



# **JEE | NEET | Foundation**

CHEMISTRY 25<sup>th</sup> July 2021 [SHIFT – 1] QUESTION WITH SOLUTION







JEE Advanced 2021

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**ANSWER KEY** 

#### SECTION -A

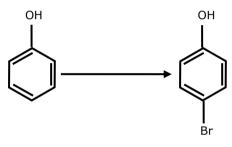
- **1.** The ionic radii of  $K^+$ ,  $Na^+$ ,  $Al^{3+}$  and  $Mg^{2+}$  are in the order:
- Sol. (4)

Al<sup>3+</sup>, Mg<sup>2+</sup> and Na<sup>+</sup> are isoelectronic ionic species. For monoatomic ionic isoelectronic species as positive charge increases ionic size decrease.

The order of size of Na<sup>+</sup>& K<sup>+</sup> is Na<sup>+</sup> < K<sup>+</sup>,

 $\therefore order \ of \ ionic \ radii \ is : \ Al^{3+} < Mg^{2+} < Na^+ < K^+$ 

**2.** The given reaction can occur in the presence of:



(Major Product)

(1)Bromine water	(2) Br <sub>2</sub> in CS <sub>2</sub> , 273 K
(3) Br <sub>2</sub> / FeBr <sub>3</sub>	(4) Br <sub>2</sub> in CHCl <sub>3</sub> , 273 K
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:	
(1) (a) and (c) only	(2) (b), (c) and (d) only
(3) (a), (b) and (d) only	(4) (b) and (d) only
(2)	

#### Sol. (2)

Bromine water gives tribromo products, other gives monbromo products in which para is major product.

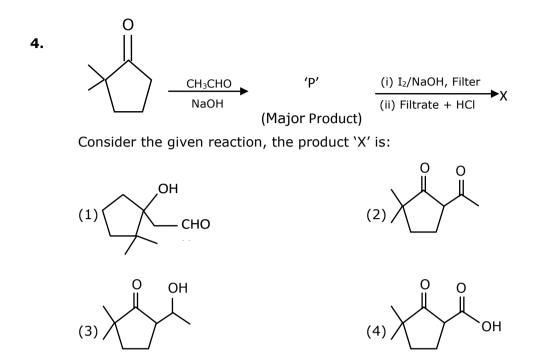
**3.** Which one of the following compounds of Group-14 elements is not known?

$(1)\left[\operatorname{GeCl}_{6}\right]^{2-}$	$(2)[SiCl_6]^{2-}$
$(3)\left[Sn(OH)_{6}\right]^{2-}$	$(4) \left[ SiF_6 \right]^{2-}$

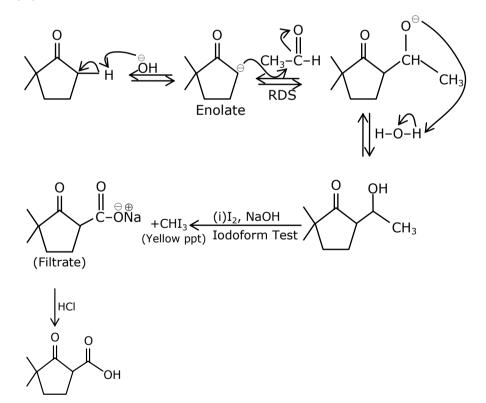
#### Sol. (2)

 $[SiCl_6]^{2^-}$  does not exist due to steric crowding of surrounding atoms.

