

JEE Main July 2022
Question Paper With Text Solution
25 July | Shift-1

CHEMISTRY

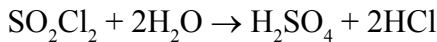


JEE Main & Advanced | XI-XII Foundation | VI-X Pre-Foundation

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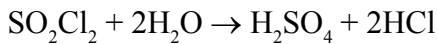
1. SO_2Cl_2 on reaction with excess of water results into acidic mixture



16 moles of NaOH is required for the complete neutralisation of the resultant acidic mixture.

The number of moles of SO_2Cl_2 used is:

SO_2Cl_2 जल के आधिक्य से क्रिया करके अम्लीय मिश्रण देता है



यदि परिणामी अम्लीय मिश्रण को पूर्ण रूप में उदासीन करने के लिए NaOH के 16 मोलों की आवश्यकता पड़ती है तो SO_2Cl_2 के कितने मोलों का उपयोग किया ?

- (1) 16 (2) 8 (3) 4 (4) 2

Question ID:100061

Ans. Official Answer NTA (3)



Moles of NaOH required for complete neutralisation of resultant acidic mixture = 16 moles

And 1 mole of SO_2Cl_2 produced 4 moles of H^+ .

$$\therefore \text{Moles of } \text{SO}_2\text{Cl}_2 \text{ used will be} = \frac{16}{4} = 4 \text{ moles}$$

2. Which of the following sets of quantum numbers is not allowed ?

निम्न में से क्वांटम संख्याओं का कौन सा सेट मान्य नहीं है ?

- (1) $n = 3, \ell = 2, m_1 = 0, s = +\frac{1}{2}$ (2) $n = 3, \ell = 2, m_1 = -2, s = +\frac{1}{2}$
 (3) $n = 3, \ell = 3, m_1 = -3, s = -\frac{1}{2}$ (4) $n = 3, \ell = 0, m_1 = 0, s = -\frac{1}{2}$

Question ID:100062

Ans. Official Answer NTA (3)

Sol. If $n = 3$, then possible values of $\ell = 0, 1, 2$ But in option (C), the value of ℓ is given '3', this is not possible.

3. The depression in freezing point observed for a formic acid solution of concentration 0.5 mL L^{-1} is 0.0405°C .

Density of formic acid is 1.05 g mL^{-1} . The Van't Hoff factor of the formic acid solution is nearly: (Given for water $k_f = 1.86 \text{ k kg mol}^{-1}$)

0.5 mL L^{-1} सांद्रता वाले फार्मिक अम्ल विलयन का हिमांक अवनमन 0.0405°C है। फार्मिक अम्ल का घनत्व 1.05 g mL^{-1} है।

(जल का $k_f = 1.86 \text{ k kg mol}^{-1}$)

फार्मिक अम्ल विलयन का वान्ट हॉफ गुणक है

- (1) 0.8 (2) 1.1 (3) 1.9 (4) 2.4

Question ID:100063

Ans. Official Answer NTA(3)

Sol. $[\text{HCOOH}] = 0.5 \text{ ml L}^{-1}$

$\Rightarrow (0.5 \text{ ml} \times 1.05 \text{ g ml}^{-1}) \text{ HCOOH in 1L}$

$\Rightarrow 0.525 \text{ g HCOOH in 1L}$

$$m = \frac{(0.525 / 46)}{1 \text{ kg}} \text{ mol [Assuming dilute solution]}$$

$$\therefore \Delta T_f = i K_f m \Rightarrow i = \frac{\Delta T_f}{K_f m} = \frac{0.405 \times 46}{1.86 \times 0.525} = 1.9$$

4. 20 mL of 0.1 M NH_4OH is mixed with 40 mL of 0.05 M HCl . The pH of the mixture is nearest to :

(Given : $K_b(\text{NH}_4\text{OH}) = 1 \times 10^{-5}$, $\log 2 = 0.30$, $\log 3 = 0.48$, $\log 5 = 0.69$, $\log 7 = 0.84$, $\log 11 = 1.04$)

0.1 M NH_4OH के 20 mL को 0.05 M HCl के 40 mL के साथ मिलाया गया। मिश्रण का pH है :

(दिया गया है : $K_b(\text{NH}_4\text{OH}) = 1 \times 10^{-5}$, $\log 2 = 0.30$, $\log 3 = 0.48$, $\log 5 = 0.69$, $\log 7 = 0.84$, $\log 11 = 1.04$)

(1) 3.2

(2) 4.2

(3) 5.2

(4) 6.2

Question ID:100064

Ans. Official Answer NTA(3)

Sol. $\text{NH}_4\text{OH} + \text{HCl} \rightarrow \text{NH}_4\text{Cl} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$

2 mmole 2 mmole

 – – 2 mmole

$$[\text{NH}_4^+] = \frac{2 \text{ mmole}}{60 \text{ ml}} = \frac{1}{30} \text{ M}$$

$$\text{pH} = \frac{\text{p}K_w - \text{p}K_b - \log C}{2} = \frac{14 - 5 + 1.48}{2} = 5.24$$

5. Match **List-I** with **List-II**

List –I	List –II
A. $\text{N}_2(\text{g}) + 3\text{H}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow 2\text{NH}_3(\text{g})$	I. Cu
B. $\text{CO}(\text{g}) + 3\text{H}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{CH}_4(\text{g}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g})$	II. Cu/ZnO – Cr_2O_3
C. $\text{CO}(\text{g}) + \text{H}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{HCHO}(\text{g})$	III. $\text{Fe}_x\text{O}_y + \text{K}_2\text{O} + \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$
D. $\text{CO}(\text{g}) + 2\text{H}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{OH}(\text{g})$	IV. Ni

