

JEE I NEET I Foundation





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Batch Starting from: 4th August 2021

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SECTION -A

- 1. Which one of the following compounds does not exhibit resonance?
 - (1) CH₃CH₂CH₂CONH₂

(2) CH₂OH

(3) $CH_3CH_2OCH = CH_2$

(4) $CH_3CH_2CH = CHCH_2NH_2$

Sol. (4)

 $CH_3-CH_2-CH = CH-CH_2-NH_2$

This is non conjugated compound.

2. Match List-I with List-II:

List - I

List - II

- (a) Chloroprene
- (i)

(b) Neoprene

- (ii)
- (iii) (iii)
- (c) Acrylonitrile(d) Isoprene
- (iv) $CH_2 = CH CN$

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (a)-(ii), (b)-(i), (c)-(iv), (d)-(iii)
- (2) (a)-(ii), (b)-(iii), (c)-(iv), (d)-(i)
- (3) (a)-(iii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(ii), (d)-(i)
- (4)(a)-(iii), (b)-(i), (c)-(iv), (d)-(ii)
- Sol. (2)
 - (a) Chloroprene
- (i) CI

(b) Neoprene

(ii)

- (c) Acrylonitrile
- (iii) $CH_2 = CH CN$

(d) Isoprene

- (iv)
- **3.** Which one of the following group-15 hydride is the strongest reducing agent ?
 - (1) AsH₃
- (2) PH₃
- (3) BiH₃
- (4) SbH₃

Sol. (3)

Among 15th group hydrides, BiH₃ is strongest reducing agent.

- **4.** Which one of the following 0.06 M aqueous solutions has lowest freezing point?
 - $(1) C_6 H_{12} O_6$
 - (2) K_2SO_4
 - (3) KI
 - $(4) Al_2(SO_4)_3$
- Sol. (4)

 $\Delta T_f = ik_f \times m$

 $\Delta T_f \alpha$ i but F.P α 1/i

Therefore Ans. 4

5. Which one of the following reactions does not occur?

$$(1) \bigcirc + AICI_3 + CH_3CI \rightarrow \bigcirc CH_3$$

$$(2) \bigcirc + H_2SO_4 \rightarrow \bigcirc SO_3H$$

$$(3) \bigcirc + (CH_3CO)_2O/Pyridine \rightarrow \bigcirc$$

$$(4) \bigcirc + HNO_3/H_2SO_4 \rightarrow \bigcirc \\ NO_2$$

Sol. (1)

- (1)Aniline is lewis base give acid base reaction with AlCl₃ and form Anilinium ion
- (2) Anilinium ion has strongest deactivated ring so further Friedel craft Alkylation not occurs.

6. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I List-II (Species) (Hybrid Orbitals) (a) SF₄ (i) sp^3d^2 d^2sp^3 (b) IF_5 (ii) sp^3d NO_2^+ (c) (iii) sp^3 (d) NH_{4}^{+} (iv) (v) sp

Choose the correct answer form the options given below:

- (1) (a)-(i), (b)-(ii), (c)-(v) and (d)-(iii)
- (2) (a)-(ii), (b)-(i), (c)-(iv) and (d)-(v)
- (3) (a)-(iv), (b)-(iii), (c)-(ii) and (d)-(v)
- (4)(a)-(iii), (b)-(i), (c)-(v) and (d)-(iv)
- Sol. (4)
 - (a) $SF_4 sp^3d$ hybridisation
 - (b) $IF_5 sp^3d^2$ hybridisation
 - (c) NO_2^+ sp hybridisation
 - (d) $NH_4^+ sp^3$ hybridisation

Major Product

In the chemical reaction given above A and B respectively are:

- (1) CH₃CH₂OH and H₃PO₂
- (2) H₃PO₂ and CH₃CH₂Cl
- (3) H₃PO₂ and CH₃CH₂OH
- (4) CH₃CH₂Cl and H₃PO₂
- Sol. (2)

- **8.** The set having ions which are coloured and paramagnetic both is :
 - (1) Sc^{3+} , V^{5+} , Ti^{4+}
 - (2) Cu²⁺, Cr³⁺, Sc⁺
 - (3) Ni²⁺, Mn⁷⁺, Hg²⁺
 - (4) Cu⁺, Zn²⁺, Mn⁴⁺
- Sol. (2)

