### PART: CHEMISTRY

- If Thomson model is considered to be true then in Rutherford model. 1.
  - (1) All α particles deflects at 180°
- (2) They deflect at wide range of angle
- (3) All will pass through foil without deflection
- (4) They will pass but with reduced speed.

Ans. (1)

Sol. Theory Based.

2. Identify the correct increasing order of 1st ionisation enthalpy order of

Mg, Al, P, S

- (1) Al, Mg, S, P
- (2) Mg, Al, P, S
- (3) Al, Mg, P, S
- (4) Mg, Al, S, P

Ans. (1)

- Sol. Correct increasing order of 1<sup>st</sup> ionisation enthalpy is : Al < Mg < S < P.
- 3. List-I
  - (a) Li
  - (b) Na
  - (c) K

  - (d) Cs

- List-II
- (i) used in devising photoelectric cell
- (ii) used to make electrochemical cell
- (iii) used as coolant in nuclear reactor
- (iv) used in absorption of CO2
- Identify the correct match
- (1) a ii, b iii, c iv, d 1

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

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

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

- Ans. (1)
- Sol. (a) Li  $\Rightarrow$ used in electrochemical cell
  - used as coolant in fast breeder nuclear reactors (b) Na  $\Rightarrow$
  - (c) K used as an absorbent of CO2
  - (d) Cs ⇒ used in devising photoelectric cell.
- How many number of electron are there in bonding molecular orbital of O<sub>2</sub><sup>2-</sup>. 4.
- 10 Ans.
- Sol.  $O_2^{2-}$  (Total electron = 18)

EC =  $(\sigma 1s)^2(\sigma^* 1s)^2(\sigma^* 2s)^2(\sigma^* 2s)^2(\sigma^* 2p_z)^2(\pi 2p_x^2 = \pi^2 2p_y^2)(\pi^* 2p_x^2 = \pi^* 2p_y^2)$ 

Total electron in BMO = 10.

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**5.** How many total Cl=O bonds are there in HClO<sub>4</sub>, HClO<sub>3</sub> and HClO<sub>2</sub>.

Ans.

Sol.

Compounds	Structure	Total C=O bond
HCIO <sub>4</sub>	H-O-CI=O	3
HCIO <sub>3</sub>	CI O OH	2
HCIO <sub>2</sub>	H 0 μ ≠ 0	1

- **6.** Identify the incorrect statement from following.
  - (1) crystalline solids are isotropic
  - (2) amorphous solids are also called pseudo solid
  - (3) amorphous solids do not have definite enthalpy of fusion
  - (4) crystalline solids are lone range order

**Ans**. (1)

**Sol.** Crystalline solids are anisotropic in nature.

7. 10 ml 0.05 M KMnO<sub>4</sub> is titrated with 10 ml of oxalic acid, find strength of oxalic acid (in g/l). [Report your answer to nearest integer]

**Ans.** 11

C<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub><sup>2</sup>-

H<sup>+</sup>

Mn<sup>2+</sup> + CO<sub>2</sub>

Valency factor = 5

Valency factor = 2

mili eq. of  $C_2O_4^{2-}$  = mili eq. of MnO<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup>

 $2[M \times 10] = 5[0.05 \times 10]$ 

M = 0.125 mole/lit.

Strength of oxalic acid =  $0.125 \times 90 = 11.25$  g/l.

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8. 1 mole of A takes 100 minutes to give 0.2 mole of B in the reaction A → 2B (According to 1st order reaction). The half life of the reaction is:

[Report your answer to nearest integer]

[Given  $\ell$ n2 = 0.693 &  $\ell$ n10 = 2.303]

**Ans**. 752

Sol.

$$A \longrightarrow 2B$$

Initially

1 mole

0

After 100 min

(1 - 0.1)mole

0.2 mole

$$k = \frac{1}{t} \ell n \left( \frac{a}{a - x} \right)$$

$$k = \frac{2.303}{100} \log \left( \frac{1}{0.9} \right)$$

$$\frac{\ln 2}{t_{1/2}} = \frac{2.303}{100} [\log 10 - \log 9]$$

$$\frac{0.693}{t_{1/2}} = \frac{2.303}{100}[1 - 2 \times 0.48]$$

$$t_{1/2} = \frac{69.3}{2.303 \times 0.04}$$
 min

 $t_{1/2} = 752.3 \text{ min}$ 

9. The total number of neutrons and electrons present in radioactive isotope of Hydrogen is:

**Ans**. (3

**Sol.** Radioactive isotope of Hydrogen is tritium  $\binom{3}{1}H$ 

Number of  $\{P = 1, n = 2, e^- = 1\}$ , so  $(n + e^-) = 3$ 

**10.** For reaction MO(s)  $\rightleftharpoons$  M(s) +  $\frac{1}{2}$  O<sub>2</sub>(g)

K<sub>p</sub> is 4, then partial pressure of O₂(g) in atm is :

Ans. (16)

**Sol.**  $K_p = (P_{O_2})^{\frac{1}{2}} = 4$ 

 $P_{O_2} = 16$ 

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**11.** Assertion: SO<sub>2</sub> is highly adsorbed on charcoal than H<sub>2</sub>.

