

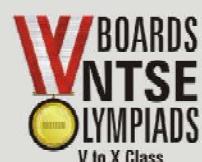
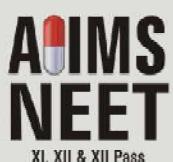
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JEE
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PAPER WITH SOLUTION

8th January 2020 _ SHIFT - 1

CHEMISTRY



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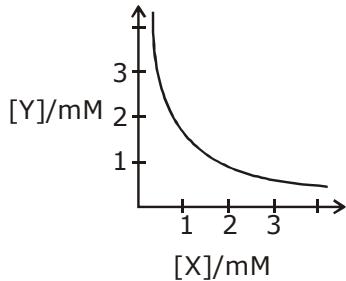
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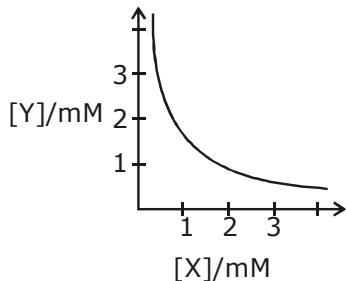
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1. The stoichiometry and solubility product of a salt with the solubility curve given below is, respectively:



- (1) X_2Y , $2 \times 10^{-9} M^3$ (2) XY_2 , $2 \times 10^{-9} M^3$
 (3) XY_2 , $4 \times 10^{-9} M^3$ (4) XY , $2 \times 10^{-6} M^3$

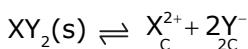
1. नीचे दिये गये वक्र के आधार पर, एक लवण की स्टाइकियामीट्री (रससमीकरणमिति) तथा विलेयता गुणनफल, क्रमशः हैं:



- (1) X_2Y , $2 \times 10^{-9} M^3$ (2) XY_2 , $2 \times 10^{-9} M^3$
 (3) XY_2 , $4 \times 10^{-9} M^3$ (4) XY , $2 \times 10^{-6} M^3$

Sol.

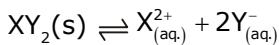
$$2[X^+] = [Y^{-2}]$$



$$[X][Y]^2 = \text{const.}$$

$$[X][Y]^2 = K_{sp}$$

∴ Stoichiometry of salt should be XY_2



$$K_{sp} = [X^{+2}] [Y^-]^2 = [1 \times 10^{-3}] [2 \times 10^{-3}]^2 = 4 \times 10^{-9} M^3$$

2. The predominant intermolecular forces present in ethyl acetate, a liquid, are :

- (1) London dispersion and dipole-dipole
 (2) hydrogen bonding and London dispersion
 (3) Dipole-dipole and hydrogen bonding
 (4) London dispersion, dipole-dipole and hydrogen bonding

2. द्रव एथिल ऐसीटेट में उपस्थित प्रमुख अंतराअणुक बल हैं:

- (1) लन्डन परिक्षेपण तथा द्विधुव-द्विधुव
 (2) हाइड्रोजन आबन्ध तथा लन्डन परिक्षेपण
 (3) द्विधुव-द्विधुव तथा हाइड्रोजन आबन्ध
 (4) लन्डन परिक्षेपण, द्विधुव-द्विधुव तथा हाइड्रोजन आबन्ध

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Sol. 1

Dipole unit has all three type of forces H.B. is not possible.

3. Which of the following statement is not true of glucose ?

- (1) Glucose given Schiff's test for aldehyde.
- (2) The pentaacetate of glucose does not react with hydroxylamine to give oxime
- (3) Glucose reacts with hydroxylamine
- (4) Glucose exists in two crystalline forms α and β

3. ग्लूकोस के लिए कौन सा कथन सत्य नहीं हैं?

- (1) ग्लूकोस, एल्डहाइड के लिए शिफ परीक्षण देता है।
- (2) ग्लूकोस का पेन्टाएसीट ऑक्साइम बनाने के लिए हाइड्रोक्सिलऐमीन से अभिक्रिया नहीं करता।
- (3) ग्लूकोस, हाइड्रोक्सिलऐमीन के साथ अभिक्रिया कारक ऑक्साइम बनाता है।
- (4) ग्लूकोस दो क्रिस्टलीय रूपों α तथा β में मिलता है।

Ans. 1

Glucose do not gives Schiff's test.