 Cu^{2+} : [Ar]3 d⁹ 4s⁰ All are coloured and Cr^{3+} : [Ar]3 d³ 4s⁰ paramagnetic due to Sc^{+} : [Ar]3 d¹ 4s¹ presence of unpaired e⁻

- **9.** When silver nitrate solution is added to potassium iodide solution then the sol produced is :
 - (1) AgNO₃/NO₃⁻
 - (2) AgI/I⁻
 - (3) KI/NO₃⁻
 - (4)AgI/Ag⁺
- Sol. (2)

$$\underset{(\text{drop by drop})}{\mathsf{AgNO}_3}(\mathsf{aq.}) + \underset{\mathsf{excess}}{\mathsf{KI}}(\mathsf{aq.}) \longrightarrow \underset{\mathsf{Sol}}{\mathsf{AgI}} / I^{-}$$

- **10.** Sulphide ion is soft base and its ores are common for metals.
 - (a) Pb
- (b) Al
- (c) Ag
- (d) Mg

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (a) and (c) only
- (2) (a) and (b) only
- (3) (a) and (d) only
- (4) (c) and (d) only
- Sol. (1)

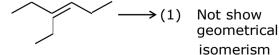
Pb and Ag commonly exist in the form of sulphide ore like PbS (galena) and Ag_2S (Argentite). 'Al' is mainly found in the form of oxide ore whereas 'Mg' is found in the form of halide ore.

- **11.** The water having more dissolved O_2 is :
 - (1) boiling water
 - (2) water at 80°C
 - (3) polluted water
 - (4) water at 4°C
- Sol. (4)

On heating concentration of O_2 in water decreases. So boiling water and water at 80°C having less O_2 concentration. Polluted water also having less O_2 concentration. So water at 4°C having maximum O_2 concentration.

- **12.** Which one of the following molecules does not show stereo isomerism?
 - (1) 3, 4-dimethylhex-3-ene
 - (2) 4-Methylhex-1-ene
 - (3) 3-Methylhex-1-ene
 - (4) 3-Ethylhex-3-ene
- Sol. (4)

3-Ethylhex-3-ene will not show stereo isomerism it's diagram is.



(2) Not show optical isomerism

- **13.** Given below are the statements about diborane.
 - (a) Diborane is prepared by the oxidation of NaBH₄ with I₂.
 - (b) Each boron atom is in sp² hybridized state.
 - (c) Diborane has one bridged 3 centre-2-electron bond.
 - (d) Diborane is a planar molecule.

The option with correct statement(s) is:

- (1) (c) and (d) only
- (2) (c) only
- (3) (a) only
- (4) (a) and (b) only
- Sol. (3)

Diborane is prepared by the reaction of NaBH₄ with I₂.

 $2NaBH_4 + I_2 \rightarrow B_2H_6 + 2NaI + H_2$

In diborane, 'B' is sp³ hybrid, it is Non-planar and two 3c-2e⁻ bonds are present.

- **14.** Thiamine and pyridoxine are also known respectively as:
 - (1) Vitamin B₂ and Vitamin E
 - (2) Vitamin B₁ and Vitamin B₆
 - (3) Vitamin B₆ and Vitamin B₂
 - (4) Vitamin E and Vitamin B₂
- Sol. (2)

Vitamine-B₁ is also known as Thiamine while vitamin B-6 is known as Pyridoxine

15. Match List-I with List-II:

	List-I		List-II
	(Elements)		(Properties)
(a)	Ва	(i)	Organic solvent soluble compounds
(b)	Ca	(ii)	Outer electronic configuration 6s ²
(c)	Li	(iii)	Oxalate insoluble in water
(d)	Na	(iv)	Formation of very strong monoacidic base
Choose the correct answer form the options given below:			
(1) (a)-(iv), (b)-(i), (c)-(ii) and (d)-(iii)			
(2) (a)-(i), (b)-(iv), (c)-(ii) and (d)-(iii)			
(3) (a)-(iii), (b)-(ii), (c)-(iv) and (d)-(i)			
(4)(a)-(ii), (b)-(iii), (c)-(i) and (d)-(iv)			
(4)			

- Sol. (4)
 - (a)'Ba' having outer electronic configuration 6s².
 - (b)CaC₂O₄ is water insoluble
 - (c)'Li' is soluble in organic solvents
 - (d)NaOH is strong Monoacidic base among given.
- **16.** Which one of the following statements for D.I. Mendeleeff, is incorrect?
 - (1) At the time, he proposed Periodic Table of elements structure of atom was known.
 - (2) Element with atomic number 101 is named after him.
 - (3) He invented accurate barometer.
 - (4) He authored the textbook Principles of Chemistry.
- Sol. (2)

At the time, he proposed the periodic table but structure of atom was unknown.

