



CHEMISTRY

JEE main - Chemistry



Time Allowed: 1 hour

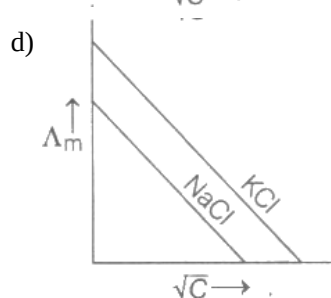
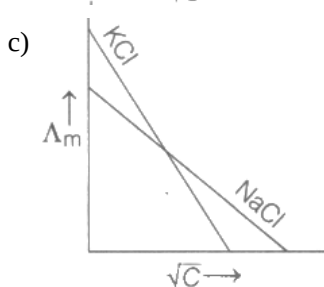
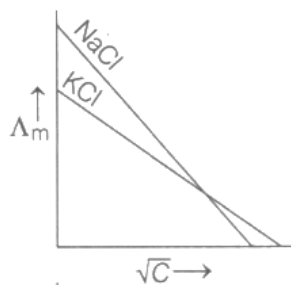
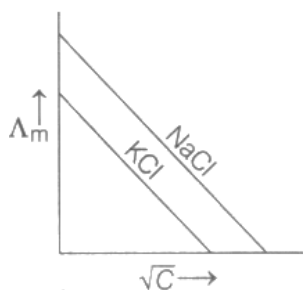
Maximum Marks: 100

General Instructions:

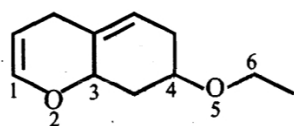
- All questions are compulsory.
- There are 25 questions where the first 20 questions are MCQs and the next 5 are numerical.
- You will get 4 marks for each correct response and 1 mark will be deducted for an incorrect answer.

CHEMISTRY (Section-A)

- The difference between the radii of 3rd and 4th orbits of Li²⁺ is ΔR_1 . The difference between the radii of 3rd and 4th orbits of He⁺ is ΔR_2 . Ratio $\Delta R_1 : \Delta R_2$ is: [4]
a) 8 : 3
b) 2 : 3
c) 3 : 8
d) 3 : 2
- The correct order of the ionic radii of O²⁻, N³⁻, F³⁻, Mg²⁺, Na⁺ and Al³⁺ is: [4]
a) Al³⁺ < Mg²⁺ < Na⁺ < F⁻ < O²⁻ < N³⁻
b) N³⁻ < F⁻ < O²⁻ < Mg²⁺ < Na⁺ < Al³⁺
c) Al³⁺ < Na⁺ < Mg²⁺ < O²⁻ < F⁻ < N³⁻
d) N³⁻ < O²⁻ < F⁻ < Na⁺ < Mg²⁺ < Al³⁺
- When the hydrogen ion concentration [H⁺] changes by a factor of 1000, the value of pH of the solution _____ [4]
a) increases by 1000 units
b) decreases by 2 units
c) increases by 2 units
d) decreases by 3 units
- Two blocks of the same metal having same mass and at temperature T₁ and T₂ respectively, are brought in contact with each other and allowed to attain thermal equilibrium at constant pressure. The change in entropy, ΔS , for this process is [4]
a) ${}^2C_p \ln \left[\frac{T_1+T_2}{4T_1T_2} \right]$
b) ${}^2C_p \ln \left[\frac{(T_1+T_2)^{1/2}}{T_1T_2} \right]$
c) $C_p \ln \left[\frac{(T_1+T_2)^2}{4T_1T_2} \right]$
d) ${}^2C_p \ln \left[\frac{T_1+T_2}{2T_1T_2} \right]$
- What is the pH of a 10⁻⁴ M OH⁻ solution at 330K, if K_w at 330 K is 10^{-13.6}? [4]
a) 4
b) 9.6
c) 10
d) 9.0
- Which one of the following graphs between molar conductivity (\wedge_m) versus \sqrt{C} is correct? [4]
a) 
b) 



