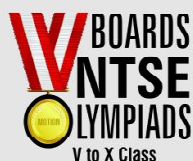


हमारा विश्वास... हर एक विद्यार्थी है खास

**JEE
MAIN
Sept.
2020**

QUESTION PAPER WITH SOLUTION

CHEMISTRY _ 6 Sep. _ SHIFT - 1



MOTION™

H.O. : 394, Rajeev Gandhi Nagar, Kota
www.motion.ac.in | ✉: info@motion.ac.in

1. The INCORRECT statement is :
- (1) Cast iron is used to manufacture wrought iron.
 - (2) Brass is an alloy of copper and nickel.
 - (3) German silver is an alloy of zinc, copper and nickel.
 - (4) Bronze is an alloy of copper and tin

असत्य कथन है :

- (1) पिटवां लोहा बनाने के लिए ढलवां लोहे का उपयोग किया जाता है।
- (2) पीतल कॉपर तथा निकल की एक मिश्रधातु है।
- (3) जर्मन सिल्वर जिंक, कॉपर तथा निकल की एक मिश्रधातु है।
- (4) काँसा कॉपर तथा टिन की एक मिश्रधातु है।

Sol. 2

Brass - (copper Zinc)

Bronze - (copper tin)

2. The species that has a spin-only magnetic moment of 5.9 BM, is : (T_d = tetrahedral)

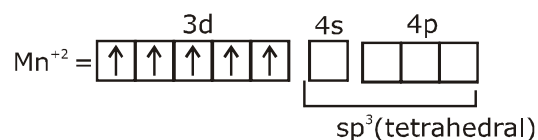
- (1) $[\text{Ni}(\text{CN})_4]^{2-}$ (square planar)
- (2) $\text{Ni}(\text{CO})_4$ (T_d)
- (3) $[\text{MnBr}_4]^{2-}$ (T_d)
- (4) $[\text{NiCl}_4]^{2-}$ (T_d)

5.9 BM चुम्बकीय आधूर्ण के केवल एक चक्रण वाली स्पीशीज है: (T_d = चतुष्फलकीय)

- (1) $[\text{Ni}(\text{CN})_4]^{2-}$ (वर्ग समतलीय)
- (2) $\text{Ni}(\text{CO})_4$ (T_d)
- (3) $[\text{MnBr}_4]^{2-}$ (T_d)
- (4) $[\text{NiCl}_4]^{2-}$ (T_d)

Sol. 3

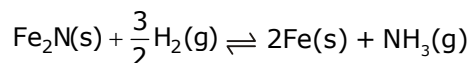
$[\text{MnBr}_4]^{2-}$



$$\mu = \sqrt{5(5+2)} = 5.9 \text{ BM}$$

3. For the reaction

अभिक्रिया के लिए—



- (1) $K_c = K_p(\text{RT})^{1/2}$
- (2) $K_c = K_p(\text{RT})^{-1/2}$
- (3) $K_c = K_p(\text{RT})^{3/2}$
- (4) $K_c = K_p(\text{RT})$

Sol. 1

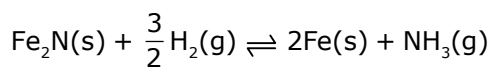
CRASH COURSE
FOR JEE ADVANCED 2020

FREE Online Lectures Available on YouTube

Go Premium at ₹ 1100

◆ Doubt Support ◆ Advanced Level Test Access
◆ Live Test Paper Discussion ◆ Final Revision Exercises

Start Date: 07 Sept. 2020

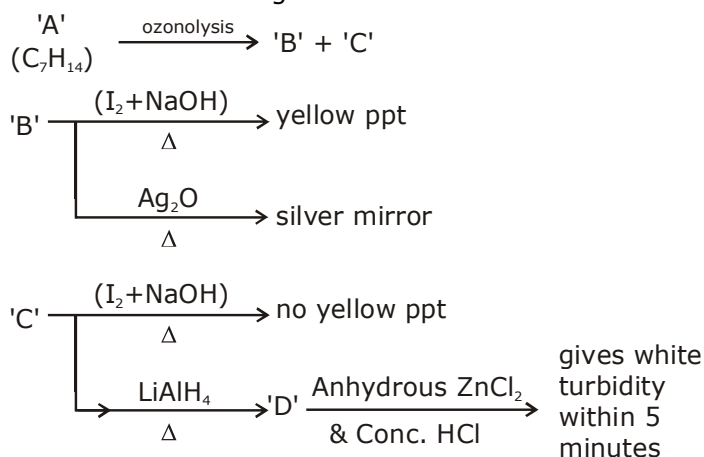


$$\Delta n_g = 1 - \frac{3}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{K_p}{K_c} = (RT)^{\Delta n_g} = (RT)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

