

1. The total number of ions produced from the complex  $[\text{Cr}(\text{NH}_3)_6]\text{Cl}_3$  in aqueous solution will be

- (1) 2  
 (2) 3  
 (3) 4  
 (4) 5

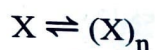
2. Arrange the following in decreasing order of number of molecules contained in :

- (A) 16 g of  $\text{O}_2$   
 (B) 16 g of  $\text{CO}_2$   
 (C) 16 g of  $\text{CO}$   
 (D) 16 g of  $\text{H}_2$

Choose the correct order from the options given below :

- (1) (A), (B), (C), (D)  
 (2) (D), (C), (A), (B)  
 (3) (B), (A), (D), (C)  
 (4) (C), (B), (D), (A)

3. A molecule X associates in a given solvent as per the following equation :



For a given concentration of X, the van't Hoff factor was found to be 0.80 and the fraction of associated molecules was 0.3. The correct value of 'n' is :

- (1) 2  
 (2) 3  
 (3) 1  
 (4) 5

4. The oxidation number of Co in complex  $[\text{Co}(\text{H}_2\text{NCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2)_3]_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$  is

- (1) 3  
 (2) 4  
 (3) 2  
 (4) 5

5. The correct structure of dipeptide, Gly-Ala (glycyl alanine) is

- (1)  $\text{H}_2\text{N}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CO}-\text{NH}-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)-\text{COOH}$   
 (2)  $\text{HOOC}-\text{CH}_2-\text{NH}-\text{CO}-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)-\text{NH}_2$   
 (3)  $\text{HOOC}-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)-\text{NH}-\text{CO}-\text{CH}_2-\text{NH}_2$   
 (4)  $\text{H}_2\text{N}-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)-\text{CO}-\text{NH}-\text{CH}_2-\text{COOH}$

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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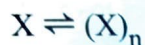
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Choose the correct order from the options given below :

- (1) (A), (B), (C), (D)  
(2) (D), (C), (A), (B)  
(3) (B), (A), (D), (C)  
(4) (C), (B), (D), (A)

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306 E/A

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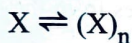
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- (D) 16 g of  $\text{H}_2$

Choose the correct order from the options given below :

- (1) (A), (B), (C), (D)
- (2) (D), (C), (A), (B)
- (3) (B), (A), (D), (C)
- (4) (C), (B), (D), (A)

3. A molecule X associates in a given solvent as per the following equation :



For a given concentration of X, the van't Hoff factor was found to be 0.80 and the fraction of associated molecules was 0.3. The correct value of 'n' is :

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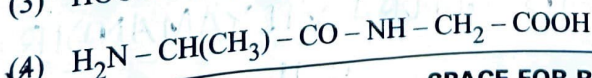
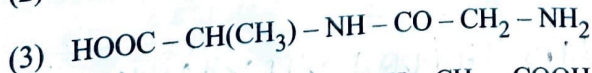
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5. The correct structure of dipeptide, Gly-Ala (glycyl alanine) is



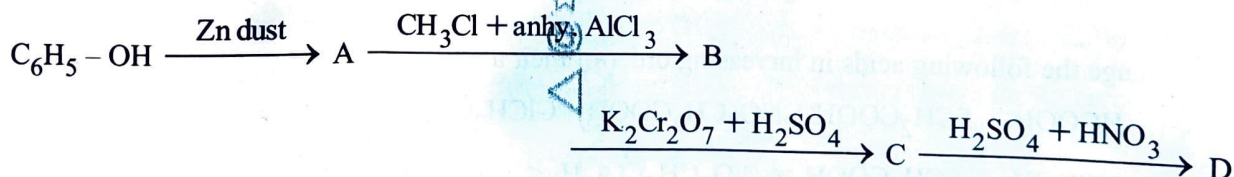
SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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306 E/A

(3)

