

# JEE ADVANCED

ANSWER KEY

2021



**CHEMISTRY**

Paper-2

**QUESTION WITH SOLUTION**

**32700+** SELECTIONS  
SINCE 2007

**MOTION<sup>®</sup>**

हो चुकी है ऑफलाइन क्लासरूम की शुरुआत  
अपने सपने को करो साकार, कोटा कोचिंग के साथ

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### SECTION - A

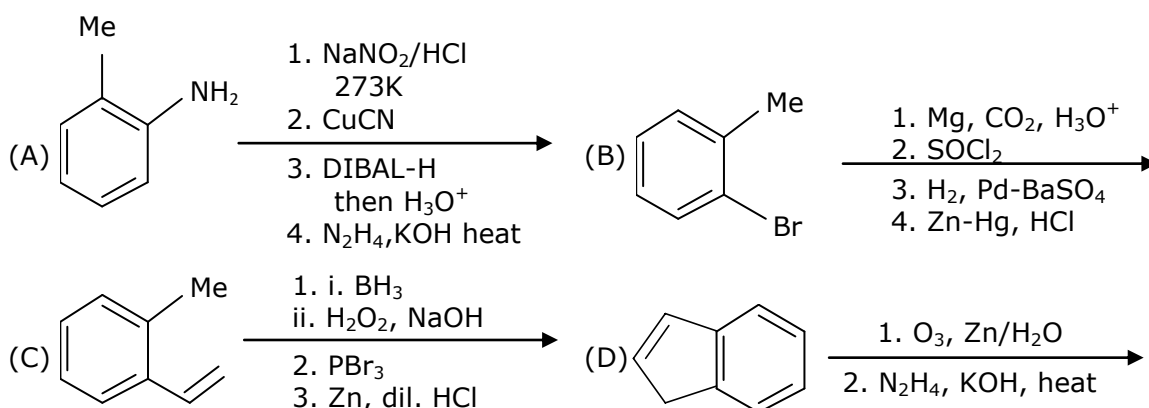
- This section contains SIX (06) questions.
- Each question has FOUR options (A), (B), (C) and (D). ONE OR MORE THAN ONE of these four option(s) is (are) correct answer(s).
- For each question, choose the option(s) corresponding to (all) the correct answer(s).
- Answer to each question will be evaluated according to the following marking scheme:
  - Full Marks : +4 If only (all) the correct option(s) is(are) chosen;
  - Partial Marks : +3 If all the four options are correct but ONLY three options are chosen;
  - Partial Marks : +2 If three or more options are correct but ONLY two options are chosen, both of which are correct;
  - Partial Marks : +1 If two or more options are correct but ONLY one option is chosen and it is a correct option;
  - Zero Marks : 0 If unanswered;
  - Negative Marks : -2 In all other cases.
- For example, in a question, if (A), (B) and (D) are the ONLY three options corresponding to correct answers, then
  - choosing ONLY (A), (B) and (D) will get +4 marks;
  - choosing ONLY (A) and (B) will get +2 marks;
  - choosing ONLY (A) and (D) will get +2 marks;
  - choosing ONLY (B) and (D) will get +2 marks;
  - choosing ONLY (A) will get +1 mark;
  - choosing ONLY (B) will get +1 mark;
  - choosing ONLY (D) will get +1 mark;
  - choosing no option(s) (i.e. the question is unanswered) will get 0 marks and
  - choosing any other option(s) will get -2 marks.

### SECTION - 1

QID: 521157

Aromatic

1. The reaction sequence(s) that would lead to o-xylene as the major product is(are)  
 कौनसे अभिक्रिया/अनुक्रमों के परिणामस्वरूप मुख्य उत्पाद के रूप में *o*-जाइलीन प्राप्त होता है/है ?



Ans. AB

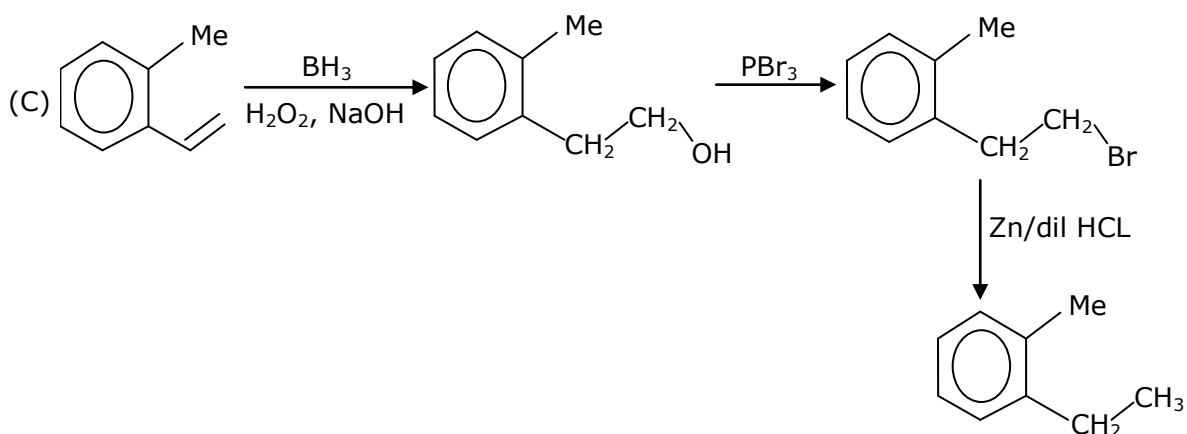
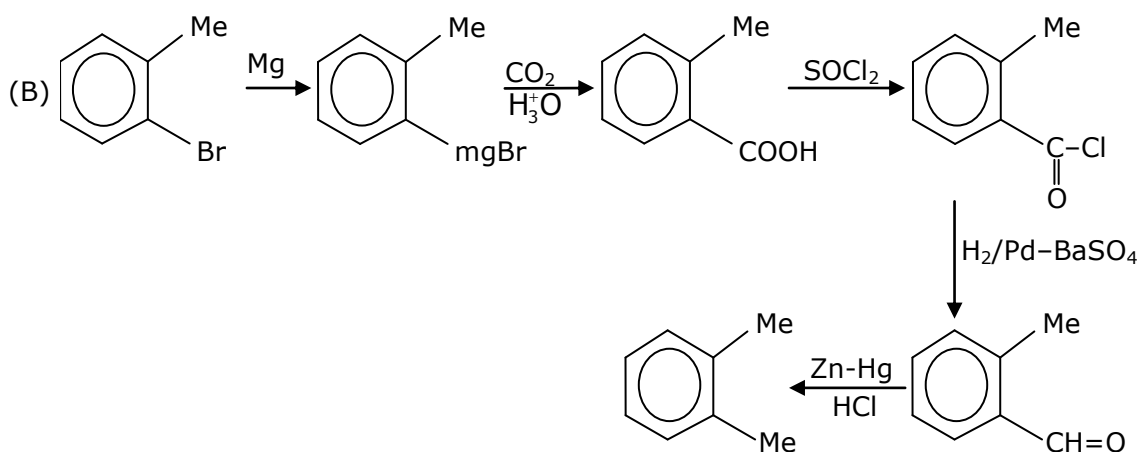
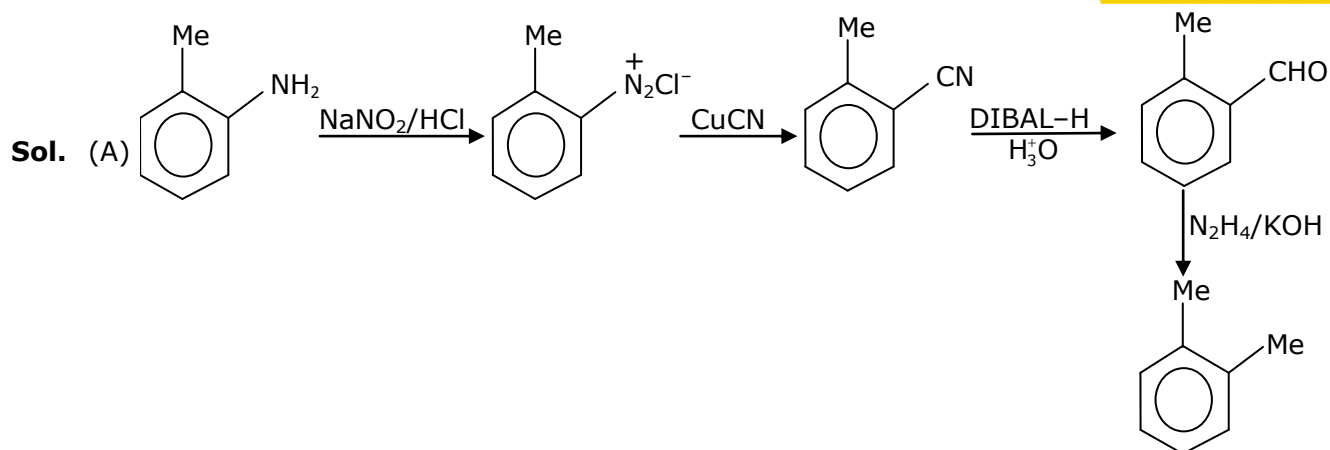