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

सूची - I का सूची - II से मिलान कीजिए।



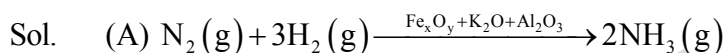
List –I	List –II
A. $N_2(g) + 3H_2(g) \rightarrow 2NH_3(g)$	I. Cu
B. $CO(g) + 3H_2(g) \rightarrow CH_4(g) + H_2O(g)$	II. Cu/ZnO – Cr_2O_3
C. $CO(g) + H_2(g) \rightarrow HCHO(g)$	III. $Fe_xO_y + K_2O + Al_2O_3$
D. $CO(g) + 2H_2(g) \rightarrow CH_3OH(g)$	IV. Ni

नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर चुने :

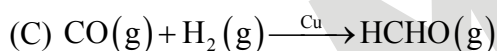
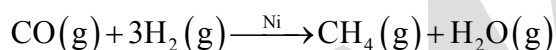
- (1) (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (III) (2) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
 (3) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II) (4) (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)

Question ID:100065

Ans. Official Answer NTA(3)



(B) The selectivity of a catalyst is its ability to direct a reaction to yield a particular product. For example, starting with H_2 and CO , and using different catalysts, we get different products



6. The IUPAC nomenclature of an element with electronic configuration $[Rn] 5f^{14}6d^17s^2$ is :

- (1) Unnilbium (2) Unnilunium (3) Unnilquadium (4) Unniltrium

एक तत्व जिसका बाह्यातम इलेक्ट्रॉनिक विन्यास $[Rn] 5f^{14}6d^17s^2$ है, उसका IUPAC नाम है :

- (1) यून्निबियम (2) यून्निलूनियम (3) यून्निक्वाडियम (4) यून्निल्ट्रियम

Question ID:100066

Ans. Official Answer NTA(4)

Sol. IUPAC nomenclature of element having atomic number 103 is Unniltrium.



7. The compound(s) that is (are) removed as slag during the extraction of copper is :
(A) CaO (B) FeO (C) Al₂O₃ (D) ZnO (E) NiO

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

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

कॉपर के निष्कर्षण में यौगिक जो धातुमल के रूप में निकाला/ले जाता/ते है/हैं :

- (A) CaO (B) FeO (C) Al₂O₃ (D) ZnO (E) NiO

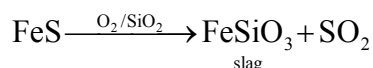
नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर चुनें :

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

Question ID:100067

Ans. Official Answer NTA (4)

Sol. The compound(s) that are removed as a slag during the extraction of copper is :



∴ Only iron oxide (FeO) is formed as slag during extraction of copper.

8. The reaction of H₂O₂ with potassium permanganate in acidic medium leads to the formation of mainly:

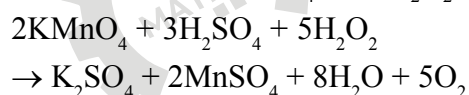
अम्लीय माध्यम में पोटैशियम परमैंगनेट के साथ H₂O₂ की अभिक्रिया से मुख्यतः बनता है—

- (1) Mn²⁺ (2) Mn⁴⁺ (3) Mn³⁺ (4) Mn⁶⁺

Question ID:100068

Ans. Official Answer NTA (1)

Sol. The reaction of KMnO₄ with H₂O₂ in acidic medium is as



∴ Mn²⁺ will be formed as the product.

9. Choose the **correct** order of density of the alkali metals :

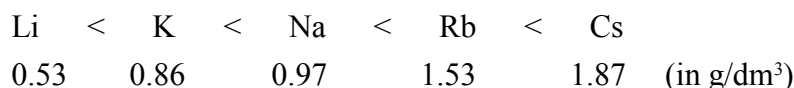
क्षार धातुओं के घनत्व का सही क्रम चुनें :

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

Question ID:100069

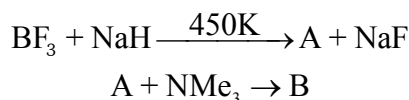
Ans. Official Answer NTA (1)

Sol. The increasing order of density of alkali metals as



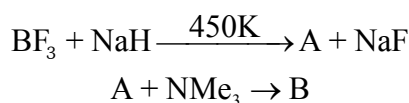
'K' metal has less density as compare to 'Na' metal.

10. The geometry around boron in the product 'B' formed from the following reaction is



- (1) Trigonal planar (2) Tetrahedral (3) Pyramidal (4) Square planar

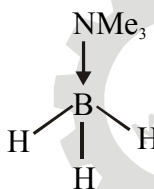
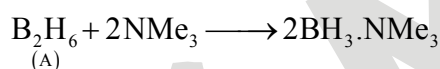
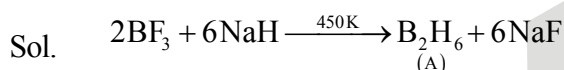
निम्न अभिक्रिया में प्राप्त उत्पाद 'B' में बोरॉन के चारों तरफ ज्यामिति है :



- (1) त्रिसमनताक्ष समतली (2) चतुष्फलकीय (3) पिरैमिडी (4) वर्ग समतली

Question ID:100070

Ans. Official Answer NTA (2)



∴ Geometry of boron will be tetrahedral.