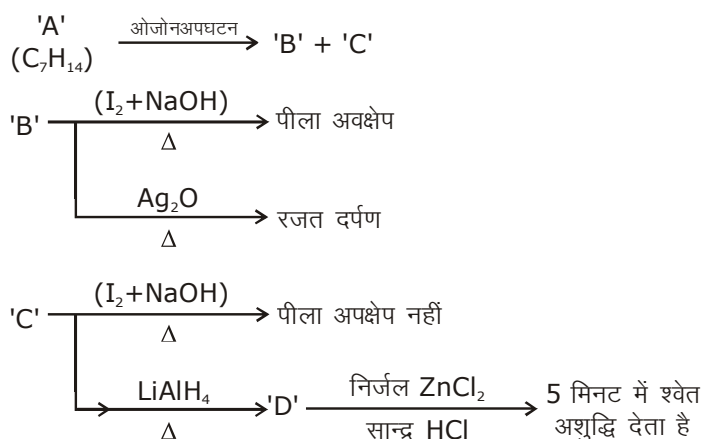
$$K_c = \frac{K_p}{(RT)^{-\frac{1}{2}}} = K_p \cdot (RT)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

4. Consider the following reactions :



'A' is :

निम्नांकित अभिक्रियाओं पर विचार कीजिये—



'A' है:

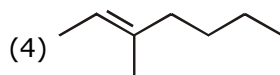
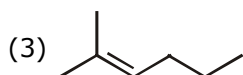
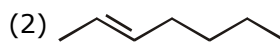
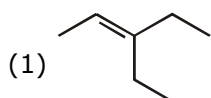
CRASH COURSE
FOR JEE ADVANCED 2020

FREE Online Lectures Available on  YouTube

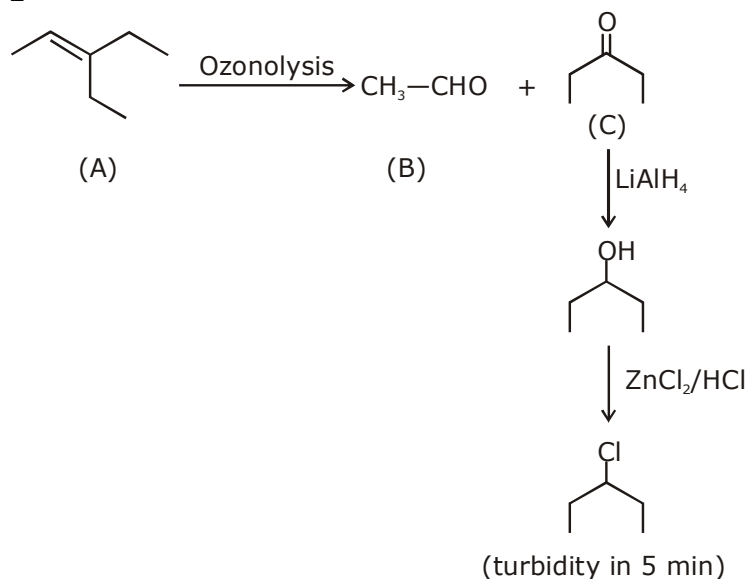
Go Premium at ₹ 1100

◆ Doubt Support ◆ Advanced Level Test Access
◆ Live Test Paper Discussion ◆ Final Revision Exercises

Start Date: **07 Sept. 2020**



Sol. 1



5. Arrange the following solutions in the decreasing order of pOH :

निम्नलिखित विलयनों को pOH के घटते क्रम में व्यवस्थित कीजिये—

(A) 0.01 M HCl

(B) 0.01 M NaOH

(C) 0.01 M CH_3COONa

(D) 0.01 M NaCl

(1) (A) > (C) > (D) > (B)

(2) (B) > (D) > (C) > (A)

(3) (B) > (C) > (D) > (A)

(4) (A) > (D) > (C) > (B)

Sol. 4

(i) 10^{-2} M HCl $\Rightarrow [\text{H}^+] = 10^{-2}$ M $\rightarrow \text{pH} = 2$

(ii) 10^{-2} M NaOH $\Rightarrow [\text{OH}^-] = 10^{-2}$ M $\rightarrow \text{pOH} = 2$

(iii) 10^{-2} M $\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-\text{Na}^+ \Rightarrow [\text{OH}^-] > 10^{-7} \Rightarrow \text{pOH} < 7$

(iv) 10^{-2} M NaCl \Rightarrow Neutral $\text{pOH} = 7$

(i) > (iv) > (iii) > (ii)

