

# CHEMICAL SCIENCES

This Test Booklet will contain 145 (20 Part 'A'+50 Part 'B'+75 Part 'C') Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs). Candidates will be required to answer 15 in part 'A', 35 in Part 'B' and 25 questions in Parts C respectively ( No. of question to attempt may vary from exam to exam). In case any candidate answers more than 15, 35 and 25 questions in Parts A, B and C respectively only first 15, 35 and 25 questions in Parts A, B and C respectively will be evaluated. Questions in Parts 'A' and 'B' carry two marks each and Part 'C' questions carry four marks each. There will be negative marking @25% for each wrong answer. Below each question, four alternatives or responses are given. Only one of these alternatives is the 'CORRECT' answer to the question.

## MODEL QUESTION PAPER

### PART A

May be viewed under heading "General Science"

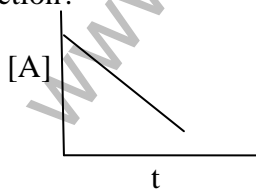
### PART B

21.  $[\text{CoCl}_4]^{2-}$  shows a deep blue colour because of
1. metal to ligand charge transfer transition
  2. ligand to metal charge transfer transition
  3. spin allowed and Laporte forbidden d-d transition
  4. spin allowed and Laporte allowed d-d transition
22. The violet colour of iodine vapour is due to
1.  $n-\pi^*$  transition
  2.  $\pi-\pi^*$  transition
  3.  $n-\sigma^*$  transition
  4.  $\pi^*-\sigma^*$  transition

23. Choose the correct statement among the following
1. diamond has lower thermal and electrical conductivities compared to graphite
  2. diamond has similar thermal and electrical conductivities compared to graphite
  3. diamond has higher thermal conductivity but lower electrical conductivity compared to graphite
  4. diamond has the same thermal but lower electrical conductivity compared to graphite
24. Which of the following is a nido-borane?
1.  $B_4H_{10}$
  2.  $B_5H_9$
  3.  $[B_6H_6]^{2-}$
  4.  $B_5H_{11}$
25. The oxidation number of sulphur in dithionite  $[S_2O_4]^{2-}$  and dithionate  $[S_2O_6]^{2-}$  are, respectively,
1. +3 and +4
  2. +3 and +5
  3. +4 and +5
  4. +4 and +6
26. Among the three types of orbitals  $p$ ,  $d$ , and  $f$ ,
1. both  $p$  and  $f$  orbitals have centre of symmetry
  2. both  $p$  and  $d$  orbitals have centre of symmetry
  3. only  $d$  orbitals have centre of symmetry
  4.  $f$  orbitals alone have centre of symmetry
27. The absorbance of solution having 20% transmittance is
1. 0.301
  2. 0.699
  3. 1.301
  4. 1.699
28. The active site of enzyme nitrogenase contains
1. Mo
  2. Mn
  3. Fe
  4. Cu

29. Which one of the following is a free radical:
1. CO
  2.  $\text{CN}^-$
  3. NO
  4. CS
30. Choose the  $16 e^-$  complex from the following:
1.  $\text{Ni}(\text{CO})_4$
  2.  $\text{Rh}(\text{PPh}_3)_3\text{Cl}$
  3.  $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_5$
  4.  $(\eta^6\text{-C}_6\text{H}_6)_2\text{Cr}$
31. The species having metal-metal bond is:
1.  $\text{Mn}_2(\text{CO})_{10}$
  2.  $\text{Al}_2(\text{CH}_3)_6$
  3.  $\text{V}_2(\text{O})_{12}$
  4.  $\text{Al}_2(\text{OPr}^i)_{12}$
32. Choose the INCORRECT statement from the following
1. Fluorine has higher electronegativity than chlorine
  2. Fluorine molecule ( $\text{F}_2$ ) has lower bond energy than chlorine molecule ( $\text{Cl}_2$ )
  3. Fluorine has higher electron affinity than chlorine
  4. Fluorine has a lesser tendency to form cation than chlorine
33. The only molecule having bridging oxygen is
1. Phosphorus trioxide
  2. Phosphorus pentoxide
  3. Cyclic tetraphosphate
  4. Pyrophosphate
34. The coordination number of phosphorus in  $[\text{PMo}_{12}\text{O}_{40}]^{3-}$  is
1. 2
  2. 4
  3. 5
  4. 6

35. Using phenolphthalein as the indicator, which of the following titration is possible:
1. acetic acid with pyridine
  2. oxalic acid with sodium hydroxide
  3. hydrochloric acid with aniline
  4. sulphuric acid with aqueous ammonia
36. Which of the following species is ESR-active?
1.  $\text{VOSO}_4$
  2.  $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$
  3.  $\text{KMnO}_4$
  4.  $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_6]\text{Cl}_3$
37. Ozone ( $\text{O}_3$ ) absorbs UV radiation in the atmosphere and is decomposed mainly into
1.  $\text{O}_2, \text{O}$
  2.  $\text{O}^{2-}, \text{O}^{2+}$
  3.  $\text{O}_2^{2-}, \text{O}^+$
  4. atomic oxygen
38. Large deviation from Trouton's rule is observed for systems which are
1. having more ordered structure
  2. having more disordered structure
  3. having low melting points
  4. having low boiling points
39. The concentration of a reactant decreases linearly with time. What is the order of the reaction?



1. 1<sup>st</sup> order
2. Fractional order
3. 2<sup>nd</sup> order
4. Zero order

40. The point group symmetry of the molecule *cis*-ML<sub>4</sub>X<sub>2</sub> is
1. C<sub>4v</sub>
  2. D<sub>4h</sub>
  3. C<sub>2h</sub>
  4. C<sub>2v</sub>
41. The point group symmetries of a square and a rectangle respectively, are
1. D<sub>4h</sub> and D<sub>2h</sub>
  2. C<sub>4h</sub> and C<sub>2h</sub>
  3. D<sub>4h</sub> and C<sub>2h</sub>
  4. C<sub>4h</sub> and D<sub>2h</sub>
42. The number of rotational degrees of freedom of CO<sub>2</sub> is
1. one
  2. two
  3. three
  4. four
43. The magnitude of the nuclear spin angular momentum of a nuclei is  $\sqrt{15}/2 \hbar$  units. The value of I is
1. 5/2
  2. 1/2
  3. 1
  4. 3/2
44. Identify the molecule whose rotational constant can not be determined by spectroscopic methods.
1. CH<sub>4</sub>
  2. H<sub>2</sub>
  3. CO<sub>2</sub>
  4. HCl
45. Which of the following transitions in the electronic spectrum of a homonuclear diatomic molecule is forbidden
1.  $\Sigma_u^+ \rightarrow \Sigma_g^+$
  2.  $\Sigma_g^+ \rightarrow \Pi_u$
  3.  $\Sigma_u^+ \rightarrow \Pi_g$
  4.  $\Sigma_g^+ \rightarrow \Delta_u$