11. The interhalogen compound formed from the reaction of bromine with excess of fluorine is a :

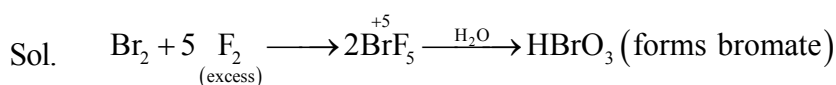
- (1) Hypohalite (2) Halate (3) Perhalate (4) Halite

ब्रोमीन की अभिक्रिया फ्लुओरीन के आधिक्य में कराने से बने अंतराहैलोजन यौगिक को कहते हैं :

- (1) हाइपोहैलाइट (2) हैलेट (3) परहैलेट (4) हैलाइट

Question ID:100071

Ans. Official Answer NTA (2)





12. The photochemical smog does not generally contain :

प्रकाश रसायनिक धूमकोहरे में जो सामान्यतः नहीं होता है, वह है :

- (1) NO (2) NO₂ (3) SO₂ (4) HCHO

Question ID:100072

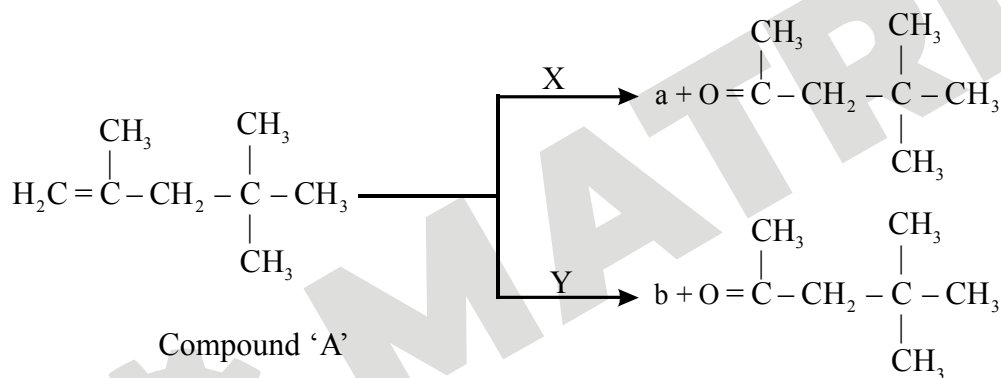
Ans. Official Answer NTA(3)

Sol. Photochemical smog contain :

Ozone, nitric oxide, organic compounds, nitrogen dioxide, formaldehyde.

∴ SO₂ is not the part of photochemical smog.

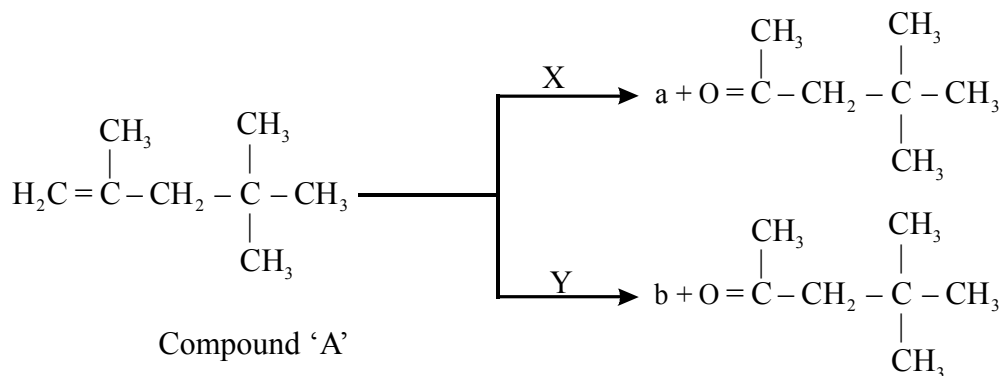
13. A compound 'A' on reaction with 'X' and 'Y' produces the same major product but different by product 'a' and 'b'. Oxidation of 'a' gives a substance produced by ants.



'X' and 'Y' respectively are

- (1) KMnO₄/H⁺ and dil. KMnO₄, 273 K (2) KMnO₄(dilute), 373 K and KMnO₄/H⁺
 (3) KMnO₄/H⁺ and O₃, H₂O/Zn (4) O₃, H₂O/Zn and KMnO₄/H⁺

यौगिक A, 'X' एवं 'Y' के साथ 'A' अभिक्रिया करके समान मुख्य उत्पाद परन्तु भिन्न उपोत्पाद 'a' एवं 'b' देता है। 'a' का ऑक्सीकरण वह पदार्थ देता है जो चीटियाँ उत्पन्न करती हैं।



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‘X’ एवं ‘Y’ हैं, क्रमशः:

(1) KMnO_4/H^+ एवं dil. KMnO_4 , 273 K

(2) KMnO_4 (dilute), 373 K एवं KMnO_4/H^+

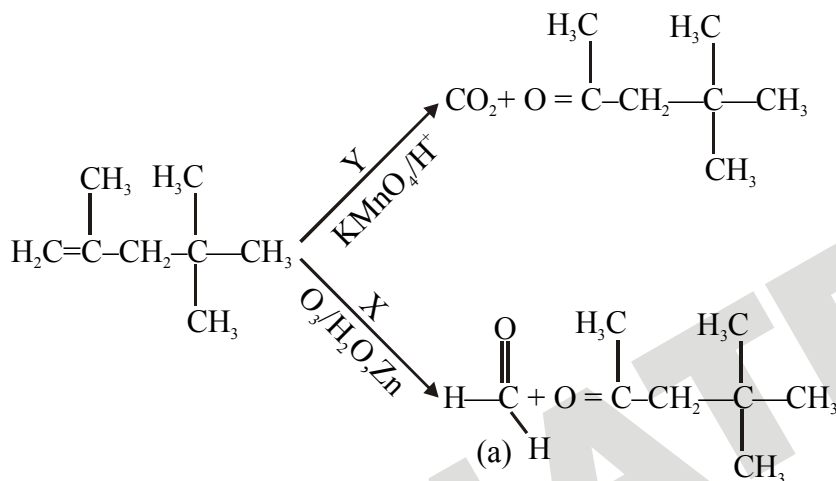
(3) KMnO_4/H^+ एवं $\text{O}_3, \text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{Zn}$

(4) $\text{O}_3, \text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{Zn}$ एवं KMnO_4/H^+

Question ID:100073

Ans. Official Answer NTA(4)

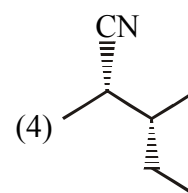
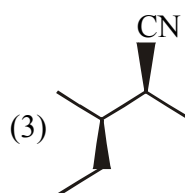
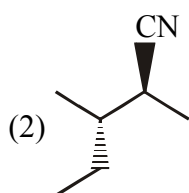
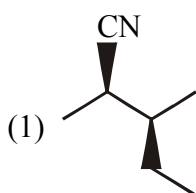
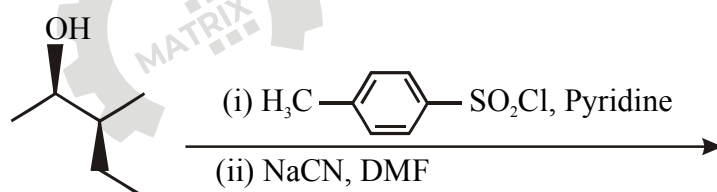
Sol.



