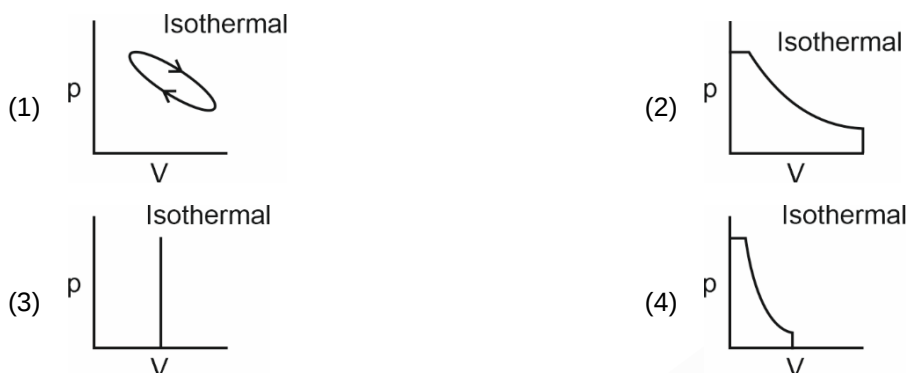


CHEMISTRY
SECTION-A

51. Which of the following p-V curve represents maximum work done?



Answer (2)

Sol. Work done under any thermodynamic process can be determined by area under the 'p-V' graph.

As it can be observed maximum area is covered in option '2'.



52. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as **Assertion (A)** and the other is labelled as **Reason (R)**.

Assertion (A): ICl is more reactive than I_2 .

Reason (R): I-Cl bond is weaker than I-I bond.

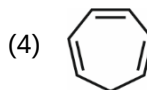
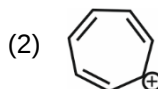
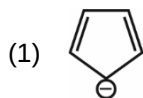
In the light of the above statements, choose the most **appropriate** answer from the options given below:

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (3) (A) is correct but (R) is not correct
- (4) (A) is not correct but (R) is correct

Answer (1)

Sol. In general, interhalogen compounds are more reactive than halogens (except fluorine). This is because X - X' bond in interhalogens is weaker than X - X bond in halogens excepts F - F bond. Therefore I - Cl is more reactive than I_2 because of weaker I - Cl bond than I - I bond.

53. Which compound amongst the following is **not** an aromatic compound?



Answer (4)

Sol. • Planar, cyclic, conjugated species containing $(4n + 2)\pi$ electrons will be aromatic in nature (n is an integer)

- are aromatic species
- is not an aromatic compound

54. The IUPAC name of an element with atomic number 119 is

- (1) ununennium (2) unnilennium
(3) unununnium (4) ununoctium

Answer (1)

Sol. IUPAC name of element : 119 : ununennium

55. Match **List-I** with **List-II**.

List-I

(Drug class)

- (a) Antacids
(b) Antihistamines
(c) Analgesics
(d) Antimicrobials

List-II

(Drug molecule)

- (i) Salvarsan
(ii) Morphine
(iii) Cimetidine
(iv) Seldane

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (a) - (iii), (b) - (ii), (c) - (iv), (d) - (i) (2) (a) - (iii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (ii), (d) - (i)
(3) (a) - (i), (b) - (iv), (c) - (ii), (d) - (iii) (4) (a) - (iv), (b) - (iii), (c) - (i), (d) - (ii)

Answer (2)

Sol.

- Cimetidine is an antacid
- Seldane is an antihistamine
- Morphine is an analgesic
- Salvarsan is an antimicrobial drug

56. Match List-I with List-II.

List - I

(Hydrides)

- (a) MgH_2
(b) GeH_4
(c) B_2H_6
(d) HF

List - II

(Nature)

- (i) Electron precise
(ii) Electron deficient
(iii) Electron rich
(iv) Ionic

Choose the correct answer from the options given below

- (1) (a) – (iv), (b) – (i), (c) – (ii), (d) – (iii) (2) (a) – (iii), (b) – (i), (c) – (ii), (d) – (iv)
 (3) (a) – (i), (b) – (ii), (c) – (iv), (d) – (iii) (4) (a) – (ii), (b) – (iii), (c) – (iv), (d) – (i)

Answer (1)

Sol. List – I

(Hydrides)

- (a) MgH_2
 (b) GeH_4
 (c) B_2H_6
 (d) HF

(a) – (iv), (b) – (i), (c) – (ii), (d) – (iii)

List – II

(Nature)

- Ionic
 → Electron precise
 → Electron deficient
 → Electron rich

57. The **incorrect** statement regarding enzymes is

- (1) Enzymes are biocatalysts.
 (2) Like chemical catalysts enzymes reduce the activation energy of bio processes.
 (3) Enzymes are polysaccharides.
 (4) Enzymes are very specific for a particular reaction and substrate.

Answer (3)

Sol. Enzymes are complex nitrogenous organic compounds which are produced by living plants and animals. They are protein molecules of high molecular mass. They are not polysaccharides.

58. The IUPAC name of the complex-

$[Ag(H_2O)_2][Ag(CN)_2]$ is:

- (1) dicyanidosilver(II) diaquaargentate(II) (2) diaquasilver(II) dicyanidoargentate(II)
 (3) dicyanidosilver(I) diaquaargentate(I) (4) diaquasilver(I) dicyanidoargentate(I)

Answer (4)

Sol. $[Ag(H_2O)_2][Ag(CN)_2]$

IUPAC name : diaquasilver(I)dicyanidoargentate(I)

59. Gadolinium has a low value of third ionisation enthalpy because of

- (1) small size
 (2) high exchange enthalpy
 (3) high electronegativity
 (4) high basic character

Answer (2)

Sol. Electronic configuration of Gadolinium

$Gd :— [Xe] 4f^7 5d^1 6s^2$

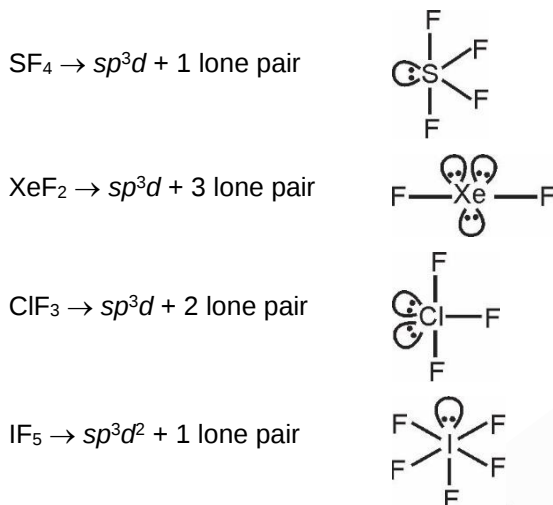
In case of 3rd ionisation enthalpy electron will be removed from 5d and resultant configuration will be $[Xe]4f^7$ that is stable electronic configuration as it will have high exchange energy, hence less energy will be required to remove 3rd electron.

