

JEE Main (2024)

MEMORY BASED PAPER SOLUTION

29 JAN 2024 (S-02)




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CHEMISTRY

1.

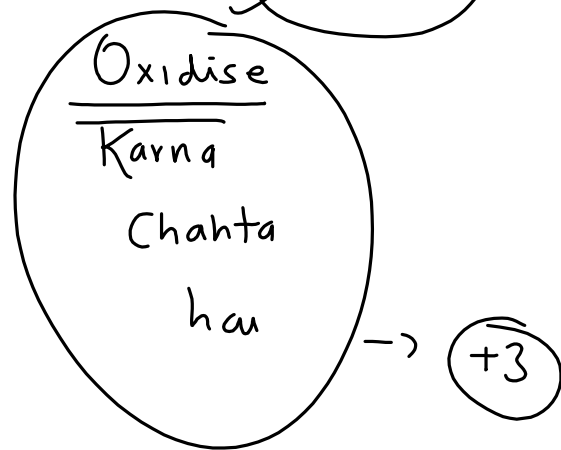
Which of the following is act as strong reducing agent ?

(1) Ce^{4+}

(2) Gd^{3+}

(3) Eu^{2+}

(4) Tb^{3+}





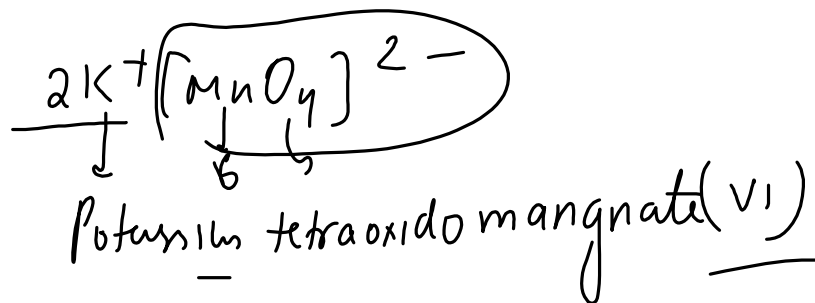
2. Correct IUPAC Name of K_2MnO_4 is :

(1) Potassium tetraoxidomangnate (vi)

(3) Potassium tetraoxido mangnease (vii)

(2) Potassium mangnate

(4) Potassium tetraoxido mangnate (vii)



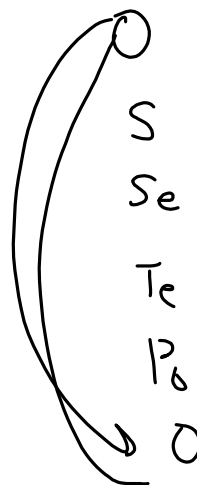


3.

Statement-1 : F has highest electronegativity in it's group.

Statement-2 : O has least negative electron gain enthalpy in it's group.

- (1) Both statements are correct
- (2) Both statements are incorrect
- (3) Statement-1 is incorrect, Statement-2 is correct
- (4) Statement-1 is correct, Statement-2 is incorrect



4. $Ni^{+2} + x$ → Rosy red ppt.

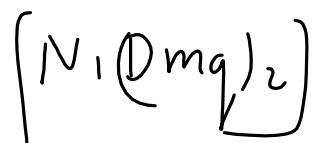
[X] is :

(1) DMG

(2) p-nitrophenol

(3) $FeCl_3$

(4) None of these





5. Select correct option regarding Zn, Cd & Hg
- (1) Hard metals ✗
 - (2) Paramagnetic in nature ✗
 - (3) High enthalpy of atomisation ✗
 - (4) Hg shows variable valency where as Zn, Cd does not ✓✓



6.

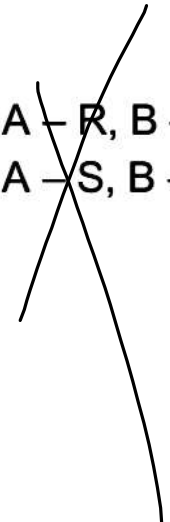
	Column-I		Column-II
(A)	Lyman	(P)	IR
(B)	Paschen	(Q)	UV
(C)	Balmer	(R)	IR
(D)	Pfund	(S)	Visible

Select correct option :

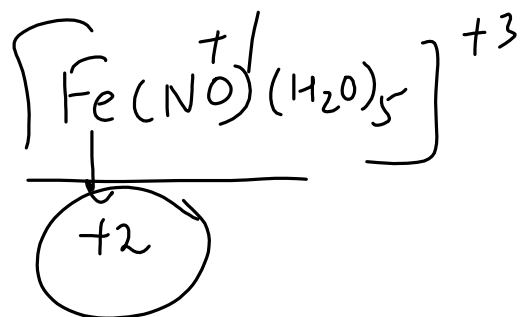
- (1) A - Q, B - P, C - S, D - R
- (2) A - R, B - Q, C - P, D - R
- (3) A - R, B - P, C - Q, D - S
- (4) A - S, B - R, C - P, D - Q



