JEE Main January 2023 Question Paper With Text Solution 30 January | Shift-2

CHEMISTRY



 $\textbf{JEE Main \& Advanced} \,|\, \textbf{XI-XII Foundation} \,|\, \textbf{VI-X Pre-Foundation}$

Question Paper With Text Solution (Chemistry)

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1. Boric acid is solid, whereas BF₃ is gas at room temperature because of

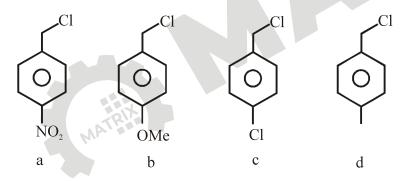
- (1) Strong ionic bond in Boric acid
- (2) Strong van der Waal's interaction in boric acid
- (3) Strong convalent bond in BF₃
- (4) Strong hydrogen bond in boric acid कमरे के ताप पर बोरिक अम्ल ठोस है जबिक BF_3 गैस है। क्योंकि—
- (1) बोरिक अम्ल में प्रबल हाइड्रोजन आबन्ध है।
- (2) बोरिक अम्ल प्रबल वान्डर वाल्स अन्योन्य क्रियाएँ हैं।
- (3) BF₃ में प्रबल महासंयोजी बन्ध है।
- (4) बोरिक अम्ल में प्रबल आयनिक बन्ध है।

Question ID:3666942423

Ans. Official Answer NTA (4)

Sol. Boric acid is solid because of strong hydrogen bond in it.

2. Decreasing order towards SN 1 reaction for the following compounds is:



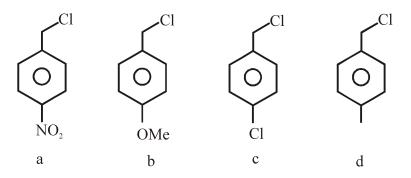
(1) b > d > c > a

(2) a > b > c > d

(3) d > b > c > a

(4) a > c > d > b

निम्न यौगिकों के लिए SN1 अभिक्रिया का घटता क्रम है-



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(1) b > d > c > a

(2) a > b > c > d

(3) d > b > c > a

(4) a > c > d > b

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Official Answer NTA(1) Ans.

The rate of $S_N 1$ reaction depends upon stability of carbocation which follows the order Sol.

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
\stackrel{+}{C}H_2 & \stackrel{+}{C}H_2 & \stackrel{+}{C}H_2 \\
\hline
OMe & Cl & NO_2
\end{array}$$

∴ Reactivity order

- Bond dissociation energy of "E-H" bond of the "H,E" hydrides of group 16 elements (given below), follows 3. order.
 - A. O
 - В. S
 - C. Se
 - D. Te

Choose the correct from the options given below:

(1) A > B > D > C

(2) D > C > B > A (3) B > A > C > D

(4) A > B > C > D

समूह 16 के नीचे दिए गए तत्वों के हाइड्राइडों H,E के लिए E-H बन्ध की बन्ध वियोजन ऊर्जा का क्रम है:

- A. O
- В. S
- C. Se
- D. Te

नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर चुनें :

(1) A > B > D > C

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

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Official Answer NTA (4) Ans.

In the given compound the order of bond length Sol.

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H-Te < H-Se < H-S < H-O

So the bond strength for H–O is maximum.

4. Match List I with List II:

List-I (Complexes)		List-II(Hybridisation)	
A.	[Ni(CO) ₄]	I.	sp^3
B.	$\left[\mathrm{Cu}(\mathrm{NH_3})_6\right]^{2+}$	II.	dsp ²
C.	$[Fe(NH_3)_6]^{2+}$	III.	sp^3d^2
D.	$[Fe(H_2O)_6]^{2+}$	IV.	d^2sp^3

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

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

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

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

सूची I का मिलान सूची II से करें:

सूची-I (संकुल)		सूची-II (संकरण)	
A.	[N i(CO) ₄]	I.	sp ³
В.	$[Cu(NH_3)_6]^{2+}$	II.	dsp ²
C.	$\left[\mathrm{Fe}(\mathrm{NH_3})_6\right]^{2^+}$	III.	sp^3d^2
D.	$\left[\mathrm{Fe}(\mathrm{H}_2\mathrm{O})_6\right]^{2^+}$	IV.	d ² sp ³

नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर चुनें :

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

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

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

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

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Ans. Official Answer NTA (4)

Sol.
$$Ni(CO)_4 \longrightarrow sp^3$$

$$\left[Cu(NH_3)_4\right]^{2+} \longrightarrow dsp^2$$

$$\left[\text{Fe(NH}_3)_6 \right]^{2+} \longrightarrow \text{sp}^3 d^2$$

$$\left[\text{Fe} \left(\text{H}_2 \text{O} \right)_6 \right]^{2+} \longrightarrow \text{sp}^3 \text{d}^2$$

No correct option.

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5. 1 L, 0.02 M solution of $[Co(NH_3)_5SO_4]$ Br is mixed with 1 L, 0.02 M solution of $[Co(NH_3)_5Br]SO_4$. The resulting solution is divided into equal parts (X) and treated with excess of AgNO₃ solution and BaCl₂ solution respectively as shown below:

 $1 L Solution (X) + AgNO_3 solution (excess) \rightarrow Y$

1 L Solution (X) + BaCl₂ solution (excess) \rightarrow Z The number of moles of Y and Z respectively are

(1) 0.02, 0.01

(2) 0.02, 0.02

(3) 0.01, 0.01

(4) 0.01, 0.02

 $[\mathrm{Co}(\mathrm{NH_3})_5\mathrm{SO_4}]\mathrm{Br}$ के $0.02~\mathrm{M}$ विलयन के $1\mathrm{L}$ को $[\mathrm{Co}(\mathrm{NH_3})_5\mathrm{SO_4}]\mathrm{SO_4}$ के $0.02~\mathrm{M}$ विलयन के $1\mathrm{L}$ में मिलाया गया। परिणामी विलयन को दो बराबर भागों (\mathbf{x}) में बाँटा गया तथा उन्हें $\mathrm{AgNO_3}$ विलयन एवं $\mathrm{BaCl_2}$ विलयन के आधिक्य में निम्न अनुसार मिलाया गया:

1 L विलयन (x) + $AgNO_3$ विलयन (आधिक्य) → z

1 L विलयन (x) + BaCl₂ विलयन (आधिक्य) → z

y एवं z के मोलों की संख्या क्रमशः –

(1) 0.02, 0.01

(2) 0.02, 0.02

(3) 0.01, 0.01

(4) 0.01, 0.02

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Ans. Official Answer NTA(3)

Sol. On mixing equal volume concentration is Half.

[Co(NH₃)₅SO₄]Br,

[Co(NH₃)₅Br]SO₄

0.01 M

0.01 M

(i) $X [Co(NH_3)_5SO_4]Br + AgNO_3 \longrightarrow AgBr \downarrow$

$$\left(\frac{0.02}{2}\right)$$
 mole

0.01 mole

'Y'

(ii) $X = [Co(NH_3)_5Br]SO_4 + BaCl_2 \longrightarrow BaSO_4 \downarrow$

$$\left(\frac{0.02}{2}\right)$$
 mole

0.01 mole

'Y'

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Given below are two statements:

Statement I: During Electrolytic refining, the pure metal is made to act as anode and its impure metallic form is used as cathode.

Statement II: During the Hall-Heroult electrolysis process, purified Al₂O₃ is mixed with Na₃AlF₆ to lower the melting point of the mixture.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

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

नीचे दो कथन दिए गए हैं।

कथन I : विद्युत अपघटनी शोधन में शुद्ध धातु को एनोड एवं उसके अशुद्ध धात्विक रूप को कैथोड के रूप में उपयोग करते हैं। कथन II: हॉल—हेराल्ट विद्युत अपघटनी प्रक्रम में शुद्ध $\mathrm{Al_2O_3}$ को $\mathrm{Na_3AlF_6}$ के साथ मिलाया जाता है ताकि मिश्रण का गलनांक कम किया जा सके।

उपर्युक्त कथनों के प्रकाश में, नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर चुनें।

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

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Ans. Official Answer NTA (4)

Sol. During electrolytic refining, the pure metal is made to act as cathode and impure metal used as anode.

