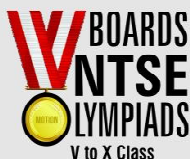


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QUESTION PAPER WITH SOLUTION

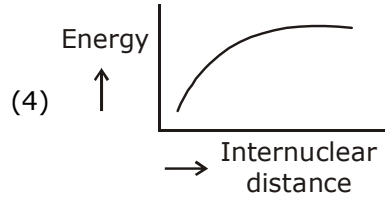
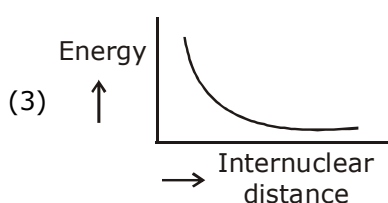
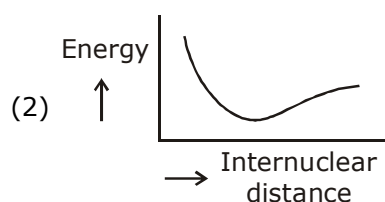
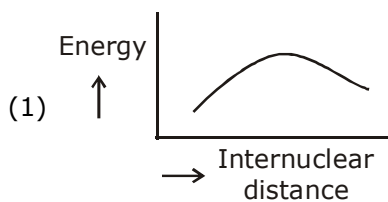
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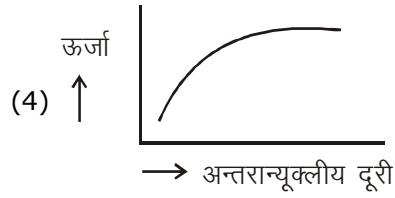
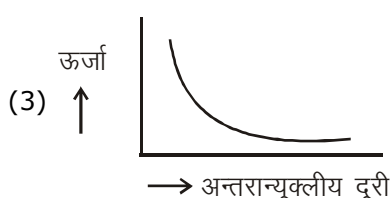
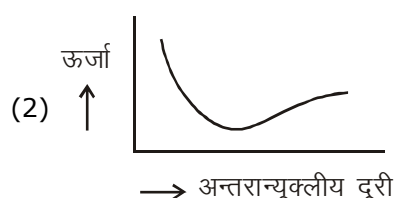
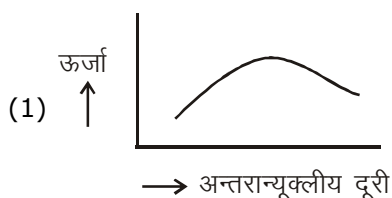
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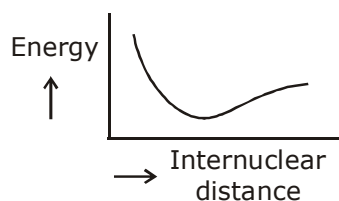
1. The potential energy curve for the H_2 molecule as a function of internuclear distance is:



अन्तरान्युक्रीय दूरी के फलन के रूप में H_2 अणु के लिए स्थितिज ऊर्जा का वक्र है :



Sol. 2

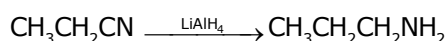


2. The most appropriate reagent for conversion of C_2H_5CN into $CH_3CH_2CH_2NH_2$ is:

C_2H_5CN को $CH_3CH_2CH_2NH_2$ में परिवर्तित करने के लिए सबसे ज्यादा उपयुक्त अभिकर्मक है :

(1) $NaBH_4$ (2) $Na(CN)BH_3$ (3) CaH_2 (4) $LiAlH_4$

Sol. 4



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3. Which of the following is not an essential amino acid?
 (1) Valine (2) Tyrosine (3) Lysine (4) Leucine

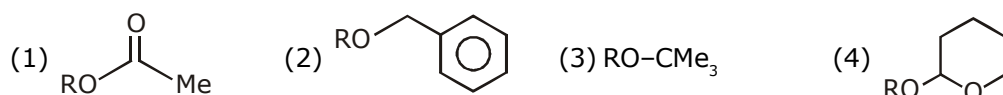
निम्न में से कौनसा अनिवार्य ऐमीनो अम्ल नहीं है ?

