

**DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO**

**TBC : 01/17/ET**

**Booklet Sr. No.**

**10695**

**Roll No.**

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**CHEMICAL SCIENCE**

**PAPER III**

**Time Allowed : 2½ Hours]**

**[Maximum Marks : 150]**

**Instruction for the Candidates**

1. Write your Roll Number in the space provided on the top of this page. Do not write anything else on the Test Booklet except in the space provided for rough work.
2. This paper consists of **seventy five (75)** multiple-choice type of questions. **All** questions carry equal marks.
3. At the commencement of the examination, the question booklet will be given to you. In the first 5 minutes, you are requested to open the booklet and compulsorily examine it as below :
  - (i) **To have access to the Question Booklet, tear off the paper seal on the edge of this cover page. Do not accept a booklet without sticker-seal and do not accept an open booklet.**
  - (ii) **Tally the number of pages and number of questions in the booklet with the information printed on the cover page. Faulty booklets due to pages/questions missing or duplicate or not in serial order or any other discrepancy should be got replaced immediately by a correct booklet from the invigilator within the period of 5 minutes. Afterwards, neither the Question Booklet will be replaced nor any extra time will be given.**
4. Each item has four alternatives response marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). You have to darken the circle as indicated below on the correct response against each item completely with **Blue/Black ball point pen** as shown below. H.B. Pencil should not be used in blackening the circle to indicate responses on the answer sheet.  
Example :      (A)    (B)    (C)    (D)      Where (B) is correct response.
5. Your responses to the each item are to be indicated in the **OMR Sheet** provided to you only. If you mark your response at any place other than in the circle in the OMR Sheet, it will not be evaluated.
6. Read instructions given inside carefully.
7. Rough work is to be done in the end of this booklet.
8. **If you write your Name, Roll Number, Phone Number or put any mark on any part of the OMR Sheet, except for the space allotted for the relevant entries, which may disclosed your identity, or use abusive language or employ any other unfair means, such as change of response by scratching or using white fluid, you will render yourself liable to disqualification.**
9. You have to return the original OMR Sheet to the invigilators at the end of the examination compulsorily and must not carry it with you outside the Examination Hall. You are however, allowed to carry original question booklet and duplicate copy of OMR Sheet on conclusion of examination.
10. **Use of any calculator or log table etc., is prohibited.**
11. **There are no negative marks for incorrect answers.**
12. In case of any discrepancy found in the English and Hindi Versions, the English Version will be treated as final.
13. **CARRYING AND USE OF ELECTRONICS/COMMUNICATION DEVICES IN EXAMINATION HALL ARE NOT ALLOWED.**

**DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO**

CHEMICAL SCIENCE

### Paper III

Time Allowed : 2½ Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 150]

**Note :—** This question paper contains **seventy five (75)** multiple choice questions.

Each question carries two (2) marks. Attempt *all* questions.

रसायनशास्त्र

प्रश्न-पत्र III

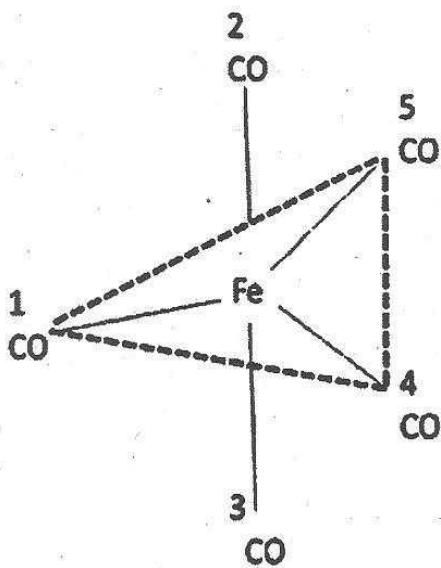
समय : 2½ घण्टे]

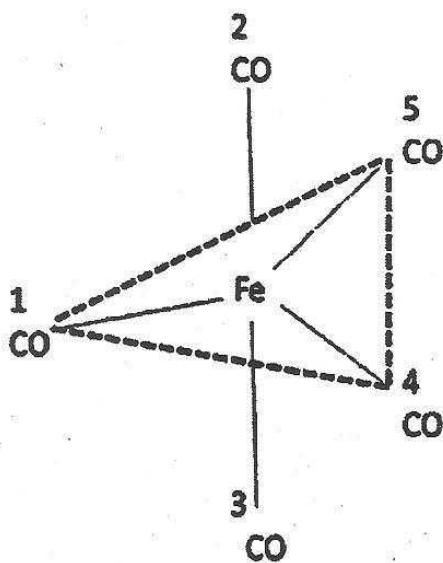
[पृष्ठक : 150]

**नोट :** इस प्रश्न-पत्र में पचहत्तर (75) बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के दो (2) अंक हैं। सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिये।









11. For a polydispersed macromolecular colloid, osmometry give :

- (A) Weight-average molecular weight
- (B) Number-average molecular weight
- (C) Both weight-average and number average molecular weights
- (D) Viscosity-average molecular weight

12. In the following redox reaction with an equilibrium constant  $K = 2.0 \times 10^8$ ,



The self-exchange rates for oxidant and reductant are  $5.0 \text{ M}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$  and  $4.0 \times 10^3 \text{ M}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$ . The approximate rate constant ( $\text{M}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$ ) for the reaction is :

- (A)  $3.16 \times 10^6$
- (B)  $2.0 \times 10^6$
- (C)  $6.32 \times 10^6$
- (D)  $3.16 \times 10^4$

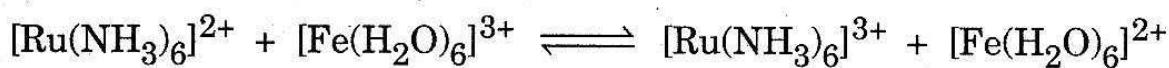
13. The correct order of stability of difluorides :

- (A)  $\text{GeF}_2 > \text{SiF}_2 > \text{CF}_2$
- (B)  $\text{CF}_2 > \text{SiF}_2 > \text{GeF}_2$
- (C)  $\text{BPh}_3 > \text{BMe}_3 > \text{CF}_2$
- (D)  $\text{CF}_2 > \text{GeF}_2 > \text{SiF}_2$

11. बहुवितरित गुरुआण्विक कोलॉइड के लिए परासरणमिति प्रदान करेगा :

- (A) भार-औसत आण्विक भार
- (B) संख्या-औसत आण्विक भार
- (C) भार-औसत और संख्या औसत आण्विक भार दोनों
- (D) श्यानता-औसत आण्विक भार

12. साम्यावस्था स्थिरांक  $K = 2.0 \times 10^8$  वाली निम्नलिखित रिडॉक्स अभिक्रिया में :



ऑक्सीकारक और अपचायक के लिए स्वविनिमय दरें  $5.0 \text{ M}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$  और  $4.0 \times 10^3 \text{ M}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$

इस अभिक्रिया के लिए लगभग दर स्थिरांक ( $\text{M}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$ ) क्या है ?