46. The diffraction pattern of a cubic solid has an intense 110 Bragg reflection, but the 100 and 111 Bragg reflections are absent. The structure of the solid is
1. Body-centered cubic
  2. Primitive cubic
  3. Face-centered cubic
  4. Edge-centered cubic
47. The logarithmic conductivity of a crystalline solid shows a linear variation with inverse temperature ( $1/T$ ). The band gap may be obtained from
1. slope of the plot.
  2. intercept on the conductivity axis.
  3. intercept on the temperature axis.
  4. inverse slope
48. The molar masses of monodisperse and polydisperse polymers obey respectively the conditions: ( $\bar{M}_n$  = Number average molecular weight and  $\bar{M}_w$  = Weight average molecular weight).
1.  $\bar{M}_n > \bar{M}_w$  and  $\bar{M}_n < \bar{M}_w$
  2.  $\bar{M}_n = \bar{M}_w$  and  $\bar{M}_n < \bar{M}_w$
  3.  $\bar{M}_n < \bar{M}_w$  and  $\bar{M}_n < \bar{M}_w$
  4.  $\bar{M}_n = \bar{M}_w$  and  $\bar{M}_n = \bar{M}_w$
49. Curdling from milk, an enzyme-catalysed reaction, is most efficient around
1. 0 °C and pH  $\geq$  10
  2. 0 °C and pH  $\leq$  4
  3. 0 °C and 4  $\leq$  pH  $\leq$  10
  4. 25 °C and 4  $\leq$  pH  $\leq$  10
50. The spatial part of hydrogen molecular wavefunction in the simplest molecular orbital theory is given by  $\sigma_g^2$  where  $\sigma_g$  is normalized linear combination of two hydrogen 1s orbitals. Which of the following is true about the above wavefunction?
1. It contains only covalent terms.
  2. It includes only a small amount of ionic terms.
  3. It contains only ionic terms.
  4. It overestimates the ionic terms.

51. A  $2p_z$  orbital of hydrogen atom is an eigenfunction of

1. H only.
2. H and  $L^2$  only
3. H,  $L^2$  and  $L_z$  only
4. H,  $L^2$ ,  $L_z$  and  $L_x$

52. By a reversible process, we mean one that always

1. takes infinite time for completion
2. satisfies  $\Delta S$  (universe) = 0
3. satisfies  $\Delta G = 0$ .
4. gives maximum work

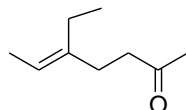
53. A hydrogenic 3p orbital has the following form of the radial wavefunction ( $\alpha_i = \text{constant}$ ):

1.  $r(\alpha_1 - r)e^{-\alpha_2 r}$
2.  $r^2 e^{-\alpha_3 r}$
3.  $r(\alpha_4 - r)(\alpha_5 - r)e^{-\alpha_6 r}$
4.  $r^3 e^{-\alpha_7 r}$

54. The wavefunction  $\sin^{-1} x$  is not acceptable because it is

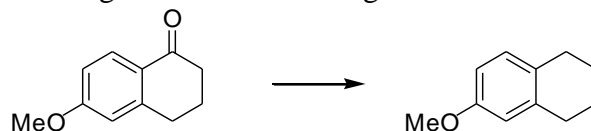
1. not continuous
2. not differentiable
3. not an eigenfunction of kinetic energy operator
4. not a single-valued function

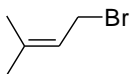
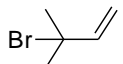
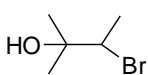
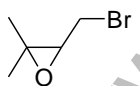
55. IUPAC name for the compound given below is



1. *E*-5-ethylhept-5-en-2-one
2. *Z*-5-ethylhept-5-en-2-one
3. *E*-3-ethylhept-2-en-6-one
4. *Z*-3-ethylhept-2-en-6-one

56. The most suitable reagent for the following transformation is



1.  $\text{NaBH}_4$
  2.  $\text{B}_2\text{H}_6$
  3.  $\text{Zn-Hg} / \text{HCl}$
  4.  $\text{NH}_2\text{NH}_2 / \text{HCl}$
- 57.** Acetophenone can be converted to phenol by reaction with
1. *m*-CPBA followed by base catalysed hydrolysis
  2. conc.  $\text{HNO}_3$
  3. iodine and  $\text{NaOH}$
  4. singlet oxygen followed by base catalysed hydrolysis
- 58.** Reaction of phenyl benzoate with an excess of methylmagnesium bromide gives a mixture of
1. triphenylmethanol and phenol
  2. 2-phenylpropan-2-ol and phenol
  3. acetophenone and toluene
  4. 2-phenylbenzoic acid and toluene
- 59.** The major product formed in the reaction of 2-methylbut-3-en-2-ol with  $\text{HBr}$  is
1. 
  2. 
  3. 
  4. 
- 60.** Among dimethylcyclobutanes, which one can exhibit optical activity?
1. *cis*-1,2-dimethylcyclobutane
  2. *trans*-1,2-dimethylcyclobutane
  3. *cis*-1,3-dimethylcyclobutane
  4. *trans*-1,3-dimethylcyclobutane
- 61.** The monomer of biopolymer DNA is a
1. nucleotide
  2. amino acid
  3. disaccharide
  4. fatty acid



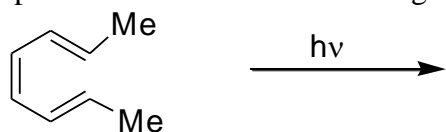
62. The order of chemical shifts ( $\delta$  value) in the  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of crotonaldehyde is

1. olefinic  $>$  CHO  $>$  Me
2. CHO  $>$  Me  $>$  olefinic
3. CHO  $>$  olefinic  $>$  Me
4. olefinic  $>$  Me  $>$  CHO