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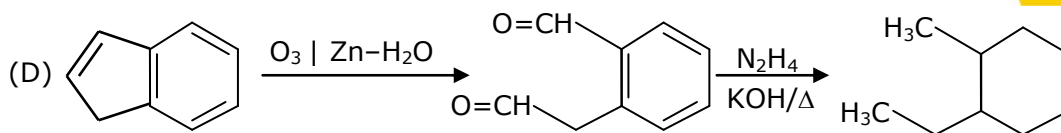


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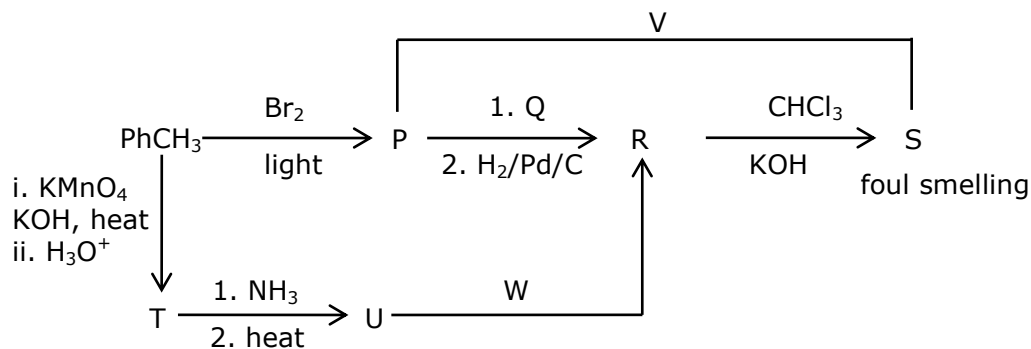




QID: 521164

Amine

2. Correct option(s) for the following sequence of reactions is (are)



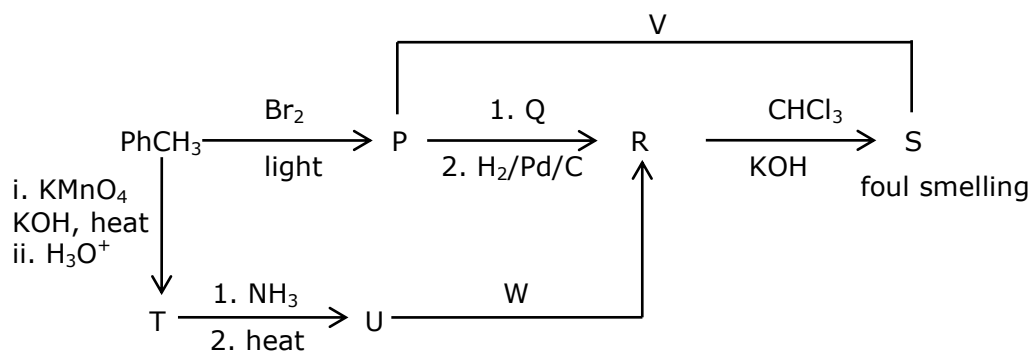
(A) Q = KNO<sub>2</sub>, W = LiAlH<sub>4</sub>

(B) R = benzenamine, V = KCN

(C) Q = AgNO<sub>2</sub>, R = phenylmethanamine

(D) W = LiAlH<sub>4</sub>, V = AgCN

निम्न अभिक्रियाओं के अनुक्रम के लिए सही विकल्प है/हैं



(A) Q = KNO<sub>2</sub>, W = LiAlH<sub>4</sub>

(B) R = बेंजिनएमीन, V = KCN

(C) Q = AgNO<sub>2</sub>, R = फेनिलमेथेनएमीन

(D) W = LiAlH<sub>4</sub>, V = AgCN

Ans. CD

Sol.