- (A)  $3.16 \times 10^6$
- (B)  $2.0 \times 10^6$
- (C)  $6.32 \times 10^6$
- (D)  $3.16 \times 10^4$

13. डाइफ्लोराइडों की स्थिरता का सही क्रम क्या है ?

- (A)  $\text{GeF}_2 > \text{SiF}_2 > \text{CF}_2$
- (B)  $\text{CF}_2 > \text{SiF}_2 > \text{GeF}_2$
- (C)  $\text{BPh}_3 > \text{BMe}_3 > \text{CF}_2$
- (D)  $\text{CF}_2 > \text{GeF}_2 > \text{SiF}_2$







18. जैव तन्त्र में Fe के अलावा डाइऑक्सीजन परिवहन में शामिल धातु आयन कौनसा है ?

(A) Co

(B) Zn

(C) Mg

(D) Cu

19. जिस पर  $3.238 \text{ \AA}$  पार्श्व की सामान्य घन इकाई कोशिका एक समतल है, से परीक्षण किए जाने पर प्रथम क्रम ब्रैग परावर्तन का कोण क्या होगा जब  $2.29 \text{ \AA}$  तरंगदैर्घ्य की क्रोमियम  $K_{\alpha}$  विकिरण प्रयुक्ति की जाती है ?

(A)  $30^\circ$

(B)  $45^\circ$

(C)  $60^\circ$

(D)  $90^\circ$

20.  $\text{CO}_2$  का IR सक्रिय कम्पन सामान्य मोड की संख्या क्या है ?

(A) 2

(B) 3

(C) 4

(D) 5

21. परमाण्वीय शोधन स्पेक्ट्रोस्कोपी में कणीकरण क्रिया में क्या प्रयुक्त होता है ?

(A) ज्वाला

(B) वैद्युत क्षेत्र

(C) चुम्बकीय क्षेत्र

(D) इलेक्ट्रॉन किरण

22.  $[\text{Ni}(\text{CN})_4]^{2-}$  and  $[\text{NiCl}_4]^{2-}$  complex ions are :
- (A) Both diamagnetic
  - (B) Both paramagnetic
  - (C) Diamagnetic and paramagnetic respectively
  - (D) Antiferromagnetic and diamagnetic respectively
23. The complex  $[\text{Mn}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+}$  has a very light pink color. The best reason for it is :
- (A) The complex does not have a charge transfer transition
  - (B)  $d-d$  transition here are orbital forbidden but spin allowed
  - (C)  $d-d$  transition here are orbital allowed but spin forbidden
  - (D)  $d-d$  transition here are both orbital forbidden and spin forbidden
24. The  $d-d$  absorption band is split due to :
- (A) presence of octahedral geometry
  - (B) static Jahn-Teller distortion
  - (C) dynamic Jahn-Teller distortion
  - (D) presence of trigonal bipyramidal geometry

22.  $[\text{Ni}(\text{CN})_4]^{2-}$  और  $[\text{NiCl}_4]^{2-}$  समिश्र आयन कैसे हैं ?

- (A) दोनों द्विचुम्बकीय
- (B) दोनों अनुचुम्बकीय (पैरामैग्नेटिक)
- (C) क्रमशः द्विचुम्बकीय और अनुचुम्बकीय
- (D) क्रमशः एंटीफेरोचुम्बकीय और द्विचुम्बकीय

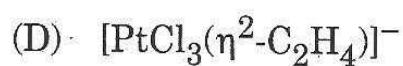
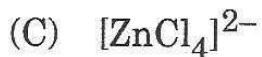
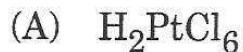
23. समिश्र  $[\text{Mn}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+}$  का बड़ा हल्का गुलाबी रंग है। इसका सबसे अच्छा कारण क्या है ?

- (A) समिश्र में आवेश स्थानान्तरण संक्रमण नहीं है
- (B)  $d-d$  संक्रमण यहाँ कक्ष आघूर्ण निषिद्ध है पर घूर्णन की अनुमति है
- (C)  $d-d$  संक्रमण यहाँ कक्ष आघूर्ण की अनुमति है पर घूर्णन निषिद्ध है
- (D)  $d-d$  संक्रमण यहाँ कक्ष आघूर्ण निषिद्ध तथा आघूर्ण निषिद्ध दोनों हैं

24.  $d-d$  अवशोषण पट्टी किस कारण विभाजित होती है ?

- (A) अष्टभुजीय ज्यामिति की उपस्थिति
- (B) स्टेटिक जान-टेलर विरूपण
- (C) डायनामिक जान-टेलर विरूपण
- (D) त्रिकोणीय द्विपिरामिडी ज्यामिति की उपस्थिति

25. Zeise's salt is represented as :



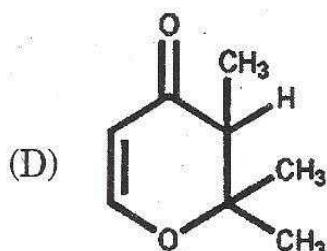
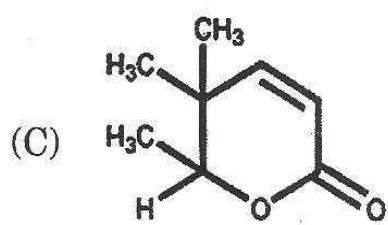
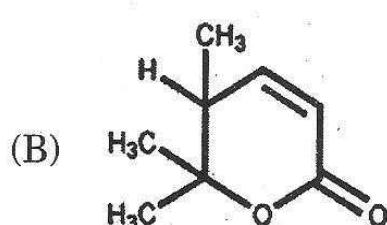
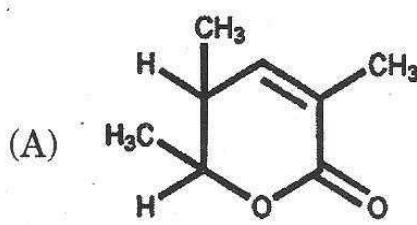
26. An organic compound having molecular formula  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_2$  exhibits the following

peaks in IR and  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra :

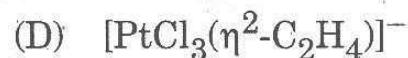
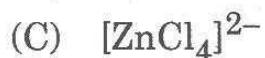
IR :  $1720\text{ cm}^{-1}$

$^1\text{H}$  NMR : 6.25 (1H, d,  $J = 8.5$  Hz), 5.77 (1H, d,  $J = 8.5$  Hz), 4.15 (1H, q,

$J = 6$  Hz), 1.41 (3H, d,  $J = 6$  Hz), 1.20 (3H, s), 1.15 (3H, s)



25. जेइसे का लवण किस रूप में प्रदर्शित होता है ?