- KMnO₄ oxidises I⁻ in acidic and neutral / faintly alkaline solution, respectively, to 7.
 - (1) I, & I,
- (2) $IO_3^- \& IO_3^-$
- $(3) I_2 \& IO_3^-$
- $(4) IO_3^- \& I_3$

KMnO₄ I⁻ को क्रमशः अम्लीय तथा उदासीन/दुर्बल क्षारीय माध्यम में ऑक्सीकृत करता है

(1) I, एवं I, में

(2) IO_3^- एवं IO_3^- में (3) I_2 एवं IO_3^- में

(4) IO₃ एवं I, में

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Official Answer NTA(3) Ans.

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Sol. In acidic medium

$$2MnO_4^- + 10I^- + 16H^+ \rightarrow 2Mn^{2+} + 5I_2 + 8H_2O$$

In neutral/faintly alkaline solution

$$2MnO_4^- + I^- + H_2O \rightarrow 2MnO_2 + 2OH^- + IO_3^-$$

- 8. The water quality of a pond was analysed and its BOD was found to be 4. The pond has
 - (1) Highly polluted water
 - (2) Water has high amount of fluoride compounds
 - (3) Slightly polluted water
 - (4) Very clean water

एक तालाब के जल की गुणवत्ता का विश्लेषण किया गया एवं BOD 4 पाया गया। तालाब में है:

- (1) अत्यधिक प्रदूषित जल
- (2) फ्लोराइड यौगिकों की अधिक मात्रा युक्त जल
- (3) कुछ प्रदूषित जल
- (4) बहुत साफ जल

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Official Answer NTA (4) Ans.

If BOD value less than 5 than water is clean water. Sol.

The wave function (ψ) of 2s is given by 9.

$$\psi_{2s} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \left(\frac{1}{\alpha_0} \right)^{1/2} \left(2 - \frac{r}{\alpha_0} \right) e^{-r/2\alpha_0}$$

At $r = r_0$, radial node is formed. Thus, r_0 in terms of α_0

$$(1) \mathbf{r}_0 = \mathbf{\alpha}_0$$

$$(2) r_0 = 4\alpha_0$$

(3)
$$r_0 = \frac{\alpha_0}{2}$$
 (4) $r_0 = 2\alpha_0$

$$(4) \mathbf{r}_0 = 2\alpha_0$$

2s के लिए तरंग फलन (ψ) दिया गया है—

$$\psi_{2s} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \left(\frac{1}{\alpha_0} \right)^{1/2} \left(2 - \frac{r}{\alpha_0} \right) e^{-r/2\alpha_0}$$

 ${f r}={f r}_{_0},$ पर त्रिज्या (रेडियल) नोड बनता है। अतः ${f lpha}_{_0}$ के संदर्भ में, ${f r}_{_0}$:

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$$(1) r_0 = \alpha_0$$

(2)
$$r_0 = 4\alpha_0$$

$$(3) r_0 = \frac{\alpha_0}{2}$$

$$(4) r_0 = 2\alpha_0$$

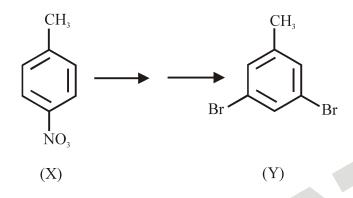
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Ans. Official Answer NTA (4)

Sol. For radial node $\psi_{2s} = 0$

$$\therefore$$
 r = 2a₀

10.



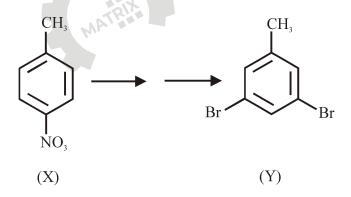
In the above conversion of compound (X) to product (Y), the sequence of reagents to be used will be:

(1) (i) Fe, H⁺ (ii) Br₂(aq) (iii) HNO₂ (iv) H₃PO₂

(2) (i) $Br_2(aq)$ (ii) $LiAlH_4$ (iii) H_3O_+

(3) (i) Br₂, Fe (ii) Fe, H₊ (iii) LiAlH₄

(4) (i) Fe, H⁺ (ii) Br, (aq) (iii) NHO, (iv) CuBr



यौगिक (x) के उत्पाद (y) में उपर्युक्त परिवर्तन हेतू उपयोग किए जाने वाले अभिकर्मकों का सही क्रम होगा:

(1) (i) Fe, H^+ (ii) $Br_2(aq)$ (iii) HNO_2 (iv) H_3PO_2

(2) (i) $Br_{2}(aq)$ (ii) $LiAlH_{4}$ (iii) $H_{3}O^{+}$

(3) (i) Br_2 , Fe (ii) Fe, H_+ (iii) $LiAlH_4$

(4) (i) Fe, H^+ (ii) Br, (aq) (iii) NHO, (iv) CuBr

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Ans. Official Answer NTA(1)

$$Sol. \qquad \begin{array}{c} CH_3 \\ Fe \\ NO_2 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} CH_3 \\ Br \\ NH_2 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} CH_3 \\ HNO_2 \\ Br \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} CH_3 \\ Br \\ NH_2 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} CH_$$

- 11. The Cl Co Cl bond angle values in a fac [CO(NH₃)₃Cl] complex is / are:
 - (1) 90° & 180°
- $(2) 180^{\circ}$
- (3) 90°&120°
- $(4) 90^{\circ}$

fac – [Co(NH₂)₃ Cl₂] संकुल में Cl–Co–Cl बन्ध कोण का मान है/हैं :

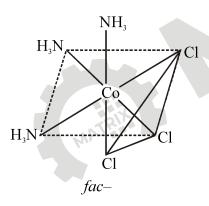
- (1) 90° & 180°
- (2) 180°
- (3) 90°&120°
- $(4) 90^{\circ}$

(4)c

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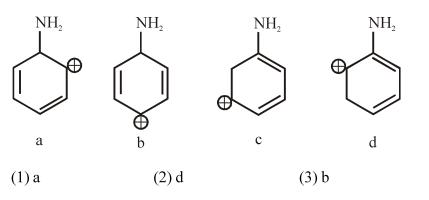
Ans. Official Answer NTA (4)

Sol. Fac- $[Co(NH_3)_3Cl_3]$



So, Cl-O-Cl bond angle – 90°.

12. The most stable carbocation for the follwing is:



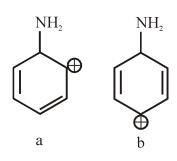
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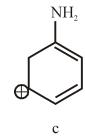
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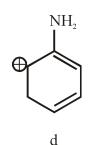


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निम्न में से सर्वाधिक स्थायी कार्बोकैटायन है:







(1) a

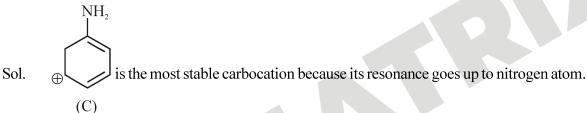
(2) d

(3) b

(4) c

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Ans. Official Answer NTA (4)



13. Formulae for Nessler's reagent is:

- $(1) K_2 HgI_4$
- (2) KHgI₃
- (3) KHg,I,
- (4) HgI,

नेसलर अभिकर्मक का सूत्र है:

- (1) K₂HgI₄
- (2) KHgI₃
- $(3) \text{ KHg}_2 \text{I}_2$
- (4) HgI₂

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Ans. Official Answer NTA(1)

Sol. Nessler's reagent is K₂HgI₄.

14. Maximum number of electrons that can be accommodated in shell with n = 4 are:

- (1)72
- (2)50
- (3) 16
- (4) 32

 ${f n}=4$ वाले कोश में उपस्थित रह सकने वाले इलेक्ट्रोनों की अधिकतम संख्या है :

- (1) 72
- (2) 50
- (3) 16
- (4) 32

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Ans. Official Answer NTA(4)

Sol. Maximum no. of election in given shell is given as

 $2n^2$, n = principal quantum no. or shell no.

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Here, n = 4, then maximum no. of electron will be = $2 \times (4)^2 = 32 e^{-1}$

15. Which of the following reaction is correct?

(1)
$$4\text{LiNO}_3 \xrightarrow{\text{A}} 2\text{Li}_2\text{O} + 2\text{N}_2\text{O}_4 + \text{O}_2$$

(2)
$$2LiNO_3 \xrightarrow{A} 2NaNO_2 + O_2$$

(3)
$$4\text{LiNO}_3 \xrightarrow{\text{A}} 2\text{Li}_2\text{O} + 4\text{NO}_2 + \text{O}_2$$

(4)
$$2\text{LiNO}_3 \xrightarrow{\text{A}} 2\text{Li} + 2\text{NO}_2 + \text{O}_2$$

निम्न में से कौनसी अभिक्रिया सही है?

