



1. The complex that has highest crystal field splitting energy (Δ) is

अधिकतम क्रिस्टल क्षेत्र विपाटन ऊर्जा (Δ) रखने वाला संकुल है -

- (1) $K_2[CoCl_4]$ (2) $K_3[Co(CN)_6]$ (3) $[Co(NH_3)_5Cl_4]Cl_2$ (4) $[Co(NH_3)_5(H_2O)]Cl_3$

A. 2

Question ID : 4165298832

Option 1 ID : 41652934786

Option 2 ID : 41652934787

Option 3 ID : 41652934788

Option 4 ID : 41652934789

sol. For the same metal ion, greater the strength of the ligands greater is the value of crystal field splitting energy. Order of strength of ligands is $^-CN > NH_3 > H_2O > Cl^-$

2. Homoleptic octahedral complex of a metal ion M^{3+} with three monodentate ligands L_1, L_2 and L_3 absorb wavelengths in the region of green, blue and red respectively. The increasing order of the ligand strength is

तीन एकदंतुर लिगण्डों L_1, L_2 तथा L_3 के साथ बने एक धातु आयन M^{3+} के होमोलेप्टिक अष्टफलक संकुल क्रमशः हरे, नीले एवं लाल क्षेत्र के तरंगदैर्घ्य अवशोषित करते हैं। लिगण्डों की प्रबलता का बढ़ता क्रम है -

- (1) $L_1 < L_2 < L_3$ (2) $L_3 < L_1 < L_2$ (3) $L_3 < L_2 < L_1$ (4) $L_2 < L_1 < L_3$

A. 2

Question ID : 4165298833

Option 1 ID : 41652934790

Option 2 ID : 41652934793

Option 3 ID : 41652934791

Option 4 ID : 41652934792

sol. Greater the energy or lesser the wavelength of light absorbed, greater is the ligand strength

Order of Energy : Blue > Green > Red

 ↓ ↓ ↓

Order of Strength $L_2 > L_1 > L_3$

3. The correct match between item I and item II is

Item I

Item II

(A) Benzaldehyde

(P) Mobile phase

(B) Alumina

(Q) Adsorbent

(C) Acetonitrile

(R) Adsorbate

मद I तथा मद II के बीच सही सूमेल है -

मद I

मद II

(A) बेंजाल्डिहाइड

(P) गतिशील प्रावस्था

(B) एल्युमिना

(Q) अधिशोषक

(C) एसिटोनाइट्राइल

(R) अधिशोष्य

(1) A→P; B→R; C→Q

(2) A→R; B→Q; C→P

(3) A→Q; B→R; C→P

(4) A→Q; B→P; C→R

A. 2

Question ID : 4165298825

Option 1 ID : 41652934758

Option 2 ID : 41652934761

Option 3 ID : 41652934760

Option 4 ID : 41652934759

Sol. Alumina is an adsorbent (stationary phase)

Benzaldehyde is adsorbate.

Acetonitrile is mobile phase.

4. The transition element that has lowest enthalpy of atomisation is

न्यूनतम कणन एन्थैल्पी रखने वाला संक्रमण तत्व है –

(1) V

(2) Zn

(3) Fe

(4) Cu

A. 2

Question ID : 4165298831

Option 1 ID : 41652934782

Option 2 ID : 41652934784

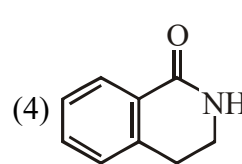
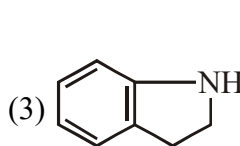
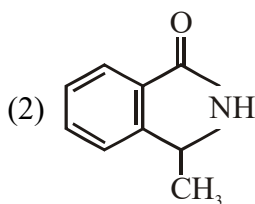
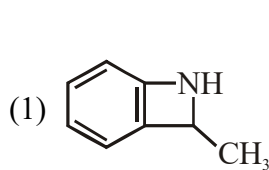
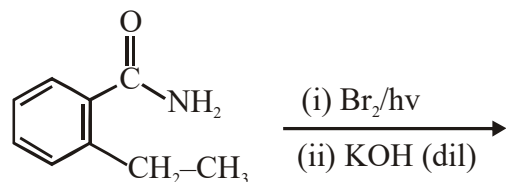
Option 3 ID : 41652934785

Option 4 ID : 41652934783

sol. Zinc has least enthalpy of atomisation in 3d-transition series.

5. The major product of the following reaction is

निम्नलिखित अभिक्रिया का मुख्य उत्पाद है –



A. 2

Question ID : 4165298818

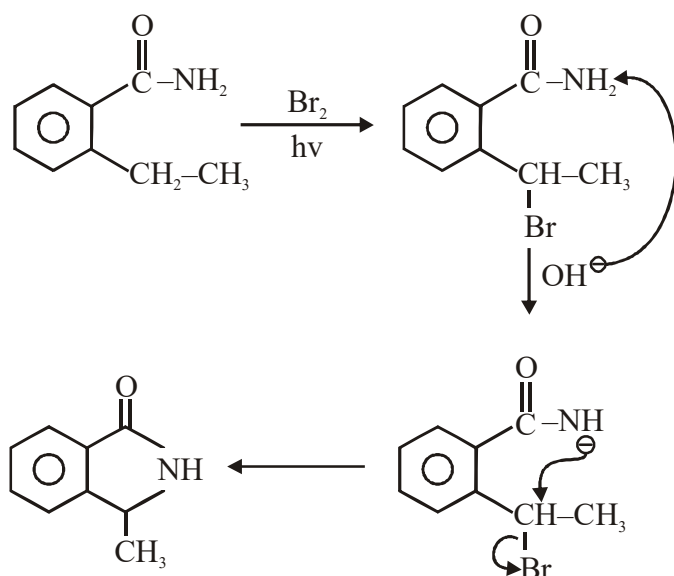
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Option 2 ID : 41652934731

