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## CHEMISTRY

## BOOKS - NTA MOCK TESTS

## NTA TPC JEE MAIN TEST 52

Chemistry

1. Among the following molecular orbitals,
which molecular orbital has two mutually perpendicular nodal planes?
A. $\sigma_{1 s}$
B. $\sigma_{2 p}^{*}$
C. $\pi_{2 p}$
D. $\pi_{2 p}^{*}$

## Answer: D

## D View Text Solution

2. The correct order of $2^{n d}$ ionisation potential of carbon, nitrogen, oxygen and fluorine is
A. $C>N>O F$
B. $O>N>F>C$
C. $O>F>N>C$
D. $F>O>N>C$

Answer: C

## D View Text Solution

3. During which of the following extraction of metal poling process is used:
A. Zn
B. Cu
C. Mg
D. Both (B) and (C)

## Answer: D

## D View Text Solution

4. $3 \mathrm{LH}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ (aq) solution upon decomposition produces $33.6 L O_{2}(g)$ at 1 atm and $0^{\circ} C$. Then concentration of $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}(\mathrm{aq})$ solution in $\mathrm{mol} / \mathrm{L}$ is
A. 1
B. 1.5
C. 2
D. 0.5

Answer: A

## D View Text Solution

5. $\mathrm{CrO}_{4}^{2-}$ (yellow) changes to $\mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}^{2-}$
(orange) on $p H=x \&$ vice-versa in $\mathrm{pH}=\mathrm{y}$.

Hence, x \& y are :-
A. 6,8
B. 6,5
C. 8,6
D. 7,7

Answer: A

## D View Text Solution

6. Among the following complexes, the complex which has highest crystal field splitting energy
A. $K_{3}\left[C o(C N)_{6}\right]$
B. $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{5} \mathrm{Cl}\right] \mathrm{Cl}_{2}$
C. $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{5}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)\right] \mathrm{Cl}_{3}$
D. $K_{2}\left[\mathrm{CoCl}_{4}\right]$

Answer: A

D View Text Solution
7. Which of the following sulphates is most stable for following change?
$\mathrm{MSO}_{4} \rightarrow \mathrm{MO}+\mathrm{SO}_{3}$
A. $B e S O$
B. $\mathrm{MgSO}_{4}$
C. $\mathrm{CaSO}_{4}$
D. $\mathrm{BaSO}_{4}$

Answer: D

D View Text Solution
8. Cyclohexanol $\xrightarrow{P C C} A$. The product HCHO,dil $\mathrm{KOH} / \Delta$ B
$B$ will be
A.

B.

D.


Answer: D
9. Reaction between a given reagent and HCHO is a disproportionation reaction. The reagent is:

A. $P C l_{5}$

B. NaOH
C. $\mathrm{NH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}$
D. HCN

Answer: B

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10. Which pair of compounds give Tollen's test?
A. Glucose and fructose
B. Sucrose and glucose
C. Hexanal and acetophenone
D. Fructose and sucrose

Answer: A
11. Which of the following cannot be considered as a step of mechanism in the chain reaction of methane with $C l_{2}$ ?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { A. } \mathrm{Cl}_{2} \rightarrow 2 \dot{\mathrm{C}} l \\
& \text { B. } \mathrm{CH}_{4}+\mathrm{Cl}^{\cdot} \rightarrow \mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{Cl}+\mathrm{H}^{\text {. }} \\
& \text { C. } \mathrm{Cl}^{\cdot}+\mathrm{CH}_{4} \rightarrow \dot{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{H}_{3}+\mathrm{HCl} \\
& \text { D. } \mathrm{Cl}^{\cdot}+\dot{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{H}_{3} \rightarrow \mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{Cl}
\end{aligned}
$$

Answer: A

12.

A \& B are respectively
A.

B.


C.

D.


Answer: D
13. Calculate the number of stereocenter and stereosiomers of the compound given below.