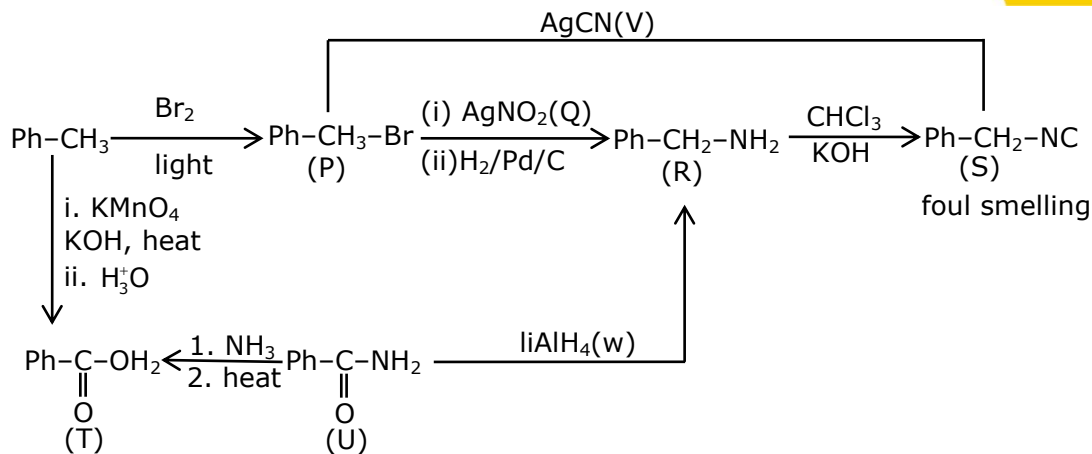


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P	:	Ph-CH <sub>2</sub> -Br	T	:	$\text{Ph-C(=O)-OH}$
Q	:	AgNO <sub>2</sub>	U	:	$\text{Ph-C(=O)-NH}_2$
R	:	Ph-CH <sub>2</sub> -NH <sub>2</sub>	V	:	AgCN
S	:	Ph-CH <sub>2</sub> NC	W	:	LiAlH <sub>4</sub>

QID: 521174

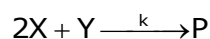
Chemical Kinetic

3. For the following reaction  
 $2X + Y \xrightarrow{k} P$

The rate of reaction is  $\frac{d[P]}{dt} = k[X]^2$ . Two moles of **X** are mixed with one mole of **Y** to make 1.0L of solution. At 50s, 0.5 mole of **Y** is left in the reaction mixture. The correct statement(s) about the reaction is(are)  
 (Use:  $\ln 2 = 0.693$ )

- (A) The rate constant,  $k$ , of the reaction is  $13.86 \times 10^{-4} \text{ s}^{-1}$   
 (B) Half-life of **X** is 50 s.  
 (C) At 50s,  $-\frac{d[X]}{dt} = 13.86 \times 10^{-3} \text{ molL}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$   
 (D) At 100s,  $-\frac{d[Y]}{dt} = 3.46 \times 10^{-3} \text{ molL}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ .

निम्नलिखित अभिक्रिया के लिए



अभिक्रिया का वेग  $\frac{d[P]}{dt} = k[X]^2$  है। दो मोल **X** तथा एक मोल **Y** को मिलाकर 1.0 L विलयन बनाया जाता है। 50s पर अभिक्रिया मिश्रण में 0.5 मोल **Y** शेष रहता है। अभिक्रिया के सन्दर्भ में सही कथन है/हैं ( $\ln 2 = 0.693$  का उपयोग कीजिए)

- (A) अभिक्रिया का वेग नियतांक  $k = 13.86 \times 10^{-4} \text{ s}^{-1}$   
 (B) **X** की अर्द्ध आयु 50 s है



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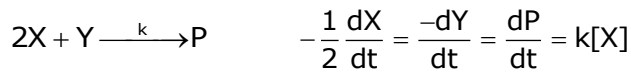
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(C) 50s पर  $-\frac{d[X]}{dt} = 13.86 \times 10^{-3} \text{ molL}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$

(D) 100s,  $-\frac{d[Y]}{dt} = 3.46 \times 10^{-3} \text{ molL}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ .

**Ans. BCD**  
**Sol.**



2    1

1    0.5  $\quad \frac{-dX}{dt} = 2[X] = kd[X]$

$$t_{\frac{1}{2}}(A) = 50s = \frac{0.693}{k_d} \Rightarrow k_d = \frac{0.693}{50}$$

$$kd = 1.386 \times 10^{-2}$$

$$\frac{dX}{dt} = 1.386 \times 10^{-2} \times [X] \quad [X] = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$= 1.386 \times 10^{-2}$$

at 100 sec  $\Rightarrow t_{\frac{3}{4}} = 100 \text{ sec}$

$$[X] = \frac{A_0}{2^2} = \frac{2}{4} = 0.5$$

$$\frac{dY}{dt} = k \times [X] = \frac{1.386}{2} \times 0.5 = 3.46 \times 10^{-2}$$

QID: 521192

Electrochemistry

4. Some standard electrode potentials at 298 K are given below:

$\text{Pb}^{2+} / \text{Pb} \quad -0.13 \text{ V}$

$\text{Ni}^{2+} / \text{Ni} \quad -0.24 \text{ V}$

$\text{Cd}^{2+} / \text{Cd} \quad -0.40 \text{ V}$

$\text{Fe}^{2+} / \text{Fe} \quad -0.44 \text{ V}$

To a solution containing 0.001 M of  $X^{2+}$  and 0.1 M of  $Y^{2+}$ , the metal rods X and Y are inserted (at 298 K) and connected by a conducting wire. This resulted in dissolution of X. The correct combination(s) of X and Y, respectively, is (are)

(Given: Gas constant,  $R = 8.134 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$ ,

Faraday constant,  $F = 96500 \text{ C mol}^{-1}$ )

(A) Cd and Ni

(B) Cd and Fe

(C) Ni and Pb

(D) Ni and Fe

नीचे 298 K पर कुछ मानक इलेक्ट्रोड विभव दिये गये हैं

$\text{Pb}^{2+} / \text{Pb} \quad -0.13 \text{ V}$

$\text{Ni}^{2+} / \text{Ni} \quad -0.24 \text{ V}$

$\text{Cd}^{2+} / \text{Cd} \quad -0.40 \text{ V}$

$\text{Fe}^{2+} / \text{Fe} \quad -0.44 \text{ V}$



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0.001 M of  $X^{2+}$  तथा 0.1 M of  $Y^{2+}$  युक्त विलयन में घातु की छड़ X तथा Y को प्रविष्ट कराया जाता है (298 K पर) तथा इसे चालक तार द्वारा संयोजित किया जाता है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप X का विघटन होता है। X तथा Y के सही संयोजन क्रमशः है/हैं

(दिया है : गैस नियतांक,  $R = 8.134 \text{ J K}^{-1}\text{mol}^{-1}$ , फ़ैराडे नियतांक,  $F = 96500 \text{ C mol}^{-1}$ )

(A) Cd तथा Ni (B) Cd तथा Fe (C) Ni तथा Pb (D) Ni तथा Fe

**Ans. ABC**

**Sol.**  $\text{Pb}^{2+} + 2e^- \longrightarrow \text{Pb(s)}$   $E^\circ = -0.13\text{v}$

$\left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{Ni}^{2+} + 2e^- \longrightarrow \text{Ni(s)} \\ \text{Cd}^{2+} + 2e^- \longrightarrow \text{Cd(s)} \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} E^\circ = -0.24\text{V} \\ E^\circ = -0.4\text{V} \end{array}$

