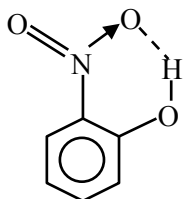


Sol. (A) Generally hydrogen bonding exists when H is covalently bonded to the highly electronegative atom like F, O, N.

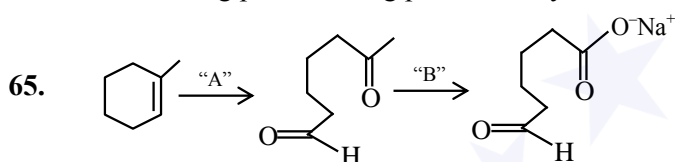
(B) Intramolecular H bonding is present in



(C) Intermolecular Hydrogen bonding is present in HF

(D) The magnitude has Hydrogen bonding in solid state is greater than liquid state.

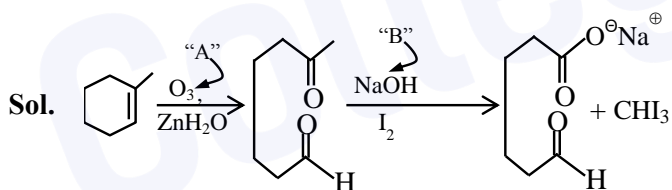
(E) Hydrogen bonding has powerful effect on the structure & properties of compound like melting point, boiling point, density etc.



In the above chemical reaction sequence "A" and "B" respectively are :

- (1) $O_3, Zn/H_2O$ and $NaOH_{(alc.)} / I_2$
- (2) H_2O, H^+ and $NaOH_{(alc.)} / I_2$
- (3) H_2O, H^+ and $KMnO_4$
- (4) $O_3, Zn/H_2O$ and $KMnO_4$

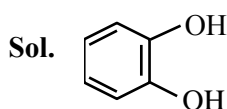
Ans. (1)



66. Common name of Benzene-1, 2-diol is

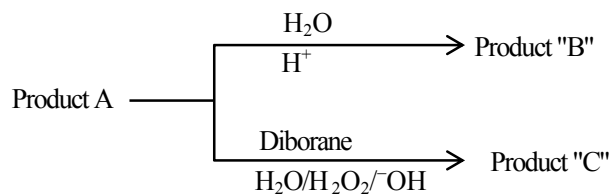
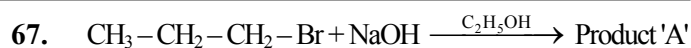
- (1) quinol
- (2) resorcinol
- (3) catechol
- (4) o-cresol

Ans. (3)



IUPAC name : Benzene-1,2-diol

Common name : catechol

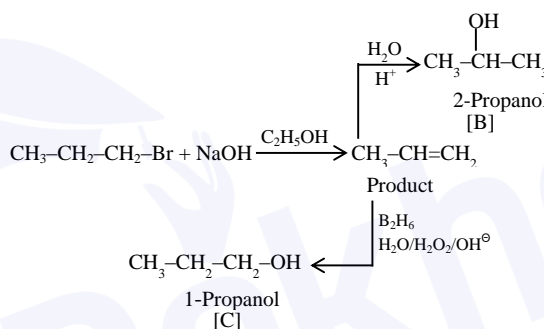


Consider the above reactions, identify product B and product C.

- (1) B = C = 2-Propanol
- (2) B = 2-Propanol C = 1-Propanol
- (3) B = 1-Propanol C = 2-Propanol
- (4) B = C = 1-Propanol

Ans. (2)

Sol.



