CHEMISTRY

SECTION - A

Multiple Choice Questions: This section contains 20 multiple choice questions. Each question has 4 choices (1), (2), (3) and (4), out of which ONLY ONE is correct.

Choose the correct answer:

- Elements of group 13 having maximum and minimum first ionisation energy respectively are
 - (1) B, In
- (2) Al, B
- (3) Ga. B
- (4) TI, B

Answer (1)

Sol.

Al Ga in

(IE₁) 801 577 579 558 589 (in kJ/mol)

Statement-I: CIF1 has 3 possible structures 2.







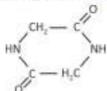
Statement-II: III is most stable structure due to least lp-bp repulsion.

- (1) Statement-I is correct and statement-II is incorrect
- (2) Statement-I is incorrect and statement-II is correct
- (3) Both statement-I and II are correct
- (4) Both statement-I and II are incorrect

Answer (1)

Sol. Ip is placed at equatorial position in stable structure.

3. x is a dipeptide which is hydrolysed to 2 amino acids y and z. y when treated with HNO2 gives lactic acid. z when heated gives cyclic structure as below:



y and z respectively are

- (1) Alanine and Lysine
- (2) Alanine and Glycine
- (3) Glycine and Alanine
- (4) Valine and Glycine

(Cyclic structure)

Answer (2)

Sol.

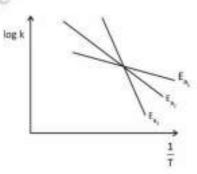
upon hydrolysis

y = Alanine

z = Glycine

Consider the following graph between Rate Constant (k)

and
$$\frac{1}{T}$$



- (1) $E_{a_1} > E_{a_2} > E_{a_2}$ (2) $E_{a_1} > E_{a_2} > E_{a_1}$
- (3) $E_{a_1} > E_{a_2} > E_{a_3}$ (4) $E_{a_1} > E_{a_3} > E_{a_4}$

Answer (2)

Sol. |slope | x E.

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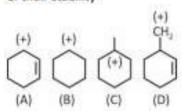


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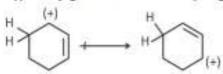
Arrange the following carbocation in decreasing order of their stability



- (1) (A) > (B) > (C) > (D)
- (2) (A) > (C) > (B) > (D)
- (3) (C)>(A)>(B)>(D)
- (4) (B) > (C) > (A) > (D)

Answer (2)

Sol. (A) is most stable as it is stabilised by resonance as well hyperconjugation due to two \u03e4-hydrogen atoms.



- (C), (B), (D) are 3°, 2° and 1° alkyl carbocations having 7,4 and 1 \alpha-hydrogen atom. Number of hyperconjugation structure is same as the number of ahydrogen atoms.
- .. Correct stability order is
- (A) > (C) > (B) > (D)
- 6. Consider the following complex species
 - (a) Ni(CO)4
- (b) [Ni(CN)₆]²-
- (c) [FeFa]3-
- (d) [CoFe]1-

Which of the following order is correct for their number of unpaired electrons

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

Answer (1)

- Sol. (a) Ni(CO)₄ ⇒ Ni⁰ ⇒ 3d²⁰ 4s⁰ in presence of CO ligand No. of unpaired electron = 0
 - (b) [Ni(CN)₆]2-

$$Ni^{4+} \Rightarrow t_{2g}^6 e_g^{0}$$

No. of unpaired electron = 0

(c) [FeFa]3-

$$Fe^{3+} \Rightarrow t_{2g}^3 e_g^2$$

No. of unpaired electron = 5

(d) [CoF₆]3-

$$\text{Co}^{3+} \quad \Rightarrow \quad t_{2g}^4 e_g^{-2}$$

No. of unpaired electron = 4

Order of no. of unpaired electron

c>d>a=b

The correct IUPAC name of the following compound is 7.

$$OH$$
 I
 $HC = C - CH2 - CH - CH2 - CH = CH2$

- (1) 4-Hydroxyhept-1-en-6-yne
- (2) 4-Hydroxyhept-6-en-1-yne
- (3) 4-Hydroxyhept-1-yn-6-ene
- (4) 4-Hydroxyhept-6-yn-1-ene

Answer (1)

Sol. 4-Hydroxy-hept-1-en-6-yne

Given below are two statements: 8.

