# Sample Paper

#### Time: 90 Minutes

## **General Instructions**

- 1. The Question Paper contains three sections.
- 2. Section A has 25 questions. Attempt any 20 questions.
- 3. Section B has 24 questions. Attempt any 20 questions.
- 4. Section C has 6 questions. Attempt any 5 questions.
- 5. *All questions carry equal marks.*
- 6. *There is no negative marking.*

#### **SECTION-A**

This section consists of 25 multiple choice questions with overall choice to attempt **any 20** questions. In case more than desirable number of questions are attempted, ONLY first 20 will be considered for evaluation.

1.	Which one of the following is not an allylic halide?								
	(a) 4-Bromopent-2-ene	(b)	3-Bromo-2-methylbut-1-ene	•					
	(c) 1-Bromobut-2-ene	(d)	4-Bromobut-1-ene						
2.	Which of the following is most acidic?								
	(a) Benzyl alcohol (b) Cyclohexa	unol (c)	Phenol	(d)	<i>m</i> -chlorophenol				
3.	What is the normality of a 1 M solution of	H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> ?							
	(a) $0.5 \mathrm{N}$ (b) $1.0 \mathrm{N}$	(c)	2.0 N	(d)	3.0N				
4.	Which of the following alkyl halides will undergo $S_N 1$ reaction most readily?								
	(a) $(CH_3)_3 C - F$ (b) $(CH_3)_3 C - F$	-Cl (c)	$(CH_3)_3 C - Br$	(d)	$(CH_3)_3 C - I$				
5.	The couplings between base units of DNA is through								
	(a) hydrogen bonding (b) electrostat	ic bonding (c)	covalent bonding	(d)	van der Waal's forces				
6.	The radius of a calcium ion is 94 pm and of the oxide ion is 146 pm. The possible crystal structure of calcium oxide will be								
	(a) tetrahedral (b) trigonal	(c)	octahedral	(d)	pyramidal				
7.	Which is the correct IUPAC name for								
	$CH_3 - CH - CH_2 - Br$ ?								
	$^{\mid}_{ m C_2H_5}$								
	(a) 1-bromo-2-ethylpropane		1-bromo-2-ethyl-2-mehylethane						
	(c) 1-bromo-2-methylbutane		2-methyl-1-bromobutane						
8.	How many "nearest" and "next nearest" neighbours, respectively, does potassium have in bcc lattice ?								
	(a) 8,8 (b) 8,6	(c)	6, 8	(d)	6,6				
9.	Among the following, the essential amino acid is :								
	(a) Alanine (b) Valine	(c)	Aspartic acid	(d)	Serine				
10.	. Which of the following compounds is oxidised to prepare methyl ethyl ketone?								
	(a) 2-Propanol (b) l-Butanol	(c)	2-Butanol	(d)	t-Butyl alcohol				
11.	What should be the correct IUPAC name for	or diethylbromome	thane?						
	(a) 1-bromo-1, 1-diethylmethane		3-bromopentane						
	(c) 1-bromo-1-ethylpropane	(d)	1-bromopentane						