- (1) वैलीन (2) टाइरोसीन (3) लाइसीन (4) ल्यूसीन

Sol. 2

Tyrosine is not an essential amino acid

4. Which of the following derivatives of alcohols is unstable in an aqueous base?
 निम्नलिखित में से कौनसा ऐल्कोहॉल का व्युत्पन्न एक जलीय क्षारक में अस्थिर है ?



Sol. 1

Hydrolysis of ester occurs in basic medium.

5. The structure of PCl_5 in the solid state is:
 (1) Square planar $[\text{PCl}_4]^+$ and octahedral $[\text{PCl}_6]^-$
 (2) Tetrahedral $[\text{PCl}_4]^+$ and octahedral $[\text{PCl}_6]^-$
 (3) Trigonal bipyramidal
 (4) Square pyramidal

ठोस प्रावस्था में PCl_5 की संरचना है :

- (1) वर्ग समतली $[\text{PCl}_4]^+$ तथा अष्टफलकीय $[\text{PCl}_6]^-$
 (2) चतुष्फलकीय $[\text{PCl}_4]^+$ तथा $[\text{PCl}_6]^-$ अष्टफलकीय
 (3) त्रिसमनताक्ष द्विपिरामिडी
 (4) वर्ग पिरामिडी

Sol. 2

In solid state PCl_5 exist in Ionpair i.e. (PCl_4^+) and (PCl_6^-)
 PCl_4^+ (sp^3 tetrahedral)
 PCl_6^- (sp^3d^2) – octahedral)

6. A diatomic molecule X_2 has a body-centred cubic (bcc) structure with a cell edge of 300 pm. The density of the molecule is 6.17 g cm^{-3} . The number of molecules present in 200 g of X_2 is: (Avogadro constant $(N_A) = 6 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$)

एक द्विपरमाणुक अणु X_2 की काय केन्द्रित घन (bcc) संरचना है जिसकी कोष्ठिका कोर 300 pm है। अणु का घनत्व 6.17 g cm^{-3} है। X_2 के 200 g में उपस्थित अणुओं की संख्या होगी : (N_A) ऐवोगेद्रो स्थिरांक = $6 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$)

- (1) $8 N_A$ (2) $2 N_A$ (3) $40 N_A$ (4) $4 N_A$

Sol. 4

$\text{X}_2 \rightarrow \text{BCC}$
 $a = 300 \text{ pm}$

$$d = 6.17 \text{ g/cm}^3 = \frac{2 \times \text{GMM}}{6 \times 10^{23} \times (300 \times 10^{-10})^3}$$

$$\text{GMM} = \frac{6.17 \times 6 \times 9 \times 3 \times 10^{-1}}{2}$$

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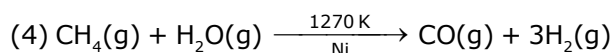
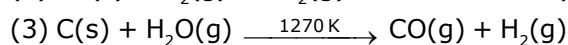
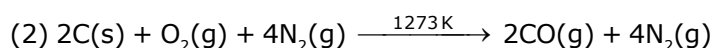
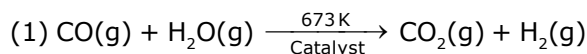
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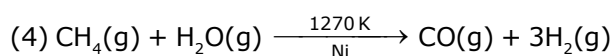
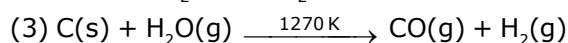
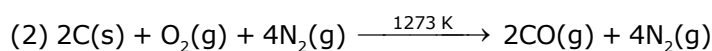
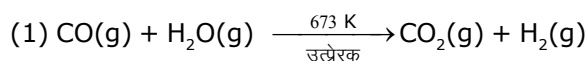
$$\begin{aligned} \text{GMM} &= 81 \times 6.17 \times 10^{-1} \\ &= 49.97 \text{ g/mol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{No. of molecules} &= \frac{200\text{g}}{49.97 \text{ g/mol}} = 4 \text{ mol} \\ &= 4N_A \end{aligned}$$