(1)
$$4LiNO_3 \xrightarrow{A} 2Li_2O + 2N_2O_4 + O_2$$

(2)
$$2\text{LiNO}_3 \xrightarrow{\text{A}} 2\text{NaNO}_2 + \text{O}_2$$

(3)
$$4\text{LiNO}_3 \xrightarrow{\text{A}} 2\text{Li}_2\text{O} + 4\text{NO}_2 + \text{O}_2$$

(4)
$$2\text{LiNO}_3 \xrightarrow{\text{A}} 2\text{Li} + 2\text{NO}_2 + \text{O}_2$$

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Ans. Official Answer NTA (3)

Sol.
$$4\text{LiNO}_3 \xrightarrow{\text{Heat}} 2\text{Li}_2\text{O} + 4\text{NO}_2 + \text{O}_2$$

LiNO₃ on heating produces Li₂O, NO₃ and O₃

16. Given below are two statements: One is labelled as **Assertion A** and the other is labelled as **Reason R**.

Assertion A: Antihistamines do not affect the secretion of acid in stomach.

Reason R: Antiallergic and antacid drugs work on different receptors.

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

- (1) Both A andd R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (2) A is true but R is false
- (3) A is false but R is true
- (4) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A

नीचे दो कथन दिए गए हैं। एक को अभिकथन A एवं दूसरे को कारण R कहा गया है।

अभिकथन A: प्रतिहिस्टैमिन आमाशय में अम्ल के स्ववण पर प्रभाव नहीं डालती।

कारण R: एंटीएलर्जिक एवं प्रतिअम्ल औषधियाँ भिन्न ग्राही (receptors) पर कार्य करती हैं।

- (1) A एवं R दोनों सही हैं तथा A की सही व्याख्या R है।
- (2) A सही है परन्तु R गलत है।
- (3) A गलत है परन्तु R सही है।

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(4) A एवं R दोनों सही हैं परन्तु A की सही व्याख्या R नहीं है।

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Ans. Official Answer NTA(1)

Sol. Antiallergic and antacid drugs work on different receptors

17. Chlorides of which metal are soluble in organic solvents:

(1) Be

(2) K

(3) Mg

(4) Ca

किस धातु के क्लोराइड कार्बनिक विलायकों में घुलनशील है:

(1) Be

(2) K

(3) Mg

(4) Ca

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Ans. Official Answer NTA(1)

Sol. Due to smaller size, Be²⁺ will show more polarising power, Hence BeCl₂ will have maximum covalent character & most soluble in organic solvents.

18. Match List I with List II:

List-I (Mixture)		List-II(Separation Technique)	
A.	$CHCl_3 + C_6H_5NH_2$	I.	Steam distillation
B.	$C_6H_{14} + C_6H_{12}$	II.	Differential extraction
C.	$C_6H_5NH_2+H_2O$	III.	Distillation
D.	Organic compound in H ₂ O	IV.	Fractional distillation

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

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

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

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

सूची I का मिलान सूची II से करें।

सूची-I (मिश्रण)		सूची-II(पृथक्करण तकनीक)	
Α.	CHCl3 + C6H5NH2	I.	Steam distillation
В.	$C_6H_{14} + C_6H_{12}$	II.	Differential extraction
С.	$C_6H_5NH_2+H_2O$	III.	Distillation
D.	Organic compound in H ₂ O	IV.	Fractional distillation

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

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

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

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

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Ans. Official Answer NTA(1)

Sol. Mixture

Separation technique

(A) $CHCl_3 + C_6H_5NH_2$

→ Distillation

(B) $C_6H_4 + C_5H_{12}$

→ Fractional distillation

(C) $C_6H_5NH_2 + H_2O$

→ Steam distillation

(D) Organic compound H₂O

Differential in extraction

19. Given below are two statements: One is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R.

Reason R: Zn-Hg/HCl is used to reduce carbonyl group to $-\operatorname{CH}_2-\operatorname{group}.$

