## SAMPLE PAPER

# **2019 JEE ADVANCED**

## **CHEMISTRY**



Roll	No.				
NUI	110.				

## Section-1 (Maximum Marks : 12)

- (i) This section contains **TWO** (02) paragraphs. Based on each paragraph, there are *TWO* (02) questions.
- (ii) Each question has FOUR options. ONLY ONE of these four options corresponds to the correct answer.
- (iii) For each question, choose the option corresponding to the correct answer.
- *(iv) Answer to each question will be evaluated according to the following marking scheme:*
- (v) Full Marks : +3 If ONLY the correct option is chosen.
- (vi) Zero Marks : 0 If none of the options is chosen (i.e. the question is unanswered).
- (vii) Negative Marks : -1 In all other cases.

P with CH<sub>3</sub>MgBr (excess) in  $(C_2H_5)_2O$  followed by addition of H<sub>2</sub>O gives Q. The compound Q on treatment with H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> at 0 °C gives R. The reaction of R with CH<sub>3</sub>COCl in the presence of anhydrous AlCl<sub>3</sub> in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> followed by treatment with H<sub>2</sub>O produces compound S. [Et in compound P is ethyl group].

- 1. The reactions,  $\boldsymbol{Q}$  to  $\boldsymbol{R}$  and  $\boldsymbol{R}$  to  $\boldsymbol{S},$  are
  - (a) Friedel-Crafts alkylation and Friedel-Crafts acylation
  - (b) dehydration and Friedel-Crafts acylation
  - (c) Friedel-Crafts alkylation, dehydration and Friedel-Crafts acylation
  - (d) aromatic sulphonation and Friedel-Crafts acylation



#### 2. The products S is





The reactions of  $Cl_2$  gas with cold dilute and hot concentrated NaOH in water give sodium salts of two (different) oxoacids of chlorine P and Q, respectively. The  $Cl_2$  gas reacts with  $SO_2$  gas, in presence of charcoal, to give a product R. R reacts with white phosphorus to give a compound S. On hydrolysis, S give an oxoacid of phosphorus, T.

- 3. R, S and T, respectively are
  - (a) SO<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, PCl<sub>5</sub> and H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>
  - (b)  $SO_2Cl_2$ ,  $PCl_3$  and  $H_3PO_3$
  - (c) SOCl<sub>2</sub>, PCl<sub>5</sub> and  $H_3PO_2$
  - (d) SOCl<sub>2</sub>, PCl<sub>5</sub> and H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>
- 4. P and Q, respectively, are the sodium salts of
  - (a) hypochlorus and chloric acids
  - (b) hypochlorus and chlorus acids
  - (c) chloric and perchloric acids
  - (d) chloric and hypochlorus acid

### Section-2 (Maximum Marks : 24)

- (i) This section contains 8 question.
- (ii) Each question has 4 options (a), (b), (c), and (d). **ONLY ONE** of these four options is correct.
- (iii) For each question, darken the bubble corresponding to the correct option in the **OMR**.
- (iv) For each question, marks will be awarded in one of the following categories: Full Marks : +3 If, only the bubble corresponding to the correct option is darkened. Zero Marks : 0 If none of the bubbles is darkened. Negative Marks : -1 In all other cases.



5. Reagent(s) which can be used to bring about the following transformation is (are)



(d) Raney Ni/H<sub>2</sub> in THF

6. In the following reactions, the product S is



7. Pure water freezes at 273 K and 1 bar. The addition of 34.5 g of ethanol to 500 g of water changes the freezing point of the solution. Use the freezing point depression constant of water as 2 K kg mol<sup>-1</sup>. The figures shown below represent plots of vapour pressure (V.P.) versus temperature (T) [Molecular weight of ethanol is 46 g mol<sup>-1</sup>]. Among the following, the option representing change in the freezing point is





- 8. For the following cell Zn(s) | ZnSO<sub>4</sub>(aq) || CuSO<sub>4</sub>(aq) | Cu(s) when the concentration of Zn<sup>2+</sup> is 10 times the concentration of Cu<sup>2+</sup>, the expression for ΔG (in J mol<sup>-1</sup>) is [F is Faraday constant, R is gas constant, T is temperature, E° (cell) = 1.1 V]
  (a) 2.303 RT + 1.1 F
  (b) 1.1 F
  (c) 2.303 RT 2.2 F
  (d) -2.2 F
  - (d) -2.2 F
- 9. According to molecular orbital theory
  - (a)  $C_2^{2-}$  is expected to be diamagnetic
  - (b)  $O_2^{2^+}$  is expected to have a longer bond length than  $O_2$
  - (c)  $N_2^+$  and  $N_2^-$  have the same bond order
  - (d)  $He_2^+$  has the same energy as two isolated He atoms
- 10. The qualitative sketches I, II and III given below show the variation of surface tension with molar concentration of three different aqueous solutions KCl, CH<sub>3</sub>OH and CH<sub>3</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>11</sub>OSO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> Na<sup>+</sup> at room temperature. The correct assignment of the sketches is