7. The equation that represents the water-gas shift reaction is:



वह समीकरण जो वाटर गैस शिफ्ट अभिक्रिया को निरूपित करता है, होगा

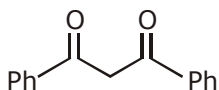


Sol. 1
Fact

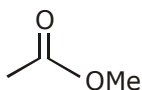
8. The increasing order of the acidity of the α -hydrogen of the following compounds is:
निम्न यौगिकों के α -हाइड्रोजन के अम्लीयता का बढ़ता क्रम है :



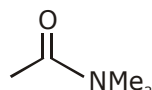
(A)



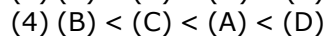
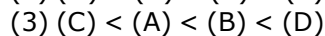
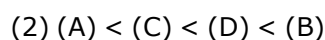
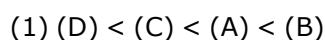
(B)



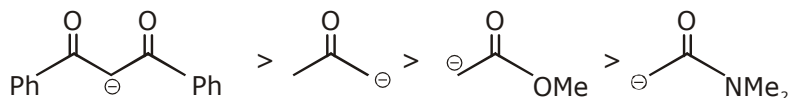
(C)



(D)



Sol. 1
Stability order



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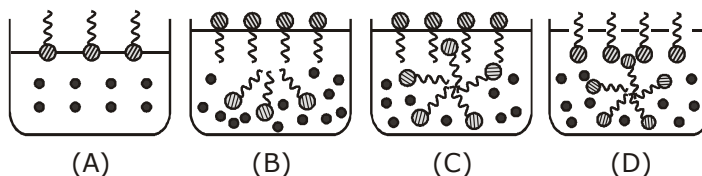
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9. Identify the correct molecular picture showing what happens at the critical micellar concentration (CMC) of an aqueous solution of a surfactant (● polar head; ~ non-polar tail; ● water).

एक पष्ठ संक्रियक के एक जलीय विलयन के क्रान्तिक मिसेली सान्द्रता (CMC) पर क्या होता इसको दर्शाने वाले सही आण्विक चित्र को पहचानिये (● ध्रुवीय सिरा; ~ अध्रुवीय पुंछ; ● जल).



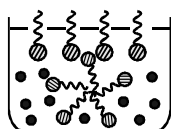
(1) (B)

(2) (A)

(3) (C)

(4) (D)

Sol. 4



10. If a person is suffering from the deficiency of nor-adrenaline, what kind of drug can be suggested?

(1) Antihistamine

(2) Antidepressant

(3) Anti-inflammatory

(4) Analgesic

यदि कोई व्यक्ति नॉर-एड्रिनेलिन की न्यूनता से पीड़ित है तो किस प्रकार की औषधि का सुझाव दिया जा सकता है ?

(1) प्रतिहिस्टामिन

(2) प्रति अवसादक

(3) प्रतिशोतज (एन्टी-इनफ्लेमेटरी)

(4) पीड़ाहारी

Sol. 2

If nor-adrenaline is low, person may suffer from depression. Hence, anti depressant drug is suggested.

11. The values of the crystal field stabilization energies for a high spin d^6 metal ion in octahedral and tetrahedral fields, respectively, are:

(1) $-2.4 \Delta_o$ and $-0.6 \Delta_t$

(2) $-1.6 \Delta_o$ and $-0.4 \Delta_t$

(3) $-0.4 \Delta_o$ and $-0.27 \Delta_t$

(4) $-0.4 \Delta_o$ and $-0.6 \Delta_t$

अष्टफलकीय तथा चतुष्फलकीय क्षेत्रों में उच्च प्रचक्रण d^6 धातु आयन के लिए क्रिस्टल क्षेत्र स्थिरीकरण ऊर्जाओं का मान क्रमशः होगा:

(1) $-2.4 \Delta_o$ तथा $-0.6 \Delta_t$

(2) $-1.6 \Delta_o$ तथा $-0.4 \Delta_t$

(3) $-0.4 \Delta_o$ तथा $-0.27 \Delta_t$

(4) $-0.4 \Delta_o$ तथा $-0.6 \Delta_t$

Sol. 4

$d^6(\text{octahedral}) \rightarrow$ high spin complex

$$= t_{2g}^4 e_g^2$$

$$\text{CFSE} = \left(-\frac{2}{5} \times 4 + \frac{3}{5} \times 2 \right) \Delta_o$$

$$= \left(\frac{-8+6}{5} \right) \Delta_o$$

$$= -0.4\Delta_o$$

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d^6 (tetrahedral) \rightarrow high spin complex

$$= e_g^3 t_{2g}^3$$

$$CFSE = \left(-\frac{3}{5} \times 3 + \frac{2}{5} \times 3 \right) \Delta_t = -0.6\Delta_t$$

12. A flask contains a mixture of compounds A and B. Both compounds decompose by first-order kinetics. The half-lives for A and B are 300 s and 180 s, respectively. If the concentrations of A and B are equal initially, the time required for the concentration of A to be four times that of B (in s) is: (Use $\ln 2 = 0.693$)

A तथा B यौगिकों का एक मिश्रण एक फ्लास्क में उपस्थित हैं। दोनों यौगिक प्रथम कोटि बल गतिकी द्वारा विघटित होते हैं। A तथा B की अर्द्ध आयु क्रमशः 300 s तथा 180 s हैं। यदि A तथा B की सान्द्रतायें प्रारम्भ में बराबर रही हो तो A की सान्द्रता को B की सान्द्रता के चार गुना होने में लगने वाला समय (सेकण्ड में) होगा: (Use $\ln 2 = 0.693$)

- (1) 180 (2) 300 (3) 120 (4) 900

Sol. 4

$$A_t = A_0 \cdot e^{-k_1 t}$$

$$B_t = B_0 \cdot e^{-k_2 t}$$

$$k_1 = \frac{\ln 2}{300}$$

$$k_2 = \frac{\ln 2}{180}$$

A_t and B_t are related as $[A] = 4[B]$

$$A_0 \cdot e^{-k_1 t} = 4 \times B_0 \cdot e^{-k_2 t}$$

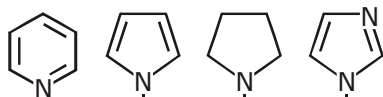
$$\frac{t}{180} - \frac{t}{300} = 2$$

$$\frac{t}{3} - \frac{t}{5} = 120$$

$$\frac{2t}{15} = 120 \quad t = 900 \text{ sec}$$

13. The increasing order of basicity of the following compounds is:

निम्न यौगिकों की क्षारीयता का बढ़ता क्रम है :



(A)

(B)

(C)

(D)

(1) (D) < (A) < (B) < (C)

(3) (B) < (A) < (D) < (C)

(2) (A) < (B) < (C) < (D)

(4) (B) < (A) < (C) < (D)

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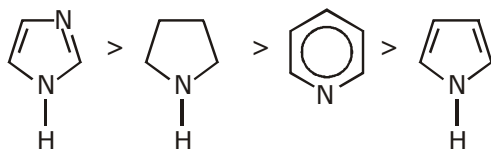
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Sol. 4

Correct order of basicity



14. The condition that indicates a polluted environment is:

- (1) pH of rain water to be 5.6 (2) BOD value of 5 ppm
 (3) 0.03% of CO₂ in the atmosphere (4) eutrophication

वह स्थिति जो दूषित पर्यावरण इंगित करती है, होगी :

- (1) वर्षा के जल का pH 5.6 होना (2) BOD का मान 5 ppm होना
 (3) वायुमण्डल में 0.03% CO₂ होना (4) सुपोषण

Sol. 4

Eutrophication is the condition in which excessive richness of nutrients in a lake or water body, which causes dense growth of plant life and BOD increases.