$\text{Fe}^{2+} + 2e^- \longrightarrow \text{Fe(s)} \quad E^\circ = -0.44\text{v}$

$E = E^\circ - \frac{0.0591}{2} \log Q$

$$E = E^\circ - \frac{0.0591}{2} \log Q$$

$$-0.4 = -0.24 - \frac{0.0591}{2} \log Q$$

QID: 521218

Coordination

5. The pair (s) of complexes wherein both exhibit tetrahedral geometry is (are)

(Note: py = pyridine)

Given: Atomic numbers of Fe, Co, Ni and Cu are 26, 27, 28 and 29, respectively)

(A)  $[\text{FeCl}_4]^-$  and  $[\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_4]^{2-}$  (B)  $[\text{Co}(\text{CO})_4]^-$  and  $[\text{CoCl}_4]^{2-}$

(C)  $[\text{Ni}(\text{CO})_4]$  and  $[\text{Ni}(\text{CN})_4]^{2-}$  (D)  $[\text{Cu}(\text{py})_4]^+$  and  $[\text{Cu}(\text{CN})_4]^{3-}$

संकुलो का युग्म जिसमें दोनों चतुष्फलकीय ज्यामिति प्रदर्शित करते हैं (हैं), हैं

(नोट: py = पायरिडीन)

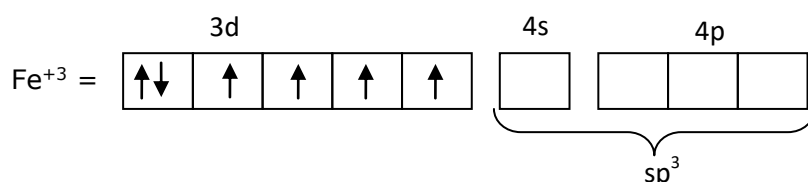
दिया: Fe, Co, Ni तथा Cu की परमाणु संख्या क्रमशः 26, 27, 28 तथा 29)

(A)  $[\text{FeCl}_4]^-$  and  $[\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_4]^{2-}$  (B)  $[\text{Co}(\text{CO})_4]^-$  and  $[\text{CoCl}_4]^{2-}$

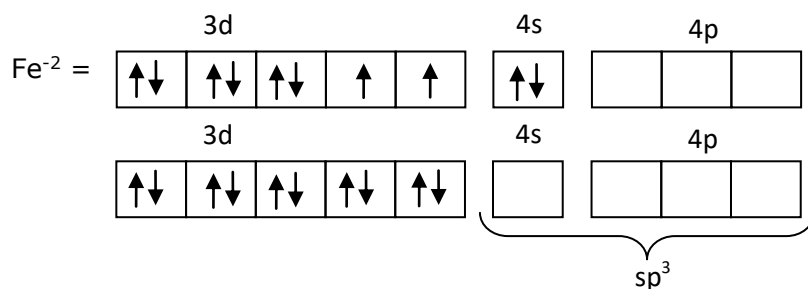
(C)  $[\text{Ni}(\text{CO})_4]$  and  $[\text{Ni}(\text{CN})_4]^{2-}$  (D)  $[\text{Cu}(\text{py})_4]^+$  and  $[\text{Cu}(\text{CN})_4]^{3-}$

**Ans. A, B, D**

(1)  $(\text{FeCl}_4)^- \longrightarrow$



(2)  $[\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_4]^{2-} \longrightarrow$



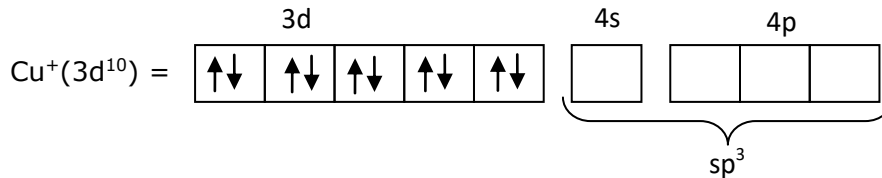
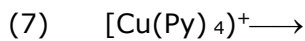
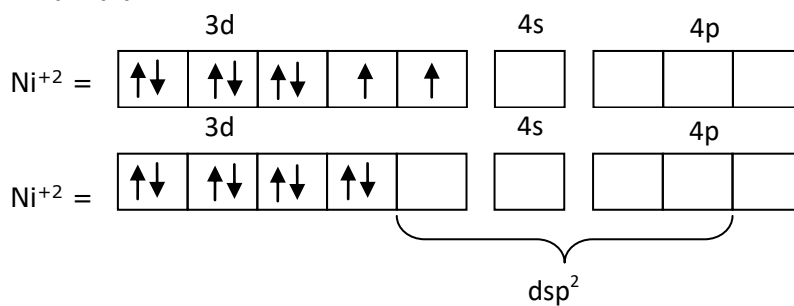
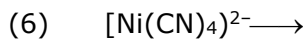
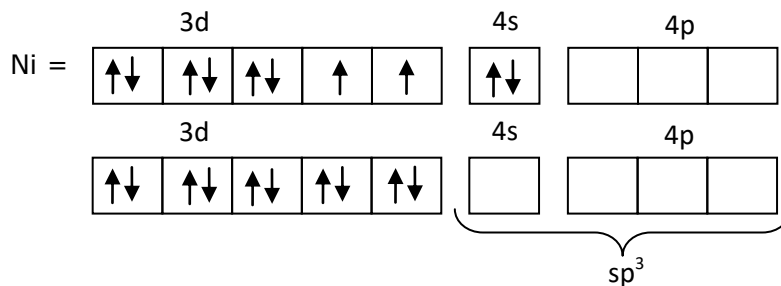
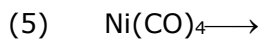
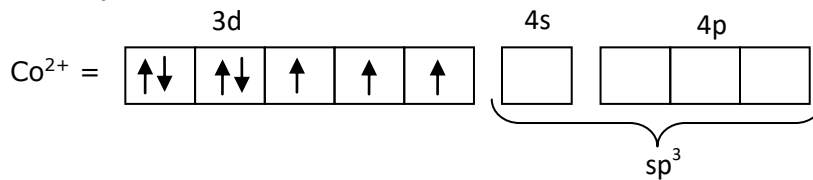
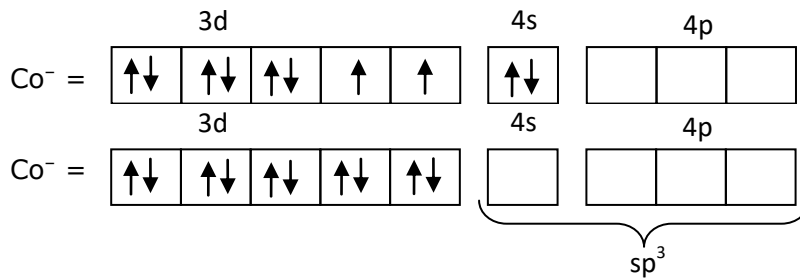
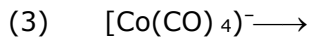
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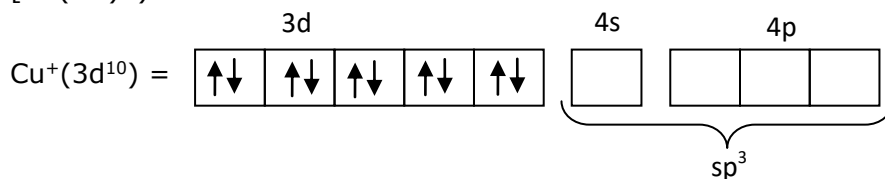
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(8)  $[\text{Cu}(\text{CN})_4]^{3-} \rightarrow$