- **17.** Isotope(s) of hydrogen which emits low energy β^- particle with $t_{1/2}$ value > 12 years is/are :
 - (1) Deuterium

(2) Deuterium and Tritium

(3) Protium

(4) Tritium

Sol. (4)

In case of hydrogen tritium is a radioactive Element.

18. Which one of the following compounds will provide a tertiary alcohol on reaction with excess of CH₃MgBr followed by hydrolysis?

$$(1) \bigcirc O \bigcirc CH_3$$

$$(2) \bigcirc O \bigcirc CH_3$$

$$(3) \bigcirc CH_3$$

$$(4) NC \bigcirc C$$

$$CH$$

$$CH$$

Sol. (2)

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc}
CH_3 & CH_3MgBr & OH & OH \\
\hline
(excess) & + CH_3-C-CH_3 \\
\hline
CH_3
\end{array}$$

Tertiary alcohol

$$\begin{array}{c|c} & CH_3MgBr \\ OCH_2CH_3 & \underbrace{(excess)}_{H_3O^+} & H_3C \\ \hline \\ CH & CH & CH \\ \end{array}$$

$$CH_3 \xrightarrow{CH_3MgBr \\ (excess)} CH_3$$

$$CH_3 \xrightarrow{CH_3} CH_3$$

Phenolic –OH group and tertiary Alcohol is present thus two functional groups are present in the product

Two 3° alcohol

Compound (1), (2), (3) can also gives 3° -alcohal but most appropriate answer will be (2).

An organic compound A (C_6H_6O) gives dark green colouration with ferric chloride. On treatment with $CHCl_3$ and KOH, followed by acidification gives compound B. Compound B can also be obtained from compound C on reaction with pyridinium chlorochromate (PCC). Identify A, B and C.

OH
$$CH_2OH$$
 OH CHO

(2)
$$A = \bigcirc$$

CH0

 CH_2OH

OH

 CH_2OH
 CH

$$CH_2OH$$
 OH CHO CHO CHO

(4)
$$A = \bigcirc$$
OH
CHO
CH₂OH
 CH_2OH

Sol. (4)

- **20.** Which purification technique is used for high boiling organic liquid compound (decomposes near its boiling point) ?
 - (1) Steam distillation

(2) Simple distillation

(3) Fractional distillation

(4) Reduced pressure distillation

Sol. (4)

Reduced pressure distillation used for the purification of high boiling organic liquids which decomposes at or below their boiling point.

SECTION -B

- **1.** The total number of unpaired electrons present in $[Co(NH_3)_6]Cl_2$ and $[Co(NH_3)_6]Cl_3$ is _____.
- Sol. (1)

[Co(NH₃)₆]Cl₂

 Co^{2+} : [Ar]3d⁷4s⁰4p⁰

For this complex Δ_0 < P.E., so pairing of electron does not take place.

Tzg⁶eg¹

Total one unpaired electrons are present.

- Methylation of 10 g of benzene gave 9.2 g of toluene. Calculate the percentage yield of toluene
 _______. (Nearest integer)
- Sol. (78)

Moles of $C_6H_6 = 10/78$

moles of toluene = 10/78

 w_t of toluene should be = $10/78 \times 92$

% yield =
$$\frac{9.2}{\frac{10}{78} \times 92} \times 100 = 78\%$$

3. $N_2O_{5(g)} \rightarrow 2NO_{2(g)} + \frac{1}{2}O_{2(g)}$

In the above first order reaction the initial concentration of N_2O_5 is 2.40×10^{-2} mol L^{-1} at 318 K. The concentration of N_2O_5 after 1 hour was 1.60×10^{-2} mol L^{-1} , The rate constant of the reaction at 318 K is _____ $\times 10^{-3}$ min⁻¹. (Nearest integer)