68. The adsorbent used in adsorption chromatography is/are

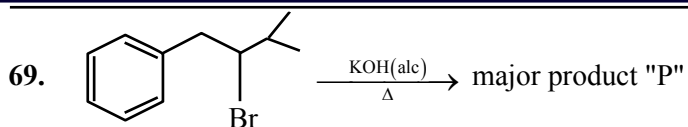
- A. silica gel
- B. alumina
- C. quick lime
- D. magnesia

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

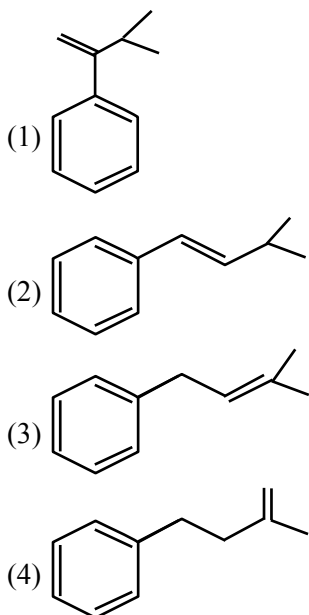
- (1) B only
- (2) C and D only
- (3) A and B only
- (4) A only

Ans. (3)

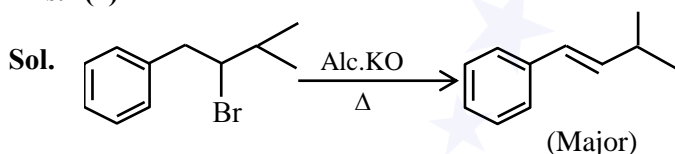
Sol. The most common polar and acidic support used in adsorption chromatography is silica. The surface silanol groups on their supported to adsorb polar compound and work particularly well for basic substances. Alumina is the example of polar and basic adsorbent that is used in adsorption chromatography.



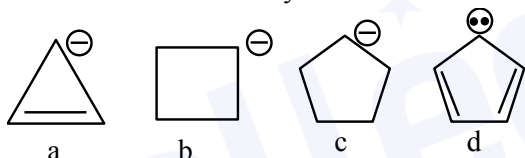
Product P is



Ans. (2)



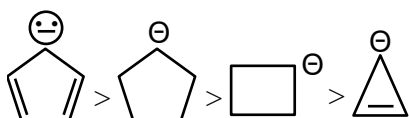
70. Correct order of stability of carbanion is



- (1) $c > b > d > a$ (2) $a > b > c > d$
 (3) $d > a > c > b$ (4) $d > c > b > a$

Ans. (4)

Sol. As we know compound (d) is aromatic and the compound (a) is anti-aromatic. Hence compound (d) is most stable and compound (a) is least stable among these in compound (b) and (c) carbon atom of that positive charge is sp^3 hybridised they on the basis of angle strain theory compound (c) is more stable than compound (b).



71. The correct order of the first ionization enthalpy is
 (1) $Al > Ga > Tl$ (2) $Ga > Al > B$
 (3) $B > Al > Ga$ (4) $Tl > Ga > Al$

Ans. (4)

Sol. (i) due to lanthanide contraction Tl has more I.E. as compared to Ga and Al

(ii) due to scandide contraction Ga has more I.E. as compared to Al

72. If an iron (III) complex with the formula

$[Fe(NH_3)_x(CN)_y]^-$ has no electron in its e_g orbital, then the value of $x + y$ is

- (1) 5 (2) 6
 (3) 3 (4) 4

Ans. (2)

Sol. Complex is $[Fe(NH_3)_2(CN)_4]^{3-}$

$$x = 2$$

$$y = 4$$

$$\text{so } x + y = 6$$

73. Fuel cell, using hydrogen and oxygen as fuels,

- A. has been used in spaceship
 B. has an efficiency of 40% to produce electricity
 C. uses aluminium as catalysts
 D. is eco-friendly
 E. is actually a type of Galvanic cell only

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

Ans. (4)

Sol. Fuel cell is used in spaceship and it is type of galvanic cell.

74. Choose the **Incorrect** Statement about Dalton's Atomic Theory

- (1) Compounds are formed when atoms of different elements combine in any ratio
 (2) All the atoms of a given element have identical properties including identical mass
 (3) Matter consists of indivisible atoms
 (4) Chemical reactions involve reorganization of atoms

Ans. (1)

Sol. In compound atoms of different elements combine in fixed ratio by mass.