60. Amongst the following which one will have maximum 'lone pair - lone pair' electron repulsions?

- (1) ClF_3 (2) IF_5
(3) SF_4 (4) XeF_2

Answer (4)

Sol.



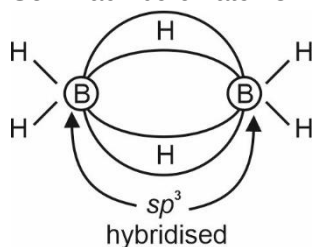
XeF_2 having maximum lone pairs, so, it has maximum 'lone pair-lone pair' electron repulsions.

61. Which of the following statement is not correct about diborane?

- (1) There are two 3-centre-2-electron bonds.
(2) The four terminal B-H bonds are two centre two electron bonds.
(3) The four terminal Hydrogen atoms and the two Boron atoms lie in one plane.
(4) Both the Boron atoms are sp^2 hybridised.

Answer (4)

Sol. Each boron atoms in diborane uses sp^3 hybrid orbitals for bonding.



62. Given below are two statements :

Statement I : The boiling points of aldehydes and ketones are higher than hydrocarbons of comparable molecular masses because of weak molecular association in aldehydes and ketones due to dipole - dipole interactions.

Statement II : The boiling points of aldehydes and ketones are lower than the alcohols of similar molecular masses due to the absence of H-bonding.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **most appropriate** answer from the given below

- (1) Both **Statement I** and **Statement II** are correct
(2) Both **Statement I** and **Statement II** are incorrect
(3) **Statement I** is correct but **Statement II** is incorrect
(4) **Statement I** is incorrect but **Statement II** is correct

Answer (1)

- Sol.**
- The boiling points of aldehydes and ketones are higher than hydrocarbons of comparable molecular masses due to weak molecular association in aldehydes and ketones arising out of the dipole - dipole interaction.
 - Alcohols involved intermolecular hydrogen bonding, because of which the boiling point of aldehydes and ketones are lower than the alcohols of similar molecular masses.

63. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as **Assertion (A)** and the other is labelled as **Reason (R)**.

Assertion (A):

In a particular point defect, an ionic solid is electrically neutral, even if few of its cations are missing from its unit cells.

Reason (R):

In an ionic solid, Frenkel defect arises due to dislocation of cation from its lattice site to interstitial site, maintaining overall electrical neutrality.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (A) is correct but (R) is not correct
- (A) is not correct but (R) is correct

Answer (2)

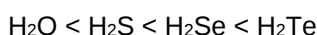
Sol.

- Assertion statement is classic explanation of Schottky defect in which cation and anion leaves their site, or impurity defect.
- Reason statement is true but not correct explanation as it is defining Frenkel defect in which ion does not leave crystal.

64. Given below are two statements

Statement I

The boiling points of the following hydrides of group 16 elements increases in the order –



Statement II

The boiling points of these hydrides increase with increase in molar mass.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :

- Both **Statement I** and **Statement II** are correct
- Both **Statement I** and **Statement II** are incorrect
- Statement I** is correct but **Statement II** is incorrect
- Statement I** is incorrect but **Statement II** is correct

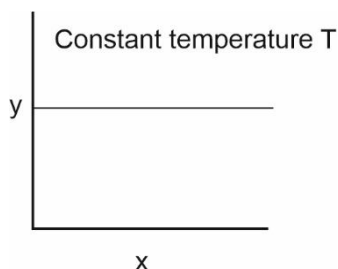
Answer (2)

Sol.

Compound	Boiling point (K)
H ₂ O	373
H ₂ S	213
H ₂ Se	232
H ₂ Te	269

- The boiling points of these hybrids not exactly increases with increase in molar mass.
- H₂O has maximum boiling point due to intermolecular hydrogen bonding.

65. The given graph is a representation of kinetics of a reaction.



The y and x axes for zero and first order reactions, respectively are

- (1) zero order (y = concentration and x = time), first order (y = $t_{1/2}$ and x = concentration)
- (2) zero order (y = concentration and x = time), first order (y = rate constant and x = concentration)
- (3) zero order (y = rate and x = concentration), first order (y = $t_{1/2}$ and x = concentration)
- (4) zero order (y = rate and x = concentration), first order (y = rate and x = $t_{1/2}$)

Answer (3)

Sol.

- For zero order reaction

$$r = k[A]^0$$

$$r = k \text{ (constant)}$$

hence, 'y' as 'rate' and 'x' as concentration will give desired graph.

- For first order reaction

$$t_{1/2} = \frac{0.693}{k} \text{ (constant)}$$

hence, 'y' as ' $t_{1/2}$ ' and 'x' as concentration will give desired graph.

66. The **incorrect** statement regarding chirality is

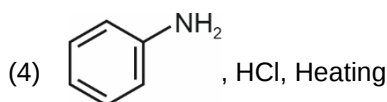
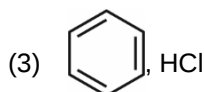
- (1) S_N1 reaction yields 1 : 1 mixture of both enantiomers
- (2) The product obtained by S_N2 reaction of haloalkane having chirality at the reactive site shows inversion of configuration
- (3) Enantiomers are superimposable mirror images on each other
- (4) A racemic mixture shows zero optical rotation

Answer (3)

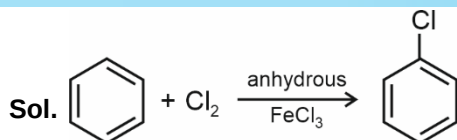
Sol. The stereoisomers related to each other as non-superimposable mirror image are called enantiomers.