### **ANSWER KEY**

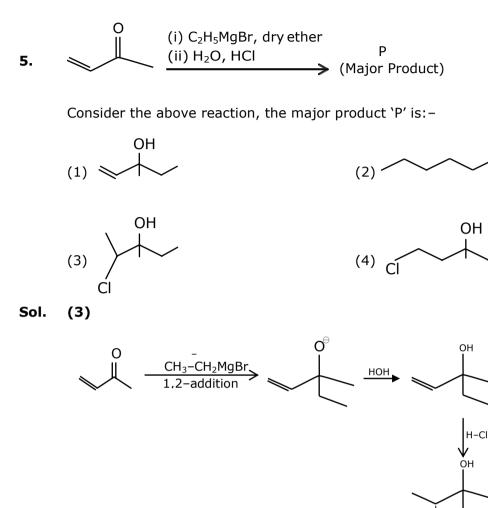


**Sol.** (4) Aldol reaction and than iodo form reaction.

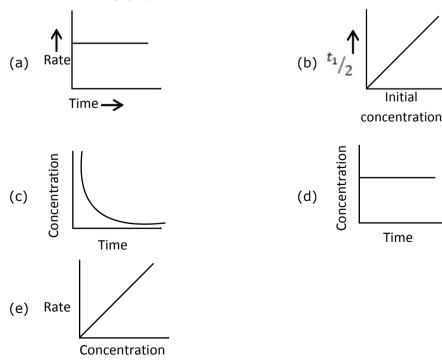


### **ANSWER KEY**

QН



**6.** For the following graphs,

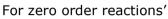


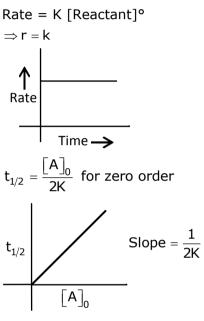
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Choose from the options given below, the correct one regarding order of reaction is:

- (1)(b) and (d) Zero order (e) First order
- (2)(a) and (b) Zero order (c) and (e) First order
- (3)(a) and (b) Zero order (e) First order
- (4)(b) Zero order (c) and (e) First order

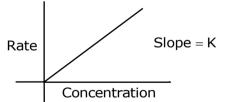
#### Sol. (3)



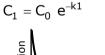


For first order reaction  $\,\rightarrow\,$ 





Reactant concentration after time t  $\rightarrow$ 





**ANSWER KEY** 

7. Given below are two statements, one is labeled as Assertion (A) and other is labeled as:-Reason (R).

**Assertion** (A): Gabriel phthalimide synthesis cannot be used to prepare aromatic primary amines.

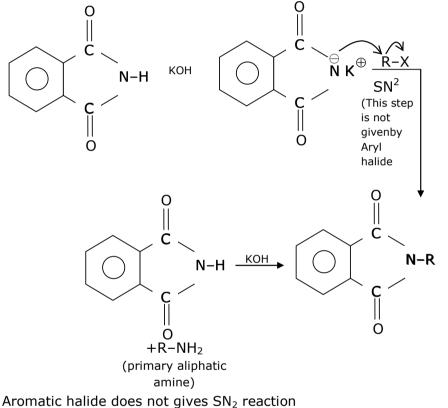
Reason (R) : Aryl halides do not undergo nucleophilic substitution reaction.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer form the options given below.

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

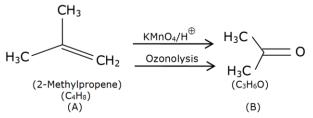
#### Sol. (4)

Gabriel pthalamide synthesis



Alomatic hande does not gives SN2 reaction

- 8. An Organic compound 'A'  $C_4H_8$  on treatment with KMnO<sub>4</sub>/H<sup>+</sup> yields compound 'B'  $C_3H_6O$ . Compound 'A' also yields compound 'B' an ozonolysis. Compound 'A' is :
  - (1)But-2-ene
  - (2)2-Methylpropene
  - (3)Cyclobutane
  - (4)1-Methylcyclopropane
- Sol. (2)



#### **9.** Sodium stearate $CH_3(CH_2)_{16}COO^-Na^+$ is an anionic surfactant which forms micelles in oil. Choose the correct statement for it from the following:

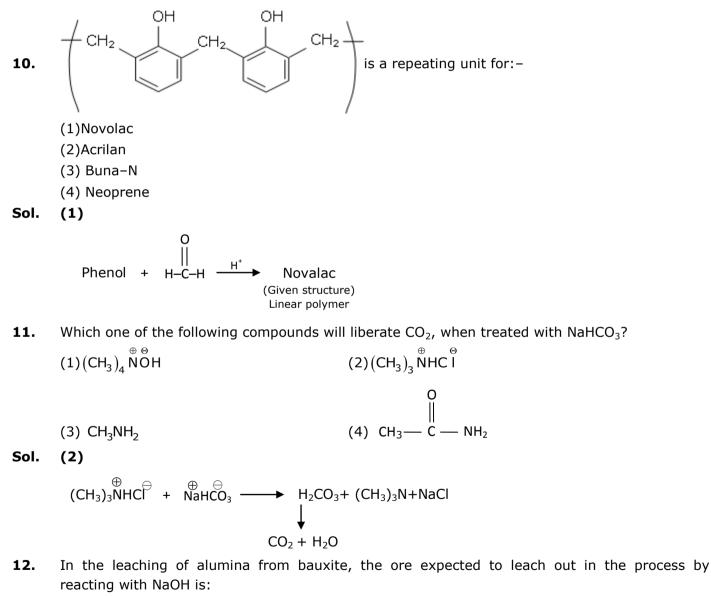
(1) It forms spherical micelles with  $CH_3(CH_2)_{16}$ - group pointing towards the center of sphere.

**ANSWER KEY** 

- (2) It forms non-spherical micelles with  $CH_3(CH_2)_{16}$  group pointing towards the center.
- (3) It forms spherical micelles with  $CH_3(CH_2)_{16}$  group pointing towards the surface of sphere.
- (4) It forms non-spherical micelles with  $-COO^{\circ}$  group pointing outwards on the surface.

#### Sol. (1)

Forms spherical micelles with  $CH_3(CH_2)_{16}$  group pointing towards the center of sphere



- (1)TiO<sub>2</sub> (2)SiO<sub>2</sub> (3)Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (4)ZnO
- Sol. (2)

In bauxite impurities of  $Fe_2O_3$ ,  $TiO_2$  and  $SiO_2$  are present,  $Fe_2O_3$  and  $TiO_2$  are basic oxides therefore does not reacts with or dissolve in NaOH whereas  $SiO_2$  is acidic oxide it gets dissolve in NaOH, hence leach out

 $SiO_2 + 2NaOH \rightarrow Na_2SiO(aq.) + H_2O$ 

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**13.** At 298.2 K the relationship between enthalpy of bond dissociation (in kJ mol<sup>-1</sup>) for hydrogen  $(E_H)$  and its isotope, deuterium  $(E_D)$ , is best described by:

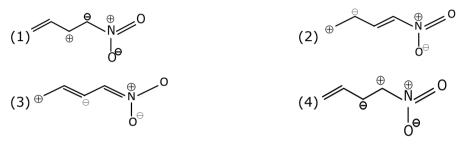
**ANSWER KEY** 

$$(1)E_{H} = \frac{1}{2}E_{D}$$
  $(2)E_{H} = E_{D}$   $(3)E_{H} = 2E_{D}$   $(4)E_{H} \simeq E_{D} - 7.5$ 

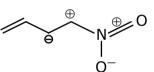
Sol. (4)

Enthalpy of bond dissociation (kJ/mole) at 298.2K For, hydrogen = 4.35.88 For, Deuterium = 443.35  $\therefore E_{H} \approx E_{D} - 7.5$ 

14. Which one among the following resonating structures is not correct?



Sol. (4)



- **15.** Which one of the following chemical agent is not being used for dry-cleaning of clothes? (1) $H_2O_2$  (2) $Cl_2C = CCl_2$  (3) $CCl_4$  (4)Liquid  $CO_2$
- Sol. (3)

 $CO_2$ ,  $CCI_4$  and  $CI_2C = CCI_2$  are used as dry cleaning agents for clothes. H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> is used as bleaching agent in laundry.

**16.** Given below are two statements:

**Statement I** : None of the alkaline earth metal hydroxides dissolve in alkali.

**Statement II** :Solubility of alkaline earth metal hydroxides in water increases down the group. In the light of the above statements, choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below:

(1)Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.