4. The first ionization energy (in kJ/mol) of Na, Mg, Al and Si respectively, are :

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) 786, 737, 577, 496 | (2) 496, 737, 577, 786 |
| (3) 496, 577, 786, 737 | (4) 496, 577, 737, 786 |

4. Na, Mg, Al तथा Si की प्रथम आयनन ऊर्जा (kJ/mol⁻¹ में) क्रमशः हैं :

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) 786, 737, 577, 496 | (2) 496, 737, 577, 786 |
| (3) 496, 577, 786, 737 | (4) 496, 577, 737, 786 |

Ans. 2

Na < Mg > Al < Si

Due to fulfilled
orbital of mg

5. As per Hardy-Schulze formulation, the flocculation values of the following for ferric hydroxide sol are in the order :

- (1) $\text{AlCl}_3 > \text{K}_3[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6] > \text{K}_2\text{CrO}_4 > \text{KBr} = \text{KNO}_3$
- (2) $\text{K}_3[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6] < \text{K}_2\text{CrO}_4 < \text{AlCl}_3 < \text{KBr} < \text{KNO}_3$
- (3) $\text{K}_3[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6] > \text{AlCl}_3 > \text{K}_2\text{CrO}_4 > \text{KBr} > \text{KNO}_3$
- (4) $\text{K}_3[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6] < \text{K}_2\text{CrO}_4 < \text{KBr} = \text{KNO}_3 = \text{AlCl}_3$

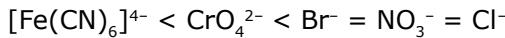
5. हार्डी-सुल्पे संरूपण के अनुसार, फेरिक हाइड्रोक्साइड सॉल के लिए निम्न का ऊर्णन मान इस क्रम में है :

- (1) $\text{AlCl}_3 > \text{K}_3[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6] > \text{K}_2\text{CrO}_4 > \text{KBr} = \text{KNO}_3$
- (2) $\text{K}_3[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6] < \text{K}_2\text{CrO}_4 < \text{AlCl}_3 < \text{KBr} < \text{KNO}_3$
- (3) $\text{K}_3[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6] > \text{AlCl}_3 > \text{K}_2\text{CrO}_4 > \text{KBr} > \text{KNO}_3$
- (4) $\text{K}_3[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6] < \text{K}_2\text{CrO}_4 < \text{KBr} = \text{KNO}_3 = \text{AlCl}_3$

Ans. 4

As Ferric Hydroxidesol is positively charged solution

$$\text{Flocculation value} \propto \frac{1}{\text{magnitude of charge}}$$



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score 160-240

Fees - ₹ 5500
score 200-240

Fees - ₹ 0
score above 240

6. Among the gases (a) – (e), the gases that cause greenhouse effect are :

(a) CO_2 (b) H_2O (c) CFCs (d) O_2 (e) O_3
 (1) (a), (b), (c) and (e) (2) (a) and (d)
 (3) (a), (c), (d) and (e) (4) (a), (b), (c) and (d)

6. गैसों (a) से (e) में, जो ग्रीनहाउस प्रभाव पैदा करती हैं, होंगी :

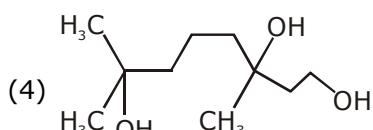
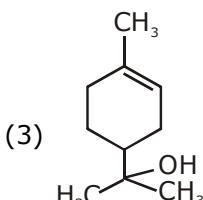
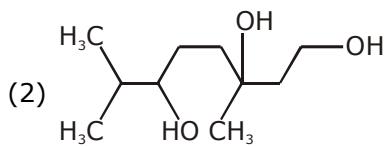
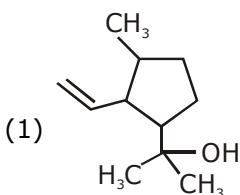
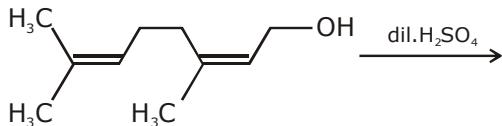
(a) CO_2 (b) H_2O (c) CFCs (d) O_2 (e) O_3
 (1) (a), (b), (c) तथा (e) (2) (a) तथा (d)
 (3) (a), (c), (d) तथा (e) (4) (a), (b), (c) तथा (d)

