

JEE (Main)

PAPER-1 (B.E./B. TECH.)

2022

COMPUTER BASED TEST (CBT)

Questions & Solutions

Date: 29 July, 2022 (SHIFT-1) | TIME: (9.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m)

Duration: 3 Hours | Max. Marks: 300

SUBJECT: CHEMISTRY

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PART: CHEMISTRY

- 1. Which of the following pair of molecules contain odd electron molecule and an expanded octet molecule?
 - A BCl₃ and SF₆
 - B NO and H₂SO₄
 - c SF₆ and H₂SO₄
 - D BCl₃ and NO

Ans. (B)

- Sol. (A) BCl₃ Even electron molecules SF₆ Expended octet molecules
 - NO Odd electron molecules H₂SO₄ - Expanded octet
 - (C) SF₆ Even electron molecules H₂SO₄ Expanded octet
 - (D) BCl₃ Even electron molecules NO odd electron molecules
- 2.. $N_{2(g)} + 3H_{2(g)} \rightleftharpoons 2NH_{3(g)}$

20 g 5 g

Consider the above reaction, the limiting reagent of the reaction and number of moles of NH₃ formed respectivly are :

- ^A H₂, 1.42 moles
- ^B H₂, 0.71 moles
- c N₂, 1.42 moles
- D N₂, 0.71 moles

Ans. (C) Sol.

$$N_2(g) + 3H_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2NH_3(g)$$

 $w_2 = 20 g 5 g$

$$n = \frac{20}{28}$$
 $\frac{5}{2}$

Stoichiometric amount

$$N_2 = \frac{20/80}{1} = \frac{20}{28}$$

$$H_2 = \frac{5/2}{2} = \frac{5}{6}$$

:. N₂ is the limiting reagent

$$\therefore$$
 n(NH₃) = 2 × n(N₂) = 2 × $\frac{20}{28}$ = 1.42

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- 3. 100 mL of 5% (w/v) solution of NaCl in water was prepared in 250 mL beaker. Albumin from the egg was poured into NaCl solution and stirred well. This resulted in a/an:
 - A Lyophilic sol
 - B Lyophobic sol
 - C Emulsion
 - D Precipitate

Ans. (A)

Sol. Given in Lab manual

This is process of Lyophilic sol formation.

- 4. The first ionization enthalpy of Na, Mg and Si, respectively, are: 496, 737 and 786 kJ mol⁻¹. The first ionization enthalpy (kJ mol⁻¹) of Al is:
 - A 487
 - B 768
 - C 577
 - D 856

Ans. (C)

Sol. I.E. Na < Al < Mg < Si

∴ 496 < I.E. (AI) < 737

Option (C), matches the condition

i.e. I.E. (AI) = 577 kJ mol^{-1}

- 5. In metallurgy the term "gangue" is used for :
 - A Contamination of undesired earthy materials.
 - B Contamination of metals, other than desired metal.
 - Minerals which are naturally occurring in pure form
 - Magnetic impurities in an ore.

Ans. (A)

Sol. Earthy and undesired materials present in the ore other then the desired metal is known as gangue.

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- 6. The reaction of zinc with excess of aqueous alkali, evolves hydrogen gas and gives :
 - A Zn(OH)2
 - B ZnO
 - c [Zn(OH)₄]²⁻
 - D [ZnO₂]²⁻
- Ans. NTA answer D, Resonance answer C & D.
- **Sol.** Zinc dissolves in excess of aqueous alkali.

$$Zn + 2OH^- + 2H_2O \longrightarrow [Zn(OH)_4]^{2-} + H_2\uparrow$$

Tetrahydroxozincate(II) ion

However, this reaction in NCERT is given as

$$Zn + 2NaOH \longrightarrow Na_2ZnO_2 + H_2\uparrow$$

 ZnO_2^{2-} is anhydrous form of $[Zn(OH)_4]^{2-}$.

$$ZnO_2^{2-} + 2H_2O \Longrightarrow [Zn(OH)_4]^{2-}$$

So in aqueous medium best answer of this question is [Zn(OH)₄]²⁻.

