

4<sup>th</sup> September 2020 | (Shift-1), Chemistry

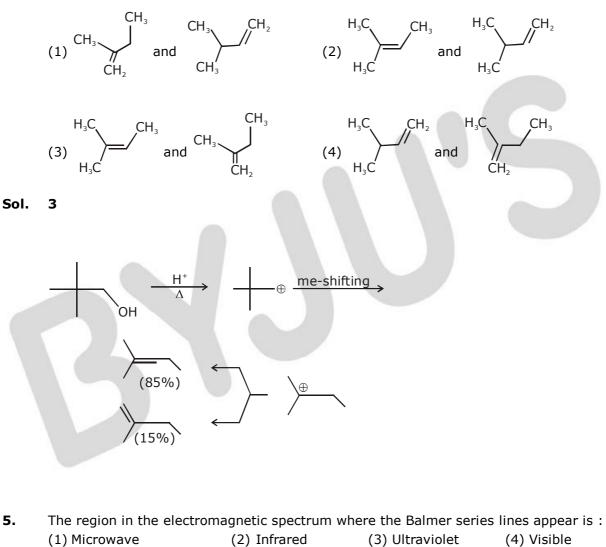


#### Sol.

3

 $O^{2-} > F^- > Na^{\oplus} > Mg^{2+}$ Ans. option (3)

4. When neopentyl alcohol is heated with an acid, it slowly converted into an 85 : 15 mixture of alkenes A and B, respectively. What are these alkenes ?

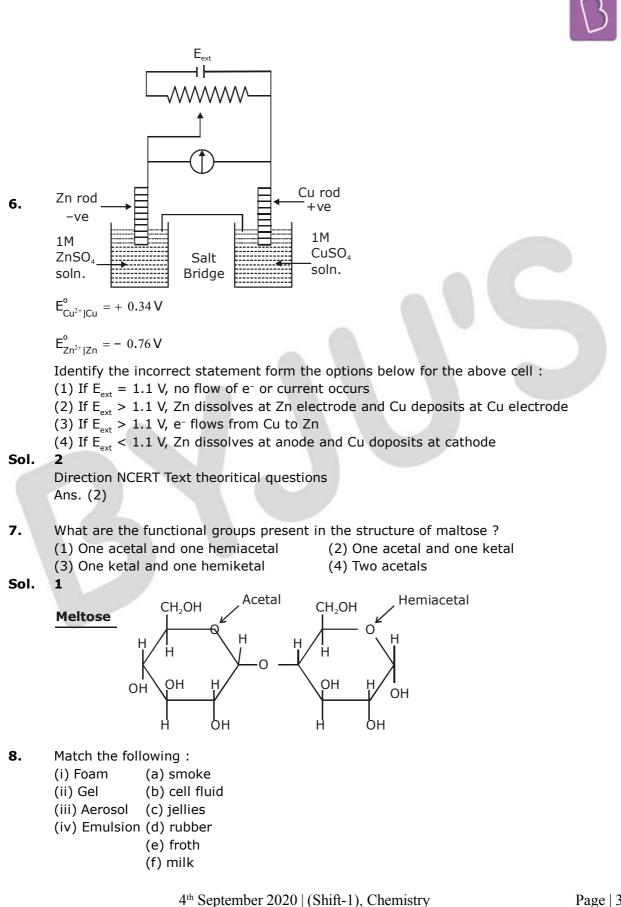


#### Sol. 4

5.

Question should be Bonous

As lines of Balamer series belongs to both UV as well visible region of EM spectrum. However most appropriate should be visible region Ans. (4)



