

# **COMPUTER BASED TEST (CBT) Memory Based Questions & Solutions**

Date: 31 January, 2023 (SHIFT-1) | TIME: (9.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m) Duration: 3 Hours | Max. Marks: 300

#### SUBJECT: CHEMISTRY

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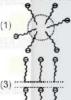
| JEE MAIN-2023 | DATE : 31-01-2023 (SHIFT-1) | PAPER-1 | MEMORY BASED | CHEMISTRY

The oxidation number of phosphorous in hypophosphoric acid is

(3) + 3

Ans.

- Hypophosphoric acid H<sub>4</sub>P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>6</sub> Sol.  $4 \times 1 + 2 \times x + 6 \times (-2) = 0$ : x = +4
- Which of the following is micelle structure is obtained when surfactant is added in polar solvent.





- Ans.
- Sol. When surfactant added in polar solvent following micelles structure is obtained.



For reversible reaction at T = 27°C & P = 1 atm pressure 3

$$SO_2(g) + \frac{1}{2}O_2(g) \iff SO_3(g) K_p = 7 \times 10^{-12}$$

Then value of  $K_C$  is  $X \times 10^{-12}$ , then value of X is. (Nearest integer)

 $\frac{1}{2}O_2(g) \iff SO_3(g) K_p = 7 \times 10^{-12}$ Sol. SO<sub>2</sub>(g) +

$$\Delta n = 1 - \frac{3}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

 $K_p = K_C (RT)^{\lambda_R}$ 

 $7 \times 10^{-12} = \text{K}_{\text{C}}[0.082 \times 300] \Delta n$ 

$$7 \times 10^{-12} = K_C[0.082 \times 300]^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$K_C = 7 \times 10^{-12} \times [0.082 \times 300]^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

= 7 × 10<sup>-12</sup> × 4.96

= 34.72 × 10-12 = 35 × 10-12

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- 4. The outer electronic configuration of Nd2+ is given as-
  - (1) 4f46s2 (2) 4f46s0
  - (3) 4f26s2
  - (4) 4f56s0
- (2) Ans.
- $Nd(Z = 60) = 4f^46s^2$ Sol.

 $Nd^{2+} = 4f^4$ 

- 5. Identify correct increasing order of size of Ca2+, S2-, K+, C- ions is
  - (1) Ca<sup>2+</sup> < K<sup>+</sup> < Cl<sup>-</sup> < S<sup>2-</sup> (2) K<sup>+</sup> < Ca<sup>2+</sup> < Cl<sup>-</sup> < S<sup>2-</sup>

  - (3) K+ < Ca2+ < S2- < CI-
  - (4) S2- < CI- < K+ < Ca2+

Ans.

(1)
The correct increasing order of size is Sol.

Ca2+ < K+ < C+ < S2-

- The increasing order of basic strength of oxides of vanadium, V2O3, V2O5, V2O4. 6.
  - (1) V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> > V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> > V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>
  - (2) V2O3 < V2O4 < V2O5
  - (3) V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> < V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> < V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>
- $(4) V_2O_3 = V_2O_4 = V_2O_5$

Ans. (3)

Basic strength of oxides  $\propto \frac{1}{O.N}$ Sol. of element

oxide V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> V2O5 +3 +4 O.N.

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2.56 gm of a non-electrolyte solute is dissolved in one litre of a solution. It has osmotic pressure equal to 4 bar at 300 K temperature. The molar mass of the compound is : (nearest integer) (Given R = 0.083 bar. L<sup>-1</sup>mol<sup>-1</sup>k<sup>-1</sup>)

Ans. (16) Sol. π = (

$$\pi = \frac{\text{CRT}}{4} = \frac{2.56}{\text{M}} \times \frac{1}{1} \times 0.083 \times 300$$

$$M = \frac{2.56 \times 0.086 \times 300}{4}$$

= 15.936 216 gm/mol

 0.492 gm of an organic compound on combustion with excess oxygen give 0.792 gm of CO<sub>2</sub> then find the percentage of carbon in the given organic compound.

Ans. (44)

Sol. 44 gm of CO<sub>2</sub> contains 12 g carbon

0.792 gm of CO<sub>2</sub> contains  $\frac{0.792 \times 12}{44}$  g of carbon

% of carbon = 
$$\frac{0.216}{0.492} \times 100$$
  
= 43.9% = 44%

10. In which of the following reactions H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> acts as a reducing agent.

