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India's Number 1 Education App

## CHEMISTRY

## NTA MOCK TESTS ENGLISH

## NTA NEET SET 82

## Chemistry

1. In Langmuir's model of adsorption of a gas on a solid surface
A. the rate of dissociation of adsorbed molecules
from the surface does not depend on the
B. the adsorption at a single on the surface may involve multiple molecules at the same time
C. the mass of gas striking a given area of surface is proportional to the pressure to the gas
D. the mass of gas striking a given area of surface is independent to the pressure to the gas

Answer: C
2. Which of the following equation was suggested by de-Broglie?
A. $2 \pi r=n \lambda$
B. $\lambda=\frac{\pi}{h}$
C. $\pi r^{2}=n \lambda$
D. $2 \pi r=\frac{n h}{\lambda}$

Answer: A

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3. Which of the following gives rise to the formation of bond ?


Answer: B
4. A metal oxide has the formula $X_{2} O_{3}$. It can be reduced by hydrogen to give free metal and water. 0.1596 g of metal oxide requires 6 mg of hydrogen for complete reduction. The atomic mass of the metal (in amu) is:
A. 15.6
B. 155.8
C. 30.8
D. 55.8

## 5. Gypsum on heating above 437 gives

A. $\mathrm{CaSO}_{4}$. (5) $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
B. $\mathrm{CaSO}_{4} \cdot \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
C. $\mathrm{CaO}+\mathrm{SO}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{CaSO}_{4}$

Answer: D
6. An alkene on reductive ozonolysis gives two products $A$ and $B$. When these products are treated with conc. KOH one of these products gives an alcohol and an acid salt. Here the alkene can be
A. But -2- ene
B. Pent -2- ene
C. Isobutene
D. cyclo hexene

## Answer: C

7. A mixture contains $\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}$ and $\mathrm{NO}_{2}$ in the ratio 2:1 by volume. Calculate the vapour density of the mixture?
A. 45.4
B. 49.8
C. 32.6
D. 38.3

Answer: D
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8. Which of the following reactions will not give propane?
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}+2 \mathrm{Na}+\mathrm{ClCH}_{3} \xrightarrow{\text { ether }}$
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{COONa} \xrightarrow{\text { sodalime }}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}_{2} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{H}_{2} / P d}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{C} \equiv \mathrm{CH} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{H}_{2} / \mathrm{Pd}}$

Answer: A

## 9. The noble gas which form interstitial compound

 with metals isA. He
B. Ne
C. Ar
D. Kr or Xe

Answer: A

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10. The distance between an ocatahral and tetrahedral
void in fcc lattice would be:
A. $\frac{\sqrt{3} a}{4}$
B. $\sqrt{3} a$
C. $\sqrt{3} \frac{a}{2}$
D. $\frac{\sqrt{3} a}{3}$

## Answer: A

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11. which of the following is the anhydride of $\mathrm{NHO}_{2}$ ?
A. $\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
B. $\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}$
D. NO

Answer: B

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12. How many secondary and tertiary C - atoms are present in this compound respectively ?
A. 4,2
B. 2,2
C. 2,1
D. 3,2

Answer: B

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13. Which of the following processes evolve CO?
A. $\mathrm{Fe}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}+\mathrm{C}$
B. $\mathrm{ZnO}+C$
C. $C a O+C$
D. $\mathrm{PbO}+C$

## Answer:

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14. Consider the reactions
$(i) P C l_{5}(g) \Leftrightarrow P C l_{3}(g)+C l_{2}(g)$
$(i i) N_{2} O_{4}(g) \Leftrightarrow 2 \mathrm{NO}_{2}(g)$
The addition of an inert gas at constant volume
A. will increase the dissociation of $P C l_{5}$ as well as

$$
\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}
$$

B. will reduce the dissociation of $P C l_{5}$ as well as
$\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}$
C. will increase the dissociation of $P C l_{5}$ and step
up the formation of $\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}$
D. will not disturb the equilibrium of the reactions