- (2) A - R, B - Q, C - P, D - R
- (4) A - S, B - R, C - P, D - Q



7. The oxidation state of Fe in the complex formed in brown ring test is :





8. Enthalpy of vapourisation of CCl_4 is 30.5 kJ/mole, then heat required to vaporise 284 gram CCl_4 is _____ kJ. (nearest Integer)

$$154 \text{ g} = 30.5 \text{ kJ}$$

$$1 \text{ g} = \frac{30.5}{154}$$

$$284 \text{ g} = \frac{30.5}{154} \times 284$$

$$56.2 \text{ kJ}$$

↓
56

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 + 35.5 \times 4 \\ 2 \quad 12 + 142.0 \\ \hline 154 \end{array}$$



9. Radioactive decay of Br^{82} ($Z = 35$) isotope has half-life of 36 hours, the fraction of remaining particle in one day is _____ $\times 10^{-2}$ (Nearest integer)

{Given antilog (0.2006) = 1.587, $\log 2 = 0.30$ }

$$\rightarrow t_{1/2} = \frac{\ln 2}{K}$$

$$\rightarrow 36 = \frac{\ln 2}{K}$$

$$K = \frac{1}{t} \ln \frac{N_0}{N}$$

$$2^{2/3} = \frac{N_0}{N}$$
$$\frac{1}{2^{2/3}} = \frac{N}{N_0}$$

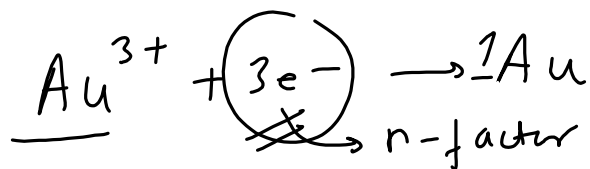
$$\Rightarrow \frac{\ln 2}{36} = \frac{1}{t} \ln \frac{N_0}{N}$$

$$\frac{\ln 2}{36} = \frac{1}{24} \ln \frac{N_0}{N}$$

$$\frac{2^{2/3} \log 2}{36} = \frac{2^{2/3} \log \frac{N_0}{N}}{24}$$
$$\Rightarrow \log 2 = \frac{36}{24} \log \frac{N_0}{N}$$
$$\Rightarrow \log 2 = \log \left(\frac{N_0}{N} \right)^{3/2}$$
$$\Rightarrow 2 = \left(\frac{N_0}{N} \right)^{3/2}$$



10. During electrolysis of AuCl_4^- current is circulated for 10 min. and given mass of cathode is 1.318 gram. Then amount of charge circulated during electrolysis is _____ $\times 10^{-2}$ F. (nearest integer)
[Given atomic mass of Au = 197]



$$197 \text{ g} = 3 \times 96500 \text{ C}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{W} = \underline{Z} \times \underline{I} \times \underline{t}$$

electrochemical Equivalent = $\frac{E_{\text{g wt}}}{96500}$

$$\Rightarrow 1318 = \frac{197}{3 \times 96500} \times Q$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1318 \times 3 \times 96500}{197} = Q$$



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CHEMISTRY



10. Why oxygen shows anomalous behaviour in 16th group?
- (1) Due to large size, high electronegativity.
 - (2) Due to small size, small electronegativity
 - (3) Due to small size, high electro negativity, absence of vacant d-orbitals
 - (4) Due to large size, high electronegativity presence of vacant d-orbitals