- 11. The  $K_{sp}$  of  $Ag_2CrO_4$  is  $1.1\times10^{-12}$  at 298 K. The solubility (in mol/L) of  $Ag_2CrO_4$  in0.1 M  $AgNO_3$  solution is
  - (a)  $1.1 \times 10^{-11}$
  - (b)  $1.1 \times 10^{-10}$
  - (c)  $1.1 \times 10^{-12}$
  - (d)  $1.1 \times 10^{-9}$

12. The correct stability order for the following species is



## Section-3 (Maximum Marks : 24)

- (i) This section contains SIX (06) questions.
- (ii) Each question has FOUR options for correct answer(s). **ONE OR MORE THAN ONE** of these four option(s) is (are) correct option(s).
- (iii) For each question, choose the correct option(s) to answer the question.
- *(iv)* Answer to each question will be evaluated according to the following marking scheme:

Full Marks : +4 If only (all) the correct option(s) is (are) chosen.

Partial Marks : +3 If all the four options are correct but ONLY three options are chosen.

Partial Marks : +2 If three or more options are correct but ONLY two options are chosen, both of which are correct options.

Partial Marks : +1 If two or more options are correct but ONLY one option is chosen and it is a correct option.

Zero Marks : 0 If none of the options is chosen (i.e. the question is unanswered). Negative Marks : -2 In all other cases.

(v) For Example: If first, third and fourth are the ONLY three correct options for a question with second option being an incorrect option; selecting only all the three correct options will result in +4 marks. Selecting only two of the three correct options (e.g. the first and fourth options), without selecting any incorrect option (second option in this case), will result in +2 marks. Selecting only one of the three correct option (second option in this case), will result in +1 marks. Selecting any incorrect option (second option in this case), will result in +1 marks. Selecting any incorrect option (second option in this case), will result in +1 marks. Selecting any incorrect option(s) (second option in this case), with or without selection of any correct option(s) will result in -2 marks.



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13. For the following compounds, the correct statement(s) with respect to nucleophilic substitution reactions is (are).



- (a) I and II follow  $S_{N^2}$  mechanism
- (b) compound IV undergoes inversion of configuration
- (c) the order of reactivity for I, III and IV is : IV > I > III
- (d) I and III follow  $S_{N^1}$  mechanism

#### 14. The CORRECT statement(s) for cubic closed packed (ccp) three-dimensional structure is (are)

- (a) The number of neighbours of an atom present in the topmost layer is 12
- (b) The efficiency of the atom packing is 74%
- (c) The number of octahedral and tetrahedral voids per atom are 1 and 2 respectively
- (d) The unit cell edge length is  $2\sqrt{2}$  times the radius of the atom
- 15. The rate constant of a reaction is given by  $k = 2.1 \times 10^{10} \exp(-2700/\text{RT})$ It mean that
  - (a) log k vs. 1?T will be a straight line with slope =  $-\frac{2700}{2.303R}$
  - (b) log k vs. 1/T will be straight line with intercept on log k axis =  $2.1 \times 10^{10}$
  - (c) The number of effective collisions are  $2.1 \times 10^{10}$  cm<sup>-3</sup> sec<sup>-1</sup>
  - (d) Half life of the reaction increases with increase of temperature
- 16. The correct statement(s) about  $Cr^{2+}$  and  $Mn^{3+}$  is (are) [Atomic numbers of Cr = 24 and Mn = 25]
  - (a)  $Cr^{2+}$  is a reducing agent
  - (b) Mn<sup>3+</sup> is an oxidizing agent
  - (c) Both  $Cr^{2+}$  and  $Mn^{3+}$  exhibit  $d^4$  electronic configuration
  - (d) When  $Cr^{2+}$  is used as a reducing agent, the chromium ion attains  $d^5$  configuration
- 17. The pair(s) of coordination complexes/ions exhibiting the same kind of isomerism is(are)
  - (a)  $[Cr(NH_3)_5Cl] Cl_2$  and  $[Cr(NH_3)_4Cl_2] Cl$
  - (b)  $[Co(NH_3)_4Cl_2]^+$  and  $[Pt(NH_3)_2(H_2O) Cl]^-$
  - (c)  $[CoBr_2Cl_2]^{2-}$  and  $[PtBr_2Cl_2]^{2-}$
  - (d)  $[Pt(NH_3)_3(NO_3)]$  Cl and  $[Pt(NH_3)_3Cl]$  Br



18. An ideal gas in a thermally insulated vessel at internal pressure =  $P_1$ , volume =  $V_1$  and absolute temperature =  $T_1$  expands irreversibly against zero external pressure, as shown in the diagram. The final internal pressure, volume and absolute temperature of gas are  $P_2$ ,  $V_2$  and  $T_2$ respectively. For this expansion,



