

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

2023

COMPUTER BASED TEST (CBT)

Questions & Solutions

Date: 01 February, 2023 (SHIFT-2) | TIME: (3.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m)

Duration: 3 Hours | Max. Marks: 300

SUBJECT: CHEMISTRY

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PART: CHEMISTRY

31. Given below are two statement: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as reason (R). Assertion (A): Gypsum is used for making fireproof wall boards.

Reason (R): Gypsum is unstable at high temperatures.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A) is not correct but (R) is correct
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (3) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (4) (A) is correct but (R) is not correct

NTA (3)

RESO (3)

Sol. Gypsum is used for fire proof wall bound at high temperature Gypsum dissociates.









NTA (1)

RESO (1)

Sol.

- 33. The industrial activity held least responsible for global warming is:
 - (1) steel manufacturing
 - (2) manufacturing of cement
 - (3) Industrial production of urea
 - (4) Electricity generation in thermal power plants

NTA. (3)

RESO (3)

Sol. In urea industry N2, CO2 and H2 are consumed and no green house gases are emitted.

34. The starting material for convenient preparation of deuterated hydrogen peroxide (D₂O₂) in laboratory

(1) 2-ethylanthraquinol (2) BaO₂

(3) BaO

NTA (4)

RESO (4)

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Sol. Peroxodisulphate, obtained by electrolytic oxidation of acidified sulphate solutions at high current density, on hydrolysis yields hydrogen peroxide.

 $2HSO_4$ -(aq) $\xrightarrow{Electrolysis}$ $HO_3SOOSO_3H(aq)$ $\xrightarrow{Hydrolysis}$ $2HSO_4$ -(aq) + $2H^+(aq)$ + $H_2O_2(aq)$

This method is now used for the laboratory preparation of D₂O₂.

 $K_2S_2O_8$ (s) + 2D₂O (l) \rightarrow 2KDSO₄ (aq) + D₂O₂ (l)

The effect of addition of helium gas to the following reaction in equilibrium state, is: 35.

 $PCI_5(g) \rightleftharpoons PCI_3(g) + CI_2(g)$

- (1) addition of helium will not affect the equilibrium
- (2) the equilibrium will shift in the forward direction and more of Cl₂ and PCl₃ gases will be produced.
- (3) the equilibrium will go backward due to suppression of dissociation of PCI₅.
- (4) helium will deactivate PCI₅ and reaction will stop.

NTA (2)

RESO (1 & 2)

- Sol. At constant pressure equilibrium shit where number of moles of gas increases so this reaction goes forward direction.
- 36. All structures given below are of vitamin C. Most stable of them is :

OH

NTA (1)

RESO (1)

Sol.

37. Which one of the following sets of ions represents a collection of isoelectronic species?

(Given: Atomic Number: F: 9, CI: 17, Na = 11, Mg = 12, AI = 13, K = 19, Ca = 20, Sc = 21)

(1) N³-, O²-, F⁻, S²-

(2) Li+, Na+, Mg2+, Ca2+

(3) Ba²⁺, Sr²⁺, K⁺, Ca²⁺

(4) K+, Cl-, Ca²⁺, Sc³⁺

NTA (4)

RESO

Sol. Ca⁺², K⁺, Sc⁺³, Cl⁻ contain same no. of electrons.

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38. The correct order of bond enthalpy (kJ mol⁻¹) is :

(1)
$$C - C > Si - Si > Ge - Ge > Sn - Sn$$

(2)
$$C - C > Si - Si > Sn - Sn > Ge - Ge$$

(3)
$$Si - Si > C - C > Ge - Ge > Sn - Sn$$

(4)
$$Si - Si > C - C > Sn - Sn > Ge - Ge$$

NTA (1)

RESO (1)

Sol. As bond length increases, bond energy decreases.