11. On reaction of which of the following Nessler's reagent give Brown precipitate.

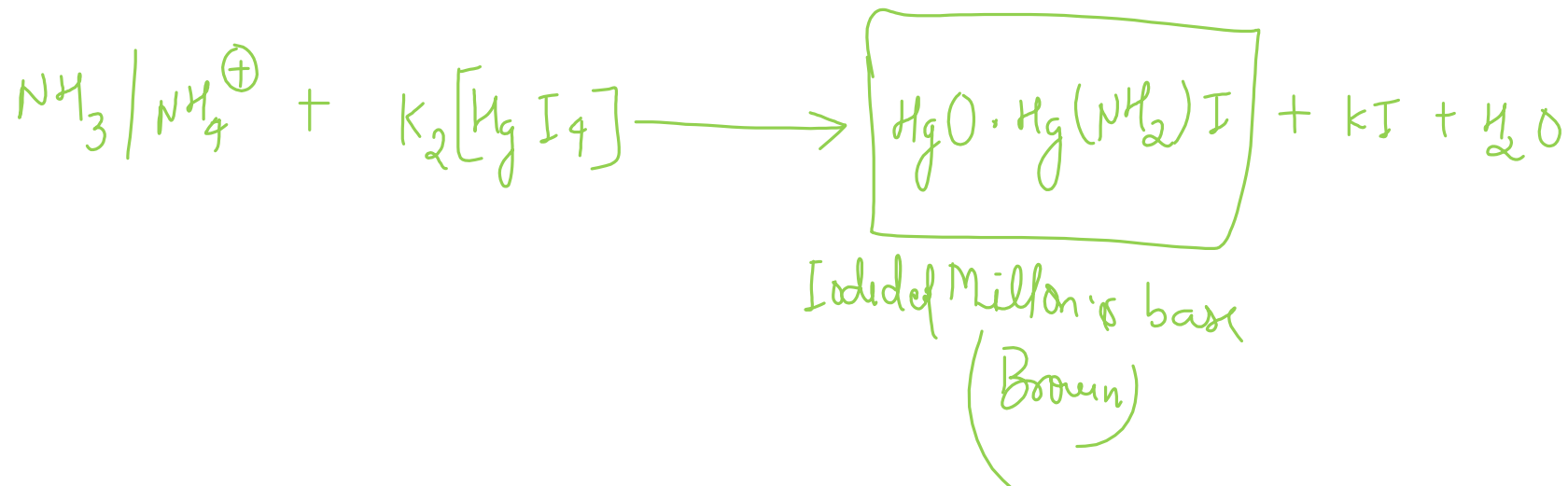


(1) NH_3

(2) SO_2

(3) Cl_2

(4) CO_2





13. Which of the following has highest ionisation enthalpy?

(1) N
7

(2) C
6

(3) Si
14

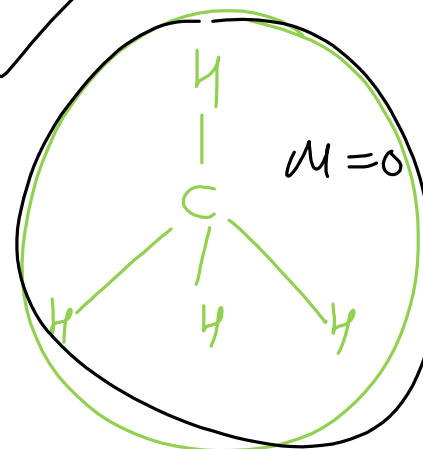
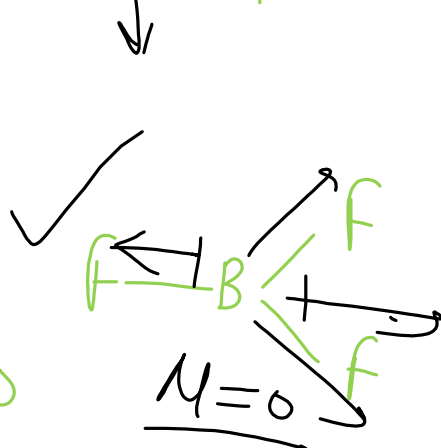
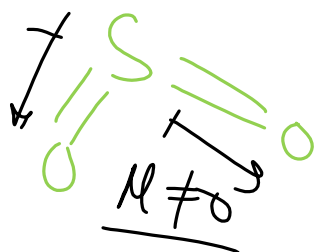
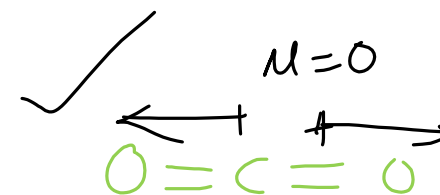
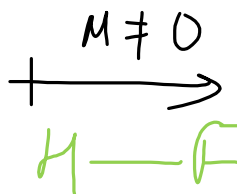
(4) Al
13





14. How many of the following have zero dipole moment ?

NH₃, H₂O, HF, CO₂, SO₂, BF₃, CH₄





15. 50 ml of 0.5 M oxalic acid is neutralize by 25 ml of NaOH, then amount of NaOH in 50 ml of solution is _____ gram (Nearest integer)



no of millieq of Oxalic acid = 50×0.5
 $= 25$

no of millieq required of NaOH = 2×25
 $= 50$

millieq = $V \times M = 50$

$\Rightarrow 25 \times M_{\text{of}} = 50$

$M_{\text{of NaOH}} = 2 M$

2M
1000ml \rightarrow 2 mole solute NaOH
50 ml \rightarrow $\left(\frac{2}{1000} \times 50\right)$ mole NaOH
mass of NaOH in 50 ml = $\frac{2}{1000} \times 50 \times 40$
 $= 4 \text{ gm}$

16. In a closed container equilibrium concentration of $\text{NH}_3(\text{g})$, $\text{N}_2(\text{g})$ and $\text{H}_2(\text{g})$ is $1.5 \times 10^{-2} \text{ M}$, $2 \times 10^{-2} \text{ M}$ and $3 \times 10^{-2} \text{ M}$ respectively, then equilibrium constant for formation of $\text{NH}_3(\text{g})$ at 500°C is $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \times 10^2$. (nearest integer)