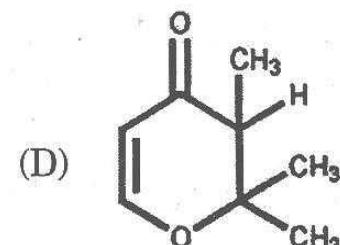
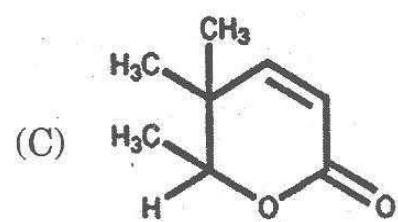
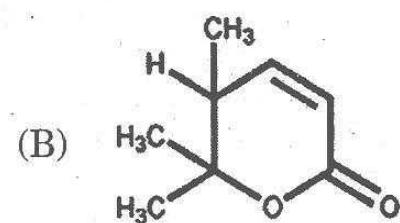
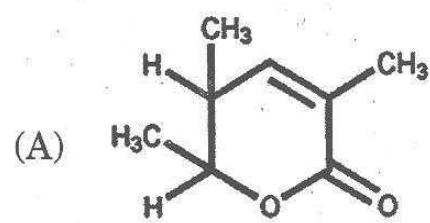
26.  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_2$  के कार्बनिक सूत्र वाला एक यौगिक IR और  $^1\text{H}$  NMR स्पेक्ट्रा में निम्नलिखित

शिखरों को प्रदर्शित करता है :

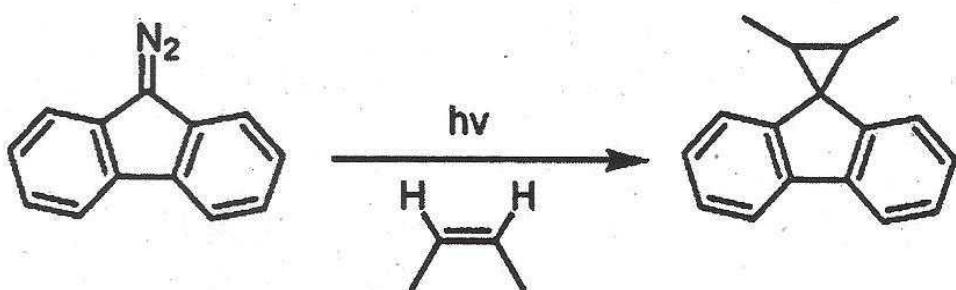
IR : 1720 सेमी $^{-1}$

$^1\text{H}$  NMR : 6.25 (1H, d,  $J = 8.5$  Hz), 5.77 (1H, d,  $J = 8.5$  Hz), 4.15 (1H, q,

$J = 6$  Hz), 1.41 (3H, d,  $J = 6$  Hz), 1.20 (3H, s), 1.15 (3H, s)



27. The intermediate involved in the following reaction is :



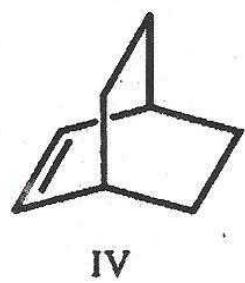
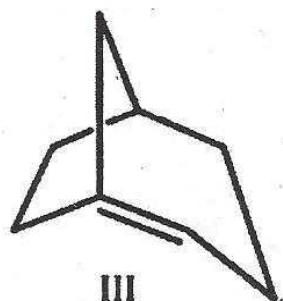
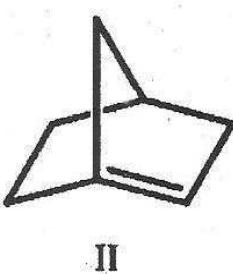
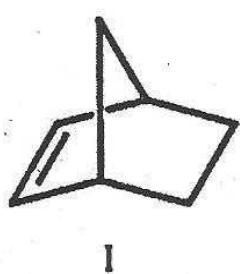
(A) Free radical

(B) Carbocation

(C) Carbanion

(D) Carbene

28. The order of stability for the following cyclic olefins is :



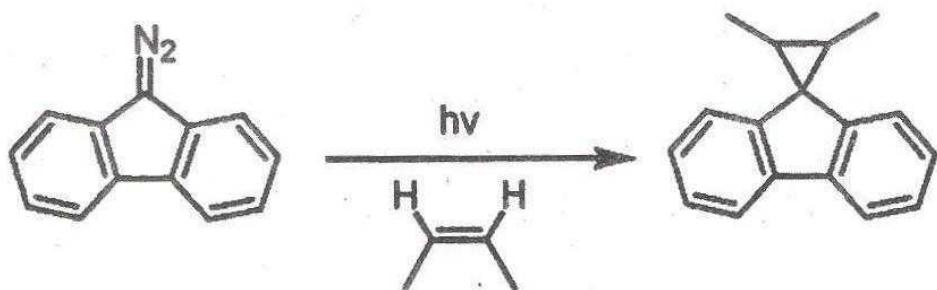
(A) I < II < III < IV

(B) II < III < IV < I

(C) II < III < I < IV

(D) IV < II < I < III

27. निम्नलिखित अभिक्रिया में मध्यवर्ती क्या है ?



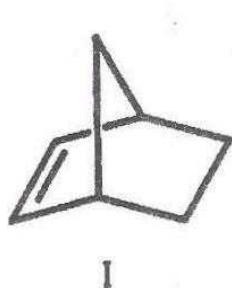
(A) मुक्त मूलक

(B) कार्बोकेशन

(C) कार्बनआयन

(D) कार्बीन

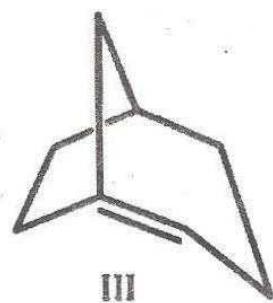
28. निम्नलिखित चक्रीय ओलिफिन के लिए स्थिरता का क्रम क्या है ?



