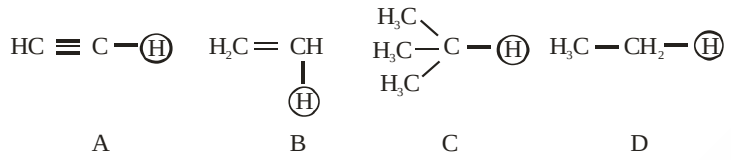
CHEMISTRY

SECTION-A

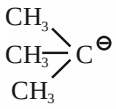
61. The ascending acidity order of the following H atoms is



A B C D

(1) C < D < B < A (2) A < B < C < D (3) A < B < D < C (4) D < C < B < A

Ans. **(1)**

Sol. $CH \equiv C^{\ominus} > CH_2 = \overset{\ominus}{C}H > H_3C - \overset{\ominus}{C}H_2 >$ 

Stability of conjugate base α acidic strength

C < D < B < A

62. Match List I with List II

List I (Bio Polymer)		List II (Monomer)	
A.	Starch	I.	nucleotide
B.	Cellulose	II.	α-glucose
C.	Nucleic acid	III.	β-glucose
D.	Protein	IV.	α-amino acid

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :-

(1) A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV (2) A-IV, B-II, C-I, D-III

(3) A-I, B-III, C-IV, D-II (4) A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV

Ans. **(4)**

Sol. A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV

Fact based.

63. Match List I with List II

List I (Compound)		List II (pK_a value)	
A.	Ethanol	I.	10.0
B.	Phenol	II.	15.9
C.	m-Nitrophenol	III.	7.1
D.	p-Nitrophenol	IV.	8.3

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :-

(1) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV (2) A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III

(3) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II (4) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III

Ans. **(4)**

Sol. Ethanol → 15.9

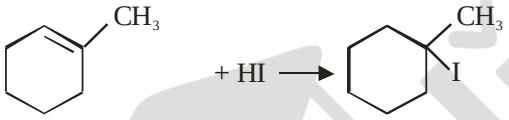
Phenol → 10

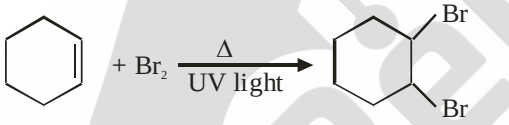
M-Nitrophenol → 8.3

P-Nitrophenol → 7.1

64. Which of the following reaction is correct ?

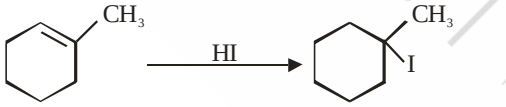
(1) $CH_3CH_2CH_2NH_2 \xrightarrow[H_2O]{HNO_2,0^\circ C} CH_3CH_2OH + N_2 + HCl$

(2) 

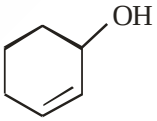
(3) 

(4) $C_2H_5CONH_2 + Br_2 + NaOH \rightarrow C_2H_5CH_2NH_2 + Na_2CO_3 + NaBr + H_2O$

Ans. **(2)**

Sol. 

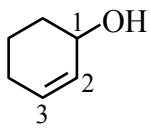
Markovnikov addition

65. According to IUPAC system, the compound  is named as

(1) Cyclohex-1-en-2-ol (2) 1-Hydroxyhex-2-ene

(3) Cyclohex-1-en-3-ol (4) Cyclohex-2-en-1-ol

Ans. **(4)**

Sol. 

Cyclohex-2-en-1-ol

66. The correct IUPAC name of K_2MnO_4 is

(1) Potassium tetraoxopermanganate (VI)

(2) Potassium tetraoxidomanganate (VI)

(3) Dipotassium tetraoxidomanganate (VII)

(4) Potassium tetraoxidomanganese (VI)

Ans. **(2)**

Sol. K_2MnO_4

$2 + x - 8 = 0$

$\Rightarrow x = +6$

O.S. of Mn = +6

IUPAC Name = Potassium tetraoxidomanganate(VI)

67. A reagent which gives brilliant red precipitate with Nickel ions in basic medium is

(1) sodium nitroprusside

(2) neutral $FeCl_3$

(3) meta-dinitrobenzene

(4) dimethyl glyoxime

Ans. **(4)**

Sol. $Ni^{2+} + 2dmg^- \rightarrow [Ni(dmg)_2]$

Rosy red/Bright Red precipitate

68. Phenol treated with chloroform in presence of sodium hydroxide, which further hydrolysed in presence of an acid results

(1) Salicyclic acid

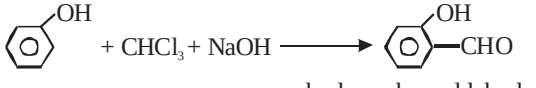
(2) Benzene-1,2-diol

(3) Benzene-1, 3-diol

(4) 2-Hydroxybenzaldehyde

Ans. **(4)**

Sol.