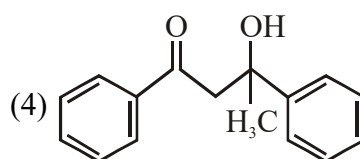
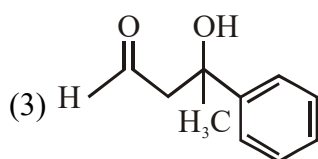
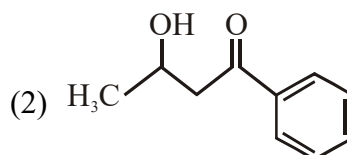
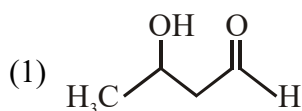
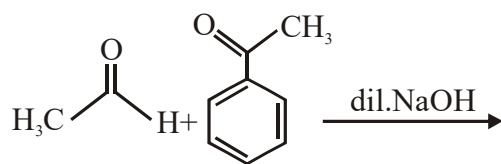
Option 3 ID : 41652934732

Option 4 ID : 41652934730

sol.



6. The major product formed in the following reaction is
निम्नलिखित अभिक्रिया का मुख्य उत्पाद है -



A. 2

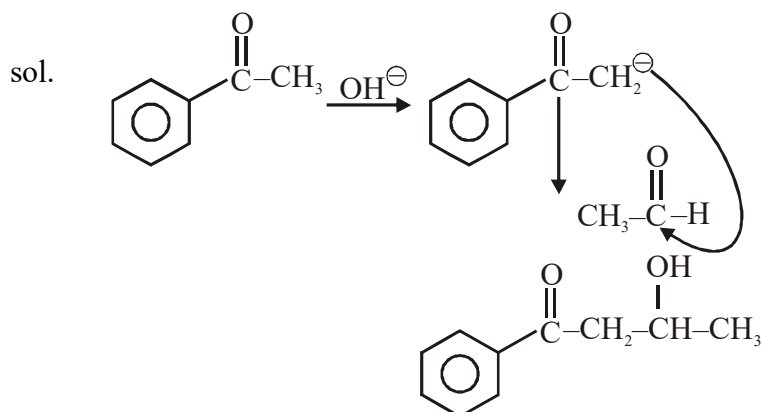
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Option 1 ID : 41652934738

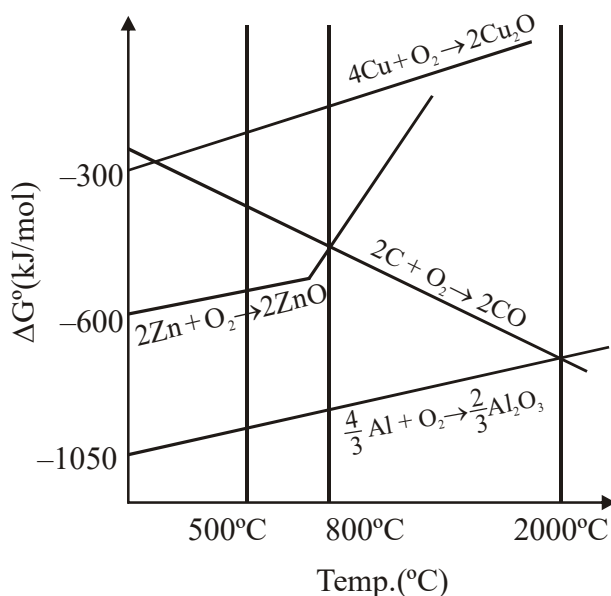
Option 2 ID : 41652934739

Option 3 ID : 41652934740

Option 4 ID : 41652934741



7. The correct statement regarding the given Ellingham diagram is
दिये गये आरेखिय एलिंगम आलेख के संबंध में सत्य कथन है -



- (1) At 800° C, Cu can be used for the extraction of Zn from ZnO
 - (2) Coke cannot be used for the extraction of Cu from Cu₂O
 - (3) At 1400° C Al can be used for the extraction of Zn from ZnO
 - (4) At 500° C, coke can be used for the extraction of Zn from ZnO
- (1) ZnO से Zn का निष्कर्षण 800° C पर Cu का प्रयोग करके किया जा सकता है ।
 (2) Cu₂O से Cu का निष्कर्षण कोक का प्रयोग करके नहीं किया जा सकता है ।
 (3) ZnO से Zn का निष्कर्षण 1400° C पर Al का प्रयोग करके किया जा सकता है ।
 (4) ZnO से Zn का निष्कर्षण 500° C पर कोक का प्रयोग करके किया जा सकता है ।

A. 3

Question ID : 4165298827

Option 1 ID : 41652934769

Option 2 ID : 41652934766

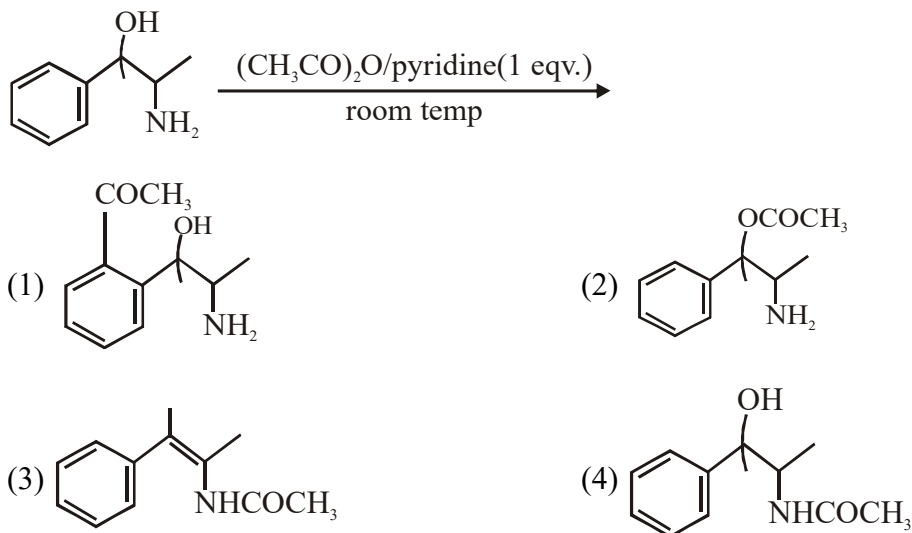
Option 3 ID : 41652934767

Option 4 ID : 41652934768

sol. In the Ellingham diagram, the metal which has a lower value of ΔG° (more negative) can reduce a metal oxide whose curve lies above it so, Al can reduce ZnO at 1400°C