QID: 521224

P-block

6. The correct statement(s) related to oxoacids of phosphorous is (are)
- (A) Upon heating  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_3$  undergoes disproportionation reaction to produce  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$  and  $\text{PH}_3$ .
- (B) While  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_3$  can act as reducing agent,  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$  cannot.
- (C)  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_3$  is a monobasic acid.
- (D) The H atom of P-H bond in  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_3$  is not ionizable in water.
- फॉस्फोरस के ऑक्सोअम्लों से संबंधित सही कथन है/हैं
- (A) गर्म करने पर,  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_3$  असमानुपातन अभिक्रिया देता है तथा इसमें  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$  व  $\text{PH}_3$  प्राप्त होता है।
- (B)  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_3$  अपचायक की तरह कार्य कर सकता है जबकि  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$  अपचायक की तरह कार्य नहीं कर सकता
- (C)  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_3$  एककक्षारीय अम्ल है
- (D)  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_3$  में P-H बंध का H-परमाणु जल में आयननीय नहीं है

Ans. A, B, D

- (A)  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_3 \xrightarrow{\text{disproportionation}} \text{H}_3\text{PO}_4 + \text{PH}_3$
- (B)  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_3$  is reducing agent due to presence of P - H bond
- (C)  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_3$  is dibasic acid due to presence of two -OH group
- (D) The H-atom of P-H bond is not Ionizable

### Section - 2

- This section contains THREE (03) question stems.
- There are TWO (02) questions corresponding to each question stem.
- The answer to each question is a NUMERICAL VALUE.
- For each question, enter the correct numerical value corresponding to the answer in the designated place using the mouse and the on-screen virtual numeric keypad.
- If the numerical value has more than two decimal places, truncate/round-off the value to TWO decimal places.
- Answer to each question will be evaluated according to the following marking scheme:  
 Full Marks : +2 If ONLY the correct numerical value is entered at the designated place;  
 Zero Marks : 0 In all other cases.

### Question stem for Question Nos. 7 and 8

#### Question Stem

At 298 K, the limiting molar conductivity of a weak monobasic acid is  $4 \times 10^2 \text{ S cm}^2 \text{ mol}^{-1}$ . At 298 K, for an aqueous solution of the acid the degree of dissociation is  $\alpha$  and the molar conductivity is  $y \times 10^2 \text{ S cm}^2 \text{ mol}^{-1}$ . At 298K, upon 20 times dilution with water, the molar conductivity of the solution becomes  $3y \times 10^2 \text{ S cm}^2 \text{ mol}^{-1}$ .

298 K पर, एक दुर्बल एकलक्षारीय अम्ल की सीमान्त मोलर चालकता  $4 \times 10^2 \text{ S cm}^2 \text{ mol}^{-1}$  है। 298 K पर अम्ल के जलीय विलयन के वियोजन की मात्रा  $\alpha$  तथा मोलर चालकता  $y \times 10^2 \text{ S cm}^2 \text{ mol}^{-1}$  है। 298K पर जल द्वारा 20 गुना तनु करने पर विलयन की मोलर चालकता  $3y \times 10^2 \text{ S cm}^2 \text{ mol}^{-1}$  हो जाती है।

QID: 521231

Electrochemistry

7. The value of  $\alpha$  is \_\_\_\_\_.
- $\alpha$  का मान \_\_\_\_\_ है।



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Ans. 0.22

QID: 521233

Electrochemistry

8. The Value of  $y$  is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 $y$  का मान \_\_\_\_\_ है।

Ans. 0.863

Sol.  $\Lambda_m^0(\text{HA}) = 4 \times 10^2 \text{ Scm}^2 / \text{mol}$

$\Lambda^c \text{ HA} = y \times 10^2 \text{ Scm}^2 / \text{mol}$

$$\alpha = \frac{\Lambda^c}{\Lambda^0}$$

When solution is diluted 20 times with water  $\alpha_2 = 3\alpha_1$

$$k_a = \frac{C\alpha^2}{1-\alpha} = \frac{C}{20} \times \frac{(3\alpha)^2}{1-3\alpha}$$

$$\frac{1}{1-\alpha} = \frac{1}{20} \times \frac{9}{1-3\alpha}$$

$$20 - 60\alpha = 9 - 9\alpha$$

$$11 = (60 - 9)\alpha$$

$$\frac{11}{51} = \alpha = 0.22$$

$$\alpha = 0.22$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\Lambda^c}{\Lambda^0} = \frac{y \times 10^2}{4 \times 10^2} = \frac{11}{51}$$

$$y = \frac{44}{51} = 0.863$$

### Question stem for Question Nos. 9 and 10

#### Question Stem

Reaction of  $x$  g of Sn with HCl quantitatively produced a salt. Entire amount of the salt reacted with  $y$  g of nitrobenzene in the presence of required amount of HCl to produce 1.29 g of an organic salt (quantitatively).

(Use Molar masses (in  $\text{g mol}^{-1}$ ) of H, C, N, O, Cl and Sn as 1, 12, 14, 16, 35 and 119, respectively).

