

FINAL JEE–MAIN EXAMINATION – FEBRUARY, 2021

Held On Thursday 25th February, 2021

TIME: 9:00 AM to 12:00 NOON

SECTION-A

1. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : CeO_2 can be used for oxidation of aldehydes and ketones.

Statement II : Aqueous solution of EuSO_4 is a strong reducing agent.

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

- (1) Statement I is false but statement II is true
(2) Statement I is true but statement II is false
(3) Both statement I and statement II are true
(4) Both statement I and statement II are false

Official Ans. by NTA (3)

- Sol.** The +3 oxidation state of lanthanide is most stable and therefore lanthanide in +4 oxidation state has strong tendency to gain e^- and converted into +3 and therefore act as strong oxidizing agent.

eg Ce^{+4}

And therefore CeO_2 is used to oxidize alcohol, aldehyde and ketones.

Lanthanide in +2 oxidation state has strong tendency to lose e^- and converted into +3 oxidation state therefore act as strong reducing agent.

$\therefore \text{EuSO}_4$ act as strong reducing agent.

2. According to molecular theory, the species among the following that does not exist is:

- (1) He_2^+ (2) He_2^- (3) Be_2 (4) O_2^{2-}

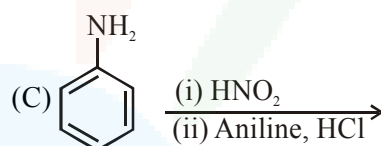
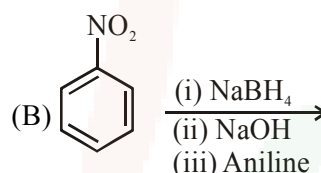
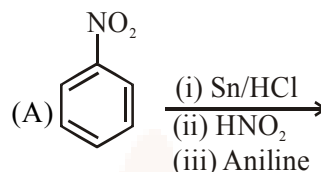
Official Ans. by NTA (3)

Sol.

Chemical Species	Bond Order
He_2^+	0.5
He_2^-	0.5
Be_2	0
O_2^{2-}	1

According to M.O.T. If bond order of chemical species is zero then that chemical species does not exist.

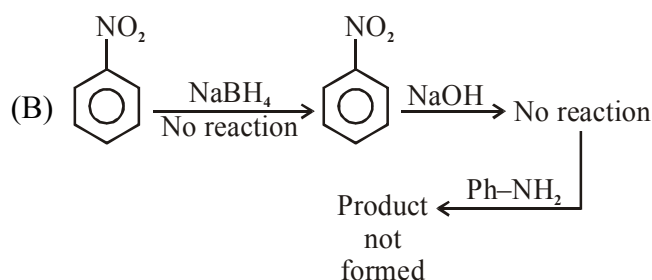
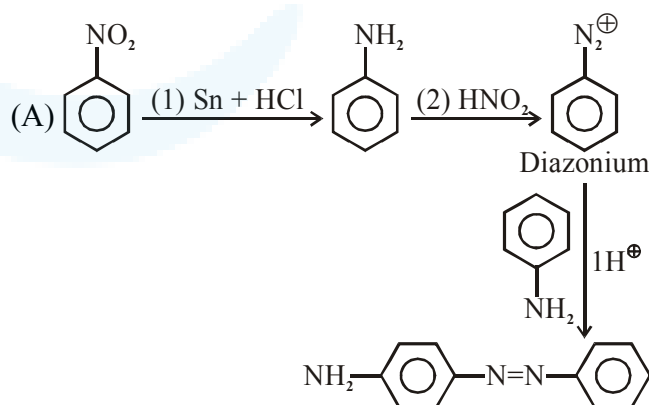
3. Which of the following reaction/s will not give p-aminoazobenzene?