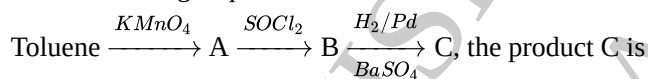
7. On the treatment of the following compound with a strong acid, the most susceptible site for bond cleavage is: [4]



- a) O5-C6
b) C4-O5
c) O2-C3
d) C1-O2
8. Among the following, identify the species with an atom in +6 oxidation state: [4]

- a) CrO_2Cl_2
b) NiF_6^{2-}
c) MnO_4^-
d) $\text{Cr}(\text{CN})_6^{3-}$

9. In the following sequence of reactions [4]



- a) $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{COOH}$
b) $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CHO}$
c) $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$
d) $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_3$
10. Freezing point of a 4% aqueous solution of X is equal to freezing point of 12% aqueous solution of Y. If molecular weight of X is A, then molecular weight of Y is [4]

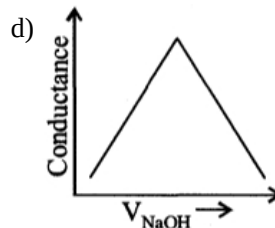
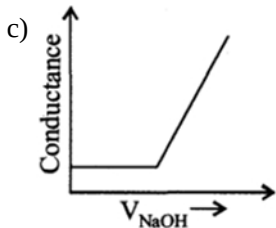
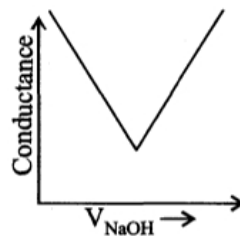
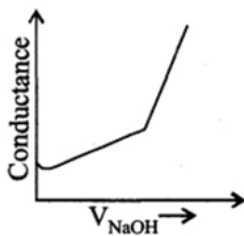
- a) A
b) 3A
c) 4A
d) 2A

11. The mass of non-volatile, non-electrolyte solute (molar mass = 50 g mol^{-1}) needed to be dissolved in 114 g octane to reduce its vapour pressure to 75%, is _____. [4]

- a) 37.5 g
b) 50 g
c) 75 g
d) 150 g

12. Choose the correct representation of conductometric titration of benzoic acid vs sodium hydroxide. [4]

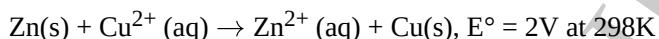
- a) _____
b) _____



13. For the equilibrium, $A(g) \rightleftharpoons B(g)$, ΔH is -40 kJ/mol. If the ratio of the activation energies of the forward (E_f) and reverse (E_b) reactions is $\frac{2}{3}$ then: [4]

- a) $E_f = 80$ kJ/mol; $E_b = 120$ KJ/mol
 b) $E_f = 30$ kJ/mol; $E_b = 70$ KJ/mol
 c) $E_f = 60$ kJ/mol; $E_b = 100$ KJ/mol
 d) $E_f = 70$ kJ/mol; $E_b = 30$ KJ/mol

14. The standard Gibbs energy for the given cell reaction in kJ mol^{-1} at 298 K is: [4]



(Faraday's constant, $F = 96000 \text{ C mol}^{-1}$)

- a) 384
 b) -192
 c) 192
 d) -384

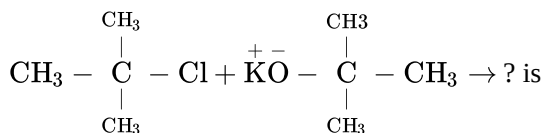
15. If the boiling point of H_2O is 373 K, the boiling point of H_2S will be: [4]

- a) less than 300 K
 b) greater than 300 K but less than 373 K
 c) more than 373 K
 d) equal to 373 K

16. The set which does not have ambidentate ligand(s) is [4]

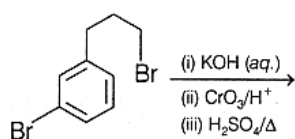
- a) $\text{C}_2\text{O}_4^{2-}$, NO_2^- , NCS^-
 b) EDTA^{4-} , NCS^- , $\text{C}_2\text{O}_4^{2-}$
 c) NO_2^- , $\text{C}_2\text{O}_4^{2-}$, EDTA^{4-}
 d) $\text{C}_2\text{O}_4^{2-}$, ethylene diammine, H_2O