8. The major product obtained in the following reaction is

निम्न अभिक्रिया में प्राप्त होने वाला मुख्य उत्पाद है –



A. 4

Question ID : 4165298824

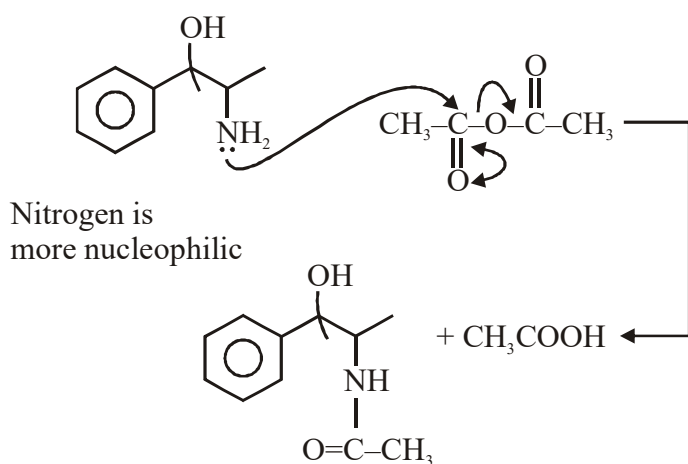
Option 1 ID : 41652934757

Option 2 ID : 41652934754

Option 3 ID : 41652934756

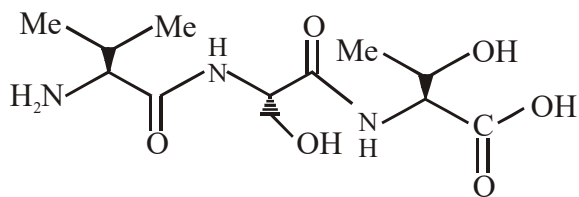
Option 4 ID : 41652934755

sol.



9. The correct sequence of amino acids present in the tripeptide given below is

नीचे दिये ट्राईपेप्टाइड में ऐमीनों अम्लों का सही क्रम है –



- (1) Thr -Ser- Leu (2) Leu - Ser -Thr (3) Val -Ser -Thr (4) Thr -Ser -Val

A. 3

Question ID : 4165298822

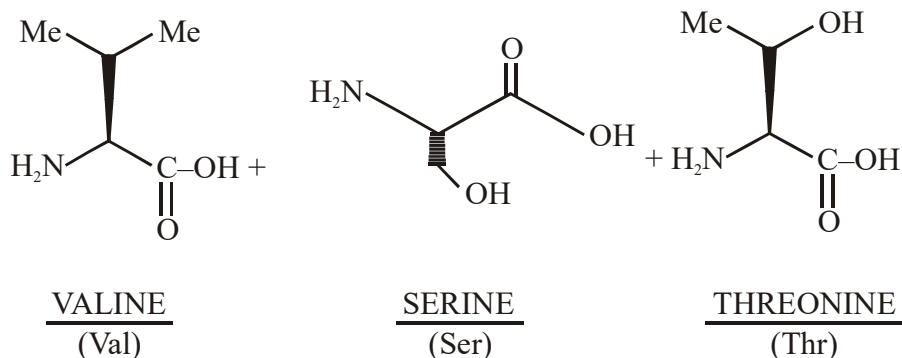
Option 1 ID : 41652934747

Option 2 ID : 41652934746

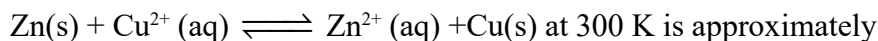
Option 3 ID : 41652934748

Option 4 ID : 41652934749

sol.



10. If the standard electrode potential for a cell is 2V at 300 K, the equilibrium constant (K) for the reaction



at 300 K is approximately

(R = 8 JK⁻¹ mol⁻¹, F = 96000 C Mol⁻¹)

एक सेल का 300 K पर मानक इलेक्ट्रोड विभव 2V है। अभिक्रिया

Zn(s) + Cu²⁺(aq) ⇌ Zn²⁺(aq) + Cu(s) के लिए 300 K ताप पर साम्यावस्था स्थिरांक (K) लगभग है -

(R = 8 JK⁻¹ mol⁻¹, F = 96000 C Mol⁻¹)

- (1) e⁻⁸⁰ (2) e³²⁰ (3) e⁻¹⁶⁰ (4) e¹⁶⁰

A. 4

Question ID : 4165298843

Option 1 ID : 41652934830

Option 2 ID : 41652934831

Option 3 ID : 41652934832

Option 4 ID : 41652934833

sol.
$$E_{\text{cell}}^{\circ} = \frac{RT}{nF} \ln K_{\text{eq}}$$

$$\ln K_{\text{eq}} = \frac{nFE_{\text{cell}}^{\circ}}{RT}$$

$$\ln K_{\text{eq}} = \frac{2 \times 96000 \times 2}{8 \times 300}$$

$$= 160$$

$$K_{eq} = e^{160}$$

11. Good reducing nature of H_3PO_2 is attributed to the presence of
- (1) Two P - OH bonds (2) One P - H bond
(3) One P -OH bond (4) Two P -H bonds