- (2)Statement I and Statement II both are incorrect.
- (3)Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
- (4)Statement I and Statement II both are correct.
- Sol. (3)

#### Statement-I is incorrect

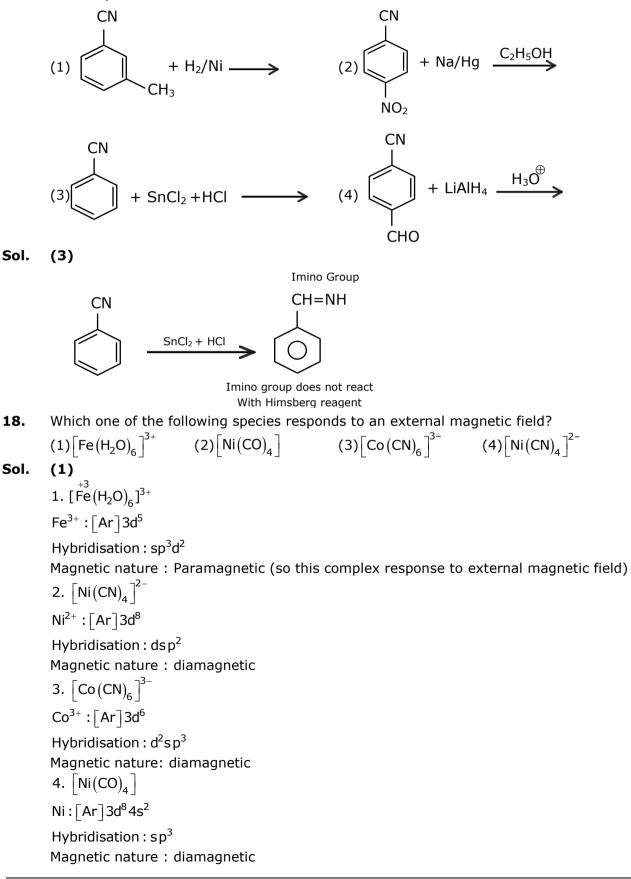
 $Be(OH)_2$  dissolve in alkali due to it's amphoteric nature.

#### Statement-II is correct

Solubility of alkaline earth metal hydroxide in water increases down the group due to rapid decreases in lattice energy as compared to hydration energy.

# **MOTION**<sup>®</sup> JEE MAIN 2021

**17.** Which one of the products of the following reactions does not react with Hinsburg reagent to form sulphonamide?



## **MOTION**<sup>®</sup> JEE MAIN 2021

**19.** The correct order of following 3d metal oxides, according to their oxidation numbers is :

(a) CrO<sub>3</sub>  $(b) Fe_2O_3$  $(c) MnO_{2}$  $(d) V_2 O_5$ (e) Cu<sub>2</sub>O (1) (a) > (c) > (d) > (b) > (e)(2) (d) > (a) > (b) > (c) > (e)(3) (a) > (d) > (c) > (b) > (e)(4) (c) > (a) > (d) > (e) > (b)Sol. (3) (a)  $\overset{+6}{C}rO_{3}$ (d)  $V_2^{+5} O_5$ (e) Cu<sub>2</sub> O (b)  $Fe_{2}^{+3}O_{3}$ (c)  $MnO_2$ So order of oxidation state a > d > c > b > e20. The water soluble protein is : (1)Fibrin (3)Collagen (2)Albumin (4)Myosin Sol. (2)

Albumin is water soluble.

#### SECTION -B

**1.** A source of monochromatic radiation of wavelength 400 nm provides 1000 J of energy in 10 seconds. When this radiation falls on the surface of sodium,  $x \times 10^{20}$  electrons are ejected per second. Assume that wavelength 400 nm is sufficient for ejection of electron from the surface of sodium metal. The value of x is \_\_\_\_\_\_. (Nearest integer) (h =  $6.626 \times 10^{-34}$ Js)

#### Sol. (2)

Total energy provided by

Source per second =  $\frac{1000}{10} = 100$  J

Energy required to eject electron  $=\frac{hc}{\lambda}$ 

$$=\frac{6.626\times10^{-34}}{400\times10^{-9}}\times3\times10^{8}$$

Number of electrons ejected

$$= \frac{100}{\frac{6.626 \times 10^{-34} \times 3 \times 10^{8}}{400 \times 10^{-9}}}$$
$$= \frac{400 \times 10^{-7} \times 10^{26}}{6.626 \times 3}$$
$$= \frac{40 \times 10^{-20}}{6.626 \times 3}$$
$$= 2.01 \times 10^{20}$$