75. Match List I with List II

	LIST I		LIST II
A.	α - Glucose and α -Galactose	I.	Functional isomers
B.	α - Glucose and β -Glucose	II.	Homologous
C.	α - Glucose and α -Fructose	III.	Anomers
D.	α - Glucose and α -Ribose	IV.	Epimers

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

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

Ans. (3)

Sol. Based on biomolecules theory and structure of these named compounds –

- (A) α -Glucose and α -Galactose (IV) Epimers.
 (B) α -Glucose and β -Glucose (III) Anomers
 (C) α -Glucose and α -Fructose (I) Functional isomers
 (D) α -Glucose and α -Ribose (II) Homologous

76. Given below are two statements:

Statement I : The correct order of first ionization enthalpy values of Li, Na, F and Cl is $\text{Na} < \text{Li} < \text{Cl} < \text{F}$.

Statement II : The correct order of negative electron gain enthalpy values of Li, Na, F and Cl is $\text{Na} < \text{Li} < \text{F} < \text{Cl}$

In the light of the above statements, choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
 (2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
 (3) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
 (4) Statement I is true but Statement II is false

Ans. (1)

Sol..

(i)	$\text{Na} < \text{Li} < \text{Cl} < \text{F}$								
I.E. ₁ in kJ/mol	<table style="display: inline-table; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">↓</td> <td style="text-align: center;">↓</td> <td style="text-align: center;">↓</td> <td style="text-align: center;">↓</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">496</td> <td style="text-align: center;">520</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1256</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1681</td> </tr> </table>	↓	↓	↓	↓	496	520	1256	1681
↓	↓	↓	↓						
496	520	1256	1681						
(ii)	$\text{Na} < \text{Li} < \text{F} < \text{Cl}$								
$\Delta_{\text{eg}}\text{H}$ in kJ/mol	<table style="display: inline-table; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">↓</td> <td style="text-align: center;">↓</td> <td style="text-align: center;">↓</td> <td style="text-align: center;">↓</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">-53</td> <td style="text-align: center;">-60</td> <td style="text-align: center;">-328</td> <td style="text-align: center;">-349</td> </tr> </table>	↓	↓	↓	↓	-53	-60	-328	-349
↓	↓	↓	↓						
-53	-60	-328	-349						

77. For a strong electrolyte, a plot of molar conductivity against (concentration)^{1/2} is a straight line, with a negative slope, the correct unit for the slope is

- (1) $\text{S cm}^2 \text{ mol}^{-3/2} \text{ L}^{1/2}$ (2) $\text{S cm}^2 \text{ mol}^{-1} \text{ L}^{1/2}$
 (3) $\text{S cm}^2 \text{ mol}^{-3/2} \text{ L}$ (4) $\text{S cm}^2 \text{ mol}^{-3/2} \text{ L}^{-1/2}$

Ans. (1)

Sol. $\Lambda_m = \Lambda_m^\circ - A\sqrt{C}$

Units of $A\sqrt{C} = \text{S cm}^2 \text{ mole}^{-1}$

Units of $A = \text{S cm}^2 \text{ mole}^{-3/2} \text{ L}^{1/2}$

78. A first row transition metal in its +2 oxidation state has a spin-only magnetic moment value of 3.86 BM.

The atomic number of the metal is

- (1) 25 (2) 26
 (3) 22 (4) 23

Ans. (4)

Sol. ${}_{22}\text{Ti}^{+2} \Rightarrow [\text{Ar}]3\text{d}^2$

${}_{23}\text{V}^{+2} \Rightarrow [\text{Ar}]3\text{d}^3$

${}_{25}\text{Mn}^{+2} \Rightarrow [\text{Ar}]3\text{d}^5$

${}_{26}\text{Fe}^{+2} \Rightarrow [\text{Ar}]3\text{d}^6$

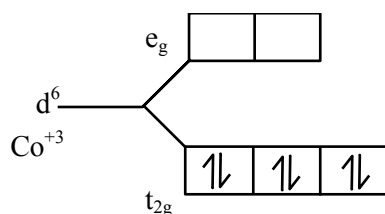
79. The number of unpaired d-electrons in