67. Which of the following sequence of reactions is suitable to synthesize chlorobenzene?

- (1) Benzene, Cl_2 , anhydrous $FeCl_3$
- (2) Phenol, $NaNO_2$, HCl , $CuCl$



Answer (1)



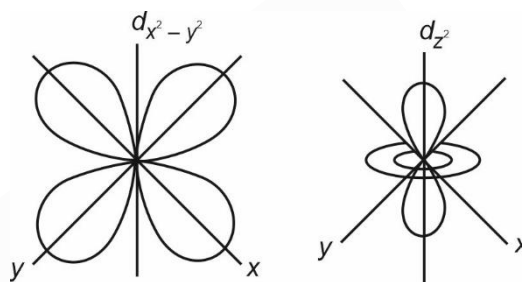
Benzene reacts with chlorine in presence of anhydrous FeCl₃ to give chlorobenzene

68. Identify the **incorrect** statement from the following.

- (1) All the five 5d orbitals are different in size when compared to the respective 4d orbitals.
- (2) All the five 4d orbitals have shapes similar to the respective 3d orbitals.
- (3) In an atom, all the five 3d orbitals are equal in energy in free state.
- (4) The shapes of d_{xy} , d_{yz} and d_{zx} orbitals are similar to each other; and $d_{x^2-y^2}$ and d_{z^2} are similar to each other.

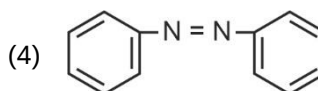
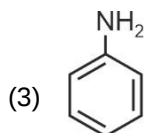
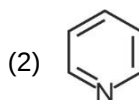
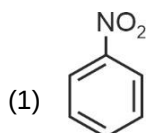
Answer (4)

- Sol. • In an atom, all the five 3d orbitals are equal in energy in free state *i.e.*, degenerate.
- The shape of $d_{x^2-y^2}$ is different then shape of d_{z^2}



- The size of orbital depends on principal quantum number 'n' therefore all the five 3d orbitals are different in size when compared to the respective 4d orbitals.
- Shape of orbitals depends on azimuthal quantum number 'l' therefore shapes of 4d orbitals are similar to the respective 3d orbitals.

69. The Kjeldahl's method for the estimation of nitrogen can be used to estimate the amount of nitrogen in which one of the following compounds?



Answer (3)

Sol. Kjeldahl method is not applicable to compounds containing nitrogen in nitro group, azo groups and nitrogen present in the ring (e.g., pyridine) as nitrogen of these compounds does not change to ammonium sulphate under these conditions.

70. Choose the correct statement:

- (1) Diamond and graphite have two dimensional network.
- (2) Diamond is covalent and graphite is ionic.
- (3) Diamond is sp³ hybridised and graphite is sp² hybridized.
- (4) Both diamond and graphite are used as dry lubricants.

Answer (3)

Sol. Diamond : • sp^3 hybridised carbon atom

- Covalent solid
- 3-D structure
- Cannot be used as dry lubricant

Graphite : • sp^2 hybridised carbon atom

- Covalent solid
- 3-D structure
- Used as dry lubricant

71. Identify the incorrect statement from the following

- (1) Alkali metals react with water to form their hydroxides.
- (2) The oxidation number of K in KO_2 is +4.
- (3) Ionisation enthalpy of alkali metals decreases from top to bottom in the group.
- (4) Lithium is the strongest reducing agent among the alkali metals.

Answer (2)

Sol.

- Alkali metals show only '+1' oxidation state in all of their compounds.

KO_2 is a super-oxide in which O_2^- is anion and K^+ is cation oxidation state of K is +1.

72. Which one is not correct mathematical equation for Dalton's Law of partial pressure? Here p = total pressure of gaseous mixture

(1) $p = p_1 + p_2 + p_3$

(2) $p = n_1 \frac{RT}{V} + n_2 \frac{RT}{V} + n_3 \frac{RT}{V}$

(3) $p_i = \chi_i p$,

(4) $p_i = \chi_i p_i^\circ$,

where p_i = partial pressure of i^{th} gas

χ_i = mole fraction of i^{th} gas in gaseous mixture

where χ_i = mole fraction of i^{th} gas in gaseous mixture

p_i° = pressure of i^{th} gas in pure state

Answer (4)

Sol.

- Dalton's law of partial pressure states that the total pressure by the mixture of non-reactive gases is equal to the sum of the partial pressures of individual gases.
- $p_{Total} = p_1 + p_2 + p_3$
- Also, $p_i = \chi_i p$; where p_i and χ_i are the partial pressure and mole fraction of i^{th} gas respectively and p is the total pressure.
- $p_{Total} = p_1 + p_2 + p_3$

$$= n_1 \frac{RT}{V} + n_2 \frac{RT}{V} + n_3 \frac{RT}{V}$$

$$= (n_1 + n_2 + n_3) \frac{RT}{V}$$

73. Given below are two statements

Statement I:

The acidic strength of monosubstituted nitrophenol is higher than phenol because of electron withdrawing nitro group.

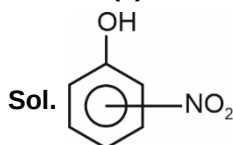
Statement II:

o-nitrophenol, *m*-nitrophenol and *p*-nitrophenol will have same acidic strength as they have one nitro group attached to the phenolic ring.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below:

- (1) Both **Statement I** and **Statement II** are correct.
- (2) Both **Statement I** and **Statement II** are incorrect.
- (3) **Statement I** is correct but **Statement II** is incorrect.
- (4) **Statement I** is incorrect but **Statement II** is correct.

Answer (3)



- Nitro group has electron withdrawing tendency. It can withdraw electrons both by $-I$ effect and $-R$ effect. Thus the acidic strength of monosubstituted nitrophenol is higher than phenol.
- Nitro group present at *o*- and *p*-positions will have strong $-R$ effect while nitro group present at *m*-position will influence only $-I$ effect hence acidity of *o/p* isomer will be more meta isomer.

74. At 298 K, the standard electrode potentials of $\text{Cu}^{2+} / \text{Cu}$, $\text{Zn}^{2+} / \text{Zn}$, $\text{Fe}^{2+} / \text{Fe}$ and Ag^+ / Ag are 0.34 V, -0.76 V, -0.44 V and 0.80 V, respectively.