63. Natural sugars and aminoacids are predominantly

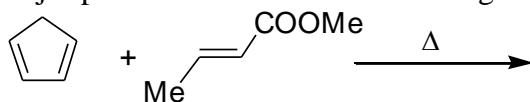
1. D-sugars and L-amino acids
2. D-sugars and D-amino acids
3. L-sugars and D-amino acids
4. L-sugars and L-amino acids

64. The product formed in the reaction given below is



- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

65. The major product formed in the reaction given below is

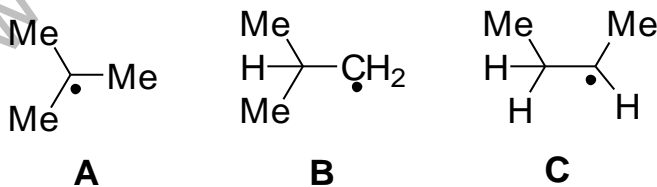


- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

66. The conversion of excited singlet state ( $S_1$ ) of a molecule to triplet state ( $T_1$ ) is known as

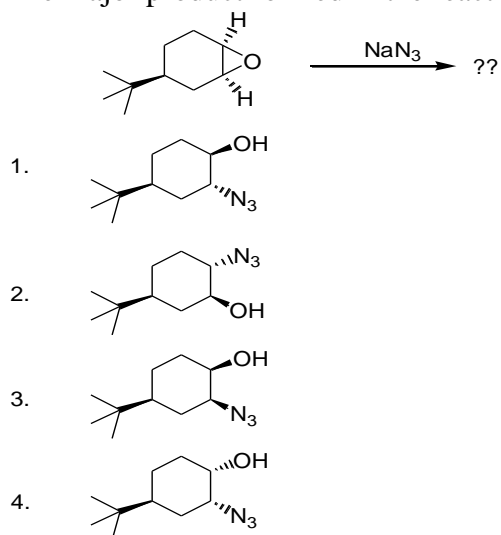
1. fluorescence
2. phosphorescence
3. intersystem crossing
4. internal conversion

67. The decreasing order of stability of the free radicals **A**, **B** and **C** is

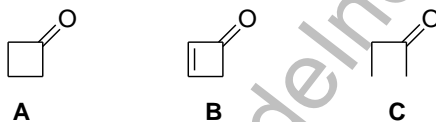


1.  $A > B > C$
2.  $C > A > B$
3.  $B > A > C$
4.  $A > C > B$

68. The major product formed in the reaction given below is

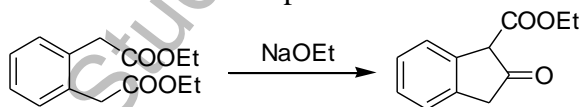


69. The rates of keto-enol tautomerism in the ketones A-C, given below, are in the order



1. A > B > C
2. A > C > B
3. C > A > B
4. C > B > A

70. The reaction given below is an example of



1. aldol condensation
2. Knoevenagel condensation
3. Dieckmann condensation
4. acyloin condensation

## PART C

71. The covalent radii vary gradually in the Periodic Table. From the orders given below for such radii, the correct ones are  
 (a) Ce > Lu, (b) Co > Ti, (c) Sr > Ca, (d) I > Se

1. (a) and (b) only
  2. (a) and (c) only
  3. (a), (c) and (d) only
  4. (b), (c) and (d) only
72. The first ionization energy for the elements Si, P, S and Cl, follows the order
1.  $\text{Si} < \text{P} < \text{S} < \text{Cl}$
  2.  $\text{Si} < \text{S} < \text{P} < \text{Cl}$
  3.  $\text{S} < \text{Si} < \text{P} < \text{Cl}$
  4.  $\text{S} < \text{Si} < \text{Cl} < \text{P}$
73. The pair of gaseous molecules/ions having tetrahedral structure is
1.  $\text{SnCl}_4, \text{PH}_4^+$
  2.  $\text{SeCl}_4, \text{XeF}_4$
  3.  $\text{ICl}_4^-, \text{PH}_4^+$
  4.  $\text{SnCl}_4, \text{ICl}_4^-$
74. Consider the following
- | <b>Volumetric method for Ag(I)</b> | <b>Indicator used</b> |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| (a). Fajan method                  | Chromate              |
| (b). Mohr's method                 | Fluorescein           |
| (c). Vohlard method                | ferric salt           |
- The method and indicator matches correctly in
1. (a) and (b) only
  2. (b) and (c) only
  3. (c) only
  4. (b) only
75. An unknown lead solution has diffusion current of  $1.0 \mu\text{A}$ . To a 10 ml of this solution 0.5 ml of 0.04 M lead is added. The diffusion current of the spiked solution is  $1.50 \mu\text{A}$ . The concentration of the unknown lead solution is
1. 0.0020 M
  2. 0.0050 M
  3. 0.0035 M
  4. 0.0010 M
76. The  $^{32}\text{P}$  radio isotope, used in leukemia therapy, has  $t_{1/2} = 14.26$  days. What % of  $^{32}\text{P}$  remains after 35 days ?
1. 30%
  2. 8%
  3. 81.7%

4. 18.3%
77. On a 30 cm column, the  $t_R$  of **A** and **B** respectively are 16.40 and 17.63 minutes. The  $t_0$  of the column is 1.30 minutes. The peak width at base lines for **A** and **B** are 1.11 and 1.21 minutes respectively. The column resolution  $R_S$  is
1. 1.06
  2. 1.23
  3. 2.12
  4. 2.23
78. Which one of the following pairs of electronic configurations of high-spin transition metal ions (3d) in an octahedral field undergoes a substantial Jahn-Teller distortion:
1.  $d^3, d^9$
  2.  $d^4, d^9$
  3.  $d^5, d^9$
  4.  $d^6, d^9$
79. Which one of the following pairs consists of a good oxidizing and a good reducing agent respectively:
1. Ce(IV), Ln(III)
  2. Ln(III), Eu(II)
  3. Ce(IV), Eu(II)
  4. Ln(III), Ce(III)
80. Which one of the pairs of following statements about reduction of  $[\text{CoCl}(\text{NH}_3)_5]^{2+}$  by Cr(II) is correct:
- (A). Reactant  $[\text{CoCl}(\text{NH}_3)_5]^{2+}$  has non-labile coordination sphere  
(B). Reaction proceeds by outer-sphere mechanism  
(C). Reactant  $[\text{CoCl}(\text{NH}_3)_5]^{2+}$  has labile coordination sphere  
(D). Reaction proceeds by inner-sphere mechanism
1. (A) and (B)
  2. (A) and (D)
  3. (C) and (B)
  4. (C) and (D)
81. Hemocyanin contains
1. a dinuclear copper core and binds dioxygen in the cuprous state.
  2. a dinuclear copper core and binds dioxygen in the cupric state.
  3. a mononuclear copper core and binds dioxygen in the cuprous state
  4. a mononuclear copper core and binds dioxygen in the cupric state.

