## NEET-2020 Model Paper-3

## Chemistry

1) The correct increasing order of basic strength for the following compounds

I

II

III
1. II $<$ III $<$ l
2. III $<$ I $<$ II
3. II $<$ II $<$ I
4. II $<$ I $<$ III
2) Which of the following ores are concentrated in using wettability difference between ore and gangue particle principal?
1. Zinc Blend, and calamine
2. Iron pyraties and malachaite
3. Sphalerite and argentite
4. Copper pyraties and siderite
3) For the complex ${ }^{M L_{2}}$ step wise formation constants for $M+L-M L M L+L-M L_{2}$ are 4 and 3 respectively. Hence overall stability constant for $M+2 L-M L_{2}$ is
1. 12
2. 7
3. 1.33
4. 0.75
4) The density of an ionic compound ( $\mathrm{MWt}=58.5$ ) is ${ }^{2.165 \mathrm{gcm}^{-3}}$ and the edge length of unit cell is 562 pm , then the closest distance between $A^{-}-B^{-}$and rank of unit cell is
1. $281 \mathrm{pm}, 4$
2. $562 \mathrm{pm}, 2$
3. $562 \mathrm{pm}, 4$
4. $281 \mathrm{pm}, 2$
5) In the hydrolytic equilibrium $\mathrm{A}^{-}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{HA}+\mathrm{OH}^{-} \mathrm{Ka}=1 \times 10^{-5}$. The degree of hydrolysis of a 0.001 M solution of the salt is
1. $10^{-2}$
2. $10^{-3}$
3. $10^{-4}$
4. $10^{-5}$
6) Indentify the product of the following reactions

$$
\mathrm{I}: \mathrm{NCl}_{3}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O} \rightarrow \mathrm{~A}+\mathrm{NH}_{3}
$$

II: $\mathrm{PCl}_{3}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O} \rightarrow \mathrm{B}+\mathrm{HCl}$
III: $\mathrm{BiCl}_{3}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O} \rightarrow \mathrm{C}+\mathrm{HCl}$
I II III

1. $\mathrm{HOCl} \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{PO}_{2} \mathrm{BiOCl}$
2. $\mathrm{HOCl} \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{3} \mathrm{BiOCl}$
3. $\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2} \quad \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{3} \quad \mathrm{BiOCl}$
4. $\mathrm{NH}_{4} \quad \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{4} \quad \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{BiO}_{3}$
7) Which of the two have same hybridization of the central atom? $\mathrm{XeF}_{2}, \mathrm{XeF}_{4} \mathrm{XeO}_{3}, \mathrm{XeOF}_{4}$
1. $\mathrm{XeF}_{2}, \mathrm{XeF}_{4}$
2. $\mathrm{XeF}_{4}$ and $\mathrm{XeOF}_{4}$
3. $\mathrm{XeF}_{4}$ and $\mathrm{XeO}_{3}$
4. $\mathrm{XeO}_{3}$ and $\mathrm{XeOF}_{4}$
8) Oxy acid with maximum P-H bonds is
1. Hypophosphorous acid
2. Cyclotrimeta phosphoric acid
3. Hypophosphoric acid
4. Orthophosphoric acid
9) For the following gaseous equilibria $\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}$ and Z at 300 K

$$
\mathrm{X}: 2 \mathrm{SO}_{2}+\mathrm{O}_{2}-2 \mathrm{SO}_{3} \quad Y: \mathrm{Pcl}_{5}-\mathrm{Pcl}_{3}+\mathrm{Cl}_{2} \quad \mathrm{Z}: 2 \mathrm{HI}-\mathrm{H}_{2}+\mathrm{I}_{2}
$$

Ratio of $K_{y}$ and $K_{c}$ in the increasing order is

1. $X=Y=Z$
2. $X<Y<Z$
3. $X<Z<Y$
4. $Z<Y<X$
10) Borax bead on heating with cobalt oxide forms a bead of
1. $\mathrm{CO}\left(\mathrm{BO}_{2}\right)_{2}$
2. $\mathrm{COBO}_{3}$
3. $\mathrm{CO}_{3}\left(\mathrm{BO}_{3}\right)_{2}$
4. $\mathrm{NO}_{2} \mathrm{CO}\left(\mathrm{BO}_{3}\right)_{2}$
11) The electronic configuration of four elements are
i) $[\mathrm{Ke}] 5 s^{1}$
ii) $4 f^{14} 5 d^{1} 6 s^{2}$
iii) $[A r] 4 s^{2} 4 p^{5}$
iv) $[A r] 3 d^{7} 4 s^{2}$