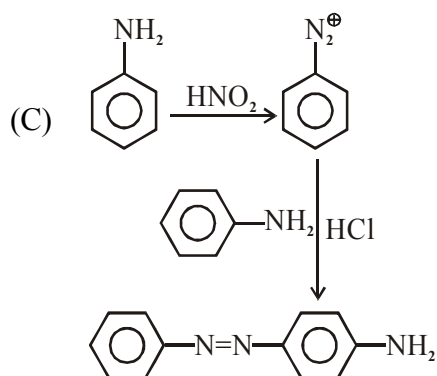


- (1) A only (2) B only
(3) C only (4) A and B

Official Ans. by NTA (2)

- Sol.** In basic or neutral medium N–N coupling favourable while in slightly acidic medium C–N coupling favourable.





4. Which of the following equation depicts the oxidizing nature of H_2O_2 ?

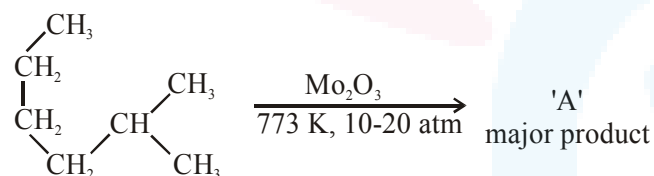
- (1) $\text{KIO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{KIO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{O}_2$
- (2) $2\text{I}^- + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 + 2\text{H}^+ \rightarrow \text{I}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
- (3) $\text{I}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 + 2\text{OH}^- \rightarrow 2\text{I}^- + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{O}_2$
- (4) $\text{Cl}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{HCl} + \text{O}_2$

Official Ans. by NTA (2)

Sol. I^- is oxidised to I_2 by H_2O_2

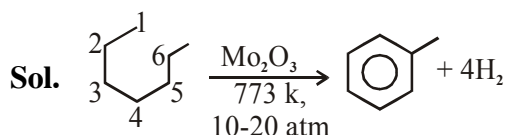
Hence answer is (2)

5. Identify A in the given chemical reaction.



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

Official Ans. by NTA (4)



Mo_2O_3 at 773 K temperature and 10-20-atm pressure is aromatising agent.

6. Complete combustion of 1.80 g of an oxygen containing compound ($\text{C}_x\text{H}_y\text{O}_z$) gave 2.64 g of CO_2 and 1.08 g of H_2O . The percentage of oxygen in the organic compound is:

- (1) 51.63
- (2) 63.53
- (3) 53.33
- (4) 50.33

Official Ans. by NTA (3)

Sol. $n_c = n_{\text{CO}_2} = \frac{2.64}{44} = 0.06$

$$n_H = 2 \times n_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = \frac{1.08}{18} \times 2 = 0.12$$

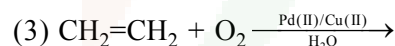
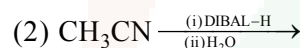
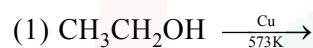
$$m_0 = 1.80 - 12 \times \frac{2.64}{44} - \frac{1.08}{18} \times 2$$

$$= 1.80 - 0.72 - 0.12 = 0.96 \text{ gm}$$

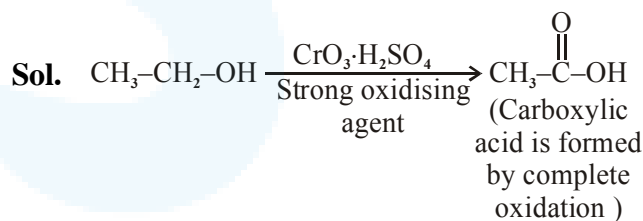
$$\%O = \frac{0.96}{1.80} \times 100 = 53.33\%$$

Hence answer is (3)

7. Which one of the following reactions will not form acetaldehyde?



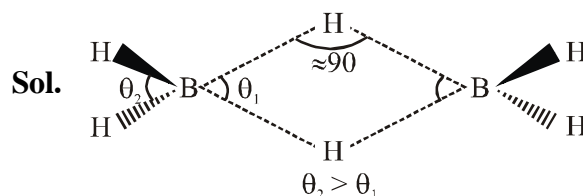
Official Ans. by NTA (4)