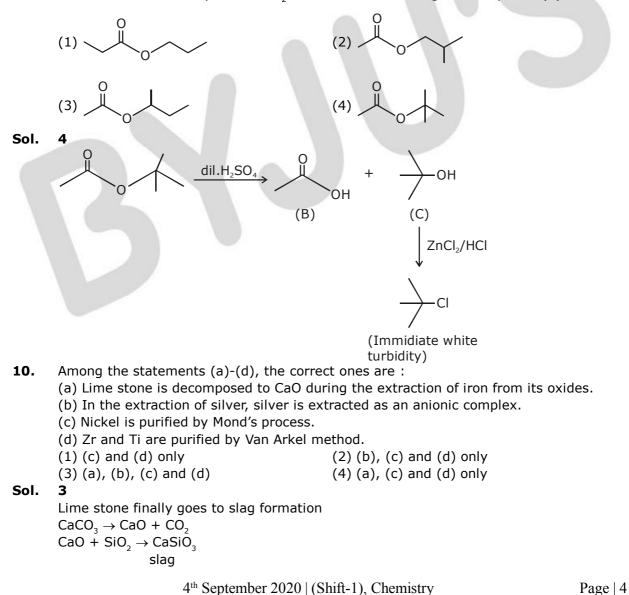
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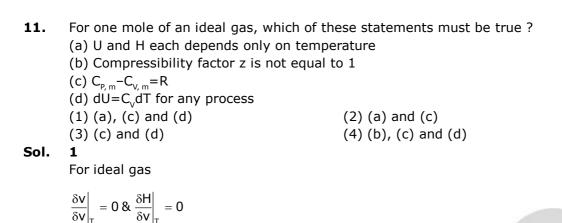
(1) (i)-(e), (ii)-(c), (iii)-(a), (iv)-(f) (3) (i)-(d), (ii)-(b), (iii)-(a), (iv)-(e) (2) (i)-(b), (ii)-(c), (iii)-(e), (iv)-(d) (4) (i)-(d), (ii)-(b), (iii)-(e), (iv)-(f)



1 Foam Froth, whipped cream, soaplather  $\rightarrow$ Cheese, butter, jellies Gel  $\rightarrow$ Aerosol smoke dust  $\rightarrow$ Emulsion milk  $\rightarrow$ Sol Cell fluid  $\rightarrow$ rubber Solid fom  $\rightarrow$ froth form  $\rightarrow$ (i) - e, (ii) - c, (iii) - a, (iv) - f Ans. 1

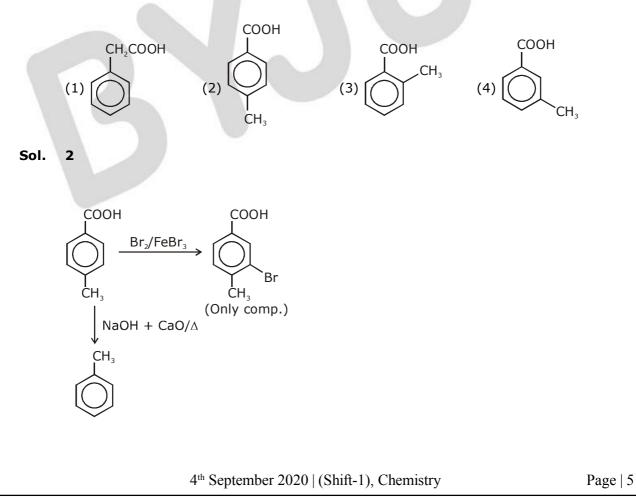
**9.** An organic compound (A) (molecular formula  $C_6H_{12}O_2$ ) was hydrolysed with dil.  $H_2SO_4$  to give a carboxylic acid (B) and an alcohol (C). 'C' gives white turbidity immediately when treated with anhydrous  $ZnCl_2$  and conc. HCl. The organic compound (A) is :