6. The Cu metal crystallises into *fcc* lattice with a unit cell edge length of 361 pm. The radius of Cu atom is :
- (1) 127 pm (2) 181 pm  
(3) 157 pm (4) 108 pm
7. If 75% of a first order reaction gets completed in 32 minutes, time taken for 50% completion of this reaction is
- (1) 16 minutes (2) 78 minutes  
(3) 8 minutes (4) 4 minutes
8. Which of the following compounds will be repelled when placed in an external magnetic field ?
- (1)  $\text{Na}_2[\text{CuCl}_4]$  (2)  $\text{Na}_2[\text{CdCl}_4]$   
(3)  $\text{K}_4[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$  (4)  $\text{K}_3[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$
9. The spin only magnetic moment of Hexacyanomanganate(II) ion is \_\_\_\_\_ BM.
- (1) 5.90 (2) 1.73  
(3) 4.90 (4) 3.87
10. The correct order of increasing boiling points of the following compounds is :  
Pentan-1-ol, n-Butane, Pentanal, Ethoxyethane
- (1) Ethoxyethane, Pentanal, n-Butane, Pentan-1-ol  
(2) Pentanal, n-Butane, Ethoxyethane, Pentan-1-ol  
(3) n-Butane, Pentanal, Ethoxyethane, Pentan-1-ol  
(4) n-Butane, Ethoxyethane, Pentanal, Pentan-1-ol
11. In the following reaction, identify the product D.



- (1) o-Nitrobenzoic acid  
(2) p-Nitrobenzoic acid  
(3) o,p-Dinitrobenzoic acid  
(4) m-Nitrobenzoic acid

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12. The gold number range of some of the lyophilic colloids is given below :

A : 0.005 – 0.01, B : 0.15 – 0.25, C : 0.04 – 1.0 and D : 15 – 25.

Which among these can be used as a better protective colloid ?

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

13. Reaction of aniline with conc.  $\text{HNO}_3$  and conc.  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  at 298 K will produce 47% of

- (1) p-Nitroaniline  
(2) o-Nitroaniline  
(3) m-Nitroaniline  
(4) 2,4-Dinitroaniline

14. What will be increasing order of basic strength of the following compounds ?

$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2$ ,  $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{NH}$ ,  $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3\text{N}$ ,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2$

- (1)  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2 < (\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{NH} < (\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3\text{N} < \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2$   
(2)  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2 < \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2 < (\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3\text{N} < (\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{NH}$   
(3)  $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3\text{N} < (\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{NH} < \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2 < \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2$   
(4)  $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{NH} < (\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3\text{N} < \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2 < \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2$

15. Which of the following compounds will give Hell-Volhard-Zelinsky reaction ?

- (1)  $\text{R}-\text{CH}_2-\text{COOH}$  (2)  $\text{R}_3\text{C}-\text{CHO}$   
(3)  $\text{R}_2\text{CO}$  (4)  $\text{H}-\text{COOH}$

16. Arrange the following acids in increasing order of their acidic strengths :

$\text{HCOOH}$ ,  $\text{FCH}_2\text{COOH}$ ,  $\text{NO}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COOH}$ ,  $\text{ClCH}_2\text{COOH}$

- (1)  $\text{HCOOH} < \text{FCH}_2\text{COOH} < \text{NO}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COOH} < \text{ClCH}_2\text{COOH}$   
(2)  $\text{HCOOH} < \text{NO}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COOH} < \text{ClCH}_2\text{COOH} < \text{FCH}_2\text{COOH}$   
(3)  $\text{NO}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COOH} < \text{HCOOH} < \text{ClCH}_2\text{COOH} < \text{FCH}_2\text{COOH}$   
(4)  $\text{HCOOH} < \text{ClCH}_2\text{COOH} < \text{FCH}_2\text{COOH} < \text{NO}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COOH}$

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17. In the following compounds, what is the increasing order of their reactivity towards nucleophilic addition reactions ?

Benzaldehyde, p-Tolualdehyde, p-Nitrobenzaldehyde, Acetophenone

- (1) Benzaldehyde < p-Tolualdehyde < p-Nitrobenzaldehyde < Acetophenone  
 (2) Acetophenone < Benzaldehyde < p-Tolualdehyde < p-Nitrobenzaldehyde  
 (3) Acetophenone < p-Tolualdehyde < Benzaldehyde < p-Nitrobenzaldehyde  
 (4) Benzaldehyde < Acetophenone < p-Tolualdehyde < p-Nitrobenzaldehyde

18. The Gatterman-Koch reaction is used in the industrial preparation of benzaldehyde. The electrophile involved in this reaction is

- (1)  $\text{CO}^+$  (2)  $\text{HCl} + \text{CO}_2 + \text{anhydrous AlCl}_3$   
 (3)  $\text{HCO}^+$  (4)  $\text{CO} + \text{anhydrous AlCl}_3$

