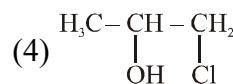
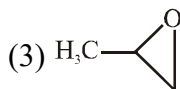
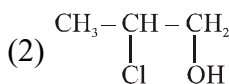
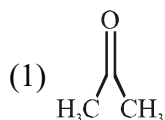


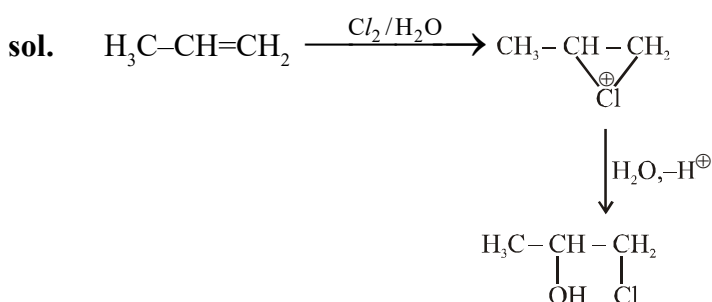
CHEMISTRY
12 APRIL 2019 [Phase : I]
JEE MAIN PAPER ONLINE

1. The major product of the following addition reaction is

निम्नलिखित योगात्मक अभिक्रिया का मुख्य उत्पाद है :

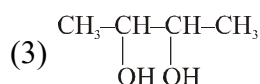


A. 4



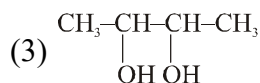
2. But-2-ene on reaction with alkaline KMnO_4 at elevated temperature followed by acidification will give :

 (1) 2 molecules of CH_3CHO

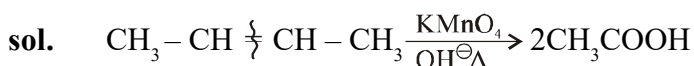
 (2) 2 molecules of CH_3COOH

 (4) One molecule of CH_3CHO and one molecule of CH_3COOH

 ब्यूट-2-ईन के क्षारीय KMnO_4 के साथ अभिक्रिया करने तत्पश्चात् उच्च ताप पर अम्लीकृत करने पर प्राप्त होता है :

 (1) CH_3CHO के दो अणु

 (2) CH_3COOH के दो अणु

 (4) CH_3CHO का एक अणु तथा CH_3COOH का एक अणु

A. 2



3. The correct sequence of thermal stability of the following carbonates is :

निम्न कार्बोनेटों के तापीय स्थायित्व का सही क्रम है :

 (1) $\text{MgCO}_3 < \text{CaCO}_3 < \text{SrCO}_3 < \text{BaCO}_3$

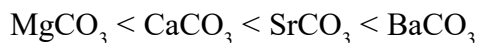
 (2) $\text{BaCO}_3 < \text{SrCO}_3 < \text{CaCO}_3 < \text{MgCO}_3$

 (3) $\text{MgCO}_3 < \text{SrCO}_3 < \text{CaCO}_3 < \text{BaCO}_3$

 (4) $\text{BaCO}_3 < \text{CaCO}_3 < \text{SrCO}_3 < \text{MgCO}_3$

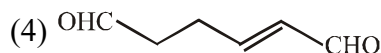
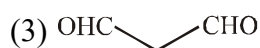
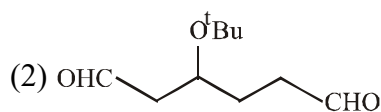
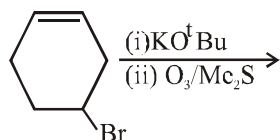
A. 1

sol. Stability of alkaline earth metal carbonates increases down the group :



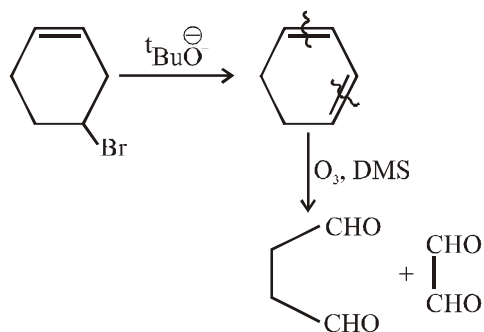
4. The major product(s) obtained in the following reaction is/are

निम्नलिखित अभिक्रिया से प्राप्त मुख्य उत्पाद है/हैं :



A. 1

sol.



5. Which of the following statements is not true about RNA?

- (1) It usually does not replicate
- (2) It is present in the nucleus of the cell
- (3) It controls the synthesis of protein
- (4) It has always double stranded α -helix structure

RNA के लिए निम्न कथनों में से कौनसा सत्य नहीं है?