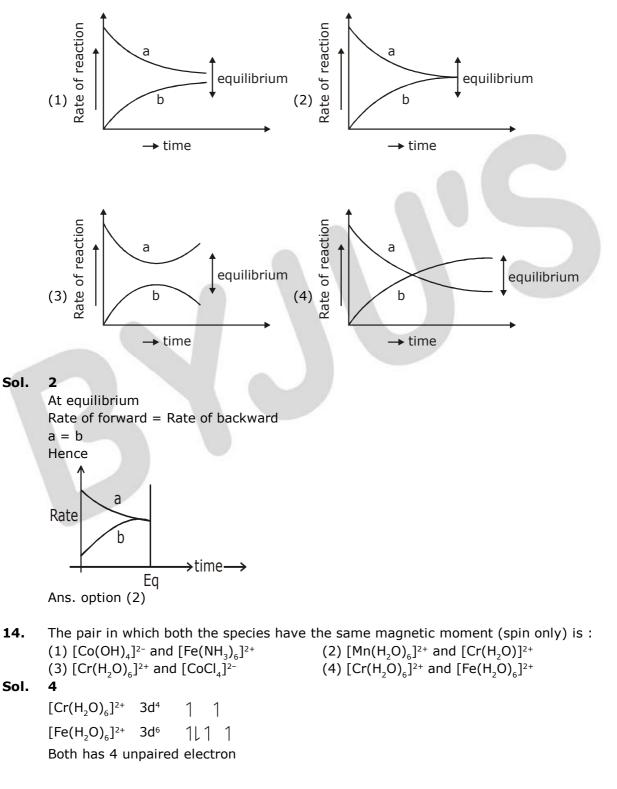


(a) Hence function of temp. only. (b) Compressibility factor (z) = 1 Always (c)  $C_{p,m} - C_{v,m} = R$ (d)  $dv = nC_{v,m} dT$  for all process Ans. a,c,d option (1)

**12.** [P] on treatment with  $Br_2/FeBr_3$  in  $CCl_4$  produced a single isomer  $C_8H_7O_2Br$  while heating [P] with sodalime gave toluene. The compound [P] is :



**13.** For the equilibrium  $A \rightleftharpoons B$  the variation of the rate of the forward (a) and reverse (b) reaction with time is given by :



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(3) 4

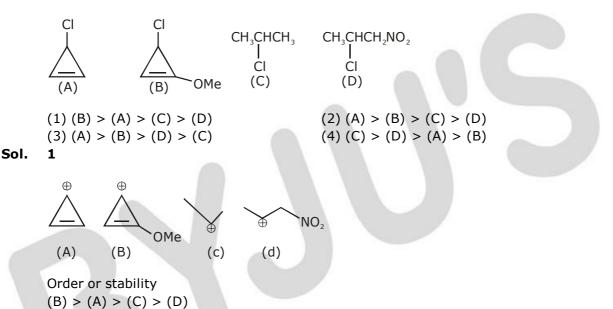
15. The number of isomers possible for  $[Pt(en)(NO_2)_2]$  is : (2) 3

(4) 1

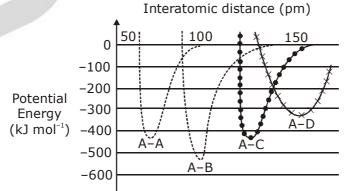
(1) 2 Sol. 2 Three linkage isomers :  $[Pt(en)(NO_2)_2]$ [Pt(en)(ONO)<sub>2</sub>]

[Pt(en)(NO<sub>2</sub>)(ONO)]