SP-	72						Chemistry		
12.	. 12 g of a non-volatile solute dissolved in 108 g of water produces the relative lowering of vapour pressure of 0.1. The								
	molecular mass of the sol	lute is							
	(a) 80	(b)	60	(c)	20	(d)	40		
13.	Which of the following o	n ther	mal decomposition give	es oxyg	gen gas ?				
	(a) $Ag_2O$	(b)	$Pb_3O_4$	(c)	PbO <sub>2</sub>	(d)	All of these		
14.	In which of the following crystals alternate tetrahedral voids are occupied?								
1.5	(a) NaCl	(b)	ZnS	(c)	CaF <sub>2</sub>	(d)	Na <sub>2</sub> O		
15.	Equal masses of methane	e and c	oxygen are mixed in an e	empty c	container at 25°C. The frac	tion of	t the total pressure exerted by		
	oxygen 1s								
	(a) 1/2	(b)	2/3	(c)	$\frac{1}{\times} \frac{273}{273}$	(d)	1/3		
	~				3 298	~ ° —			
16.	Sodium metal crystallizes in a body centred cubic lattice with a unit cell edge of 4.29Å. The radius of sodium atom is								
	approximately:		0.008		1.0.68	(1)			
17	(a) 5./2A	(b)	0.93A	(c)	1.86A	(d)	3.22A		
17.	Molecules whose mirror	image	s is non – superimposabl	e over	them are known as chiral.	which	n of the following molecule is		
	(a) $2 - bromobutane$	(b)	1 - bromobutane	(c)	2 - bromopropane	(d)	2 - bromonronan - 2 - ol		
18	Observation of "Ruhema	(0) nn's n	urnle" is a confirmatory	test fo	or the presence of .	(u)	2 -010inopropan - 2 - 01		
10.	(a) Starch	ini s p (h)	Reducing sugar	(c)	Protein	(d)	Cupricion		
19	The best method for the c	best method for the conversion of an alcohol into an alkyl chloride is by treating the alcohol with							
17.	(a) PCL $(b)$ dry HCl in the presence of anhydrous ZnCl.						vdrous ZnCl		
	(c) SOCL in presence of puridine			(d)	) None of these				
20	Which one of the follow	ing he	lide does not hydrolyse	(4)					
20.	(a) ShCl	(h)		(a)	DC1	(d)	NE		
21	(a) $SUCI_3$	(0)	ASCI <sub>3</sub>	(0)	rCl <sub>3</sub>	(u)	ΝΓ <sub>3</sub>		
21.	10 PAC name of <i>m</i> -cresor	IS			2 m oth our mh ou ol	(4)	housens 12 dial		
22	(a) 5-methylphenol In a colid ' $4P$ ' having the	(0)	1 structure '4' storms of	(C)	5-memoxyphenol	$(\mathbf{u})$	If all the face contered atoms		
22.	along one of the axes are	remo	ved then the resultant s	toichic	metry of the solid is		If all the face-centered atoms		
	(a) $AB_{2}$	(b)	$A_{2}B$	(c)	A B <sub>2</sub>	(d)	$A_{2}B_{4}$		
23.	Methylated spirit is	(0)	1120	(0)	1423	(4)			
	(a) methanol	(b)	methanol + ethanol	(c)	methanoic acid	(d)	methanamide		
24.	Which is an application	ofHe	nry's law?						
	(a) Spray paint	(b)	Bottled water	(c)	Filling up atire	(d)	Soft drinks (soda)		
25.	Which is oxidized most e	asily?							
	(a) $CH_{\bullet} - CHOH - CHOH$	H.		(b)	<b>с</b> С С С С С С С С С С С С С С С С С С С				
		-3		(0)					
					CH <sub>3</sub>				
	(c) $CH_3 - CH_2 - O - O$	- CH, -	- CH <sub>3</sub>	(d)	✓ ✓ OH				
		2	2	. /	$\searrow$				

#### SECTION-B

This section consists of 24 multiple choice questions with overall choice to attempt **any 20** questions. In case more than desirable number of questions are attempted, ONLY first 20 will be considered for evaluation.

**26.** The three important oxidation states of phosphorus are  
(a) 
$$-3$$
,  $+3$  and  $+5$  (b)  $-3$ ,  $+3$  and  $-5$  (c)  $-3$ ,  $+3$  and  $+2$  (d)  $-3$ ,  $+3$  and  $+4$ 

27. Which of the following reactions of glucose can be explained only by its cyclic structure?

- (a) Glucose forms pentaacetate
- (b) Glucose reacts with hydroxylamine to form an oxime
- (c) Pentaacetate of glucose does not react with hydroxyl amine
- (d) Glucose is oxidised by nitric acid to gluconic acid

28. The structure of the major product formed in the following reaction

$$\underbrace{\bigcup_{I}}_{I} \xrightarrow{CH_2Cl} \underbrace{\xrightarrow{NaCN}}_{DMF} \text{ is }$$



29. Which of the following compounds will give racemic mixture on nucleophilic substitution by OH<sup>-</sup> ion?

(i) 
$$CH_3 - CH - Br$$
 (ii)  $CH_3 - CH_3 - CH_3$  (iii)  $CH_3 - CH_2Br$   
 $\downarrow \\ C_2H_5$   $C_2H_5$   $C_2H_5$   $C_2H_5$ 

(a) (i)(b) (i), (ii) and (iii)(c) (ii) and (iii)(d) (i) and (iii)**30.** The number of 
$$P - O - P$$
 bonds in cyclic metaphosphoric acid is  
(a) zero(b) two(c) three(d) four

**31.** A plot of  $p_1$  and  $p_2$  vs the mole fractions  $x_1$  and  $x_2$  is given as.



In this figure, lines I and II intersect through the point for which.

(b)  $x_1 = x_2 \neq 1$ 

(a)  $x_1 \neq 1; x_2 = 1$ 

**32.** Which of the statements given below is incorrect?  
(a) 
$$Cl_2O_7$$
 is an anhydride of perchloric acid (b) (b)

- (c) ONF is isoelectronic with  $O_2 N^-$ .
- b)  $O_3$  molecule is bent

 $x_1 = 1; x_2 \neq 1$ 

(d)  $OF_2$  is an oxide of fluorine

(d)  $x_1 = x_2 = \frac{1}{2}$ 

- **33.** Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?
  - (i) Information regarding the sequence of nucleotides in the chain of a nucleic acid is called its primary structure.