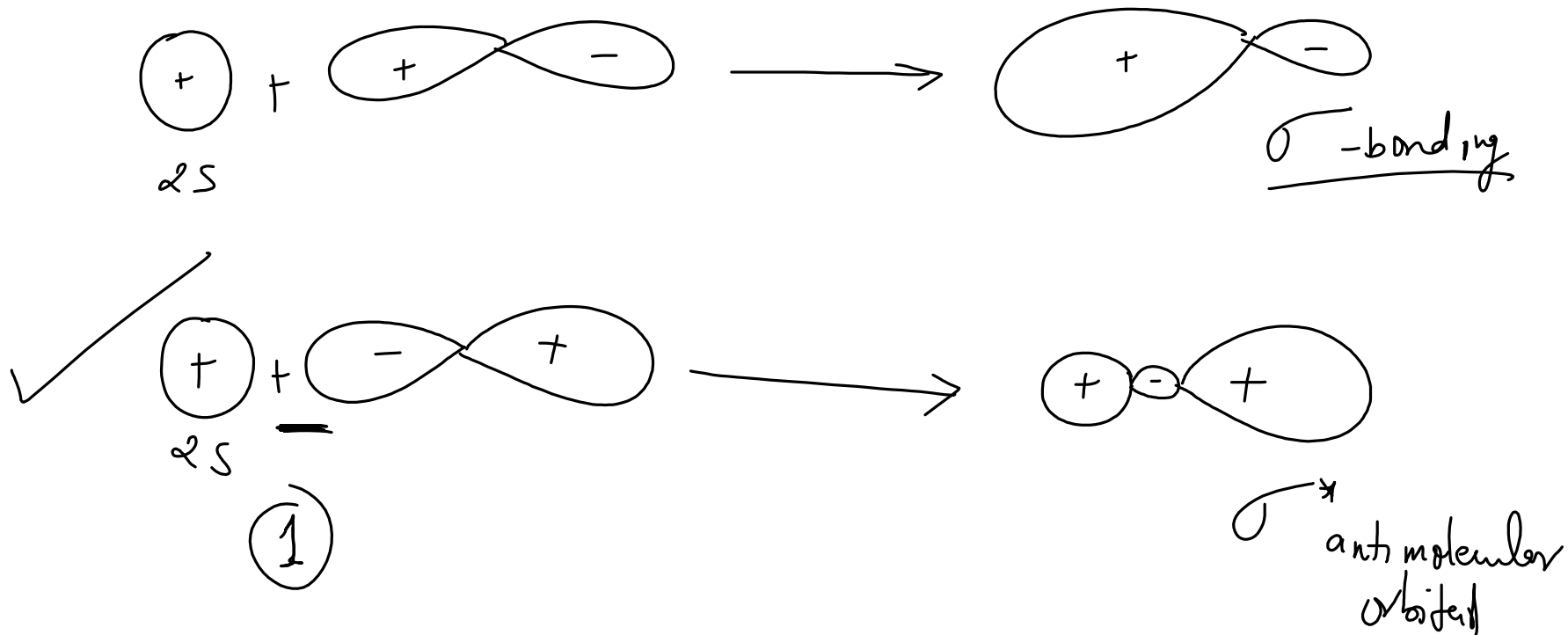
$$K_{\text{equ}} = \frac{[\text{NH}_3]^2}{[\text{N}_2][\text{H}_2]^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow K_{\text{eq}} = \frac{[1.5 \times 10^{-2}]^2}{[2 \times 10^{-2}][3 \times 10^{-2}]^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow K_{\text{eq}} = \frac{225 \times 10^{-4}}{2 \times 27 \times 10^{-8}} = \frac{225 \times 10^4}{2 \times 27}$$

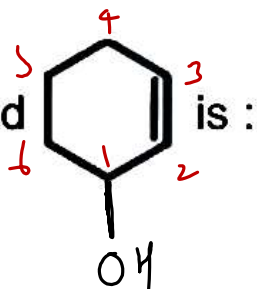
$$\Rightarrow \frac{2 \times 27}{2 \times 27} \times 10^2$$

17. Using 2s and 2p orbital intermixing total antibonding molecular orbital _____ are formed.



18.

IUPAC name of the compound



is :

- (1) Cyclohex-2-en-1-ol
- (3) 3-Hydroxycyclohexene

- (2) Cyclohex-1-en-3-ol
- (4) Cyclohex-1-en-3-ol

Cyclohex-2-en-1-ol



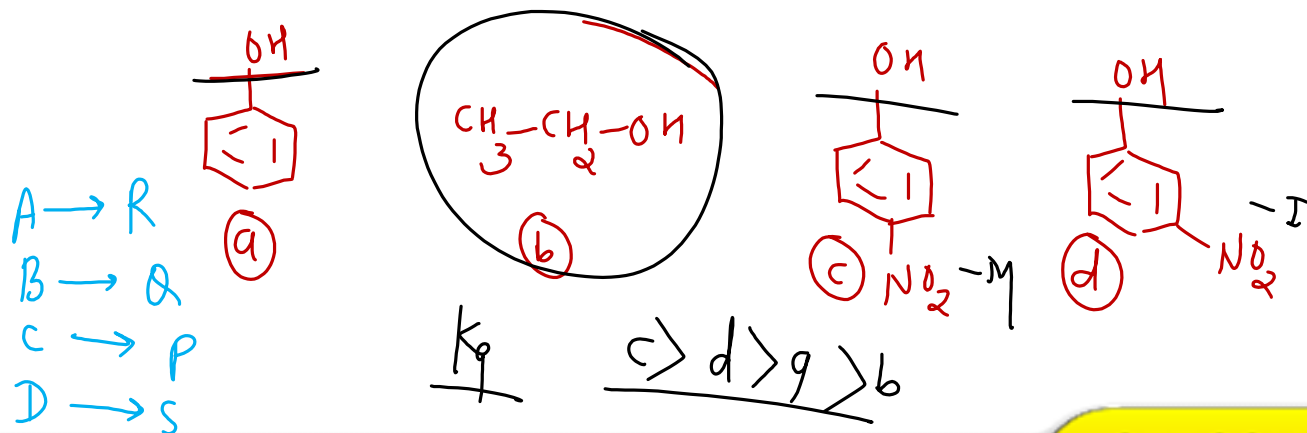
19. Correct match of the following compounds with given pka value is

