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## CHEMISTRY

## BOOKS - NTA MOCK TESTS

## JEE MOCK TEST 10

## Chemistry

1. The colour of $\mathrm{KMnO}_{4}$ is due to
A. $\sigma-\sigma^{*}$ transition
B. $M \rightarrow L$ charge transfer transition
C. d-d transition
D. $L \rightarrow M$ charge transfer transition

## Answer: D

2. An open vessel at $27^{\circ} C$ is heated until $3 / 8$ th of the air in it has been expelled. Assuming that the volume remains constant, calculate the temperature at which the vessel was heated
A. $307^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
B. $107^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
C. $480^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
D. $207^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

## Answer: D

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3. Which of the following compounds display geomertical isomerism ?
A. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{CHBr}$
B. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{CBr}_{2}$
C. $(C l) H C=C H(B r)$
D. $B r_{2} C=C C l_{2}$

## Answer: C

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4. Choose from the indicated protons, the one that is most acidic

A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4

## Answer: D

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5. A petroleum fraction having boiling range $70-200^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and cotaining 6 - 10 carbon atoms per molecule is called
A. Natural gas
B. Gas oil
C. Gasoline
D. Kerosene

## Answer: C

6. The major product formed in the reaction is :

A.


B.

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

D.

## Answer: B

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7. Which of the following reactions is/are feasible?

B.

C. Both (a) and (b)
D. None of the above

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8. For the reaction mechanism of the reaction
$\left(2 \mathrm{NO}(g)+2 \mathrm{H}_{2}(g)\right) \rightarrow \mathrm{N}_{2}(g)+2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(g)$
$\left(\right.$ Step I: $2 \mathrm{NO} \stackrel{k_{1}}{\Longleftrightarrow} \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2} K_{e q}($ fast $\left.)\right)\left(\right.$ Step II: $\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \xrightarrow{k_{2}} \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
Expression of rate of reaction is
(Take $K_{e q} \times k_{2}=k^{\prime}$ )
A. $k^{\prime}[N O]^{2}\left[H_{2}\right]$
B. $k^{\prime} N_{2} O_{2}\left[H_{2}\right]$
C. $k^{\prime} N_{2} O\left[H_{2}\right]$
D. $k^{\prime} N_{2} O_{2}$

## Answer: A

9. The $p K_{a}$ of acetic acid and $p K_{b}$ of ammonium hydroxide are 4.76 and
4.75 respectively. Calculate the pH of ammonium acetate solution.
A. 9.51
B. 7.005
C. 7.00
D. 6.9

## Answer: B

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10. Which among the following elements have the lowest value of $I E_{1}$ ?
A. Pb
B. Sn
C. Si
D. C

## Answer: B

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11. Metal which can be extracted from all three dolomite, magnesite and caranallite is
A. Na
B. K
C. Mg
D. Ca

## Answer: C

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12. Bleeding is stopped by the application of ferric-chloride this is because:
A. The blood starts flowing in opposite direction
B. The blood reacts and forms a solid, which seals the blood vessel
C. The blood is coagulated and thus the blood vessel is sealed
D. The ferric chloride seals the blood vessel

## Answer: C

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13. Which one of the following cannot be prepared from $B_{2} H_{6}$ ?
A. $\mathrm{NaBH}_{4}$
B. $\mathrm{B}_{2}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{4} \mathrm{H}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{B}_{2}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{6}$
D. $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{BO}_{3}$

## Answer: C

14. Gabriel synthesis is used for the preparation of
A. Primary amines
B. Primary alcohols
C. Tertiary amines
D. Tertiary alcohols

## Answer: A

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15. Alkanamines have the general formula -
A. $C_{n} H_{2 n-1} N$
B. $C_{n} H_{2 n+3} N$
C. $C_{n} H_{2 n+1} N$
D. $C_{n} H_{2 n-3} N$

## Answer: B

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16. An ester $A\left(C_{4} H_{8} O_{2}\right)$, on treatement with excess of methyl magnesium bormide followed by acidification, gives an alcohol $B$ as the sole organic product. Alcohol B on oxidation with NaOCl followed by acidification gives acetice acid. Deduce the structures of $A$ and $B$. Show the reactions involved.

A.
B. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\underset{{ }_{\mathrm{O}}}{\mathrm{C}}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{3}$
C. $\mathrm{H}-\underset{\mathrm{O}}{\mathrm{O}} \mathrm{C}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{3}$
D. $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2}-\underset{{ }_{\mathrm{O}}^{\mathrm{C}}}{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{C}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}$

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17. A body centre cubic lattice is made up of two different types of atoms A and B. Atom A occupies the body centre and B occupying the corner positions. One of the corners is left unoccupied per unit cell. Empirical formula of such a solid is
A. $A B$
B. $A_{2} B_{2}$
C. $A_{5} B_{7}$
D. $A_{8} B_{7}$

## Answer: D

18. Propene on reaction with hypochlorous acid gives ?

A.


C.


Answer: A
19. The structure of $B_{3} N_{3} H_{6}$ is as follows :


How many derivative structures of $B_{3} N_{3} H_{4} X_{2}$ can be derived from the basic structure, by the replacement of two hydrogen atoms?
A. 2
B. 3
C. 4
D. 5

## Answer: C

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20. Standard entropies of $X_{2}, Y_{2}$ and $X Y_{3}$ are 60, 30 are $50 \mathrm{JK}^{-1} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$ respectively. For the reaction $\frac{1}{2} X_{2}+\frac{3}{2} Y_{2} \Leftrightarrow X Y_{3}, \Delta H=-30 k J$ to be at equilibrium, the temperature should be :
A. 1200 K
B. 1000 K
C. 750 K
D. 500 K

## Answer: A

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21. How many complexes among the following are paramagnetic

$$
\left[\mathrm{Mn}(\mathrm{CN})_{6}\right]^{3-},\left[\mathrm{Cr}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{6}\right]^{3+},\left[\mathrm{Co}(e n)_{3}\right]^{3+}
$$

$$
\left[V(C O)_{6}\right],\left[N i\left(N H_{3}\right)_{6}\right]^{2+},\left[N i(d m g)_{3}\right]
$$

$\left[\mathrm{Pt}(\mathrm{Cl})_{2},\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{2}\right] \cdot\left[\mathrm{Cu}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{4}\right]^{2+},\left[\mathrm{Cu}(\mathrm{CN})_{4}\right]^{3-}$

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22. $P_{4} O_{6}$ reacts with water according to equation $P_{4} O_{6} \rightarrow 4 H_{3} P_{3}$.

Calculate the volume of 0.1 MNaOH solution required to neutralise the acid formed by dissolving 1.1 g of $\mathrm{P}_{4} \mathrm{O}_{6}$ in $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$.

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23. A mixture of $\mathrm{CaCO}_{3}$ and $\mathrm{MgCO}_{3}$ weighing $1.84 g$ on heating left a residue weighing 0.96 g . Calculate the percentage of each in the mixture.

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24. The change in the oxidation state of iodine when axcess chlorine water is added to an iodide salt is

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25. A light of wavelength $3000 \AA$ falls on a metal surface. Ejected $e^{-}$is further accelerated by a potential difference of 2 V , then final K.E of the $e^{-}$is found to be $8 \times 10^{-19} \mathrm{~J}$. If threshold energy for the metal surface is ' $\phi^{\prime} \mathrm{eV}$. Then find the numerical value of $8 \phi$

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