$x$  g Sn व HCl की मात्रात्मक रूप में अभिक्रिया पर एक लवण प्राप्त होता है। HCl की आवश्यक मात्रा की उपस्थिति में लवण की सम्पूर्ण मात्रा  $y$  g नाइट्रोबेन्जीन के साथ अभिक्रिया करके 1.29 g कार्बनिक लवण (मात्रात्मक रूप से) देता है।

(H, C, N, O, Cl तथा Sn के मोलर द्रव्यमान क्रमशः ( $\text{g mol}^{-1}$  में) 1, 12, 14, 16, 35 तथा 119 हैं)।

QID: 521258

Stoichiometry (I)

9. The value of  $x$  is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 $x$  का मान \_\_\_\_\_ है।

Ans. 3.57

QID: 521263

Stoichiometry (I)

10. The value of  $y$  is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 $y$  का मान \_\_\_\_\_ है।

Ans. 1.23

Sol.  $\text{Sn} + 2\text{HCl} \longrightarrow \text{SnCl}_2 \longrightarrow x / 119\text{mol}$

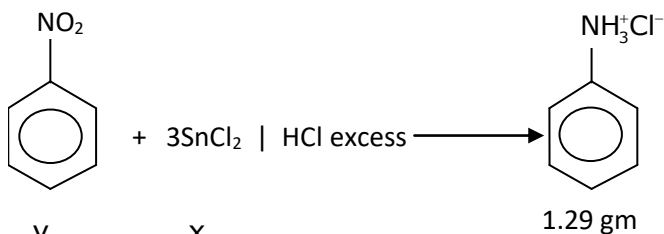
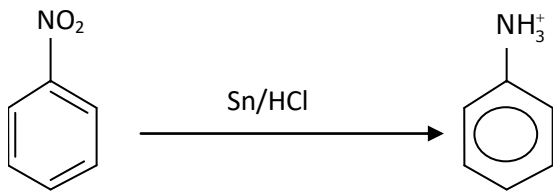


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$$\frac{y}{123} \quad \frac{x}{119}$$

$$\frac{y}{123} = \frac{1.29}{129} \Rightarrow 1.23 \text{ gm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{y}{123} \times 6 &= \frac{x}{119} \times 2 \Rightarrow x = \frac{y}{123} \times 3 \times 119 \\ &= 10^{-2} \times 3 \times 119 \\ x &= 3.57 \\ y &= 1.23 \end{aligned}$$

### Question stem for Question Nos. 11 and 12

#### Question Stem

A sample (5.6 g) containing iron is completely dissolved in cold dilute HCl to prepare a 250 mL solution. Titration of 25.0 mL of this solution requires 12.5 mL of 0.03 M  $\text{KMnO}_4$  solution to reach the endpoint. Number of moles of  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$  present in 250 mL solution is  $x \times 10^{-2}$  (consider complete dissolution of  $\text{FeCl}_2$ ). The amount of iron present in the sample is  $y\%$  by weight.

(Assume:  $\text{KMnO}_4$  reacts only with  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$  in the solution)

Use: Molar mass of iron as  $56 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$ )

आयरन युक्त एक नमूने (5.6 g) को ठण्डे तनु HCl में पूर्णतः घोलकर 250 mL विलयन तैयार किया गया। 25.0 mL के अनुमापन में अन्तिम बिन्दु प्राप्त करने के लिए 12.5 mL, 0.03 M  $\text{KMnO}_4$  विलयन की आवश्यकता है। 250 mL विलयन

में उपस्थित  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$  के मोलो की संख्या  $x \times 10^{-2}$  (माना  $\text{FeCl}_2$  का पूर्ण वियोजन होता है) है। नमूने में उपस्थित आयरन की मात्रा भार अनुसार  $y\%$  है।

(माना:  $\text{KMnO}_4$  विलयन में केवल  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$  के साथ किया करता है उपयोग करें; आयरन का मोलर द्रव्यमान  $56 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$ )

QID: 521266

Stoichiometry (II)

11. The value of  $x$  is \_\_\_\_\_.  
x का मान \_\_\_\_\_ है।

Ans. 1.875

QID: 521275

Stoichiometry (II)

12. The value of  $y$  is \_\_\_\_\_.  
y का मान \_\_\_\_\_ है।



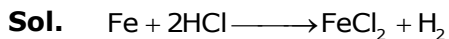
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**Ans. 18.75**



$$\text{meq of KMnO}_4 = \text{meq of Fe}^{+2}$$

$$12.5 \times 0.03 \times 5 = 1.875 = \text{meq of Fe}^{+1} \text{ in 25ml}$$

$$\text{meq of Fe}^{+2} = \text{m.moles of Fe}^{+1} \text{ in 250 ml}$$

$$= 18.75$$

$$\text{moles} = = 18.75 \times 10^{-3} = x \times 10^{-2}$$

$$\text{wt} = 18.75 \times 10^{-3} \times 56 = 1.05 \text{ gm}$$

$$x = 1.875$$

$$\% \text{ of Fe}^{+2} = \frac{1.05}{5.6} \times 100 = 18.75$$

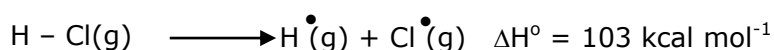
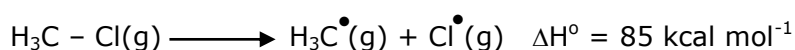
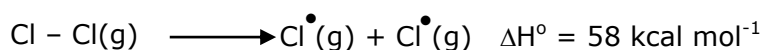
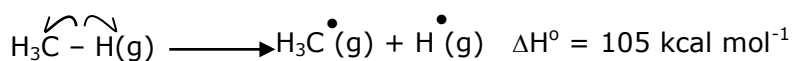
### Section -3

- This section contains TWO (02) paragraphs. Based on each paragraph, there are TWO (02) questions.
- Each question has FOUR options (A), (B), (C) and (D). ONLY ONE of these four options is the correct answer.
- For each question, choose the option corresponding to the correct answer.
- Answer to each question will be evaluated according to the following marking scheme:  
 Full Marks : +3 If ONLY the correct option is chosen;  
 Zero Marks : 0 If none of the options is chosen (i.e. the question is unanswered);  
 Negative Marks : -1 In all other cases.

### Paragraph

The amount of energy required to break a bond is same as the amount energy released when the same bond is formed. In gaseous state, the energy required for homolytic cleavage of a bond is called Bond Dissociation Energy (BDE) or Bond Strength. BDE is affected by s-character of the bond and the stability of the radicals formed. Shorter bonds are typically stronger bonds. BDEs for some bonds are given below:

एक बंध को तोड़ने के लिए आवश्यक ऊर्जा की मात्रा उसी बंध के बनने में मुक्त ऊर्जा की मात्रा के समान होती है। गैसीय अवस्था में, एक बंध के समांश विदलन के लिए आवश्यक के ऊर्जा (BDE) या बंध सामर्थ्य कहलाती है। BDE बंध के s-लक्षण तथा प्राप्त मूलक के स्थायित्व द्वारा प्रभावित होती है। छोटे बंध प्रारूपिक रूप से प्रबल बंध होते हैं। कुछ बंधों की BDE नीचे दी गयी है।



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QID: 521284

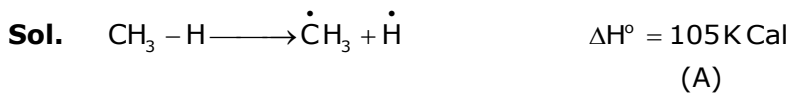
Thermochemistry

13. Correct match of the **C-H** bonds (shown in bold in Column J with their BDE in Column K is) कॉलम J में दिए गए **C-H** बंधों (गहरे दर्शाए गए) का कॉलम K में इनकी BDE के साथ सही मिलान है