Select the incorrect match about these elements

1. i- a strong reducing agent
2. ii - a d-Block elements
3. iii - high magnitude of $\Delta H_{e g}$
4. iv - exhibit variable oxidation state
12) Some amines are given below. Arrange them in increasing order of their basic strength.

$$
\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}-\mathrm{NH}_{2}(\mathrm{I}) \quad \mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}-\mathrm{NH}_{2}(\mathrm{II}) \quad \mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{NH}_{2}(\mathrm{III}) \quad\left(\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}\right)_{2} \mathrm{NH}(I \mathrm{~V})
$$

1. $\mathrm{IV}>$ II $>$ III $>$ I
2. $\mathrm{IV}>$ I $>$ III $>$ II
3. $\mathrm{I}>$ III $>$ II $>$ IV
4. I $>$ III $>$ II $>$ IV
13) In 2 S and $2 P$ orbitals of an element, five electrons $A, B, X, Y$ and $Z$ are filled such that the
spins of $A, X$ and $Z$ are same where as spins of $X$ and $Z$ are opposite to the spin of $B$

$2 s^{r}$
which set(s) of numbers?
1. $A X, B Y, B Y Z$
2. $A B, Y Z$
3. AB only
4. $A X, B Y, X Z$
14) One mole of any substance contains $6.022 \times 10^{23}$ atoms / molecules. The no. of molecules of $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ present in 100 ml of $0.02 \mathrm{M}^{\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}}$ solution
1. $12.04 \times 10^{23}$ molecules
2. $6.022 \times 10^{23}$ molecules
3. $1000 \times 10^{23}$ molecules
4. $12.04 \times 10^{22}$ molecules
15) Correction is an electro chemical process it involves
1. Ioss of $e^{-s}$ in Iron, $F e \rightarrow F e^{2 \oplus}+2 e^{-} i e$ iron act as an oxide
2. Impurities act as a cathode. Electron are used in forming hydroxyl ions $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}+\mathrm{O}+2 e^{-} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{OH}^{-}$
3. Ferrous ions are oxidized to ferric ions in presence of dissolved oxygen

$$
2 \mathrm{Fe}^{2 \Phi}+(\mathrm{O})+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{Fe}^{3 \Phi}+2 \mathrm{OH}^{-}
$$

4. All the above reactions
16) The dihedral angle between the H -atoms of two methyl groups in staggered conformation of ethane is
1. $120^{\circ}$
2. $60^{\circ}$
3. $90^{\circ}$
4. $180^{\circ}$
17) Aqueous $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$ is used as a precipitating reagent for $A i^{3{ }^{3 \oplus}}$ ions as $\mathrm{Al}(\mathrm{OH})_{3}$ rather than aqueous NaOH because
1. $N H_{4}^{\oplus}$ is a weak base
2. NaOH is a very strong base
3. NaOH forms $\left[\mathrm{Al}(\mathrm{OH})_{4}\right]$ ions
4. NaOH forms $\left[\mathrm{Al}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}\right]^{\oplus}$ ions
18) Milk is an emulsion of fat dispersed in $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$. Stabilized by
1. casein - A lyophilic colloidal solution
2. casien - A lyophobic colloidal solution
3. Lactose - A lyophilic colloidal solution
4. Lactose - A lyophobic colloidal solution
19) Nernst equation can be written as $E=E^{0}-\frac{R T}{n F} \ln Q$. Q = Ke then according to Nernst equation which one is not correct?
1. $E=E^{0}$
2. $\frac{R T}{n F}=\ln K_{e}=E^{0}$
3. $\mathrm{E}=$ zero
4. $K_{e}=e \frac{n F E^{0}}{R T}$
20) Arrange the following compounds in the increasing order of their boiling points
$\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{Br}$
|
21) $\mathrm{CH}_{3}$
22) $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{Br}$
$\substack{\mathrm{CH}_{3} \\ \mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{Br} \\ \\ \text { 3) } \\ \mathrm{CH}_{2} \\ \text { 1. } 2<1<3 \\ \text { 2. } 1<2<3 \\ \text { 3. } 3<1<2 \\ \text { 4. } 3<2<1}$
23) For which of the following system of equilibrium of constant temperature will decreasing the volume cause no shift
1: $\mathrm{H}_{\chi(g)}+\mathrm{CO}_{2(g)}-\mathrm{CO}_{(g)}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{(g)} \quad \mathrm{II}:{ }^{2 \mathrm{NO}_{(g)}}+\mathrm{O}_{2(g)}-2 \mathrm{NO}_{2(g)}$
III: ${ }^{H_{\chi(g)}}+I_{2(g)}-\mathrm{CHI}$
IV : ${ }^{2 N O_{2(g)}-N_{2} O_{4(g)}}$
1. I, II
2. I, III
3. I, IV
4. I, II, III
22) $\mathrm{PhCH}_{2} \mathrm{OPH} \xrightarrow[\text { con } \mathrm{FH}]{\text { lmad of }}$ product. Final product is
l) $\mathrm{PhCH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}$
II) $\mathrm{PhCH}_{2} \mathrm{I}$
III) PhOH
IV) $P h-I$
1. I,III
2. I, IV
3. II, IV
4. II, III
23) Which of the following is not the wurtz-fittig reaction