82. The  $^{31}\text{P}$  NMR spectrum of  $\text{PF}_4\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_2$  at room temperature and low temperature (173 K) respectively shows (assume that N and H do not couple):
1. triplet and quintet
  2. quintet and triplet
  3. quintet and triplet of triplets
  4. triplet and triplet of triplets
83. The number of hyperfine lines in the EPR spectrum of a one electron reduced product of  $[\text{Co}_3(\text{CO})_9\text{Se}]$  ( $I = 7/2$  for Co nucleus) is:
1. 8
  2. 15
  3. 22
  4. 1
84. The highest oxidation state of a metal in the following compounds is :  $(\eta^6\text{-C}_6\text{H}_6)_2\text{Cr}$ ,  $\text{Mn}(\text{CO})_5\text{Cl}$ ,  $\text{Na}_2[\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_4]$ ,  $\text{K}[\text{Mn}(\text{CO})_5]$  and  $\text{K}[\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_5\text{Br}]$
1. 1
  2. 2
  3. -1
  4. -2
85. The maximum number of valence electrons of a metal in these complexes are:  $\text{Mn}_2(\text{CO})_{10}$ ,  $(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_3\text{Cl}$ ,  $(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)_2\text{Ni}$ , and  $(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)_2\text{TiCl}_2$
1. 16
  2. 18
  3. 20
  4. 22
86. The number of bridging and terminal carbonyls present in  $\text{Co}_4(\text{CO})_{12}$  at low temperature are respectively:
1. 3 and 9
  2. 4 and 8
  3. 6 and 6
  4. 0 and 12
87. Olefin hydrogenation using Wilkinson's catalyst initiates with:
1. olefin addition to  $\text{Rh}(\text{PPh}_3)_2\text{Cl}$
  2. olefin addition to  $\text{Rh}(\text{PPh}_3)_3\text{Cl}$
  3. a phosphine dissociation from  $\text{Rh}(\text{PPh}_3)_3\text{Cl}$

4. a phosphine addition to  $\text{Rh}(\text{PPh}_3)_2\text{Cl}$
- 88.** Although Fe(III) is a better Lewis acid compared to Zn(II), most hydrolytic enzymes contain Zn(II) at the active site because
1. Fe(III) is a redox active ion.
  2. Fe(III) has less abundance compared to Zn(II).
  3. Fe(III) generally makes octahedral complexes while Zn(II) makes tetrahedral complexes
  4. Zn(II) makes kinetically labile complexes.
- 89.** Considering the two complexes (A)  $[\text{Ni}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+}$  and (B)  $[\text{Ni}(\text{NH}_3)_6]^{2+}$ , the right statement is
1. Complex (A) is diamagnetic and complex (B) is paramagnetic
  2. Complex (A) is paramagnetic and complex (B) is diamagnetic
  3. Both are paramagnetic
  4. Both are diamagnetic
- 90.** Unlike d-d transitions, the f-f transitions
1. do not change much with change in ligand
  2. change significantly with change in ligand
  3. appear at low energies i.e., at the near-IR region
  4. appear as broad bands
- 91.** The solvent that will enhance electrical conductivity of  $\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$  considerably is
1. hexane
  2. benzene
  3. nitromethane
  4. carbon tetrachloride
- 92.** The major product obtained by the reaction of  $\text{PCl}_5$  with  $\text{NH}_3$ ,  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$  and  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$  respectively are
1.  $(\text{PNCl}_2)_n$ ,  $\text{P}(\text{NH}_2)_4\text{Cl}$  and  $\text{Cl}_3\text{P}=\text{NPOCl}_2$
  2.  $\text{P}(\text{NH}_2)_4\text{Cl}$ ,  $(\text{PNCl}_2)_n$  and  $\text{Cl}_3\text{P}=\text{NPOCl}_2$
  3.  $\text{Cl}_3\text{P}=\text{NPOCl}_2$ ,  $(\text{PNCl}_2)_n$  and  $\text{P}(\text{NH}_2)_4\text{Cl}$
  4.  $(\text{PNCl}_2)_n$  only
- 93.** Strongest superacid among the following is a
1. solution of  $\text{HNO}_3$  in  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$
  2. solution of  $\text{HClO}_4$  in  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$
  3. solution of  $\text{SbF}_5$  in  $\text{HF}$
  4. solution of  $\text{SbCl}_5$  in  $\text{HCl}$

94. Consider the following statements regarding borazine,
- A. It is isoelectronic with benzene
  - B. Each nitrogen receives more  $\sigma$ -electron density from neighbouring boron than it gives away as a  $\pi$ -donor
  - C. It does not undergo addition reactions
  - D. Nitrogen retains its basicity and boron its acidity.

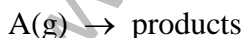
The true statements among the above are

- 1. A, C and D
  - 2. A, B and D
  - 3. A and C only
  - 4. B, C, and D
95. Which of the following has linear shape
- 1.  $\text{H}_3\text{C-N=C=S}$
  - 2.  $\text{H}_3\text{Si-N=C=S}$
  - 3.  $\text{H}_3\text{C-N=C=O}$
  - 4.  $\text{H}_3\text{C-O-CH}_3$

96. For a diffusion-controlled bimolecular reaction, the rate constant ( $k_D$ ) is proportional to ( $T$  = temperature;  $\eta$  = coefficient of viscosity of medium).

- 1.  $\eta T$
- 2.  $\frac{1}{\eta T}$
- 3.  $\frac{T}{\sqrt{\eta}}$
- 4.  $\frac{T}{\eta}$

97. Consider the unimolecular reaction



for which the following remarks were made.

- A. The reaction is second order at low pressure and becomes first order at high pressure.
- B. The reaction is first order at low pressure and becomes second order at high pressure.
- C. The reaction is zero order

Which of these is correct?