- 7. Lithium nitrate and sodium nitrate, when heated separately, respectively, give :
 - A LiNO₂ and NaNO₂
 - B Li₂O and Na₂O
 - c Li₂O and NaNO₂
 - D LiNO₂ and Na₂O

Ans. (C)

Sol. Li₂O, NaNO₂

As per NCERT lithium nitrate when heated gives lithium oxide, Li₂O. Whereas other alkali metal nitrates decompose to give the corresponding nitrite.

$$4\text{LiNO}_3 \longrightarrow 2\text{Li}_2\text{O} + 4\text{NO}_2 + \text{O}_2$$

$$2NaNO_3 \longrightarrow 2NaNO_2 + O_2$$

However, the decomposition product of NaNO₃ are temperature dependent process as shown in the below reaction.

NaNO₃
$$\xrightarrow{\Delta}$$
 NaNO₂(s) + $\frac{1}{2}$ O₂(g)

$$Na_2O(s) + N_2(g) + O_2(g)$$

As temperature is not mentioned, we can go by answer. (C)

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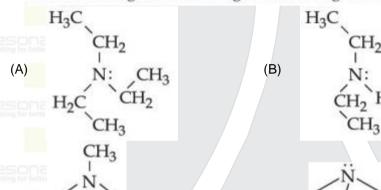
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- 8. Number of lone pairs of electrons in the central atom of SCl₂, O₃, CIF₃ and SF₆, respectively,
 - A 0, 1, 2 and 2
 - B 2, 1, 2 and 0
 - c 1, 2, 2 and 0
 - D 2, 1, 0 and 2
- Ans. (B)
- Sol. CI S
- F CI-F F
- F F F
- In following pairs, the one in which both transition metal ions are colourless is:
 - A Sc³⁺, Zn²⁺
 - B Ti⁴⁺, Cu²⁺
 - c V2+, Ti3+
 - D Zn²⁺, Mn²⁺
- Ans. (A)
- **Sol.** (A) Sc³⁺, Zn²⁺
 - 3d⁰, 3d¹⁰ (C) V²⁺, Ti³⁺ 3d³, 3d¹
- (B) Ti⁴⁺, Cu²⁺
- 3d⁰, 3d⁹ (D) Zn²⁺, Mn²⁺ 3d¹⁰, 3d⁵
- 10. In neutral or faintly alkaline medium, KMnO₄ being a powerful oxidant can oxidize, thiosulphate almost quantitatively, to sulphate. In this reaction overall change in oxidation state of manganese will be:
 - A 5
 - B 1
 - **c** 0
 - D 3
- Ans. (D)
- Sol. $8\text{MnO}_4^- + 3\text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \longrightarrow 8\text{MnO}_2^- + 6\text{SO}_4^{2-} + 2\text{OH}^-$ Change in oxidation state of Mn is from +7 to +4 which is 3.

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- Which among the following pairs has only herbicides?
 - A Aldrin and Dieldrin
 - B Sodium chlorate and Aldrin
 - ^C Sodium arsinate and Dieldrin
 - D Sodium chlorate and sodium arsinite.
- Ans. (D)
- **Sol.** Both sodium chlorate and sodium arsenate behave as herbicide.
- 12. Which among the following is the strongest Bronsted base?



- Ans. (NTA answer D; Reso Answer B)
- Sol. pK_a of conjugate acid of = 11

pK_a of conjugate acid of
$$CH_2$$
 $N:$
 CH_2
 $N:$
 CH_2
 H

H₃C

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(D)

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13. Which among the following pairs of the structures will give different products on ozonolysis? (Consider the double bonds in the structures are rigid and not delocalized.)

Ans. (C)

O-xylene has different resonating structures which will produce different ozonolysis products. m-xylene Sol. p-xylene and toluene have identical resonating structures which will give identical ozonolysis products.