8. The correct statement about B_2H_6 is:

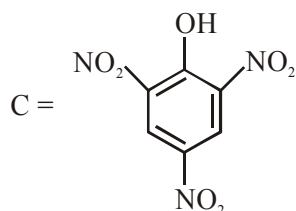
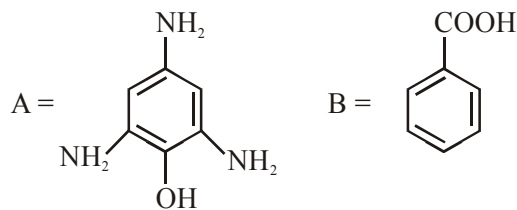
- (1) Terminal B-H bonds have less p-character when compared to bridging bonds.
- (2) The two B-H-B bonds are not of same length.
- (3) All B-H-B angles are of 120°
- (4) Its fragment, BH_3 , behaves as a Lewis base

Official Ans. by NTA (1)



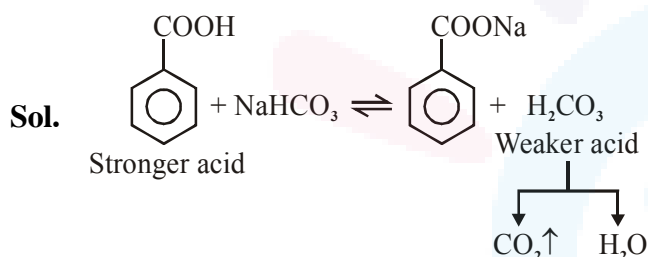
- $\theta_2 > \theta_1$, \therefore B-H (terminal) having less p-character as compare to bridge bond.
- Both B-H-B bridge bond having same bond length.
- B-H-B bond angle is $\approx 90^\circ$
- BH_3 is e^- deficient species and therefore act as lewis acid

13. Compound(s) which will liberate carbon dioxide with sodium bicarbonate solution is/are:

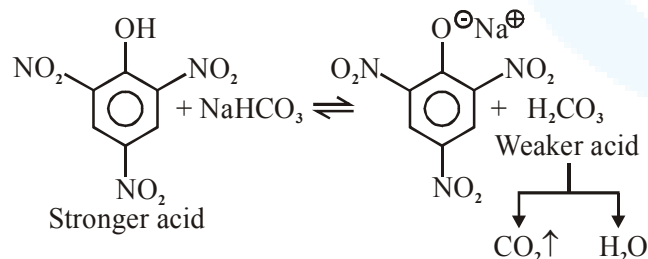


- (1) B only (2) C only
 (3) B and C only (4) A and B only

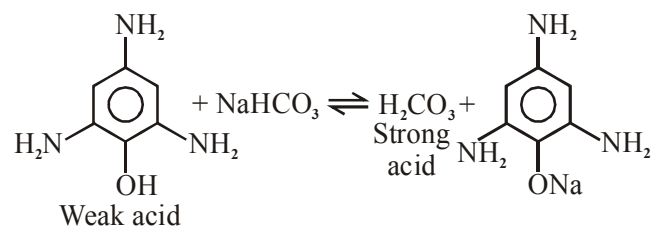
Official Ans. by NTA (3)



equilibrium favours forward direction and $\text{CO}_2 \uparrow$ is liberated.



Equilibrium favours forward direction and $\text{CO}_2 \uparrow$ is liberated.