19. Formaldehyde undergoes Cannizzaro reaction because

- (A) It has alpha-hydrogen atom.  
 (B) It does not have alpha-hydrogen atom.  
 (C) It does not undergo self-oxidation and reduction on heating with concentrated alkali.  
 (D) It undergo self-oxidation and reduction on heating with concentrated alkali.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (B) and (D) only (2) (A) and (C) only.  
 (3) (B) and (C) only (4) (A) and (D) only

20. In the reaction,  $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C} - \text{O} - \text{CH}_3 + \text{HI} \rightarrow \text{Products}$

$\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$  and  $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{CI}$  are the products and not  $\text{CH}_3\text{I}$  and  $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C} - \text{OH}$ . It is because,

- (A) in step 2 of the reaction the departure of leaving group ( $\text{HO} - \text{CH}_3$ ) creates less stable carbocation.  
 (B) in step 2 of the reaction the departure of leaving group ( $\text{HO} - \text{CH}_3$ ) creates more stable carbocation.  
 (C) the reaction follows  $\text{S}_{\text{N}}1$  mechanism.  
 (D) the reaction follows  $\text{S}_{\text{N}}2$  mechanism.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (B) and (D) only (2) (B) and (C) only  
 (3) (A) and (D) only (4) (A) and (C) only

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

21. Aniline does not undergo Friedel-Crafts reaction because
- (A) It forms salt with the Lewis acid catalyst,  $\text{AlCl}_3$ .
  - (B) Nitrogen of aniline acquires negative charge.
  - (C) Nitrogen of aniline acquires positive charge.
  - (D) Nitrogen acts as a strong deactivating group in the further reaction.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A), (B) and (D) only
  - (2) (A), (B) and (C) only
  - (3) (A), (C) and (D) only
  - (4) (B), (C) and (D) only
22. Although chlorine is an electron withdrawing group, yet it is ortho- and para-directing in electrophilic aromatic substitution reaction because

- (A) Chlorine withdraws electrons through inductive effect.
- (B) Chlorine destabilises the intermediate carbocation formed during electrophilic substitution.
- (C) Chlorine accepts electrons through resonance.
- (D) Chlorine releases electrons through resonance.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

23. In Etard reaction, the final product is

- (1) Aromatic aldehyde
- (2) Aromatic chloride
- (3) Aromatic amine
- (4) Aromatic alcohol

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## 24. Match List-I with List-II :

List-I	List-II
(A) Amino acids linked in a specific sequence	(I) Primary structure of proteins
(B) Regular folding of a specific sequence of amino acids due to H-bonding	(II) Secondary structure of proteins
(C) Fibrous proteins	(III) Quaternary structure of proteins
(D) Spatial arrangement of two or more polypeptide chains	(IV) Tertiary structure of proteins

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
- (2) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
- (3) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
- (4) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

## 25. Match List-I with List-II :

List-I	List-II
(A) Tollen's reagent	(I) Rochelle salt
(B) Jones reagent	(II) Conc. HCl and ZnCl <sub>2</sub>
(C) Lucas reagent	(III) Ammoniacal silver nitrate
(D) Fehling solution	(IV) Chromium trioxide-sulphuric acid

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)
- (2) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)
- (3) (A) - (I), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (III)
- (4) (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK



26. Match List-I with List-II :

List-I	List-II
(A) Swarts Reaction	(I) $C_6H_5NH_2 + NaNO_2 + HX + Cu_2X_2 \rightarrow C_6H_5X + N_2$
(B) Finkelstein reaction	(II) $2RX + 2Na \rightarrow R-R + 2NaX$
(C) Sandmeyer's reaction	(III) $RX + AgF \rightarrow R-F + AgX$
(D) Wurtz reaction	(IV) $RX + NaI \rightarrow R-I + NaX$

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
- (2) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
- (3) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
- (4) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

27. Match List-I with List-II :

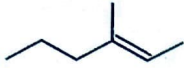
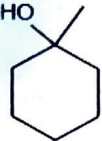
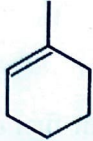
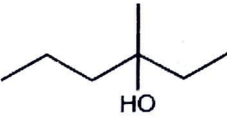

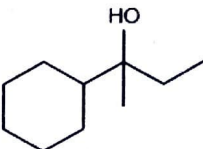
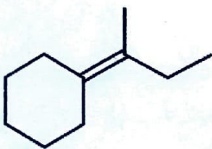
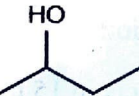
List-I (Biomolecule)	List-II (Function/Diseases)
(A) Vitamin A	(I) Menstrual cycle
(B) Thiamine	(II) Xerophthalmia
(C) Glucocorticoids	(III) Beri-Beri
(D) Estradiol	(IV) Addison's disease

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A) - (III), (B) - (II), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)
- (2) (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)
- (3) (A) - (III), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I)
- (4) (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I)

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

28. In the following table, match the reactants given in **List-I** with the correct product in **List-II** as per the reaction of hydration of alkene under acidic condition.