## Answer: D

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15. If equal volumes of $\mathrm{BaCl}_{2}$ and NaF solutions are mixed, which of these combination will not give a precipitate? $\left(K_{s p} o f B a F_{2}=1.7 \times 10^{-7}\right)$.
A. $0.004 \mathrm{M} \mathrm{BaCl}_{2}$ and 0.02 M NaF
B. $0.010 \mathrm{M} \mathrm{BaCl}_{2}$ and 0.015 M NaF
C. $0.015 \mathrm{MBaCl}_{2}$ and $0.010 M N a F$
D. $0.020 \mathrm{MBaCl}_{2}$ and $0.002 M N a F$

## Answer: D

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16. Which of the following reagents cannot be used to
distinguish between phenol and benzyl alcohol ?
A. $B r_{2} / \mathrm{CCl}_{4}$

## B. NaOH

C. $\mathrm{NaHCO}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{FeCl}_{3}$ (neutral)

## Answer: C

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17. Select the compound having maximum conductivity in aqueous medium.
A. $\left[\mathrm{Cr}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{6}\right] \mathrm{Cl}_{3}$
B. $\left[\mathrm{Cr}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{5} \mathrm{Cl}\right] \mathrm{Cl}_{2}$
C. $\left[\mathrm{Cr}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{4} \mathrm{Cl} l_{2}\right] \mathrm{Cl}$
D. $\left[\mathrm{Cr}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{3} \mathrm{Cl}_{3}\right]$

## Answer: A

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18. An alkane by molecular weight 72 upon chlorination gives one monochlorination product. The alkane is
A. pentane
B. 2-methylbutane
C. 2,2-dimethylpropane

## D. all the of the above

## Answer: C

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19. Standard enthalpies of formation of
$\mathrm{O}_{3}, \mathrm{CO}_{2}, \mathrm{NH}_{3}$ and HI are $142.2,-393.2,-46.2$ and $+25.9 \mathrm{kJmol}^{-1}$ respectively. The order of their increasing stabilities will be
A. $\mathrm{O}_{3}, \mathrm{CO}_{2}, \mathrm{NH}_{3}, \mathrm{HI}$
B. $\mathrm{CO}_{2}, \mathrm{NH}_{3}, \mathrm{HI}, \mathrm{O}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{O}_{3}, \mathrm{HI}, \mathrm{NH}_{3}, \mathrm{CO}_{2}$
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D. \(\mathrm{NH}_{3}, \mathrm{HI}, \mathrm{CO}_{2}, \mathrm{O}_{3}\)
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## Answer: C

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20. An electrolytic cell contains a solution of $\mathrm{Ag}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ and have platinum electrodes. A current is passed until 1.6 gm of $O_{2}$ has been liberated at anode. The amount of silver deposited at cathode would be
A. 108 g
B. 1.6 g
C. 0.8 g
D. 21.60 g

## Answer: D

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21. In which solvent NaCl has maximum solubility ?
A. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
B. $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{OH}$
C. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COCH}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{OC}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}$

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22. The ratio of magnetic of Fe (III) and Co (II) is :
A. $\sqrt{24}: \sqrt{15}$
B. 7:3
C. $\sqrt{35}: \sqrt{15}$
D. $\sqrt{5}: \sqrt{7}$

Answer: C

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23. Acidified $\mathrm{KMnO}_{4}$ can be decolourised by (a)
A. bleaching powder
B. white vitriol
C. Mohr's salt
D. laughing gas

## Answer: C

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24. The degree of dissociation of a week electrolyte,
$A_{x} B_{y}$ is related to van't Hoff factor by the expression

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { A. } \alpha=\frac{i-1}{x+y+1} \\
& \text { B. } \alpha=\frac{i-1}{x+y-1} \\
& \text { C. } \alpha=\frac{x+y-1}{i-1} \\
& \text { D. } \alpha=\frac{x+y+1}{i-1}
\end{aligned}
$$

Answer: B

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25. Which of the following can show tautomerism here.
A. $\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{NO}$


D. Both B and C

Answer: D
26. Which of the following is the most stable carbocation here ?