→ Ants produce formic acid in their Venom gland.

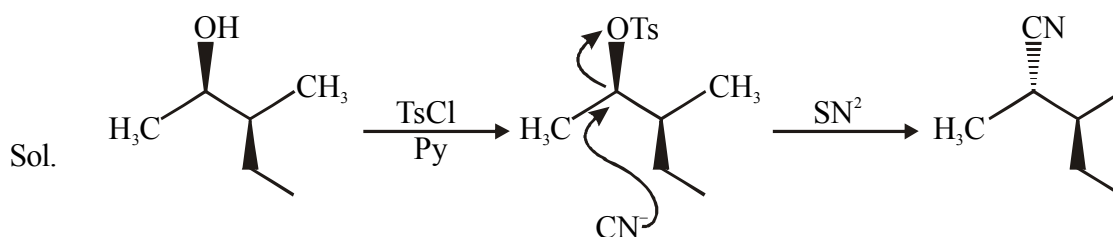
14. Most stable product of the following reaction is :

निम्न अभिक्रिया का सर्वाधिक स्थाई उत्पाद है :



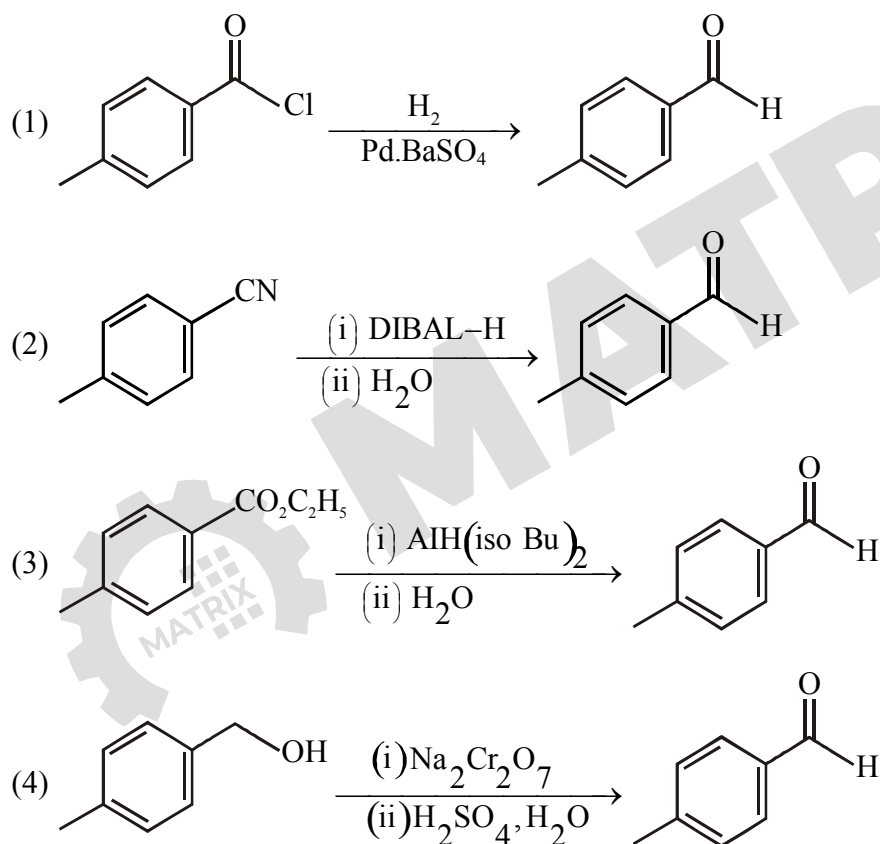
Question ID:100074

Ans. Official Answer NTA (2)



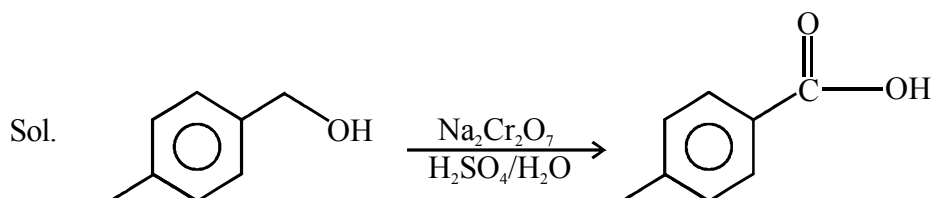
15. Which one of the following reaction does not represent correct combination of substrate and product under the given conditions ?

निम्न अभिक्रियाओं में से कौन सी दी गई दशाओं में, सबस्ट्रेट एवं उत्पाद का सही संयोजन नहीं है ?



Question ID:100075

Ans. Official Answer NTA(4)

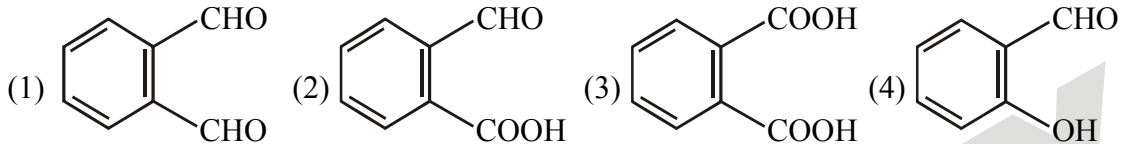


$\text{Na}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7, \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ is the strong oxidising agent and it will oxidise 1° alcohol into acids.