- 1. A and B



2. B and C
  3. Only C
  4. only A
98. A random distribution of errors obeys the Gaussian form  $\sqrt{A/\pi} \exp[-Ax^2]$ . The mean and standard deviation of this distribution obeys
1.  $\langle x \rangle = 0$  and  $\sigma_x = 1/\sqrt{A}$
  2.  $\langle x \rangle \neq 0$  and  $\sigma_x = 1/\sqrt{A}$
  3.  $\langle x \rangle = 0$  and  $\sigma_x = \sqrt{A}$
  4.  $\langle x \rangle = 0$  and  $\sigma_x = A$
99. The function  $\sin^{-1} x$  is not an acceptable wave function because
1. it is not differentiable
  2. its first derivative is not continuous
  3. it does not cover the entire space
  4. it is not a single-valued function
100. The following is true of  $2p_x$ ,  $2p_y$  and  $2p_z$  orbitals of a H atom.
1. All are eigen functions of  $L_z$
  2. Only  $2p_x$  and  $2p_z$  orbitals are eigen functions of  $L_z$
  3. Only  $2p_y$  orbital is an eigen function of  $L_z$ .
  4. Only  $2p_z$  orbital is an eigen function of  $L_z$ .
101. Given two Hermitian operators A and B, we construct the following four additional operators
- $$AB, ABA, i[A,B], A^2B.$$
- Choose the correct option from below.
1. All these 4 operators are Hermitian
  2. Only 3 of these operators are Hermitian
  3. Only 2 of these operators are Hermitian
  4. Only 1 of these operators is Hermitian
102. The first-order correction to energy for the ground state of a particle-in-a-box due to a perturbation  $\lambda x$  would be
1.  $\lambda L/2$
  2.  $\lambda L$
  3.  $2\lambda L$
  4. 2

103. Characters of a few symmetry operations are given below. Identify the character of the irreducible representation  $A_{2g}'$

	E	$C_n$	$C_2$	$i$	$\sigma_h$
1	1	1	1	-1	-1
2	1	1	-1	1	1
3	1	-1	-1	1	1
4	1	1	-1	-1	1

104. The character of the irreducible representation  $A_1$  in  $C_{3v}$  point group is given below

	E	$2C_3$	$3\sigma_v$
$A_1$	1	1	1

Identify one irreducible representation orthogonal to  $A_1$  among the following.

	E	$2C_3$	$3\sigma_v$
$\Gamma_1$	1	-1	1
$\Gamma_2$	2	-1	0
$\Gamma_3$	2	0	-1
$\Gamma_4$	1	-1	-1

- $\Gamma_1$
  - $\Gamma_2$
  - $\Gamma_3$
  - $\Gamma_4$
105. The energy levels of cyclopropene are  $\alpha + 2\beta$ ,  $\alpha - \beta$ , and  $\alpha - \beta$ . The delocalization energy in  $C_3H_3^-$  is

- $2\beta$
- 0
- $\beta$
- $3\beta$

106. The rotational constant (B) of  $H^{35}Cl$ ,  $H^{37}Cl$  and  $D^{35}Cl$  follow the order

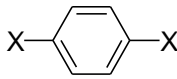
- $H^{35}Cl > D^{35}Cl > H^{37}Cl$
- $H^{35}Cl > H^{37}Cl > D^{35}Cl$
- $D^{35}Cl > H^{35}Cl > H^{37}Cl$
- $H^{37}Cl > H^{35}Cl > D^{35}Cl$

107. Observe the following statements

- I. Atomic mass of isotopes can be obtained from rotational spectra
- II. The separation between two successive rotational spectral lines of gaseous NO is  $2B \text{ cm}^{-1}$
- III. The nmr spectrum of a compound gave a singlet at 300 Hz away from TMS using a nmr spectrometer operating at 60 MHz. Its chemical shift is 3 ppm.

Which of the following is correct?

- 1. I, II and III are correct.
  - 2. Only III is correct.
  - 3. I and II are correct.
  - 4. Only I is correct.
- 108.** In a crystal, atom A is at the corners of the unit cell, B is at the centre of the cell and the oxygen atoms are at the face-centred positions. What is the formula per unit cell?
- 1.  $A_8BO_6$
  - 2.  $ABO_6$
  - 3.  $A_8BO_3$
  - 4.  $ABO_3$
- 109.** On mixing 100 mL of 0.1 M  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$  and 50 mL of 0.1 M  $\text{NaOH}$ , the pH of the solution will be
- 1.  $\text{p}K_a + 0.301$
  - 2.  $\text{p}K_a$
  - 3.  $\text{p}K_a - 0.301$
  - 4.  $\text{p}K_a + 0.477$
- 110.** Using the fundamental equation  $dA = -SdT - PdV$ , the Maxwell relation is
- 1.  $\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial P}\right)_T = \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial S}\right)_P$
  - 2.  $\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V}\right)_P = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T}\right)_V$
  - 3.  $\left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial V}\right)_S = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial S}\right)_T$
  - 4.  $\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V}\right)_T = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T}\right)_V$

111. The relationship between mean ionic activity coefficient for  $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$  and its ions is given by
1.  $\gamma_{\pm} = \gamma_+^3 \gamma_-^2$
  2.  $\gamma_{\pm} = \gamma_+^2 \gamma_-^3$
  3.  $\gamma_{\pm}^5 = \gamma_+^3 \gamma_-^2$
  4.  $\gamma_{\pm}^5 = \gamma_+^2 \gamma_-^3$
112. Assuming that C–H and C–X bond lengths in  $\text{X}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{X}$  are nearly equal, the molar residual entropy at 0 K is
- 
1. 0
  2.  $R \ln 2$
  3.  $R \ln 3$
  4.  $R \ln 6$
113. The contributions to the molar entropy by translational (tr), rotational (rot), vibrational (vib) and electronic (ele) degrees of freedom is in order
1.  $\text{tr} > \text{rot} > \text{vib} > \text{ele}$
  2.  $\text{rot} > \text{vib} > \text{tr} > \text{ele}$
  3.  $\text{ele} > \text{vib} > \text{rot} > \text{tr}$
  4.  $\text{vib} > \text{rot} > \text{tr} > \text{ele}$
114. A binary mixture of  $\text{A}_2$  and  $\text{B}_2$  will show negative deviation from Raoult's law when
1. A–A and B–B interactions are stronger than A–B
  2. A–A and B–B interactions are weaker than A–B
  3. Both A–A and B–B interactions are equal to A–B
  4. Either A–A or B–B interactions is equal to A–B
115. In the presence of external magnetic field the transition  ${}^3D_1 \rightarrow {}^3P_1$  splits into
1. 3
  2. 5
  3. 7
  4. 9
116. The term symbol for the ground state of rhodium (Rh, atomic number 45) is  ${}^4F$ . The electronic configuration for this term symbol is
1.  $[\text{Kr}] 4d^7 5s^2$
  2.  $[\text{Kr}] 4d^8 5s^1$
  3.  $[\text{Kr}] 4d^9 5s^0$
  4.  $[\text{Kr}] 4d^7 5s^1 5p^1$