- (1) यह आमतौर से प्रतिकरण नहीं करता है।
- (2) यह कोशिका के नाभिक (nucleus) में उपस्थित रहता है।
- (3) यह प्रोटीन के संश्लेषण को नियन्त्रित करता है।
- (4) इसकी सदैव द्विकुंडलीय α -हेलीक्स संरचना होती है।

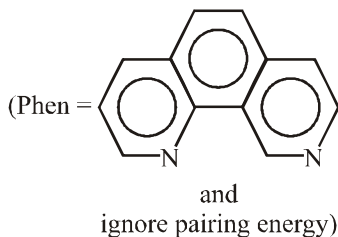
A. 4

sol. RNA has a single helix structure.

DNA has double helix structure.

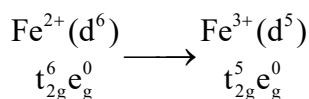
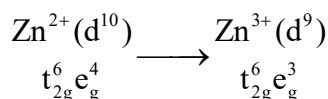
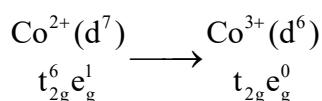
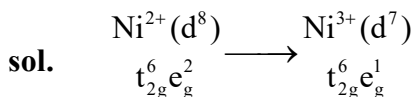
6. The complex ion that will lose its crystal field stabilization energy upon oxidation of its metal to +3 state is :

वह संकुल आयन जो अपनी धातु को +3 अवस्था में उपचयित करने पर अपनी क्रिस्टल क्षेत्र स्थायीकरण ऊर्जा खो देता है, होगा :



- (1) $[\text{Ni}(\text{phen})_3]^{2+}$ (2) $[\text{Co}(\text{phen})_3]^{2+}$ (3) $[\text{Zn}(\text{phen})_3]^{2+}$ (4) $[\text{Fe}(\text{phen})_3]^{2+}$

A. 4



So, only Fe^{2+} will lose crystal field stabilisation upon oxidation to +3, others will gain crystal field stabilisation.

7. An element has a face-centred cubic (fcc) structure with a cell edge of a . The distance between the centres of two nearest tetrahedral voids in the lattice is :

एक तत्व की फलकेन्द्रस्थ घनीय (fcc) संरचना है जिसके सेल का कोर a है। लैटिस में दो निकटतम चतुष्फलकीय रिक्तियों के केन्द्रों के बीच की दूरी होगी :

- (1) $\frac{3}{2}a$ (2) $\frac{a}{2}$ (3) a (4) $\sqrt{2}a$

A. 2

sol. In FCC, tetrahedral voids are located on the body diagonal at a distance of $\frac{\sqrt{3}a}{4}$ from the corner they form a smaller cube of edge length $\frac{a}{2}$.

8. Glucose and Galactose are having identical configuration in all the positions except position.

ग्लूकोज तथा गैलक्टोज के विन्यास निम्न के अतिरिक्त सभी स्थानों पर एक जैसे हैं :

- (1) C – 2 (2) C – 5 (3) C – 3 (4) C – 4

A. 4

sol. Galactose and Glucose are C_4 epimers.

9. The metal that gives hydrogen gas upon treatment with both acid as well as base is :

- (1) Zinc (2) Magnesium (3) Iron (4) Mercury

वह धातु जो अम्ल एवं क्षारक दोनों के ही साथ अभिकृत करने पर हाइड्रोजन देता है, होगी :

- (1) जिंक (2) मैग्नीशियम (3) आयरन (4) मर्करी

A. 1

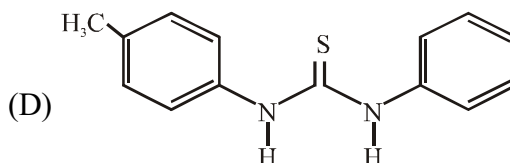
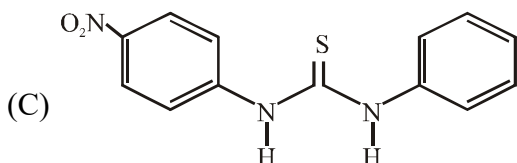
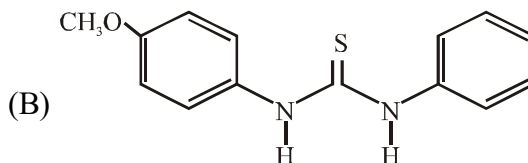
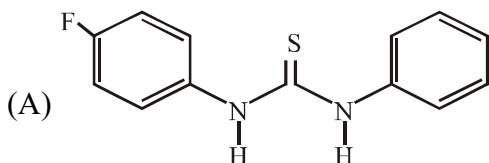
sol. $Zn + NaOH \longrightarrow Na_2ZnO_2 + H_2$

$Zn + H_2SO_4 \longrightarrow ZnSO_4 + H_2$

Zn is amphoteric.