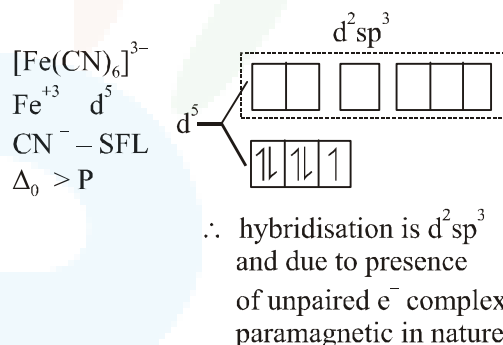
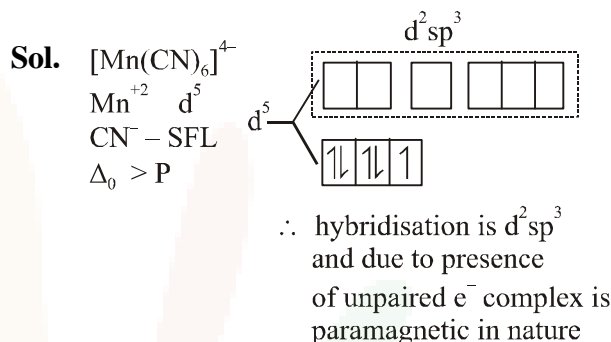


Equilibrium favours back word direction and $\text{CO}_2 \uparrow$ is not liberated.

14. The hybridization and magnetic nature of $[\text{Mn}(\text{CN})_6]^{4-}$ and $[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{3-}$, respectively are:

- (1) d^2sp^3 and diamagnetic
 (2) sp^3d^2 and diamagnetic
 (3) d^2sp^3 and paramagnetic
 (4) sp^3d^2 and paramagnetic

Official Ans. by NTA (3)



15. Ellingham diagram is a graphical representation of:

- (1) ΔH vs T (2) ΔG vs T
 (3) ΔG vs P (4) $(\Delta G - T\Delta S)$ vs T

Official Ans. by NTA (2)

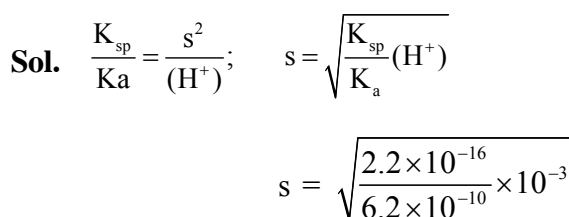
Sol. Ellingham diagram is a graphical representation of ΔG vs T when metal heated with oxygen to form metal oxide

16. The solubility of AgCN in a buffer solution of pH = 3 is x. The value of x is:

[Assume : No cyano complex is formed; $K_{sp}(\text{AgCN}) = 2.2 \times 10^{-16}$ and $K_a(\text{HCN}) = 6.2 \times 10^{-10}$]

- (1) 0.625×10^{-6} (2) 1.9×10^{-5}
 (3) 2.2×10^{-16} (4) 1.6×10^{-6}

Official Ans. by NTA (2)



$s = 1.9 \times 10^{-5}$

Hence answer is (2)

17. In Freundlich adsorption isotherm at moderate

pressure, the extent of adsorption $\left(\frac{x}{m}\right)$ is directly proportional to P^x . The value of x is