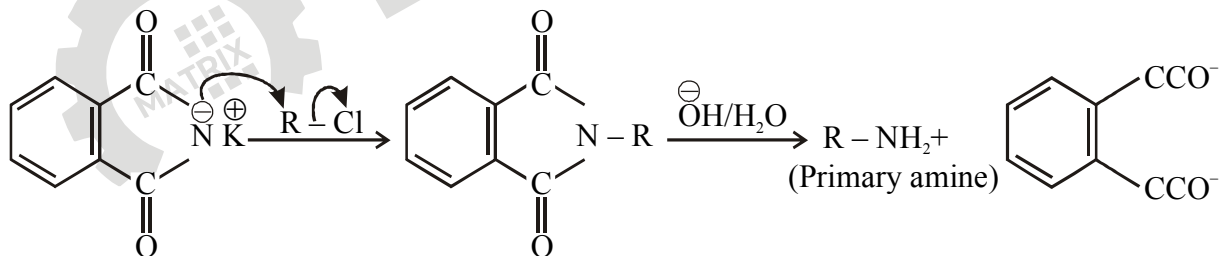
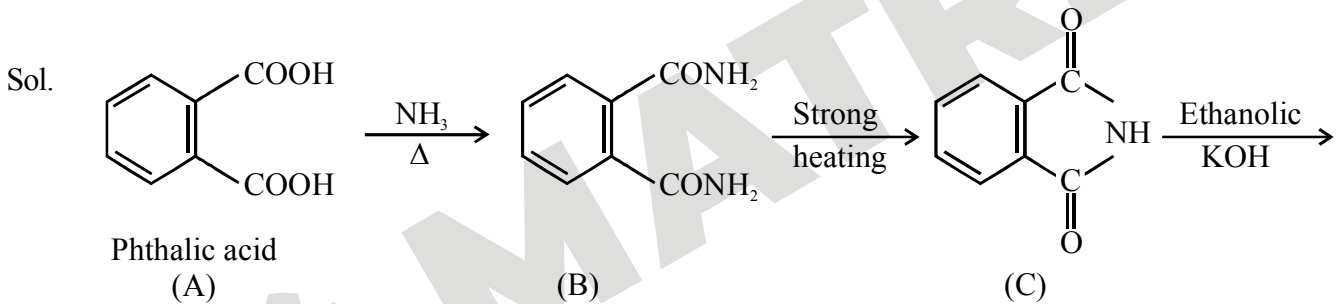
16. An organic compound 'A' on reaction with NH_3 followed by heating gives compound B. Which on further strong heating gives compound C ($\text{C}_8\text{H}_5\text{NO}_2$). Compound C on sequential reaction with ethanolic KOH, alkyl chloride and hydrolysis with alkali gives a primary amine. The compound A is :

एक कार्बनिक यौगिक 'A', NH_3 के साथ अभिक्रिया, तदुपरांत गर्म करने पर यौगिक B देता है जो पुनः अधिक गर्म करने पर यौगिक C ($\text{C}_8\text{H}_5\text{NO}_2$) देता है। यौगिक C क्रमिक रूप से एथेनॉलिक KOH, ऐल्किल क्लोराइड एवं क्षार के साथ जलअपघटन करने पर एक प्राथमिक एमीन देता है। यौगिक A है :



Question ID:100076

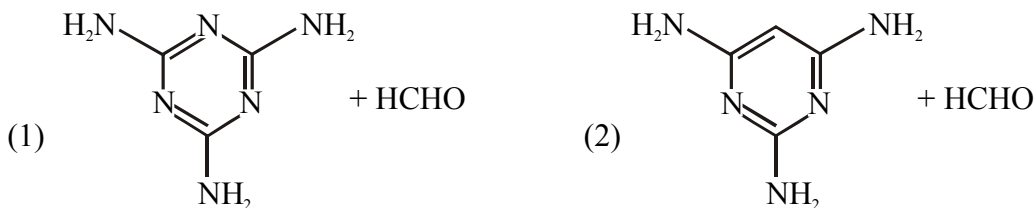
Ans. Official Answer NTA (3)

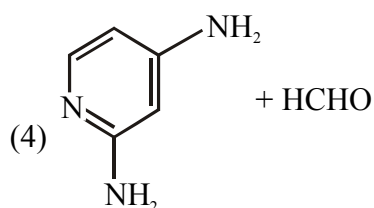
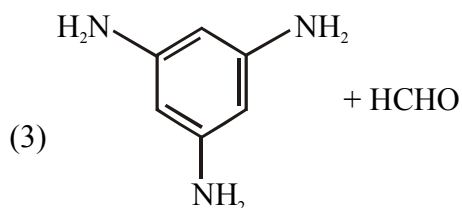


All the given reactions can be explained if organic compound (A) is phthalic acid.

17. Melamine polymer is formed by the condensation of:

मेलैमीन बहुलक का निर्माण निम्नलिखित में से किस संघनन से होता है

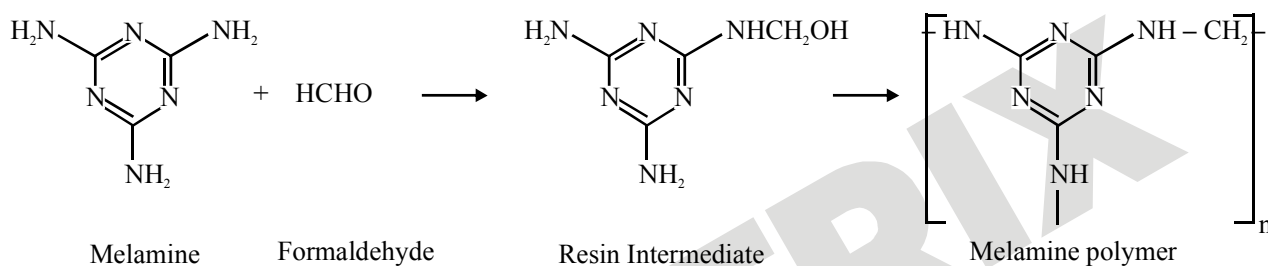




Question ID:100077

Ans. Official Answer NTA(1)

Sol. Melamine polymer is formed by the condensation polymerisation of melamine and formaldehyde.