> Statement-I: Aqueous KOH gives elimination reaction as major product always.

> Statement-II: Alcoholic KOH eliminates H* from Bcarbon atom

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

- (1) Statement-I is correct and statement-II is incorrect
- (2) Statement-I is incorrect and statement-II is correct
- (3) Both statement-I and statement-II are correct
- (4) Both statement-I and statement-II are incorrect

Answer (2)

Sol. Aqueous KOH can give substitution product as major product.

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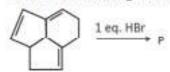




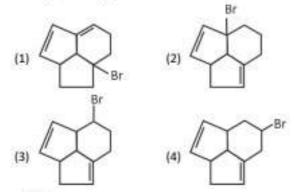
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Consider the following reaction



Identify the major product 'P'



Answer (2)

- Sol. Product is obtained by carbocation formation which is 3° and allylic.
- 10. Given below are two statements.

Statement I: The formula of cryoscopy constant is given

as
$$K_f = \frac{MRT_f^2}{1000 \times \Delta S_{below}}$$

Statement II: Krof water is greater than benzene.

In light of the above statements choose the most appropriate option.

- (1) Statement I is correct, Statement II is incorrect
- (2) Statement I is incorrect, Statement II is correct
- (3) Statement I and II both are correct
- (4) Statement I and II are incorrect

Answer (4)

Sol.
$$K_f = \frac{MRT_f^2}{1000 \times \Delta H_{fusion}}$$

K_f (H₂O) = 1.86 K kg mol-1

K_ℓ (benzene) = 5.12 K mol⁻¹

11. Match the column

	List-I (Process)		List-II (Thermodynamic parameter)
(A)	Adiabatic	(1)	w = 0
(B)	Isobaric	(2)	q = -w
(C)	Isochoric	(3)	q = 0
(D)	Isothermal	(4)	$q = \Delta U + P\Delta V$

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

Answer (3)

Adiabatic q = 0Sol.

> Isobaric $\Delta U + P\Delta V = q$

 $(\Delta P = 0)$

Isochoric

 $(\Delta V = 0)$

isothermal q = w

 $(\Delta T = 0)$

Which of the following compound gives yellow precipitate with NaOI?

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

Answer (3)

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Sol. Compounds of the type $CH_1 - C - R$ and OH

CH.— CH — R where R is H, alkyl or aryl group give yellow precipitate of CHIs with NaOI.

(A)
$$CH, -CH, -\frac{O}{C} - CH, \xrightarrow{NaOl} CHI, \downarrow + CH, -CH, -\frac{O}{C} - ONa$$

(B)
$$CH_1 = CH_2 = CH_3 = CH_3 \xrightarrow{NaCl} CHI_4 + CH_4 = CH_4 = CH_4 = CH_5 = CH_$$

 Among the following complexes of iron, the most stable complex having x number of electron in tag set of orbitals

[Fe(NH₃)₆]³⁺, [Fe(CN)₆]³⁻, [FeF₆]³⁻

What is the nature of oxide V2Ox?

- (1) Acidic
- (2) Basic
- (3) Neutral
- (4) Amphoteric

Answer (4)

Sol. [Fe(CN)₁]³⁻ is most stable complex given among given

$$Fe^{3+} \Rightarrow 3d^5 \Rightarrow t_{2g}{}^5e_g{}^0$$

x = 5

V2Os is amphoteric.

14. Given below are two statements:

Statement-I: Group-13 has more ionisation energy than group-14 along the same period.

Statement-II: Silicon has higher boiling point than lead. In the light of the above two statements, choose the most appropriate option.