17. The major product in the reaction [4]



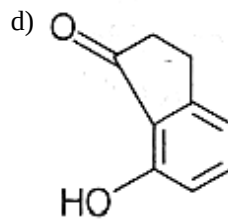
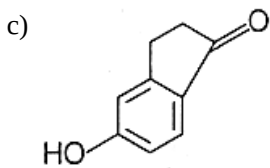
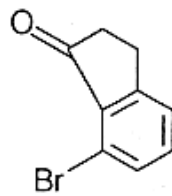
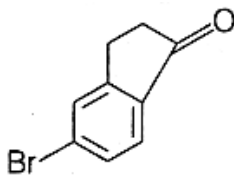
- a) 2, 2-Dimethyl butane
 b) t-Butyl ethyl ether
 c) 2-Methyl pent-1-ene
 d) 2-Methyl prop-1-ene

18. Major product of the following reaction will be [4]

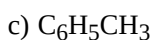
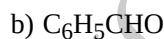
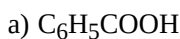
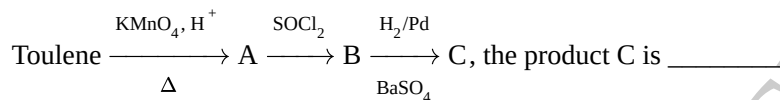


- a) [4]

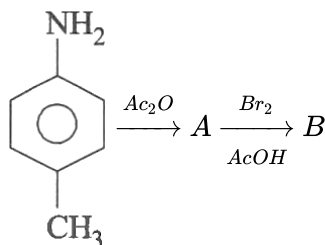
b)



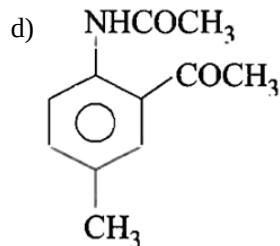
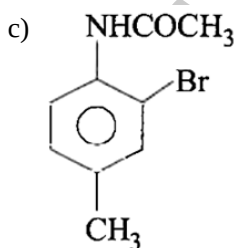
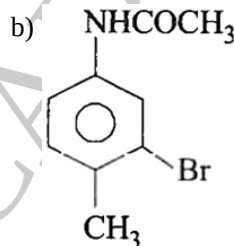
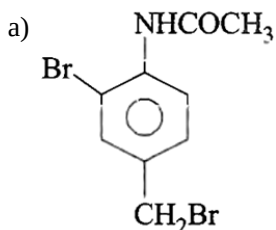
19. In the following sequence of reactions:



20. In the following reaction sequence,



the major product B is:



CHEMISTRY (Section-B)

21. The wavelength of electrons accelerated from rest through a potential difference of 40 kV is $x \times 10^{-12}$ m. The value of x is _____. (Nearest integer)

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

Charge on an electron = 1.6×10^{-19} C

Planck's constant = 6.63×10^{-34} Js

22. If compound A reacts with B following first order kinetics with rate constant $2.011 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$. The time taken by A (in seconds) to reduce from 7 g to 2 g will be _____. (Nearest Integer)

23. The ratio of spin-only magnetic moment values $\mu_{eff}[\text{Cr}(\text{CN})_6]^{3-} / \mu_{eff}[\text{Cr}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{3+}$ is _____. [4]
24. The complete combustion of 0.492 g of an organic compound containing 'C', 'H' and 'O' gives 0.793g of CO_2 and 0.442 g of H_2O . The percentage of oxygen composition in the organic compound is _____. (nearest integer) [4]
25. For the disproportionation reaction
 $2\text{Cu}^+(\text{aq}) \rightleftharpoons \text{Cu}(\text{s}) + \text{Cu}^{2+}(\text{aq})$ at 298 K, $\ln K$ (where K is the equilibrium constant) is _____ $\times 10^{-1}$. Given ($E^0_{\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu}^+} = 0.16 \text{ V}$; $E^0_{\text{Cu}^+/\text{Cu}} = 0.52\text{V}$; $\frac{RT}{F} = 0.025$) [4]

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