[Given: $\log 3 = 0.477$, $\log 5 = 0.699$]

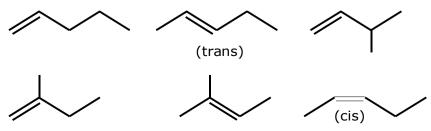
Sol. (7)

$$k = \frac{2.303}{t} \log \frac{[A_0]}{[A]}$$

$$k = \frac{2.303}{t} log \frac{[N_2O_5]}{[N_2O_5]}$$

$$=\frac{2.303}{60}log\frac{2.4}{1.6}=6.76\times10^{-3}\,min^{-1}\approx7\times10^{-3}\,min^{-1}$$

- 4. The number of acyclic structural isomers (including geometrical isomers) for pentene are
- Sol. (6)



A copper complex crystallising in a CCP lattice with a cell edge of 0.4518 nm has been revealed 5. by employing X-ray diffraction studies. The density of a copper complex is found to be 7.62 g cm⁻³. The molar mass of copper complex is q mol⁻¹. (Nearest integer)

[Given:
$$N_A = 6.022 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$$
]

$$a = 0.4518 \text{ nm}, d = 7.62 \text{ gm/cm}^3$$

$$a = 0.4518 \text{ nm}$$
, $d = 7.62 \text{ gm/cm}^3$

$$d = \frac{z \times M / N_A}{a^3} \qquad z = 2$$

$$d\left(\frac{gm}{cc}\right) = \frac{4 \times \frac{M}{N_A}}{\left(a\,cm\right)^3}$$

$$7.62 = \frac{4 \times M / 6.022 \times 10^{23}}{(0.4518 \times 10^{-7} \text{ cm})^3} \Rightarrow M = 105.8 \text{ g / mol}$$

If the standard molar enthalpy change for combustion of graphite powder is -2.48×10^2 kJ 6. mol⁻¹, the amount of heat generated on combustion of 1g of graphite powder is _____ kJ. (Nearest integer)

$$C_{graphite} + O_{2(g)} \rightarrow CO_{2(g)}$$

$$\Delta H = -2.48 \times 10^2$$

Heat generated =
$$\frac{2.4 \times 10^2}{12}$$
 KJ

If the concentration of glucose ($C_6H_{12}O_6$) in blood is 0.72 g L^{-1} , the molarity of glucose in blood 7. is $___ \times 10^{-3}$ M. (Nearest integer)

(Given : Atomic mass of
$$C = 12$$
, $H = 1$, $O = 16$ u)

$$= \frac{0.72}{180} = 4 \times 10^{-3} = M$$

Number of electrons that Vanadium (Z = 23) has in p-orbitals is equal to _____. 8.

$$_{23}V:1s^22s^22p^63s^23p^63d^34s^2$$

Number of electrons in p-orbitals is equal to 12.00

Value of K_p for the equilibrium reaction $N_2O_{4(g)} \rightleftharpoons 2NO_{2(g)}$ at 288 K is 47.9. The K_C for this 9. reaction at same temperature is _____. (Nearest integer) $(R = 0.083 \text{ L bar } \text{K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1})$

$$K_p = K_C (RT)^{\perp}$$

$$K_p = K_C (RT)^1$$
 $K_C = \frac{K_p}{RT} = \frac{47.9}{0.083 \times 288} = 2$

10. Assume a cell with the following reaction

$$Cu_{(s)} + 2Ag^{+}(1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M}) \rightarrow Cu^{2+}(0.250 \text{ M}) + 2Ag_{(s)}$$

$$\mathsf{E}^{\Theta}_{\mathsf{Cell}} = 2.97\mathsf{V}$$

 E_{cell} for the above reaction is _____V. (Nearest integer)

[Given :
$$log 2.5 = 0.3979, T = 298 K$$
]

Sol. (3)

$$E = E^{\circ} - \frac{0.059}{2} \log \frac{[Cu^{+2}]}{[Ag^{+}]^{2}}$$

$$=2.97-\frac{0.059}{2}log\frac{0.25}{\left(10^{-3}\right)^2}=2.81V$$

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