16. The decreasing order of reactivity of the following organic molecules towards AgNO, solution is :

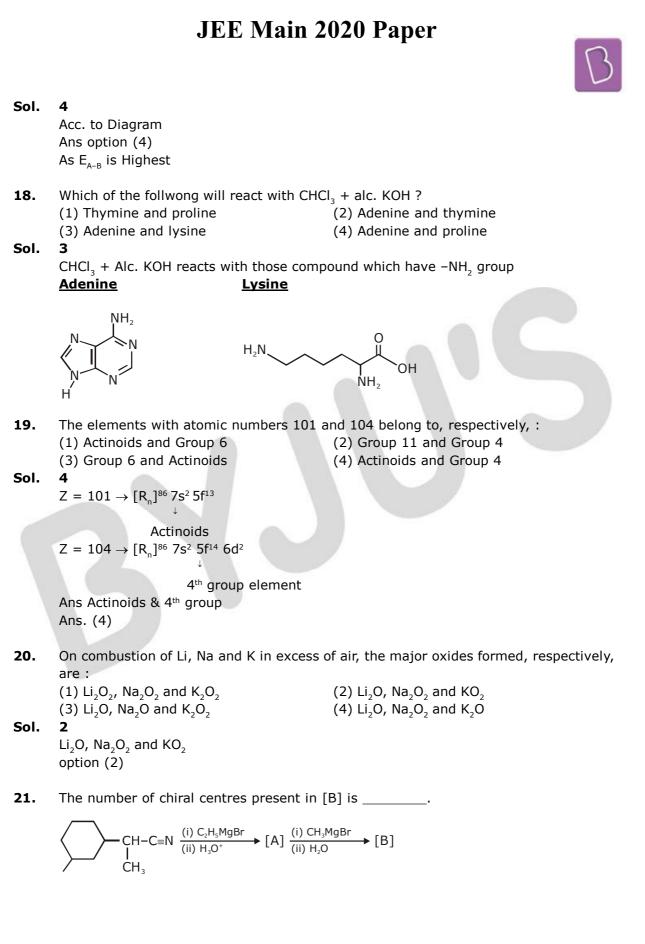


17. The intermolecular potential energy for the molecules A, B, C and D given below suggests that :



- (1) A-A has the largest bond enthalpy.
- (2) D is more electronegative than other atoms.
- (3) A–D has the shortest bond length.
- (4) A-B has the stiffest bond.

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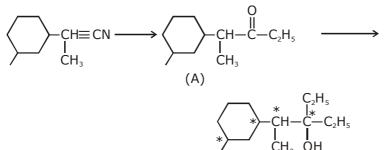
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Sol.

4



4 chiral center is present in final product.

22. At 300 K, the vapour pressure of a solution containing 1 mole of n-hexane and 3 moles of n-heptane is 550 mm of Hg. At the same temperature, if one more mole of n-heptane is added to this solution, the vapour pressure of the solution increases by 10 mm of Hg. What is the vapour pressure in mm Hg of n-heptane in its pure state ?

$$550 = \frac{1}{4} \times p^0_{c_6 H_{14}} + \frac{3}{4} \times p^0_{c_7 H_{16}}$$

 $560 \; = \; \frac{1}{5} \times p^0_{c_6 H_{14}} + \; \frac{4}{5} \times p^0_{c_7 H_{16}}$ 

 $p_{c_7H_{16}}^0$  = [560 × 5 -550 × 4] = 550 +50 = 600 mm of Hg

**23.** The mass of ammonia in grams produced when 2.8 kg of dinitrogen quantitatively reacts with 1 kg of dihydrogen is \_\_\_\_\_\_.

Sol. 3400

 $N_2$ +  $3H_2 \longrightarrow 2NH_3$ 2800g 1000g 100 mol 500 mol L.R. mole of  $NH_3$  produced = 200 mol mass = 3400 g

**24.** If 75% of a first order reaction was completed in 90 minutes, 60% of the same reaction would be completed in approximately (in minutes) \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 $t_{75\%} = 90 \text{ min} = 2 \times t_{1/2}$  $t_{1/2} = 45 \text{ min}$  $\frac{\ln(2)}{45} \times t_{60\%} = \ln\left\{\frac{100}{40}\right\}$ 

 $t_{60\%} = 45 \times \frac{0.4}{0.3}$  $t_{60\%} = 60 \text{ min}$ 

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- **25.** A 20.0 mL solution containing 0.2 g impure  $H_2O_2$  reacts completely with 0.316 g of KMnO<sub>4</sub> in acid solution. The purity of  $H_2O_2$  (in %) is \_\_\_\_\_ (mol. wt. of  $H_2O_2 = 34'$  mole wt. of KMnO<sub>4</sub> = 158)
- Sol. 85

 $H_2O_2 + KmnO_4 \rightarrow Mn^{+2} + O_2$ 

[moles of 
$$H_2O_2$$
] × 2 =  $\frac{0.316}{158} \times 5$ 

moles of  $H_2O_2 = 5 \times 10^{-3}$ mass of  $H_2O_2 = 170 \times 10^{-3}$  g

% purity =  $\frac{170 \times 10^{-3}}{0.2} \times 100 = 85\%$