1. 


3.

4. None of these
24) Hyper conjugation is most useful for stabilizing which of the following carbonations

1. Neo pentyl
2. Tert-Butyl
3. Isopropyl
4. Ethyl
25) The dissolution of $\mathrm{CaCl}_{2} \cdot 6 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ in large volume of $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ is endothermic to the extent of $3.5 \mathrm{~K} \mathrm{calmol}^{-1}$ for the reaction. $\mathrm{CaCl}_{\{s)}+6 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{[s]} \rightarrow \mathrm{CaCl}_{2} .6 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}, \mathrm{AH}=-23.2 \mathrm{~K} \mathrm{cal}$. Hence the heat of solution of $\mathrm{CaCl}_{2}$ (on hydrous) in a large volume of $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ is
1. 26.7 Kcal
2. -26.7 Kcal
3. 19.7 Kcal
4. -19.7 Kcal
26) $4 f^{14}$ configuration is observed in
1. Dy and Pm
2. Lu and La
3. 4b and Lu
4. Tm and Lu
27) Temperature and heat are
1. Extensive properties
2. Intensive properties
3. Extensive and intensive properties
4. Extensive and state functions.
28) Observe the given graphs and mark the correct statement

1. I represents freundlich's adsorption isotherm while (II) represents langmuir's adsorption isotherm
2. I represents langmuir's adsorption isotheorem while (II) is Freundlich's adsorption isotherm
3. Both Fraundlich's and Langmuir's adsorption isotherm have been formed to be applicable in the adsorption of gases on the solids only
4. Change of pressure effects a lot and further adsorption can take place in both the isotherms.
29) Consider

1: $\mathrm{FeCl}_{3}$ in $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{\text {-Basic }} \quad$ II: $\mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{Cl}_{\text {in }} \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ - Acidic
III: $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{COONH}_{4}$ in $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$-Acidic IV: $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$ in $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ - Basic

1. II, IV
2. II only
3. I, III
4. IV only
30) List-I List-II
A) $\mathrm{CuSO}_{4} .5 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O} \quad$ I) Hydrogen bonded water
B) $\mathrm{BaCl}_{2} \cdot 2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O} \quad$ II) Interstitial water
C) $\mathrm{CrCl}_{3} \cdot 6 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O} \quad$ III) Coordinated water

Correct match is

1. A-I B-II C-III
2. $A-I I B-I C-I I I$
3. $A-I I I B-I I C-I$
4. A-I B-III C-II
31) Which of the following statements regarding sulphur is incorrect
1. $S_{2}$ molecule is paramagnetic
2. The oxidation state of sulphur is never less than +4 in its compounds.
3. The vapour at $200^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ consists of mostly of $S 8$ lings
4. AT $>600^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ the gas mainly consists of $S_{2}$ molecules.
32) Which of the following orders is incorrect with respect to the property indicated
1. $s p<s p^{2}<s p^{3} \ldots \ldots . .$. size
2. $s p<s p^{2}<s p^{3} \ldots \ldots \ldots$ bond angle
3. $s p<s p^{2}<s p^{3} \ldots \ldots \ldots$ energy
4. $s p<s p^{2}<s p^{3} \ldots \ldots \ldots$ bond lengths
33) Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct about coordination number?
1. Most metal ions exhibit only a single characteristic C.No.
2. The C.No. is equal to the no. of ligands bonded to metal atom.
3. The C.No is determined solely by the tendency to surround the metal with the same no.of $e^{-} s$ as one of the rare gases.
4. For most cations the coordination no. depends on the size, structure and charge of the ligands
34) On the basis of information given below mark the correct option
i)in $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{Br}$ and $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{Cl}$ mixture intermolecular interactions of A-A and B-B are nearly same as $A$-B type interactions

$$
\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{CH}_{3}
$$

 A-B.
iii) $\mathrm{In} \mathrm{CHCl}_{3}$ and acetone mixture A-A (or) B-B type interacting are weaker than A-B type interactions.