Answer: B
27. 1 mol of ice is converted to liquid at 273 K , $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(s)$ and $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(\mathrm{I})$ have entropies 38.20 and 60.03
$\mathrm{Jmol}^{-1} k^{-1}$. Enthalpy changes in the conversion will be
A. $59.59 \mathrm{~J} / \mathrm{mol}$
B. $5959.59 \mathrm{~J} / \mathrm{mol}$
C. $595.959 \mathrm{~J} / \mathrm{mol}$
D. $5.959 \mathrm{~J} / \mathrm{mol}$

Answer: B
28. The total number of N - atoms present in veronal is
A. 0
B. 1
C. 2
D. 3

Answer: C
29. Which of the following graph correctly represents the variation of molar conductance $\left(\Delta_{m}\right)$ with dilution for a strong electrolyte ?


C.

D.


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30. The pH of the resultant solution of 20 mL of 0.1 M $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{4}$ and 20 mL of $0.1 \mathrm{M} \mathrm{Na} \mathrm{NO}_{4}$ is :
A. $p K_{a_{1}}$
B. $p K_{a_{2}}$
C. $\frac{p K_{a_{1}}+p K_{a_{2}}}{2}$
D. 2

Answer: B
31. A polymer is resistant to heat and chemical attack and is also used for coating articles and cookwares to make them non-sticky. The monomer of this polymer is
A. mono chlortifluoroethylene
B. tetrafluoroethylene
C. chloroprene
D. vinyl chloride

Answer: B
32. Assume that a particular amino acid has an isoelectric point of 6.0. In a solution at pH 1.0 , which of the following species will predominate?
A. $\mathrm{H}_{3} \stackrel{\stackrel{R}{\mathrm{~N}} \stackrel{1}{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{HCO}_{2} \mathrm{H}}{ }$
B. $\stackrel{R}{\stackrel{\mid}{\mid} \mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{NCHCO}} \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{H}$
C. $\mathrm{H}_{3} \stackrel{\ominus}{\mathrm{~N}}{ }^{\mathrm{R}} \mathrm{CHCO}{ }_{2}^{\ominus}$
D. $\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{NC} \stackrel{R}{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{HCO} \stackrel{\ominus}{2}$

Answer: A


In this sequence of reaction the final product T is
COOH
C.

D.


## Answer: C

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34. For the reaction , $2 \mathrm{NH}_{3}(g) \rightarrow \mathrm{N}_{2}(g)+3 \mathrm{H}_{2}(g)$
$-\frac{d\left[\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right]}{d t}=k_{1}\left[\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right]$
$\frac{d\left[\mathrm{~N}_{2}\right]}{d t}=k_{2}\left[\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right]$

$$
\frac{d\left[H_{2}\right]}{d t}=k_{3}\left[N H_{3}\right]
$$

The relation between, $k_{1}, k_{2}$ and $k_{3}$ may be given as

$$
\text { A. } 1.5 k_{1}=3 k_{2}=k_{3}
$$

B. $2 k_{1}=k_{2}=3 k_{3}$
C. $k_{1}=k_{2}=k_{3}$
D. $k_{1}=3 k_{2}=2 k_{3}$

## Answer: A

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35. An organic compound ' $X$ ' with molecular formula
$\mathrm{C}_{7} \mathrm{H}_{8} \mathrm{O}$ in insoluble in aqueous $\mathrm{NaHCO}_{3}$ but
dissolved in NaOH . When treated with bromine water
'X' rapidly give 'Y' ( $\left.\mathrm{C}_{7} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{OBr}\right)$. The compound 'X' and ' $Y$ ' respectively are
A. o-cresol
B. p-cresol
C. m-cresol
D. anisole