10. The increasing order of the pK_b of the following compound is

निम्न यौगिकों के pK_b का बढ़ता क्रम है :



(1) (B) < (D) < (A) < (C)

(2) (A) < (C) < (D) < (B)

(3) (B) < (D) < (C) < (A)

(4) (C) < (A) < (D) < (B)

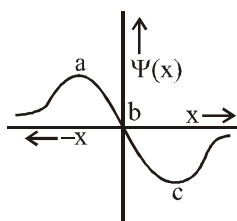
A. 1

sol. EWG attached to benzene ring will reduce the basic strength and increase pK_b while EDG decreases pK_b .

Correct order of pK_b

(C) > (A) > (D) > (B)

11. The electrons are more likely to be found :



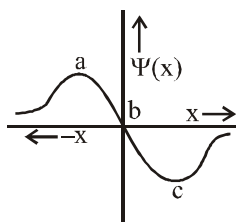
(1) In the region a and c

(2) Only in the region c

(3) Only in the region a

(4) In the region a and b

इलेक्ट्रॉनों के पाये जाने की ज्यादा संभावना है :



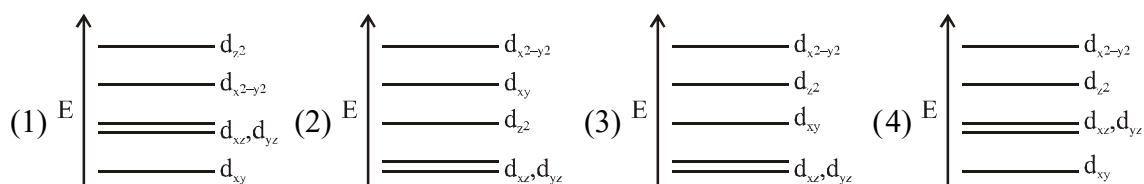
- (1) a तथा c क्षेत्र में
(2) मात्र c क्षेत्र में
(3) मात्र a क्षेत्र में
(4) a तथा b क्षेत्र में

A. 1

sol. Probability of finding an electron is given by $4\pi r^2 dr \Psi^2$ and it will have maximum value at both 'a' and 'c'.

12. Complete removal of both the axial ligands (along the z-axis) from an octahedral complex leads to which of the following splitting patterns? (relative orbital energies not on scale).

अष्टफलकीय संकर से (z-अक्ष के साथ) दोनों अक्षीय लिगेण्ड के पूर्ण रूप से हटाने से किस विपाटन पैटर्न में परिवर्तन होता है ?



A. 2

sol. The field becomes square planar and the order of energy is $d_{x^2-y^2} > d_{xy} > d_{z^2} > d_{zx} = d_{yz}$.

13. An example of a disproportionation reaction is:

एक असमानुपातन अभिक्रिया का उदाहरण है :

- (1) $2\text{MnO}_4^- + 10\text{I}^- + 16\text{H}^+ \rightarrow 2\text{Mn}^{2+} + 5\text{I}_2 + 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$
 (2) $2\text{CuBr} \rightarrow \text{CuBr}_2 + \text{Cu}$
 (3) $2\text{KMnO}_4 \rightarrow \text{K}_2\text{MnO}_4 + \text{MnO}_2 + \text{O}_2$
 (4) $2\text{NaBr} + \text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{NaCl} + \text{Br}_2$

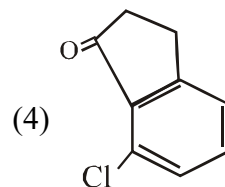
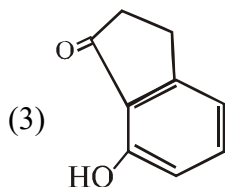
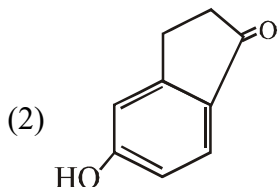
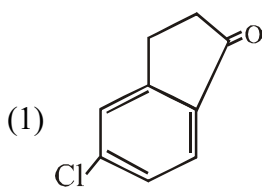
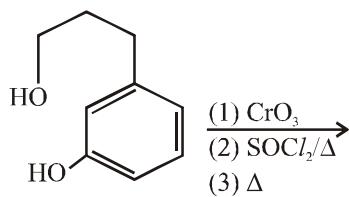
A. 2

sol. $\text{CuBr} \longrightarrow \text{Cu} + \text{CuBr}_2$
 $\text{Cu}^+ \qquad \qquad \text{Cu}^0 \qquad \qquad \text{Cu}^{2+}$

It is an example of disproportionation reaction.

