

SATISH SCIENCE ACADEMY

**DHANORI PUNE-411015** 

## **CHEMISTRY**

## JEE main - Chemistry

Maximum Marks: 100

[4]

## Time Allowed: 1 hour 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)

1. H has two natural isotopes  $_{1}H^{1}$  and  $_{1}H^{2}$  and O has a molar mass of:has two isotopes  $O^{16}$  and  $O^{18}$ . Which of the **[4]** following molar mass of H<sub>2</sub>O will not be possible?

b) 19

d) 24

b) Bromine

d) Lithium

a) 22

- c) 20
- 2. Which substance is stored in contact with water to prevent it from reacting with air?

a) Mercury

c) Phosphorus

3. The ionisation constant of  $NH_4^+$  in water is 5.6 × 10<sup>-10</sup> at 25°C. The rate constant for the reaction of  $NH_4^+$  and [4] OH<sup>-</sup> to form NH<sub>3</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>O at 25°C is 3.4 × 10<sup>-10</sup> L mol<sup>-1</sup> s<sup>-1</sup>. The rate constant for proton transfer from water to NH<sub>3</sub> is:

a) $6.07 \times 10^5  \mathrm{s}^{-1}$		b) $1.07 \times 10^{-5}  \text{s}^{-1}$
c) $6.07 \times 10^{-10}  \text{s}^{-1}$	Y	d) $6.07 \times 10^{10}  { m s}^{-1}$

4. A kettle containing 1 kg of water is heated open to atmosphere untill evaporation is complete. The work done [4] during this process is:

a) 126.09 kJ	b) 172.28 kJ
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- c) 172.28 J d) 126.09 J
- 5. An acid type indicator, HIn differs in colour from its conjugate base (In<sup>-</sup>). The human, eye is sensitive to colour [4] differences only when the ratio [In-]/[HIn] is greater than 10 or smaller than 0.1. What should be the minimum change in the pH of the solution to observe a complete colour change ( $K_a = 1.0 \times 10^{-5}$ ):

a) 4	b) 6
c) 2	d) 1

6. In the balanced redox reaction for the disproportionation of bromine in the presence of a strong base, OH<sup>-</sup> [4]

Relative $t_{rac{1}{2}}(s)$		4	2	1	0.5
p(mm Hg)		50	100	200	400
A student has studied the deco	omposition of a gas	s AB <sub>3</sub> at 25°C	. He obtained	d the following o	data.
c) 1 M NaCl		d) 1 M	La(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>		
a) 1 M Ba(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>		b) 1 M	Th(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>4</sub>		
The molecular conductivity and	nd equivalent cond	uctivity are sa	me for the so	olution of:	
c) > 76 cm of Hg		d) < 76	5 cm of Hg		
a) 76 cm of Hg	Y	b) 76 n	nm of Hg		
Vater will boil at 101.5°C at	which of the follow	ving pressure?			
c) 70%	(N)	d) 80%	, o		
a) 50%		b) 60%	6		
Given: Molar mass of $A = 93$	g mol <sup>-1</sup> . Molal de	pression cons	tant of water	is 1.86K kg mo	l <sup>-1</sup> ].
ooint by 0.2°C. The percentag	e association of so	lute Ain water	r, is		
Solute A associates in water.	When 0.7 g of solu	te A is dissolv	ved in 42.0 g	of water, it depr	resses the freezing
c) Trans-2-butene		d) Cis-	2-butene	1	
a) 1-butene		b) All	of these		
Which of the following is the	major product whe	en 1-butanol is	s heated with	concentrated H	<sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> ?
c) P		d) X	$\langle \rangle$	/	
a) Z		b) Y	X	7	
			~		
The abstraction of proton will	be fastest in which	n carbon in the	e following c	ompound?	
c) PbSO <sub>4</sub>		d) PbH	ISO <sub>4</sub>		
a) PbO		b) PbC	<b>)</b> <sub>2</sub>		
$1_2O_2$ on reaction with PDS gi	ves:				
c) 5		d) 12			

14. Given 
$$E^{\circ}_{\mathrm{Cr}^{3+}/\mathrm{Cr}}$$
 = -0.74 V;  $E^{\circ}_{\mathrm{MnO}_{4}^{-}/\mathrm{Mn}^{2+}}$  = 1.51 V

 $E^{\circ}_{{
m CrO}_7^{2^-}/{
m Cr}^{3+}}$  = 1.33 V;  $E^{\circ}_{{
m Cl}/{
m Cl}^-}$  = 1.36 V