117. Ionic equivalent conductance value for  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  is  $0.0119 \text{ (S m}^2 \text{ mol}^{-1}\text{)}$  and for  $\text{Cl}^-$  is  $0.0076 \text{ (S m}^2 \text{ mol}^{-1}\text{)}$ . The correct expected molar conductivity at infinite dilution for  $\text{CaCl}_2$  is

1.  $0.0195 \text{ S m}^2 \text{ mol}^{-1}$
2.  $0.0271 \text{ S m}^2 \text{ mol}^{-1}$
3.  $0.0542 \text{ S m}^2 \text{ mol}^{-1}$
4.  $0.01355 \text{ S m}^2 \text{ mol}^{-1}$

118. Find correct pair for ionic strengths of (a) a 0.02 molal solution of  $\text{KCl}$  and a 0.02 molal solution of  $\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4$ .

1. (a)  $0.020 \text{ mol Kg}^{-1}$  (b)  $0.020 \text{ mol Kg}^{-1}$
2. (a)  $0.020 \text{ mol Kg}^{-1}$  (b)  $0.060 \text{ mol Kg}^{-1}$
3. (a)  $0.020 \text{ mol Kg}^{-1}$  (b)  $0.050 \text{ mol Kg}^{-1}$
4. (a)  $0.020 \text{ mol Kg}^{-1}$  (b)  $0.030 \text{ mol Kg}^{-1}$

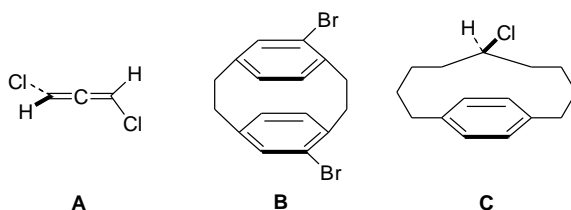
119. The term symbol for the ground state configuration of  $\text{NO}$  is

1.  ${}^2\Pi_u$
2.  ${}^2\Pi_g$
3.  ${}^1\Pi_u$
4.  ${}^1\Pi_g$

120. The kinetic chain length ( $\nu$ ) is a measure of chain propagation. If the rates of consumption are denoted by  $R_c$  and rates of production by  $R_p$ ;  $M$  and  $M^\bullet$  denote the monomer and the active center, respectively. The correct definition of  $\nu$  is

1.  $R_c(M) / R_p(M^\bullet)$
2.  $R_p(M^\bullet) / R_c(M)$
3.  $R_c(M^\bullet) / R_p(M)$
4.  $R_c(M) / R_c(M^\bullet)$

121. Amongst the following the correct statement for the compounds **A**, **B**, and **C**, is



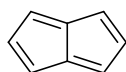
1. **A** and **B** are achiral and **C** is chiral
2. **A** is chiral and **B** and **C** are achiral
3. **A** and **B** are chiral and **C** is achiral

4. **A** is achiral and **B** and **C** are chiral

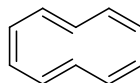
122. 4-*tert*-Butylcyclohexanone on reduction gives two isomeric alcohols which are

1. Enantiomers
2. Diastereomers
3. Rotamers
4. Homomers

123. For the following compounds **A** and **B** the correct statement is



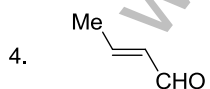
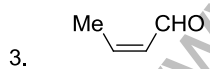
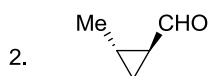
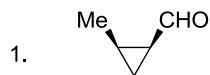
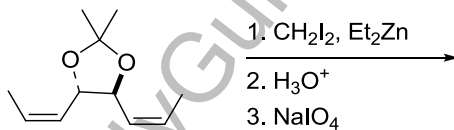
**A**



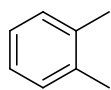
**B**

1. **A** is aromatic and **B** is antiaromatic
2. **A** is antiaromatic and **B** is non-aromatic
3. **A** and **B** are both aromatic
4. **A** and **B** are both non-aromatic

124. Identify the product formed in the following transformations



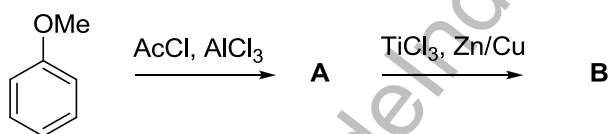
125. Identify the product formed in the following sequence of reactions



1. NBS (2 equivalents)  
AIBN (cat)  
2.  $\text{CH}_2(\text{COOMe})_2$ ,  
NaOEt

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

**126.** Identify the products **A** and **B** in the following reaction sequence



1. **A** is and **B** is
2. **A** is and **B** is
3. **A** is and **B** is
4. **A** is and **B** is

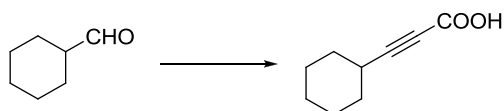
**127.** Match the following:

- A. Conversion of 1,7-octadiene to cyclohexene  
 B. Conversion of bromobenzene to ethyl cinnamate  
 C. Conversion of 1-hexene to 2-hexanone

- i) Wacker Oxidation  
 ii) McMurry Coupling  
 iii) Heck reaction  
 iv) Olefin Metathesis

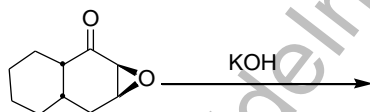
1. A: iv; B: ii; C: iii
2. A: ii; B: iv; C: i
3. A: iv; B: iii; C: i
4. A: i; B: iii; C: iv