α-hydroxy-benzaldehyde

It is Reimer Tiemann Reaction

69. Match List I with List II

List I (Spectral Series for Hydrogen)		List II (Spectral Region/Higher Energy State)	
A.	Lyman	I.	Infrared region
B.	Balmer	II.	UV region
C.	Paschen	III.	Infrared region
D.	Pfund	IV.	Visible region

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :-

(1) A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV (2) A-I, B-III, C-II, D-IV

(3) A-II, B-IV, C-III, D-I (4) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV

Ans. **(3)**

Sol. A – II, B – IV, C – III, D – I

Fact based.

70. On passing a gas, 'X', through Nessler's reagent, a brown precipitate is obtained. The gas 'X' is

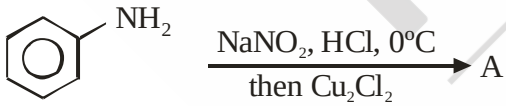
(1) H_2S (2) CO_2 (3) NH_3 (4) Cl_2

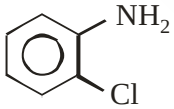
Ans. **(3)**

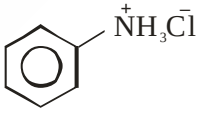
Sol. Nessler's Reagent Reaction :

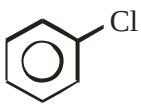
$$\underset{\text{(Nessler's Reagent)}}{2K_2HgI_4} + NH_3 + 3KOH \rightarrow \underset{\substack{\text{(Iodine of Millon's base}\\ \text{Brown precipitate)}}}{HgO.Hg(NH_2)I} + 7KI + 2H_2O$$

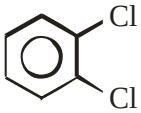
71. The product A formed in the following reaction is:



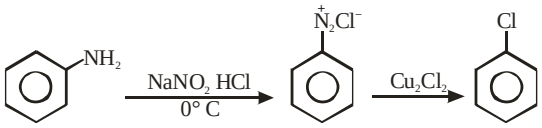
(1) 

(2) 

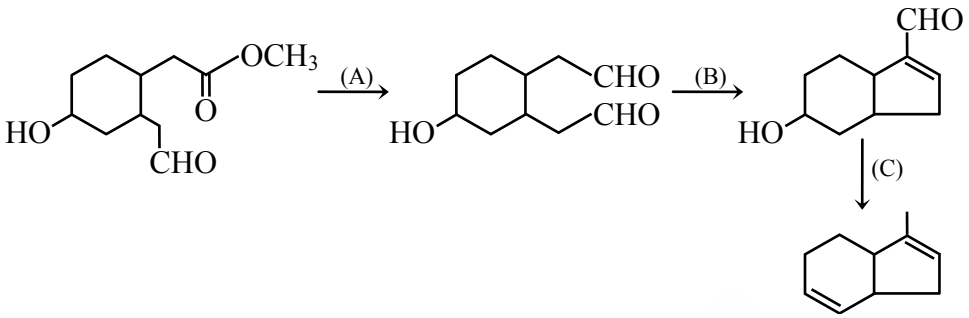
(3) 

(4) 

Ans. **(3)**

Sol. 

72. Identify the reagents used for the following conversion



(1) A = $LiAlH_4$, B = $NaOH_{(aq)}$, C = NH_2–NH_2/KOH, ethylene glycol

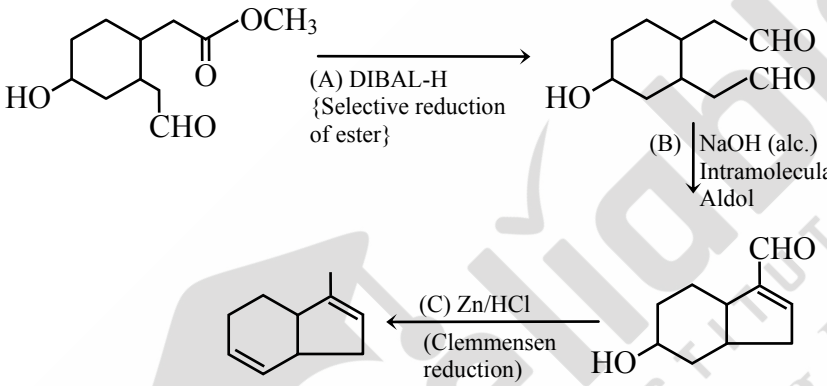
(2) A = $LiAlH_4$, B = $NaOH_{(alc)}$, C =Zn/HCl