H_3PO_2 की अच्छी अपचायक प्रवृत्ति किनकी उपस्थिति के कारण है –

- (1) दो P - OH आबंध (2) एक P - H आबंध
(3) एक P - OH आबंध (4) दो P - H आबंध

A. 4

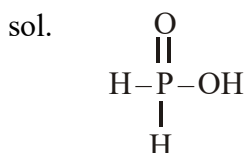
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Option 1 ID : 41652934781

Option 2 ID : 41652934778

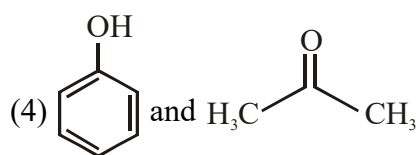
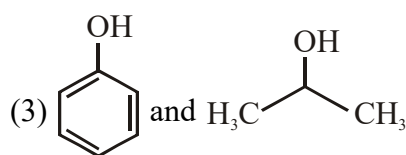
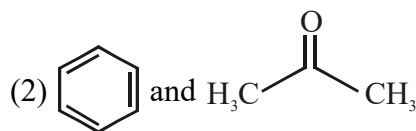
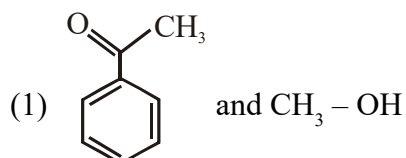
Option 3 ID : 41652934780

Option 4 ID : 41652934779



Greater the number of P-H bonds in acids of phosphorous, greater is the reducing property.

12. The products formed in the reaction of cumene with O_2 followed by treatment with dil.HCl are क्यूमीन की O_2 के साथ अभिक्रिया करने के तत्पश्चात् तनु HCl के साथ विवेचन करने पर बनने वाले उत्पाद है –



A. 4

Question ID : 4165298819

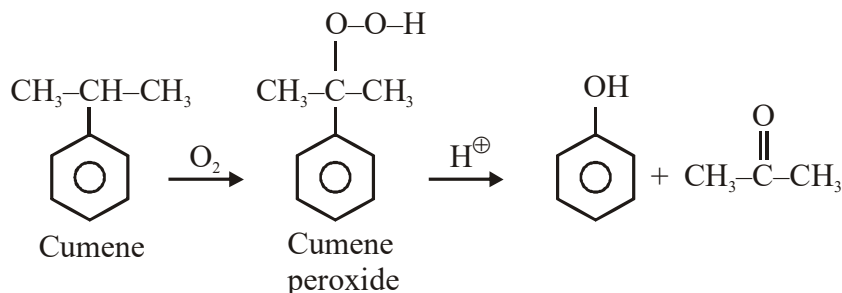
Option 1 ID : 41652934737

Option 2 ID : 41652934736

Option 3 ID : 41652934734

Option 4 ID : 41652934735

Sol.



13. In which of the following processes the bond order has increased and paramagnetic character has changed to diamagnetic

नीचे दिये गये किस प्रक्रम में, आबंध कोटि बढ़ गयी और अनुचुम्बकीय गुण प्रतिचुम्बकीय में बदल गया ?

- (1) $\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{O}_2^+$ (2) $\text{N}_2 \rightarrow \text{N}_2^+$ (3) $\text{NO} \rightarrow \text{NO}^+$ (4) $\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{O}_2^{2-}$

A. 3

Question ID : 4165298839

Option 1 ID : 41652934815

Option 2 ID : 41652934817

Option 3 ID : 41652934814

Option 4 ID : 41652934816

sol. N_2 (Diamagnetic) $\rightarrow \text{N}_2^+$ (Paramagnetic)

O_2 (Paramagnetic) $\rightarrow \text{O}_2^+$ (Paramagnetic)

O_2 (Paramagnetic) $\rightarrow \text{O}_2^{2-}$ (Diamagnetic but bond order decreases from 2 to 1)

NO (Paramagnetic) $\rightarrow \text{NO}^+$ (Diamagnetic, bond order increases from 2.5 to 3)

14. For coagulation of arsenious sulphide sol, which one of the following salt solution will be most effective

आर्सेनियस सल्फाइड का स्कंदन निम्न में से किस लवण के घोल से सबसे अधिक प्रभावकारी होगा –

- (1) NaCl (2) AlCl_3 (3) BaCl_2 (4) Na_3PO_4

A. 2

Question ID : 4165298845

Option 1 ID : 41652934840

Option 2 ID : 41652934838

Option 3 ID : 41652934839

Option 4 ID : 41652934841

Sol. Arsenious sulphide sol is negatively charged, so according to Hardy-Schulze rule the cation which has greater charge will be most effective.

15. Which of the following combination of statements is true regarding the interpretation of the atomic orbitals :

(a) An electron in an orbital of high angular momentum stays away from the nucleus than an electron in the orbital of lower angular momentum

(b) For a given value of the principal quantum number, the size of the orbit is inversely proportional to the azimuthal quantum number.

(c) According to wave mechanics, the ground state angular momentum is equal to $\frac{h}{2\pi}$.

(d) The plot of ψ Vs r for various azimuthal quantum numbers, shows peak shifting towards higher r value

- (1) a, d (2) a, b (3) b, c (4) a, c

परमाणु कक्षकों की व्याख्या से संबंधित कौन से संयुक्त कथन सत्य है –

- (a) कम कोणीय संवेग वाले कक्षक के इलेक्ट्रॉन की तुलना में अधिक कोणीय संवेग वाले कक्षक में इलेक्ट्रॉन नाभिक से दूर रहता है।
(b) मुख्य क्वाण्टम संख्या के एक दिये मान के लिए कक्ष का आकार द्विगुणी क्वाण्टम संख्या के व्युत्क्रमानुपाती होता है।

(c) तरंग यांत्रिकी के अनुसार निम्न अवस्था कोणीय संवेग $\frac{h}{2\pi}$ के बराबर होता है।

(d) विभिन्न द्विगुणी क्वाण्टम संख्याओं के लिए ψ Vs r का प्लॉट अधिक r मान की ओर पीक (शिखर) विस्थापित होना प्रदर्शित करता है।

- (1) a, d (2) a, b (3) b, c (4) a, c

A. 1

Question ID : 4165298838

Option 1 ID : 41652934813

Option 2 ID : 41652934810

Option 3 ID : 41652934812

Option 4 ID : 41652934811

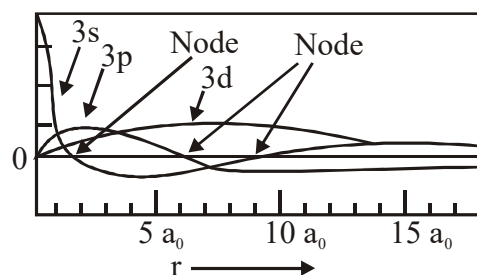
sol. (a) Angular momentum (L) = $nh/2\pi$

So, as n increases, L increases.