39. The complex cation which has two isomers is:

NTA (3)

RESO (3)

Sol. [Co(NH₃)₅(NO₂)]⁺² will show structural isomerism as NO₂⁻ is ambidentate ligand

 $NO_2^- \rightarrow nitrito-N$

ONO⁻ → nitrito-O

40. The structures of major products A, B and C in the following reaction are sequence.

$$\begin{array}{c}
O \\
H
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
NaHSO_3, dil. HCl \\
NaCN, H_2O
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
A] \xrightarrow{LiAlH_4} [B] \\
HCl/H_2O \\
\hline
\Delta
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
C]
\end{array}$$

(1)
$$A = HO$$
 SO_3H $B = OH$ $C = HO$ SO_2CI

(3)
$$A = HO$$
 CN
 H
 CO_2H
 CO_2H
 CO_2H

(4)
$$A = HO$$
 CN
 CO_2H
 CO_2H
 CO_2H

NTA (3)

RESO (3)

Sol. NaHSO₃,dil.HCl NaCN,
$$H_2O$$
 [A] LiAlH₄ H_3

$$\frac{\text{HCI/H}_2\text{O}}{\Lambda} = [C]$$

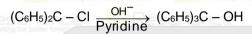
$$A = HO$$
 CN
 HO
 CO_2H
 CO_2H
 CO_2H
 CO_2H

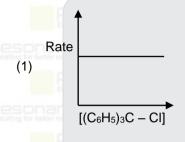
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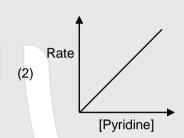
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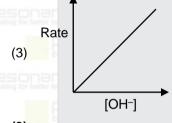
- Which element is not present in Nessler's reagent?
 - (1) lodine
- (2) Oxygen
- (3) Mercury
- (4) Potassium

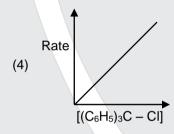
- NTA (2)
- RESO (2)
- Sol. Nessler's reagent is alkaline K2HgI4.
- 42. The graph which represents the following reaction is:











- NTA (3)
- RESO (3)
- 43. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason
 - Assertion (A): Cu2+ in water is more stable then Cu2+.
 - Reason (R): Enthalpy of hydration for Cu²⁺ is much less than of Cu⁺.
 - In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:
 - (1) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
 - (2) (A) is correct but (R) is not correct
 - (3) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
 - (4) (A) is not correct but (R) is correct
- **NTA** (1)
- RESO (1)
- Sol. In aqueous solution Cu⁺¹ is unstable and it disproportionate.

$$2Cu^{+1} \longrightarrow Cu(s) + Cu^{+2}(aq)$$

Hydration energy of Cu²⁺ is higher than Cu⁺¹ and this compensate it's ionisation energy.

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Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason

- Assertion (A): An aqueous solution of KOH when used for volumetric analysis, its concentration should be checked before the use.
- Reason (R): On aging, KOH solution absorbs atmospheric CO₂.
- In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:
- (1) (A) is correct but (R) is not correct
- (2) (A) is not correct but (R) is correct
- (3) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (4) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- NTA (4)
- **RESO (4)**
- Sol. KOH + CO₂ → K₂CO₃
- 45. For electron gain enthalpies of the elements denoted as $\Delta_{eq}H$, the incorrect option is :
 - (1) $\Delta_{eg}H$ (CI) $< \Delta_{eg}H$ (F)
- (2) $\Delta_{eg}H$ (I) $< \Delta_{eg}H$ (At)
- (3) $\Delta_{eg}H$ (Te) $< \Delta_{eg}H$ (Po)
- (4) $\Delta_{eq}H$ (Se) < $\Delta_{eq}H$ (S)

- **NTA** (4)
- (4) RESO
- Sol. Negative electron gain enthalpy of C1 is more than F. Negative electron gain enthalpy of S is more than Se.
- In a reaction, 46.

- reagents 'X' and 'Y' respectively are:
- (1) CH₃OH/H⁺, Δ and CH₃OH/H⁺, Δ
- (2) $(CH_3CO)_2O/H^+$ and CH_3OH/H^+ , Δ
- (3) (CH₃CO)₂O/H⁺ and (CH₃CO)₂O/H⁺
- (4) CH₃OH/H⁺, ∆ and (CH₃CO)₂O/H⁺
- NTA (2)
- RESO (2)

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47. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason

Assertion (A): α-halocarboxylic acid on reaction with dill NH₃ gives good yield of α-amino carboxylic acid where as the yield of amines is very low when prepared form alkyl halides.