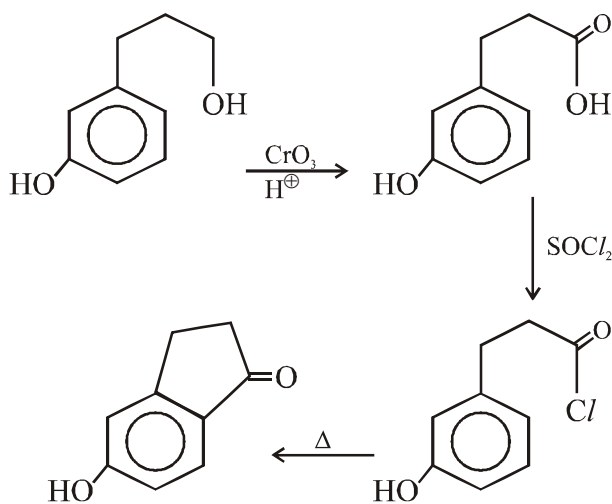
14. The major product of the following reaction is

निम्न अभिक्रिया का मुख्य उत्पाद है :



A. 2

sol.



15. An organic compound 'A' is oxidized with Na_2O_2 followed by boiling with HNO_3 . The resultant solution is then treated with ammonium molybdate to yield a yellow precipitate. Based on above observation, the element present in the given compound is :

- (1) Fluorine (2) Nitrogen (3) Phosphorus (4) Sulphur

एक कार्बनिक यौगिक 'A' को Na_2O_2 के साथ ऑक्सीकृत किया जाता है, तत्पश्चात् उसे HNO_3 के साथ उबला जाता है। फिर परिणामी विलयन को अमोनियम मालीब्डेट के साथ अभिकृत किया जाता है जो पीला अवक्षेप देता है।

उपरोक्त प्रेक्षणों के आधार पर यौगिक में उपस्थित तत्व है :

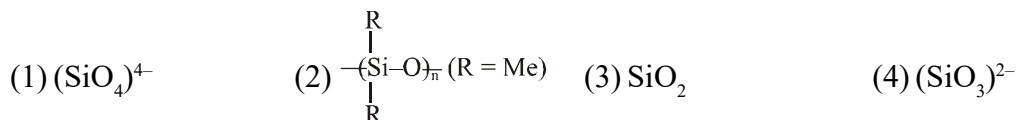
- (1) फ्लोरीन (2) नाइट्रोजन (3) फास्फोरस (4) सल्फर

A. 3

sol. Phosphorus is detected in the form of canary yellow ppt on reaction with ammonium molybdate.

16. The basic structural unit of feldspar, zeolites, mica, and asbestos is :

फेल्डस्पार, जिओलाइट, माइका तथा एस्बेस्टॉस की मूल संरचना इकाई है :



A. 1

sol. These are examples of silicates, the basic unit being SiO_4^{4-} in each of them.

17. The mole fraction of a solvent in aqueous solution of a solute is 0.8. The molality (in mol kg^{-1}) of the aqueous solution is :

एक विलेय के जलीय विलयन में विलायक का मोल अंश 0.8 है। जलीय विलयन की मोललता (mol kg^{-1} में) होगी :

- (1) 13.88×10^{-2} (2) 13.88×10^{-3} (3) 13.88 (4) 13.88×10^{-1}

A. 3

sol. Let, total 1 moles be present

$$n_{\text{solute}} = 0.2$$

$$n_{\text{solvent}} = 0.8 \Rightarrow g_{\text{solvent}} = 0.8 \times 18$$

$$\therefore m = \frac{0.2 \times 1000}{0.8 \times 18}$$

$$= \frac{1000}{4 \times 18} \approx 13.88$$

18. The group number, number of valence electrons, and valency of an element with atomic number 15, respectively, are :

- (1) 15, 5 and 3 (2) 15, 6 and 2 (3) 16, 5 and 2 (4) 16, 6 and 3

जिस तत्व की परमाणु संख्या 15 है उसकी ग्रुप संख्या, उसके संयोजकता इलेक्ट्रॉनों की संख्या तथा उसकी संयोजकता क्रमशः होगी:

- (1) 15, 5 तथा 3 (2) 15, 6 तथा 2 (3) 16, 5 तथा 2 (4) 16, 6 तथा 3

A. 1

sol. Phosphorus has atomic number equal to 15. Its group number is 15, it has 5 valence electrons and valency equal to 3.

