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## CHEMISTRY

## BOOKS - KVPY PREVIOUS YEAR

## QUESTION PAPER 2020

## Part I Chemistry

1. The acidity of


Follows the order
A. $I>I I>I I I>I V$
B. $I V>I I I>I I>I$
C. $I I I>I V>I>I I$
D. $I I I>I I>I V>I$

Answer: C

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2. Among the following


I


II


III


IV

v
the compound which can exhibit optical activity are :
A. only II, IV and V
B. only IV and V
C. only I, II and V
D. only I, II and IV

Answer: A

## D Watch Video Solution

3. A molecule which has $1^{\circ}, 2^{\circ}$ and $3^{\circ}$ carbon atom is :
A. 2,3,4-trimethylpentane
B. chlorocyclohexane
C. 2,2-dimethylcyclohexane
D. methylcyclohexane

## Answer: D

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4. Which of the following can be purified by steam distillation?
A. acetone
B. aniline
C. glucose

## D. ethanol

Answer: B

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5. Among the following the most acidic compound is :



Answer: B

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6. A closed 10 L vessel contains 1 L water gas (1:1
$C O: H_{2}$ ) and 9 L air (20\% $O_{2}$ by volume) at STP. The
contents of the vessel are ignited. The number of moles of $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ in the vessel is closest to :
A. 0.22
B. 0.022
C. 0.9
D. 3.6

## Answer: B

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7. A certain metal has a work function of $\Phi=2 \mathrm{eV}$. It is irradiated first with 1 W of 400 nm light and later
with 1 W of 800 nm light. Among the following, the correct statement is :
[Given : Planck constant $(\mathrm{h})=6.626 \times 10^{-34} \mathrm{~m}^{2} \mathrm{kgs}^{-1}$, Speed of light (e) $=3 \times 10^{8} \mathrm{~ms}^{-1}$ ]
A. Both colors of light give rise to same number of photoelectrons.
B. 400 nm light gives rise to less energetic photoelectrons than 800 nm light.
C. 400 nm light leads to more photoelectrons.
D. 800 nm light leads to more photoelectrons.

## Answer: C

8. Among the following, the correct statement about the chemical equilibrium is :
A. Equilibrium constant is independent of temperature.
B. Equilibrium constant tells us how fast the reaction reaches equilibrium.
C. At equilibrium, the forward and the backward
reactions stop so that the concentrations of reactants and products are constant.

# D. Equilibrium constant is independent of whether 

## you start the reaction with reactants or products.

## Answer: D

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9. Among the following, the plot that shows the correct marking of most probable velocity $\left(V_{M P}\right)$ average velocity $(\vec{V})$ and root mean square velocity $\left(V_{R M S}\right)$ is :
A.

B.

C.


Answer: D

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10. The correct set of quantum numbers for the unpaired electron of Cu atom is :
A. $n=3, I=2, m=-2, s=+1 / 2$
B. $n=3, l=2, m=+2, s=-1 / 2$
C. $n=4, l=0, m=0, s=+1 / 2$
D. $n=4, l=1, m=+1, s=+1 / 2$

## Answer: C

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11. Among the following, the most polar molecule is :
A. $A l C l_{3}$
B. $\mathrm{CCl}_{4}$
C. $S e C l_{6}$
D. $\mathrm{AsCl}_{3}$

## Answer: D

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12. The covalent characters of $\mathrm{CaCl}_{2} \mathrm{BaCl}_{2}, \mathrm{SrCl}_{2}$ and $M g C l_{2}$ follow the order :
A. $\mathrm{CaCl}_{2}<\mathrm{BaCl}_{2}<\mathrm{SrCl}_{2}<\mathrm{MgCl}_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{BaCl}_{2}<\mathrm{SrCl}_{2}<\mathrm{CaCl}_{2}<\mathrm{MgCl}_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{CaCl}_{2}<\mathrm{BaCl}_{2}<\mathrm{MgCl}_{2}<\mathrm{SrCl}_{2}$
D. $\mathrm{SrCl}_{2}<\mathrm{MgCl}_{2}<\mathrm{CaCl}_{2}<\mathrm{BaCl}_{2}$

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13. Among the following, the correct statement is :
A. 100. has four significant figures
B. $1.00 \times 10^{2}$ has four significant figures
C. 2.005 has four significant figures
D. 0.0025 has four significant figures

## Answer: C

14. A thermodynamic cycle in the pressure ( P ) - volume
(V) plane is given below :

$A B$ and $C D$ are isothermal processes while $B C$ and $D A$ are adiabatic processes. The same cycle in the temperature ( T ) - entropy ( S ) plane is :



## Answer: A

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15. The first ionization potential (IP) of the elements Na ,
$\mathrm{Mg}, \mathrm{Si}, \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{Cl}$ and Ar are 5.14, 7.65, 8.15, 10.49, 12.97 and
15.76 eV , respectively. The IP (in eV ) of K is closest to :
A. 13.3
B. 18.2
C. 4.3
D. 6.4

## Answer: C

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## Part li Chemistry

1. A hydrocarbon X with molecular fomula $C_{4} H_{6}$
decolorizes bromine water and forms a white

X with $\mathrm{HgCl}_{2}$ in aqueous $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ produces a compounds, which gives a yellow precipitate when treated with $I_{2}$ and NaOH . The structure of X is :
A.
$\mathrm{HC}^{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{Me}$
B.
$\mathrm{Me}^{\mathrm{Me}}$

D.

## Answer: D

2. 0.102 g of an organic compound X was oxidized with fuming nitric acid. The resulting solution, after reaction with an excess of aqueous $\mathrm{BaCl}_{2}$ produced 0.233 g of $\mathrm{BaSO}_{4}$ as a precipitate, compound X is likely to be :
[Given : Atomic wt. of $\mathrm{Ba}=137$ ]
A.

B.

C.


D.

## Answer: D

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3. The specific heat of a certain substance is 0.86
$J g^{-1} K^{-1}$. Assuming ideal solution behavior. The energy required (in J) to heat 10 g of 1 molal of its aqueous solution from 300 K is closed to :
[Given molar mass of the substance $=58 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$, specific heat of water $=4.2 \mathrm{Jg}^{-1} \mathrm{~K}^{-1}$ ]
A. 401.7
B. 424.7
C. 420
D. 86

Answer: A

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4. Strength of a $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ solution is labelled as 1.79 N . its
strength can also be expressed as closest to :
A. 20 volume
B. 5 volume
C. 10 volume
D. 15 volume

## Answer: C

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5. The isotherms of a gas are shown below :


Among the following
(i) At $T_{1}$, the gas cannot be liquified
(ii) At point B, liquid starts to appear at $T_{2}$
(iii) $T_{C}$ is the highest temperature at which the gas can
be liquified
(iv) At point A, a small increase in pressure condense the whole system to a liquid. teh correct statements are :
A. only (i) and (ii)
B. only (i), (iii) and (iv)
C. only (ii), (iii) and (iv)
D. (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

## Answer: D

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1. The Stability of


Follow the order
A. I gt II gt III
B. II gt I gt III
C. II gt III gt I
D. III gt II gt I

Answer: B
2. Among the following, the biodegradable polymer is :
A. polylactic acid
B. polyvinyl chloride
C. bakelite
D. teflon

Answer: A
3. Among the following,

the compounds which can be reduced with formaldehyde and conc.aq. KOH , are :
A. only II and V
B. only I and V
C. only II and III
D. only I, II and IV

## Answer: A

4. An organic compound that is commonly used for sanitizing surfaces is :
A. acetylsalicylic acid
B. chloramphenicol
C. aspartame
D. cetyltrimethyl ammonium bromide

## Answer: D

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5. The rates of reaction of NaOH with



follow the order :-
A. $I I>I>I I I$
B. $I I>I I I>I$
C. $I>I I I>I I$
D. $I I I>I I>I$

Answer: C
6. The most suitable reagent for the conversion of 2phenylpropanamide into 1-phenylethylamine is :-
A. $H_{2} P d / C$
B. $\mathrm{Br}_{2}, \mathrm{NaOH}$
C. $\mathrm{LiAilH}_{4}, E t_{2} \mathrm{O}$
D. $\mathrm{NaBH}_{4}, \mathrm{MeOH}$

## Answer: B

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7. The compound $X$ in the following reaction scheme :

A. acetonitrile
B. methyl isocyanide
C. acetaldehyde
D. nitromethane

## Answer: A

8. A nucleus X captures a $\beta$ particle and then emits a neutron and $\gamma$ ray to form Y .
A. isomorphs
B. isotopes
C. isobars
D. isotones

Answer: D

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9. The boiling point (in ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) of 0.1 molal aqueous solution of $\mathrm{CuSO}_{4.5} \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ at 1 bar is closest to: [Given: Ebullioscopic (molal boiling point elevation) constant of water, $K_{b}=0.512 \mathrm{KKgmol}^{-1}$ ] :-
A. 100.36
B. 99.64
C. 100.10
D. 99.90

## Answer: C

10. A weak acid is titrated with a weak base. Consider the following statmenets regarding the pH of the solution at the equivalence point :
(i) pH depends on the concentration of acid and base.
(ii) pH is independent of the concentration of acid and base.
(iii) pH depends on the $p K_{a}$ of acid and $p K_{b}$ of base.
(iv) pH is independent of the $p K_{a}$ of acid and $p K_{b}$ of base.

The correct statments are :
A. only (i) and (iii)
B. only (i) and (iv)
C. only (ii) and (iii)

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D. only (ii) and (iv)
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## Answer: C

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11. Products are favored in a chemical reaction taking place at a constant temperature and pressure. Consider the following statements :
(i) The change in Gibbs energy for the reaction is negative.
(ii) the total change in Gibbs energy for the reaction and the surroundings is negative.
(iii) The change in entropy for the reaction is positive.
(iv) The total change in entropy for the reaction and the surrounding is positive.

The statments which are ALWAYS true are :
A. only (i) and (iii)
B. only (i) and (iv)
C. only (ii) and (iv)
D. only (ii) and (iii)

Answer: B
12. A mixture of toluene and benzene forms a nearly ideal solution. Assume $P_{B}^{\circ}$ and $P_{T}^{\circ}$ to be the vapor pressures of pure benzene and toluene, respectively.

The slope of the line obtained by plotting the total vapor pressure to the mole fraction of benzene is:
A. $P_{B}^{\circ}-P_{T}^{\circ}$
B. $P_{T}^{\circ}-P_{B}^{\circ}$
C. $P_{B}^{\circ}+P_{T}^{\circ}$
D. $\left(P_{B}^{\circ}+P_{T}^{\circ}\right) / 2$

## Answer: A

13. Upon dipping a copper rod, the aqueous solution of the salt that can turn blue is :-
A. $\mathrm{Ca}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{Mg}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)_{2}$
C. $\mathrm{Zn}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)_{2}$
D. $A g \mathrm{NO}_{3}$

Answer: D

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14. Treatment of alkaline $\mathrm{KMnO}_{4}$ solution with KI solution oxidizes iodide to:
A. $I_{2}$
B. $\mathrm{IO}_{4}^{-}$
C. $\mathrm{IO}_{3}^{-}$
D. $\mathrm{IO}_{2}^{-}$

## Answer: C

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15. If an extra electron is added to the hypothetical molecule $C_{2}$ this extra electron will occupy the molecular orbital:
A. $\pi_{2 p}^{*}$
B. $\pi_{2 p}$
C. $\sigma_{2 p}^{*}$
D. $\sigma_{2 p}$

Answer: D

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16. Among the following the square planar geometry is exhibited by:
A. $\mathrm{CdCl}_{4}^{2-}$
B. $Z n(C N)_{4}^{2-}$
C. $P d C l_{4}^{2-}$
D. $\mathrm{Cu}(\mathrm{CN})_{4}^{3-}$

## Answer: C

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17. The correct pair of orbitals involved in t-bonding between metal and CO in metal carbonyl complexes is:
A. metal $d_{x y}$ and carbonyl $\pi_{x}^{*}$
B. metal $d_{x y}$ and carbonyl $\pi_{x}$
C. metal $d_{x^{2}-y^{2}}$ and carbonyl $\pi_{x}^{*}$
D. metal $d_{x^{2}-y^{2}}$ and carbonyl $\pi_{x}$

## Answer: A

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18. The magnetic moment (in $\mu_{B}$ ) of
[ Ni (dimethylglyxoimate) $)_{2}$ ] complex is closest to:
A. $5: 37$
B. 0.00
C. 1.73
D. 2.25

Answer: B

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19. A compound is formed by two elements $M$ and $N$.

Element N forms hexagonal closed pack array with 2/3
of the octahedral holes occupied by M. The formula of the compound is:
A. $M_{4} N_{3}$
B. $M_{2} N_{3}$
C. $M_{3} N_{2}$
D. $M_{3} N_{4}$

Answer: B
20. If the velocity of the revolving electron of $\mathrm{He}^{+}$in the first orbit ( $n=1$ ) is $v$. the velocity of the electron in the second orbit is:
A. v
B. 0.5 v
C. 2 v
D. $0.25 v$

Answer: B

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1. An organic compound $X$ with molecular formula
$C_{11} H_{14}$ gives an optically active compound on hydrogenation. Upon ozonolysis, X produces a mixture of compunds - P and Q , Compund P gives a yellow precipitate when treated with $I_{2}$ and NaOH bu does no reduce Tollens' reagent. Compound Q does not gives any yellow precipitate with $I_{2}$ and NaOH but gives Fehling 's test. The compund X Q does not give any yellow precipitate with $I_{2}$ and NaOH but gives Fehling 's test. The compund X is

Ph B.
C.

Ph

## Ph

D.

Answer: A

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2. The following transformation

can be carried out in three sptes. The reagents
required for these three steps in their correct order.
Are :
A. (i) $\mathrm{NaBH}_{4},(i i) P C l_{5},(i i i) a n h \mathrm{AlCl}_{3}$
B. (i)SOCl ${ }_{2},(i i) a n h \mathrm{AlCl}_{3}:(i i i) \mathrm{Zn}(\mathrm{Hg}) / \mathrm{HCl}$
C. $(i) \mathrm{Zn}(\mathrm{Hg}) / \mathrm{HCl},(\mathrm{ii}) \mathrm{SOCl}_{2},(\mathrm{iii}) a n h . \mathrm{AlCl}_{3}$
D.
(i)conc, $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4},(i i) \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{NH}_{2} . \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(i i i) \mathrm{KOH}$,
ethylene glycol , $\Delta$

## Answer: C

3. In the following reaction


X and Y respectively are :
A.

B.

c.

D.


## Answer: D

4. A two- dimensional solid is made by alternating circles with radius $a$ and $b$ such that the sides of the circles touch. The packing fraction is defined as the ratio of the are under the circles to the area under the rectangle with sides of the length x and y .


The ratio $r=b / a$ for which the packing fraction is minimized is closed to :
A. 0.41
B. 1.0
C. 0.50
D. 0.32

Answer: A

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5. Consider a reaction that is first order in both
direction
$A \underset{k_{b}}{\stackrel{k_{f}}{\rightleftarrows}} B$
Initially only A is present, and its concentration is $A_{0}$.
Assume $A_{t}$ and $A_{e q}$ are the concentrations of A at time
' $t$ ' and at equilibrium, respectively. The time 't at which
$A_{t}=\left(A_{0}+A_{e q}\right) / 2 i s$,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { A. } t=\frac{\operatorname{In}\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)}{\left(K_{f}+k_{b}\right)} \\
& \text { B. } t=(\operatorname{In}) \frac{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)}{\left(k_{f}-k_{b}\right)} \\
& \text { C. } t=\frac{\operatorname{In} 2}{\left(k_{f}+K_{b}\right)} \\
& \text { D. } t=\frac{I n 2}{\left(K_{f}-K_{b}\right)}
\end{aligned}
$$

## Answer: C

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6. The reaction
$\mathrm{CaCO}_{3} \Leftrightarrow \mathrm{CaO}(\mathrm{s})+\mathrm{CO}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})$
is in equilibrium in a closed vessel at 298 K . The partial pressure (in atm) of $\mathrm{CO}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})$ in the reaction vessel is
closest to :
[Given : the change in Gibbs energies of formation at 298 K and 1 bar for
$C a O(s)=-603.501 \mathrm{kJmol}^{-1}$
$\mathrm{CO}_{2}(g)=-394.389 \mathrm{kJmol}^{-1}$
$\mathrm{CaCO}_{3}(s)=-1128.79 \mathrm{kJmol}^{-1}$
Gas constant $R=8.314 \mathrm{JK}^{-1} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$ ]
A. $1.13 \times 10^{-23}$
B. 0.95
C. 1.05
D. $8.79 \times 10^{23}$

Answer: A
7. A container is divided into two compartments by a removable partition as shown below :


In the first compartment $n_{1}$ moles of ideal gas He is present in a volume $V_{1}$. In the second compartment, $n_{2}$ moles of ideal gas Ne is present in a volume $V_{2}$. The temperature and pressure in both the compartments are T and P repectively. Assuming R is the gas constant.
the total change is entropy upon removing the partition when the gases mix irreversibly is :

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { A. } n_{1} R \ln \frac{V_{1}}{V_{1}+V_{2}}+n_{2} R \ln \frac{V_{2}}{v_{1}+V_{2}} \\
& \text { B. } n_{1} R \ln \frac{V_{1}+V_{2}}{V_{1}}+n_{2} R \frac{\ln \left(V_{1}+V_{2}\right)}{V_{2}}
\end{aligned}
$$

C. $\left(n_{1}+n_{2}\right) R \ln \frac{n_{1} V_{1}}{n_{2} V_{2}}$
D. $\left(n_{1}+n_{2}\right) R \frac{\ln \left(n_{2} V_{2}\right)}{n_{1} V_{1}}$

## Answer: B

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8. Number of stereoisomers possible for the octahedral complex $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{3} \mathrm{Cl}_{3}\right]$ and $\left[\mathrm{Ni}(e n)_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right]$
respectively, are :

## [en = 1,2 ethylenediamine ]

A. 2 and 4
B. 4 and 3
C. 3 and 2
D. 2 and 3

## Answer: D

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9. When a mixture of $\mathrm{NaCl}, \mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}$ and conc. $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ is heated in a dry test tube, a red vapour $(X)$ is evolved.

This vapour ( X ) turns an aqueous solution of NaOH yellow due to the formation of $\mathrm{Y} . \mathrm{X}$ and Y . respectively. are:
A. $\mathrm{CrCl}_{3}$ and $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}$
B. $\mathrm{CrCl}_{3}$ and $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{CrO}_{4}$
C. $\mathrm{CrO}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{CrO}_{4}$
D. $\mathrm{Cr}_{2}\left(\mathrm{SO}_{4}\right)_{3}$ and $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{Cr}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}$

Answer: C
10. Sodium borohydride upon treatment with iodine produces a Lewis acid (X), which on heating with ammonia produces a cyclic compoud $(\mathrm{Y})$ and a colorless gas ( $Z$ ). $\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}$ and Z are:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { A. } X=B H_{3}, Y=B H_{3} . N H_{3}, Z=N_{2} \\
& \text { B. } X=B_{2} H_{6}, Y=B_{3} N_{3} H_{6}, Z=H_{2} \\
& \text { C. } X=B_{2} H_{6}, Y=B_{6} H_{6}, Z=H_{2} \\
& \text { D. } X=B_{2} H_{6}, Y=B_{3} N_{3} H_{6}, Z=N_{2}
\end{aligned}
$$

## Answer: B

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