Reason (R): Amino acids exist in zwitter ion form in aqueous medium.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer form the options given below:

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (2) (A) is not correct but (R) is correct
- (3) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (4) (A) is correct but (R) is not correct

NTA (1)

RESO (1)

- α-halocarboxylic acid react with dill NH₃ at faster then amines and Amino acids exist in zwitter ion form Sol. in aqueous medium.
- 48. Given below are two statements:

Statement I: Sulphanilic acid gives esterification test for carboxyl group.

Statement II: Sulphanilic acid gives red colour in Lassigne's test for extra element detection.

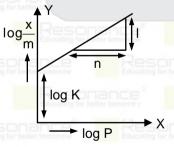
In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the option given below:

- (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
- (2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
- (3) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
- (4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is incorrect

NTA (3)

RESO (3)

- Sulphanilic acid has no -COOH group hence no esterification test for carboxyl group. But it has Sol. Sulpher, and nitrogen atom hence gives red colour in Lassigne's test for extra element detection.
- 49. In figure, a straight line is given for Freundrich Adsorption (y = 3x + 2.505). The value of $\frac{1}{2}$ and log K are respectively.



- (1) 3 and 2.505
- (2) 3 and 0.7033
- (3) 0.3 and log 2.505
- (4) 0.3 and 0.7033

(1)NTA

RESO (1)

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Sol. For straight line v = mx + c

$$\log\left(\frac{x}{m}\right) = m[\log P] + C$$

From freundlich adsorption

$$\log\left(\frac{x}{m}\right) = \frac{1}{n}\log P + \log K$$

so
$$\frac{1}{n}$$
 = 3 and log K = 2.505

50. O – O bond length in H₂O₂ is X than the O – O bond length in F₂O₂. The O – H bond length in H₂O₂ is Y than that of the O - F bond in F_2O_2 .

Choose the correct option for X and Y from those given below:

(1) X: Longer Y: Shorter

(2) X: Shorter Y: Longer

(3) X : Shorter Y : Shorter

(4) X: Longer Y: Longer

NTA (1)

RESO (1)

Sol.

O-O BL in H₂O₂ in longer then O-O BL in O₂F₂

O-H BL in H₂O₂ in shorter then O-F BL in O₂F₂

- 51. Among the following, the number of tranquilizer/s is/are
 - (1) Chloroliazepoxide
 - (2) Veronal
 - (3) Valium
 - (4) Salvarsan

NTA (3)

RESO (3)

- Sol. Veronal, Valium, and Chlorodiazeproxide are tranquilizers.
- 52. 20% of acetic acid is dissociated when its 5g is added to 500 mL of water. The depression in freezing point of such water is _____x 10⁻³°C.

Atomci mass of C, H and O are 12, 1 and 16 a.m.u. respectively.

[Given: Molal depression constant and density of water are 1.86 K kg mol⁻¹ and 1g cm⁻³ respectively.]

NTA (372)

Reso (372)

Degree of dissociation = 0.2 Sol. CH₃COOH

 $\Delta T_f = K_f \times m \times i$

$$=\frac{1.86\times5\times1.2}{0.5\times7}$$

= 0.372

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 $_{---}$ × 10⁻² M. (Nearest integer)

[Given: molar mass of Br₂ = 160 g mol⁻¹

atomic mass of $C = 12 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$

atomic mass of CI = 35.5 g mol-1 density of dibromine = 3.2 g cm⁻³

density of $CCl_4 = 1.6 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$

NTA (139)

(139)Reso

Molarity 10% $\frac{V}{V}$ Sol.

Solvent = CCI₄

Solvent = Br₂

100 mL has 10mL Br2 & 90 mL CCl4

 $m = 10 \times 3.0 = 32 g$

$$n = \frac{32}{160} = \frac{1}{5} \text{ mol}$$

 $m_{CCl_4} = 90 \times 1.6$

=144 g

= 0.144 kg

 $m = \frac{5}{0.144} = 1.39 = 139 \times 10^{-2}$

54. Among following compounds, the number of those present in copper matte is

A. CuCO₃

- B. Cu₂S
- C. Cu₂O
- D. FeO

NTA (3)

Reso (3)

Sol. Copper matte as Cu₂S & FeS.