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

- (1) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (2) A is true but R is false
- (3) A is false but R is true
- (4) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A नीचे दो कथन दिए गए हैं। एक को अभिकथन A एवं दूसरे को कारण R कहा गया है।

है।

कारण R: Zn-Hg/HCl का उपयोग कार्बोनिल समूह को $-CH_2$ — समूह में अपचियत करने में किया जाता है। उपर्युक्त कथनों के प्रकाश में, नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर चुनें:

- $(1)\,A\,$ एवं $R\,$ दोनों सही हैं परन्तु $A\,$ की सही व्याख्या $R\,$ नहीं है ।
- (2) A सही है परन्तु R गलत है।
- (3) A गलत है परन्तु R सही है।

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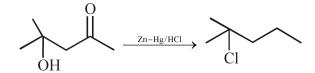
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(4) A एवं R दोनों सही हैं तथा A की सही व्याख्या R है।

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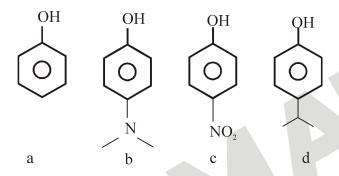
Official Answer NTA(3) Ans.

Sol.



The acid sensitive alcohol group reacts with HCl, hence Clemmenson reduction is not suitable for above conversion.

20. The correct order of pK_a values for the following compound is:



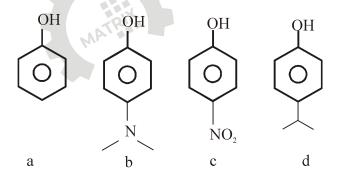
(1) a > b > c > d

(2) b > d > a > c

(3) c > a > d > b

(4) b > a > d > c

निम्न यौगिकों के लिए $pK_{_a}$ मानों का सही क्रम है :



(1) a > b > c > d

(2) b > d > a > c

(3) c > a > d > b (4) b > a > d > c

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Official Answer NTA(2) Ans.

 $pK_a \propto \frac{1}{K_a}$ Sol.

K_a increase by electron withdrawing group.

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$$K_a = C > a > d > b$$
 $pK_a = b > d > a > c$

21. Number of compounds from the following which will not dissolve is cold NaHCO₃ and NaOH solutions but will dissolve in hot NaOH solution is _____

निम्न में से उन यौगिकों की संख्या जो ठंडे NaHCO, एवं NaOH विलयनां में नहीं घुलेंगे परन्तु गर्म NaOH विलयन में घुल जायेंगें

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Ans. Official Answer NTA(3)

Sol. OH OH and
$$OH$$

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will dissolve in hot NaOH solution

22. Lead storage battery contains 38% by weight solution of H_2SO_4 . The van't Hoff factor is 2.67 at this concentration. The temperature in Kelvin at which the solution in the battery wil freeze is ____ (Nearest integer). Given $K_f = 1.8 \, \text{K kg mol}^{-1}$ लेड संचायक बैटरी में भार द्वारा $38\% \, H_2SO_4$ का विलयन मौजूद है | इस सान्द्रता पर वॉट हॉफ गुणक 2.67 है | बैटरी में विलयन जिस ताप (कैल्विन में) पर जम जाएगा वह है ______ | (निकटतम पूर्णांक)

Question ID: 3666942443

Ans. Official Answer NTA (243)

Sol.
$$\Delta T_f = i.K_f.m$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta T_f = 2.67 \times 1.8 \times \frac{38}{98} \times \frac{1000}{62}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta T_f = 30.05$$

$$\therefore F.P. = 243K$$

23. A short peptide on complete hydrolysis produces 3 moles of glycine (G), two moles of leucine (L) and two moles of valine (V) per mole of peptide. The number of peptide linkages in it are _____.

एक छोटी पेप्टाइड पूर्ण जल अपघटन पर, पेप्टाइड के प्रति मोल पर, ग्लाइसीन (G) के 3 मोल, ल्यूसीन (L) के 2 मोल एवं वैलीन (V) के 2 मोल उत्पन्न करता है। उसमें पेप्टाइड आबंधों की संख्या है .