Ans. 1

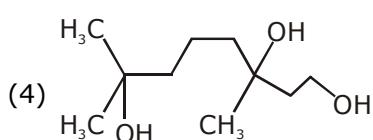
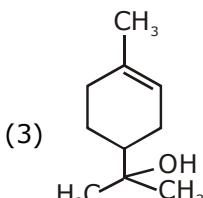
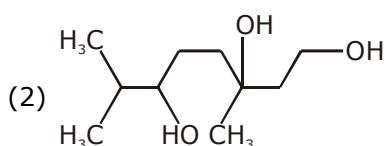
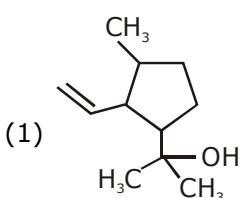
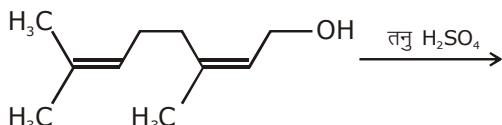
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Greenhouse gases – carbondioxide, other green house gases are methane, watervapour, nitrousoxide CFCs and Ozone

7. The major product of the following reaction is :



7. निम्नलिखित अभिक्रिया का मुख्य उत्पाद है :



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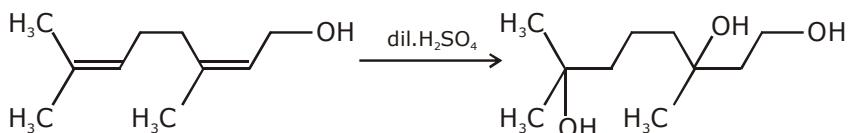
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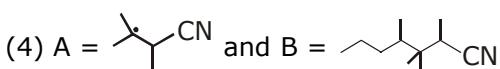
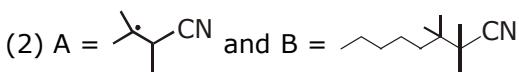
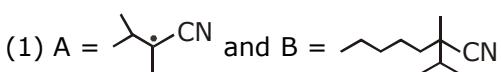
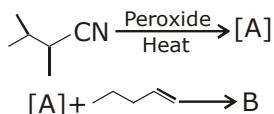
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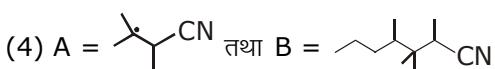
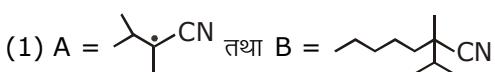
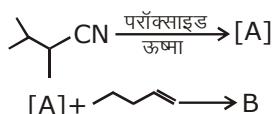
Ans. 4



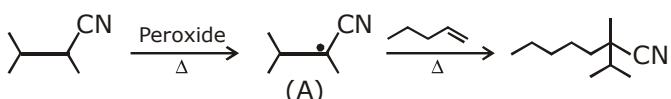
8. The major products A and B in the following reactions are :



8. निम्न अभिक्रियाओं में मुख्य उत्पाद A तथा B हैं :



Ans. 1



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score above 240

- 9.** The strength of an aqueous NaOH solution is most accurately determined by titrating :
(Note : Consider that an appropriate indicator is used)
(1) Aq. NaOH in a volumetric flask and concentrated H_2SO_4 in a conical flask
(2) Aq. NaOH in a burette and aqueous oxalic acid in a conical flask
(3) Aq. NaOH in a burette and concentrated H_2SO_4 in a conical flask
(4) Aq. NaOH in a pipette and aqueous oxalic acid in burette

9. जलीय NaOH विलयन की सामर्थ्य सर्वाधिक यथार्थता से इस तरह अनुमापन द्वारा निकाली जाती है :
(नोट : विचार कीजिए कि एक उपयुक्त संसूचक का उपयोग किया गया है।)
(1) जलीय NaOH आयतनी फलास्क में तथा सान्द्र H_2SO_4 एक कॉनिकल फलास्क में
(2) जलीय NaOH एक ब्लूरेट में तथा जलीय आक्सालिक ऐसिड एक कॉनिकल फलास्क में
(3) जलीय NaOH एक ब्लूरेट में तथा सान्द्र H_2SO_4 एक कॉनिकल फलास्क में
(4) जलीय एक पिपेट में तथा जलीय आक्सालिक ऐसिड एक ब्लूरेट में