(c)

- (ii) In secondary structure of DNA adenine forms hydrogen bonds with guanine whereas cytosine forms hydrogen bonds with thymine.
- (iii) RNA molecules are of three types m-RNA, r-RNA and t-RNA and they all perform different functions.
- (a) (ii) only (b) (i) and (iii) (c) (ii) and (iii) (d) (iii) only
- **34.**  $XeO_4$  molecule is tetrahedral having :
  - (a) Two  $p\pi d\pi$  bonds (b) One  $p\pi d\pi$  bonds (c) Four  $p\pi d\pi$  bonds (d) Three  $p\pi d\pi$  bonds

sp-73

Chemistry



Product (D) in above reaction is:





36. In the solid state, SO<sub>3</sub> may have structure



SP-74







None of these (d)

- On the basis of the figure given above, which of the following is not true?
- In figure (a), assuming the state of dynamic equilibrium, rate of gaseous particles entering and leaving the solution (a) phase is same.
- In figure (b), on compressing the gas, number of gaseous particles per unit volume over the solution increases. (b)
- Rate at which gaseous particles are striking the solution to enter it, decreases. (c)
- (d) Rate at which gaseous particles are striking the solution to enter it, increases.
- 38. Considering the formation, breaking and strength of hydrogen bond, predict which of the following mixtures will show a positive deviation from Raoult's law?
  - (a) Methanol and acetone
  - (c) Nitric acid and water

- (b) Chloroform and acetone
- Phenol and aniline (d)
- **39.** The major product of the following reaction is

- 40. Which of the following statements regarding DNA fingerprinting is incorrect?
  - (a) It is used in forensic laboratories for identification of criminals.
  - (b) It cannot be altered by surgery.
  - (c) It is different for every cell and cannot be altered by any known treatment.
  - (d) It is used to determine paternity of an individual.

Sample Paper-10

42.

41. X in the following reaction is –

$$Br_{2} + \begin{array}{c} CH_{3} - C - H \\ H - C - CH_{3} \end{array} \xrightarrow{CCl_{4}} X$$
(a) (+) 2, 3-Dibromobutane (b) (-) 2, 3-Dibromobutane (c) Rac. 2, 3-Dibromobutane (d) Meso-2, 3-Dibromobutane An inorganic compound reacts with SO<sub>2</sub> in aqueous medium, produces (A). (A) on reaction with Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> gives the compound (B) which with sulphur give a substance (C) used in photography. The compound (C) is

(a) 
$$\operatorname{Na}_2 S_2 O_3$$
 (b)  $\operatorname{Na}_2 S O_4$  (c)  $\operatorname{Na}_2 S$  (d)  $\operatorname{Na}_2 S_2 O_7$ 

43. An element having an atomic radius of 0.14 nm crystallizes in an *fcc* unit cell. What is the length of a side of the cell ?

(a) 0.56 nm (b) 0.24 nm (c) 0.96 nm (d) 0.4 nm

44. The major product of the following reaction is:



*Given below are two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Select the most appropriate answer from the options given below:* 

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false and R is also false.

**45.** Assertion: Chromium do not dissolve in concentrated nitric acid **Reason:** Due to inertness of chromium, it does not dissolve in nitric acid.

- 46. Assertion: interhalogen compounds are more reactive than halogens(except F)Reason: bond strength in interhalogen compounds is weaker than halogen molecule except F–F.
- **47. Assertion:** People living at high attitudes often reported with a problem of feeling weak and inability to think clearly. **Reason:** at high altitudes the partial pressure of oxygen is less than at the ground level.
- 48. Assertion : *p*-nitrophenol is more acidic than phenol.Reason : Nitro group helps in the stabilisation of the phenoxide ion by dispersal of negative charge due to resonance.
- **49.** Assertion:  $ClF_3$  is used for the production of  $UF_6$  in the enrichment of  $U_{235}$ . **Reason:**  $ClF_3$  is hypergolic in nature.

SP-75

SP-76

50.

Match the columns

Column-I

#### Chemistry

#### SECTION-C

This section consists of 6 multiple choice questions with an overall choice to attempt **any 5**. In case more than desirable number of questions are attempted, ONLY first 5 will be considered for evaluation.

# (A) $2Pb(NO_3)_2 \xrightarrow{673K} 4NO_2 + 2PbO + O_2$ (p) High (B) $N_2(g) + O_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2NO(g)$ (q) Prod (C) $NH_4NO_3 \xrightarrow{d} N_2O + 2H_2O$ (r) This (D) $N_2(g) + 3H_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2NH_3(g)$ (s) Prod (a) A - (r, s), B - (q), C - (s), D - (p) (b) A - (r, c), B - (q), C - (r, s), D - (p) (c) A - (q), B - (s), C - (r, s), D - (p) (d) A - (r, c)51. Which of the following analogies is correct? (a) NaCl: Schottky defect :: ZnS : Frenkel defect (b) AgC (c) AgCl : Schottky defect :: KCl : Frenkel defect (d) AgI 52. Which of the following analogies is correct? (a) Methanol : Positive Iodoform :: Ethanol : Positive Iodoform (b) Ethanol : Positive Iodoform :: Ethanal : Positive Iodoform (c) Ethanol : Positive Iodoform :: Ethanal : Positive Iodoform (d) Propanol : Positive Iodoform :: Propanone : Positive Iodoform