On the basis of standard electrode potential, predict which of the following reaction cannot occur?

- (1) $\text{CuSO}_4(\text{aq}) + \text{Zn}(\text{s}) \rightarrow \text{ZnSO}_4(\text{aq}) + \text{Cu}(\text{s})$
- (2) $\text{CuSO}_4(\text{aq}) + \text{Fe}(\text{s}) \rightarrow \text{FeSO}_4(\text{aq}) + \text{Cu}(\text{s})$
- (3) $\text{FeSO}_4(\text{aq}) + \text{Zn}(\text{s}) \rightarrow \text{ZnSO}_4(\text{aq}) + \text{Fe}(\text{s})$
- (4) $2\text{CuSO}_4(\text{aq}) + 2\text{Ag}(\text{s}) \rightarrow 2\text{Cu}(\text{s}) + \text{Ag}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{aq})$

Answer (4)

Sol. For a reaction to be spontaneous, E_{cell}° must be positive.

- For, $\text{FeSO}_4(\text{aq}) + \text{Zn}(\text{s}) \rightarrow \text{ZnSO}_4(\text{aq}) + \text{Fe}(\text{s})$

$$E_{\text{cell}}^{\circ} = E_{\text{cathode}}^{\circ} - E_{\text{anode}}^{\circ}$$

$$= -0.44 \text{ V} - (-0.76 \text{ V})$$

$$= 0.32 \text{ V}$$
- For, $2\text{CuSO}_4(\text{aq}) + 2\text{Ag}(\text{s}) \rightarrow 2\text{Cu}(\text{s}) + \text{Ag}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{aq})$

$$E_{\text{cell}}^{\circ} = 0.34 \text{ V} - 0.80 \text{ V}$$

$$= -0.46 \text{ V}$$
- For, $\text{CuSO}_4(\text{aq}) + \text{Zn}(\text{s}) \rightarrow \text{ZnSO}_4(\text{aq}) + \text{Cu}(\text{s})$

$$E_{\text{cell}}^{\circ} = 0.34 \text{ V} - (-0.76 \text{ V})$$

$$= 1.1 \text{ V}$$
- For, $\text{CuSO}_4(\text{aq}) + \text{Fe}(\text{s}) \rightarrow \text{FeSO}_4(\text{aq}) + \text{Cu}(\text{s})$

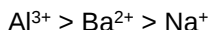
$$E_{\text{cell}}^{\circ} = 0.80 \text{ V} - (-0.44 \text{ V})$$

$$= 1.24 \text{ V}$$

75. Given below are two statements

Statement I:

In the coagulation of a negative sol, the flocculating power of the three given ions is in the order



Statement II:

In the coagulation of a positive sol, the flocculating power of the three given salts is in the order



In the light of the above statements, choose the most **appropriate** answer from the options given below

- (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
- (2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
- (3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
- (4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

Answer (3)

Sol. According to hardy Schulze rule

- Flocculating power of cation increases with increases in charge on cation of electrolyte in case of negatively charge colloid, hence order is

$$\text{Al}^{3+} > \text{Ba}^{2+} > \text{Na}^+$$
- Flocculating power of anion increases with increases in charge on anion of electrolyte in case of positively charge colloids
 Hence order is

$$\text{NaCl} < \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 < \text{Na}_3\text{PO}_4$$

76. Match **List-I** with **List-II**

List-I	List-II
(a) Li	(i) absorbent for carbon dioxide
(b) Na	(ii) electrochemical cells
(c) KOH	(iii) coolant in fast breeder reactors
(d) Cs	(iv) photoelectric cell

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (a) - (iv), (b) - (i), (c) - (iii), (d) - (ii)
- (2) (a) - (iii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (ii), (d) - (i)
- (3) (a) - (i), (b) - (iii), (c) - (iv), (d) - (ii)
- (4) (a) - (ii), (b) - (iii), (c) - (i), (d) - (iv)

Answer (4)

Sol.

- Cs is used in photoelectric cell due to its low ionisation enthalpy
- KOH used to adsorb CO_2 and changes into K_2CO_3
- Liquid sodium metal is used as a coolant in fast breeder nuclear reactor
- Lithium is used in electrochemical cells

77. Given below are two statements

Statement I:

Primary aliphatic amines react with HNO_2 to give unstable diazonium salts.

Statement II:

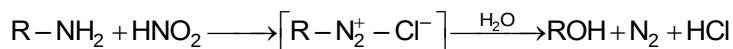
Primary aromatic amines react with HNO_2 to form diazonium salts which are stable even above 300 K.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most **appropriate** answer from the options given below

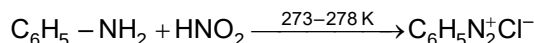
- (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
- (2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
- (3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
- (4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

Answer (3)

Sol. • Primary aliphatic amines react with HNO_2 and give unstable diazonium salt which turns into alcohol



- Primary aromatic amines reacts with HNO_2 and give stable diazonium salt which are stable at 273 to 278 K.



78. Which statement regarding polymers is **not correct**?

- (1) Elastomers have polymer chains held together by weak intermolecular forces
- (2) Fibers possess high tensile strength
- (3) Thermoplastic polymers are capable of repeatedly softening and hardening on heating and cooling respectively
- (4) Thermosetting polymers are reusable

Answer (4)

- Sol.** • Thermoplastic polymers are the linear or slightly long chain molecules capable of repeatedly softening and hardening on cooling.
- Thermosetting polymers are cross-linked or heavily branched molecules, which on heating undergo extensive cross-linking in moulds and again become infusible. These cannot be reused.
 - Elastomers have polymer chains held together by weak intermolecular forces.
 - Fibres possess high tensile strength.