Reason: SO<sub>2</sub> has high critical temperature than H<sub>2</sub>.

- (1) Assertion is True, Reason is True; Reason is a correct explanation for Assertion.
- (2) Assertion is True, Reason is True; Reason is NOT a correct explanation for Assertion.
- (3) Assertion is True, Reason is False.
- (4) Assertion is False, Reason is True.

Ans. (1)

- **Sol.** SO<sub>2</sub> is adsorb more than H<sub>2</sub> on charcoal as critical temperature of SO<sub>2</sub> is higher than H<sub>2</sub> as higher the critical temperature, easier is liquification of gas and more is adsorption of gas on charcoal.
- 12. An electrolyte AB is 50% dimerise and rest is ionise in a solvent, then Van't hoff factor (i) for this acid is.
  - (1) 1

- (2) 1.25
- (3)2

(4) 1.5

Ans. (2)

Sol. i = Total no. of particle after dissociation/association

Total number of particle before dissociation/association

dissociation [Let total mole of acid HA = a]

$$HA \longrightarrow H^{+} + A^{-}$$

association

$$2HA \longrightarrow (HA)_2$$

$$0.5a$$
  $\left(\frac{0.}{0.}\right)$ 

$$i = \left(\frac{a + 0.5a}{a}\right) = 1.25$$

- 13.  $S_1 : [Mn(CN)_6]^{3-}$ ,  $[Fe(CN)_6]^{3-}$  and  $[Co(CN)_6]^{3-}$  have  $d^2sp^3$  hybridisation.
  - S<sub>2</sub>: [MnCl<sub>6</sub>]<sup>3-</sup> and [FeCl<sub>6</sub>]<sup>3-</sup> are paramagnetic with 4 and 5 unpaired electrons respectively.
  - (1) Both S<sub>1</sub> & S<sub>2</sub> are true.

(2) S<sub>1</sub> is true and S<sub>2</sub> is false

(3) S<sub>1</sub> is false and S<sub>2</sub> is true

(4) Both S<sub>1</sub> & S<sub>2</sub> are false.

Ans. (1)

$$\textbf{Sol.} \hspace{0.5cm} [Mn(CN)_6]^{3-} \Rightarrow Mn^{3+} \Rightarrow 3d^4 \Rightarrow t_{2g}^{2,1,1}, \ eg^{0,0} \ d^2sp^3$$

$$[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{3-} \Rightarrow \text{Fe}^{3+} \Rightarrow 3\text{d}^5 \Rightarrow t_{2q}^{2,2,\,1}, \text{ eg}^{0,0} \text{ d}^2\text{sp}^3$$

$$[\text{Co(CN)}_6]^{3-} \Rightarrow \text{Co}^{3+} \Rightarrow 3\text{d}^6 \Rightarrow t_{2g}^{2,2,\,2} \,, \text{ eg}^{0,0} \text{ d}^2\text{sp}^3$$

$$[MnCl_6]^{3-}$$
  $\Rightarrow$   $Mn^{3+}$   $\Rightarrow$   $3d^4$   $\Rightarrow$   $t_{2q}^{1,1,1}$ ,  $eg^{1,0}$  4 unpaired  $e^-$ 

$$[\text{FeCl}_6]^{\text{3-}} \Rightarrow \text{Fe}^{\text{3+}} \Rightarrow \text{3d}^{\text{5}} \Rightarrow t_{2g}^{\text{1, 1, 1}}, \text{ eg}^{\text{1, 1}} \text{ 5 unpaired e}^{\text{-}}$$

so both S<sub>1</sub> & S<sub>2</sub> are true.

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- 14. What is the reason to add silica during metallurgy of copper ore.
  - (1) To reduce temperature

- (2) To convert Cu to copper silicate
- (3) To convert CuO to copper silicate
- (4) To remove impurities of iron as FeSiO3

- (4)Ans.
- Sol. During metallurgy of copper from copper ore

FeO

SiO<sub>2</sub>

**Impurities** 

Flux

Slag

FeSiO<sub>3</sub>

15. How many cations will get precipitated from

When H<sub>2</sub>S is passed along with dil. HCl.