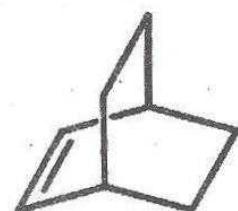
I



II



III



IV

(A) I < II < III < IV

(B) II < III < IV < I

(C) II < III < I < IV

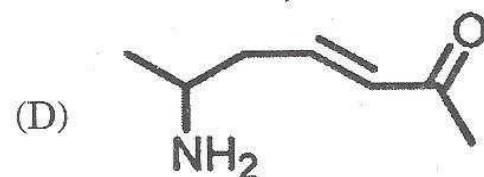
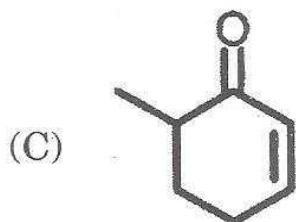
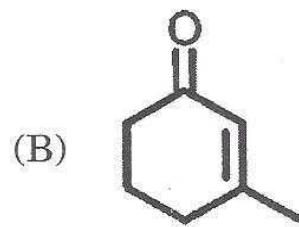
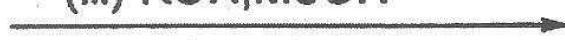
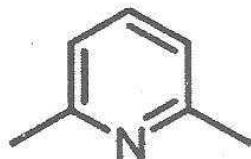
(D) IV < II < I < III

29. The major product formed in the following reaction sequence is :

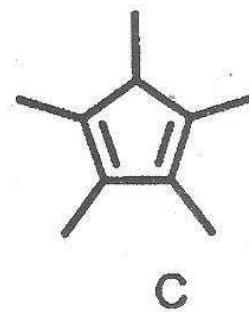
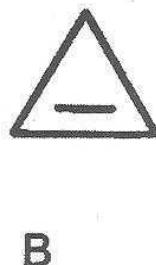
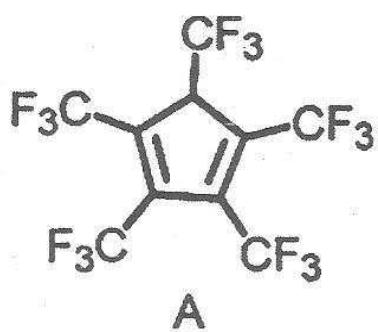
(i) Li, liq. NH<sub>3</sub>, t-BuOH

(ii) H<sub>3</sub>O<sup>+</sup>

(iii) KOH, MeOH



30. The *correct* order of acidity of the following compound A-C is :



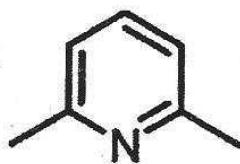
(A) B > C > A

(B) C > B > A

(C) A > C > B

(D) A > B > C

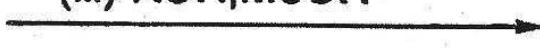
29. निम्नलिखित अभिक्रिया अनुक्रम में प्रमुख उत्पाद क्या होगा ?



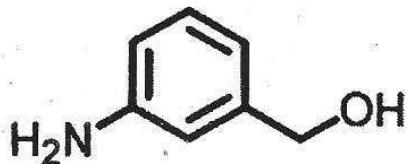
(i) Li, liq. NH<sub>3</sub>, t-BuOH

(ii) H<sub>3</sub>O<sup>+</sup>

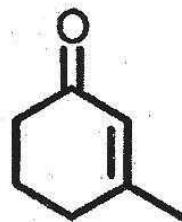
(iii) KOH, MeOH



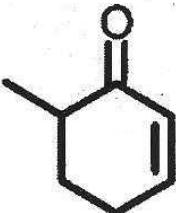
(A)



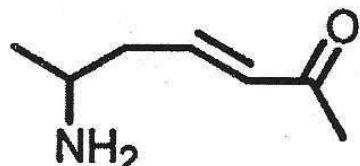
(B)



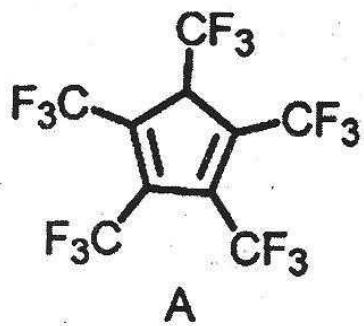
(C)



(D)



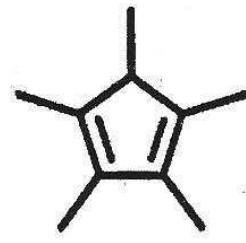
30. A-C यौगिक की अम्लता का सही क्रम क्या है ?



A



B



C

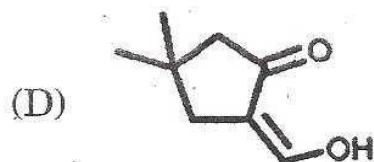
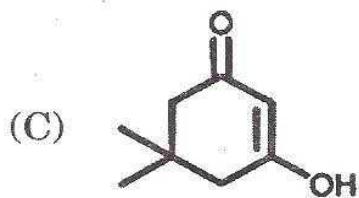
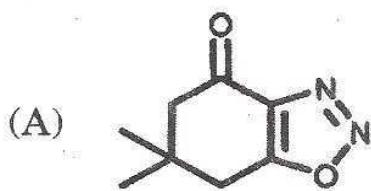
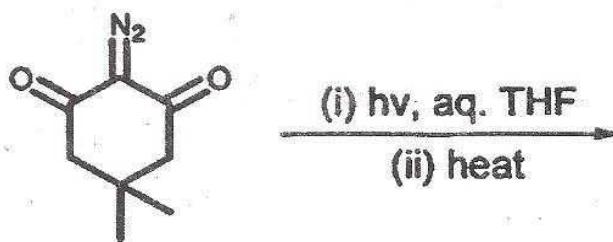
(A) B > C > A

(B) C > B > A

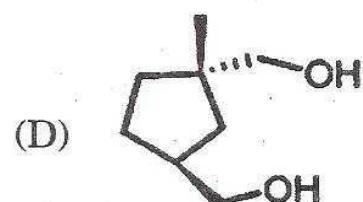
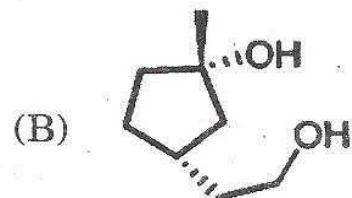
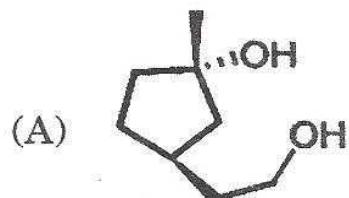
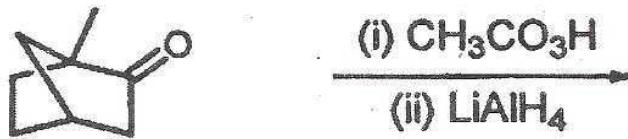
(C) A > C > B

(D) A > B > C

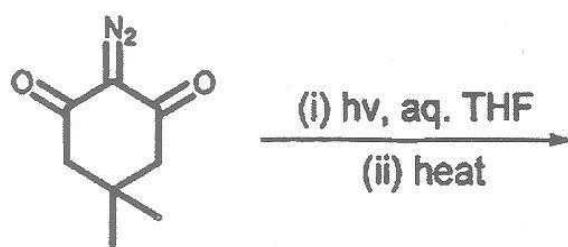
31. The major product formed in the following reaction sequence is :



32. The major product formed in the following reaction sequence is :

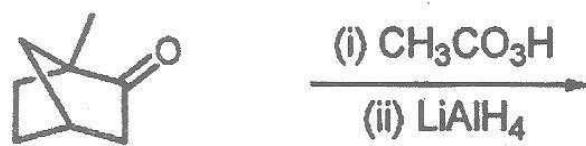


31. निम्नलिखित अभिक्रिया अनुक्रम में मुख्य उत्पाद क्या है ?



