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India's Number 1 Education App

## CHEMISTRY

## NTA MOCK TESTS ENGLISH

## NTA JEE MOCK TEST 69

## Chemistry

1. Benzene cannot be iodinated with $I_{2}$ directly.

However, in presence of oxidants such as $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}$, iodination is possible. The electrophiles formed in the
case is
A. $\left[I^{+}\right]$
B. $\left[I^{-}\right]$
C. $\left[\begin{array}{ll}+\delta \\ I & \ldots . . \\ O H_{2}\end{array}\right]$
D. $\left[\begin{array}{ll}-\delta \\ I & . . . \\ \hline H_{2}\end{array}\right]$

Answer: A

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2. 10 g of a sample of a mixture of $\mathrm{CaCl}_{2}$ and NaCl is treated to precipitate all the calcium as $\mathrm{CaCO}_{3}$. This
$\mathrm{CaCO}_{3}$ is heated to convert all the Ca to CaO and the final mass of $C a O$ is 1.62 g .The percent by mass of $C a C l 2$ in the origial mixture is
A. $15.2 \%$
B. $32.1 \%$
C. $21.8 \%$
D. $11.07 \%$

## Answer: B

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Let the initial concentration of $P$ is 1 M , the concentration of P after 33.33 sec is equal to?
A. $\frac{1}{e}$
B. $\frac{2}{e}$
C. $\frac{1}{e^{2}}$
D. e

## Answer: A

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4. Among the following pair of complexes in which case the central atoms are having some hybridisation and have same values of E.A.N. also.
A. $\left[\mathrm{Ni}(\mathrm{CO})_{4}\right]$ and $\left[\mathrm{Ni}(\mathrm{CN})_{4}\right]^{2-}$
B. $\left[\mathrm{Fe}(\mathrm{F})_{6}\right]^{3-}$ and $\left[\mathrm{Fe}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{6}\right]^{3+}$
C. $\left[\mathrm{Fe}(\mathrm{CN})_{6}\right]^{3-}$ and $\left[\mathrm{Fe}(\mathrm{CN})_{6}\right]^{4-}$
D. $\left[\mathrm{Cu}(\mathrm{CN})_{4}\right]^{2-}$ and $\left[\mathrm{Cu}(\mathrm{CN})_{4}\right]^{3-}$

## Answer: B

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5. Solid Ammonium carbamate dissociates as:
$\mathrm{NH}_{2} \mathrm{COONH}_{4}(s) \Leftrightarrow 2 \mathrm{NH}_{3}(g)+\mathrm{CO}_{2}(g)$.
In a closed vessel, solid ammonium carbamate is in
equilibrium with its dissociation products. At equilibrium, ammonia is added such that the partial pressure of $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$ at new equilibrium now equals the original total pressure. Calculate the ratio of total pressure at new equilibrium to that of original total pressure.
A. $\frac{27}{31}$
B. $\frac{31}{27}$
C. $\frac{4}{9}$
D. $\frac{41}{9}$

## Answer: B

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6. Consider the following compound (A). Select the correct statement.


## Compound (A)

A. It is more acidic than $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{OH}$
B. It is more acidic than $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$
C. It does not react with $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{MgBr}$
D. It is a tribasic acid

Answer: A

A.

B.

C.


D.

## Answer: A

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8. $\left[\mathrm{XeO}_{6}\right]^{4-}$ is octahedral whereas $\mathrm{XeF}_{6}$ is a disordered one, because
A. fluorine is more electronegative than oxygen
B. Xe has a lone pair in $\mathrm{XeF}_{6}$
C. $\mathrm{XeF}_{6}$ is neutral whereas $\left[\mathrm{XeO}_{6}\right]^{4-}$ anionic
D. $X e-F$ bond has more ionic characters

Answer: B

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9. Which of the following is least basic?
A. $N F_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{NCl}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{NBr}_{3}$
D. $N I_{3}$
10. The major product of the following reaction is

A. ${ }^{\text {p }}$ 人
B.

C.
D.


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11. $\mathrm{A}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O} \rightarrow \mathrm{B}+\mathrm{HCl}$
$\mathrm{B}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O} \rightarrow \mathrm{C}+\mathrm{HCl}$
Compound (A), (B) and (C) will be respectively:
A. $\mathrm{PCl}_{5}, \mathrm{POCl}_{3}, \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{PCl}_{5}, \mathrm{POCl}_{3}, \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{4}$
C. $\mathrm{SOCl}_{2}, \mathrm{POCl}_{3}, \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{PCl}_{3}, \mathrm{POCl}_{3}, \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{4}$

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12. In assigning R-S configuration which among the following groups has highest priority?
A. $-\mathrm{SO}_{3} \mathrm{H}$
B. -COOH
C. -CHO
D. $-\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}$

## Answer: A

13. The pH of blood stream is maintained by a proper balance of $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$ and $\mathrm{NaHCO}_{3}$ concentration.

