}\left(M_{2} X\right)=K_{s p}\left(Q Y_{2}\right)<K_{s p}\left(P Z_{3}\right)$
D. $K_{s p}\left(M_{2} X\right)>K_{s p}\left(Q Y_{2}\right)>K_{s p}\left(P Z_{3}\right)$

Answer: A

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31. Which oxide of carbon is formed when malonic acid is warmed with $\mathrm{P}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}$ ?
A. CO
B. $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{CO}+\mathrm{CO}_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{2}$
32. Sugar Present in DNA is
A. D-Deoxyribofuranose
B. D-Deoxyribopyranose
C. D - ribofuranose
D. D - Ribopyranose

## Answer: B

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33. Which of the following graph is correct for the enzyme catalysis ?



## Answer: C

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34. One mole of a solute $A$ is dissolved in a given volume of solvent.

The association of the solute take place as follows: $n A \Leftrightarrow A_{n}$
If $\alpha$ is the degree of association of $A$, the van't Hoff factor $i$ is expressed as:
A. $i=1-\alpha$
B. $i+1+\frac{\alpha}{n}$
C. $i=\frac{1-\alpha+\frac{\alpha}{n}}{1}$
D. $i=1$

## Answer: C

35. How many unit cell are present in a cubic-shaped ideal crystal of NaCl of mass $1.0 g$ ?
A. $2.57 \times 10^{21}$
B. $5.14 \times 10^{21}$
C. $1.28 \times 10^{21}$
D. $1.71 \times 10^{21}$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 36. In } \begin{array}{l}
\text { the } \\
\text { In } \\
\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}-\mathrm{COOH}
\end{array} \xrightarrow{\text { given }} \begin{array}{c}
\text { reaction }
\end{array} \text { sequence } \\
& \text { 'C' will be }
\end{aligned}
$$

A. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{COCl}$
B. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}-\stackrel{\stackrel{O}{\|} \mathrm{C}}{\mathrm{C}}-\mathrm{NHOH}$
C. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}-\mathrm{NH}_{2}$
D. $C_{6} H_{5}-N=C=O$

## Answer: C

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37. Which of the following complex has same oxidation state of the central metall atom in the cationic and anionic part ?
A. $\left[P t(P y)_{4}\right]\left[P t C l_{4}\right]$
B. $\left[\mathrm{Pt}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{4}\right]\left[\mathrm{PtCl}_{6}\right]$
C. $\left[\mathrm{Pt}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{4} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right]\left[\mathrm{PtCl}_{4}\right]$
D. In all the above

## Answer: A

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38. Which of the following statement is true ?
A. Piezo - electricity is due to net dipole moment
B. Ferro - electricity is due to alignment of dipoles in same direction
C. Piezo - electricity is due to heating polar crystals
D. All of the above

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39. The equilibrium constant for the disproportionation of $\mathrm{HgCl}_{2}$ into $\mathrm{HgCl}^{+}$and $\mathrm{HgCl}_{3}^{-}$of Given
$\mathrm{HgCl}^{+}+\mathrm{Cl}^{-} \Leftrightarrow \mathrm{HgCl}_{2}, \mathrm{~K}_{1}=3 \times 10^{6}$
$\mathrm{HgCl}_{2}+\mathrm{Cl}^{-} \Leftrightarrow \mathrm{HgCl}_{3}^{-}, \mathrm{K}_{2}=9.0$
A. $27 \times 10^{6}$
B. $3.3 \times 10^{-6}$
C. $3.2 \times 10^{-7}$
D. $3 \times 10^{-7}$

## Answer: D

40. One gas bleaches the colour of flowers by reduction, while the other by oxidation, the two gases respectively are:
A. $C O$ and $C l_{2}$
B. $H_{2} S$ and $B r_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$ and $\mathrm{SO}_{3}$
D. $S O_{2}$ and $\mathrm{Cl}_{2}$

## Answer: D

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41. Which one of the following is a heterogenous mixture ?
A. Starch
B. Dextrin
C. Glycogen
D. Gum arabic

## Answer: D

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42. Which of the following statement is correct ?
A. + I group stabilises a carbocation
B. + I group stabilises a carbanion
C. + I group destabilises a carbocation
D. + I group stabilises a free radical

Answer: A
43. Consider the following
reaction

Compound 'A' will be
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\stackrel{\stackrel{\mathrm{O}}{\mathrm{C}}}{\mathrm{C}}-\stackrel{\stackrel{\mathrm{O}}{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{C} \mathrm{CH}_{2}}{\mathrm{C}}-\stackrel{\stackrel{\mathrm{CH}}{2}}{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{CH}_{2}-\stackrel{\|}{\mathrm{C}}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\stackrel{\stackrel{\mathrm{O}}{\mathrm{C}}}{\mathrm{C}}-\stackrel{\stackrel{\mathrm{CH}}{2}}{\mathrm{CH}_{2}}-\stackrel{\|}{\mathrm{C}}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\stackrel{\mathrm{O}}{\mathrm{C}}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}$

D. All of these

## Answer: C

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44. An organic compound (A) with molecular formula $\mathrm{C}_{7} \mathrm{H}_{8} \mathrm{O}$ dissolves in NaOH and gives characteristic colour with $\mathrm{FeCl}_{3}$. On
treatment with $B r_{3}$, it gives a tribromo product $\mathrm{C}_{7} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{Br}_{3}$. The compound is:
A. o-cresol
B. m - cresol
C. p-cresol
D. either of the three

## Answer: B

45. Which mixture is lighter than humid air ?
A. $\mathrm{N}_{2}+\mathrm{O}_{2}+\mathrm{SO}_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{N}_{2}+\mathrm{O}_{2}+\mathrm{CO}_{2}$
C. $N_{2}+O_{2}+C_{2} H_{6}$
D. $\mathrm{N}_{2}+\mathrm{O}_{2}+\mathrm{He}$

Answer: D

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