79. In one molal solution that contains 0.5 mole of a solute, there is

- (1) 500 mL of solvent
- (2) 500 g of solvent
- (3) 100 mL of solvent
- (4) 1000 g of solvent

Answer (2)

Sol. Molality is the moles of solute dissolved per kg of solvent therefore 500 g, 1 molal solution contains 0.5 of solute, as

$$m = \frac{\text{Moles of solute}}{\text{Mass of solvent (in kg)}}$$

$$1 = \frac{0.5}{\text{Mass of solvent (in kg)}}$$

$$\therefore \text{Mass of solvent (in kg)} = 0.5$$

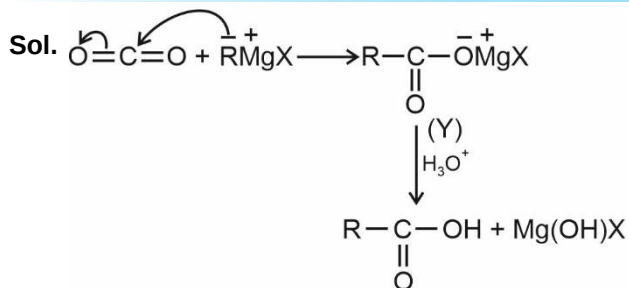
$$= 500 \text{ g}$$

80. $\text{RMgX} + \text{CO}_2 \xrightarrow[\text{ether}]{\text{dry}} \text{Y} \xrightarrow{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} \text{RCOOH}$

What is Y in the above reaction?

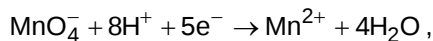
- (1) $\text{RCOO}-\text{Mg}^+\text{X}$
- (2) $\text{R}_3\text{CO}-\text{Mg}^+\text{X}$
- (3) $\text{RCOO}-\text{X}^+$
- (4) $(\text{RCOO})_2\text{Mg}$

Answer (1)

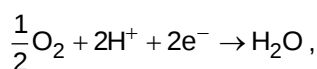


Here Y is $\text{RCOO}^-\text{Mg}^+\text{X}$

81. Given below are half cell reactions:



$$E_{\text{Mn}^{2+}/\text{MnO}_4^-}^\circ = -1.510 \text{ V}$$



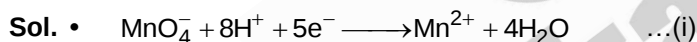
$$E_{\text{O}_2/\text{H}_2\text{O}}^\circ = +1.223 \text{ V}$$

Will the permanganate ion, MnO_4^- liberate O_2 from water in the presence of an acid?

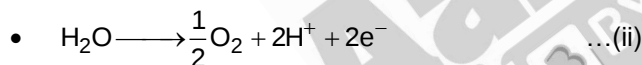
(1) Yes, because $E_{\text{cell}}^\circ = +0.287 \text{ V}$ (2) No, because $E_{\text{cell}}^\circ = -0.287 \text{ V}$

(3) Yes, because $E_{\text{cell}}^\circ = +2.733 \text{ V}$ (4) No, because $E_{\text{cell}}^\circ = -2.733 \text{ V}$

Answer (1)

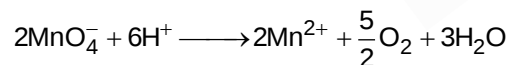


$$E_{\text{MnO}_4^-/\text{Mn}^{2+}}^\circ = -E_{\text{Mn}^{2+}/\text{MnO}_4^-}^\circ = 1.51 \text{ V}$$



$$E_{\text{O}_2/\text{H}_2\text{O}}^\circ = 1.223 \text{ V}$$

Using $2 \times (\text{i}) + 5 \times (\text{ii})$, net cell reactions is



$$E_{\text{cell}}^\circ = E_{\text{C}}^\circ - E_{\text{A}}^\circ = E_{\text{MnO}_4^-/\text{Mn}^{2+}}^\circ - E_{\text{O}_2/\text{H}_2\text{O}}^\circ = 1.51 - 1.223 = 0.287 \text{ V}$$

Since $E_{\text{cell}}^\circ > 0$, therefore net cell reaction is spontaneous and so MnO_4^- liberate O_2 from H_2O in presence of an acid.

82. What mass of 95% pure CaCO_3 will be required to neutralise 50 mL of 0.5 M HCl solution according to the following reaction?



[Calculate upto second place of decimal point]

(1) 1.25 g (2) 1.32 g

(3) 3.65 g (4) 9.50 g

Answer (2)

Sol. Let m gram mass of CaCO_3 is required

$$\text{Pure CaCO}_3 \text{ in } m \text{ gram} = \frac{95}{100} \times m$$

$$\text{Moles of CaCO}_3 = \frac{95}{100} \times \frac{m}{100}$$

Moles of HCl required = $2 \times$ moles of CaCO_3

$$= 2 \times \frac{95}{100} \times \frac{m}{100}$$

$$2 \times \frac{95}{100} \times \frac{m}{100} = \frac{50}{1000} \times 0.5$$

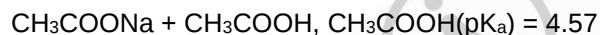
$$m = 1.315 \text{ g} \approx 1.32 \text{ g}$$

83. The pH of the solution containing 50 mL each of 0.10 M sodium acetate and 0.01 M acetic acid is
[Given pK_a of $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH} = 4.57$]

- (1) 5.57 (2) 3.57
(3) 4.57 (4) 2.57

Answer (1)

Sol.



$$\begin{array}{cc} 0.1\text{M} & 0.01\text{M} \\ 50 \text{ mL} & 50 \text{ mL} \end{array}$$

It is a mixture of weak acid and salt of its conjugate base. Hence it is acidic buffer.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{pH} &= \text{pK}_a + \log \frac{[\text{Salt}]}{[\text{Acid}]} \\ &= 4.57 + \log \left(\frac{0.1}{0.01} \right) \\ &= 4.57 + 1 \\ &= 5.57 \end{aligned}$$

84. Match List-I with List-II.

List – I

(Products formed)

- (a) Cyanohydrin
(b) Acetal
(c) Schiff's base
(d) Oxime

List – II

(Reaction of carbonyl compound with)

- (i) NH_2OH
(ii) RNH_2
(iii) alcohol
(iv) HCN

Choose the correct answer from the options given below

- (1) (a) – (iii), (b) – (iv), (c) – (ii), (d) – (i)
(2) (a) – (ii), (b) – (iii), (c) – (iv), (d) – (i)
(3) (a) – (i), (b) – (iii), (c) – (ii), (d) – (iv)
(4) (a) – (iv), (b) – (iii), (c) – (ii), (d) – (i)

Answer (4)