A. 1 and 2
B. 2 and 4
C. 2 and 8
D. 3 and 6

## Answer: C

## D View Text Solution

14. Which does not react with tollen's reagent?

## A. <br> 

B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{C} \equiv \mathrm{CH}$
C. $H-\stackrel{O}{\|}-O H$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}$

## Answer: D

## D View Text Solution

15. The medicine that is ingested to reduce the
fever is known as:
A. Pyretics
B. Antipyretics
C. Antibiotics

## D. Antiseptics

Answer: B

## D View Text Solution

16. Which of the following is an incorrect
statement:
A. Mercury cell is a primary cell providing a
constant potential.
B. During recharging lead storage cell

## works as electrolytic cell.

C. Galvanised iron does not rust.
D. In electrolytic cell reduction occurs at anode and in galvanic cell oxidation
takes place at anode

Answer: D

D View Text Solution
17. $\mathrm{KMnO}_{4}$ oxidised $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{OH}$ to $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ and is
itself reduced to $\mathrm{Mn}^{2+}$ in an acidic medium.
$12 \mathrm{MnO}_{4}^{-}+5 \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{OH}+36 \mathrm{H}^{+}$
$\rightarrow 12 \mathrm{Mn}^{2+}+10 \mathrm{CO}_{2}+33 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
Equvalents of $C_{2} H_{5}$ OH oxidised per mole of
$\mathrm{KMnO}_{4}$ is :
A. 5
B. $\frac{5}{12}$
C. $\frac{4}{5}$
D. $\frac{1}{5}$

## D View Text Solution

18. A crystal formula $A B 3$ has Aions at the cube
corners and $B$ ions at the edge centres. The
coordination number of $A$ and $B$, respectively, are:
A. 6 and 6
B. 2 and 6
C. 6 and 2

## D. 8 and 8

## Answer: C

## D View Text Solution

19. In a reaction, which of the following changes in the presence of a catalyst?
A. Velocity constant
B. Threshold energy
C. Mechanism of the reaction

## D. All of these

## Answer: D

## D View Text Solution

20. Which of the following is true for an
isothermal free expansion of an ideal gas?
A. $q=0$
B. $w=0$
C. $\Delta H=0$
D. All of these

## Answer: D

## D View Text Solution

21. In extraction process of silver, it is passed
into the solution with formation of complex with cyanide anion. The coordination number of silver ion in the complex is
22. Find the number of molecules / ions which are having unpaired electron in its antibonding molecular orbital.
$O_{2}, N_{2}, N O, N_{2}^{+}, O_{2}^{+}, O_{2}^{-}, O_{2}^{2+}$

## - View Text Solution

23. The number of trends, which are true with respect to the properties of hydrides of oxygen family:
1) Bond angle:
$\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}>\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}>\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{Se}>\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{Te}$
2) Volatility :
$\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}<\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}>\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{Se}>\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{Te}$
3) Thermal stability:
$\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}>\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}>\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{Se}>\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{Te}$
4) Acidic strength :
$\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}>\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}>\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{Se}>\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{Te}$

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24. How many reaction are named as Friedel

Craft's reaction:
(A)

(B)

(C)

(D)
$\overbrace{0}^{-\mathrm{Cl}-\mathrm{Me}} \underset{\Delta}{\mathrm{Na}_{3}}$
25. $\mathrm{RCH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}+\mathrm{CrO}_{3} \xrightarrow{\text { aq. } \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}} \mathrm{Z}+\mathrm{Cr}^{\mathrm{X}+}$

The oxidation number ' $x$ ' of Cr will be

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26. The equilibrium
$N_{2}(g)+O_{2}(g) \Leftrightarrow 2 N O(g)$ has
been established in a reaction vessel of 2.5 L .

The amount of $N_{2}$ and $O_{2}$ taken initially were

2 moles and 4 moles respectively. 0.5 mol of nitrogen has been used up at equilibrium.

What is the molar concentration of nitric oxide ? (give your answer by multiplying it with 100)

## D View Text Solution

27. Calculate Henry's law constant for $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$.
whose solubility in water at STP is assumed to
be 0.195 m .

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28. A 2.0 g sample of a mixture containing
$\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}, \mathrm{NaHCO} 3$ and is gently $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$
heated till the evolution of $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ stops. The evolved $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ has volume of 123.9 mL measured at 50 mm Hg pressure and 298 K .
1.5 g of the same sample is completely neutralised by 150 mL of 0.1 M HCl . The percentage composition of $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ in the original mixture is:
29. Pressure of 1 g of an ideal gas A at $27^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ is
found to be 2 bar. When 2 g of another ideal
gas $B$ is introduced in the same flask at same
temperature, the pressure becomes 3 bar. How much times molar mass of $B$ is that of molar mass of $A$

## D View Text Solution

30. Elctrons make transition from $n=2$ to $n=1$
in a sample of excited hydrogen atom. Emitted
photons strike on a metal of work function
$(\phi)=4.2 e V$. What is the valueof maximum
kinetic energy of ejected electron in process ?

D View Text Solution