15. In the sixth period, the orbitals that are filled are:

छठे आवर्तक में भरे जाने वाले कक्षक हैं :

- (1) 6s, 5d, 5f, 6p (2) 6s, 4f, 5d, 6p (3) 6s, 6p, 6d, 6f (4) 6s, 5f, 6d, 6p

Sol. 2

(Fact) → energy order of orbital's according to Aufbau principle
 6s < 4f < 5d < 6p

16. The difference between the radii of 3rd and 4th orbits of Li²⁺ is ΔR₁. The difference between the radii of 3rd and 4th orbits of He⁺ is ΔR₂. Ratio ΔR₁ : ΔR₂ is:

Li²⁺ के तीसरे तथा चौथे कक्षों की त्रिज्याओं का अंतर ΔR₁ है। He⁺ के तीसरे तथा चौथे कक्षों की त्रिज्याओं का अंतर ΔR₂ है।

ΔR₁ : ΔR₂ अनुपात है :

- (1) 8 : 3 (2) 3 : 8 (3) 3 : 2 (4) 2 : 3

Sol. 4

$$(R_4 - R_3)_{Li^{2+}} = \frac{0.529}{3} \{4^2 - 3^2\} = \Delta R_1$$

$$(R_4 - R_3)_{He^{+}} = \frac{0.529}{2} \{4^2 - 3^2\} = \Delta R_2$$

$$\frac{\Delta R_1}{\Delta R_2} = \frac{1/3}{1/2} = \frac{2}{3}$$

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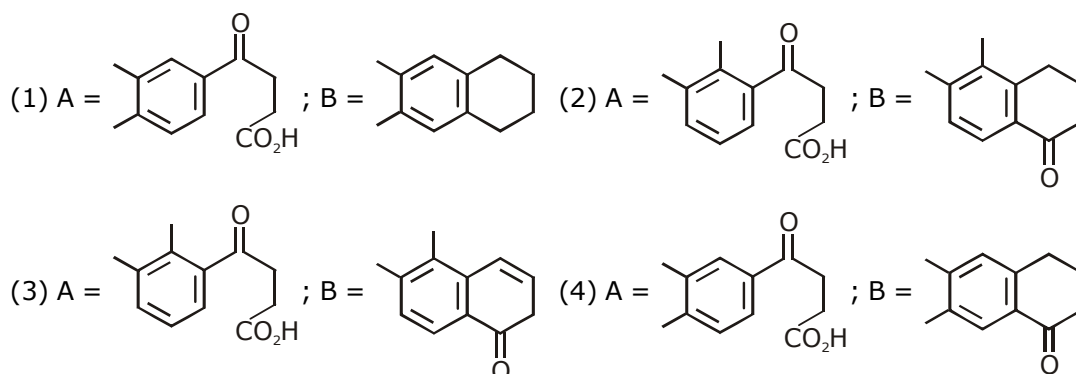
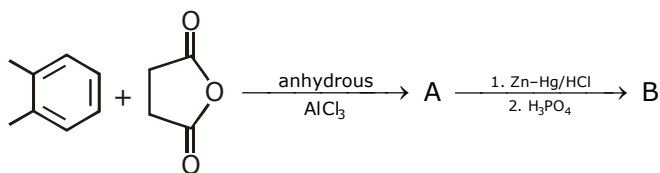
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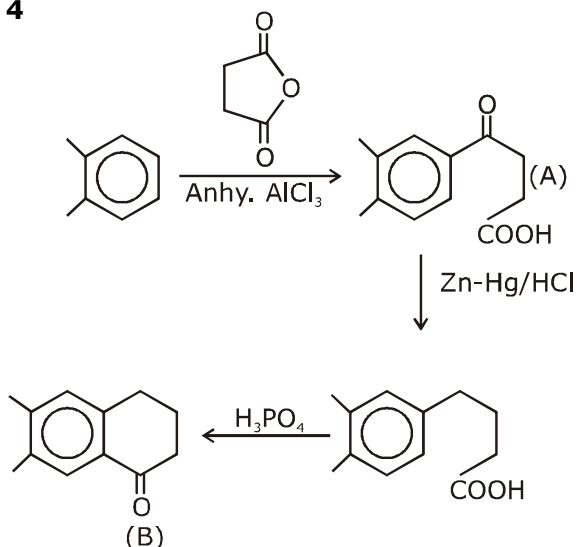
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17. In the following reaction sequence the major products A and B are:

निम्नलिखित अभिक्रिया क्रम में मुख्य उत्पाद A तथा B है :