Sol. List – I

List – II

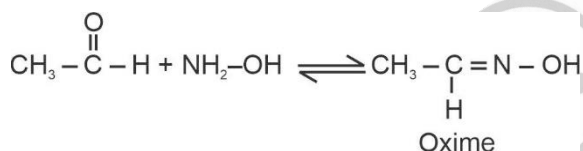
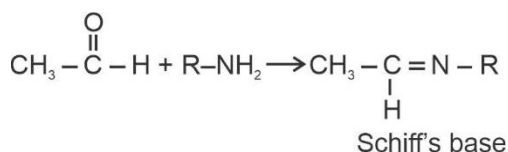
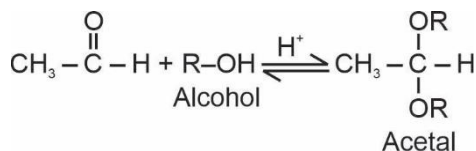
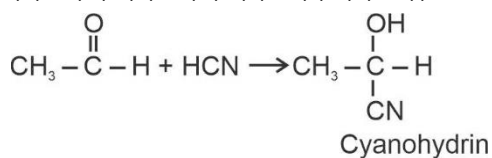
(Products formed)

- (a) Cyanohydrin
- (b) Acetal
- (c) Schiff's base
- (d) Oxime

(Reaction of carbonyl compound with)

- HCN
- Alcohol
- RNH₂
- NH₂OH

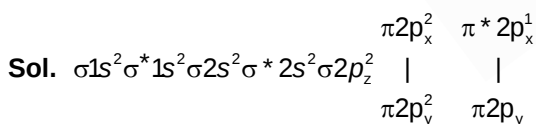
(a) – (iv), (b) – (iii), (c) – (ii), (d) – (i)



85. Which amongst the following is **incorrect** statement?

- (1) The bond orders of O₂⁺, O₂, O₂⁻ and O₂²⁻ are 2.5, 2, 1.5 and 1, respectively
- (2) C₂ molecule has four electrons in its two degenerate π molecular orbitals
- (3) H₂⁺ ion has one electron
- (4) O₂⁺ ion is diamagnetic

Answer (4)



Due to one unpaired electron in π* 2p molecular orbital, O₂⁺ is a paramagnetic ion.

SECTION-B

86. Given below are two statements:

Statement I:

In Lucas test, primary, secondary and tertiary alcohols are distinguished on the basis of their reactivity with conc. HCl + ZnCl₂, known as Lucas Reagent.

Statement II:

Primary alcohols are most reactive and immediately produce turbidity at room temperature on reaction with Lucas Reagent.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
- (2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
- (3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
- (4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

Answer (3)

Sol. Primary, secondary and tertiary alcohols can be differentiated by their reaction with (HCl + anhy ZnCl_2) Lucas reagent

- 3° alcohol $\xrightarrow{\text{ZnCl}_2 + \text{HCl}}$ Immediate turbidity at room temperature
- 2° alcohol $\xrightarrow{\text{ZnCl}_2 + \text{HCl}}$ Turbidity after 5 minutes at room temperature
- 1° alcohol $\xrightarrow{\text{ZnCl}_2 + \text{HCl}}$ Do not gives turbidity at room temperature

87. If radius of second Bohr orbit of the He^+ ion is 105.8 pm, what is the radius of third Bohr orbit of Li^{2+} ion?

- (1) 158.7 pm
- (2) 15.87 pm
- (3) 1.587 pm
- (4) 158.7 Å

Answer (1)

Sol. $r_n \propto \frac{n^2}{Z}$

$$\frac{r_3(\text{Li}^{2+})}{r_2(\text{He}^+)} = \frac{(n_3)^2}{Z(\text{Li}^{2+})} \times \frac{Z(\text{He}^+)}{(n_2)^2}$$

$$\frac{r_3(\text{Li}^{2+})}{105.8} = \frac{(3)^2}{3} \times \frac{2}{(2)^2}$$

$$= 105.8 \times \frac{3}{2}$$

$$r_3(\text{Li}^{2+}) = 158.7 \text{ pm}$$

88. For a first order reaction $\text{A} \rightarrow \text{Products}$, initial concentration of A is 0.1 M, which becomes 0.001 M after 5 minutes. Rate constant for the reaction in min^{-1} is

- (1) 1.3818
- (2) 0.9212
- (3) 0.4606
- (4) 0.2303

Answer (2)

Sol. For first order reaction,

$$K = \frac{2.303}{t} \log \frac{[A_0]}{[A]}; \text{ where } A_0 \text{ is the initial concentration of reactant A.}$$

$$A_0 = 0.1 \text{ M}$$

$$A = 0.001 \text{ M}$$

$$t = 5 \text{ minute}$$

$$K = \frac{2.303}{5} \log \frac{0.1}{0.001} = \frac{2.303}{5} \log 10^2$$

$$= \frac{2.303}{5} \times 2$$

$$K = 0.9212 \text{ min}^{-1}$$

89. A 10.0 L flask contains 64 g of oxygen at 27°C. (Assume O₂ gas is behaving ideally). The pressure inside the flask in bar is (Given R = 0.0831 L bar K⁻¹ mol⁻¹)

- (1) 2.5 (2) 498.6
(3) 49.8 (4) 4.9

Answer (4)

Sol. We know for ideal gas

$$PV = nRT$$

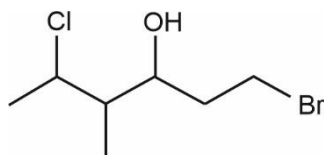
$$P = n \frac{RT}{V}$$

$$P = \frac{64}{32} \times \frac{0.0831 \times 300}{10}$$

$$P = 4.9 \text{ bar}$$

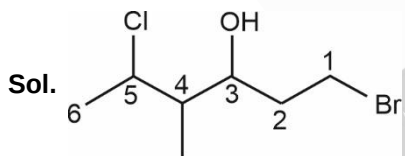
Pressure of O₂ gas inside the flask = 4.9 bar

90. The correct IUPAC name of the following compound is



- (1) 1-bromo-5-chloro-4-methylhexan-3-ol (2) 6-bromo-2-chloro-4-methylhexan-4-ol
(3) 1-bromo-4-methyl-5-chlorohexan-3-ol (4) 6-bromo-4-methyl-2-chlorohexan-4-ol