	Column-I		Column-II
(A)	Phenol	(P)	7.1
(B)	Ethanol	(Q)	15.1
(C)	para-Nitrophenol	(R)	10.3
(D)	meta-Nitrophenol	(S)	8.3

- (1) A - R, B - Q, C - P, D - S
 (3) A - P, B - Q, C - R, D - S

- (2) A - Q, B - P, C - R, D - S
 (4) A - S, B - R, C - Q, D - P

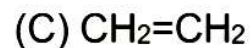
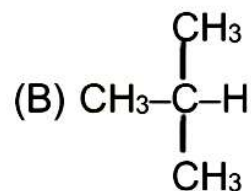
Acidic Strength $\propto K_a \propto \frac{1}{pK_a}$



$$pK_a = b > a > d > c$$



20. The correct ascending order of acidic strength of the following compound is :



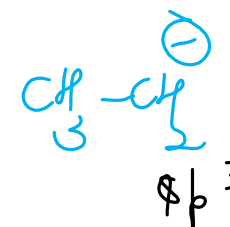
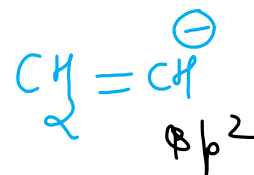
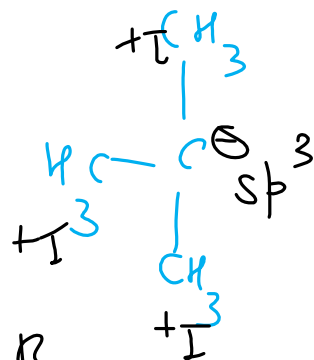
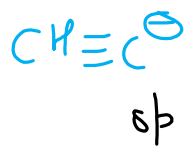
(1) B < D < C < A

(2) C < B < A < D

(3) A < D < B < C

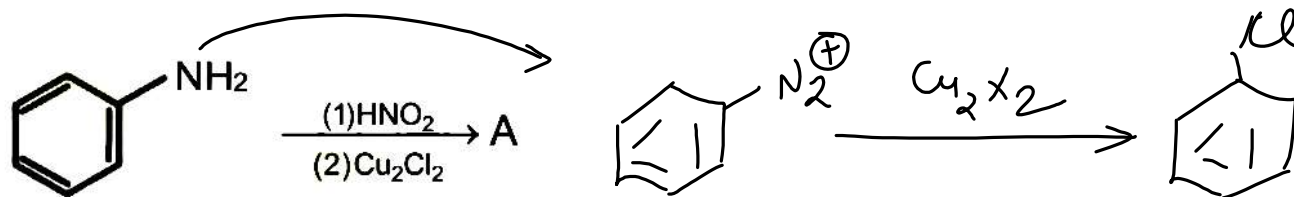
(4) D < B < C < A

C B

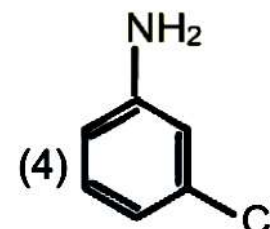
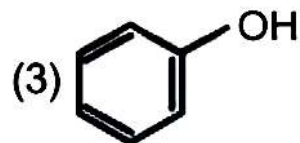
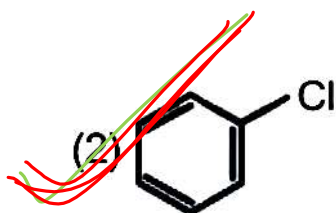
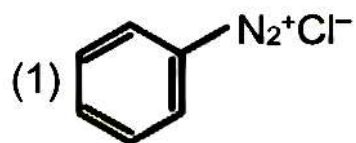


A > C > D > B

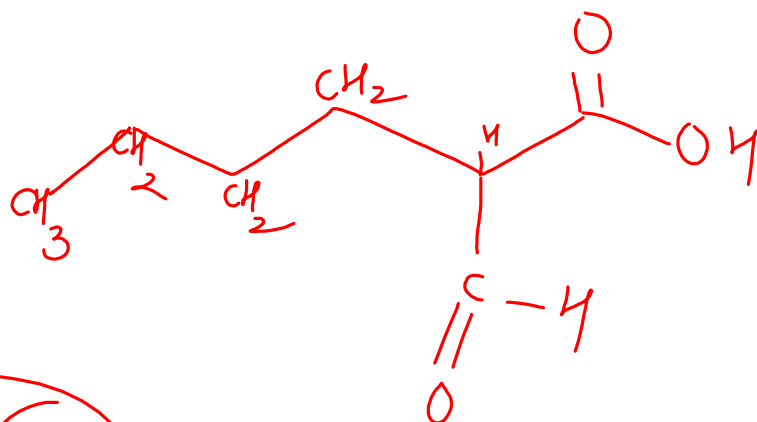
21.