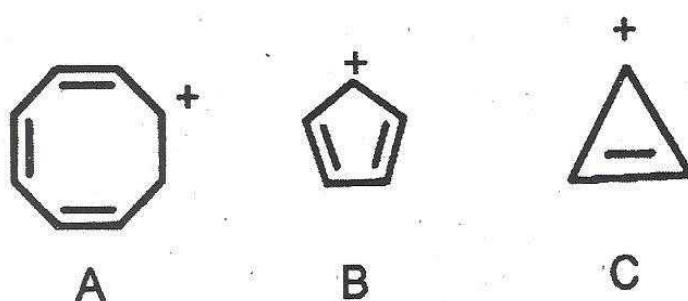
- (A)
- (B)
- (C)
- (D)

32. निम्नलिखित अभिक्रिया अनुक्रम में मुख्य उत्पाद क्या है ?



- (A)
- (B)
- (C)
- (D)

33. Among the carbocations given below :

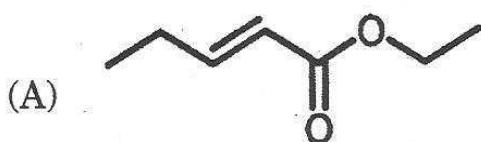


- (A) A is homoaromatic, B is antiaromatic and C is aromatic.
- (B) A is aromatic, B is antiaromatic and C is homoaromatic.
- (C) A is antiaromatic, B is aromatic and C is homoaromatic.
- (D) A is homoaromatic, B is aromatic and C is antiaromatic.

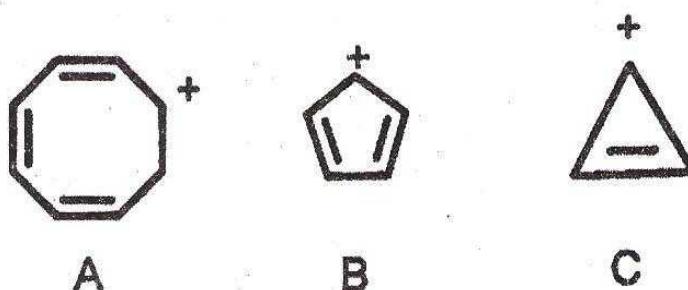
34. An organic compound ( $C_7H_{12}O_2$ ) exhibit the following data in the  $^1H$  NMR spectrum :

$^1H$  NMR ( $\delta$ ) : 7.10 (1H, dt,  $J = 16$  Hz and 7.2 Hz), 5.90 (1H, d,  $J = 16$  Hz), 4.10 (2H, q,  $J = 7.2$  Hz), 2.10 (2H, m), 1.25 (3H, t,  $J = 7.2$  Hz), 0.90 (3H, t,  $J = 7.2$  Hz).

The compound among the choices given below is :



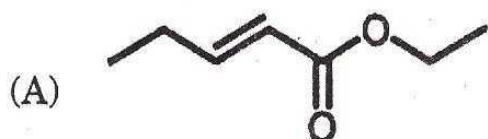
33. निम्नलिखित कार्बोकेशन में :



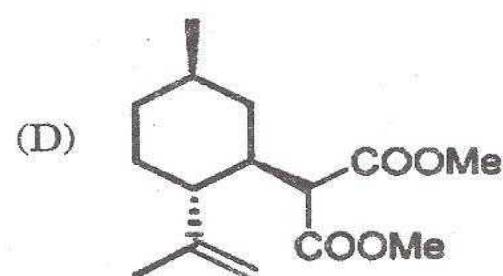
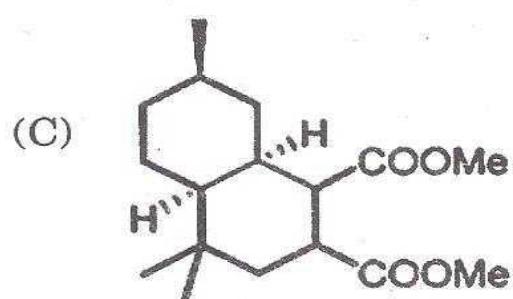
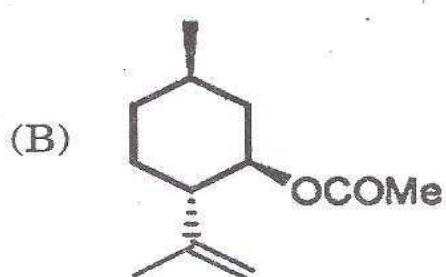
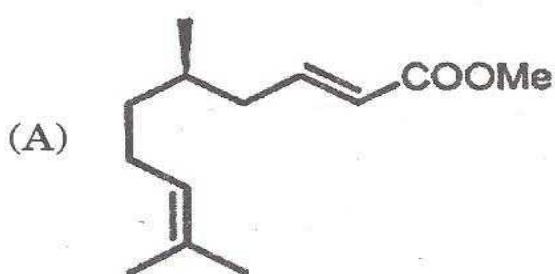
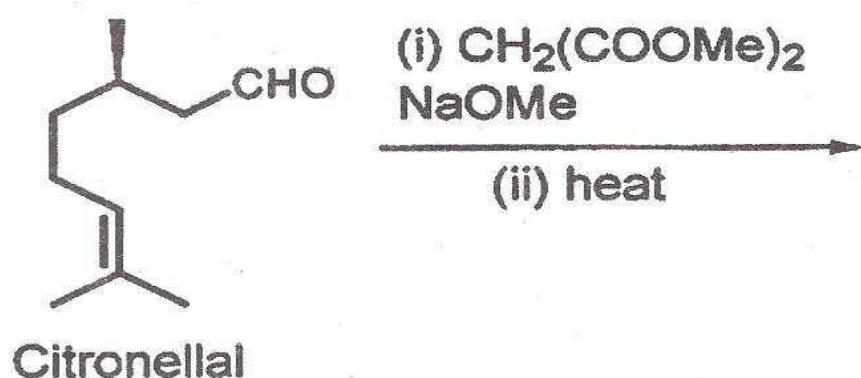
- (A) A समएरोमेटिक है, B प्रति-एरोमेटिक है और C एरोमेटिक है
- (B) A एरोमेटिक है, B प्रति-एरोमेटिक है और C समएरोमेटिक है
- (C) A प्रति-एरोमेटिक है, B एरोमेटिक है और C समएरोमेटिक है
- (D) A समएरोमेटिक है, B एरोमेटिक है और C प्रति-एरोमेटिक है
34. एक कार्बनिक यौगिक ( $C_7H_{12}O_2$ ),  $^1H$  NMR स्पेक्ट्रम में निम्नलिखित आँकड़े दर्शाता है :