Answer (1)



1-bromo-5-chloro-4-methylhexan-3-ol

91. The pollution due to oxides of sulphur gets enhanced due to the presence of:

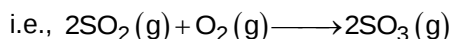
- (a) particulate matter (b) ozone
(c) hydrocarbons (d) hydrogen peroxide

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

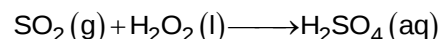
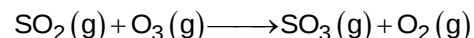
- (1) (a), (d) only (2) (a), (b), (d) only
(3) (b), (c), (d) only (4) (a), (c), (d) only

Answer (2)

Sol. Presence of particulate matter in polluted air catalyzes the oxidation of SO₂ to SO₃



This reaction can also be promoted by O₃ and H₂O₂, as



92. Copper crystallises in fcc unit cell with cell edge length of 3.608×10^{-8} cm. The density of copper is 8.92 g cm^{-3} . Calculate the atomic mass of copper.

- (1) 63.1 u (2) 31.55 u
(3) 60 u (4) 65 u

Answer (1)

Sol. $d = \frac{ZM}{N_A(a)^3}$

$Z = 4(\text{FCC}), d = 8.92 \text{ g cm}^{-3}, N_A = 6.023 \times 10^{23}, a = 3.608 \times 10^{-8} \text{ cm}$

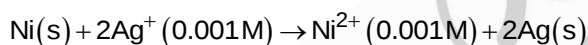
$$M = \frac{dN_A(a)^3}{Z}$$

$$= \frac{8.92 \times 6.023 \times 10^{23} \times (3.608 \times 10^{-8})^3}{4}$$

$$= \frac{8.92 \times 6.023 \times 10^{23} \times 46.97 \times 10^{-24}}{4} = \frac{2523.47 \times 10^{-1}}{4}$$

$$= 630.8 \times 10^{-1} = 63.08 \approx 63.1 \text{ u}$$

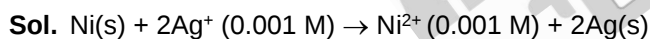
93. Find the emf of the cell in which the following reaction takes place at 298 K



$\left(\text{Given that } E_{\text{cell}}^{\circ} = 10.5 \text{ V}, \frac{2.303 RT}{F} = 0.059 \text{ at } 298 \text{ K} \right)$

- (1) 1.0385 V (2) 1.385 V
(3) 0.9615 V (4) 1.05 V

Answer (NA)



$E_{\text{cell}}^{\circ} = 10.5 \text{ V}$

$$E_{\text{cell}} = E_{\text{cell}}^{\circ} - \frac{0.059}{n} \log \frac{[\text{Ni}^{2+}]}{[\text{Ag}^+]^2}$$

$$= 10.5 - \frac{0.059}{2} \log \frac{(10^{-3})}{(10^{-3})^2}$$

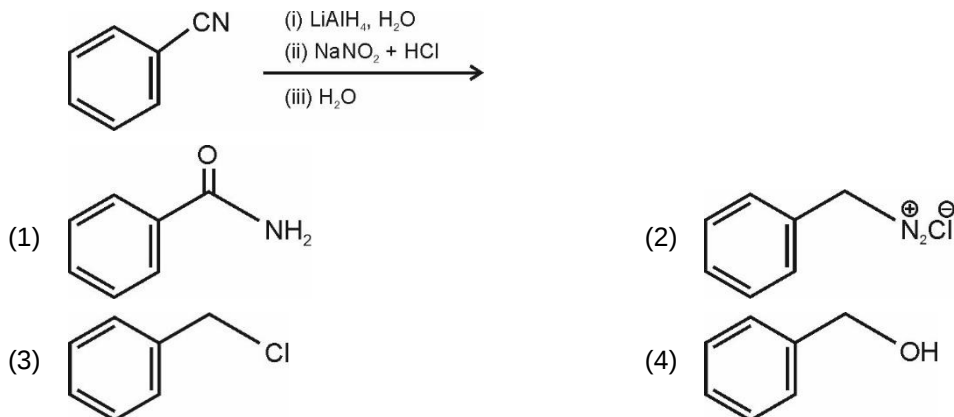
$$\Rightarrow 10.5 - \frac{0.059}{2} \log(10)^3$$

$$\Rightarrow 10.5 - 0.0295 \times 3$$

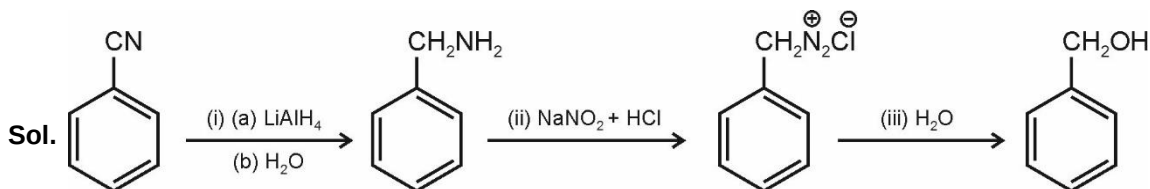
$$= 10.5 - 0.0885$$

$$= 10.4115 \text{ V}$$

94. The product formed from the following reaction sequence is



Answer (4)



95. The order of energy absorbed which is responsible for the color of complexes

- (A) $[\text{Ni}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2(\text{en})_2]^{2+}$
 (B) $[\text{Ni}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4(\text{en})]^{2+}$ and
 (C) $[\text{Ni}(\text{en})_3]^{2+}$

is

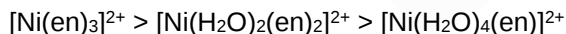
- (1) (A) > (B) > (C) (2) (C) > (B) > (A)
 (3) (C) > (A) > (B) (4) (B) > (A) > (C)

Answer (3)

Sol. Stronger the field strength of ligand, higher will be the energy absorbed by the complex.