128. Reagents that can be used in the following conversion are



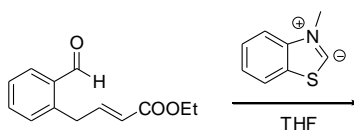
1. i)  $\text{Ph}_3\text{P}=\text{CH}_2$ , ii)  $\text{HCN}$ , iii)  $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$
2. i)  $\text{HS}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{SH}$ , ii)  $n\text{-BuLi}$ , iii)  $\text{BrCH}_2\text{COOH}$
3. i)  $\text{EtMgI}$ , ii)  $\text{KMnO}_4$
4. i)  $\text{Ph}_3\text{P}$ ,  $\text{CBr}_4$ , ii)  $n\text{-BuLi}$ , iii)  $\text{CO}_2$

129. The major product formed in the following reaction is

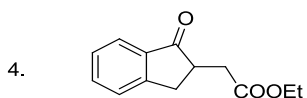
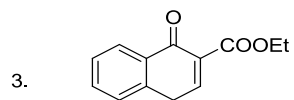
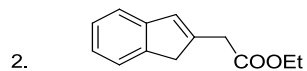
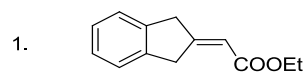


- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

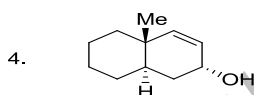
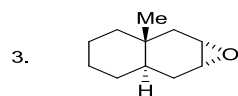
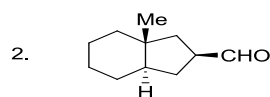
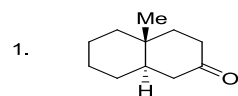
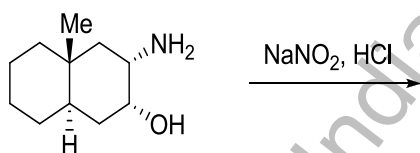
130. In the following reaction, the structure of the major product is



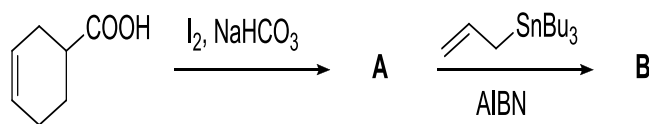


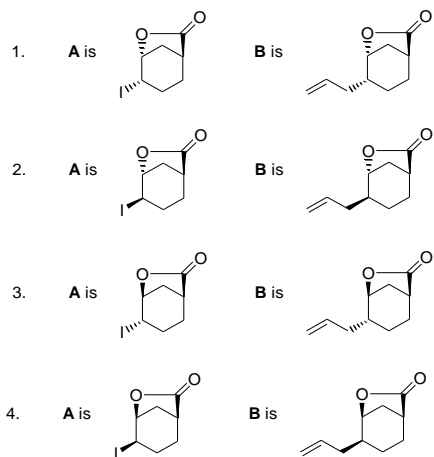


**131.** For the following reaction, the structure of the major product is

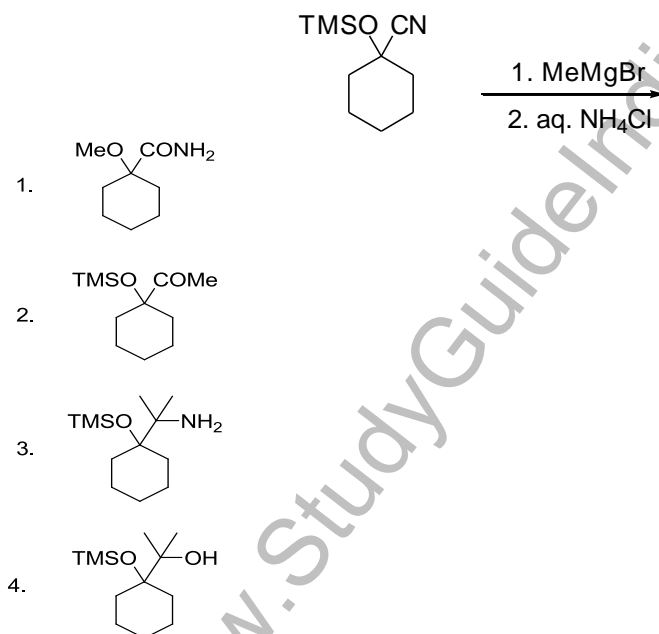


**132.** Identify the products **A** and **B** in the following reaction sequence.

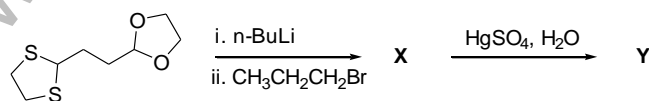


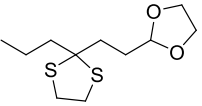
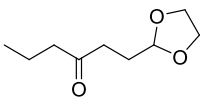
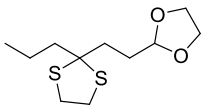
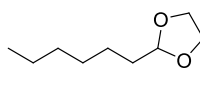
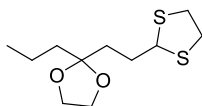
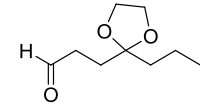
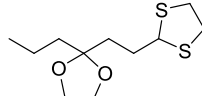
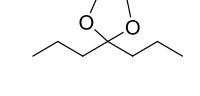


133. Major product formed in the following reaction is

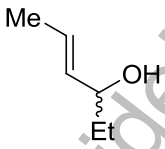
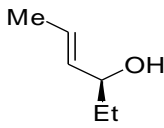
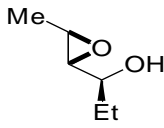
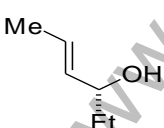
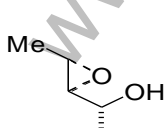


134. In the following reaction sequence the structure of the major products **X** and **Y** are



1. X is  and Y is 
2. X is  and Y is 
3. X is  and Y is 
4. X is  and Y is 

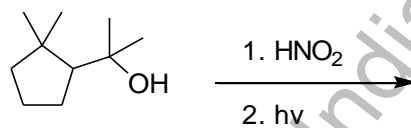
**135.** Product of Sharpless kinetic resolution of the following alcohol with (-)-diethyl tartrate is

- 
1. 
  2. 
  3. 
  4. 