(b) $r \propto n^2/z$

(c) According to wave mechanics Angular momentum = $\sqrt{l(l+1)} \frac{h}{2\pi}$

(d) As l increases, the peak of Ψ vs r shifts towards higher 'r' value.



16. The metal that forms nitride by reacting directly with N_2 of air, is :

वह धातु जो हवा की N_2 से सीधे अभिक्रिया कर नाइट्राइड बनाता है, है –

- (1) Li (2) Rb (3) Cs (4) K

A. 1

Question ID : 4165298829

Option 1 ID : 41652934777

Option 2 ID : 41652934775

Option 3 ID : 41652934776

Option 4 ID : 41652934774

Sol. Only lithium react with N_2 among alkali metals and forms Lithium nitride

17. For the reaction, $2A + B \rightarrow$ products, when the concentrations of A and B both were doubled, the rate



of the reaction increased from $0.3 \text{ mol L}^{-1} \text{ S}^{-1}$ to $2.4 \text{ mol L}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$. When the concentration of A alone is doubled, the rate increased from $0.3 \text{ mol L}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ to $0.6 \text{ mol L}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$.

Which one of the following statements is correct :

- (1) Order of the reaction with respect to A is 2
- (2) Order of the reaction with respect to B is 1
- (3) Total order of the reaction is 4
- (4) Order of the reaction with respect to B is 2

अभिक्रिया, $2A + B \rightarrow$ उत्पाद के लिए, जब A तथा B दोनों की सान्द्रता दोगुनी की गई, तब अभिक्रिया की दर $0.3 \text{ mol L}^{-1} \text{ S}^{-1}$ से बढ़कर $2.4 \text{ mol L}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ हो गयी। जब केवल A की सान्द्रता दोगुनी की गई तब दर $0.3 \text{ mol L}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ से बढ़कर $0.6 \text{ mol L}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ हो गई –

निम्न में कौनसा कथन सत्य है –

- (1) अभिक्रिया की कोटि A के सापेक्ष में 2 है।
- (2) अभिक्रिया की कोटि B के सापेक्ष में 1 है।
- (3) कुल अभिक्रिया की कोटि 4 है।
- (4) अभिक्रिया की कोटि B के सापेक्ष में 2 है।

A. 4

Question ID : 4165298844

Option 1 ID : 41652934836

Option 2 ID : 41652934837

Option 3 ID : 41652934835

Option 4 ID : 41652934834

sol. $r = K[A]^x [B]^y$
 $r_2/r_1 = 2^x \cdot 2^y = 8 \Rightarrow x + y = 3$
 $r_3/r_1 = 2^x = 2 \Rightarrow x = 1$
 $\therefore y = 2$

18. The temporary hardness of water is due to :

पानी की अस्थायी कठोरता का कारण है

- (1) CaCl_2 (2) $\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ (3) NaCl (4) Na_2SO_4

A. 2

Question ID : 4165298828

Option 1 ID : 41652934770

Option 2 ID : 41652934771

Option 3 ID : 41652934772

Option 4 ID : 41652934773

Sol. Bicarbonates cause temporary hardness. Chlorides and sulphates cause permanent hardness.

19. When the first electron gain enthalpy ($\Delta_{\text{eg}} H$) of oxygen is -141 kJ/mol , its second electron gain enthalpy is :

- (1) negative, but less negative than the first
- (2) a more negative value than the first
- (3) almost the same as that of the first
- (4) a positive value



यदि ऑक्सीजन की प्रथम इलेक्ट्रॉन लब्धि एन्थैल्पी ($\Delta_{eg}H$) का मान -141 kJ/mol है, इसके द्वितीय इलेक्ट्रॉन लब्धि एन्थैल्पी का मान है –

- (1) ऋणात्मक लेकिन पहले से कम ऋणात्मक
- (2) पहले से और ऋणात्मक
- (3) पहले मान के लगभग बराबर
- (4) धनात्मक

A. 4

Question ID : 4165298826

Option 1 ID : 41652934764

Option 2 ID : 41652934763

Option 3 ID : 41652934765

Option 4 ID : 41652934762

sol. Second electron gain enthalpy of all the neutral atoms is always positive.

20. The pH of rain water, is approximately :

वर्षा के पानी की pH लगभग है –

- (1) 7.5 (2) 6.5 (3) 5.6 (4) 7.0

A. 3

Question ID : 4165298835

Option 1 ID : 41652934799

Option 2 ID : 41652934800

Option 3 ID : 41652934801

Option 4 ID : 41652934798

Sol. pH of rain water is around 5.6.