6. The variation of equilibrium constant with temperature is given below :

Temperature **Equilibrium Constant**

$T_1 = 25^\circ\text{C}$

$K_1 = 10$

$T_2 = 100^\circ\text{C}$

$K_2 = 100$

The value of ΔH° , ΔG° at T_1 and ΔG° at T_2 (in KJ mol^{-1}) respectively, are close to
[use $R = 8.314 \text{JK}^{-1} \text{mol}^{-1}$]

(1) 28.4, -7.14 and -5.71

(2) 0.64, - 7.14 and -5.71

(3) 28.4, - 5.71 and -14.29

(4) 0.64, - 5.71 and -14.29

CRASH COURSE
FOR JEE ADVANCED 2020

FREE Online Lectures Available on YouTube

Go Premium at ₹ 1100

◆ Doubt Support ◆ Advanced Level Test Access
◆ Live Test Paper Discussion ◆ Final Revision Exercises

Start Date: **07 Sept. 2020**

ताप के साथ साम्य स्थिरांक का परिवर्तन नीचे दिया गया है :

ताप साम्य स्थिरांक

$$T_1 = 25^\circ\text{C} \quad K_1 = 10$$

$$T_2 = 100^\circ\text{C} \quad K_2 = 100$$

T_1 पर ΔH° , ΔG° तथा T_2 (Kj mol^{-1} में) पर ΔG° क्रमशः के निकट है
 $[R = 8.314\text{JK}^{-1}\text{mol}^{-1}]$

$$(1) 28.4, -7.14 \text{ तथा } -5.71$$

$$(2) 0.64, -7.14 \text{ तथा } -5.71$$

$$(3) 28.4, -5.71 \text{ तथा } -14.29$$

$$(4) 0.64, -5.71 \text{ तथा } -14.29$$

Sol. 3

$$\ln \left[\frac{k_2}{k_1} \right] = \frac{\Delta H^\circ}{R} \left\{ \frac{1}{T_1} - \frac{1}{T_2} \right\}$$

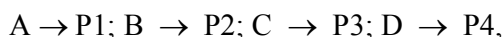
$$\ln(10) = \frac{\Delta H^\circ}{R} \left\{ \frac{1}{298} - \frac{1}{373} \right\}$$

$$\frac{373 \times 298 \times 8.314 \times 2.303}{75} = \Delta H^\circ = 28.37 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

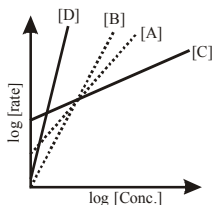
$$\Delta G^\circ_{T_1} = -RT_1 \ln(K_1) = -298R \ln(10) = -5.71 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta G^\circ_{T_2} = -RT_2 \ln(K_2) = -373R \ln(100) = -14.283 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

7. Consider the following reactions

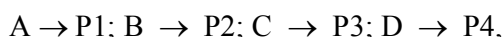


The order of the above reactions are a,b,c and d, respectively. The following graph is obtained when $\log[\text{rate}]$ vs. $\log[\text{conc.}]$ are plotted :

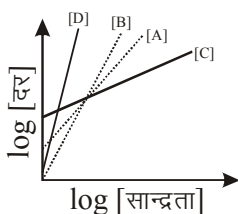


Among the following the correct sequence for the order of the reactions is :

निम्नांकित अभिक्रियाओं पर विचार कीजिये



उपरोक्त अभिक्रियाओं की कोटि क्रमशः a,b,c तथा d है। जब $\log[\text{दर}]$ vs. $\log[\text{सान्द्रता}]$ के मध्य वक्र खींचा जाता है तो निम्नलिखित वक्र प्राप्त होता है:



निम्न में से अभिक्रियाओं की कोटि के लिए सही क्रम है :

$$(1) c > a > b > d$$

$$(2) d > a > b > c$$

$$(3) d > b > a > c$$

$$(4) a > b > c > d$$

CRASH COURSE
FOR JEE ADVANCED 2020

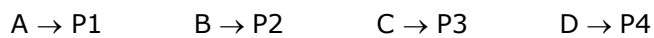
FREE Online Lectures Available on **YouTube**

Go Premium at ₹ 1100

◆ Doubt Support ◆ Advanced Level Test Access
 ◆ Live Test Paper Discussion ◆ Final Revision Exercises

Start Date: **07 Sept. 2020**

Sol. 3



Rate = K (conc.)^{order}

log(rate) = log(K) + order log (case)