19. What is the molar solubility of $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$ in 0.2 M NaOH solution? Given that, solubility product of $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3 = 2.4 \times 10^{-24}$:

0.2 M NaOH विलयन में $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$ की मोलर विलेयता क्या होगी? दिया गया है : $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$ का विलेयता स्थिरांक = 2.4×10^{-24} :

- (1) 3×10^{-19} (2) 12×10^{-21} (3) 12×10^{-23} (4) 3×10^{-22}

A. 4

sol. $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3 \rightleftharpoons \underset{\approx 0.2}{\text{Al}}^{3+} + 3\underset{\approx 0.2}{\text{OH}}^{-}$, $K_{\text{sp}} = 2.4 \times 10^{-24}$

$$s(0.2)^3 = 2.4 \times 10^{-24}$$



$$s = \frac{24 \times 10^{-25}}{8 \times 10^{-3}} = 3 \times 10^{-22} \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{L}}$$

20. An ideal gas is allowed to expand from 1 L to 10 L against a constant external pressure of 1 bar. The work done in kJ is :

एक आदर्श गैस को स्थिर बाह्य दाब 1 बार के विरुद्ध 1 L से 10 L तक प्रसारित होने दिया जाता है। किया गया कार्य (kJ में) होगा:

- (1) -9.0 (2) -0.9 (3) -2.0 (4) +10.0

A. 2

sol. $w = -P\Delta V$

$$\begin{aligned} &= -(1 \text{ bar}) \times (9 \text{ L}) \\ &= -(10^5 \text{ Pa}) \times (9 \times 10^{-3}) \text{ m}^3 \\ &= -9 \times 10^2 \text{ N-m} \\ &= -900 \text{ J} \\ &= -0.9 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

21. The idea of froth floatation method came from a person X and this method is related to the process Y of ores. X and Y, respectively, are :

- (1) Fisher woman and concentration (2) Washer woman and concentration
(3) Washer man and reduction (4) Fisher man and reduction

झाग प्लवन विधि के लिये विचार एक व्यक्ति X से आया था तथा यह विधि अयस्क के प्रक्रम Y से सम्बन्धित है। X तथा Y क्रमशः हैं:

- (1) मछुआरिन तथा सान्द्रता (2) धोबिन तथा सान्द्रता
(3) धोबी तथा अपचयन (4) मछुआरा तथा अपचयन

A. 2

sol. Froth floatation is a method of concentration and it was discovered by a washer women.

22. Which of the following is a thermosetting polymer?

- (1) PVC (2) Buna-N (3) Bakelite (4) Nylon 6

निम्न में से कौनसा तापदृढ़ बहुलक है?

- (1) PVC (2) ब्यूना-N (3) बेकेलाइट (4) नाईलॉन 6

A. 3

sol. Bakelite is an example of thermosetting polymer.

23. Peptization is a :

- (1) Process of converting a colloidal solution into precipitate
(2) Process of converting precipitate into colloidal solution
(3) Process of converting soluble particles to form colloidal solution



(4) Process of bringing colloidal molecule into solution

पेप्टाइजेशन है :

- (1) कोलाइडी विलयन को अवक्षेप में बदलने का प्रक्रम
- (2) अवक्षेप को कोलाइडी विलयन में बदलने का प्रक्रम
- (3) विलेय कणों को कोलाइडी विलयन में बदलने का प्रक्रम
- (4) कोलाइडी अणुओं को विलयन में लाने का प्रक्रम

A. 2

sol. Peptization is the process of converting a precipitate into a colloidal sol by shaking it with dispersion medium in the presence of small amount of electrolyte

24. The correct set of species responsible for the photochemical smog is :

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) CO ₂ , NO ₂ , SO ₂ and hydrocarbons | (2) N ₂ , O ₂ , O ₃ and hydrocarbons |
| (3) NO, NO ₂ , O ₃ and hydrocarbons | (4) N ₂ , NO ₂ and hydrocarbons |

प्रकाश रासायनिक धूमकूहा के लिये उत्तरदायी स्पर्शीज का सही सेट है :

- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) CO ₂ , NO ₂ , SO ₂ तथा हाइड्रोकार्बन | (2) N ₂ , O ₂ , O ₃ तथा हाइड्रोकार्बन |
| (3) NO, NO ₂ , O ₃ तथा हाइड्रोकार्बन | (4) N ₂ , NO ₂ तथा हाइड्रोकार्बन |

A. 3

sol. Photochemical smog contains oxides of nitrogen, ozone and hydrocarbons.