21. At 100°C , copper (Cu) has FCC unit cell structure with cell edge length of $x\text{Å}$. What is the approximate density of Cu (in g cm^{-3}) at this temperature ? [Atomic Mass of Cu = 63.55 u]

100°C पर, कॉपर (cu), $x\text{Å}$ कोष्ठिका कोर की लम्बाई वाले FCC एकक कोष्ठिका संरचना रखता है। इस ताप पर Cu का घनत्व (g cm^{-3} में) लगभग होगा [Cu का परमाणु भार = 63.55 u]

- (1) $\frac{422}{x^3}$ (2) $\frac{211}{x^3}$ (3) $\frac{105}{x^3}$ (4) $\frac{205}{x^3}$

A. 1

Question ID : 4165298837

Option 1 ID : 41652934808

Option 2 ID : 41652934807

Option 3 ID : 41652934806

Option 4 ID : 41652934809

sol. Density = $\frac{Z(M_0)}{N_A \times a^3}$

$Z = 4$ (FCC)

$M_0 = 63.5 \text{ g}$

$N_A = 6 \times 10^{23}$

$a = x \times 10^{-8} \text{ cm}$.



$$\therefore d = \frac{4 \times 63.5}{6 \times 10^{23} \times x^3 \times 10^{-24}} \cdot \frac{422}{x^3} \frac{\text{g}}{\text{cm}^3}$$

22. The entropy change associated with the conversion of 1 kg of ice at 273 K to water vapours at 383 K is (Specific heat of water liquid and water vapour are $4.2 \text{ kJ K}^{-1} \text{ kg}^{-1}$ and $2.0 \text{ kJ K}^{-1} \text{ kg}^{-1}$; heat of fusion and vapourisation of water are 334 kJ kg^{-1} and 2491 kJ kg^{-1} , respectively).

$$(\log 273 = 2.436, \log 373 = 2.572, \log 383 = 2.583)$$

273 K पर 1 kg बर्फ को 383 K के जल भाप में बदलने पर एन्ट्रॉपी में परिवर्तन होगा –

(जल तथा भाप की विशिष्ट ऊष्मा क्रमशः $4.2 \text{ kJ K}^{-1} \text{ kg}^{-1}$ तथा $2.0 \text{ kJ K}^{-1} \text{ kg}^{-1}$ है, संगलन की ऊष्मा तथा पानी की वाष्पीकरण ऊष्मा क्रमशः 334 kJ kg^{-1} तथा 2491 kJ kg^{-1} है).

$$(\log 273 = 2.436, \log 373 = 2.572, \log 383 = 2.583)$$

- (1) $9.26 \text{ kJ kg}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ (2) $7.90 \text{ kJ kg}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ (3) $8.49 \text{ kJ kg}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ (4) $2.64 \text{ kJ kg}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$

A. 1

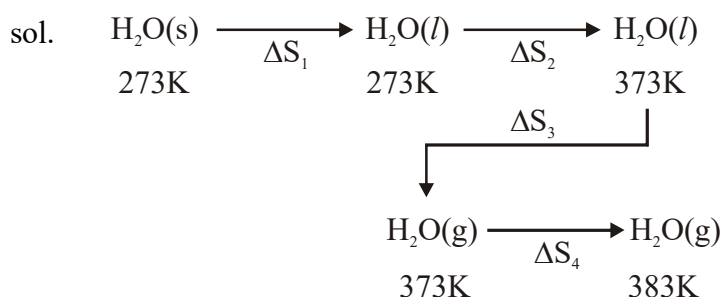
Question ID : 4165298840

Option 1 ID : 41652934821

Option 2 ID : 41652934820

Option 3 ID : 41652934819

Option 4 ID : 41652934818



$$\Delta S_1 = \frac{\Delta H_{\text{fusion}}}{273} = \frac{334}{273} = 1.22$$

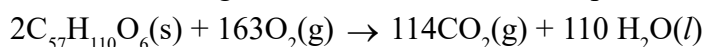
$$\Delta S_2 = 4.2 \ln \left(\frac{373}{273} \right) = 1.31$$

$$\Delta S_3 = \frac{\Delta H_{\text{vap}}}{373} = \frac{2491}{373} = 6.67$$

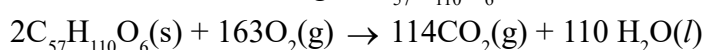
$$\Delta S_4 = 2.0 \ln \left(\frac{383}{373} \right) = 0.05$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{total}} = 9.26 \text{ kJ kg}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$$

23. For the following reaction, the mass of water produced from 445 g of $\text{C}_{57}\text{H}_{110}\text{O}_6$ is :



निम्न अभिक्रिया के लिए 445 g of $\text{C}_{57}\text{H}_{110}\text{O}_6$ से उत्पादित जल का द्रव्यमान है –



- (1) 890g (2) 495g (3) 490g (4) 445 g

A. 2

Question ID : 4165298836

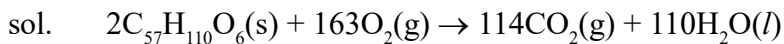


Option 1 ID : 41652934805

Option 2 ID : 41652934803

Option 3 ID : 41652934804

Option 4 ID : 41652934802



$$n = \frac{445}{890}$$

$$= 0.5$$

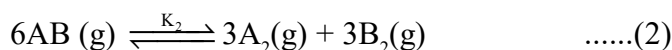
$$\therefore \text{Moles of water} = \frac{110}{2} \times 0.5 = 27.5$$

$$\therefore \text{Mass of water} = 27.5 \times 18$$

$$= 495 \text{ g}$$

24. Consider the following reversible chemical reactions :

निम्न उत्क्रमणीय अभिक्रियाओं पर विचार करें –



The relation between K_1 and K_2 is :

K_1 तथा K_2 के बीच संबंध है –

$$(1) K_1 K_2 = \frac{1}{3} \quad (2) K_2 = K_1^{-3} \quad (3) K_1 K_2 = 3 \quad (4) K_2 = K_1^3$$

A. 2

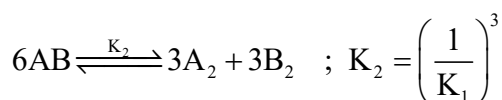
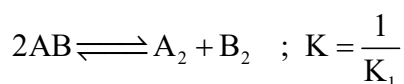
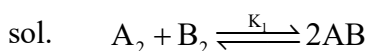
Question ID : 4165298842

