

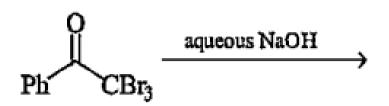
# **CHEMISTRY**

# **BOOKS - KVPY PREVIOUS YEAR**

# **SOLVED PAPER 2019**



# 1. The major products of the following reaction



are

A.

Β.

$$\begin{array}{c} O \\ \\ Ph \end{array} \quad \text{and} \quad CHBr_3$$

C.

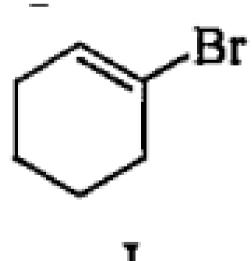
D. PhH and  $CBr_3CO_2Na$ 

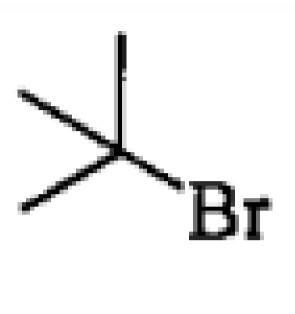
#### **Answer:**



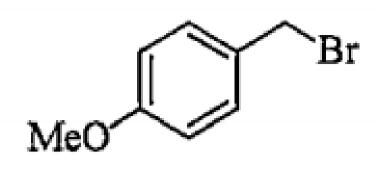
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# 2. Among the following





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the compounds which can undergo an  $S_N \mathbf{1}$  reaction in an aqueous solution, are

A. I and IV only

B. II and IV only

C. II and III only

D. II,III and IV only

#### **Answer:**



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3. The major products of the following reaction

is

A.

$$\mathbb{H}_{0}$$

В.

C.

D.

## **Answer:**



**4.** Permanent hardness of water can be removed by

A. heating

B. treating with sodium acetate  $(CH_3CO_2Na)$ 

C. treating with  $Ca(HCO_3)_2$ 

D. treatment with sodium

hexametaphosphate  $(Na_6P_6O_{18})$ 



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**5.** Alkali metals (M) dissolve in liquid  $NH_3$  to give

A.  $MNH_2$ 

B.MH

C. 
$$\left[M(NH_3)_x
ight]^+ + \left[e(NH_3)_y
ight]^-$$

D.  $M_3N$ 



**6.** The absolute configurations of the following compounds

respectively, are

A. R and R

B. S and S

C. R and S

D. S and R

## **Answer:**



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# **7.** Which of the species is diamagnetic?

A.  $O_2^+$ 

 $\mathrm{B.}\,O_2^-$ 

 $\mathsf{C}.\,O_2$ 

D. 
$$O_2^{2-}$$



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**8.** Among the following transformations, the hybridization of the central atom remains unchanged in

A.  $CO_2 o HCOOH$ 

B.  $BF_3 o BF_4^{\,-}$ 

C.  $NH_3 
ightarrow N{H_4}^+$ 

D.  $PCl_3 o PCl_5$ 

#### **Answer:**



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9. For an octahedral complex  $MX_4Y_2$  (M=a transition metal, X and Y are monodenate achiral ligands), the correct statement, among the following, is

A.  $MX_4Y_2$  has 2 geometrical isomers one of which is chiral

- B.  $MX_4Y_2$  has 2 geometrical isomers both of which are achiral
- C.  $MX_4Y_2$  has 4 geometrical isomers all of which are achiral
- D.  $MX_4Y_2$  has 4 geometrical isomers two of which are chiral

### **Answer:**



**10.** The values of the Henry's law constant of Ar,  $CO_2$ , $CH_4$ ,and  $O_2$  in water at  $25^{\circ}C$  are 40.30,1.67,0.41 and 34.86 kbar, respectively, The order of their solubility in water at the same temperature and pressure is

A. 
$$Ar > O_2 > CO_2 > CH_4$$

B. 
$$CH_4 > CO_2 > Ar > O_2$$

$$\mathsf{C.}\,CH_4 > CO_2 > O_2 > Ar$$

$$\mathsf{D}.\,Ar > CH_4 > O_2 > CO_2$$



**11.** Thermal decomposition of  $N_2O_5$  occurs as per the equation below $2N_2O_5 o 4NO_2 + O_2$  The correct statement is

- A.  $O_2$  production rate is four times the  $NO_2$  production rate.
- B.  $O_2$  production rate is the same as the rate of disappearance of  $N_2O_5$ .