Based on the data given above, the strongest oxidising agent will be:

[4]

	a) Cl <sup>-</sup> b) $MnO_4^-$	
	c) <sub>Cr<sup>3+</sup></sub> d) <sub>Mn<sup>2+</sup></sub>	
15.	Electron gain enthalpy with negative sign of fluorine is less than that of chlorine due to:	[4]
	a) Bigger size of 2p orbital of fluorine b) Smaller size of chlorine atom	
	c) High ionization enthalpy of fluorine d) Smaller size of fluorine atom	
16.	$\pi$ -bonding is not involved in:	[4]
	a) Grignard's reagent b) ferrocene	
	c) Dibenzenechromium d) Zeise's salt	
17.	Amongst the following, which one is a halogen exchange reaction?	[4]
	a) $R - Cl + Nal \xrightarrow{\Delta}$ b) $R - F + NaCl \xrightarrow{\Delta}$	
	c) $R - CH_2 - F + KBr \xrightarrow{\Delta} d$ d) $R - I + Nal \xrightarrow{\Delta}$	
18.	Aniline undergoes diazotization followed by hydrolysis and forms compound <b>X</b> , which after oxidation form pink colour compound <b>Y</b> . Compound <b>X</b> undergoes Kolbe's reaction and forms compound <b>Z</b> . Acylation proof compound <b>Z</b> is aspirin. Identify compounds X, Y and Z respectively.	ns a [4] oduct
	a) p-Nitrophenol, Salicylic acid, Salicylaldehyde	
	c) Nitrobenzene, Phenol, Salicylaldehyde d) Phenol, Benzoquinone, Salicylic acid	
19.	Which one of the following structures is D-Glyceraldehyde?	[4]
	a) $H \rightarrow H \rightarrow H$ b) $H \rightarrow H$	
	CHO CHO H - OH CH <sub>2</sub> OH H - OH CH <sub>2</sub> OH H - OH CH <sub>2</sub> OH H - OH CH <sub>2</sub> OH H - OH CH <sub>2</sub> OH	
20.	The decreasing order of basicity of the following amines is:	[4]
	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
	a) $(C) > (A) > (B) > (D)$ b) $(B) > (C) > (D) > (A)$	
	c) (C) > (B) > (A) > (D) d) (A) > (C) > (D) > (B)	
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21.	At 298 K	[4]
	$N_2(g) + 3H_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2NH_3(g), K_1 = 4 \times 10^3$	
	$N_2(g) + O_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2NO(g), K_2 = 1.6 \times 10^{12}$	

3/4

Based on above equilibria, the equilibrium constant of the reaction,

 $2NH_3(g) + \frac{5}{2}O_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2NO(g) + 3H_2O(g)$  is \_\_\_\_\_ × 10<sup>-33</sup> (Nearest integer)

- 22. Ge(Z = 32) in its ground state electronic configuration has x completely filled orbitals with m<sub>l</sub> = 0: The value of [4] x is \_\_\_\_\_.
- NaClO<sub>3</sub> is used, even in spacecrafts, to produce O<sub>2</sub>. The daily consumption of pure O<sub>2</sub> by a person is 492 L at 1 [4] atm, 300 K. How much amount of NaClO<sub>3</sub>, in grams, is required to produce O<sub>2</sub> for the daily consumption of a person at 1 atm, 300 K? \_\_\_\_\_.

 $NaClO_3(s) + Fe(s) \rightarrow O_2(g) + NaCl(s) + FeO(s) R = 0.082 L atm mol<sup>-1</sup> K<sup>-1</sup>$ 

24. Two elements A and B have following electronic configuration

 $A = 1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2$ 

 $B = 1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^3$ 

If expected compound formed by A and B is  $A_x B_y$  then sum of x and y is:

25. Consider the following cell reaction:

$$\mathrm{Cd}(\mathrm{s}) + \mathrm{Hg}_2\mathrm{SO}_4(\mathrm{~s}) + rac{9}{5}\mathrm{H}_2\mathrm{O}(\mathrm{l}) \rightleftharpoons \mathrm{Cd}\mathrm{SO}_4 \cdot rac{9}{5}\mathrm{H}_2\mathrm{O}(\mathrm{s}) + 2\mathrm{Hg}(\mathrm{l})$$

The value of  $E_{\rm cell}^o$  4.315 V at 25°C. If  $\Delta H^\circ$  = -825.2 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup>, the standard entropy change  $\Delta S^o$  in J K<sup>-1</sup> is

\_\_\_\_\_. (Nearest integer)

[4]

[4]