## **Case Study :** Read the following paragraph and answers the questions.

The discovery and preparation of several of the interhalogen compounds followed shortly after the discovery of the elements themselves. Since the halogens are all relatively strongly electronegative elements, each lacking one electron to complete its outer shell, they form diatomic molecules with a shared electron-pair bond between them:

# 

In a very similar manner, interhalogen molecules are formed, the simplest type being represented by CIF, BrCl, 1Br, etc., whose physical properties are intermediate between those of the two elements involved. However, these properties are not necessarily the average of those of the two parent elements.

Of the six possible uni-univalent halogen halides, five, all except iodine fluoride, are known to exist; the latter is probably too unstable, since in the known iodine-fluorine compounds, iodine always has a valence greater than 1.

Considerably more interest from a structural standpoint are the interhalogen compounds in which one of the halogens has a valence greater than 1. Three such series exist:  $AB_3$ ,  $AB_5$  and  $AB_7$ . No compounds are known where an even number of atoms of one halogen combine with an odd number of another; such a molecule would have an unpaired electron.

- 53. Interhalogen compounds are more reactive than the individual halogen because
  - (a) two halogens are present in place of one
  - (b) they are more ionic
  - (c) their bond energy is less than the bond energy of the halogen molecule
  - (d) they carry more energy

(c) They are covalent in nature

- 54. Which of the following statements are correct?
  - (i) Among halogens, radius ratio between iodine and fluorine is maximum.
  - (ii) Leaving F—F bond, all halogens have weaker X—X bond than X—X' bond in interhalogens.
  - (iii) Among interhalogen compounds maximum number of atoms are present in iodine fluoride.
  - (iv) Interhalogen compounds are more reactive than halogen compounds.
  - (a) (i) and (ii) (b) (i), (ii) and (iii) (c) (ii) and (iii)
- 55. Which of the following is not the characteristic of interhalogen compounds?
  - (a) They are more reactive than halogens (b) They are quite
- (b) They are quite unstable but none of them is explosive

(d) (i), (iii) and (iv)

(d) They have low boiling points and are highly volatile.

- Column-II
- (p) High pressure favours the formation of product
- (q) Product formed is acidic brown gas
- (r) This reaction occurs at a high temperature about 2000 K
- (s) Product formed is a neutral colourless gas
- (b) A-(q), B-(r,s), C-(s), D-(p)
- (d) A-(q), B-(r, s), C-(p), D-(s)
- (b) AgCl : Schottky defect : : ZnS : Frenkel defect
- (d) AgI: Schottky defect:: KCI: Frenkel defect

# **OMR ANSWER SHEET**

# Sample Paper No -10

- ∗ Use Blue / Black Ball pen only.
- \* Please do not make any atray marks on the answer sheet.
- Rough work must not be done on the answer sheet. \*
- \* Darken one circle deeply for each question in the OMR Answer sheet, as faintly darkend / half darkened circle might by rejected.

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Start time : E	nd time	Time taker	1					
1. Name (in Block Letters)   2. Date of Exam   3. Candidate's Signature								
1. $a$ $b$ $c$ $d$ 2. $a$ $b$ $c$ $d$ 3. $a$ $b$ $c$ $d$ 4. $a$ $b$ $c$ $d$ 5. $a$ $b$ $c$ $d$ 6. $a$ $b$ $c$ $d$ 7. $a$ $b$ $c$ $d$ 8. $a$ $b$ $c$ $d$ 9. $a$ $b$ $c$ $d$	9.       a       b         10.       a       b         11.       a       b         12.       a       b         13.       a       b         14.       a       b         15.       a       b         16.       a       b         17.       a       b	$ \begin{array}{cccc}  & 0 \\  & 0 $	18.       a         19.       a         20.       a         21.       a         22.       a         23.       a         24.       a         25.       a					
SECTION-B								
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	34.       a       b         35.       a       b         36.       a       b         37.       a       b         38.       a       b         39.       a       b         40.       a       b         41.       a       b		42.       a         43.       a         44.       a         45.       a         46.       a         47.       a         48.       a         49.       a	9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9				
SECTION-C								
50.       (a)       (b)       (C)       (d)         51.       (a)       (b)       (C)       (d)	52.         (a)         (b)           53.         (a)         (b)	c       d         c       d	54.       a         55.       a	b     c       b     c				
No. of Qns. Attempted	Correct	Incorrect		Marks				