0.3 g of ethane undergoes combustion at 27°C in a bomb calorimeter. The temperature of calorimeter system (including the water) is found to rise by 0.5°C. The heat evolved during (Nearest integer)

[Given : The heat capacity of the calorimeter system is $20kJ K^{-1}$, $R = 8.3 JK^{-1} mol^{-1}$.

Assume ideal gas behaviour.

Atomic mass of C and H are 12 and 1g mol-1 respectively]

NTA (1006)

(1006)Reso

Sol. Moles of ethane = 0.1

 $Q = C\Delta T = -1000 \text{ kJ/mol}$

 $\Delta H = \Delta E + \Delta n_g Rt.$

 $\Delta n_g = -5/2$

 $\Delta H = -1006 \text{ kJ/mol}.$

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[Given: $K_{SP}(AgBr) = 4.9 \times 10^{-13}$ at 298 K

$$\lambda_{Aa^{+}}^{0} = \frac{6 \times 10^{-3} \text{ S m}^{2} \text{ mol}^{-1}$$

$$\lambda_{Br}^{0} = 8 \times 10^{-3} \text{ S m}^{2} \text{ mol}^{-1}$$

$$\lambda_{NO_3}^0 = 7 \times 10^{-3} \text{ S m}^2 \text{ mol}^{-1}$$
]

NTA (14)

Reso (13040)

Sol. 10⁻⁵M AgNO₃ in saturate AgBr

$$K_{sp} = (s + 10^{-5}) (s)$$

$$= s(10^{-5}) = 4.9 \times 10^{-13}$$

$$s = 4.9 \times 40^{-8}$$

solution has

$$[Ag^+] = 10^{-5} [NO_3^-] = 10^{-5}$$

$$[Br^-] = 5 \times 10^{-8}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{K \times 1000}{C}$$

$$K_{Total} = \frac{\lambda_1 C_1}{1000} + \frac{\lambda_2 C_2}{1000} + \frac{\lambda_3 C_3}{1000}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{6 \times 10^{-3} \times 10^{4} \times 10^{-5}}{1000} + \frac{7 \times 10^{-3} \times 10^{4} \times 10^{-5}}{1000} + \frac{8 \times 10^{-3} \times 10^{4} \times 10^{-8}}{1000}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 6 × 10⁻⁷ + 7 × 10⁻⁷ + 40 × 10⁻¹⁰

=
$$13.04 \times 10^{-7} \text{ Scm}^{-1} \Rightarrow 13.04 \times 10^{-5} \text{Sm}^{-1}$$

$$13040 \times 10-8 \text{ Sm}^{-1}$$

$$= 13040$$

A metal M crystallizes into two lattices: - face centred cubic (fcc) and body centred cubic (bcc) with unit cell edge length of 2.0 and 2.5 Å respectively. The ratio of densities of lattices fcc to bcc for the metal M is ______. (Nearest integer)

NTA (4)

Sol. Density =
$$\frac{Z \times M}{N_{\Delta}(a)^3}$$

For FCC Z = 4

For BCC Z = 2

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 58. Testosterone, which is a steroidal hormone, has the following structure.

Testosterone

The total number of asymmetric carbon atom/s in testosterone is _____

NTA (6)

Reso (6)

Sol.

HH

Testosterone

Total number of unsymmetrical carbon = 6

59. The spin only magnetic moment of $[Mn(H_2O)_6]^{2+}$ complexes is _____ B.M. (Nearest integer) (Given : Atomic no. of Mn is 25)

NTA (6)

Reso (6)

60. $A \rightarrow B$

The above reaction is of zero order. Half life of this reaction is 50 min. The time taken for the concentration of A to reduce to one-fourth of its initial value is _____ min. (Nearest integer)

NTA (75)

Reso (75)

Sol. Zero order

$$t_{1/2} = 50$$

$$t_{3/4} = 1.5 t_{1/2} = 75.$$

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