$\underbrace{\quad y \quad c \quad + \quad m.x \quad}_{\text{Straight line}}$

Slope = order

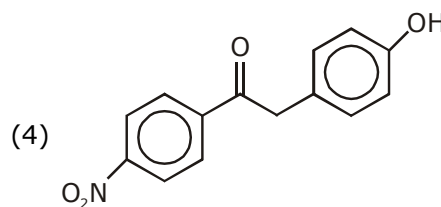
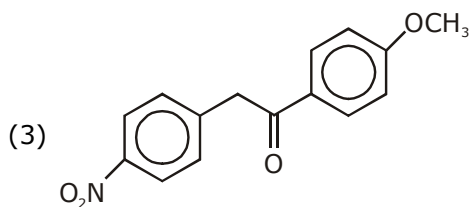
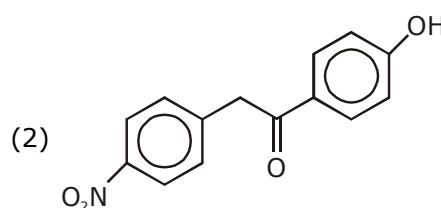
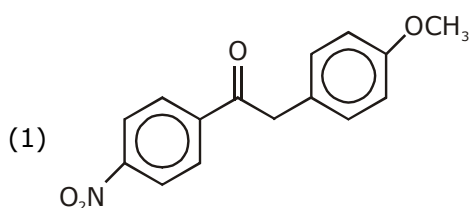
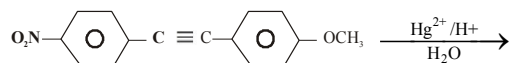
Slope = order

According graph

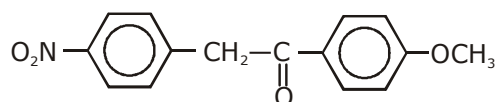
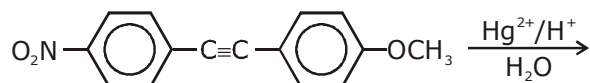
d > b > a > c order of slope

8. The major product obtained from the following reactions is :

निम्नांकित अभिक्रियाओं से प्राप्त मुख्य उत्पाद है :



Sol. 3



CRASH COURSE
FOR JEE ADVANCED 2020

FREE Online Lectures Available on YouTube

Go Premium at ₹ 1100

◆ Doubt Support ◆ Advanced Level Test Access
◆ Live Test Paper Discussion ◆ Final Revision Exercises

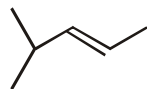
Start Date: **07 Sept. 2020**

9. Which of the following compounds shows geometrical isomerism ?
 (1) 2-methylpent-1-ene (2) 4-methylpent-2-ene
 (3) 2-methylpent-2-ene (4) 4-methylpent-1-ene

निम्न यौगिकों में से कौनसा ज्यामितीय समावयवता प्रदर्शित करता है ?

- (1) 2-मेथिल पेन्ट-1-ईन (2) 4-मेथिल पेन्ट-2-ईन
 (3) 2-मेथिल पेन्ट-2-ईन (4) 4-मेथिल पेन्ट-1-ईन

Sol. 2



4-Methylpent-2-ene

Can show G.I.

10. The lanthanoid that does NOT shows +4 oxidation state is :

लैन्थेनॉइड है, जो +4 ऑक्सीकरण अवस्था प्रदर्शित नहीं करता है:

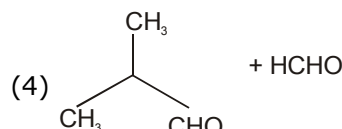
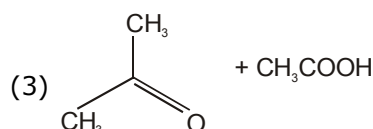
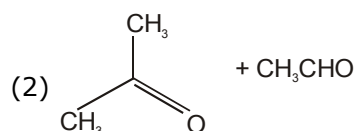
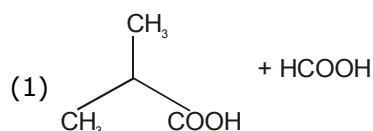
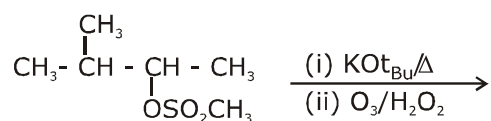
- (1) Dy (2) Ce (3) Tb (4) Eu

Sol. 4

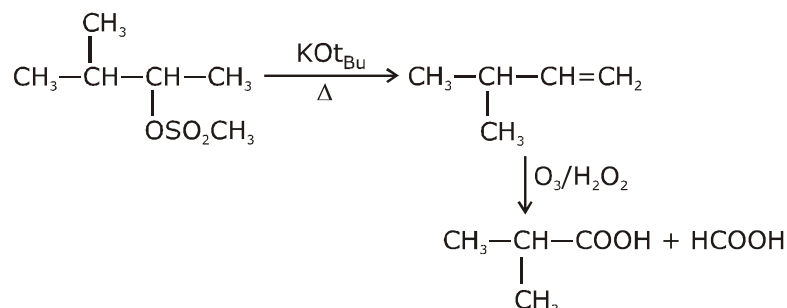
Fact

11. The major products of the following reactions are :

निम्नांकित अभिक्रियाओं का मुख्य उत्पाद है :