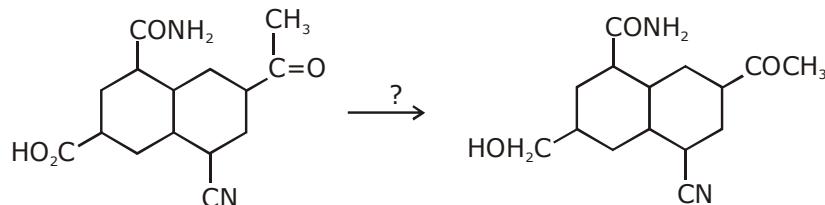
Ans. 4

Titartation

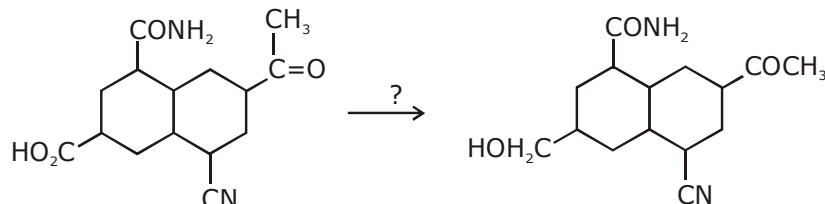
Ans. 1

Mn > Fe < Co < Ni

- 11.** The most suitable reagent for the given conversion is :



- 11.** दिये गये रूपान्तरण के लिए सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त अभिकर्मक है :



- Ans. 1** Diborane (B_2H_6) reduces COOH carboxlic group only.

- 12.** The rate of a certain biochemical reaction at physiological temperature (T) occurs 10^6 times faster with enzyme than without. The change in the activation energy upon adding enzyme is :
 (1) $-6(2.303)RT$ (2) $+6(2.303)RT$ (3) $-6RT$ (4) $+6RT$

12. एक जैव-रासायनिक अभिक्रिया की दर शरीर क्रियात्मक ताप (T) पर बिना एन्जाइम की तुलना में एन्जाइम द्वारा 10^6 गुना तेज होता है। एन्जाइम के मिलाने पर सक्रियण ऊर्जा में परिवर्तन है :
 (1) $-6(2.303)RT$ (2) $+6(2.303)RT$ (3) $-6RT$ (4) $+6RT$

Ans. 2

$$\frac{\text{ROR}_{\text{enz.}}}{\text{ROR}} = 10^6 = \frac{K_{\text{enz}}}{K} =$$

$$\ln \left[\frac{K_{\text{enz}}}{K} \right] = \frac{-Ea_{\text{enz}}}{RT} + \frac{E_a}{RT}$$

$$2.303 \times 6 = \frac{E_a - E_{a_{enz}}}{RT}$$

$$\{E_a - E_{a_{\text{enz}}}\} = 2.30 \times 6 \times RT$$

- 13.** For the Balmer series in the spectrum of H atom, $\bar{v} = R_H \left\{ \frac{1}{n_1^2} - \frac{1}{n_2^2} \right\}$, the correct statements among (I) to (IV) are :

 - (I) As wavelength decreases, the lines in the series converge
 - (II) The integer n_1 is equal to 2
 - (III) The lines of longest wavelength corresponds to $n_2 = 3$
 - (IV) The ionization energy of hydrogen can be calculated from wave number of these lines

(1) (I), (II), (III)	(2) (II), (III), (IV)
(3) (I), (II), (IV)	(4) (I), (III), (IV)

13. हाइड्रोजन परमाणु के स्पेक्ट्रम में बामर श्रेणी के लिए : $\vec{v} = R_H \left\{ \frac{1}{n^2} - \frac{1}{n_0^2} \right\}$, (I)-(IV) में सही कथन हैं:

Ans. 1

$$\vec{v} = R_H \left\{ \frac{1}{n_1^2} - \frac{1}{n_2^2} \right\}$$

For Balmer series $n_1 = 2$

For longest wavelength

$\vec{v} \rightarrow$ minimum

$$\therefore n_2 = 3$$

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Fees - ₹ 0
core above 240

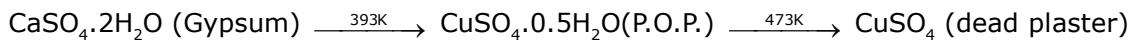
Ans. 2

As difference in Boiling point is very less

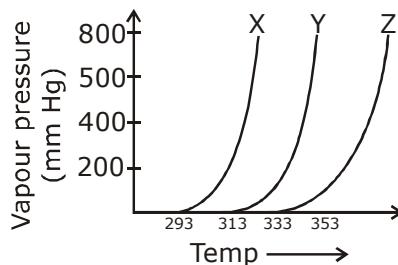
∴ Fractional distillation

Higher boiling point liq. will be obtained as distillate.

Ans. 2

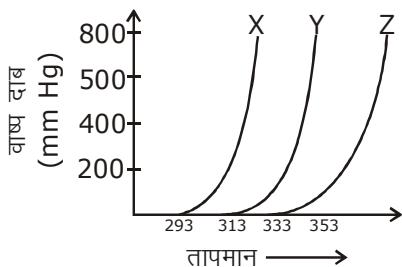


- 16.** A graph of vapour pressure and temperature for three different liquids X, Y and Z is shown below:



The following inferences are made :

16. तीन अलग—अलग द्रव्यों X, Y एवं Z के लिए वाष्प दाब तथा ताप के बीच एक ग्राफ नीचे दिया गया है :

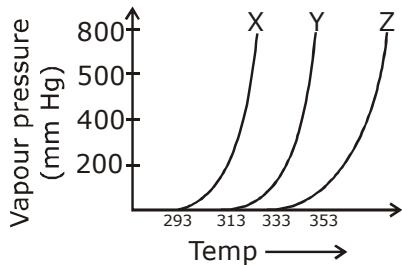


निम्न निष्कर्ष निकाले गये :

- (A) Y की तुलना में X का अंतराअणुक अन्योन्य क्रिया उच्चतर है।
(B) Y की तुलना में X का अंतराअणुक अन्योन्य क्रिया निम्नतर है।
(C) Y की तुलना में Z का अंतराअणुक अन्योन्य क्रिया निम्नतर है।
सही निष्कर्ष/निष्कर्ष है/हैं :

सही निष्कर्ष/निष्कर्ष है/हैं :

Sol.



Order of intermolecular interactions

$$Z > Y > X$$

∴ Correct statement B only.

17. The decreasing order of reactivity towards dehydrohalogenation (E_1) reaction of the following compounds is :

- (A) Cl (B) Cl (C) 

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

17. निम्न यौगिकों के डिहाइड्रोहैलोजेनेशन (E_1) अभिक्रिया के प्रति अभिक्रियाशीलता का घटता क्रम है :

- (A) Cl (B) Cl (C) 

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

Ans. 2

Rate of dehydrohalogenation (E_1) \propto stability of carbocation
 \propto stability of product

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18. The complex that can show fac- and mer-isomers is :

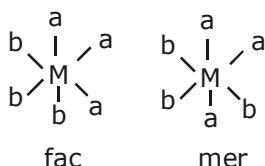
- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) $[\text{CoCl}_2(\text{en})_2]$ | (2) $[\text{Pt}(\text{NH}_3)_2\text{Cl}_2]$ |
| (3) $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_3(\text{NO}_2)_3]$ | (4) $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_4\text{Cl}_2]^+$ |

18. वह संकर जो fac- तथा mer-समावयवी प्रदर्शित करता है, है :

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) $[\text{CoCl}_2(\text{en})_2]$ | (2) $[\text{Pt}(\text{NH}_3)_2\text{Cl}_2]$ |
| (3) $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_3(\text{NO}_2)_3]$ | (4) $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_4\text{Cl}_2]^+$ |

Ans. 3

Ma_3b_3 -Type Complexes show fac and mer isomers



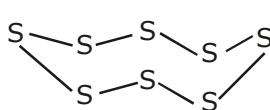
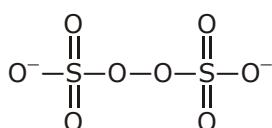
19. The number of bonds between sulphur and oxygen atoms in $\text{S}_2\text{O}_8^{2-}$ and the number of bonds between sulphur and sulphur atoms in rhombic sulphur, respectively, are :

