JEE-Main-26-07-2022-Shift-1 (Memory Based)

Chemistry

Question: The product formed in the given reaction

BeCl₂ + LiAlH₄ →

Options:

- (a) H₂
- (b) BeH₂
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (b)

Solution: 2BeCl₂ + LiAlH₄ → 2BeH₂ + LiCl + AlCl₃

Question: Which of the following can help in preventing decomposition of H₂O₂?

Options:

- (a) Formaldehyde
- (b) Formic acid
- (c) Ethanol
- (d) Urea

Answer: (d)

Solution: In the presence of metal surfaces or traces of akali (present in glass containers), the reaction is catalysed. It is, therefore, stored in wax-lined glass or plastic vessels in dark. Urea can be added as a stabiliser.

Question: Difference in spin magnetic moment of [Co(H2O)5Cl]Cl2 and [Cr(H2O6)]Cl3

Options:

- (a) 1 BM
- (b) 0 BM
- (c) 2 BM
- (d) 3 BM

Answer: (a)

Solution:

[Co(H₂O)₅Cl]Cl₂ and [Cr(H₂O₆)]Cl₃

Co is in +3 oxidation state

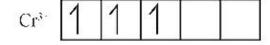
It means valence shell configuration is 3d⁶ and high spin complex

n = 4

$$\mu = \sqrt{4(4+2)} = \sqrt{24} \text{ B M} = 4.89 \text{ BM}$$

[Cr(H₂O₆)]Cl₃

Cr³⁺ has valence shell configuration 3d³





$$n = 3$$

$$\mu = \sqrt{n(n+2)} = \sqrt{3(3+2)} = \sqrt{15} \ B M = 3.87 BM$$

Difference between spin magnetic moment = $4.89 - 3.87 \approx 1$ BM

Question: Find the order of the reaction if concentration changes from 0.5 to 1 and half life changes from 100 s to 50 s

Options:

- (a) Zero order
- (b) First order
- (c) Second Order
- (d) None of these

Answer: (c)

Solution:

$$t_{_{1/2}} \propto \frac{1}{\left[A_{_{\diamond}}\right]^{n-1}}$$

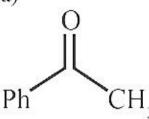
$$\frac{\left(t_{1/2}\right)_{1}}{\left(t_{1/2}\right)_{2}} = \frac{\left[A_{o}\right]_{2}^{n-1}}{\left[A_{o}\right]_{1}^{n-1}} = \left[\frac{\left[A_{o}\right]_{2}}{\left[A_{o}\right]_{1}}\right]^{n-1}$$

$$\frac{100}{50} = \left(\frac{1}{0.5}\right)^{n-1} \Rightarrow 2 = (2)^{n-1}$$

 \Rightarrow n = 2 (Second order)

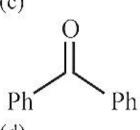
Question: Identify 'X'

Options:



(b) PhCH₂OH







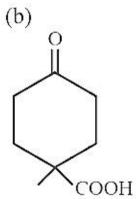
Answer: (a)

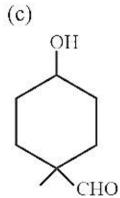
Solution:

Question: Identify the product B

Options:

(a)





(d) None of these

Answer: (a) Solution:



$$\begin{array}{c|c} O & OH \\ \hline & Ag(NH_3)_2OH \\ \hline & H^+ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} OH \\ \hline & NaBH_4 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} OH \\ \hline & NaBH_4 \end{array}$$

Question: Assertion: Dark purple colour of KMnO₄ in titration with Oxalic acid in acidic medium disappears

Reason: Change in oxidation number of Mn from 7 to 2

Options:

- (a) Both assertion and reason are true, reason is correct explanation of assertion
- (b) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion.
- (c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.
- (d) Assertion is false, but reason is true

Answer: (a)

Solution:
$$2\text{MnO}_{4}^{-} + 5\text{C}_{2}\text{O}_{4}^{2-} + 16\text{H}^{+} \rightarrow 2\text{Mn}^{2+} + 10\text{CO}_{2} + 8\text{H}_{2}\text{O}_{4}$$

Question: A mixture of hydrogen and oxygen contains 40% by mass hydrogen at total pressure 2.2 bar then partial pressure will be

Options:

- (a) 2.01 bar
- (b) 3.81 bar
- (c) 5.2 bar
- (d) 1.2 bar

Answer: (a)

Solution:

% by mass = 40% hydrogen

% by mass = 60% oxygen

Let total weight = 100 g

So, amount of $H_2 = 40 g$

Moles of
$$H_2 = \frac{40}{2} = 20 \text{ mol}$$

Amount of
$$O_2 = \frac{60}{32} = 1.8 \text{ mol}$$

$$X_{H_2} = \frac{20}{20 + 1.8} = 0.9$$

$$P_{H_2} = P_T \times X_{H_2}$$

$$P_{H_2} = 2.2 \times 0.9 = 2.01 \, bar$$

Question: Match the column Reaction Catalyst

Reaction Catalyst



(A) Hydrogenation of oils	(i) Pt
(B) $N_2 + 3H_2 \rightarrow 2 \text{ NH}_3$	(ii) Fe
(C) $SO_2 + O_2 \rightarrow SO_3$	(iii) Ni
(D) Contact process	(iv) V ₂ O ₅

Options:

(a)
$$A \rightarrow (ii)$$
; $B \rightarrow (i)$; $C \rightarrow (iii)$; $D \rightarrow (iv)$

(b)
$$A \rightarrow (iii)$$
; $B \rightarrow (ii)$; $C \rightarrow (i)$; $D \rightarrow (iv)$

(c)
$$A \rightarrow (i)$$
; $B \rightarrow (iii)$; $C \rightarrow (iv)$; $D \rightarrow (ii)$

(d)
$$A \rightarrow (iv)$$
; $B \rightarrow (ii)$; $C \rightarrow (i)$; $D \rightarrow (iii)$

Answer: (b)

Solution:

$$2SO_2(g) \xrightarrow{Pt(s)} 2SO_3(g)$$

$$N_2(g) + 3H_2(g) \xrightarrow{Fe(s)} 2NH_3(g)$$

Vegetable oils $(l) + H_2(g) \xrightarrow{Ni(s)} Vegetable ghee(s)$

Contact process for the manufacture of sulphuric acid require V₂O₅ catalyst

Question: Match the following.

Compounds Shape	
(A) PCl ₅	(i) Square Pyramidal
(B) O ₃	(ii) Trigonal Bipyramidal
(C) BrF5	(iii) Bent shape

Options:

(a)
$$A \rightarrow (i)$$
; $B \rightarrow (ii)$; $C \rightarrow (iii)$

(b)
$$A \rightarrow (ii)$$
; $B \rightarrow (iii)$; $C \rightarrow (i)$

(c)
$$A \rightarrow (i)$$
; $B \rightarrow (iii)$; $C \rightarrow (ii)$

(d)
$$A \rightarrow (iii)$$
; $B \rightarrow (ii)$; $C \rightarrow (i)$

Answer: (b)

Solution:

(A) PCl₅ ⇒ Trigonal Bipyramidal

(B) $O_3 \Rightarrow$ Bent shape

(C) $BrF_5 \Rightarrow Square Pyramidal$

Question: Liquation refining is based on

Options:

(a) Low melting point

(b) High melting point

(c) Less soluble impurities

(d) More soluble impurities

Answer: (a)

Solution: Liquation is used for the refining of metals having low melting point and are associated with high melting impurities. For example, Pb, Sn, Sb, Bi and Hg.

Question: If stearic acid and polyethylene glycol reacts then which of the following soap/detergent will be formed?

Options:



(a) Cationic Detergent

(b) Soap

(c) Anionic detergent

(d) Non Ionic Detergent

Answer: (d)

Solution: If sodium stearate and polyethylene glycol reacts, then non-ionic detergents are

formed

Question: Cl* + CH4 in atmosphere gives

Options:

(a) CH₃

(b) Cl₂

(c) HOCl

(d) None of these

Answer: (a)

Solution: $\dot{C}l(g) + CH_4(g) \rightarrow \dot{C}H_3(g) + HCl(g)$

Question: Phenol + Br₂ (in CCl₄) \rightarrow Product

Phenol + Br₂ (in water) \rightarrow Product The difference in two products due to

Options:

(a) Polarity of solvent

(b) Electronegativity

(c) High activating effect of OH group

(d) Both (a) and (c)

Answer: (d)