Product A is :



22. Sum of total no. of σ and π bond in 2-formylhexanoic acid is :



$$\begin{array}{l} \sigma \rightarrow 21 \\ \pi \rightarrow 2 \end{array} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} 23 \end{array} \right)$$

23. Correct match is :

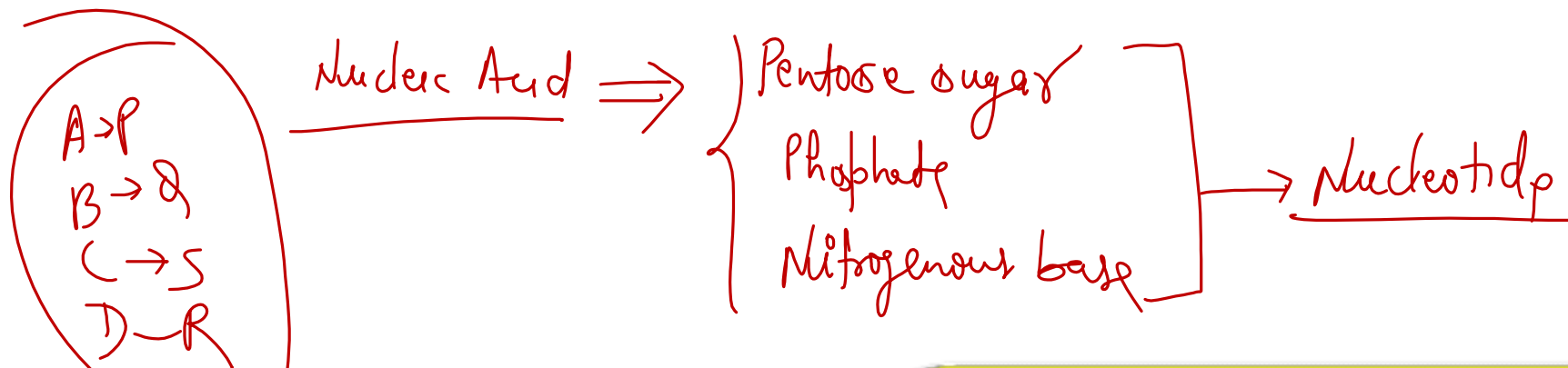
	Column-I		Column-II
(A)	Starch \rightarrow (P)		α -glucose
(B)	Cellulose \rightarrow (Q)		β -glucose
(C)	Nucleic acid \rightarrow (R)		α -amino acid
(D)	Protein \rightarrow (S)		Nucleotide

(1) A - P, B - R, C - S, D - R

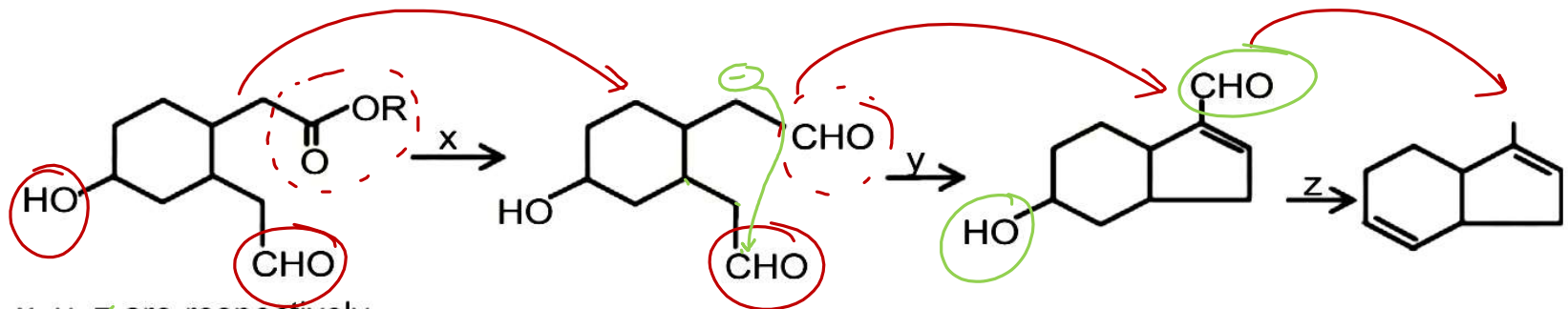
(3) A - P, B - Q, C - R, D - S

(2) A - R, B - Q, C - S, D - P

(4) A - P, B - Q, C - S, D - R



24.