(3) A = DIBAL-H, B= $NaOH_{(aq)}$, C = NH_2–NH_2/KOH, ethylene glycol

(4) A = DIBAL-H, B = $NaOH_{(alc)}$, C = Zn/HCl

Ans. **(4)**

Sol.



73. Which of the following acts as a strong reducing agent?

(Atomic number : Ce = 58, Eu = 63, Gd = 64, Lu = 71)

(1) Lu^{3+} (2) Gd^{3+} (3) Eu^{2+} (4) Ce^{4+}

Ans. **(3)**

Sol. $Eu^{+2} \longrightarrow Eu^{+3} + 1e^-$

$[Xe]4f^7 6s^0$ $[Xe]\ 4f^6 6s^0$

74. Chromatographic technique/s based on the principle of differential adsorption is/are

A. Column chromatography

B. Thin layer chromatography

C. Paper chromatography

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

(1) B only (2) A only (3) A & B only (4) C only

Ans. **(3)**

Sol. Memory Based

75. Which of the following statements are correct about Zn, Cd and Hg?

A. They exhibit high enthalpy of atomization as the d-subshell is full.

B. Zn and Cd do not show variable oxidation state while Hg shows +I and +II.

C. Compounds of Zn, Cd and Hg are paramagnetic in nature.

D. Zn, Cd and Hg are called soft metals.

Choose the ***most appropriate*** from the options given below:

(1) B, D only (2) B, C only (3) A, D only (4) C, D only

Ans. **(1)**

Sol. (A) Zn, Cd, Hg exhibit lowest enthalpy of atomization in respective transition series.

(C) Compounds of Zn, Cd and Hg are diamagnetic in nature.

76. The element having the highest first ionization enthalpy is

(1) Si (2) Al (3) N (4) C

Ans. **(3)**

Sol. Al < Si < C < N ; IE_1 order.

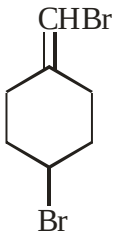
77. Alkyl halide is converted into alkyl isocyanide by reaction with

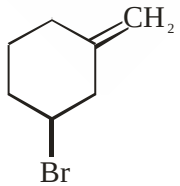
(1) NaCN (2) NH_4CN (3) KCN (4) AgCN

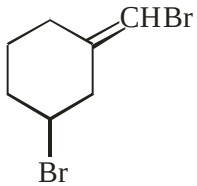
Ans. **(4)**

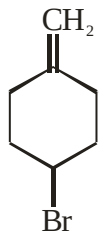
Sol. $R–X \xrightarrow{AgCN} R–NC + AgX$

78. Which one of the following will show geometrical isomerism?

(1) 

(2) 

(3) 

(4) 

Ans. **(3)**

Sol. Option (3) follows condition of Geometrical isomerism.

79. Given below are two statements:

Statement I: Fluorine has most negative electron gain enthalpy in its group.

Statement II: Oxygen has least negative electron gain enthalpy in its group.

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

(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true

(2) Statement I is true but Statement II is false

(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are false

(4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true

Ans. **(4)**

Sol. Statement-1 is false because chlorine has most negative electron gain enthalpy in its group.

80. Anomalous behaviour of oxygen is due to its

(1) Large size and high electronegativity

(2) Small size and low electronegativity

(3) Small size and high electronegativity

(4) Large size and low electronegativity

Ans. **(3)**

Sol. Fact Based.

SECTION-B

81. The total number of anti bonding molecular orbitals, formed from 2s and 2p atomic orbitals in a diatomic molecule is _____.

Ans. **(4)**

Sol. Antibonding molecular orbital from 2s = 1

Antibonding molecular orbital from 2p = 3

Total = 4

82. The oxidation number of iron in the compound formed during brown ring test for NO_3^- ion is _____.

Ans. **(1)**

Sol. $[Fe(H_2O)_5(NO)]^{2+}$,

Oxidation no. of Fe = +1

83. The following concentrations were observed at 500 K for the formation of NH_3 from N_2 and H_2. At equilibrium :$[N_2] = 2 \times 10^{-2}$ M, $[H_2] = 3 \times 10^{-2}$ M and $[NH_3] = 1.5 \times 10^{-2}$M. Equilibrium constant for the reaction is _____.