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Sol.
$$N_2^+Cl^ \beta$$
-Naphthol β -Naphthol

18. Consider the following reaction sequence :

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
\hline
NH_2 \\
\hline
(i) & AlH (i-Bu)_2 \\
\hline
(ii) & H_2O
\end{array}$$
'A' $\xrightarrow{CH_3CHO}$

$$\xrightarrow{dil NaOH, \Delta}$$
(Major Product)

The product 'B' is:

(B)
$$H_2N$$
 — CH=CH-CHO

(C)
$$H_2N$$
 \longrightarrow $CH_2-N=CH-CH_3$

$$(D)$$
 H_2N $C-N=CH$ CHO

Sol.
$$NH_2$$
 NH_2 NH

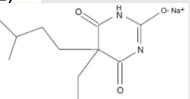
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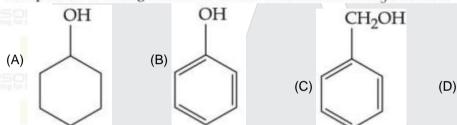
- Which of the following compounds is an example of hypnotic drug?
 - A Seldane
 - B Amytal
 - c Aspartame
 - D Prontosil

Ans. (B)

Sol.



20. A compound 'X' is acidic and it is soluble in NaOH solution, but insoluble in NaHCO₃ solution. Compound 'X' also gives violet colour with neutral FeCl₃ solution. The compound 'X' is:



Ans. (B)

OH

Sol. 6 \longrightarrow [(Ph-O)₆Fe]⁻³ (Violet colour)

Resistance of a conductivity cell (cell constant 129 m $^{-1}$) filled with 74.5 ppm solution of KCl is 100 Ω (labelled as solution 1). When the same cell is filled with KCl solution of 149 ppm, the resistance is 50 Ω (labelled as solution 2). The ratio of molar conductivity of solution 1

and solution 2 is i.e. $\frac{\Lambda_1}{\Lambda_2} = x \times 10^{-3}$. The value of x is ______. (Nearest integer)

Given, molar mass of KCl is 74.5 g mol^{-1} .

Ans. (1000)

Sol. $\frac{l}{A} = 129 \text{ m}^{-1}$

KCl solution 1 \Rightarrow 74.5 ppm, R₁ = 100 Ω

KCl solution 2 \Rightarrow 149 ppm, R_2 = 50 Ω

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CH₂OH

Here,
$$\frac{ppm_1}{ppm_2} = \frac{M_1}{M_2} = \left(\frac{w_{1/M_0}}{V} \times \frac{V}{w_{2/M_0}}\right)$$

$$\frac{\Lambda_1}{\Lambda_2} = \frac{k_1 \times \frac{1000}{M_1}}{k_2 \times \frac{1000}{M_2}}$$

$$=\frac{k_1}{k_2}\times\frac{M_1}{M_2}$$

$$=\frac{50}{100} \times 2$$

$$=\frac{\Lambda_1}{\Lambda_2}=1000 \times 10^{-3}$$

= 1000 Ans.

22. Ionic radii of cation A+ and anion B- are 102 and 181 pm respectively. These ions are allowed to crystallize into an ionic solid. This crystal has cubic close packing for B-. A+ is present in all octahedral voids. The edge length of the unit cell of the crystal AB is pm. (Nearest Integer)

(NTA answer 512, Resonance answer 566) Ans.

Sol. $a = 2 (r_{+} + r_{-})$

$$a = 2 (102 + 181)$$

$$a = 2(283)$$

$$a = 566 \text{ pm}$$

The minimum uncertainty in the speed of an electron in an one dimensional region of length 23. $2a_0$ (Where a_0 = Bohr radius 52.9 pm) is _____ km s⁻¹.

(Given: Mass of electron = 9.1×10^{-31} kg, Planck's constant h = 6.63×10^{-34} Js)

(548)Ans.