x, y, z are respectively

- (1) Dibal-H, NaOH aq/Δ, Zn Hg-conc HCl, Δ
- (3) LiAlH₄, NaOH aq/Δ, Zn, Hg-conc HCl, Δ

X

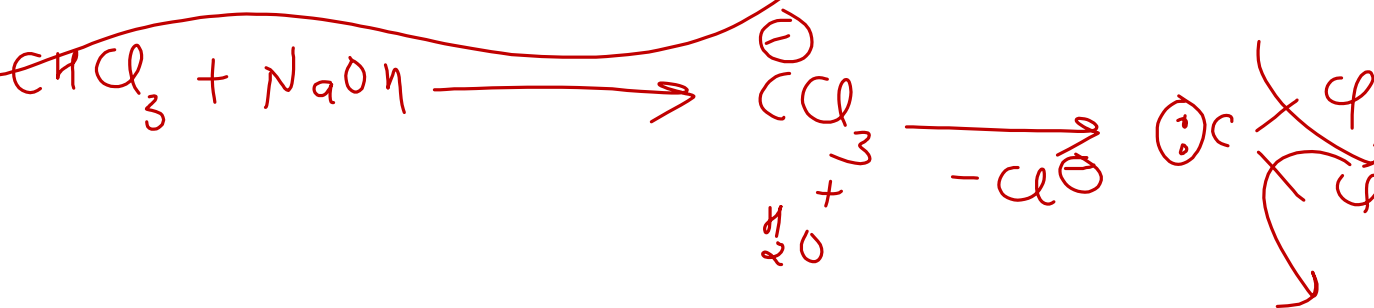
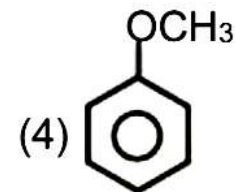
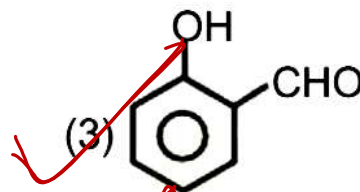
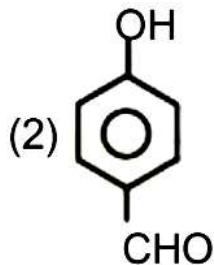
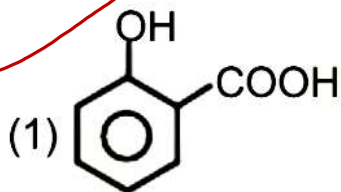
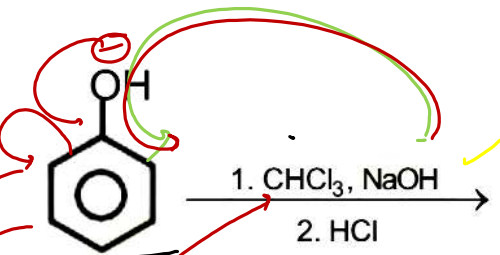
- (2) Dibal-H, NaOH alc/Δ, NH₂-NH₂/KOH, Δ
- (4) LiAlH₄, NaOH aq/Δ, NH₂-NH₂/OH⁻, Δ

X



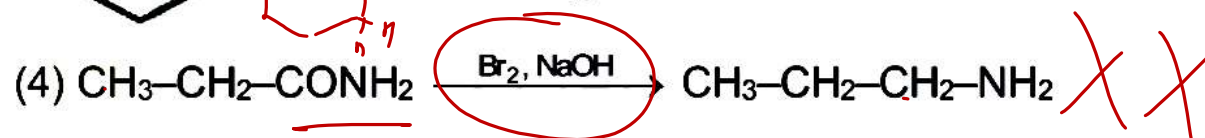
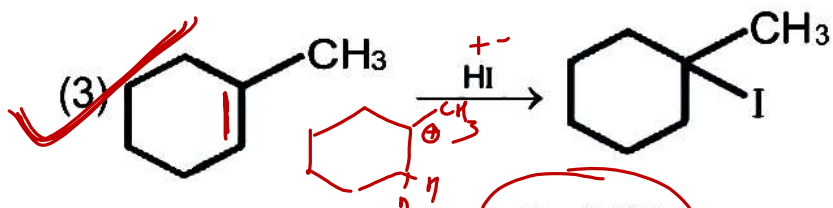
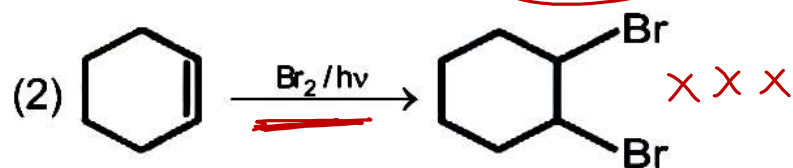
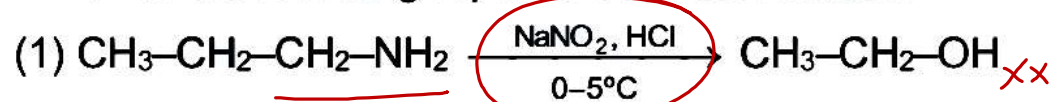