Sol. 1



CRASH COURSE
FOR JEE ADVANCED 2020

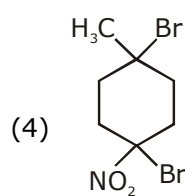
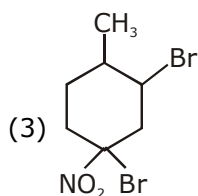
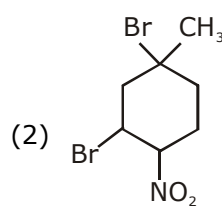
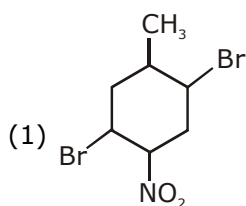
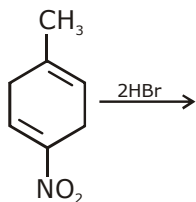
FREE Online Lectures Available on YouTube

Go Premium at ₹ 1100

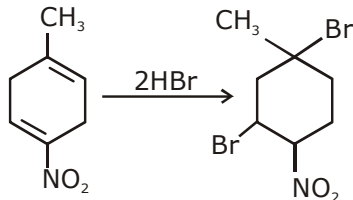
◆ Doubt Support ◆ Advanced Level Test Access
 ◆ Live Test Paper Discussion ◆ Final Revision Exercises

Start Date: **07 Sept. 2020**

12. The major product of the following reaction is :
निम्नांकित अभिक्रिया का मुख्य उत्पाद है :

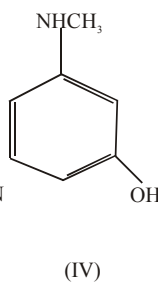
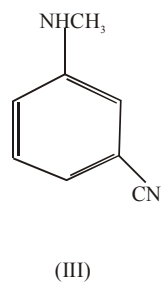
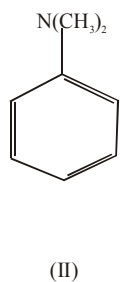
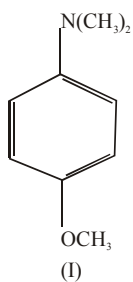


Sol. 2



13. The increasing order of pK_b values of the following compounds is :

निम्नांकित यौगिकों के pK_b मानों का बढ़ता क्रम है :



- (1) I < II < III < IV
(3) I < II < IV < III

- (2) II < IV < III < I
(4) II < I < III < IV

CRASH COURSE
FOR JEE ADVANCED 2020

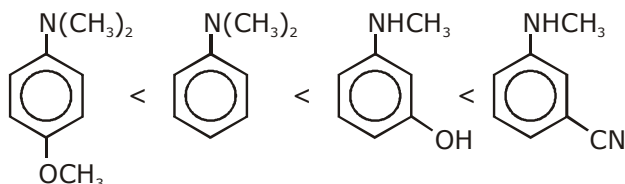
FREE Online Lectures Available on YouTube

Go Premium at ₹ 1100

◆ Doubt Support ◆ Advanced Level Test Access
◆ Live Test Paper Discussion ◆ Final Revision Exercises

Start Date: 07 Sept. 2020

Sol. 3
Order of pK_b



- 14.** kraft temperature is the temperature :
- (1) Above which the aqueous solution of detergents starts boiling
 - (2) Below which the formation of micelles takes place.
 - (3) Above which the formation of micelles takes place.
 - (4) Below which the aqueous solution of detergents starts freezing.

क्रॉफ्ट (Kraft) ताप है :

- (1) जिस ताप पर अपमार्जक का जलीय विलयन उबलना प्रारम्भ करता है उससे ऊपर का ताप
- (2) जिस ताप पर मिसेल (micelles) का निर्माण होता है उससे नीचे का ताप
- (3) जिस ताप पर मिसेल (micelles) का निर्माण होता है उससे ऊपर का ताप
- (4) जिस ताप पर अपमार्जक का जलीय विलयन उबलना प्रारम्भ करता है उससे नीचे का ताप

Sol. 3
 T_k + temp. above which formation of micelles takes place.

- 15.** The set that contains atomic numbers of only transition elements, is ?
केवल संक्रमण तत्वों की परमाणु संख्याओं का समुच्चय है ?