- (1) Statement-I is correct and statement-II is incorrect
- (2) Statement-I is incorrect and statement-II is correct
- (3) Both statement-I and II are correct
- (4) Both statement-I and II are incorrect

Answer (2)

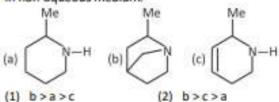
Sol. Si Pb BP → 3550 K 2024 K

- On moving from left to right in periodic table, ionisation energy generally increases.
- In which of the following pair of ions, first ion is more stable than second ion

Answer (4)

Sol.

 The correct order of basic strength of following amines in non-aqueous medium.



Answer (1)

(3) a>b>c

Sol. Basic strength depends an availability of lone pair on nitrogen or donation ability of lone pair of nitrogen.

(4) c>b>a



- 17. Which of the following order is incorrectly matched with respect to ionisation energy
 - (1) Mn3+ > Mn2+
- (2) Fe2+ > Fe3+
- (3) Cr3+ > Cr+
- (4) Co3+ > Co2+

Answer (2)

- Sol. Successive I-E always increases IE of M3+ > M2+ > M+
- 18.
- 19.
- 20

SECTION - B

Numerical Value Type Questions: This section contains 5 Numerical based questions. The answer to each question should be rounded-off to the nearest integer.

Total number of electrons in chromium (Z = 24) for which the value of azimuthal quantum number (I) is 1 and 2

Answer (17)

- Sol. 1s2 2s2 2p6 3s2 3p6 4s1 3d5
 - $l = 1 \implies p$ -subshell $\implies 6 + 6 = 12e^-$
 - I = 2 ⇒ d-subshell ⇒ 5e
 - Total electrons = 5 + 12 = 17e = 17
- 22. Consider the following zero order reaction:

Half-life of the reaction is 1 hr if initial concentration of the reactant is 2 mol/L. Find the half-life of the reaction. in minutes if the initial concentration of the reaction is 0.5 mol/L.

Answer (15)

- Sol. [A]o: 2 M 0.5 M
 - T1/2: 1 hr
 - If n is the order of reaction, then

+

$$T^{1/2} \propto ([A]^{\circ})^{1-n}$$

$$\frac{t}{1} = \left(\frac{0.5}{2}\right)^1 = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^1$$

- 23. If x mg of Mg(OH)₁ is added in 1 L of solution to make a solution with pH = 10, then find the value of x.

[Given: MW of $Mg(OH)_2 = 58 g/mol$]

Assume Mg(OH)2 dissociates completely in water.

Answer (3)

- Sol. Given, pH = 10
 - pOH = 4
 - [OH] = 10- M
 - Mg(OH)2 → Mg2+ 2OH-
 - $[Mg(OH)_2] = 0.5 \times 10^{-4} M$

Mol of Mg(OH)2 in 1 L of solution = 5 × 10-5 mol

- Mass of Mg(OH) $2 = 5 \times 10^{-5}$
 - = 5 × 10-5 × 58
 - = 290 × 10-5 g
 - $= 2.9 \, \text{mg}$
- 24. An octahedral complex ion is formed using metal (M4*) with ligands NH1 and CIT 1 mol complex gives 'n' mol of AgCl with AgNOs solution. The value of n is same as number of lone pairs of electron present on central atom in BrF1. Find the total number of isomers of complex ion.

Answer (2)

Br - F; number of lone pair = 2

 $AgNO_1 + Complex \rightarrow 2 \mod AgCl$

Complex ion should be [M(NHs)4Cls]Cls

Total number of isomers = 2



Find the mass of CaO formed in kg when 150 kg sample of 75% pure CaCO₁ is heated strongly.

Answer (63)

Sol. Mass of impure CaCO₁ = 150 kg

Mass of pure
$$CaCO_3 = \frac{75 \times 150}{100} = 112.5 \text{ kg}$$

NO. of moles of pure CaCO₁ = $\frac{112.5 \times 10^{3}}{100}$

= 1125

 $CaCO_3 \xrightarrow{\Delta} CaO + CO_2(g)$

No. of moles of CaO formed = 1125

Mass of CaO = $\frac{1125 \times 56}{1000}$ = 63 kg

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