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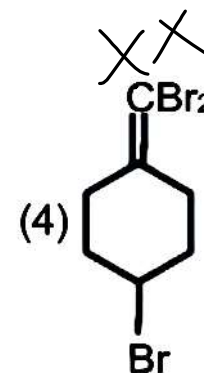
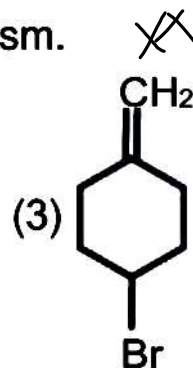
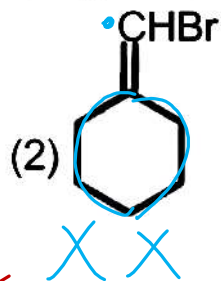
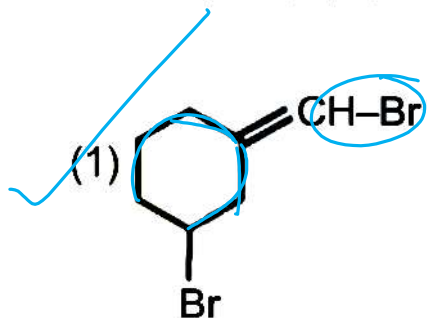


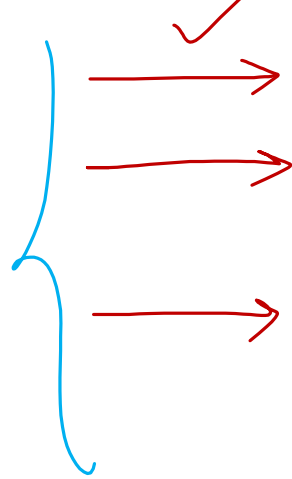


26. Which of the following represent correct reaction



27. Which of the following show geometrical isomerism.



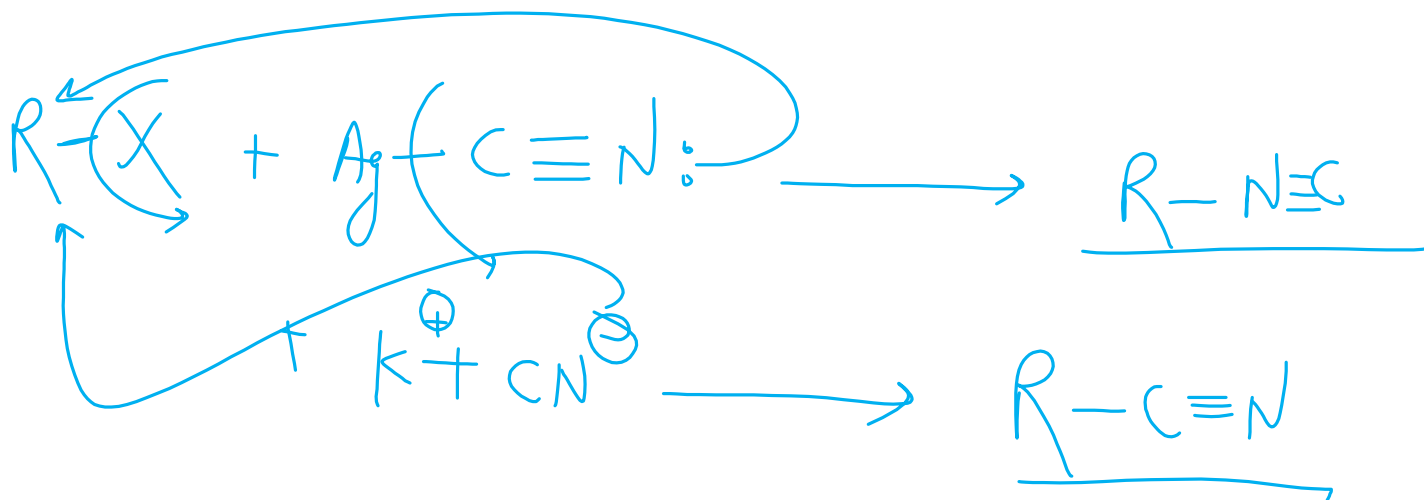


- Restricted Rotⁿ
- Different grouping at each centre
- All four bonds should be on the same directional plane.





28. **Statement-I** : Alkyl halide can be directly converted to alkyl isocyanide.
Statement-II : The reagent used to convert alkyl halide to alkyl isocyanide is AgCN.
- (1) **Statement-I** is incorrect & **Statement-II** is correct.
 - (2) **Statement-I** is correct & **Statement-II** is incorrect.
 - (3) Both **Statements I & II** are incorrect.
 - (4) Both **Statements I & II** are correct.



29. Different adsorption method used in which type of chromatography.

X → TLC

Y → Column chromatography

Z → Paper chromatography.

(1) Only X

(2) Only Y

(3) Only X and Y

(4) all X, Y and Z





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