What volume of 5 M NaHCO 3 solution should be mixed with a 10 mL sample of blood which is 2 M in
$\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$ in order to maintain its pH of 7.4?
$\left[p K_{a}\right.$ for $\left.\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}=6.1\right]\left[10^{1.3}=19.9\right]$
A. 40 ml
B. 35 ml
C. 25 ml
D. 38 ml

## Answer: A

14. A metal on combustion in excess air forms $X$. $X$ upon hydrolysis with water yields $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{O}_{2}$ along with another product. The metal is :
A. $L i$
B. $N a$
C. $R b$
D. $M g$

Answer: C
15. An electron practically at rest, is initially accelerated through a potential difference of 100 volts. It then has a de Broglie wavlength $=\lambda_{1} \AA$. It then get retorted through 19 volts and then has a wavelength $\lambda_{2} \AA$. A further retardation through 32 volts changes the wavelength to $\lambda_{3}$. What is the value of $\frac{\lambda_{3}-\lambda_{2}}{\lambda_{1}}$ ?
A. $\frac{20}{41}$
B. $\frac{10}{63}$
C. $\frac{20}{63}$
D. $\frac{10}{41}$

Answer: C
16. In which of the following reaction $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ (carbon dioxide) is not released?

B.

C. $\xrightarrow{\mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{H}} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{Hanh}} \text {, }}$


Answer: D
17. The helical structure of proteins is stabilised by
A. Dipeptide bonds
B. Hydrogen bonds
C. Ether bonds
D. Peptide bonds

Answer: B

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$\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{NH}_{2} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{P}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}} \mathrm{~A} \xrightarrow{\left(\text { (i) } \mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{MgBr}(\text { ii }) \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}^{+}\right.} \mathrm{B}$ Product is
(i) $\mathrm{I}_{2}+\mathrm{Ca}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}($ (ii $) \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
18. $\xrightarrow{ }$;
A.

B.

C.

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

Answer: B
19. The reaction that is NOT involved in the ozone layer depletion mechanism in the stratosphere is
A. $C l O_{(g)}+(O)_{g} \rightarrow C l_{(g)}+O_{2(g)}$
B. $\mathrm{HOCl}_{(g)} \rightarrow \mathrm{OH}_{(g)}+\mathrm{Cl}_{(g)}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{4}+2 \mathrm{O}_{3} \rightarrow 3 \mathrm{CH}_{2}=\mathrm{O}+2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
D. $C F_{2} C l_{2(g)} \xrightarrow{h v} C l_{(g)}+C F_{2} C l_{(g)}$

Answer: C
20. The major product $(X)$ of the monobromination reaction is

## $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{C}-\langle\xrightarrow{\mathrm{NBS}}(\mathrm{X})$



$\mathrm{Br} \quad \mathrm{CH}_{3}$
D.


## Answer: D

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21. For the reaction $A \Leftrightarrow B+C$ at equilibrium, the concentration of A is $1 \times 10^{-3} \mathrm{M}$ B is 0.15 M and C is 0.05 M . The $\Delta G^{\circ}$ for the hydrolysis of A at 300 K is
$-X \mathrm{~kJ} / \mathrm{mole}$. The value of X is?

Report your answer by rounding it upto nearest integer.
22. How many of these acids have $S-S$ bonds?
$\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}, \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{6}, \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}, \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{8}, \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{5}, \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{n+2} \mathrm{O}_{6}$
(polythionic acid).

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23. The number of geometrical isomers of the compound is
$\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}-\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{COOH}$

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24. Perovskite is a mineral composed of $C a, T i$ and oxygen, cations of titanium lie at the centre, oxides ions at the face centres and calcium ions lie at corners. In this compound the oxidation number of Titanium is
$+x$. Find the value of x ?

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25. Which of the following carbocation is most stable ?
(a) $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{3} \mathrm{C} \cdot \stackrel{+}{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{H}_{2}$ (b) $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{3} \stackrel{+}{\mathrm{C}}$ (c) $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \stackrel{+}{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{H}_{2}$ (d)
$\mathrm{CH}_{3} \stackrel{+}{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{HCH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{3}$