### **ANSWER KEY**

2. When 10 mL of an aqueous solution of  $Fe^{2+}$  ions was titrated in the presence of dil  $H_2SO_4$  using diphenylamine indicator, 15 mL of 0.02 M solution of  $K_2Cr_2O_7$ was required to get the end point. The molarity of the solution containing  $Fe^{2+}$  ions is  $X \times 10^{-2}$  M.The value of x is\_\_\_\_\_. (Nearest integer)

#### Sol. (18)

$$\label{eq:Fe} \begin{split} &\mathsf{Fe}^{*2} + \mathsf{Cr}_2\mathsf{O}_7^{-2} \to \mathsf{Fe}^{*3} + \mathsf{Cr}^{*3} \\ &\mathsf{Milli-equivalents} \text{ of } \mathsf{Fe}^{2+} = \mathsf{milli-equivalents} \text{ of } \\ &\mathsf{K}_2\mathsf{Cr}_2\mathsf{O}_7 \\ &\mathsf{M} \times 10 \times 1 = 0.02 \times 15 \times 6 \\ &\mathsf{M} = 0.18 = 18 \times 10^{-2}\mathsf{M} \end{split}$$

3. At 298 K, the enthalpy of fusion of a solid (X) is 2.8 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup> and the enthalpy of vaporisation of the liquid (X) is 98.2 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup>. The enthalpy of sublimation of the substance (X) in kJ mol<sup>-1</sup> is \_\_\_\_\_\_. (in nearest integer)

#### Sol. (101)

 $S \xrightarrow{\Delta H_{ful}} L \xrightarrow{\Delta H_{vap}} G$  $A \xrightarrow{\Delta H_{sub}}$ 

$$\Delta H_{sub} = \Delta H_{fus.} + \Delta H_{vap.}$$
$$= 2.8+98.2$$
$$= 101 \text{ KJ/mol}$$

**4.** Consider the complete combustion of butane, the amount of butane utilized to produce 72.0 g of water is \_\_\_\_\_  $\times 10^{-1}$  g. (in nearest integer)

#### Sol. (464)

$$C_{4}H_{10} + \frac{13}{2}O_{2} \longrightarrow 4CO_{2} + 5H_{2}O$$
Moles of  $H_{2}O = \frac{72}{18} = 4$ 
Moles of  $C_{4}H_{10}$  used  $= \frac{1}{5} \times 4$ 
Weight of  $C_{4}H_{10}$  used  $= \frac{4}{5} \times 58$ 
 $= 46.4 \text{ gm} \Rightarrow 464 \times 10^{-1} \text{ gm}$ 

#### **5.** For the reaction

A + B ⇒ 2C

the value of equilibrium constant is 100 at 298 K. If the initial concentration of all the three species is 1 M each, then the equilibrium concentration of C is  $X \times 10^{-1}$  M. The value of x is \_\_\_\_\_. (Nearest integer)

$$A + B \rightleftharpoons 2C$$

$$1 \qquad 1 \qquad 1$$

$$\frac{-x - x \quad 2x}{1 - x \quad 1 - x \quad 1 + 2x}$$

$$K = \frac{\left[C\right]_{eq}^{2}}{\left[A\right]_{eq}\left[B\right]_{eq}} = \frac{(1 + 2x)^{2}}{(1 - x)(1 - x)}$$

$$100 = \left(\frac{1 + 2x}{1 - x}\right)^{2}$$

$$\left(\frac{1 + 2x}{1 - x}\right) = 10$$

$$x = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\left[C\right]e_{q.} = 1 + 2x$$

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

$$= 2.5 \text{ M}$$

$$25 \times 10^{-1} \text{ M}$$

**6.**  $CO_2$  gas is bubbled through water during a soft drink manufacturing process at 298 K. If  $CO_2$  exerts a partial pressure of 0.835 bar then x m mol of  $CO_2$  would dissolve in 0.9 L of water. The value of x is \_\_\_\_\_\_. (Nearest integer)