Question ID: 3666942450

Ans. Official Answer NTA(6)

- Sol. 3 moles of glycine (G), two moles of leucine (L) and two moles of valine (V) per mole of peptide show that peptide chain has 7 amino acid that is a heptapeptide chain The number of peptide linkages in it are 6.
- An organic compound undergoes first order decomposition. If the time taken for the 60% decomposition is 540 s, then the time required for 90% decomposition will be is _____ s. (Nearest integer). Given: In 10 = 2.3; $\log 2 = 0.3$

एक कार्बनिक यौगिक प्रथम कोटि अपघटन प्रदर्शित करता है। यदि 60% अपघटन में समय $540~\mathrm{s}$ है तो 90% अपघटन में लगा समय होगा :

(निकटतम पूर्णाक)

(दिया गया है: In 10 = 2.3, $\log 2 = 0.3$)

Question ID: 3666942446

Ans. Official Answer NTA (1350)

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Sol. In 60% decomposition $A_0 = 1$, $A_t = 0.4$

$$k = \frac{1}{t} ln \left(\frac{A_0}{A_t} \right) = \frac{1}{540} ln \left(\frac{10}{4} \right)$$

∴ time t₀ complete 90% reaction

$$t = \frac{1}{k} \ln \left(10 \right)$$

$$=\frac{\ln(10)}{\ln(\frac{10}{4})} \times 540$$

$$=\frac{2.3}{2.3\times0.4}\times540$$

= 1350 s

25. The strength of 50 volume solution of hydrogen peroxide is _____ g/L (Nearest integer).

Given:

M olar mass of H_2O_2 is $34~g~mol^{-1}$

Molar volume of gas at STP = 22.7 L.

हाइड्रोजन परॉक्साइड के 50 आयतन (Volume) विलयन की शक्ति है : ______ g/L. (निकटतम पूर्णांक)

दिया गया है : H_2O_2 का मोलर द्रव्यमान : $34~g~mol^{-1}$; गैस का STP पर मोलर आयतन : 22.7~L.

Question ID: 3666942448

Ans. Official Answer NTA (150)

Sol. Molarity = $\frac{50}{11.35}$

 $\therefore \text{ Strength in gm/L} = \frac{50}{11.35} \times 34$

26. 1 mole of ideal gas is allowed to expand reversibly and adiabatically from a temperature of 27°C. The work done is 3 kJ mol⁻¹. The final temperature of the gas is _____ K (Nearest integer). Given $Cv = 20 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ 1 मोल आदर्श गैस को 27 °C से उत्क्रमणीय एवं रुद्दोष्म (reversibly and adiabatically) प्रकार से प्रसरण किया गया है। गैस का अंतिम तापमान है _____ K (निकटतम पूर्णांक)

(दिया गया है : $Cv = 20 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$)

Question ID: 3666942442

Ans. Official Answer NTA (150)

Sol. $W = -q = -nC_v [T_2 - T_1] = 3 \times 10^3 J$

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$$\Rightarrow$$
 -1 × 20 [T₂ - 300] = 3 × 100

$$\Rightarrow -1 \times 20 [T_2 - 300] = 3 \times 100$$

$$\Rightarrow -(T_2 - 300) = \frac{3000}{20}$$

$$T_2 = 150$$

 $\overline{\text{Given: log}} \ 2 = 0.3010$

किसी अधिशोषण प्रक्रिया के लिए, $\log \frac{x}{m}$ vs $\log p$ का ग्राफ 45° कोण पर झुकी हुई एक सीधी रेखा है जिसका अंतःखंड 0.6020 ह। 0.4 atm दाब पर अधिशोषक के प्रति इकाई द्रव्यमान पर अधिशोषित हुई गैस का द्रव्यमान है _____ $\times 10^{-1}$

(निकटतम पूर्णाक)

(दिया गया है : $\log 2 = 0.3010$)

Question ID: 3666942447

- Ans. Official Answer NTA(16)
- Sol. $\frac{1}{n} = \tan(45^{\circ}) \quad \therefore n = 1$ $\log k = 0.602 \quad \therefore k = 4$

$$\frac{x}{m} = k.p^{1/n}$$

$$= 4 \times 0.4$$

$$= 1.6 g$$

28. Consider the following equation

$$2SO_2(g) + O_2(g) \Longrightarrow 2SO_3(g), \Delta H = -190kJ$$

The number of factors which will increase the yield of SO₃ at equlibrium from the following is _____