List-I (Reactants)	List-II (Products)
(A) 	(I) 
(B) 	(II) 
(C) 	(III) 
(D) 	(IV) 

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)      (2) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)  
 (3) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)      (4) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)
29. Which among the following is *not* an Analgesic ?

- (1) Morphine      (2) Heroin  
 (3) Codeine      (4) Ranitidine

30. The increasing order of acidity of the following compounds based on pKa values is

- (A)  $\text{BrCH}_2\text{COOH}$       (B)  $\text{ClCH}_2\text{COOH}$   
 (C)  $\text{FCH}_2\text{COOH}$       (D)  $\text{HCOOH}$

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (D) < (A) < (B) < (C)      (2) (A) < (D) < (C) < (B)  
 (3) (B) < (A) < (D) < (C)      (4) (C) < (B) < (D) < (A)

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

31. For  $S_N2$  reaction, the increasing order of the reactivity of the following alkyl halides is :

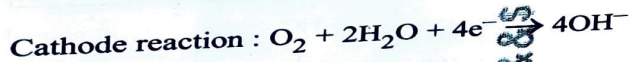
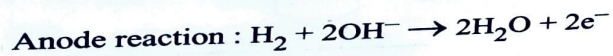
- (A)  $CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2Br$   
 (B)  $CH_3CH_2CH(Br)CH_3$   
 (C)  $(CH_3)_3CBr$   
 (D)  $(CH_3)_2CHCH_2Br$

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A) < (B) < (C) < (D)      (2) (A) < (C) < (B) < (D)  
 (3) (B) < (A) < (D) < (C)      (4) (C) < (B) < (D) < (A)

Read the following passage and answer the next five questions based on it.

Battery or cell converts chemical energy of the redox reaction to electrical energy. In fuel cell (a galvanic cell), the chemical energy of combustion of fuels like  $H_2$ , ethanol, etc. are directly converted to electrical energy. In a fuel cell,  $H_2$  and  $O_2$  react to produce electricity, where  $H_2$  gas is oxidised at anode and oxygen is reduced at cathode and the reactions involved are



67.2 L of  $H_2$  at STP reacts in 15 minutes.

32. The number of moles of hydrogen oxidised is : (1) 0.33 moles      (2) 33.3 moles      (3) 3.0 moles      (4) 1.33 moles

33. The number of moles of electrons produced in the oxidation of 67.2 L of  $H_2$  at STP is : (1) 2 moles      (2) 4 moles      (3) 1 mole      (4) 6 moles

34. The quantity of electricity produced in the oxidation of 67.2 L of  $H_2$  at STP is : (1) 96500 C      (2) 579000 C      (3) 193000 C      (4) 48250 C

35. If the entire current produced is used for the electrodeposition of Silver (at.wt.  $108 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$ ) from Silver (I) solution, the amount of silver deposited will be : (1) 324 g      (2) 648 g      (3) 108 g      (4) 216 g

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

36. The source of electrical energy on the Apollo moon flight was :

- (1) Lead storage battery  
 (2) A generator set  
 (3) Ni-Cd cells  
 (4)  $H_2-O_2$  Fuel cell . .

Read the following passage and answer the next five questions based on it.

Sc Ti V Cr Mn Fe Co Ni Cu Zn  
 Y Zr Nb Mo Tc Ru Rh Pd Ag Cd  
 La Hf Ta W Re Os Ir Pt Au Hg

In any transition series, as we move from left to right the d-orbitals are progressively filled and their properties vary accordingly.

Ce Pr Nd Pm Sm Eu Gd Tb Dy Ho Er Tm Yb Lu

Th Pa U Np Pu Am Cm Bk Cf Es Fm Md No Lr

The above are the two series of f-block elements in which the chemical properties won't change much. The 5f-series elements are radioactive in nature and mostly are artificially synthesized in laboratories and thus much is not known about their chemical properties.

37. Identify the *incorrect* statement.

- (1) Second ionisation enthalpy of Ag is greater than second ionisation enthalpy of Pd.  
 (2) Zr and Hf shares almost identical nuclear properties.  
 (3) Melting point of Mn is lower than that of Cr.  
 (4) Interstitial compounds are non-stoichiometric and neither ionic nor covalent in nature.

38. Which of the following is the correct order of second ionisation enthalpy ?

- (1)  $V > Cr > Mn$       (2)  $V < Cr < Mn$       (3)  $V < Cr > Mn$       (4)  $V > Cr < Mn$

39. Which of the following pair of compounds exhibits same colour in aqueous solution ?

- (1)  $FeCl_2, CuCl_2$       (2)  $VOCl_2, CuCl_2$   
 (3)  $VOCl_2, FeCl_2$       (4)  $VOCl_2, MnCl_2$

40. Which metal has the highest oxidation state in the first row transition series ?

- (1) Cr      (2) Fe      (3) Mn      (4) V

41. Why do the actinoids exhibit higher number of oxidation states than lanthanoids ?

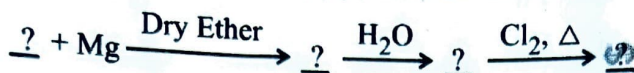
- (1) 4f orbitals are more diffused than the 5f orbitals.  
 (2) Energy difference between 5f and 6d is less with respect to the energy difference between 4f and 5d.  
 (3) Energy difference between 5f and 6d is more with respect to the energy difference between 4f and 5d.  
 (4) Actinoids are more reactive in nature than the lanthanoids.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

42. Camphor in nitrogen gas is a type of solution

- (1) Gas - Gas (2) Solid - Gas  
 (3) Liquid - Gas (4) Solid - Liquid

43. Identify the correct order of organic compounds in the following chemical reaction :



- (A)  $\text{CH}_3\text{MgBr}$   
 (B)  $\text{CH}_3\text{Br}$   
 (C)  $\text{CH}_3\text{Cl}$   
 (D)  $\text{CH}_4$

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (B), (A), (D), (C) (2) (A), (C), (B), (D)  
 (3) (B), (A), (C), (D) (4) (C), (B), (D), (A)

44. Consider the following statements regarding osmotic pressure :

- (A) Molar mass of a protein can be determined using osmotic pressure method.  
 (B) The osmotic pressure is proportional to the molarity.  
 (C) Reverse osmosis occurs when a pressure larger than osmotic pressure is applied to the concentrated solution side.  
 (D) Edema occurs due to retention of water in tissue cells as a result of osmosis.

Choose the correct statements with reference to osmotic pressure :

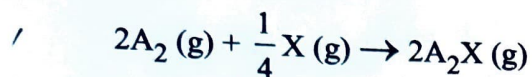
- (1) (A), (B) and (D) only (2) (A), (B) and (C) only  
 (3) (A), (B), (C) and (D) (4) (B), (C) and (D) only

45. Vapour pressures of pure liquids 'A' and 'D' at  $50^\circ\text{C}$  are 500 mm Hg and 800 mm Hg respectively. The binary solution of 'A' and 'D' boils at  $50^\circ\text{C}$  and 700 mm Hg pressure. The mole percentage of 'D' in the solution is :

- (1) 33.33 mole percent (2) 66.67 mole percent  
 (3) 25.75 mole percent (4) 75.25 mole percent

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46. For the following reaction :



volume is increased to double its value by decreasing the pressure on it. If the reaction is first order with respect to X and second order with respect to  $A_2$ , the rate of reaction will :

- (1) Decrease by eight times of its initial value
  - (2) Increase by eight times of its initial value
  - (3) Increase by four times of its initial value
  - (4) Remain unchanged
47. The total number of sigma bonds present in  $C_{10}O_{10}$  are :
- (1) 6
  - (2) 7
  - (3) 16
  - (4) 17
48. In the electrolysis of alumina to obtain Aluminium metal, the cryolite is added mainly to
- (1) lower the melting point of alumina.
  - (2) dissolve the alumina in the molten cryolite.
  - (3) remove the impurities of alumina.
  - (4) increase the electrical conductivity.
49. Identify the order of reaction if its rate constant is  $k = 2 \times 10^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ .
- (1) Zero order
  - (2) First order
  - (3) Second order
  - (4) Half order
50. For a complex reaction, the order of reaction is equal to
- (1) Sum of stoichiometric coefficients in balanced chemical reaction
  - (2) The molecularity of overall reaction
  - (3) Order of fastest step of the reaction
  - (4) The molecularity of slowest step of reaction

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