- (1) zero (2) $\frac{1}{n}$
 (3) 1 (4) ∞

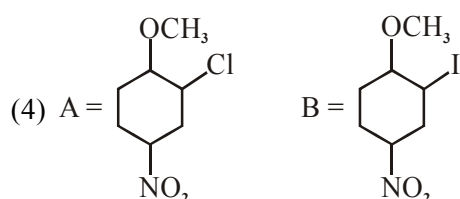
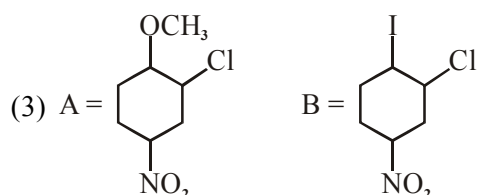
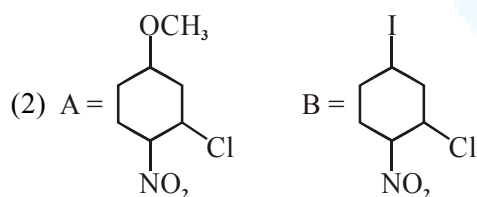
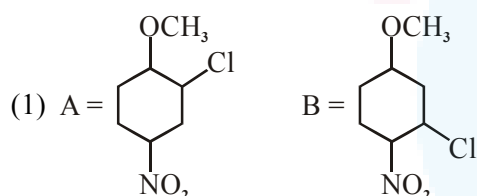
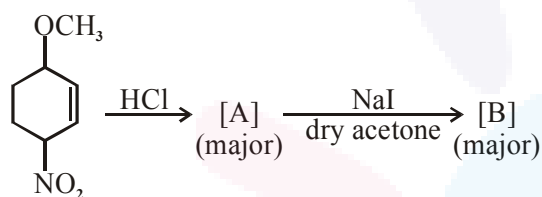
Official Ans. by NTA (2)

Sol. As per Freundlich adsorption isotherm

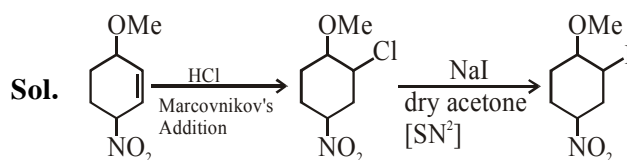
$$\left(\frac{x}{m}\right) = KP^n \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{n}$$

Hence answer is (2)

18. Identify A and B in the chemical reaction.



Official Ans. by NTA (4)

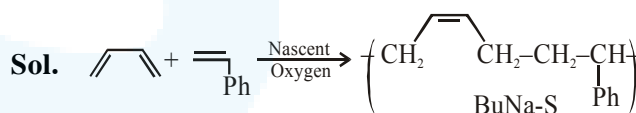


\Rightarrow 1st reaction markovnikov's addition of HCl on double bond while 2nd reaction is halide substitution by finkelstein reaction.

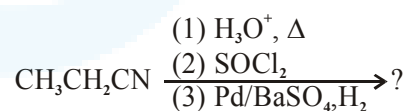
19. Which statement is correct ?

- (1) Synthesis of Buna-S needs nascent oxygen.
 (2) Neoprene is an addition copolymer used in plastic bucket manufacturing.
 (3) Buna-S is a synthetic and linear thermosetting polymer.
 (4) Buna-N is a natural polymer.

Official Ans. by NTA (1)

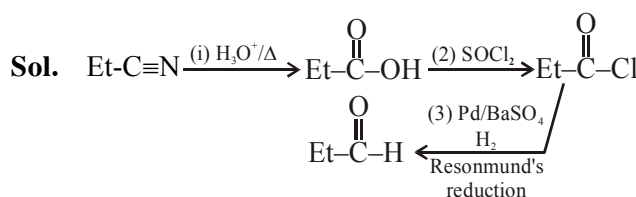


20. The major product of the following chemical reaction is :



- (1) $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$ (2) $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$
 (3) $(\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CO})_2\text{O}$ (4) $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CHO}$

Official Ans. by NTA (4)



Final product of reaction is propanaldehyde.

SECTION-B

1. Among the following, the number of halide(s) which is/are inert to hydrolysis is _____.

- (A) BF_3 (B) SiCl_4
(C) PCl_5 (D) SF_6

Official Ans. by NTA (1)

Sol. SF_6 is inert towards hydrolysis
 \therefore answer is (1)

2. 1 molal aqueous solution of an electrolyte A_2B_3 is 60% ionised. The boiling point of the solution at 1 atm is _____ K. (Rounded-off to the nearest integer)

[Given K_b for $(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 0.52 \text{ K kg mol}^{-1}$]

Official Ans. by NTA (375)