$[\text{Co}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{3+}$ is _____

- (1) 4 (2) 2
 (3) 0 (4) 1

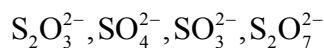
Ans. (3)

Sol. $\Rightarrow [\text{Co}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{+3}$



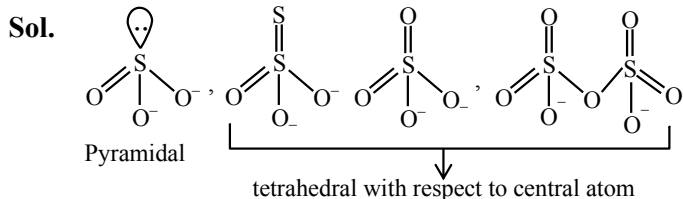
No unpaired electrons

80. The number of species from the following that have pyramidal geometry around the central atom is _____



- (1) 4 (2) 3
(3) 1 (4) 2

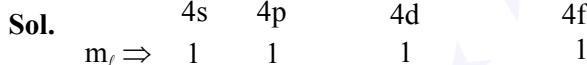
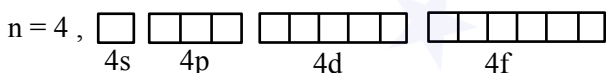
Ans. (3)



SECTION-B

81. The maximum number of orbitals which can be identified with $n = 4$ and $m_l = 0$ is _____

Ans. (4)

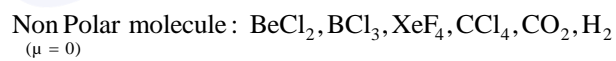


So answer is 4.

82. Number of compounds/species from the following with non-zero dipole moment is _____



Ans. (5)



So answer is 5.

83. Three moles of an ideal gas are compressed isothermally from 60 L to 20 L using constant pressure of 5 atm. Heat exchange Q for the compression is - _____ Lit. atm.

Ans. (200)

Sol. As isothermal $\Delta U = 0$

and process is irreversible

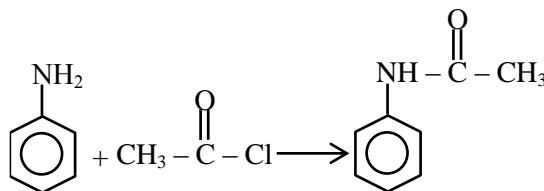
$$Q = -W = -[-P_{\text{ext}}(V_2 - V_1)]$$

$$Q = 5(20 - 60) = -200 \text{ atm-L}$$

84. From 6.55 g of aniline, the maximum amount of acetanilide that can be prepared will be _____ $\times 10^{-1}$ g.

Ans. (95)

Sol.

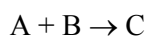


93 g aniline form 135 gm acetanilide

$$\text{so } 6.55 \text{ g aniline form } \frac{135}{93} \times 6.55 = 9.5$$

$$95 \times 10^{-1}$$

85. Consider the following reaction, the rate expression of which is given below



$$\text{rate} = k[A]^{1/2}[B]^{1/2}$$

The reaction is initiated by taking 1M concentration A and B each. If the rate constant (k) is $4.6 \times 10^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$, then the time taken for A to become 0.1 M is _____ sec. (nearest integer)

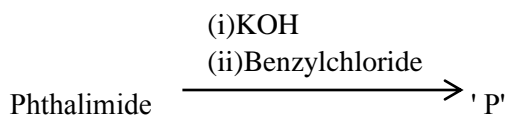
Ans. (50)