**136.** Select the product of the reaction of (Z)-(2-methoxyvinyl)benzene with dichloroacetyl chloride in presence of triethyl amine.

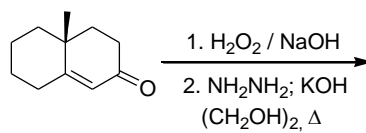
- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

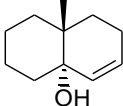
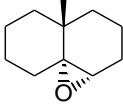
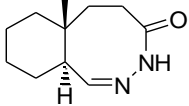
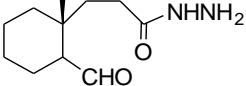
137. Identify the product formed in the following reaction



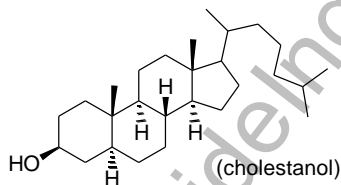
- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

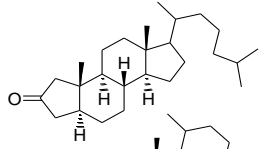
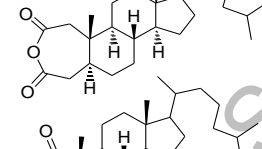
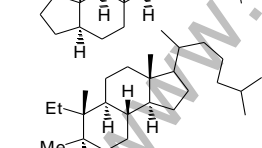

138. The compound formed in the following reaction sequence is



1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 

- 139.** Cholestanol on oxidation with chromium trioxide in acetic acid/pyridine gives a dicarboxylic acid, which on pyrolysis in the presence of a catalytic amount of barium hydroxide gives compound **A** as the major product. The structure of **A** is

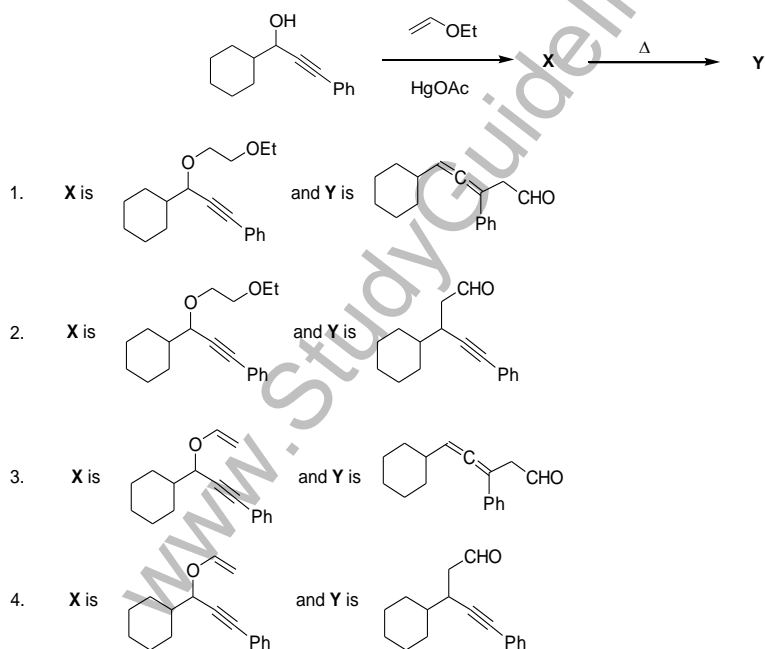


1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 

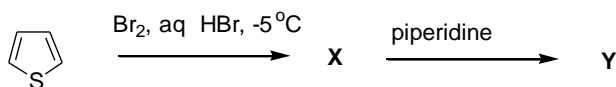
- 140.** Photolysis of 1,4-dimethyl-1,3-cyclohexadiene in presence of excess oxygen and catalytic amount of Rose Bengal followed by reduction with  $H_2/Pt$  provides

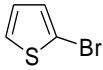
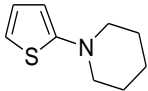
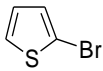
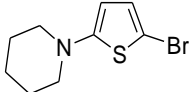

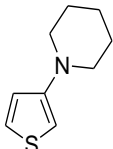

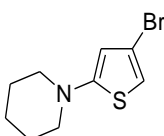
- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

141. In the following reaction sequence, the correct structures of the major products **X** and **Y** are

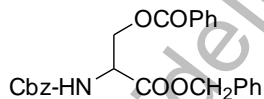


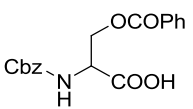
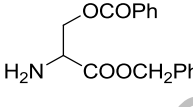
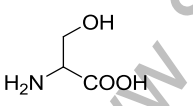
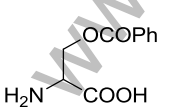
142. Structure of the **X** and **Y** in the reaction sequence of thiophene given below are



1. X is  and Y is 
2. X is  and Y is 
3. X is  and Y is 
4. X is  and Y is 

**143.** Identify the product of hydrogenation ( $H_2$ , Pd/C) of the protected amino acid given below



1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 

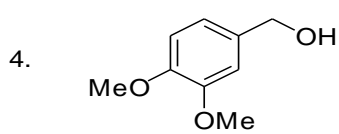
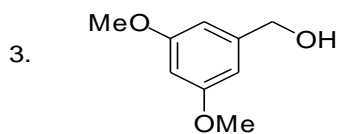
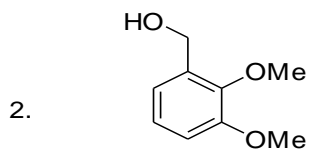
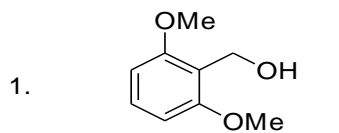
**144.** In the broad band decoupled  $^{13}C$  NMR spectrum, the number of signals appear for (a) catechol, (b) resorcinol and (c) hydroquinone, respectively, are

1. six, four and two
2. six, six and four
3. three, four and four
4. three, four and two

145. In the proton NMR spectrum, an organic compound exhibited the following spectral data

$\delta$  7.2 (1H, dd,  $J = 8$  and 1.5 Hz), 6.8 (1H, d,  $J = 1.5$  Hz), 6.7 (1H, d,  $J = 8$  Hz), 4.9 (2H, s), 3.9 (3H, s), 3.85 (3H, s), 3.5 (1H, br s, exchangeable with  $D_2O$ )

The compound among the choices given below is



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