$^1H$  NMR ( $\delta$ ) : 7.10 (1H, dt,  $J = 16$  Hz and 7.2 Hz), 5.90 (1H, d,  $J = 16$  Hz),  
4.10 (2H, q,  $J = 7.2$  Hz), 2.10 (2H, m), 1.25 (3H, t,  $J = 7.2$  Hz), 0.90  
(3H, t,  $J = 7.2$  Hz).

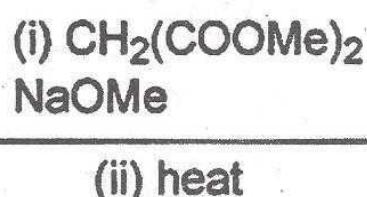
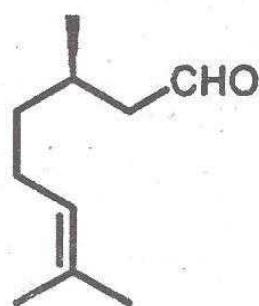
यौगिक कौनसा है ?



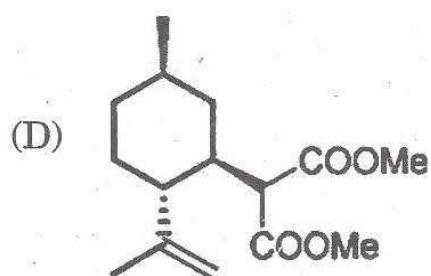
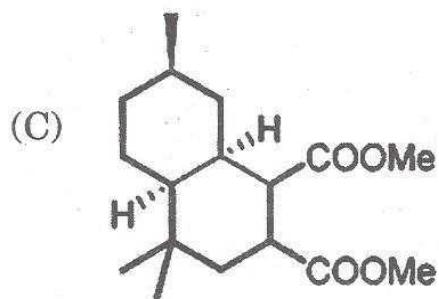
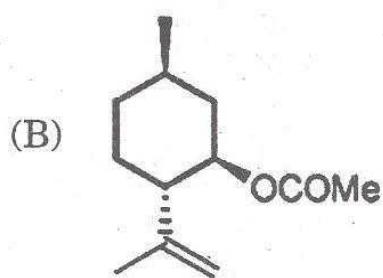
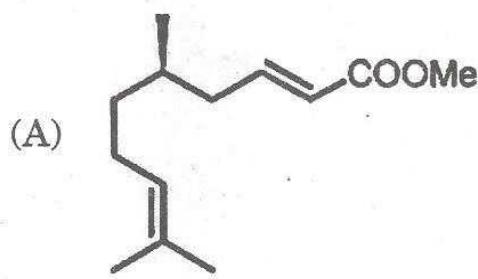
35. The major product formed in the reaction sequence is :



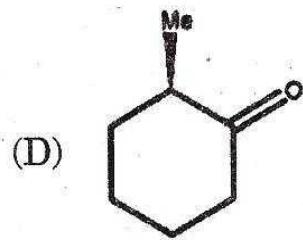
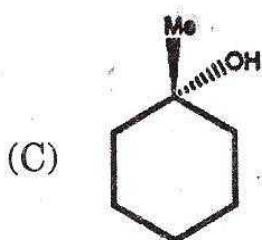
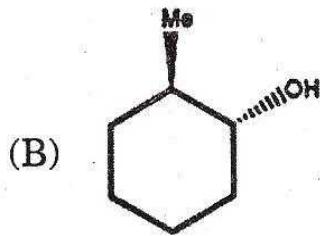
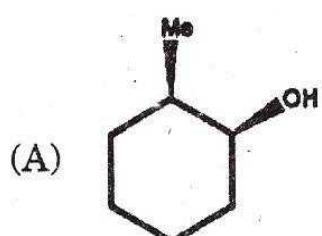
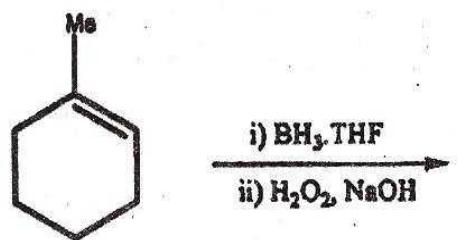
35. निम्नलिखित अभिक्रिया में मुख्य उत्पाद क्या है ?



Citronellal



36. The major product of the following reaction is :



37. A disaccharide that will not give Benedict's test and will not form

osazone is :

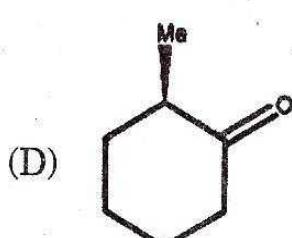
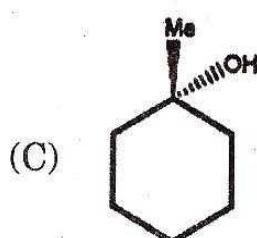
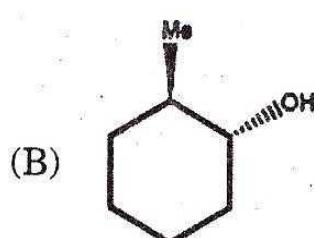
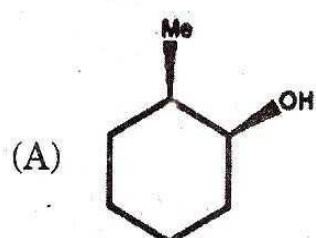
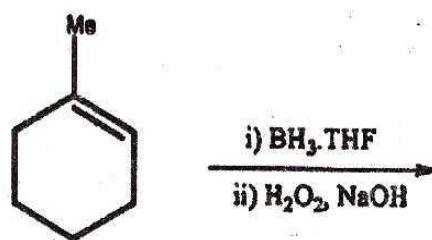
(A) Maltose

(B) Lactose

(C) Cellobiose

(D) Sucrose

36. निम्नलिखित अभिक्रिया में मुख्य उत्पाद क्या है ?