$\Rightarrow$ 'en' has a stronger field strength than 'H₂O' according to spectrochemical series

$\therefore$ Correct order of energy absorbed will be:



i.e. (C) > (A) > (B)

96. Match List-I with List-II.

List-I (Ores)	List-II (Composition)
(a) Haematite	(i) Fe_3O_4
(b) Magnetite	(ii) ZnCO_3
(c) Calamine	(iii) Fe_2O_3
(d) Kaolinite	(iv) $[\text{Al}_2(\text{OH})_4\text{Si}_2\text{O}_5]$

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (a)-(i), (b)-(ii), (c)-(iii), (d)-(iv) (2) (a)-(iii), (b)-(i), (c)-(ii), (d)-(iv)
 (3) (a)-(iii), (b)-(i), (c)-(iv), (d)-(ii) (4) (a)-(i), (b)-(iii), (c)-(ii), (d)-(iv)

Answer (2)

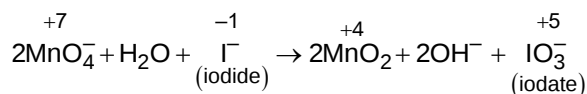
Sol.	(Ores)	(Composition)
(a)	Haematite →	Fe ₂ O ₃
(b)	Magnetite →	Fe ₃ O ₄
(c)	Calamine →	ZnCO ₃
(d)	Kaolinite →	[Al ₂ (OH) ₄ Si ₂ O ₅]

97. In the neutral or faintly alkaline medium, KMnO₄ oxidises iodide into iodate. The change in oxidation state of manganese in this reaction is from

- (1) +7 to +4 (2) +6 to +4
(3) +7 to +3 (4) +6 to +5

Answer (1)

Sol. In neutral or faintly alkaline solution.

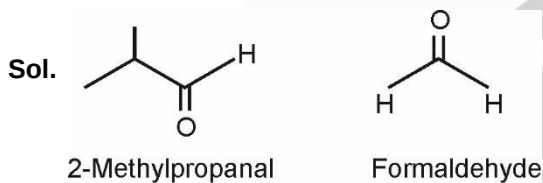


Manganese (Mn) oxidation state change from +7 to +4.

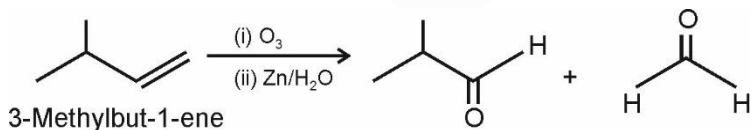
98. Compound X on reaction with O₃ followed by Zn/H₂O gives formaldehyde and 2-methyl propanal as products. The compound X is

- (1) 3-Methylbut-1-ene (2) 2-Methylbut-1-ene
(3) 2-Methylbut-2-ene (4) Pent-2-ene

Answer (1)



The given reaction is the reductive ozonolysis of an alkene. The alkene will be



99. $3\text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightleftharpoons 2\text{O}_3(\text{g})$

for the above reaction at 298 K, K_C is found to be 3.0×10^{-59} . If the concentration of O₂ at equilibrium is 0.040 M then concentration of O₃ in M is

- (1) 4.38×10^{-32} (2) 1.9×10^{-63}
(3) 2.4×10^{31} (4) 1.2×10^{21}

Answer (1)

Sol. $3\text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightleftharpoons 2\text{O}_3(\text{g})$

$$K_C = \frac{[\text{O}_3]^2}{[\text{O}_2]^3}$$

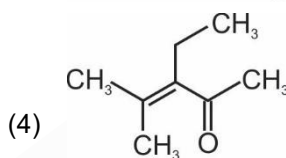
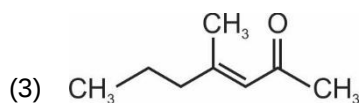
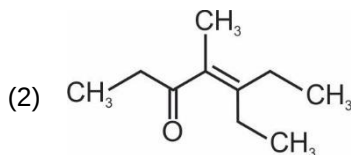
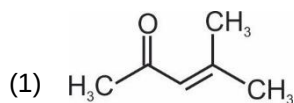
$$[\text{O}_3]^2 = K_c [\text{O}_2]^3 = 3 \times 10^{-59} \times (0.04)^3$$

$$[\text{O}_3]^2 = 1.9 \times 10^{-63} = 19 \times 10^{-64}$$

$$[\text{O}_3] = 4.38 \times 10^{-32}$$

Concentration of O_3 at equilibrium = $4.38 \times 10^{-32} \text{ M}$

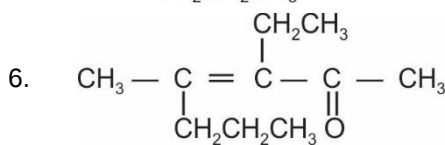
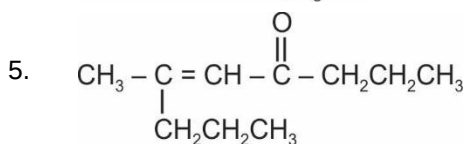
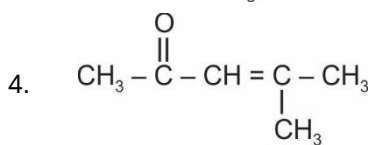
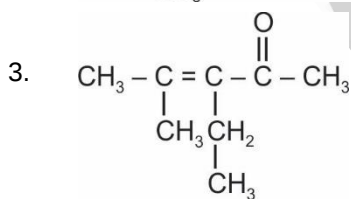
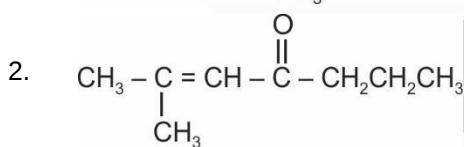
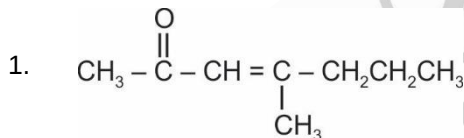
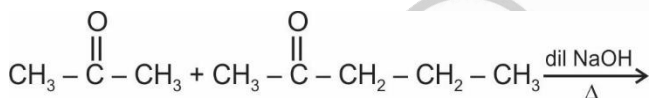
100. Which one of the following is not formed when acetone reacts with 2-pentanone in the presence of dilute NaOH followed by heating?



Answer (2)

Sol. Cross Aldol condensation reaction:

Both reactants contain α -Hydrogens, so multiple products are possible which are as follows:



$\Rightarrow$ (2) is not possible.