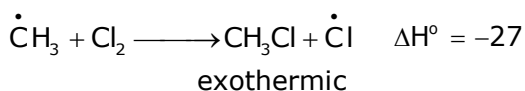
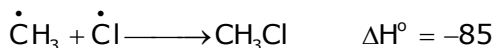
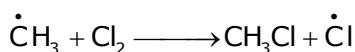
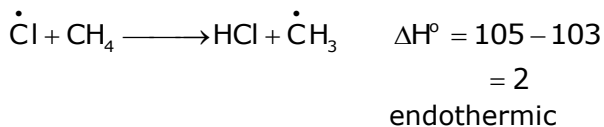
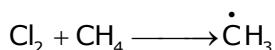
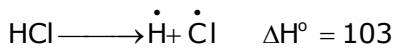
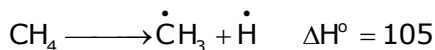
Column J Molecule	Column K BDE (kcal mol <sup>-1</sup> )
(P) <b>H</b> -CH(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	(i) 132
(Q) <b>H</b> -CH <sub>2</sub> Ph	(ii) 110
(R) <b>H</b> -CH=CH <sub>2</sub>	(iii) 95
(S) <b>H</b> -C ≡ CH	(iv) 88

- (A) P-iii, Q-iv, R-ii, S-i  
 (B) P-i, Q-ii, R-iii, S-iv  
 (C) P-iii, Q-ii, R-i, S-iv  
 (D) P-ii, Q-i, R-iv, S-iii

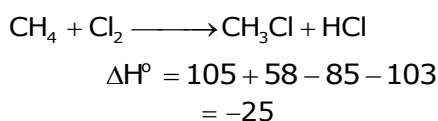
Ans. **D**



$$\text{B.D.E} \propto \frac{1}{\text{stability of free radical}}$$



final reaction

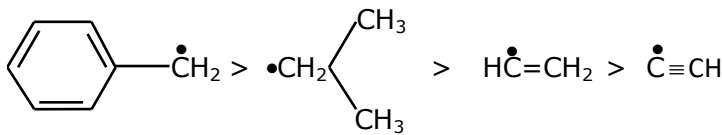


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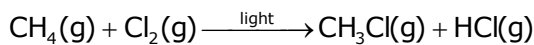




**QID: 521321**

**Alkane**

**14.** For the following reaction



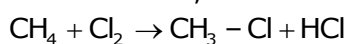
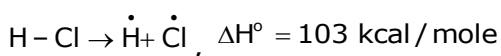
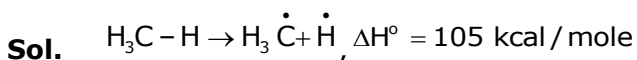
the correct statement is

- (A) Initiation step is exothermic with  $\Delta H^\circ = -58 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$
- (B) Propagation step involving  $\cdot\text{CH}_3$  formation is exothermic with  $\Delta H^\circ = -2 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$
- (C) Propagation step involving  $\text{CH}_3\text{Cl}$  formation is endothermic with  $\Delta H^\circ = +27 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$
- (D) therecaiton is exothermic with  $\Delta H^\circ = -25 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$

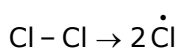
निम्नलिखित अभिक्रिया के लिए  $\text{CH}_4(\text{g}) + \text{Cl}_2(\text{g}) \xrightarrow{\text{light}} \text{CH}_3\text{Cl}(\text{g}) + \text{HCl}(\text{g})$  सही कथन है

- (A) प्रारम्भन पद ऊष्माक्षेपी है तथा  $\Delta H^\circ = -58 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$  है
- (B)  $\cdot\text{CH}_3$  निर्माण वाला संचरण पद ऊष्माक्षेपी है तथा  $\Delta H^\circ = -2 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$  है
- (C)  $\text{CH}_3\text{Cl}$  निर्माण वाला संचरण पद ऊष्माशोषी है तथा  $\Delta H^\circ = +27 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$  है
- (D) अभिक्रिया ऊष्माक्षेपी है तथा  $\Delta H^\circ = -25 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$  है

**Ans. D**

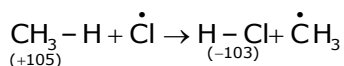


**Step-I** Chain intiationstep



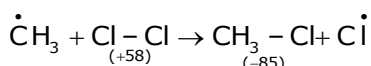
(+58)

**Step-II** Chain propogation step



(+105)

(-103)



(+58)

(-85)

Total energy gain =  $105 + 58 = 163 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$

Total energy released =  $103 + 85 = 188 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$



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### Paragraph

The reaction of  $K_3[Fe(CN)_6]$  with freshly prepared  $FeSO_4$  solution produces a dark blue precipitate called Turnbull's blue. Reaction of  $K_4[Fe(CN)_6]$  with the  $FeSO_4$  solution in complete absence of air produces a white precipitate **X**, which turns blue in air. Mixing the  $FeSO_4$  solution with  $NaNO_3$ , followed by a slow addition of concentrated  $H_2SO_4$  through the side of the test tube produces a brown ring.

की ताजे बने विलयन के साथ अभिक्रिया पर गहरे नीले रंग का अवक्षेप बनता है जो टर्नबुल्स ब्लू कहलाता है। वायु की पूर्ण अनुपस्थिति में की विलयन के साथ अभिक्रिया पर सफेद अवक्षेप X प्राप्त होता है जो वायु में नीला हो जाता है।  $FeSO_4$  विलयन को  $NaNO_3$  के साथ मिलाकर व बाद में परखनली की दीवार के साथ-साथ धीरे-धीरे सांद्र  $H_2SO_4$  मिलाने पर भूरी वलय बनती है।

**QID: 522096**

### Coordination

15. Precipitate **X** is  
अवक्षेप **X** है

- (A)  $Fe_4[Fe(CN)_6]_3$       (B)  $Fe[Fe(CN)_6]$       (C)  $K_2Fe[Fe(CN)_6]$       (D)  $KFe[Fe(CN)_6]$

**Ans. C**

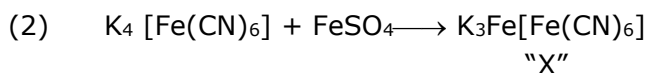
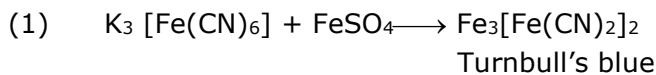
**QID: 522102**

### Coordination

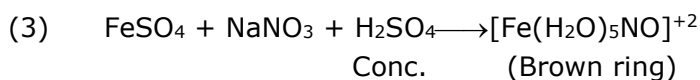
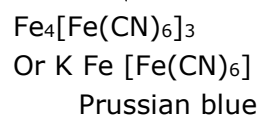
16. Among the following, the brown ring is due to the formation of  
निम्नलिखित में से भूरी वलय निर्माण के कारण बनती है?