Option 1 ID : 41652934829

Option 2 ID : 41652934826

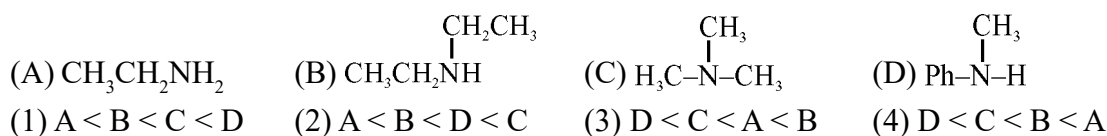
Option 3 ID : 41652934828

Option 4 ID : 41652934827



25. The increasing basicity order of the following compounds is :

निम्नलिखित यौगिकों में क्षारकता का बढ़ता क्रम है –



A. 3

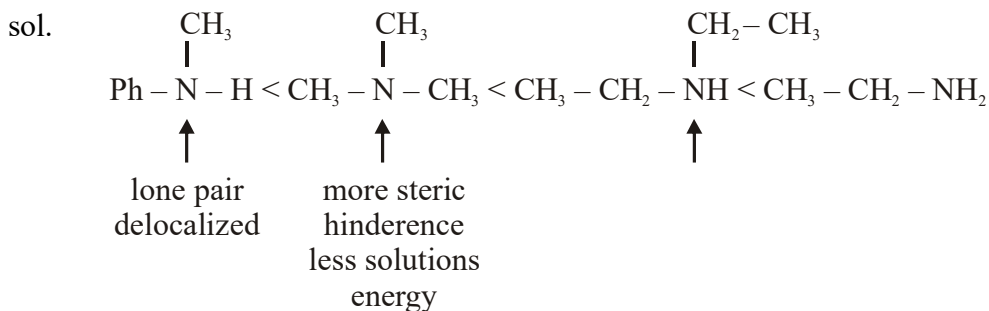
Question ID : 4165298821

Option 1 ID : 41652934745

Option 2 ID : 41652934742

Option 3 ID : 41652934744

Option 4 ID : 41652934743



26. The test performed on compound X and their inferences are :

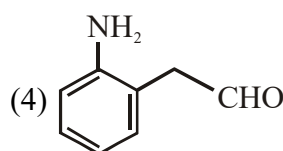
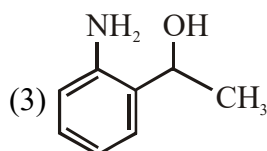
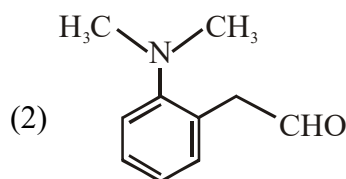
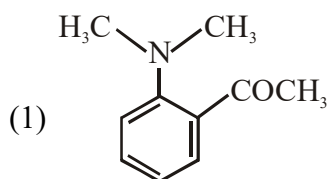
Test	Inference
(a) 2,4-DNP test	Coloured precipitate
(b) Iodoform test	Yellow precipitate
(c) Azo-dye test	No dye formation

Compound 'X' is :

यौगिक X पर किये गये परीक्षण निम्न निष्कर्ष देते है -

परीक्षण	निष्कर्ष
(a) 2,4-DNP परीक्षण	रंगीन अवक्षेप
(b) आयडोफार्म परीक्षण	पीला अवक्षेप बनना
(c) ऐजो-डाई परीक्षण	डाई नहीं बनना

यौगिक 'X' है -



A. 1

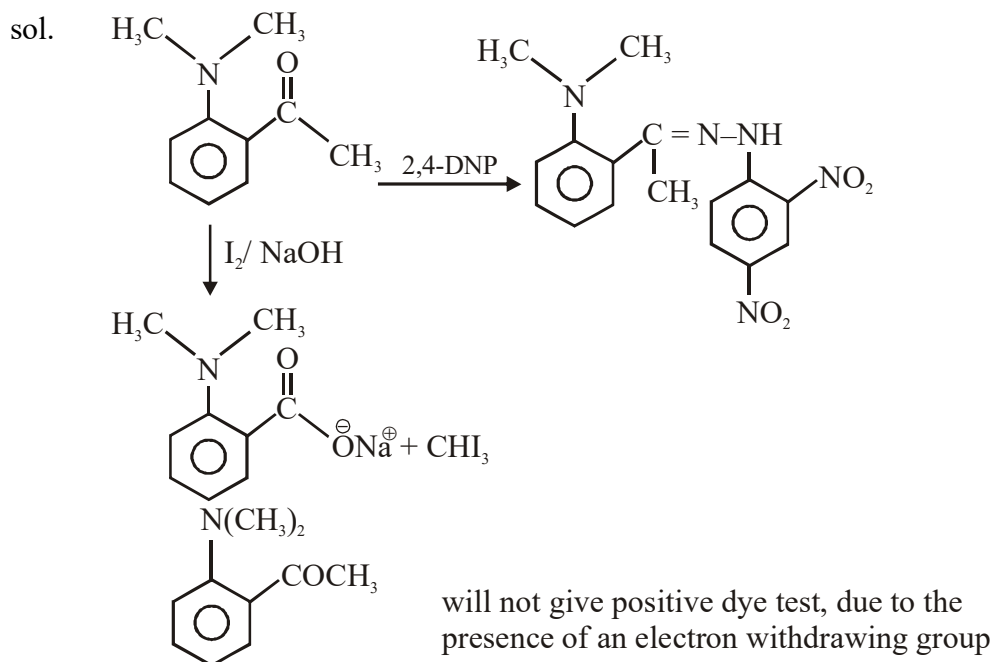
Question ID : 4165298823

Option 1 ID : 41652934751

Option 2 ID : 41652934753

Option 3 ID : 41652934750

Option 4 ID : 41652934752



27. following conditions in drinking water causes methemoglobinemia :