(1) Increasing temperature

(2) Increasing pressure

(3) Adding more SO,

(4) Adding more O₂

(5) Addition of catalyst

निम्न अभिक्रिया पर विचार करें :

$$2SO_2(g) + O_2(g) \Longrightarrow 2SO_3(g), \Delta H = -190kJ$$

निम्न में से उन कारकों की संख्या जो साम्य पर SO_3 के उत्पादन को बढ़ाते हैं : ______

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(1) ताप में वृद्धि

(2) दाब में वृद्धि

(3) अधिक SO, मिलाना

(4) अधिक O, मिलाना

(5) उत्प्रेरक को मिलाना

Question ID: 3666942444

Ans. Official Answer NTA(3)

Sol. The yield of SO₃ at equilibrium will be due to:

B. Increasing pressure

C. Adding more SO,

D. Adding more O₂

29. The electrode potential of the following half call at 298 K

 $X \mid X^{2+} (0.001M) \parallel Y^{2+} (0.01M) \mid Y$ is $\times 10^{-2} \text{ V (Nearest integer)}.$

Given: $E_{x^{2+}|x}^{o} = -2.36 \text{ V}$

$$E^{o}_{y^{2+}|y} = +0.36 \text{ V}$$

$$\frac{2.303RT}{F} = 0.06V$$

निम्न सेल के लिए $290~\mathrm{K}$ पर सेल विभव है : _____ $imes 10^{-2}~\mathrm{V}$ (निकटतम पूर्णांक)

$$X \mid X^{2+} (0.001M) \parallel Y^{2+} (0.01M) \mid Y$$

दिया गया है : $E_{x^{2+}|x}^{o} = -2.36 \text{ V}$

$$E^{o}_{v^{2+}|v} = +0.36 \text{ V}$$

$$\frac{2.303RT}{F} = 0.06V$$

Question ID: 3666942445

Ans. Official Answer NTA (275)

Sol.
$$E_{cell}^{o} = E_{Y^{2+}|Y}^{o} - E_{X^{2+}|X}^{o} = 0.36 - (-2.36) = 2.72$$

$$E_{\text{cell}}E_{\text{cell}}^{\circ} - \frac{0.06}{2}log\frac{\left \lfloor X^{2^{+}} \right \rfloor}{\left \lfloor Y^{2^{+}} \right \rfloor}$$

$$=2.72-0.03\log\left(\frac{11\times10^{-4}}{10^{-2}}\right)$$

$$= 2.72 - 0.03 \log (11 \times 10^{-2})$$

$$= 2.72 - 0.03 [log 11 - 2]$$

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- = 2.72 0.03 [1 2]= 2.72 + 0.03
- = 2.75
- 30. Iron oxide FeO, crystallises in a cubic lattice with a unit cell edge length of 5.0Å. If density of the FeO in the crystal is 4.0 g cm⁻³, then the number of FeO units present per unit cell is _____. (Nearest integer) Given: Molar mass of Fe and O is 56 and 16 g mol⁻¹ respectively.

 $N_A = 6.0 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$

आयरन ऑक्साइड FeO, एक घनीय जालक में क्रिस्टलीकृत होता है जिसमें एकक कोष्ठिका कोर लम्बाई 5.0 Å है। यदि क्रिस्टल में FeO का घनत्व 4.0 g cm^{-3} है तो प्रति एकक कोष्ठिका FeO इकाइयों की संख्या है _____ (निकटतम पूर्णांक) (दिया है : Fe एवं O का मोलर द्रव्यमान क्रमशः Fe0 एवं Fe1 है,

 $NA = 6.0 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$

Question ID: 3666942441

Ans. Official Answer NTA (4)

Sol.
$$d = \frac{z \times m}{a^3}$$

$$4 = \frac{z \times 72}{6 \times 10^{23} \left(5 \times 10^{-8}\right)^3}$$

$$4 = \frac{z \times 72}{6 \times 125 \times 10^{-1}}$$

$$=$$
 z ≈ 4

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