25. Enthalpy of sublimation of iodine is 24 cal g⁻¹ at 200°C. If specific heat of I₂(s) and I₂(vap) are 0.055 and 0.031 cal g⁻¹K⁻¹ respectively, then enthalpy of sublimation of iodine at 250°C in cal g⁻¹ is :

200°C पर, आयोडीन की ऊर्ध्वपातन एन्थैल्पी 24 cal g⁻¹ है। यदि I₂(s) तथा I₂(vap) की विशिष्ट ऊष्मायें क्रमशः 0.055 तथा 0.031 cal g⁻¹K⁻¹ हों तो 250°C पर आयोडीन की ऊर्ध्वपातन एन्थैल्पी (cal g⁻¹ में) होगी :

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|---------|----------|
| (1) 11.4 | (2) 2.85 | (3) 5.7 | (4) 22.8 |
|----------|----------|---------|----------|

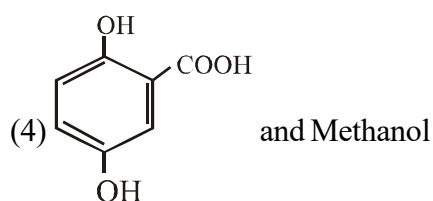
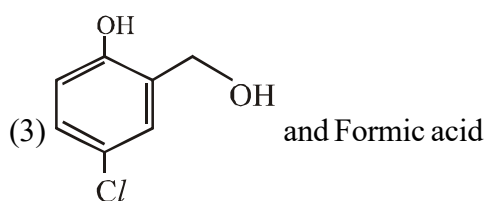
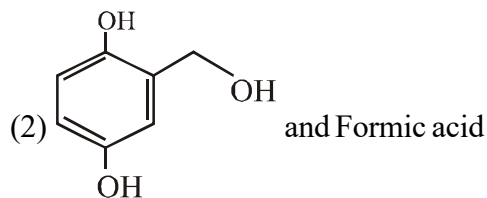
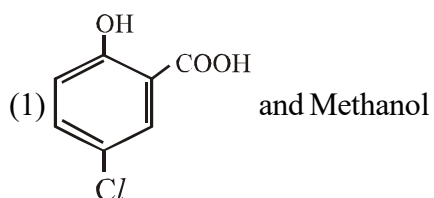
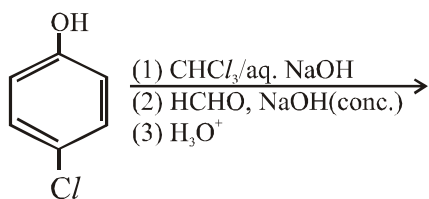
A. 4

sol. I₂(s) → I₂(g)

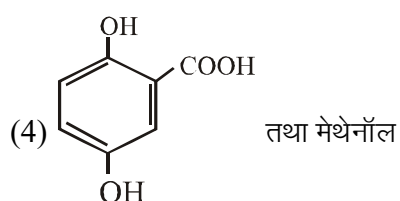
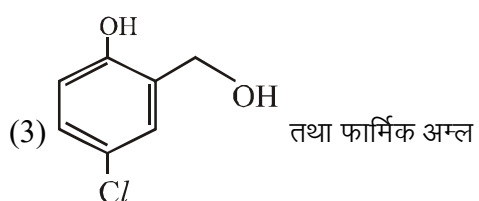
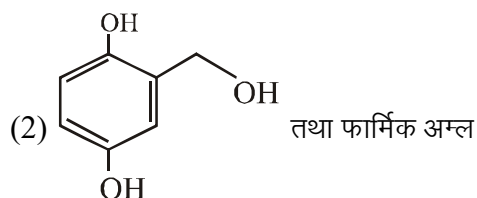
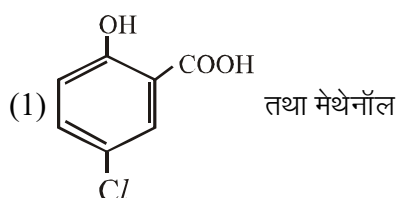
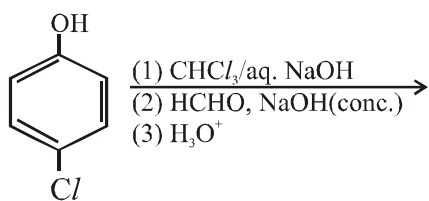
$$(\Delta H)_{T_2} - (\Delta H)_{T_1} = (\Delta C_p)(T_2 - T_1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore (\Delta H)_{250} &= (\Delta H)_{200} + (0.031 - 0.055) 50 \\ &= 24 - 50 \times 0.024 \\ &= 22.8 \end{aligned}$$