(1) 
$$H_2O_2 + Mn^{2+} \longrightarrow Mn^{+4} + 2OH^{-1}$$

(3) 
$$2Fe^{2+} + H_2O_2 + 2H^+ \longrightarrow 2Fe^{3+} + 2H_2O$$

Ans. (2

Sol. H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> acts an reducing agent in the following reaction.

$$HOCI + H_2O_2 \longrightarrow H_3O^+ + CI^- + O_2$$

11. The molar volume of H<sub>2</sub> gas at STP conditions is 22.7 Lt. When 11.5gm of Zn reacts with excess conc. HCl, the volume of H<sub>2</sub> gas formed (in it) is:
(Atomic mass of Zn = 65.3 u)

Ans. (4

Sol. 
$$Zn + 2HCI \longrightarrow ZnCl_2 + H_2$$
.

No. of moles of Zn =  $\frac{11.5}{65.3}$  = No. of moles of H<sub>2</sub>

No. of 
$$H_2$$
 liberated = 0.176 × 22.7 Lt.

= 3.99 L ~ 4 Lt.

12. Which of the following processes are not used for concentration of ore?

(A) Froth floatation

(B) Leaching

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Ans. (3)

Sol.

Concentration processes

(i) Hydraulic washing (iii) Froth floatation method

(ii) Magnetic separation (iv) Leaching

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Following values of K (rate constants) are given at different temperatures. Find out Ea(activation 13.

(1) 2.527 kJ

(2) 11.488 kJ

(3) 1.106 kJ

(4) 51.437 kJ

Ans.

 $\ln \begin{pmatrix} \mathsf{K}_2 \\ \mathsf{K}_1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\mathsf{Ea}}{\mathsf{R}} \begin{bmatrix} \mathsf{1} & \mathsf{1} \\ \mathsf{T}_1 & \mathsf{T}_2 \end{bmatrix}$ Sol.

 $\log\binom{0.05}{0.03} = \frac{\text{Ea}}{2.303 \times 8.314} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1\\ 200 & 300 \end{bmatrix}$ 

 $[0.70 - 0.48] = \frac{\text{Ea}}{2.303 \times 8.314} \left[ \frac{300 - 200}{300 \times 200} \right]$ 

 $0.22 = \frac{\text{Ea}}{2.303 \times 8.314} \left[ \frac{1}{600} \right]$ 

Ea = 0.22 × 2.303 × 8.314 × 600 = 2527 J/m

= 2.527 kJ

14. What transition in the hydrogen spectrum would have the same wavelength as the transition from n = 4 to n = 2 in He+ion spectrum?

 $(1) n_2 = 2 \text{ to } n_1 = 1$ 

(2)  $n_2 = 3$  to  $n_1 = 1$ 

(3)  $n_2 = 4$  to  $n_1 = 3$ 

(4)  $n_2 = 5$  to  $n_1 = 2$ 

Ans. (1) Sol.  $\lambda_{H} = \lambda_{He}$ 

 $R_H \times (1)^2 \left( \frac{1}{n_1^2} - \frac{1}{n_2^2} \right) = R_H \times (2)^2 \left( \frac{1}{(2)^2} - \frac{1}{(4)^2} \right)$ 

 $\left(\frac{1}{n_1^2} - \frac{1}{n_2^2}\right) = \left(\frac{4}{4}\right) - \left(\frac{4}{16}\right)$ 

 $n_1 = 1$ ;  $n_2 = 2$  for H-atom

15. Lead storage battery have 38% (w/w) H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. Find the temp at which the liquid of battery will freeze.

(i = 2.67); Kg of water = 1.86 k.  $\frac{K}{Mol}$ )

(1) -3.1°C

(3) -0.31°C

(4) -0.031°C

Ans. (2)

 $\Delta T_f = i \times K_f \times molality$ 

Consider 100 g solution

 $W(H_2SO_4) = 38gm$ 

W (Water) = 62 g

Molality =  $\frac{38 \times 1000}{30000}$  = 6.254 98×62

 $\Delta T_f = i \times K_f \times molality$ 

 $= 2.67 \times 1.86 \times 6.254 = 31$ 

Freezing point of liquid in battery is -31°C

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16. The bond enthalpy of CI–CI = 240 kJ/mole, Electron gain enthalpy of CI(g) = -350 kJ/mole and Hydration enthalpy of CI-(g) = -360 kJ/mole. Calculate  $\Delta H_r^0$  for  $\frac{1}{2}$  CI<sub>2</sub>(g)  $\longrightarrow$  CI- (aq)

Ans. (-590)

Sol.  $\frac{1}{2}$  B.E. CI(g)  $C\Gamma(aq)$   $\Delta H_{hyd.}$  of  $C\Gamma(g)$ 

$$\Delta H_r^0 = \frac{1}{2} \times B.E. + \Delta H_{eg} + \Delta H_{hyd}.$$
  
 $\Delta H_r^0 = \frac{1}{2} \times 240 + (-350) + (-360) = -590 \text{ kJ/mole}$ 

17. Choose the correct information regarding the products obtained on electrolysis of brine solution.

(1) Cl<sub>2</sub> at cathode

(2) O<sub>2</sub> at cathode

(3) H<sub>2</sub> at cathode

(4) OH at anode

Ans. (3)
Sol. Brine solution – NaCl(ag)

at Cathode :  $H_2O(\ell) + e^- \longrightarrow \frac{1}{2} H_2 (g) + OH^- (aq)$ 

at Anode :  $CI^{-}(aq) \longrightarrow \frac{1}{2} CI_2(g) + e^{-}$ 

18. The total pressure of mixture of 0.6g gas X (MW = 20g) and 0.45 g gas Y (MW = 45 g) is 740 mm of Hg. The partial pressure of gas X is:

Ans. (555)

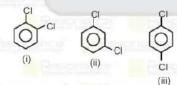
**Sol.** Number of moles of gas  $X = \frac{0.6}{20} = 0.03$ 

Number of moles of gas Y =  $\frac{0.45}{45}$  = 0.01

Total number of moles = 0.03 + 0.01 = 0.04 mole
Partial pressure of gas X = Mole fraction × Total pressure

0.03 - 740 - 555

$$= \frac{0.03}{0.04} \times 740 = 555$$



Boiling point order of the given compound is:

- (1)(i) > (ii) > (iii)
- (2) (ii) > (iii) > (i)
- (3) (iii) > (ii) > (i)
- (4) (i) > (iii) > (ii)

Ans. (1)

19.

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- **Sol.** Boiling point of o, m, p dichlorobenzene depends primarily on polarity or dipole moment, hence the bp. of o, m, p dichlorobenzene is in the order o > m > p.
- 20. Which of the given has maximum sweetness level?
  - (1) Alitame
- (2) Sucralose
- (3) Aspartame
- (4) Saccharine

- Ans. (1)
- Sol.

Sweetener	Sweetness value
Cane sugar	1
Aspartame	100
Saccharin	550
Sucralose	600
Alitame	2000

21. In the stratosphere, the reactions are :

$$ClO(g) + NO_2(g) \longrightarrow X$$

 $X + H_2O(g) \longrightarrow Y + Z$ , What is X, Y, Z

(1) HOCI, HNO3, CIONO2

(2) CIONO2, HOCI, HNO3

(3) CIONO2, HNO3, HOCI

(4) HNO3, CIONO2, HOCI

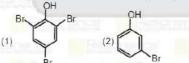
Ans. (2)

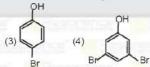
Sol.  $ClO(g) + NO_2(g) \longrightarrow ClONO_2(g)$ 

 $CIONO_2(g) + H_2O(g) \longrightarrow HOCI + HNO_3(g)$ 

from NCERT

22. When phenol reacts with Br2 in low polarity solvent, which of the following will be the major product.





Ans. (3

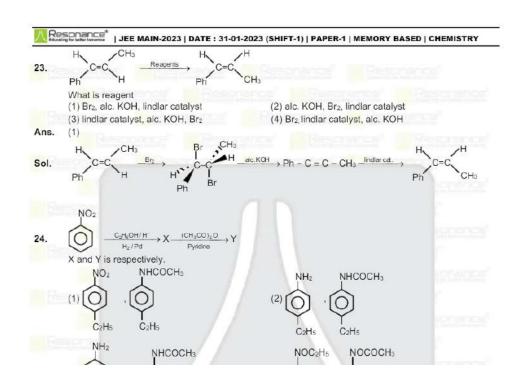
**Sol.** Phenol in low polarity solvent undergoes bromination yielding o and p bromophenol, whereas in high polarity solvent (water), undergoes bromination to give 2, 4, 6-tribromophenol.

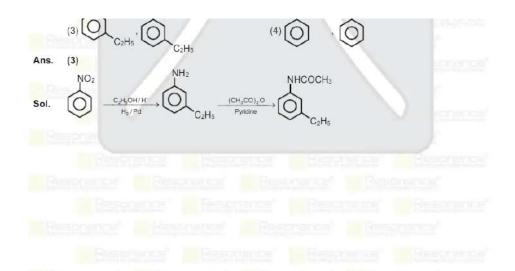
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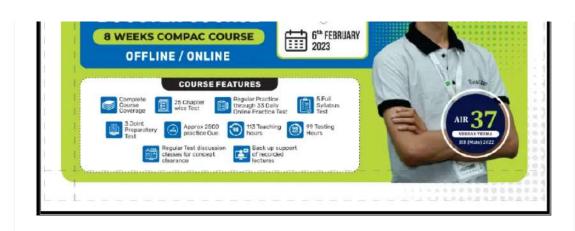
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