- (1) 9, 17, 34, 38
- (2) 21, 25, 42, 72
- (3) 37, 42, 50, 64
- (4) 21, 32, 53, 64

Sol. 2
Transition elements = 21 to 30
37 to 48
57 & 72 to 80

Ans. 21, 25, 42 & 72

- 16.** Consider the Assertion and Reason given below.
Assertion (A) : Ethene polymerized in the presence of Ziegler Natta Catalyst at high temperature and pressure is used to make buckets and dustbins.
Reason (R) : High density polymers are closely packed and are chemically inert.
Choose the correct answer from the following :
- (1) (A) and (R) both are wrong.
 - (2) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
 - (3) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong
 - (4) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

CRASH COURSE
FOR JEE ADVANCED 2020

FREE Online Lectures Available on YouTube

Go Premium at ₹ 1100

◆ Doubt Support ◆ Advanced Level Test Access
◆ Live Test Paper Discussion ◆ Final Revision Exercises

Start Date: **07 Sept. 2020**

निम्नलिखित कथन व कारण पर विचार कीजिये।

कथन (A) : उच्च ताप और दाब पर जिग्लर नाटा (Ziegler Natta) उत्प्रेरक की उपस्थिति में एथीन बहुलीकृत होता है जिसका उपयोग बाल्टी और कूड़ेदान बनाने में किया जाता है।

कारण (R) : उच्च घनत्व वाले बहुलक बन्द संकुलित और रासायनिक निष्क्रिय होते हैं।

निम्न में से सही उत्तर चुनिये:

- (1) (A) तथा (R) दोनों गलत हैं।
- (2) (A) तथा (R) दोनों सही हैं और (R), (A) की सही व्याख्या है।
- (3) (A) सही है लेकिन (R) गलत है।
- (4) (A) तथा (R) दोनों सही हैं लेकिन (R), (A) की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।

Sol. 2

From ziegler - Natta catalyst HDPE is produced, HDPE is closely packed and are chemically inert, so used to make bucket and dustbin.

- 17.** A solution of two components containing n_1 moles of the 1st component and n_2 moles of the 2nd component is prepared. M_1 and M_2 are the molecular weights of component 1 and 2 respectively. If d is the density of the solution in g mL^{-1} , C_2 is the molarity and x_2 is the mole fraction of the 2nd component, then C_2 can be expressed as :

1st घटक के n_1 मोल तथा 2nd घटक के n_2 मोल वाले दो घटकों के एक विलयन का निर्माण किया जाता है। घटक 1 तथा 2 के अणु भार क्रमशः M_1 तथा M_2 है। यदि $d \text{ g mL}^{-1}$ में विलयन का घनत्व है तथा 2nd घटक का मोल प्रभांश x_2 है तथा C_2 मोलरता है, तब C_2 को इस प्रकार व्यक्त किया जा सकता है:

$$(1) C_2 = \frac{dx_1}{M_2 + x_2(M_2 - M_1)}$$

$$(2) C_2 = \frac{1000x_2}{M_1 + x_2(M_2 - M_1)}$$

$$(3) C_2 = \frac{dx_2}{M_2 + x_2(M_2 - M_1)}$$

$$(4) C_2 = \frac{1000dx_2}{M_1 + x_2(M_2 - M_1)}$$

Sol. 4

$$C_2 = \frac{x_2}{[x_2M_1 + (1 - x_2)M_2] / d} \times 1000$$

$$C_2 = \frac{1000 dx_2}{M_1 + (M_2 - M_1)x_2}$$

CRASH COURSE
FOR JEE ADVANCED 2020

FREE Online Lectures Available on YouTube

Go Premium at ₹ 1100

◆ Doubt Support ◆ Advanced Level Test Access
◆ Live Test Paper Discussion ◆ Final Revision Exercises

Start Date: **07 Sept. 2020**

18. The correct statement with respect to dinitrogen is ?
 (1) Liquid dinitrogen is not used in cryosurgery.
 (2) N_2 is paramagnetic in nature
 (3) It can combine with dioxygen at $25^\circ C$
 (4) It can be used as an inert diluent for reactive chemicals.

डाईनाइट्रोजन के सापेक्ष सत्य कथन है ?

- (1) कायोसर्जरी में द्रव डाईनाइट्रोजन का उपयोग नहीं होता है।
 (2) N_2 प्रकृति में अनुचुम्बकीय है
 (3) यह $25^\circ C$ पर डाईऑक्सीजन के साथ संघटित हो सकता है
 (4) यह अभिक्रियाशील रसायनों के लिए एक निष्क्रिय तनुकारक के रूप में उपयोग किया जा सकता है।

Sol. 4

- (1) Liquid nitrogen is used as a refrigerant to preserve biological material food items and in cryosurgery.
 (2) N_2 is diamagnetic, with no unpaired electrons.
 (3) N_2 does not combine with oxygen, hydrogen or most other elements. Nitrogen will combine with oxygen, however ; in the presence of lightning or a spark.
 (4) In iron and chemical Industry inert diluent for reactive chemicals.