C. rate of disappearance of  $N_2O_5$  is one-fourth of  $NO_2$  production rate.

D. rate of disapperance of  $N_2 O_5$  is twice the  $O_2$  production rate.

## **Answer:**



**12.** For a  $I^{st}$  order chemical reaction,

- A. the product formation rate is independent of reactant concentration
- B. the time taken for the completion of half of the reaction  $(t_{1/2}$  is 69.3% of the rate constant (k).
- C. the dimension of Arrhenis preexponential factor is reciprocal of time.
- D. The concentration vs time plot for the reactant should be linear with a negative slope



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**13.** The boiling point of 0.001 M aqueous solutions of NaCl,  $Na_2SO_4, K_3PO_4$  and  $CH_3COOH$  should follows the order

A.

 $CH_3COOH < NaCl < Na_2SO_4 < K_3PO_4$ 

Β.

 $NaCl < Na_2SO_4 < K_3PO_4 < CH_3COOH$ 

C.

 $CH_{3}COOH < K_{3}PO_{4} < Na_{2}SO_{4} < NaCl$ 

D.

 $CH_{3}COOH < K_{3}PO_{4} < NaCl < Na_{2}SO_{4}$ 

# Answer:



**14.** An allotrope carbon which exhibits only two types of C-C bond distance of 143.5 pm and 138.3 pm, is

A. charcoal	
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B. graphite

C. diamond

D. fullerene

## **Answer:**



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**15.** Nylon-2-nylon-6 is a co-polymer of 6-aminohexanoic and

- A. glycine
- B. valine
- C. alanine
- D. leucine



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**16.** A solid is hard and brittle. It is an insulator in solid state but conducts electricity in molten state. The solid is a

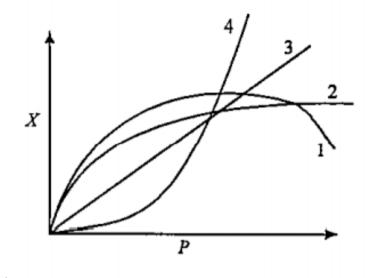
- A. molecular solid
- B. ionic solid
- C. metallic solid
- D. covalent solid



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17. The curve that best describes the adsorption of a gas (X g) on 1.0 g of a solid substrate as a

function of pressure (p) at a fixed temperature



is

**A.** 1

B. 2

C. 3

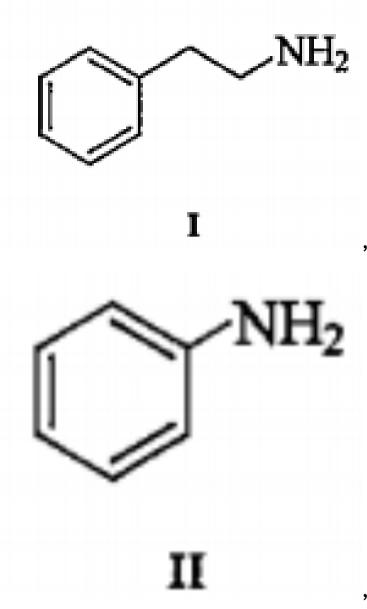
D. 4

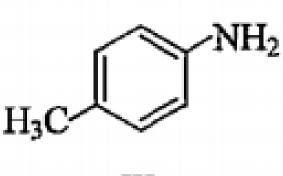
Answer:

- 18.  $CoSO_4Cl.5NH_3$  exists in two isomeric forms 'A' and 'B'. Isomer 'A' reacts with  $AgNO_3$  to give white precipitate, but does not react with  $BaCl_2$ . Isomer 'B' gives white precipitate with  $BaCl_2$  but does not react with  $AgNO_3$ . Answer the following questions.
- (a) Identify 'A' and 'B' and write their structural formulae.
- (b) Name the type of isomerism involved.
- (c) Give the IUPAC name of 'A' and 'B'.

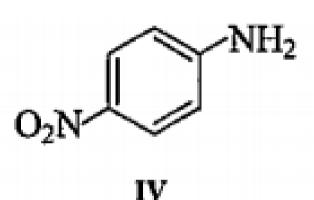
A. ionization isomers B. linkage isomers C. coordination isomers D. solvate isomers **Answer: Watch Video Solution** 

**19.** The correct order of basicity of the following amines





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is

$$\mathrm{A.}\,I > II > III > IV$$

$$\mathrm{B.}\,I > III > II > IV$$

$$\mathsf{C}.\,III>II>I>IV$$

D. IV > III > II > I

### **Answer:**



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**20.** Electrolysis of a concentrated aqueous solution of NaC1 results in

A. Increase in pH of the solution

B. decrease in pH I of the solution

C.  $O_2$  liberation at the cathode

D.  $H_2$  liberation at the anode

#### **Answer:**



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**21.** The product of which of the following reactions forms a reddish brown precipiate when subjected to Fehling's test?