Sol. $K = \frac{2.303}{t} \log \frac{1}{0.1}$

$$4.6 \times 10^{-2} = \frac{2.303}{t}$$

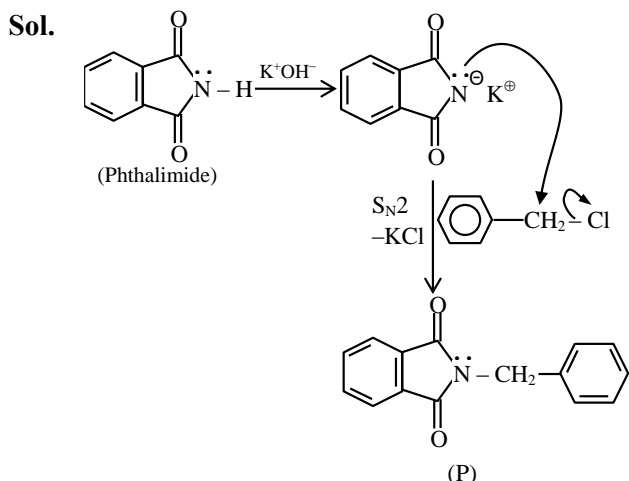
$$t = 50 \text{ sec.}$$

86. Phthalimide is made to undergo following sequence of reactions.



Total number of π bonds present in product 'P' is/are

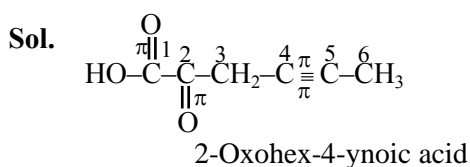
Ans. (8)



Total number of π -bonds present in product P is 8

87. The total number of 'sigma' and 'Pi' bonds in 2-oxohex-4-ynoic acid is ____.

Ans. (18)



Number of σ -bonds = 14

Number of π -bonds = 4

= 18

88. A first row transition metal with highest enthalpy of atomisation, upon reaction with oxygen at high temperature forms oxides of formula M_2O_n (where $n = 3, 4, 5$). The 'spin-only' magnetic moment value of the amphoteric oxide from the above oxides is ____ BM (near integer)

(Given atomic number : Sc : 21, Ti : 22, V : 23,

Cr : 24, Mn : 25, Fe : 26, Co : 27, Ni : 28, Cu : 29,

Zn : 30)

Ans. (0)

Sol. 'V' has highest enthalpy of atomisation (515 kJ/mol) among first row transition elements.

V_2O_5

Here 'V' is in +5 oxidation state

$V^{+5} \Rightarrow 1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6$ (no unpaired electrons)

89. 2.7 Kg of each of water and acetic acid are mixed, The freezing point of the solution will be $-x$ °C. Consider the acetic acid does not dimerise in water, nor dissociates in water $x =$ ____ (nearest integer)

[Given : Molar mass of water = 18 g mol^{-1} , acetic acid = 60 g mol^{-1}]

$K_f \text{ H}_2\text{O} : 1.86 \text{ K kg mol}^{-1}$

$K_f \text{ acetic acid} : 3.90 \text{ K kg mol}^{-1}$

freezing point : $\text{H}_2\text{O} = 273 \text{ K}$, acetic acid = 290 K]

Ans. (31)

Sol. As moles of water > moles of CH_3COOH water is solvent.

$T^\circ_F - (T_F)_S = K_F \times M$

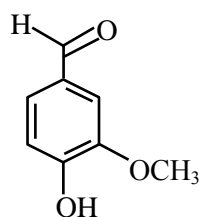
$$0 - (T_F)_S = 1.86 \times \frac{2700 / 60}{2700 / 1000}$$

$(T_F)_S = -31^\circ\text{C}$.

90. Vanillin compound obtained from vanilla beans, has total sum of oxygen atoms and π electrons is ____

Ans. (11)

Sol. Vanillin compound is an organic compound molecular formula $\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O}_3$. It is a phenolic aldehyde. Its functional compounds include aldehyde, hydroxyl and ether. It is the primary component of the extract of the vanilla beans.



Total sum of oxygen atoms and π -electrons is $3 + 8 = 11$

Total number of oxygen atoms = 3

Total number of π -bonds = 4

\therefore Total number of π -electrons = 8