Solution: In case of phenol, polarization of bromine takes place even in the absence of Lewis acid due to high activating effect of –OH group attached to benzene

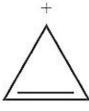
$$\begin{array}{c|c}
OH & OH & OH \\
\hline
OH & OH & OH \\
\hline
CHCl_3 & OH & OH \\
\hline
Br_2 & OH & OH \\
\hline
Br_2 & OH & OH \\
\hline
Br_3 & OH & OH \\
\hline
Br_4 & OH & OH \\
\hline
Br_5 & OH & OH \\
\hline
Br_7 & OH & OH \\
\hline
Br_8 & OH & OH \\
\hline
Br_9 & OH & OH \\
\hline
Br_9$$

Question: Which of the following is not an aromatic compound?

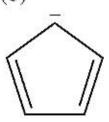


Options:

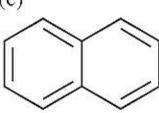
(a)



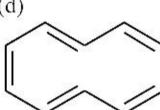
(b)



(c)



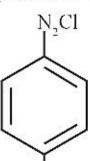
(d)



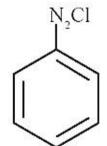
Answer: (d)

Solution: It doesn't satisfy the condition of an aromatic compound

Question: The correct order of stability

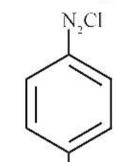


 NO_2



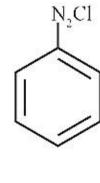
OCH,

II



CN

III



IV

Options:

(a) II > III > I > IV

(b) II > IV > III > I

(c) III > II > IV

III < VI < III > IV > III

Answer: (b)

Solution: More is the electron withdrawing group deactivating, the order of stability of diazonium salt decreases on benzene ring.

Question: Borazine is an inorganic benzene like compound formed by 3 equivalent of element X and 6 equivalent of element Y, Identify X and Y

Options:

(a) B₂H₆, NH₃



(b) B₂H₆, HN₃

(c) NH₃, B₂O₃

(d) NH₃, B₂H₆

Answer: (a)

Solution: $3B_2H_6 + 6NH_3 \rightarrow 3[BH_2(NH_3)_2]^+[BH_4]^- \xrightarrow{Heat} 2B_3N_3H_6 + 12H_2$

Question: If wavelength of first line of Lyman series of H spectrum is λ and wavelength difference between second transition of Balmer and third transition of Paschen series of line spectrum of H atom is $x\lambda$. Find the value of x.

Answer: 5.00 Solution:

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} = R \left[\frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{4} \right] = \frac{3R}{4} \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{4}{3R}$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_1} = R \left[\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{16} \right] = \frac{12R}{64} \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \frac{16}{3R}$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_2} = R \left[\frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{36} \right] = \frac{27R}{9 \times 36} \Rightarrow \lambda_2 = \frac{36}{3R}$$

$$\lambda_2 - \lambda_1 = x\lambda = \frac{36}{3R} - \frac{16}{3R} = \frac{20}{3R}$$

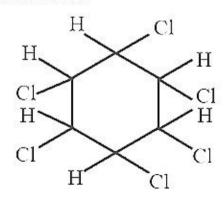
$$\frac{20}{3R} = 5 \times \frac{4}{3R} = x\lambda = x = 5$$

Question:

$$+ Cl_2 \xrightarrow{Sunlight} Product$$
(Excess)

Number of hydrogen atoms in the product are

Answer: 6.00 Solution:



Question: The velocity of electron is x times the velocity of a neutron. If the wavelength of electron is equal to the wavelength of neutron, find the value of x.

Given: Mass of electron = 9.1×10^{-31} kg.

Mass of neutron = 1.6×10^{-27} kg. (Round off to the nearest integer)

Answer: 1758.00

Solution:



$$V_{e} = xV_{n}$$

$$\lambda_{e} = \lambda_{n}$$

$$\frac{h}{m_{e}v_{e}} = \frac{h}{m_{n}v_{n}}$$

$$m_{e}xv_{n} = m_{n}v_{n}$$

$$x = \frac{m_{n}}{m_{e}} = \frac{1.6 \times 10^{-27}}{9.1 \times 10^{-31}} = 0.17582 \times 10^{4}$$

$$= 1758.2$$

$$x \approx 1758$$