37. वह डाइसैकेराइड कौनसा है जो बेनेडिक्ट परीक्षण नहीं देगा और ओसाजोन नहीं

बनायेगा ?

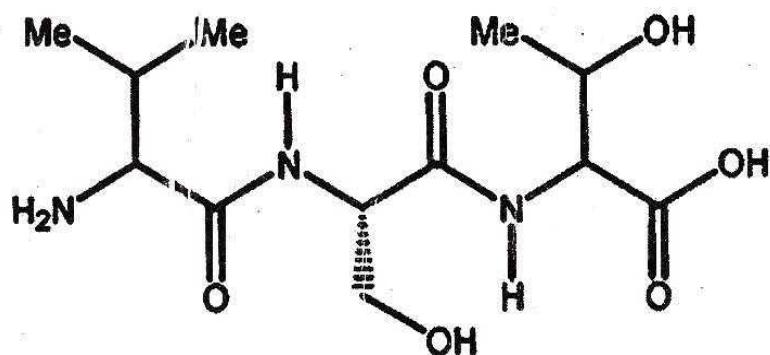
(A) माल्टोस

(B) लैक्टोस

(C) सेलोबायोस

(D) सुक्रोस

38. The *correct* sequence of the amino acids presents in the tripeptide given below is :



(A) Val-Ser-Thr

(B) Val-Thr-Ser

(C) Leu-Ser-Thr

(D) Leu-Thr-Ser

39. Thermal reaction of allyl phenyl ether generates a mixture of ortho and para-allyl phenols. The para-allyl phenol is formed via :

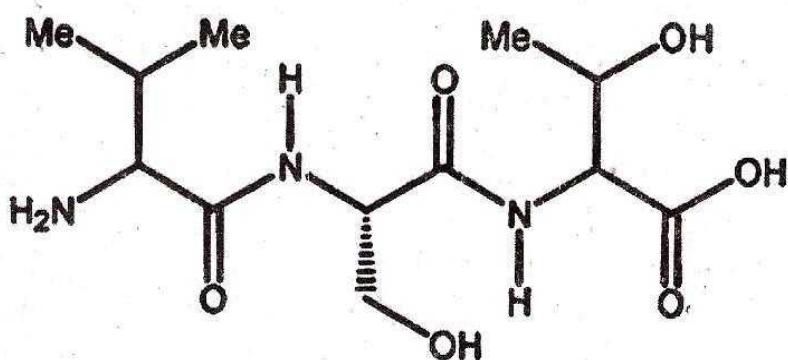
(A) [3, 5]-sigmatropic shift

(B) First ortho-allyl phenol is formed, which then undergoes a [3,3]-sigmatropic shift

(C) Two consecutive [3, 3]-sigmatropic shifts

(D) Dissociation to generate allyl cation, which then adds at para-position

38. नीचे दिये गये ट्राइपेप्टाइड में एमीनो अम्लों का सही क्रम क्या है ?



(A) वाल-सेर-थ्र

(B) बाल-थ्र-सेर

(C) लियु-सेर-थ्र

(D) लियु-थ्र-सेर

39. एलाइल फिनाइल ईथर की ऊष्मीय अभिक्रिया से ऑर्थो और पैरा-एलाइल फिनॉल का मिश्रण उत्पादित होता है, पैरा-एलाइल फिनॉल कहाँ से होकर बनता है ?