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| (1) 4 तथा 6 | (2) 4 तथा 8 | (3) 8 तथा 6 | (4) 8 तथा 8 |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|

19. $\text{S}_2\text{O}_8^{2-}$ में सल्फर तथा ऑक्सीजन परमाणुओं के बीच आबन्धों की संख्या तथा विषमलंबाक्ष सल्फर में सल्फर परमाणुओं तथा सल्फर के बीच आबन्धों की संख्या क्रमशः हैं :

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| (1) 4 and 6 | (2) 4 and 8 | (3) 8 and 6 | (4) 8 and 8 |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|

Ans. 4



20. Arrange the following compounds in increasing order of C-OH bond length :

methanol, phenol, p-ethoxyphenol

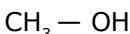
- | |
|--|
| (1) phenol < p-ethoxyphenol < methanol |
| (2) methanol < phenol < p-ethoxyphenol |
| (3) methanol < p-ethoxyphenol < phenol |
| (4) phenol < methanol < p-ethoxyphenol |

20. निन्हें यौगिकों को C-OH आबन्ध लम्बाई के बढ़ते क्रम में व्यवस्थित कीजिए :

मेथेनॉल, फीनॉल, p-एथाक्सीफीनॉल

- | |
|--------------------------------------|
| (1) फीनॉल < p-एथाक्सीफीनॉल < मेथेनॉल |
| (2) मेथेनॉल < फीनॉल < p-एथाक्सीफीनॉल |
| (3) मेथेनॉल < p-एथाक्सीफीनॉल < फीनॉल |
| (4) फीनॉल < मेथेनॉल < p-एथाक्सीफीनॉल |

Ans. 1



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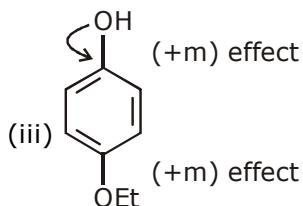
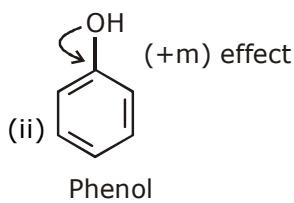
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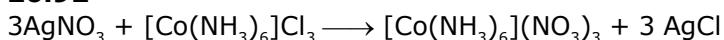
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21. The volume (in mL) of 0.125 M AgNO_3 required to quantitatively precipitate chloride ions in 0.3 g of $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_6]\text{Cl}_3$ is _____.
 $^M[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_6]\text{Cl}_3 = 267.46 \text{ g/mol}$
 $^M\text{AgNO}_3 = 169.87 \text{ g/mol}$
21. $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_6]\text{Cl}_3$ के 0.3 g में क्लोराइड आयन को मात्रात्मक रूप से अवक्षेपित करने के लिए 0.125 M AgNO_3 का कितना आयतन (mL में) आवश्यक होगा _____.
 $^M[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_6]\text{Cl}_3 = 267.46 \text{ g/mol}$
 $^M\text{AgNO}_3 = 169.87 \text{ g/mol}$

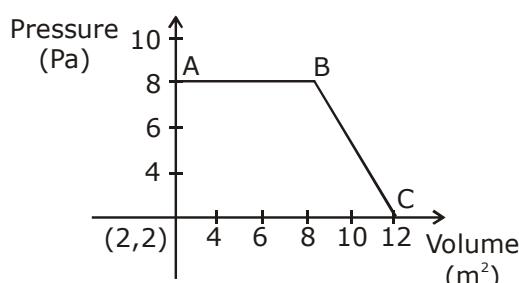
Ans. 26.92



$$\frac{0.125 \times \text{vol.}}{1000 \times 3} = \frac{0.3}{267.46}$$

$$\text{vol.} = \frac{8 \times 1000 \times 0.3 \times 3}{267.46} = 8.973 \times 3 = \mathbf{26.92}$$

22. The magnitude of work done by a gas that undergoes a reversible expansion along the path ABC shown in the figure is _____.