Sol. 4



18. The correct electronic configuration and spin-only magnetic moment (BM) of Gd^{3+} ($Z = 64$), respectively, are:

(1) $[Xe] 5f^7$ and 7.9 (2) $[Xe] 4f^7$ and 7.9 (3) $[Xe] 5f^7$ and 8.9 (4) $[Xe] 4f^7$ and 8.9

Gd^{3+} ($Z = 64$) के सही इलेक्ट्रॉनिक विन्यास तथा स्पिन मात्र चुम्बकीय आघूर्ण (BM में) है :

(1) $[Xe] 5f^7$ तथा 7.9 (2) $[Xe] 4f^7$ तथा 7.9 (3) $[Xe] 5f^7$ तथा 8.9 (4) $[Xe] 4f^7$ तथा 8.9

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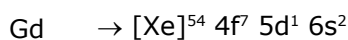
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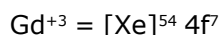
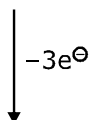
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Sol. 2



Z=64



$$\mu = \sqrt{7(7+2)} = \sqrt{63}$$

$$= 7.9 \text{ BM}$$

19. An Ellingham diagram provides information about:

- (1) The pressure dependence of the standard electrode potentials of reduction reactions involved in the extraction of metals.
- (2) The conditions of pH and potential under which a species is thermodynamically stable.
- (3) The kinetics of the reduction process.
- (4) The temperature dependence of the standard Gibbs energies of formation of some metal oxides.

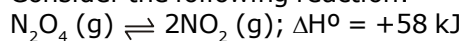
एलिंगम आरेख जिस सूचना को प्राप्त कराता है वह होती है :

- (1) धातु के निष्कर्षण में निहित अपचयन अभिक्रिया के मानक इलेक्ट्रोड विभव की दाब निर्भरता।
- (2) pH तथा विभव की शर्तों जिसमें की स्पीशीज ऊष्मागतिकीय रूप से स्थिर होती है।
- (3) अपचयन प्रक्रम की बलगतिकी।
- (4) कुछ धातु ऑक्साइडों के सम्भवन में मानक गिब्स ऊर्जा की ताप निर्भरता

Sol. 4

Fact

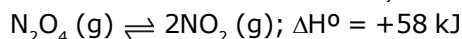
20. Consider the following reaction:



For each of the following cases (a, b), the direction in which the equilibrium shifts is:

- (a) Temperature is decreased.
 - (b) Pressure is increased by adding N_2 at constant T.
- (1) (a) towards reactant, (b) towards product
 - (2) (a) towards reactant, (b) no change
 - (3) (a) towards product, (b) towards reactant
 - (4) (a) towards product, (b) no change

निम्नलिखित अभिक्रिया पर विचार कीजिए :



निम्न प्रत्येक प्रकरण (a, b) में, वह दिशा जिसमें साम्य खिसक जायेगा होगी :

- (a) ताप घटाया जाता है।
 - (b) स्थिर T पर N_2 डालकर दाब बढ़ाया जाता है।
- (1) (a) अभिकारक की तरफ, (b) उत्पाद की तरफ
 - (2) (a) अभिकारक की तरफ, (b) कोई परिवर्तन नहीं
 - (3) (a) उत्पाद की तरफ, (b) अभिकारक की तरफ
 - (4) (a) उत्पाद की तरफ, (b) कोई परिवर्तन नहीं

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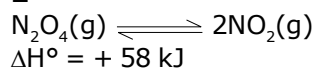
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Sol. 2



(towards reactant)

(a) temp ↓ ⇒ Backward shift as it is endothermic reaction

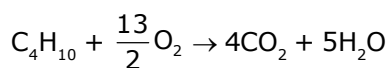
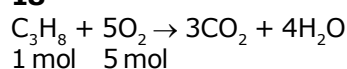
(b) As 'N₂' will not react with both N₂O₄ & NO₂, as moles increases in reactants, as much as in products, a = hence there is no change in equilibria.

∴ no change

21. The minimum number of moles of O₂ required for complete combustion of 1 mole of propane and 2 moles of butane is _____.

1 मोल प्रोपेन तथा 2 मोल ब्यूटेन के पूर्ण दहन के लिए आवश्यक O₂ की अल्पतम मोलों की संख्या होगी _____.