- (A)  $[Fe(NO)_2(SO_4)_2]^{2-}$       (B)  $[Fe(NO)_2(H_2O)_4]^{3+}$   
(C)  $[Fe(NO)_4(SO_4)_2]$       (D)  $[Fe(NO)(H_2O)_5]^{2+}$

**Ans. D**



↓ air



### SECTION 4

- This section contains THREE (03) questions.
- The answer to each question is a NON-NEGATIVE INTEGER.
- For each question, enter the correct integer corresponding to the answer using the mouse and the on-screen virtual numeric keypad in the place designated to enter the answer.
- Answer to each question will be evaluated according to the following marking scheme:  
Full Marks : +4 If ONLY the correct integer is entered;  
Zero Marks : 0 In all other cases.



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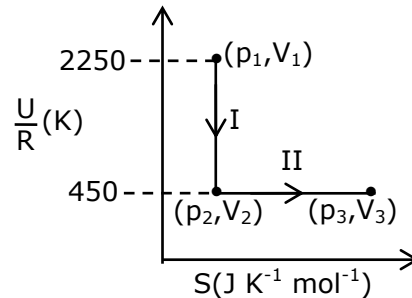




**QID: 522115**

### Thermochemistry

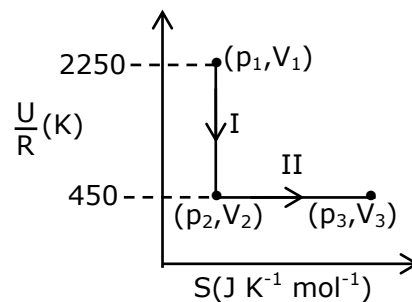
17. One mole of an ideal gas at 900 K, undergoes two reversible processes, **I** followed by **II**, as shown below. If the work done by the gas in the two processes are same, the value of  $\ln \frac{V_3}{V_2}$  is \_\_\_\_\_.



(U: internal energy, S: entropy, p: pressure, V: volume, R: gas constant)

(Given: molar heat capacity at constant volume,  $C_{v,m}$  of the gas is  $\frac{5}{2}R$ )

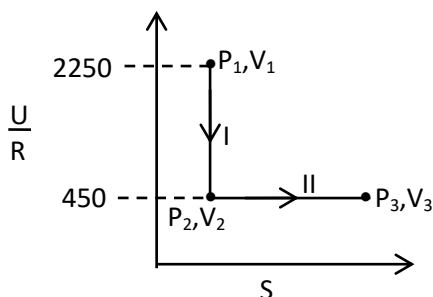
900 K पर एक आदर्श गैस के एक मोल को दो उत्क्रमणीय प्रक्रमो **I** तत्पश्चात् **II** से नीचे दर्शाए अनुसार गुजारा जाता है। यदि दोनो प्रक्रमो में गैस द्वारा किया गया कार्य समान है तब  $\ln \frac{V_3}{V_2}$  का मान \_\_\_\_\_ है।



(U: आंतरिक ऊर्जा, S: एन्ट्रॉपी, p: दाब, V: आयतन, R: गैस स्थिरांक)

(दिया गया है: नियत आयतन पर गैस की मोलर ऊष्मा धारिता  $C_{v,m}$ ,  $\frac{5}{2}R$  है)

**Ans. 10**



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In areversible adiabatic exp.

$$\frac{\Delta U}{R}(\text{I}) = 450 - 2250 = -1800$$

$$\Delta U = -1800R$$

Process (II) is an Isothermal exp.

$$W_{(\text{I})} = W_{(\text{II})}$$

$$nC_v(T_2 - T_1) = -nRT_2 \ln \frac{V_3}{V_2}$$

$$C_v(T_2 - T_1) = -RT_2 \ln \frac{V_3}{V_2}$$

$$W_{(\text{I})} = \Delta U = -1800R$$

$$nC_v(T_2 - T_1) = -1800R$$

$$1 \times \frac{5}{3}R(T_2 - 900) = -1800R$$

$$\frac{-3600}{5} = T_2 - 900$$

$$T_2 = 180K$$

$$-1800R = -RT_2 \ln \frac{V_3}{V_2}$$

$$-1800 = -180 \ln \frac{V_3}{V_2}$$

$$\ln \frac{V_3}{V_2} = 10$$

**QID: 522122**

**Atomic**

**18.** Consider a helium (He) atom that absorbs a photon of wavelength 330 nm. The change in the velocity (in  $\text{cm s}^{-1}$ ) of He atom after the photon absorption is \_\_\_\_\_.

(Assume: Momentum is conserved when photon is absorbed.)

Use: Planck constant =  $6.6 \times 10^{-34} \text{ Js}$ , Avogadro number =  $6 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$ , Molar mass of He =  $4 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$ )

हीलियम (He) परमाणु पर विचार कीजिए जो 330 nm तरंगदैर्घ्य का फोटॉन अवशोषित करता है। फोटॉन अवशोषण के बाद He परमाणु के वेग में परिवर्तन ( $\text{cm s}^{-1}$  में) \_\_\_\_\_ है। (माना: फोटॉन के अवशोषण पर संवेग संरक्षित रहता है, प्लांक नियतांक =  $6.6 \times 10^{-34} \text{ Js}$ , आवोगाद्रो संख्या, =  $6 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$ , He का मोलर द्रव्यमान =  $4 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$ )

**Ans. 30**

**Sol.** 
$$\lambda = \frac{h}{m(\Delta v)}$$

$$\Delta v = \frac{h}{m\lambda} = \frac{6.6 \times 10^{-34} N_A}{4 \times 10^{-3} \times 330 \times 10^{-9}}$$

$$= 0.3 \text{ m/sec} = 30 \text{ Cm/sec}$$

**QID: 522124**

**Stoichimetry (II)**

**19.** Ozonolysis of  $\text{ClO}_2$  produces an oxide of chlorine. The average oxidation state of chlorine in this oxide is \_\_\_\_\_.



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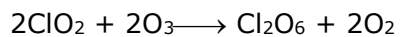
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$\text{ClO}_2$  के ओजोनीअपघटन से क्लोरीन का ऑक्साइड बनता है। इस ऑक्साइड में क्लोरीन की औसत ऑक्सीकरण अवस्था है।

**Ans. 6**

**Sol.**  $\text{ClO}_2$  contains an odd electron and is paramagnetic. It reacts with ozone to give  $\text{O}_2$  and  $\text{Cl}_2\text{O}_6$ .



In  $\text{Cl}_2\text{O}_6$ , the average oxidation state of Cl is +6.



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