(Henry's law constant for  $CO_2$  at 298 K is  $1.67 \times 10^3$  bar)

(25) From Henry's Law

 $0.835 = 1.67 \times 10^{3} \times \frac{n(CO_{2})}{\frac{0.9 \times 1000}{18}}$ n(CO\_{2}) = 0.025 Millimoles of CO\_{2} = 0.025 \times 1000 = 25

- 7. A home owner uses  $4.00 \times 10^3 \text{ m}^3$  of methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) gas, (assume CH<sub>4</sub> is an ideal gas) in a year to heat his home. Under the pressure of 1.0 atm and 300 K, mass of gas used is  $X \times 10^5$  g. The value of x is \_\_\_\_\_. (Nearest integer) (Given R = 0.083 L atm K<sup>-1</sup>mol<sup>-1</sup>)
- Sol. (26)

Sol.

 $n(CH_4) = \frac{PV}{RT}$  $= \frac{1 \times 4 \times 10^3 \times 1000}{0.083 \times 300}$ Weight of CH<sub>4</sub> $= \frac{40 \times 16 \times 10^5}{0.083 \times 300}$ gm $= 25.7 \times 10^5$ gm

8. Consider the cell at 25°C

 $Zn|Zn^{2+}(aq), (1M)||Fe^{3+}(aq), Fe^{2+}(aq)|Pt(s)|$ 

The fraction of total iron present as  $Fe^{3+}$  ion at the cell potential of 1.500 V is  $X \times 10^{-2}$ . The value of x is \_\_\_\_\_. (Nearest integer).

(Given  $E^o_{Fe^{3+}/Fe^{2+}}=0.77~V,\ E^o_{Zn^{2+}/Zn}=-0.76~V$  )

#### Sol. (24)

$$Zn \longrightarrow Zn^{2+} + 2e^{-}$$

$$\underline{2Fe^{3+} \longrightarrow 2e^{-} + 2e^{2+}}$$

$$\underline{Zn + 2Fe^{3+} \longrightarrow Zn^{2+} + 2Fe^{2+}}$$

$$E_{cell}^{0} = 0.77 - (0.76)$$

$$= 1.53 V$$

$$1.50 = 1.53 - \frac{0.06}{2} \log \left(\frac{Fe^{2+}}{Fe^{3+}}\right)^{2}$$

$$\log \left(\frac{Fe^{2+}}{Fe^{3+}}\right) = \frac{0.03}{0.06} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{\left[Fe^{2+}\right]}{\left[Fe^{3+}\right]} = 10^{1/2} = \sqrt{10}$$

$$\frac{\left[Fe^{3+}\right]}{\left[Fe^{2+}\right] + \left[Fe^{3+}\right]} = \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{10}} = \frac{1}{4.16}$$

$$= 0.2402$$

$$= 24 \times 10^{-2}$$

**9.** The number of sigma bonds in

$$H_3C - C = CH - C = C - H$$
 is \_\_\_\_\_.

Sol. (10)

Numbers of  $\sigma$  bonds = 10

**10.** Three moles of AgCl get precipitated when one mole of an octahedral co-ordination compound with empirical formula CrCl<sub>3</sub>.3NH<sub>3</sub>.3H<sub>2</sub>O reacts with excess of silver nitrate. The number of chloride ions satisfying the secondary valency of the metal ion is \_\_\_\_\_.

**ANSWER KEY** 

#### Sol. (0)

Mole of AgCl precipitated is equal the mole of  $Cl^-$  present in ionization sphere.

 $\begin{bmatrix} \operatorname{Cr} (H_2 O)_3 (NH_3)_3 \end{bmatrix} \operatorname{Cl}_3 \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \operatorname{Cr} (H_2 O)_3 (NH_3)_3 \end{bmatrix}^{3+} + 3\operatorname{Cl}^- \\ 1 \text{ mole} \qquad 1 \text{ mole} \qquad 3 \text{ mole} \\ & AgNO_3 \\ (Excess) \\ & AgCl \\ (3 \text{ mole}) \end{bmatrix}$ 

Since none of Cl<sup>-</sup> is present in the co–ordination sphere. Therefore answer is zero.



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