19. Among the sulphates of alkaline earth metals, the solubilities of $BeSO_4$ and $MgSO_4$ in water, respectively, are :

- (1) Poor and high (2) High and high
 (3) Poor and poor (4) High and poor

क्षारीय भू-धातुओं के सल्फेट में से, जल में $BeSO_4$ तथा $MgSO_4$ की विलेयता क्रमशः है:

- (1) निम्न तथा उच्च (2) उच्च तथा उच्च
 (3) निम्न तथा निम्न (4) उच्च तथा निम्न

Sol. 2

Order of solubility of sulphate of Alkaline earth metals
 $BeSO_4 > MgSO_4 > CaSO_4 > SrSO_4 > BaSO_4$

20. The presence of soluble fluoride ion upto 1ppm concentration in drinking water, is :

- (1) Harmful to skin (2) Harmful to bones
 (3) Safe for teeth (4) Harmful for teeth

पेय जल में 1ppm सान्द्रता से अधिक घुलनशील फ्लोराइड आयन की उपस्थिति है :

- (1) त्वचा के लिए हानिकारक (2) हड्डियों के लिए हानिकारक
 (3) दातों के लिए सुरक्षित (4) दातों के लिए हानिकारक

Sol. 3

Environmental chemistry - safe for teeth

21. A spherical balloon of radius 3cm containing helium gas has a pressure of 48×10^{-3} bar. At the same temperature, the pressure, of a spherical balloon of radius 12cm containing the same amount of gas will be..... $\times 10^{-6}$ bar.

3cm त्रिज्या के एक गोलाकार गुब्बारे में हिलियम गैस का दाब 48×10^{-3} bar है। समान ताप पर, 12cm त्रिज्या के एक गोलाकार गुब्बारे में समान मात्रा वाली गैस का दाब $\times 10^{-6}$ bar होगा।

CRASH COURSE
FOR JEE ADVANCED 2020

FREE Online Lectures Available on YouTube

Go Premium at ₹ 1100

◆ Doubt Support ◆ Advanced Level Test Access
 ◆ Live Test Paper Discussion ◆ Final Revision Exercises

Start Date: **07 Sept. 2020**

Sol. 750

$$\text{moles} = \frac{48 \times 10^{-3} \times \frac{4}{3\pi} (3\text{cm})^3}{R \times T}$$

$$\text{moles} = \frac{P \times \frac{4}{3\pi} (12\text{cm})^3}{R T}$$

$$P \times 144 \times 12 = 48 \times 9 \times 3 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$P = \frac{27}{36} \times 10^{-3}$$

$$P = \frac{27000}{36} \times 10^{-6}$$

$$P = \frac{3000}{4} \times 10^{-6}$$

$$P = 750 \times 10^{-6} \text{ bar}$$

22. The elevation of boiling point of 0.10m aqueous $\text{CrCl}_3 \cdot x\text{NH}_3$ solution is two times that of 0.05 m aqueous CaCl_2 solution. The value of x is.....

[Assume 100% ionisation of the complex and CaCl_2 , coordination number of Cr as 6, and that all NH_3 molecules are present inside the coordination sphere]

0.10m जलीय $\text{CrCl}_3 \cdot x\text{NH}_3$ विलयन के क्वथनांक बिन्दु का उन्नयन 0.05 m जलीय CaCl_2 विलयन से दोगुना होता है। x का मान है

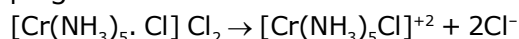
[माना कि संकुल तथा CaCl_2 का आयनीकरण 100% है, Cr की समन्वय संख्या 6 है तथा सभी NH_3 अणु समन्वय क्षेत्र के अन्दर उपस्थित हैं]

Sol. 5

$$\Delta T_b = i \times K_b \times m$$

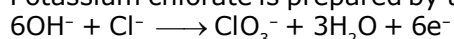
$$i \times 0.1 \times K_b = 3 \times 0.05 \times K_b \times 2$$

$$i = 3$$



$$x = 5$$

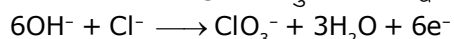
23. Potassium chlorate is prepared by the electrolysis of KCl in basic solution



If only 60% of the current is utilized in the reaction, the time (rounded to the nearest hour) required to produce 10g of KClO_3 using a current of 2A is

(Given : $F = 96,500 \text{ C mol}^{-1}$; molar mass of $\text{KClO}_3 = 122\text{g mol}^{-1}$)

क्षारीय विलयन में KCl के विद्युत अपघटन द्वारा पोटेशियम क्लोरेट का निर्माण किया जाता है



यदि अभिक्रिया में केवल 60% धारा का प्रयोग होता है, तो 2A धारा का उपयोग करके 10 g KClO_3 का उत्पादन करने के लिए आवश्यक समय (निकटतम घंटे में) हैं