- Ans.
- Sol. H<sub>2</sub>S + dil. HCl is 2<sup>nd</sup> group reagent so Cu<sup>2+</sup> get precipitate

3<sup>rd</sup> group cation Al<sup>3+</sup>.Fe<sup>3+</sup>

4<sup>th</sup> group cation Co<sup>2+</sup>,Ni<sup>2+</sup>,Zn<sup>2+</sup>

5<sup>th</sup> group cation Ba<sup>2+</sup>

In a closed container initially SO<sub>2</sub> and O<sub>2</sub> are taken at 750 bar and 250 bar and following reaction takes 16. place.

$$2SO_2(g) + O_2(g) \longrightarrow 2SO_3(g)$$

then what will be the total pressure of gases after completion of reaction (in bar.)

Ans. 750

Sol.

$$2SO_2(g) + O_2(g) \longrightarrow 2SO_3(g)$$

Initially 750 bar

250 bar

(LR is O<sub>2</sub>)

 $750 - 2 \times 250$ 

0

2 × 250

250

500

 $P_{Total} = 250 + 500 = 750 \text{ bar}$ 

- 17. 1 Mole of complex CoCl<sub>3</sub>.6NH<sub>3</sub> on reaction with AgNO<sub>3</sub> gives 3 moles of AgCl precipitate. The secondary valency of complex is-
- Ans.
- As complex give 3 moles AqCI precipitate so all 3 chloride ions are in ionisation sphere so complex is Sol. [Co(NH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>6</sub>] Cl<sub>3</sub>

secondary valency of complex = 6.

18.

List - I	List - II  (Col <mark>our d</mark> uring flame test)	
(Metal)		
a) Li	(i) Golden yellow	
b) Na	(ii) Crimson red	
c) <mark>C</mark> a	(iii) App <mark>le g</mark> reen	
d) Ba	(iv) Brick Red	

Identify the correct matching from List – I with List - II:

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

Ans. (1)

# Sol. Metal (i) Li (ii) Na (iii) Ca (iv) Ba Flame coloure test Crimson Red Golden Yellow Brick Red Apple green

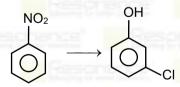
19. Statement-I: Hyper conjugation is a permanent effect.

Statement-II : In  $CH_3 - \overset{\oplus}{CH_2} sp_{c-H,s}^2$  overlap with the adjacent vacant p-orbital.

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

Ans. (2)

20. For the following conversion



the appropriate sequence of reagent will be.

- (1) NaNO<sub>2</sub>/HCI, AlCI<sub>3</sub>/Fe, Fe/HCI, H<sub>2</sub>O/ $\Delta$
- (2) Fe/HCl, AlCl<sub>3</sub>/Fe, NaNO<sub>2</sub>/HCl, H<sub>2</sub>O/Δ
- (3) AICI<sub>3</sub>/Fe, Fe/HCI, NaNO<sub>2</sub>/HCI, H<sub>2</sub>O/ $\Delta$
- (4) Fe/HCl, AlCl<sub>3</sub>/Fe, H<sub>2</sub>O/Δ, NaNO<sub>2</sub>/HCl

Ans. (3)

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- **21.** D-Galactose & D-Glucose are formed by the hydrolysis of following disaccharide.
  - (1) Sucrose
- (2) Lactose
- (3) Maltose
- (4) Amylose

Ans. (2)

22. Satement-I: Penicillin is Bacteriostatic.

Satement-II: The correct structure of penicillin is.

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

Ans. (3)

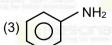
Sol.

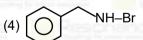
Bactericidal	Bacteriostatic
Penicillin	Erythromycin
Aminoglycosides	Tetracycline
Ofloxacin	Chloramphenicol

General Sturcture of Pencillin

23. In following sequence of reaction final product will be

$$N-K^{\oplus}$$
  $H_2O$ 





Ans. (2)

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#### 24. In the following reaction

$$R-C\equiv N \xrightarrow{(1)DIBAL-H} R-X$$

-X will be

(1) -CHO

(2) -COOH

(3) -CH<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>

(4) -CH<sub>2</sub>OH

#### Ans. (1)

## 

- (1) The Rx is not possible in acid medium.
- (2) Compound B will be major product

+ CH<sub>3</sub>Br

- (3) Compound A will be major product
- (4) Both A and B are equally formed

**Ans**. (3)

**26.** Dihedral angle in 1,1,1-trichloro ethane in staggered conformation (in degree) is

**Ans.** 60

#### 27. Which of the following product is not possible

$$H_3C$$
 $O$ 
 $CH_3$ 
 $C$ 
 $Conc. HBr$ 
 $C$ 
 $COnc. HBr$ 
 $C$ 

CH<sub>3</sub>

Product (P)

$$(1)$$
  $CH_3$   $(2)$   $CH_3$   $CH_3$   $CH_3$ 

(4)

Br

**Ans**. (4)