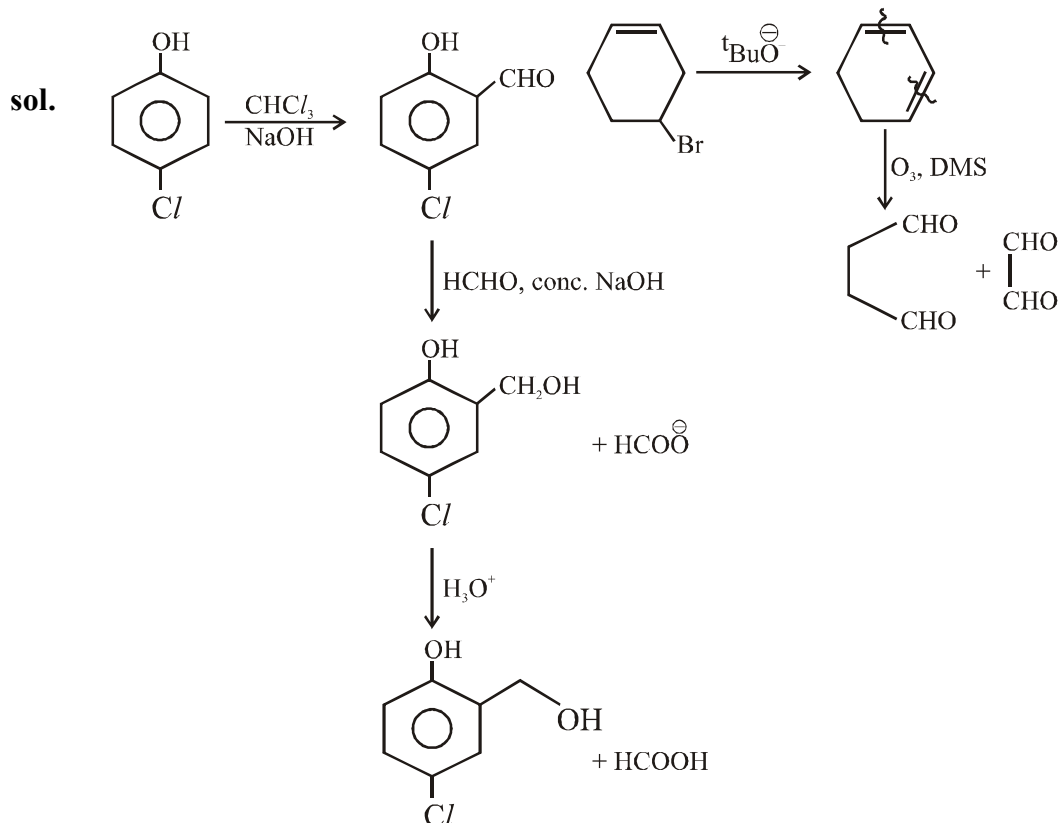
26. The major products of the following reaction are :



निम्न अभिक्रिया के मुख्य उत्पाद हैं :

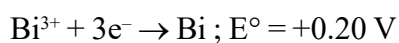
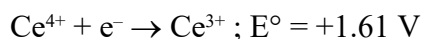
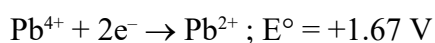
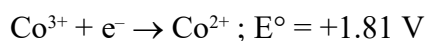


A. 3



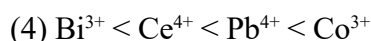
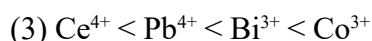
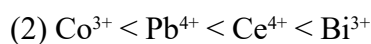
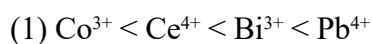
27. Given:

दिया गया है :



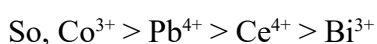
Oxidizing power of the species will increase in the order :

स्पीशीज़ की उपचायक (ऑक्सीकारक) सामर्थ्य इस क्रम में बढ़ेगी :

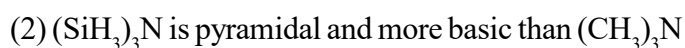


A. 4

sol. Greater the reduction potential, greater is the oxidising power.