(दिया है: $F = 96,500 \text{ C mol}^{-1}$; KClO_3 का मोलर द्रव्यमान = 122g mol^{-1})

CRASH COURSE
FOR JEE ADVANCED 2020

FREE Online Lectures Available on 

Go Premium at ₹ 1100

◆ Doubt Support ◆ Advanced Level Test Access
◆ Live Test Paper Discussion ◆ Final Revision Exercises

Start Date: **07 Sept. 2020**

Sol. 11

$$\frac{10}{122} \times 6 = \frac{2 \times t(\text{hr}) \times 3600 \times 60\%}{96500}$$

$$t(\text{hr}) = \frac{96500}{122 \times 72} = 10.98 \text{ hr}$$

= 11 hours

- 24.** In an estimation of bromine by Carius method, 1.6 g of an organic compound gave 1.88 g of AgBr. The mass percentage of bromine in the compound is (Atomic mass, Ag=108, Br=80 g mol⁻¹)
 कैरियस (Carius) विधि द्वारा ब्रोमिन के आकलन में, 1.6 g एक कार्बनिक यौगिक 1.88 g AgBr देता है। यौगिक में ब्रोमिन की द्रव्यमान प्रतिशतता है (परमाणु भार, Ag=108, Br=80 g mol⁻¹)

Sol. 50 %

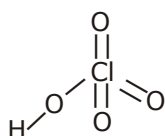
Carius method

$$\% \text{ of Br} = \frac{\text{wt of AgBr}}{\text{wt. of organic compound}} \times 100 \times \frac{\text{molar mass of Br}}{\text{AgBr}}$$

$$= \frac{1.88}{1.6} \times \frac{80}{188} \times 100 = \frac{15040}{300.8} = 50\%$$

- 25.** The number of Cl = O bonds in perchloric acid is, "....."
 परक्लोरिक (perchloric) अम्ल में Cl = O बन्धों की संख्या है, "....."।

Sol. 3



CRASH COURSE
FOR JEE ADVANCED 2020

FREE Online Lectures Available on YouTube

Go Premium at ₹ 1100

◆ Doubt Support ◆ Advanced Level Test Access
 ◆ Live Test Paper Discussion ◆ Final Revision Exercises

Start Date: **07 Sept. 2020**

जब इन्होंने पूरा किया अपना सपना
तो आप भी पा सकते है लक्ष्य अपना

Admission
OPEN

JEE MAIN RESULT 2019



Nitin Gupta

Marks
335
13th (2019)

Marks
149
12th (2018)



Shiv Modi

Marks
318
13th (2019)

Marks
153
12th (2018)



Ritik Bansal

Marks
308
13th (2019)

Marks
218
12th (2018)



Shubham Kumar

Marks
300
13th (2019)

Marks
153
12th (2018)

KOTA'S PIONEER IN DIGITAL EDUCATION

1,95,00,000+ viewers | **72,67,900+** viewing hours | **2,11,000+** Subscribers

SERVICES	SILVER	GOLD	PLATINUM
Classroom Lectures (VOD)			
Live interaction	NA		
Doubt Support	NA		
Academic & Technical Support	NA		
Complete access to all content	NA		
Classroom Study Material	NA		
Exercise Sheets	NA		
Recorded Video Solutions	NA		
Online Test Series	NA		
Revision Material	NA		
Upgrade to Regular Classroom program	Chargeable	Chargeable	Free
Physical Classroom	NA	NA	
Computer Based Test	NA	NA	
Student Performance Report	NA	NA	
Workshop & Camp	NA	NA	
Motion Solution Lab- Supervised learning and instant doubt clearance	NA	NA	
Personalised guidance and mentoring	NA	NA	

FEE STRUCTURE

CLASS	SILVER	GOLD	PLATINUM
7th/8th	FREE	₹ 12,000	₹ 35,000
9th/10th	FREE	₹ 15,000	₹ 40,000
11th	FREE	₹ 29,999	₹ 49,999
12th	FREE	₹ 39,999	₹ 54,999
12th Pass	FREE	₹ 39,999	₹ 59,999

+ Student Kit will be provided at extra cost to Platinum Student.

- * **SILVER (Trial)** Only valid 7 DAYS or First 10 Hour's Lectures.
- ** **GOLD (Online)** can be converted to regular classroom (Any MOTION Center) by paying difference amount after lockdown.
- *** **PLATINUM (Online + Regular)** can be converted to regular classroom (Any MOTION Center) without any cost after lockdown.

New Batch Starting from :
16 & 23 September 2020

Zero Cost EMI Available

MOTION™

H.O. : 394, Rajeev Gandhi Nagar, Kota
www.motion.ac.in | ✉ : info@motion.ac.in