18. During the denaturation of proteins, which of these structures will remain intact ?

- (1) Primary (2) Secondary (3) Tertiary (4) Quaternary

प्रोटीन के विकृतीकरण में निम्न में से कौन-सी संरचना अप्रभावित रहती है :

- (1) प्राथमिक (2) द्वितीयक (3) तृतीयक (4) चतुष्क

Question ID:100078

Ans. Official Answer NTA(1)

Sol. Primary structure remains intact during denaturation of proteins

19. Drugs used to bind to receptors, inhibiting its natural function and blocking a message are called :

- (1) Agonists (2) Antagonists (3) Allosterists (4) Anti histaminists

जो औषध, ग्राही की सतह पर आबंधित होकर इसके प्राकृतिक कार्य में अवरोध उत्पन्न करते हैं तथा संदेश अवरुद्ध करते हैं, कहलाते हैं :

- (1) ऐगोनिस्ट (2) ऐन्टागोनिस्ट (3) ऐलोस्टीरिस्ट (4) ऐंटीहिस्टैमिनिस्ट

Question ID:100079

Ans. Official Answer NTA(2)

Sol. Drugs that bind to the receptor site and inhibit its natural function are called Antagonists.

20. Given below are two statements :

Statement I : On heating with KHSO_4 , glycerol is dehydrated and acrolein is formed.

Statement II : Acrolein has fruity odour and can be used to test glycerol's presence.

Choose the **correct** option.

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

नीचे दो कथन दिये हैं ।

कथन I : KHSO_4 के साथ गर्म करने पर , ग्लिसरॉल का निर्जलन हो जाता है तथा ऐक्रोलीन बनता है ।

कथन II : ऐक्रोलीन में फलों जैसी खुशबू होती है तथा इसका उपयोग ग्लिसरॉल की उपस्थिति के परीक्षण के लिए किया जा सकता है ।

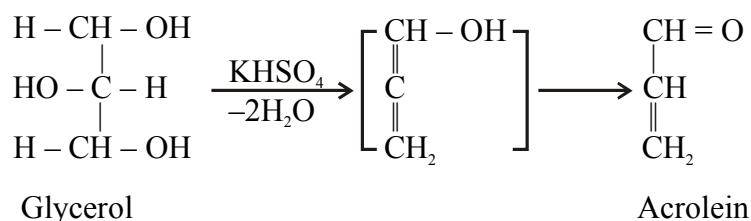
निम्नलिखित विकल्पों में से सर्वाधिक उचित को चुनिए ।

- (1) कथन **I** एवं **II** दोनों सही हैं
- (2) कथन **I** एवं **II** दोनों गलत हैं
- (3) कथन **I** सही है परन्तु कथन **II** गलत है
- (4) कथन **I** गलत है परन्तु कथन **II** सही है

Question ID:100080

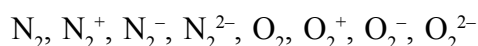
Ans. Official Answer NTA(3)

Sol. Glycerol, on heating with KHSO_4 , undergoes dehydration to give unsaturated aldehyde called acrolein. So, statement I is correct.



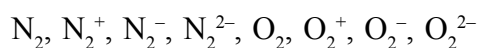
Acrolein has piercing unpleasant smell. So, statement II is incorrect.

21. Among the following species



the number of species showing diamagnetism is _____.

निम्न स्पीशीज में से



प्रतिचुम्बकीय स्पीशीज की संख्या है _____

Question ID:100081

Ans. Official Answer NTA(2)

Sol. Diamagnetic species are : $\text{N}_2, \text{O}_2^{2-}$

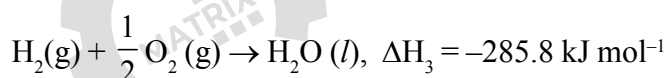
22. The enthalpy of combustion of propane, graphite and dihydrogen at 298 K are $-2220.0 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$, $-393.5 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ and $-285.5 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ respectively. The magnitude of enthalpy of formation of propane (C_3H_8) is _____ kJ mol^{-1} . (Nearest integer)

298 K पर, प्रोपेन, ग्रेफाइट एवं डाइहाइड्रोजन की दहन एन्थैल्पी है क्रमशः $-2220.0 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$, $-393.5 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ एवं $-285.5 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ प्रोपेन (C_3H_8) की विरचन एन्थैल्पी का परिमाण है : _____ kJ mol^{-1} . (निकटतम पूर्णांक में)

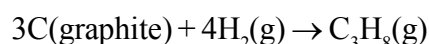
Question ID:100082

Ans. Official Answer NTA(104)

Sol. Enthalpy of combustion of propane, graphite and H_2 at 298K are
 $\text{C}_3\text{H}_8(\text{g}) + 5\text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow 3\text{CO}_2(\text{g}) + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l}), \Delta H_1 = -2220 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$
 $\text{C}(\text{graphite}) + \text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{CO}_2(\text{g}), \Delta H_2 = -393.5 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$



The desired reaction is



$$\Delta H_f = 3\Delta H_2 + 4\Delta H_3 - \Delta H_1$$

$$= 3(-393.5) + 4(-285.8) - (-2220)$$

$$= -103.7 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

$$|\Delta H_f| \approx 104 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$



23. The pressure of a moist gas at 27°C is 4 atm. The volume of the container is doubled at the same temperature. The new pressure of the moist gas is _____ $\times 10^{-1}$ atm. (Nearest integer)

(Given : The vapour pressure of water at 27°C is 0.4 atm.)