28. The correct statement among the following is :





(3) $(\text{SiH}_3)_3\text{N}$ is pyramidal and less basic than $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{N}$

(4) $(\text{SiH}_3)_3\text{N}$ is planar and more basic than $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{N}$

निम्नलिखित में से सही कथन है :

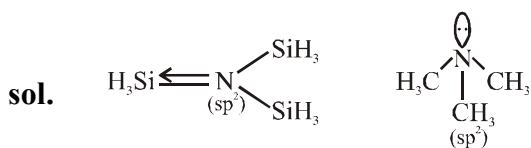
(1) $(\text{SiH}_3)_3\text{N}$ समतली है तथा $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{N}$ से कम क्षारीय है ।

(2) $(\text{SiH}_3)_3\text{N}$ पिरामिडी है तथा $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{N}$ से ज्यादा क्षारीय है ।

(3) $(\text{SiH}_3)_3\text{N}$ पिरामिडी है तथा $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{N}$ से कम क्षारीय है ।

(4) $(\text{SiH}_3)_3\text{N}$ समतली है तथा $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{N}$ से ज्यादा क्षारीय है ।

A. 1



Trisilylamine is planar, due to backbonding of lone pairs of nitrogen into vacant d-orbitals of Si. In trimethylamine, there is no such delocalisation and hence it is more basic.

29. In the following reaction; $x\text{A} \rightarrow y\text{B}$

$$\log_{10} \left[-\frac{d[\text{A}]}{dt} \right] = \log_{10} \left[\frac{d[\text{B}]}{dt} \right] + 0.3010$$

‘A’ and ‘B’ respectively can be :

(1) C_2H_4 and C_4H_8

(2) N_2O_4 and NO_2

(3) n-Butane and Iso-butane

(4) C_2H_2 and C_6H_6

निम्न अभिक्रिया में, $x\text{A} \rightarrow y\text{B}$

$$\log_{10} \left[-\frac{d[\text{A}]}{dt} \right] = \log_{10} \left[\frac{d[\text{B}]}{dt} \right] + 0.3010$$

‘A’ तथा ‘B’ क्रमशः हो सकते हैं :

(1) C_2H_4 तथा C_4H_8

(2) N_2O_4 तथा NO_2

(3) n-ब्यूटेन तथा आइसोब्यूटेन

(4) C_2H_2 तथा C_6H_6

A. 1

sol. $x\text{A} \rightarrow y\text{B}$

$$\therefore \frac{-d\text{A}}{xdt} = \frac{1}{y} \frac{dB}{dt}$$

$$\frac{-d\text{A}}{dt} = \frac{dB}{dt} \times \frac{x}{y}$$

$$\log \left[\frac{-d\text{A}}{dt} \right] = \log \left[\frac{dB}{dt} \right] + \log \left(\frac{x}{y} \right)$$

$$\frac{x}{y} = 2$$



The reaction is of type $2A \rightarrow B$.

30. 5 moles of AB_2 weigh 125×10^{-3} kg and 10 moles of A_2B_2 weigh 300×10^{-3} kg. The molar mass of A (M_A) and molar mass of B (M_B) in kg mol^{-1} are :

(1) $M_A = 25 \times 10^{-3}$ and $M_B = 50 \times 10^{-3}$

(2) $M_A = 50 \times 10^{-3}$ and $M_B = 25 \times 10^{-3}$

(3) $M_A = 5 \times 10^{-3}$ and $M_B = 10 \times 10^{-3}$

(4) $M_A = 10 \times 10^{-3}$ and $M_B = 5 \times 10^{-3}$

AB_2 के 5 मोल का भार 125×10^{-3} kg तथा A_2B_2 के 10 मोल का भार 300×10^{-3} kg है। A का मोलर द्रव्यमान (M_A) तथा B का मोलर द्रव्यमान (M_B) (kg mol^{-1} में) होंगे :

(1) $M_A = 25 \times 10^{-3}$ तथा $M_B = 50 \times 10^{-3}$

(2) $M_A = 50 \times 10^{-3}$ तथा $M_B = 25 \times 10^{-3}$

(3) $M_A = 5 \times 10^{-3}$ तथा $M_B = 10 \times 10^{-3}$

(4) $M_A = 10 \times 10^{-3}$ तथा $M_B = 5 \times 10^{-3}$

A. 3

sol. 5 mol AB_2 weighs 125 g

$\therefore AB_2 = 25 \text{ g/mol}$

10 mol A_2B_2 weighs 300 g

$\therefore A_2B_2 = 30 \text{ g/mol}$

\therefore Molar mass of A = 5

Molar mass of B = 10