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) > 50 ppm of chloride | (2) > 50 ppm of nitrate |
| (3) > 100 ppm of sulphate | (4) 50 ppm of lead |
- पीने के पानी से मेथेमोग्लोबिनेमिया होने के कारण की शर्त है –
- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) > 50 ppm क्लोराइड | (2) > 50 ppm नाइट्रेट |
| (3) > 100 ppm सल्फेट | (4) 50 ppm लेड |

A. 2

Question ID : 4165298834

Option 1 ID : 41652934797

Option 2 ID : 41652934796

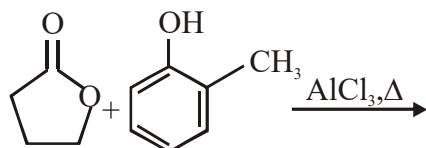
Option 3 ID : 41652934794

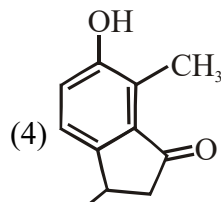
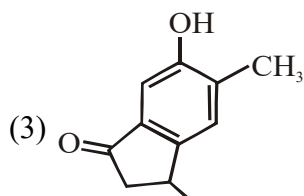
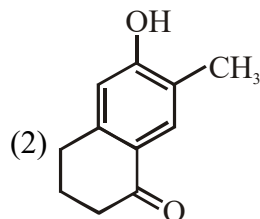
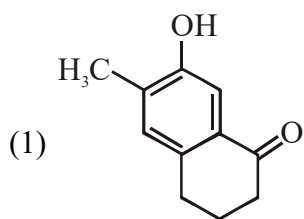
Option 4 ID : 41652934795

sol. Methemoglobinemia is caused by drinking water which is contaminated with nitrate.

28. The major product of the following reaction is :

निम्नलिखित अभिक्रिया का मुख्य उत्पाद है –





A. 1

Question ID : 4165298816

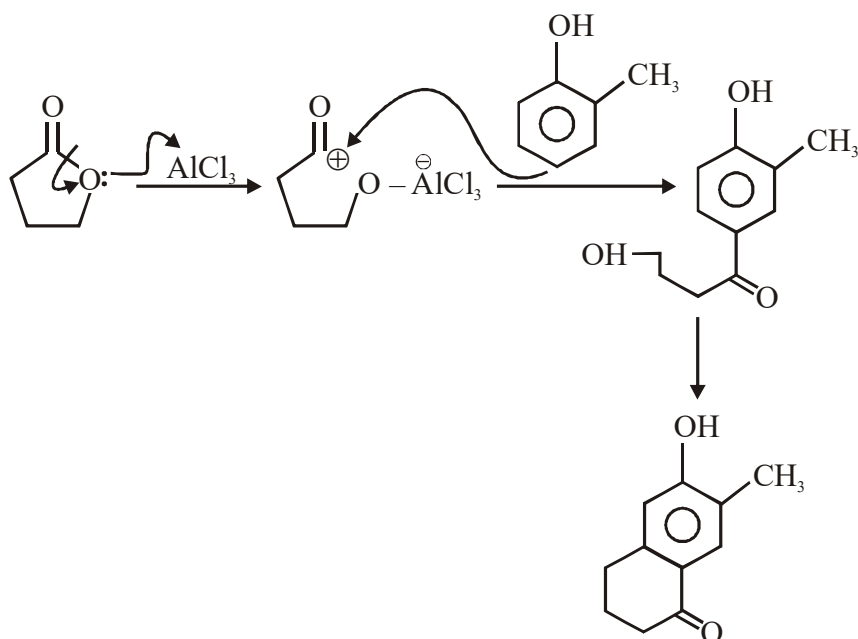
Option 1 ID : 41652934723

Option 2 ID : 41652934725

Option 3 ID : 41652934724

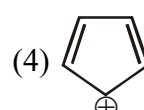
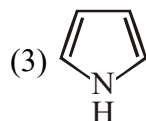
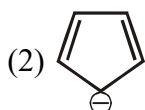
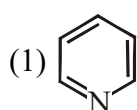
Option 4 ID : 41652934722

sol.



29. Which of the following compounds is not aromatic :

निम्न में से कौनसा यौगिक ऐरोमैटिक नहीं है -



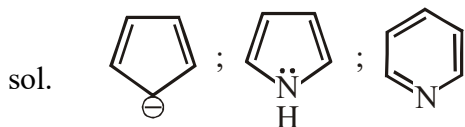
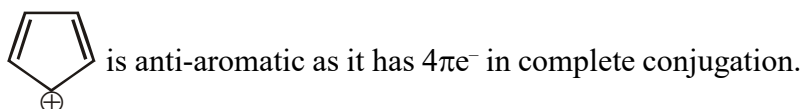
A. 4

Question ID : 4165298817

Option 1 ID : 41652934726

Option 2 ID : 41652934729

Option 3 ID : 41652934727

Option 4 ID : 41652934728

 Contain $6\pi e^-$ in complete conjugation and are aromatic.

30. A solution containing 62g ethylene glycol in 250 g water is cooled to -10°C . If K_f for water is $1.86 \text{ K kg mol}^{-1}$, the amount of water (in g) separated as ice is :

 एक विलयन जिसमें 62g इथिलीन ग्लाइकोल 250 g पानी में है, को -10°C तक ठंडा किया गया। यदि पानी का $K_f = 1.86 \text{ K kg mol}^{-1}$ हो, तब बर्फ के रूप में अलग हुये पानी की मात्रा (g में) है –

(1) 64

(2) 32

(3) 16

(4) 48

A. 1

Question ID : 4165298841

Option 1 ID : 41652934825

Option 2 ID : 41652934823

Option 3 ID : 41652934822

Option 4 ID : 41652934824

 sol. $\Delta T_f = K_f \times m$

$$\Rightarrow 10 = 1.86 \times \frac{62 \times 1000}{62 \times w_A}$$

$$w_A = \frac{1.86 \times 1000}{10}$$

$$= 186 \text{ g}$$

 Given amount of H_2O is 250 g

 \therefore The amount of water separated as ice

$$= 250 - 186 = 64 \text{ g}$$