किसी नम गैस का 27°C पर दाब 4 atm है। पात्र का आयतन, समान ताप पर, दो गुना कर दिया जाता है। अब नम गैस का नया दाब है _____ $\times 10^{-1}$ atm. (निकटतम पूर्णांक में)

(दिया गया है : 27°C पर जल का वाष्प दाब है : 0.4 atm.)

Question ID:100083

Ans. Official Answer NTA(22)

Sol. Pressure of moist gas = 4 atm

Vapour Pressure of H₂O = 0.4 atm

Pressure of gas = 3.6 atm

on doubling volume only pressure of gas will change so

$$P_1 V_1 = P_2 V_2$$

$$\Rightarrow (3.6) V = (P_2) (2V)$$

$$P_2 = 1.8 \text{ atm}$$

but vapour pressure remain same

$$\text{So } P_{\text{total}} = P_2 + \text{V. P. of H}_2\text{O}$$

$$= 1.8 + 0.4$$

$$= 2.2 \text{ atm}$$

$$= 22 \times 10^{-1}$$

24. The cell potential for Zn|Zn²⁺(aq)||Sn^{x+}|Sn 0.801 V at 298 K. The reaction quotient for the above reaction is 10⁻². The number of electrons involved in the given electrochemical cell reaction is _____.

$$\text{(Given : } E_{\text{Zn}^{2+}|\text{Zn}}^{\circ} = -0.763\text{V, } E_{\text{Sn}^{x+}|\text{Sn}}^{\circ} = + 0.008\text{V and } \frac{2.303RT}{F} = 0.06\text{V)}$$

298 K पर Zn|Zn²⁺(aq)||Sn^{x+}|Sn का सेल विभव 0.801 V है। उपर्युक्त अभिक्रिया का अभिक्रिया भागफल 10⁻² है। दिए गए वैद्युत रासायनिक सेल अभिक्रिया में भाग लेने वाले इलेक्ट्रॉनों की संख्या है _____.

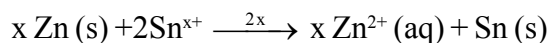
$$\text{(दिया गया है : } E_{\text{Zn}^{2+}|\text{Zn}}^{\circ} = -0.763\text{V, } E_{\text{Sn}^{x+}|\text{Sn}}^{\circ} = + 0.008\text{V एवं } \frac{2.303RT}{F} = 0.06\text{V)}$$

Question ID:100084

Ans. Official Answer NTA(4)

Sol. Anode : [Zn (s) → Zn²⁺ (aq) + 2e⁻] X

Cathode : [Sn^{x+} + Xe⁻ → Sn (s)]2



$$E_{\text{Cell}}^{\circ} = 0.008 - (-0.763)$$

$$= 0.771 \text{ V}$$

$$E_{\text{cell}} = E_{\text{Cell}}^{\circ} - \frac{0.06}{2x} \log \left(\frac{[\text{Zn}^{2+}]^x}{[\text{Sn}^{x+}]^2} \right)$$

$$0.801 = 0.771 - \frac{0.06}{2x} \log 10^{-2}$$

$$0.03 = + \frac{0.06}{x}$$

$$x = 2$$

$$\text{Total number of electrons involved} = 2x = 4$$

25. The half life for the decomposition of gaseous compound A is 240 s when the gaseous pressure was 500 Torr initially. When the pressure was 250 Torr, the half life was found to be 4.0 min. The order of the reaction is _____ . (Nearest integer)

किसी गैसीय यौगिक A की अर्धआयु 240s है जब प्रारम्भिक गैसीय दाब 500 Torr था जब दाब 250 Torr था तो अर्ध आयु को 4.0 मिनट पाया गया था। अभिक्रिया की कोटि है _____ (निकटतम पूर्णांक में)

Question ID:100085

Ans. Official Answer NTA (1)

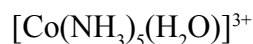
Sol. $(t_{1/2})_A = 240 \text{ s}$ when $P = 500 \text{ torr}$

$(t_{1/2})_A = 4 \text{ min} = 4 \times 60 = 240 \text{ sec}$ when $P = 250 \text{ torr}$

If means half-life is independent of concentration of reactant present.

\therefore Order of reaction = 1

26. Consider the following metal complexes :

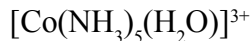


The spin-only magnetic moment value of the complex that absorbs light with shortest wavelength is _____



B.M. (Nearest integer)

निम्न धातु संकुलों पर विचार करें :



इनमें से धातु संकुल जो प्रकाश की न्यूनतम तरंगदैर्घ्य अवशोषित करती है उसका केवल स्पिन चुम्बकीय आघूर्ण है _____

B.M. (निकटतम पूर्णांक)

Question ID:100086

Ans. Official Answer NTA(0)

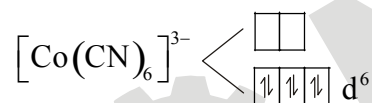
Sol. In all complexes, Co is present in +3 oxidation state and all complexes are low spin or inner orbital complex.

Stronger the ligand, higher the crystal field splitting.

So, order of crystal field splitting is



Shortest wavelength is shown by complex having maximum crystal field splitting.