1. Solution ii and iii will forms Raoult's law.
2. Solution i will follow Raoult's law.
3. Solution ii will show - Ve deviation from Raoult's law.
4. Solution iii will show +Ve deviation from Raoult's law.
35) Buffer solutions have constant acidity and alkalinity because
1. They have fixed value of pH
2. They have large excess of $H^{+}$and $O H^{-}$ions
3. Acids and alkalies in these solutions are shielded from attack by other ions.
4. These give un ionized acid (or) Base on reaction with added acid (or) alkali
36) 


1.

2.

3.

4.

37) P-type semiconductor is formed when

I : As impurity is mixed in Si
II : Al impurity is mixed in Si
III : B impurity is mixed in Ge
IV : P impurity is mixed in Ge

1. I \& II
2. I \& IV
3. II \& III
4. II \& IV
38) Some properties are given below

I:IE II: E.A III: E.N IV: Covalent radius
Above which properties, with have higher values for oxygen atom than that of sulphur.

1. I, II
2. I, III
3. II, IV
4. I, IV
39) A complex is said to exhibit following properties
i) It is heteroleptic
ii) It contains a chelate legand
iii)Exhibit octahedral geometry
iv)Dia magnetic
v)It exhibits optical isomerism
1. $\left[\mathrm{Co}(\mathrm{en})_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right]^{+}(\mathrm{cis})$
2. $\left[\mathrm{CO}(e n)_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right]^{+}($Trans $)$
3. $\left[\mathrm{Co}(\mathrm{en})_{3}\right]^{3 / 4}$
4. $\left[\mathrm{PtCl}_{2}\left(\text { enl } l_{2}\right)\right]^{2+}($ Trans $)$
40) Which of the following harmone contains iodine?
1. Adrenaline
2. Testosterone
3. Thyroxine
4. Insulin
41) Which one of the following oxides of $N_{2}$ with ${ }^{F e S O} O_{4}$ to form a dark brown compound used in the detection of nitrate?
1. $\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
2. NO
3. $\mathrm{NO}_{2}$
4. $\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}$
42) Which of the following carbonate decomposes on heating into metal oxide and $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$.
1. $\mathrm{LiCO}_{3}, \mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$
2. $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}, \mathrm{~K}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$
3. $\mathrm{Li}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}, \mathrm{MgCO}_{3}$
4. $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}, \mathrm{MgCO}_{3}$

$$
2 \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5} \rightarrow 4 \mathrm{NO}_{2}+\mathrm{O}_{2}
$$

43) (g) (g) (g) is a first order reaction. The ratio of rate of decomposition $\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}$ to rate of formation of $\mathrm{NO}_{2}$ is
1. $1: 2$
2. $2: 1$
3. $1: 4$
4. $4: 1$
$44)$ The final product (s) of this reaction is / are

5. 


2.


3.

4.

45) An aqueous solution contains the following ions $\mathrm{Hg}_{2}^{2 \oplus} \mathrm{Hg}^{2 \oplus}, \mathrm{~Pb}^{2 \oplus}$ and $\mathrm{Cd}^{2 \oplus}$. Which of these will precipitate by the addition of dil HCl .

1. $\mathrm{Hg}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}, \mathrm{PbCl}_{2}$
2. Only $\mathrm{Hg}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}$
3. Only $\mathrm{PbCl}_{2}$
4. $\mathrm{PbCl}_{2}, \mathrm{Hg}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}$

## NEET-3 Answers

Chemistry

1) $4 \quad$ 2) 2
2) 1
3) 1
4) 2
5) 2
6) 2
7) 1
8) 3
9) 1 11) 2 12) 2
10) 3 14) 4 15) 2
11) 2 17) 3 18) 1
12) 1
13) 3 21) 3 22) 2 23) 1
14) 2
15) 4 26) 3 27) 3
16) 2 29) 3 30) 1
17) 2
18) 2 33) 4 34) 2 35) 4
19) 3 37) 3
20) 2 39) 1
21) 3
22) 2 42) 3
23) 1
24) 2 45) 1