Sol. 18



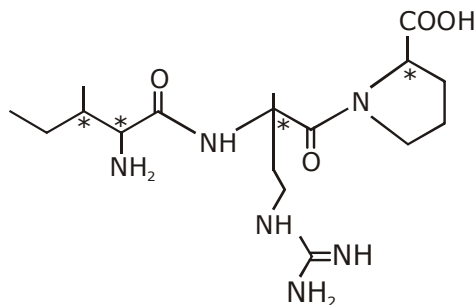
2 mol 13 mol

Total required mol of O₂ = 5 + 13 = 18

22. The number of chiral carbon(s) present in ptiptide, Iie-Arg-Pro, is _____ .

पेट्टाइड, Iie-Arg-Pro, में उपस्थित काइरल कार्बनों की संख्या है _____ ।

Sol. 4



23. A soft drink was bottled with a partial pressure of CO₂ of 3 bar over the liquid at room temperature. The partial pressure of CO₂ over the solution approaches a value of 30 bar when 44 g of CO₂ is dissolved in 1 kg of water at room temperature. The approximate pH of the soft drink is _____ × 10⁻¹.

(First dissociation constant of H₂CO₃ = 4.0 × 10⁻⁷; log 2 = 0.3; density of the soft drink = 1 g mL⁻¹)

कक्ष ताप पर एक सॉफ्ट ड्रिंक को CO₂ के 3 बार आंशिक दाब पर बोतल में द्रव के ऊपर भरा जाता है। कक्ष ताप पर जब 44gm CO₂ 1 kg जल में घुलती है तो विलयन के ऊपर CO₂ का आंशिक दाब 30 बार पहुँच जाता है। सॉफ्ट ड्रिंक का pH लगभग होगा _____ × 10⁻¹.

(H₂CO₃ = का प्रथम वियोजन स्थिरांक 4.0 × 10⁻⁷; log 2 = 0.3; सॉफ्ट ड्रिंक का घनत्व = 1 g mL⁻¹)

Sol. 37

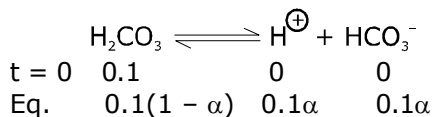
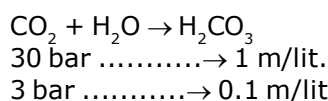
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$$4 \times 10^{-7} = \frac{0.1\alpha^2}{1 - \alpha}$$

$$(1 - \alpha) \approx 1$$

$$\alpha^2 = 4 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$\alpha = 2 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$[\text{H}^+] = 2 \times 10^{-4}\text{M}$$

$$\text{pH} = -[-4 \times \log(2)] = 3.7 = 37 \times 10^{-1}$$

- 24.** An oxidation-reduction reaction in which 3 electrons are transferred has a ΔG° of 17.37 kJ mol⁻¹ at 25°C. The value of E°_{cell} (in V) is _____ $\times 10^{-2}$.

$$(1 \text{ F} = 96,500 \text{ C mol}^{-1})$$

एक अपचयोपचय अभिक्रिया जिसमें 3 इलेक्ट्रॉन स्थानांतरित होते हैं, का 25°C पर ΔG° का मान 17.37 kJ mol⁻¹ है। E°_{cell} (का मान V में) होगा _____ $\times 10^{-2}$.

$$(1 \text{ F} = 96,500 \text{ C mol}^{-1})$$

Sol.

6

$$\Delta G^\circ = -nFE^\circ$$

$$17.37 \times 1000 = -3 \times 96500 \times E^\circ$$

$$E^\circ = \frac{17370}{3 \times 96500}$$

$$E^\circ = \frac{579}{9650} \text{ volt}$$

$$= 0.06 = 6 \times 10^{-2} \text{ volt}$$

Ans. 6

- 25.** The total number of coordination sites in ethylenediaminetetraacetate (EDTA⁴⁻) is _____.

एथिलीन डाइऐमीनटेट्राऐसीटेट (EDTA⁴⁻) में उपसहसंयोजन स्थलों की कुल संख्या है _____.

Sol.

6

EDTA⁴⁻ is hexadentate ligand

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