Spin only magnetic moment = $\sqrt{0(0+2)} = 0$ B.M

27. Among Co^{3+} , Ti^{2+} , V^{2+} and Cr^{2+} ions, one if used as a reagent cannot liberate H_2 from dilute mineral acid solution, its spin-only magnetic moment in gaseous state is _____ B.M. (Nearest integer)

Co^{3+} , Ti^{2+} , V^{2+} एवं Cr^{2+} में से वह एक जिसका यदि उपयोग अभिकर्मक के रूप में करें तो वह तनु खनिज अम्लों से हाइड्रोजन निर्मुक्त नहीं कर पाता। उसका 'केवल स्पिन' चुम्बकीय आघूर्ण गैसीय अवस्था में है _____ B.M. (निकटतम पूर्णांक)

Question ID:100087

Ans. Official Answer NTA(5)



Sol. Co^{3+} will not liberate H_2 gas on reaction with dilute acid

$$E^0_{\text{Co}^{3+}/\text{Co}^{2+}} = +1.97$$

And Co^{3+} has electronic configuration = $[\text{Ar}] 3d^6$

\therefore 4 unpaired e^- are present in it

$$\therefore \text{Spin-only magnetic moment} = \sqrt{4(4+2)} = 4.92 \approx 5$$

28. While estimating the nitrogen present in an organic compound by Kjeldahl's method, the ammonia evolved from 0.25 g of the compound neutralized 2.5 mL of 2 M H_2SO_4 . The percentage of nitrogen present in organic compound is _____.

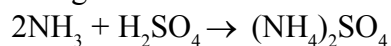
किसी कार्बनिक यौगिक में उपस्थित नाइट्रोजन का केलडॉल विधि द्वारा मात्रात्मक विश्लेषण करने पर यौगिक के 0.25 g से उत्सर्जित अमोनिया 2 M H_2SO_4 के 2.5 mL को उदासीन कर देती है। कार्बनिक पदार्थ में उपस्थित नाइट्रोजन का प्रतिशत है _____

Question ID:100088

Ans. Official Answer NTA (56)

Sol. Organic compound $\rightarrow \text{NH}_3$

0.25 gram



Mili eq. of NH_3 = Mili eq. of H_2SO_4

$$1(n_{\text{NH}_3}) = 2 \times 2 \times 2.5$$

$$n_{\text{NH}_3} = n\text{N} = 10 \text{ milimole}$$

$$W_{\text{N}} = 10 \times 14 \times 10^{-3} = 0.14 \text{ gram}$$

$$\% \text{ of nitrogen in compound} = \frac{0.14}{0.25} \times 100 = 56$$

29. The maximum possible number of sp^3 hybridised carbons in an acyclic neutral compound containing CN group with molecular formula C_4H_5N is _____.

उदासीन ऐलिसाइक्लिक यौगिक जिसका अणुसूत्र C_4H_5N है, तथा जिसमें CN ग्रुप उपस्थित हो, में उपस्थित अधिकतम संभव sp^3 संकरित कार्बन परमाणुओं की संख्या है _____.

Question ID:100089

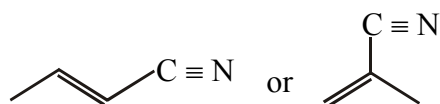
Ans. Official Answer NTA (0 or 1)

Sol. C_4H_5N

$$DBE = (C+1) - \left(\frac{H+X-N}{2} \right)$$

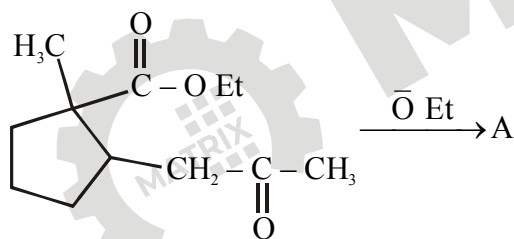
$$= 4+1 - \left(\frac{5-1}{2} \right) = 5-2 = 3$$

3 double bond equivalent are present in compound



Only 1 sp^3 hybridised carbon is there
(Keeping compound as acyclic)

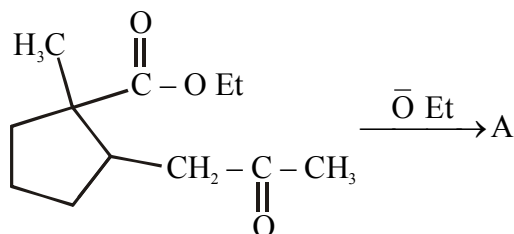
30. In the given reaction



(Where Et is $-C_2H_5$)

The number of chiral carbon/s in product A is _____.

दी गई अभिक्रिया में



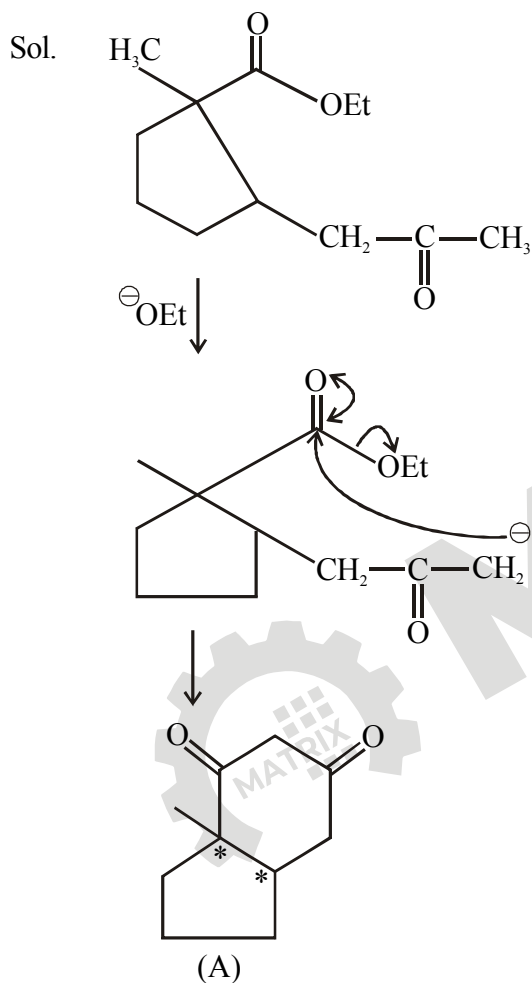
(जहाँ Et is $-C_2H_5$ है)



उत्पाद A में उपस्थित काइरल कार्बन परमाणुओं की संख्या है/हैं _____

Question ID:100090

Ans. Official Answer NTA(2)



2 chiral carbons are there in product A.