Ans. **(417)**

Sol. $$K_C = \frac{[NH_3]^2}{[N_2][H_2]^3}$$

$$K_C = \frac{\left(1.5\times10^{-2}\right)^2}{\left(2\times10^{-2}\right)\times\left(3\times10^{-2}\right)^3}$$

$K_C = 417$

84. Molality of 0.8 M H_2SO_4 solution (density 1.06 g cm^{-3}) is _____$\times 10^{-3}$ m.

Ans. **(815)**

Sol. $$m = \frac{M\times1000}{d_{sol}\times1000 - M\times \text{Molar mass}_{solute}}$$

815×10^{-3} m

85. If 50 mL of 0.5 M oxalic acid is required to neutralise 25 mL of NaOH solution, the amount of NaOH in 50 mL of given NaOH solution is _____g.

Ans. **(4)**

Sol. Equivalent of Oxalic acid = Equivalents of NaOH

$50 \times 0.5 \times 2 = 25 \times M \times 1$

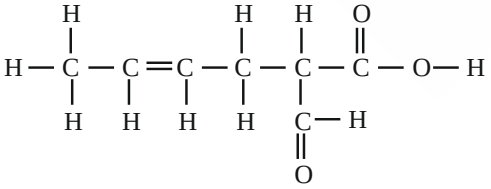
$M_{NaOH} = 2M$

W_{NaOH} in 50ml = $2 \times 50 \times 40 \times 10^{-3}$ g = 4g

86. The total number of 'Sigma' and Pi bonds in 2-formylhex-4-enoic acid is ____.

Ans. **(22)**

Sol.



22 bonds

87. The half-life of radioisotopic bromine - 82 is 36 hours. The fraction which remains after one day is _____ $\times 10^{-2}$. (Given antilog 0.2006 = 1.587)

Ans. **(63)**

Sol. Half life of bromine – 82 = 36 hours

$$t_{1/2} = \frac{0.693}{K}$$

$$K = \frac{0.693}{36} = 0.01925 \text{ hr}^{-1}$$

1st order rxn kinetic equation

$$t = \frac{2.303}{K}\log\frac{a}{a-x}$$

$$\log\frac{a}{a-x} = \frac{t \times K}{2.303} \quad (t = 1\text{day} = 24\text{hr})$$

$$\log\frac{a}{a-x} = \frac{24\text{hr} \times 0.01925\text{hr}^{-1}}{2.303}$$

$$\log\frac{a}{a-x} = 0.2006$$

$$\frac{a}{a-x} = \text{anti}\log(0.2006)$$

$$\frac{a}{a-x} = 1.587$$

If a = 1

$$\frac{1}{1-x} = 1.587 \Rightarrow 1 - x = 0.6301 = \text{Fraction remain after one day}$$

88. Standard enthalpy of vapourisation for CCl_4 is 30.5 kJ mol^{-1}. Heat required for vapourisation of 284g of CCl_4 at constant temperature is ____kJ.
(Given molar mass in g mol^{-1} ; C = 12, Cl = 35.5)

Ans. **(56)**

Sol. ΔH^0_{vap} $CCl_4 = 30.5$ kJ / mol

Mass of CCl_4 = 284 gm

Molar mass of CCl_4 = 154 g/mol

Moles of $CCl_4 = \frac{284}{154} = 1.844$ mol

$\Delta H_{vap}°$ for 1 mole = 30.5 kJ/mol

$\Delta H_{vap}°$ for 1.844 mol = 30.5 × 1.844

= 56.242 kJ

89. A constant current was passed through a solution of $AuCl_4^-$ ion between gold electrodes. After a period of 10.0 minutes, the increase in mass of cathode was 1.314 g. The total charge passed through the solution is _____ $\times 10^{-2}$ F. (Given atomic mass of Au = 197)

Ans. **(2)**

Sol. $\frac{W}{E} = \frac{charge}{1F}$

$\frac{1.314}{\frac{197}{3}} = \frac{Q}{1F}$

$Q = 2 \times 10^{-2}$ F

90. The total number of molecules with zero dipole moment among CH_4, BF_3, H_2O, HF, NH_3, CO_2 and SO_2 is _____.

Ans. **(3)**

Sol. Molecules with zero dipole moment = CO_2, CH_4, BF_3