Sol. $\Delta T_b = iK_b m$
 $= (1 + 4\alpha) \times 0.52 \times 1$
 $= 3.4 \times 0.52 \times 1 = 1.768$
 $T_b = 1.768 + 313.15 = 374.918 \text{ K}$
 $= 375\text{K}$

Hence answer is (375)

3. In basic medium CrO_4^{2-} oxidises $\text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-}$ to form SO_4^{2-} and itself changes into $\text{Cr}(\text{OH})_4^-$. The volume of 0.154 M CrO_4^{2-} required to react with 40 mL of 0.25 M $\text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-}$ is _____ mL. (Rounded-off to the nearest integer)

Official Ans. by NTA (173)

Sol. $\overset{+6}{\text{Cr}}\text{O}_4^{2-} + \overset{+2}{\text{S}}_2\text{O}_3^{2-} \rightarrow \overset{+6}{\text{S}}\text{O}_4^{2-} + \overset{+3}{\text{Cr}}(\text{OH})_4^-$
gm equi. of $\text{CrO}_4^{2-} = \text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-}$
 $0.154 \times 3 \times v = 0.25 \times 40 \times 8$
 $v = 173.16 = 173 \text{ ml}$

Hence answer is (173)

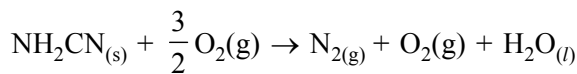
4. A car tyre is filled with nitrogen gas at 35 psi at 27°C . It will burst if pressure exceeds 40 psi. The temperature in $^\circ\text{C}$ at which the car tyre will burst is _____. (Rounded-off to the nearest integer)

Official Ans. by NTA (70)

Sol. $P \propto T$

$\frac{P_2}{P_1} = \frac{T_2}{T_1} \Rightarrow \frac{40}{35} = \frac{T_2}{300}$
 $T_2 = 342.854 \text{ K}$
 $= 69.70^\circ\text{C} \approx 70^\circ\text{C}$
Hence answer is (70)

5. The reaction of cyanamide, $\text{NH}_2\text{CN}_{(s)}$ with oxygen was run in a bomb calorimeter and ΔU was found to be $-742.24 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$. The magnitude of ΔH_{298} for the reaction



is _____ kJ. (Rounded off to the nearest integer)
[Assume ideal gases and $R = 8.314 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$]

Official Ans. by NTA (741)

Sol. $\Delta H = \Delta U + \Delta n_g RT$
 $= -742.24 + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{8.314}{1000} \times 298$
 $= -741 \text{ kJ/mol}$

Hence answer is (741)

6. Using the provided information in the following paper chromatogram :

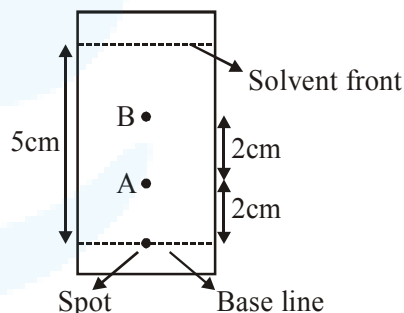


Figure : Paper chromatography for compounds A and B.

the calculate R_f value of A _____ $\times 10^{-1}$.

Official Ans. by NTA (4)

Sol. $R_f = \frac{\text{Distance travelled by compound}}{\text{Distance travelled by solvent}}$

on chromatogram distance travelled by compound is $\rightarrow 2 \text{ cm}$

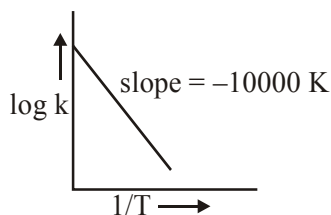
Distance travelled by solvent = 5 cm

So $R_f = \frac{2}{5} = 4 \times 10^{-1} = 0.4$



7. For the reaction, $aA + bB \rightarrow cC + dD$, the plot

of $\log k$ vs $\frac{1}{T}$ is given below :



The temperature at which the rate constant of the reaction is 10^{-4} s^{-1} is _____ K.