A.



В.

$$CI + (CH_3CH_2)_2Cd \longrightarrow$$

C.

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{CO}_2\text{H} & \xrightarrow{\text{1. PCI}_5} \\ \hline & \text{2. H}_2, \text{Pd-BaSO}_4 \end{array}$$

D.

$$\begin{array}{c}
1. O_3 \\
\hline
2. Zn/H_2O
\end{array}$$

#### **Answer:**



# **22.** The major products X,Y and Z in the following sequence of transformations

are

$$NH_{2} \xrightarrow{O} X \xrightarrow{\text{conc. HNO}_{3}} Y \xrightarrow{\text{aq. NaOH}} Z$$

$$15 \text{ °C}$$

A.

$$X = \bigvee_{N \in \mathcal{N}} \bigvee_{N \in \mathcal{N}}$$

Β.

$$\chi = \bigcup_{N} \bigcup_{N \to \infty} Y = \bigcup_{N \to \infty} \bigcup_{N \to \infty}$$

C.

$$X = \bigcup_{i=1}^{NH_2} NH_2$$
  $Y = \bigcup_{i=1}^{NH_2} NH_2$ 

D.

#### **Answer:**



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23. In the following reaction, P gives two products Q and R, each in 40% yield

If the reaction is carried out with 420 mg of

P. the reaction yields 108.8 mg of Q. The amount of R produced in the reaction is closesr to

- A. 97.6 mg
- B. 108.8 mg
- C. 84.8 mg
- D. 121.6 mg



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**24.** Solubility products of CuI and  $Ag_2CrO_4$  have almost the same value  $\left( { imes 4 imes 10^{-12}} \right)$ . The

D. 0.10

**Answer:** 

C. 0.03

**25.** Given that the molar combustion enthalpy of benzene, cyclohexane, and hydrogen are x,y, and z, respectively, the molar enthalpy of hydrogenation of benzene to cyclohexane is

- A. x-y+z
- B. x-y+3z
- C. y-x+z
- D. y-x+3z

## **Answer:**



**26.** Among the following, the pair of paramagnetic complexes is

A. 
$$K_3igl[Fe(CN)_6igr]$$
 and  $K_3igl[CoF_6igr]$ 

B. 
$$K_{3}ig[Fe(CN)_{6}ig]$$
 and  $ig[Co(NH_{3})_{6}ig]CI_{3}$ 

C. 
$$K_4 \lceil Fe(CN)_6 \rceil$$
 and  $K_3 \lceil CoF_6 \rceil$ 

D. 
$$K_4 igl[ Fe(CN)_6 igr]$$
 and  $igl[ Co(NH_3)_6 igr] CI_3$ 

#### **Answer:**



# **27.** The major products X and Y in the following sequence of transformations

B. 
$$x = \bigcirc^{OH}$$
  $y = \bigcirc^{CO_2H}$ 

$$C. \quad x = \bigvee_{HO}^{SO_{3}H} \quad Y = \bigvee_{OH}^{CO_{2}H}$$

#### **Answer:**



**28.** 3.0 g of oxalic acid  $[(CO_2H)_2, 2H_2O]$  is dissolved in a solvent to prepare a 250 mL solution. The density of the solution is 1.9g/mL. The molality and normality of the solution, respectively, are cloest to

- A. 0.10 and 0.38
- B. 0.10 and 0.19
- C. 0.05 and 0.19
- D. 0.05 and 0.09



**29.** In a titration experiment, 10 mL of an  $FeCI_2$ solution consumed 25 mL of a standard  $K_2Cr_2O_7$  solution to reach the equivalent point. The standard  $K_2Cr_2O_7$  solution is prepared by dissolving 1.225 g of  $K_2Cr_2O_7$  in 250 mL water. The concentration of the  $FeCI_2$ solution is closest to [Given: molecular weight of  $K_2Cr_2O_7=294gmol^{-1}
brace$ 

- A. 0.25 N
- B. 0.50 N
- C. 0.10 N
- D. 0.04 N



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**30.** Atoms of an element Z form hexagonal closed pack (hcp) lattice and atoms of element

X occupy all the tetrahedral voids. The formula of the compound is

A. XZ

B.  $XZ_2$ 

 $\mathsf{C}.\, X_2 Z$ 

D.  $X_4Z_3$ 

# Answer:

