

# Some Basic Concepts of Chemistry JEE Main PYQ - 1

**Total Time:** 25 Minute **Total Marks:** 40

## Instructions

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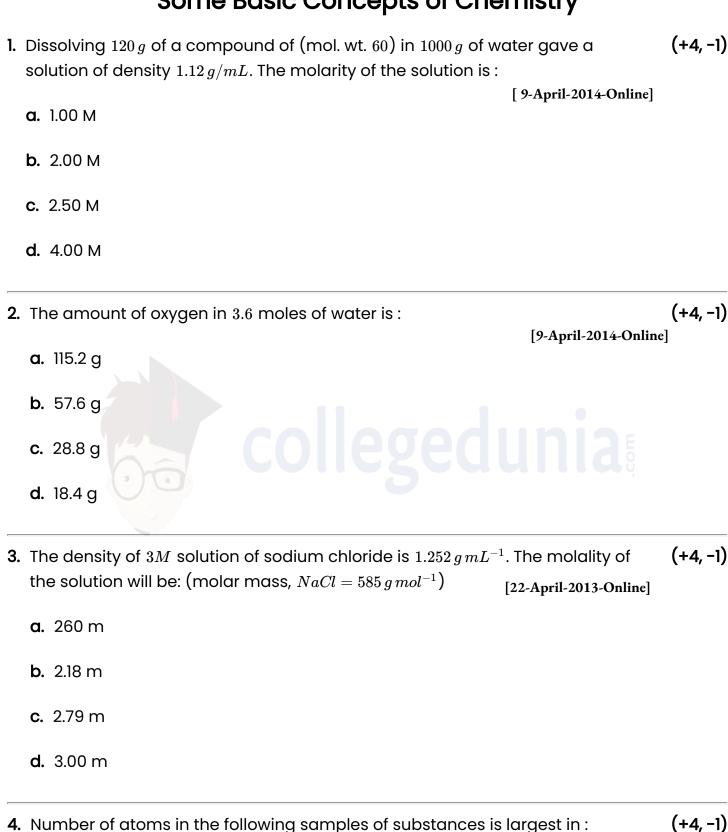
- 1. Test will auto submit when the Time is up.
- 2. The Test comprises of multiple choice questions (MCQ) with one or more correct answers.
- 3. The clock in the top right corner will display the remaining time available for you to complete the examination.

## Navigating & Answering a Question

- 1. The answer will be saved automatically upon clicking on an option amongst the given choices of answer.
- 2. To deselect your chosen answer, click on the clear response button.
- 3. The marking scheme will be displayed for each question on the top right corner of the test window.



# Some Basic Concepts of Chemistry



[23-April-2013-Online]

**a.** 4.0g of hydrogen

**b.** 71.0 g of chlorine



	c.	127.0g of iodine	
	d.	48.0g of magnesium	
5.		mL of $2(M)$ $NaOH$ solution is added to $200mL$ of $0.5(M)$ of $NaOH$ solution. hat is the final concentration? [25-April-2013-Online]	(+4, -1)
	a.	0.57 (M)	
	b.	5.7 (M)	
	c.	11.4 (M)	
	d.	1.14 (M)	
6.		itres of an alkene require 27 litres of oxygen at constant temperature and essure for complete combustion. The alkene is:  [25-April-2013-Online]	(+4, -1)
		Propene COLEGEUMIA 5	
	c.	1-Butene	
	d.	2-Butene	
7.		·	(+4, -1)
	below: [11-April-2015-Online]		l
	a.	$X_2Cl_3$	
	b.	$X_2O_3$	
	c.	$X_2(SO_4)_3$	
	d.	$XPO_4$	
8.	Th	te amount of $BaSO_4$ formed upon mixing $100mL$ of $20.8\%BaCl_2$ solution with	(+4, -1)

 $50\,mL$  of  $9.8\% H_2 SO_4$  solution will be : (Ba=137,Cl=35.5,S=32,H=1 and O=

a. 23.3 g
b. 11.65 g
c. 30.6 g
d. 33.2 g
9. A sample of a metal oxide has formula M<sub>0.83</sub>O<sub>1.00</sub> The metal M can exist in two oxidation states +2 and +3 In the sample of M<sub>0.83</sub>O<sub>1.00</sub>, the percentage of metal ions existing in +2 oxidation state is \_\_\_% (nearest integer)
10. How many moles of Ba<sub>3</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub> will be formed by the reaction of 5 moles of BaCl<sub>2</sub> and 3 moles of Na<sub>3</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>).
(+4, -1)





## **Answers**

1. Answer: b

#### **Explanation:**

Molarity of solution = 
$$\frac{\left(\frac{120}{60}\right)}{\frac{1120}{1.12} \times \frac{1}{100}}$$
 = 2  $M$ 

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There are two ways of classifying the matter:

## (A) Physical Classification:

Matter can exist in three physical states:

- 1. Solids have definite volume and definite shape
- 2. Liquids have definite volume but not definite shape.



3. Gases - have neither definite volume nor definite shape.

## (B) Chemical Classification:

Based upon the composition, matter can be divided into two main types:

- Pure Substances are defined as a single substance (or matter) which cannot be separated by simple physical methods. Pure substances can be further classified as (i) Elements (ii) Compounds
- 2. Mixtures are the combination of two or more elements or **compounds** which are not chemically combined together and may also be present in any proportion.

#### 2. Answer: b

## **Explanation:**

```
3.6 	ext{ moles of } H_2O = 3.6 	ext{ moles of } O
= 3.6 	imes 16 	ext{ } gm 	ext{ of oxygen}
= 57.6 	ext{ } gm
```

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#### 3. Answer: c

## **Explanation:**

The relation between molarity (M) and molality (m) is  $d=M\left(\frac{1}{m}+\frac{M_2}{1000}\right), M_2=$  Mol. mass of solute On putting value  $1.252=3\left(\frac{1}{m}+\frac{58.5}{1000}\right)$  on solving m=2.79

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#### 4. Answer: a



## **Explanation:**

```
4g of hydrogen = 4 mole of hydrogen = 4 \times 6.023 \times 10^{23} atoms 71.0 gm of chlorine \frac{71.0}{71.0} = 1 = moles of chlorine = 6.023x10^{23} atoms 127 gm of iodine = \frac{1}{2} mole of I_2 = \frac{127}{254} = 6.023 \times 10^{23} \times \frac{1}{2} atoms 48., gm of magnesium = \frac{48.0}{24.0} = 2 \times 6.023 \times 10^{23} atoms \therefore 4.0 \ gm \ H_2 has largest number of atoms.
```

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#### 5. Answer: a

## **Explanation:**

From molarity equation

$$egin{aligned} M_1V_1 + M_2V_2 &= MV_{(total)} \ 2 imes rac{10}{1000} + 0.5 imes rac{200}{1000} &= M imes rac{210}{1000} \ 120 &= M imes 210 \ M &= rac{120}{210} &= 0.57M \end{aligned}$$

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#### 6. Answer: b

## **Explanation:**

```
C_nH_{2n} + 1.5nO2 \rightarrow nCO_2 + nH_2O

6X1.5n = 27

n = 3

So , the correct answer is (B) : Propene
```

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#### 7. Answer: a

## **Explanation:**

$$X_2O_3 \Rightarrow X^{3+}O^{2-}$$
  
 $X_2Cl_3 \Rightarrow X^{3+}Cl^{2-}$   
 $X_2(SO_4)_3 \Rightarrow X^{3+}SO_4^{2-}$   
 $XPO_4 \Rightarrow X^{3+}PO_4^{3-}$ 

Because  $Cl^{2-}$  does not exist. So,  $X_2Cl_3$  is incorrect. The correct formula should be  $XCl_3$ .

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#### 8. Answer: b

## **Explanation:**

The correct option is(B): 11.65 g.

BaCl<sub>2</sub> + H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> 
$$\longrightarrow$$
 BaSO<sub>4</sub> + 2 HCl  
100ml 50 ml  $\frac{1}{20}$  ml  
20.8% 9.8%  
20.8 gm 4.9 gm  $\frac{1}{20} \times 233$  gm  
 $\frac{1}{10}$  mol  $\frac{4.9}{98} = \frac{1}{20}$  mol = 11.65 gm

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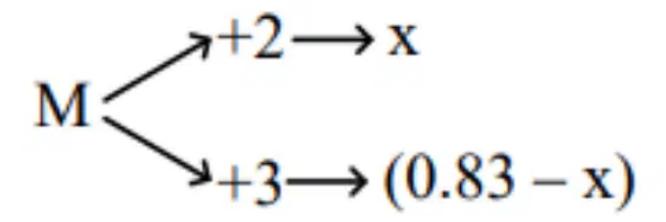
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9. Answer: 59 - 59

**Explanation:** 





2x+3(0.83-x)=2 x=0.49  $%M^{2+}=0.830.49\times100$  =59%So , the correct answer is 59.

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#### 10. Answer: 53 - 53

## **Explanation:**

$$3BaCl_2 + 2Na_3PO_4 
ightarrow Ba_3(PO_4)_2 + 6NaCl$$
 5 mole 3 mole

Moles of 
$$Ba_3(PO_4)_2 = \frac{5}{3}$$

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