Heisenberg's uncertainty principle Sol.

$$\Delta x \times \Delta P_x \ge \frac{h}{4\pi}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2a_0 \times m\Delta v_x = \frac{h}{4\pi}$$
 (minimum)

$$\Rightarrow \Delta V_{X} = \frac{h}{4\pi} \times \frac{1}{2a_{0}} \times \frac{1}{m}$$
$$= 6.63 \times 10^{-34}$$

$$= 6.63 \times 10^{-34}$$

 $4 \times 3.14 \times 2 \times 52.9 \times 10^{-12} \times 9.1 \times 10^{-31}$

$$= 548273 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

$$= 548.273 \text{ kms}^{-1}$$

$$= 548 \text{ kms}^{-1}$$

When 600 mL of 0.2 M HNO3 is mixed with 400 mL of 0.1 M NaOH solution in a flask, the 24. rise in temperature of the flask is $___$ × 10^{-2} °C.

(Enthalpy of neutralisation = 57 kJ mol-1 and Specific heat of water = 4.2 JK-1 g-1) (Neglect heat capacity of flask)

(54)Ans.

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```
HNO<sub>3</sub>
Sol.
                                                       NaOH
             600 \text{ ml} \times 0.2 \text{ M}
                                                      400 \text{ ml} \times 0.1 \text{ M}
                                                      = 40 m mol
             = 120 m mol
                           HNO<sub>3</sub> + NaOH → NaNO<sub>3</sub> + H<sub>2</sub>O
             Bef.
                           120
                                           40
             aft.
                           80
                                           0
                                                            40 m mol
             \Delta_r H = 40 \text{ m mol} \times (57 \times 10^3) \text{ J/mol}
                           = 40 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \times 57 \times 10^{3} \text{ J/mol}
                           = 2280 J
             mS\Delta T = 2280
                           1000 mL × \frac{1gm}{mL} × 4, 2 × \DeltaT = 2280
                          \Delta T = \frac{2280}{4.2} \times 10^{-3}= \frac{22800}{4.2} \times 10^{-3}
                           =542.86 \times 10^{-3}
             \Delta T = 54.286 \times 10^{-2} \text{ K}
             \Delta T = 54.286 \times 10^{-20} C
             Ans. 54.286 ≈ 54
```

25. If O₂ gas is bubbled through water at 303 K, the number of millimoles of O₂ gas that dissolve in 1 litre of water is ______. (Nearest Integer)

(Given : Henry's Law constant for O_2 at 303 K is 46.82 k bar and partial pressure of O_2 = 0.920 bar)

(Assume solubility of O2 in water is too small, nearly negligible)

```
Ans. (1)

Sol. P = K_H \times X

0.920 \text{ bar} = 46.82 \times 10^3 \text{ bar} \times \frac{mol \text{ of } O_2}{mol \text{ of } H_2O}

0.920 = 46.82 \times 10^3 \times \frac{mol \text{ of } O_2}{10000/18}

0.920 = 46.82 \times n_{O_2}

P = \frac{0.920}{46.82 \times 18} = n_{O_2}

\Rightarrow 1.09 \times 10^{-3} n_{O_2}

\Rightarrow \text{m mol of } O_2 = 1
```

If the solubility product of PbS is 8×10^{-28} , then the solubility of PbS in pure water at 298 K is $x \times 10^{-16}$ mol L⁻¹. The value of x is ______. (Nearest Integer)

[Given:
$$\sqrt{2} = 1.41$$
]

26.

Ans. (282)
Sol.
$$K_{sp} = S^2$$

 $S = \sqrt{K_{sp}} = \sqrt{8 \times 10^{-28}} = 2\sqrt{2} \times 10^{-14}$
 $= 2.82 \times 10^{-14}$
 $= 282 \times 10^{-16}$
Ans. 282

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The reaction between X and Y is first order with respect to X and zero order with respect to 27.

| Experiment | | $\frac{[X]}{\operatorname{mol} L^{-1}}$ | $\frac{[Y]}{\operatorname{mol} L^{-1}}$ | $\frac{\text{Initial rate}}{\text{mol L}^{-1} \text{ min}^{-1}}$ |
|------------|-----|---|---|--|
| | | | | |
| | II | L | 0.2 | 4×10^{-3} |
| | III | 0.4 | 0.4 | $M \times 10^{-3}$ |
| | IV | 0.1 | 0.2 | 2×10^{-3} |

Examine the data of table and calculate ratio of numerical values of M and L. (Nearest Integer)

(40)Ans.

Sol.
$$r = k[X][Y]^0 = k[X]$$

Using I & II

$$\frac{4\times10^{-3}}{2\times10^{-3}} = \left(\frac{L}{0.1}\right) \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad L = 0.2$$

Using I & III

$$\frac{M \times 10^{-3}}{2 \times 10^{-3}} = \frac{0.4}{0.1} \implies M = 8$$

$$\frac{M}{L} = \frac{8}{0.2} = 40$$

Ans. 40

28. In a linear tetrapeptide (Constituted with different amino acids), (number of amino acids) - (number of peptide bonds) is

Ans. (1)

Sol. In tetrapeptide

No. of amino acids = 4

No. of peptide bonds = 3

Hence, (1)

In bromination of Propyne, with Bromine 1, 1, 2, 2-tetrabromopropane is obtained in 27% 29. yield. The amount of 1, 1, 2, 2-tetrabromopropane obtained from 1 g of Bromine in this reaction is $___ \times 10^{-1}$ g. (Nearest integer)

(Molar Mass: Bromine = 80 g/mol)

(3) Ans.

$$= \frac{1}{160} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 360 \times 0.27$$

= 0.30375

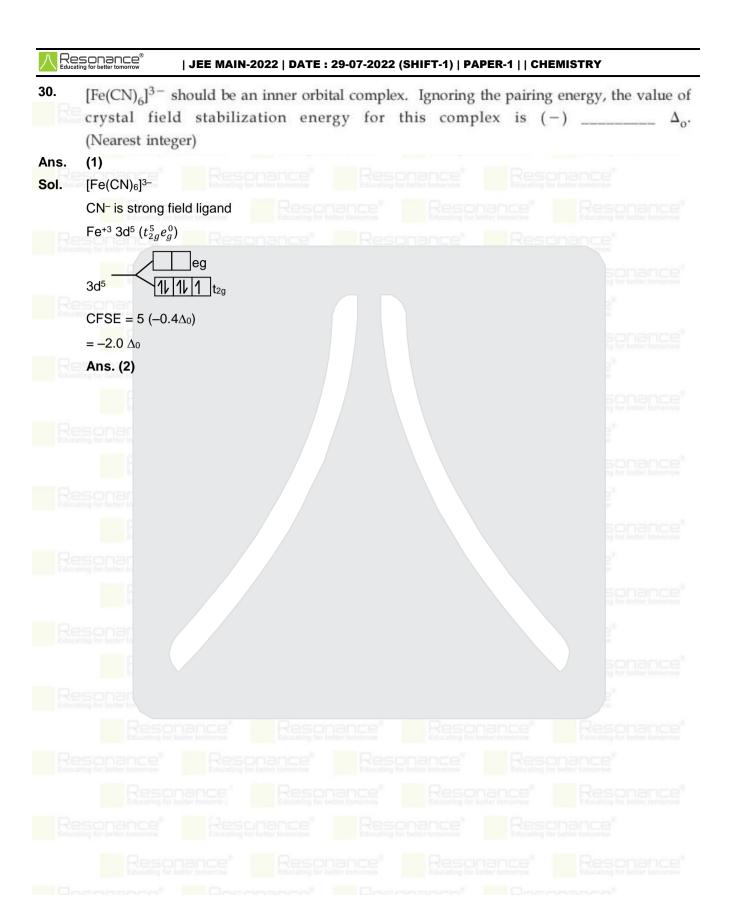
 $= 3.0375 \times 10^{-1}$

Ans. 3

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The figures (approx.) shown in the graph are of 2 Years Classroom Program (VIKAAS-XI & VIDETA-XII) for JEE (Advanced) @ Resonance in Academic Session 2021-22. The figures vary for JEE (Main), NEET (UG) and Other Courses



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