22. उस गैस के द्वारा, जो चित्र में दिखाये गये ABC पथ के अनुसार उत्क्रमणीय प्रसारण करती है, किये गये कार्य का परिमाण

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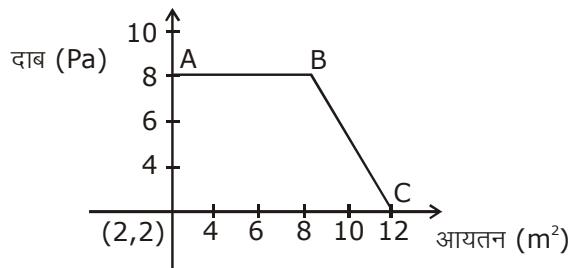
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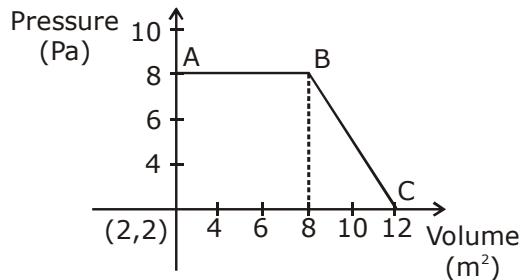
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होगा _____.



Ans. 48

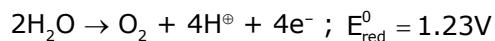


$$W_{AB} = 6 \times 6 = 36 \text{ N.M.}$$

$$W_{BC} = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 6 = 12 \text{ N.M.}$$

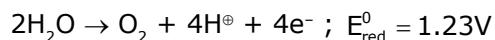
$$W_{AB} + W_{BC} = 48 \text{ N.M.}$$

23. What would be the electrode potential for the given half cell reaction at pH = 5 ?



(R = 8.314 J mol⁻¹ K⁻¹; temp = 298 K; oxygen under std. atm. pressure of 1 bar)

23. pH = 5 पर, दी गई अद्वा सेल अभिक्रिया के लिए इलेक्ट्रोड विभव क्या होगा ?



(R = 8.314 J mol⁻¹ K⁻¹; ताप = 298 K; ऑक्सीजन मानक वायुमंडलीय दाब 1 bar पर)

Sol. -0.935

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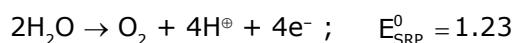
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$$E = -1.23 - \frac{0.059}{4} \log(\text{H}^+)^4$$

$$E = -1.23 + 0.059 \text{ pH}$$

$$E = -1.23 + 0.059 \times 5$$

$$E = -1.23 + 0.295$$

$$E = -0.935$$

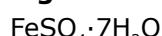
24. Ferrous sulphate heptahydrate is used to fortify foods with iron. The amount (in grams) of the salt required to achieve 10 ppm of iron in 100 kg of wheat is _____.

Atomic weight : Fe = 55.85; S 32.00; O ; 16.00

24. फेरस सल्फेट हेप्टाहाइड्रेट को आहार के पुष्टीकरण में आयरन के लिये प्रयोग किया जाता है। गेहूँ के 100 kg में आयरन का 10 ppm प्राप्त करने के लिए लवण की मात्रा (ग्राम में) होगी _____.

परमाणु द्रव्यमान : Fe = 55.85; S 32.00; O ; 16.00

Ans. 1 gm



10 ppm \rightarrow 10 gm of salt on 10^6 gm of wheat

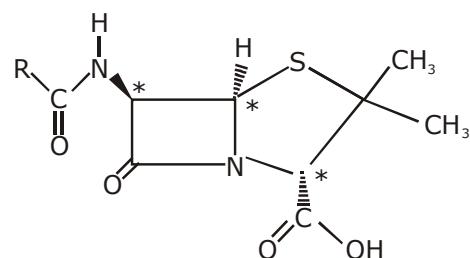
10^6 gm of wheat requires – 10 gm of salt

$$100 \text{ Kg} - 10^5 \text{ gm of wheat requires } \frac{10}{10^6} \times 10^5 = 1 \text{ gm of salt}$$

25. The number of chiral centres in penicillin is _____.

25. पेनिसिलीन में काइरल केन्द्रों की संख्या है _____.

Ans. 3



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