(Rounded-off to the nearest integer)

[Given : The rate constant of the reaction is 10^{-5} s^{-1} at 500 K.]

Official Ans. by NTA (526)

Sol. $\log K = \log A - \frac{E_a}{2.303RT}$

$$|\text{Slope}| = \frac{E_a}{2.303R} = 10,000$$

$$\log\left(\frac{K_2}{K_1}\right) = \frac{E_a}{2.303R} \left(\frac{1}{T_1} - \frac{1}{T_2}\right)$$

$$\log\left(\frac{10^{-4}}{10^{-5}}\right) = 10,000 \left[\frac{1}{500} - \frac{1}{T_2}\right]$$

$$T_2 = 526.31 \approx 526\text{K}$$

Hence answer is (526)

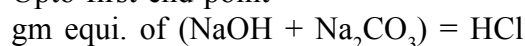
8. 0.4 g mixture of NaOH, Na_2CO_3 and some inert

impurities was first titrated with $\frac{N}{10}$ HCl using

phenolphthalein as an indicator, 17.5 mL of HCl was required at the end point. After this methyl orange was added and titrated. 1.5 mL of same HCl was required for the next end point. The weight percentage of Na_2CO_3 in the mixture is _____. (Rounded-off to the nearest integer)

Official Ans. by NTA (4)

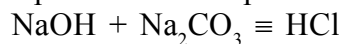
Sol. Upto first end point



$$x + y \times 1 = \frac{1}{10} \times 17.5$$

$$x + y = 1.75 \quad \dots(1)$$

Upto second end point



$$x + y \times 2 = \frac{1}{10} \times 19$$

$$x + 2y = 1.9 \quad \dots(2)$$

$$y = 0.15$$

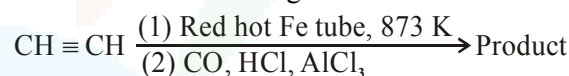
$$\% \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 = \frac{0.15 \times 10^{-3} \times 106}{0.4} \times 100$$

$$= 3.975\%$$

$$= 4\%$$

Hence answer is (4)

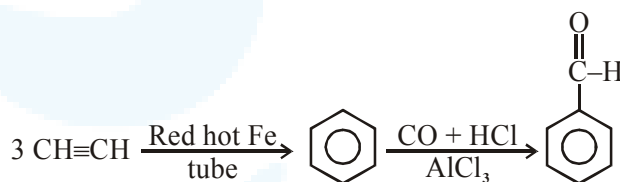
9. Consider the following chemical reaction.



The number of sp^2 hybridized carbon atom(s) present in the product is _____.

Official Ans. by NTA (7)

Sol.

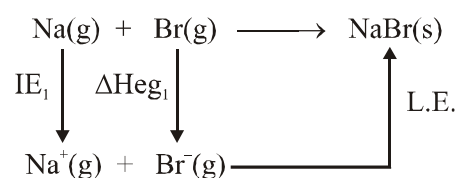


In benzaldehyde total number of sp^2 'C' are 7.

10. The ionization enthalpy of Na^+ formation from $\text{Na}_{(g)}$ is $495.8 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$, while the electron gain enthalpy of Br is $-325.0 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$. Given the lattice enthalpy of NaBr is $-728.4 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$. The energy for the formation of NaBr ionic solid is $(-)$ _____ $\times 10^{-1} \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$.

Official Ans. by NTA (5576)

Sol.



$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_{\text{formation}} &= \text{IE}_1 + \Delta \text{Heg}_1 + \text{LE} \\ &= 495.8 + (-325) + (-728.4) \\ &= -557.6 \\ &= -5576 \times 10^{-1} \text{ KJ/mol.} \end{aligned}$$

Note: The above calculation is not for $\Delta H_{\text{formation}}$ but for $\Delta H_{\text{Reaction}}$.
But on the basis of given data it is the best ans.