## Answer: D

36. Identify the final product $(Z)$ in the following sequence of reactions.
$\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{NH}_{2} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{CH}_{3} l \text { Excess }}(X) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{AgOH}}(Y) \xrightarrow{\Delta}(Z)+\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{OH}$
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{NH}_{2}$
B. $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{3} \mathrm{~N}$
C. $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{NH}$
D. $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{4} \stackrel{+}{\mathrm{N}} \mathrm{OH}^{-}$

Answer: B
37. Dimethyl glyoxime forms a square planar complex with $N i^{2+}$. This complex should be :
A. diamagnetic
B. paramagnetic having 1 unpaired electron
C. paramagnetic having 2 unpaired
D. ferromagnetic

## Answer: A

38. All aldehdes can made to undergo the Cannizzaro reaction by treatment with aluminium ethoxide. Under these conditions, the acid and alcohol are combined to form an ester. The reaction is called
A. Claisen reaction
B. Perkin reaction
C. Aldol condensation
D. Tischenko reaction

## Answer: D

39. In the balanced chemical reaction,
$\mathrm{IO}_{3}^{-}+a \mathrm{I}^{-}+b \mathrm{H}^{+} \rightarrow c \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}+d \mathrm{I}_{2}$
$\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{b}, \mathrm{c}$ and d respectively correspond to -
A. 5,6,3,3
B. 5,3,6,3
C. 3,5,3,6
D. 5,6,5,6

Answer: A
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40. Fe is made passive by:
A. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$
B. $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{4}$
C. HCl
D. $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}$

## Answer: D

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41. In a metal oxide, the oxide ions are arranged in
hexagonal close packing and metal lone occupy two third of the octahedral voids. The formula of the oxide is
A. MO
B. $\mathrm{M}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{MO}_{2}$
D. $M_{2} O$

Answer: B

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42. Which of the following will be the major product when 3 - phenylpropene reacts with HBr ?
A. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CHBrCH}_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{CHBrCHCH} 2$
C. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Br}$
D. $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{CHBrCH} \mathrm{CH}_{3}$

## Answer: D

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43. One gram of hydrogen and 112 g of nitrogen are enclosed in two separate containers each of volume 5

L and at $27^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. If the pressure of the hydrogen is 1 atm, then the pressure of nitrogen would be
A. 16 atm

## B. 12 atm

C. 8 atm
D. 4 atm

Answer: C

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44. What is the decreasing order of strengh of the bases?
$\mathrm{OH}^{-}, \mathrm{NH}_{2}^{-}, \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{C} \equiv \mathrm{C}^{-}$and $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}^{-}$?
A. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}>\mathrm{NH}_{2}^{-}>\mathrm{H}-\mathrm{C} \equiv \mathrm{C}^{-}>\mathrm{OH}^{-}$
B. $\mathrm{H}-\mathrm{C} \equiv \mathrm{C}^{-}>\mathrm{CH}_{3}^{-}>\mathrm{NH}_{2}^{-}>\mathrm{OH}^{-}$
C. $\mathrm{OH}^{-}>\mathrm{NH}_{2}^{-}>\mathrm{H}-\mathrm{C} \equiv \mathrm{C}^{-}>\mathrm{CH}_{3}^{-}$
D. $\mathrm{NH}_{2}^{-}>\mathrm{H}-\mathrm{C} \equiv \mathrm{C}^{-}>\mathrm{OH}^{-}>\mathrm{CH}_{3}$

Answer: A

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45. For the following isomerisation reaction

Cyclohexane $\Leftrightarrow$ hexene $-1, \mathrm{~K}=1.732$

## $\mathrm{P}_{\text {(hexene-1) }}$ <br> 

Which of the following statements holds good at point 'A' ?
A. $Q>K$
B. $Q<K$
C. $Q=K=1$
D. $Q=K=1.732$