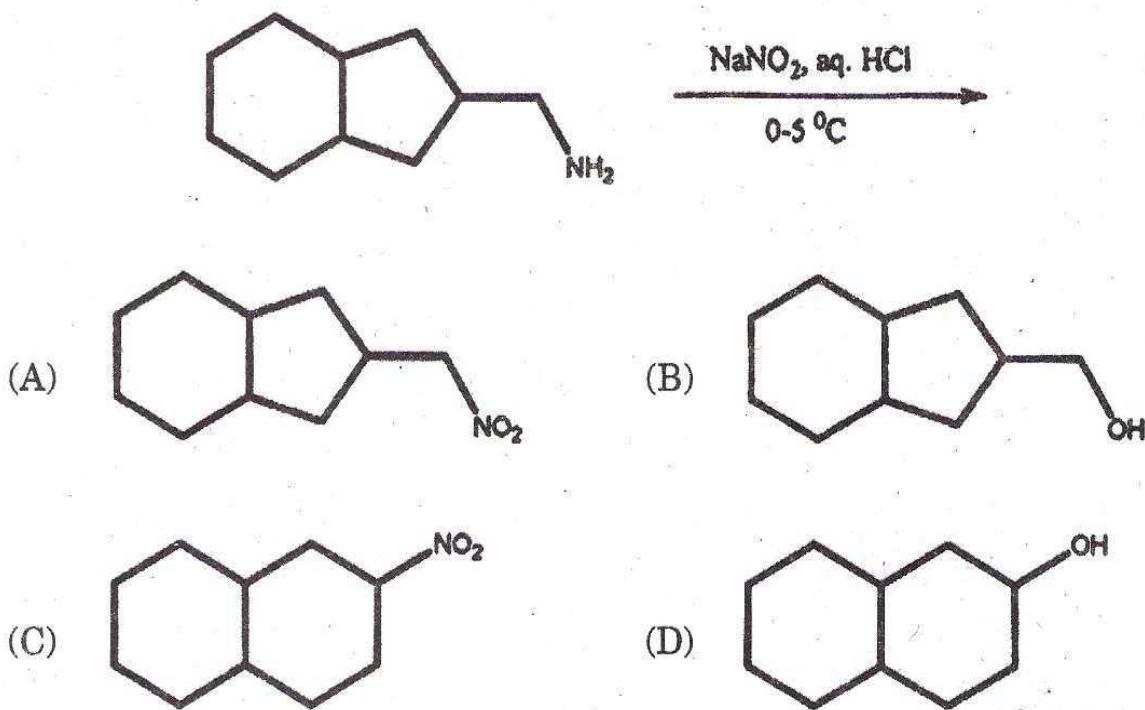
(A) [3, 5]-सिग्माट्रॉपिक शिफ्ट

(B) पहले ऑर्थो फिनॉल बनता है वह तब [3,3]-सिग्माट्रॉपिक शिफ्ट से जाता है

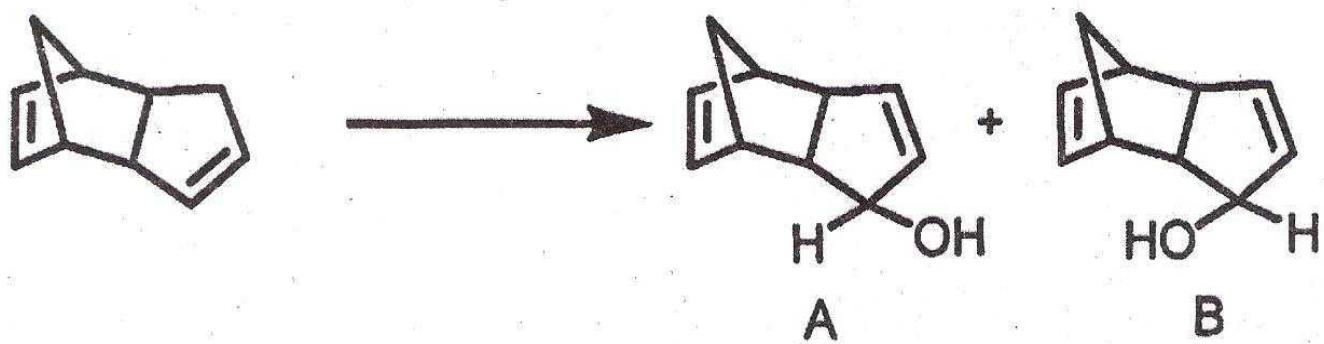
(C) दो लगातार [3, 3]-सिग्माट्रॉपिक शिफ्ट

(D) एलाइल कैटायन के उत्पादन के लिए विघटन, वह तब पैरा-स्थिति में जुड़ता है

40. The major product formed in the following reaction is :

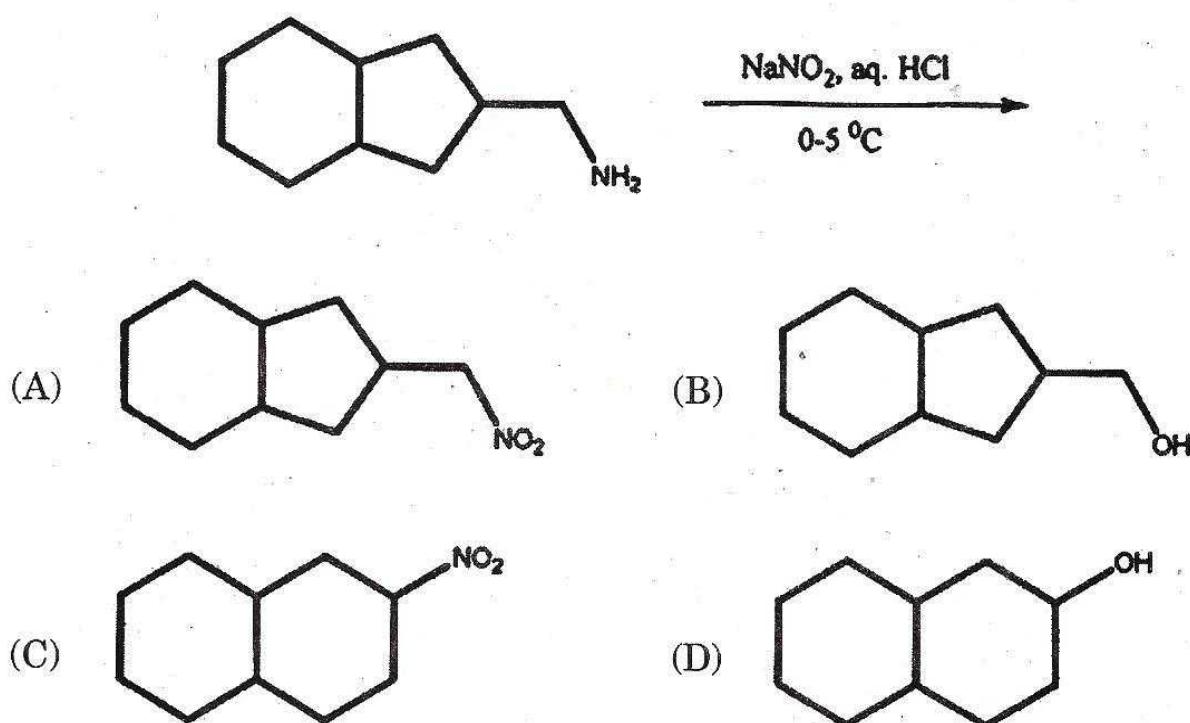


41. For the following allylic oxidation reaction, the appropriate statement, among the choice given below is :

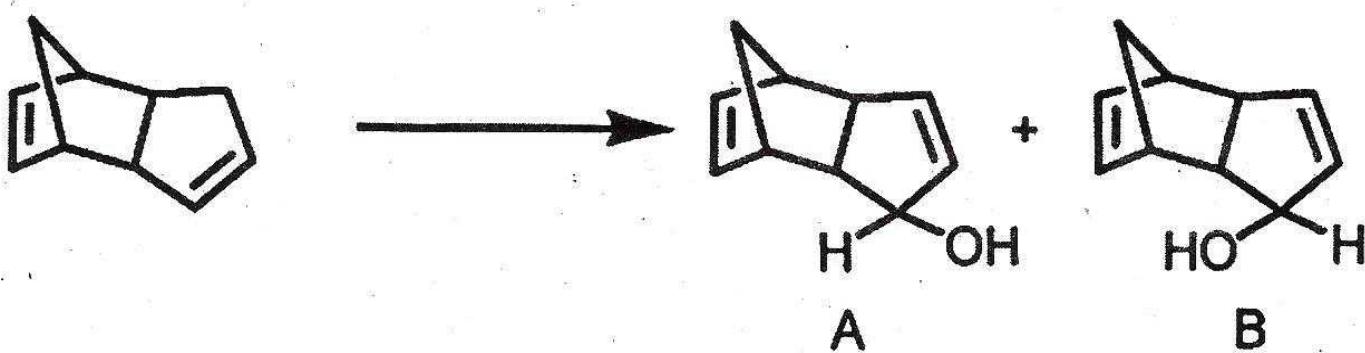


- (A) Suitable reagent is  $\text{KMnO}_4$  and the major product is A
- (B) Suitable reagent is  $\text{KMnO}_4$  and the major product is B
- (C) Suitable reagent is  $\text{SeO}_2$  and the major product is A
- (D) Suitable reagent is  $\text{SeO}_2$  and the major product is B

40. निम्नलिखित अभिक्रिया में मुख्य उत्पाद क्या है ?

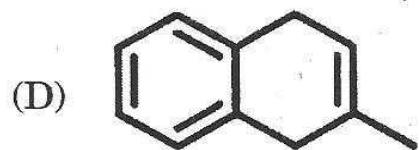
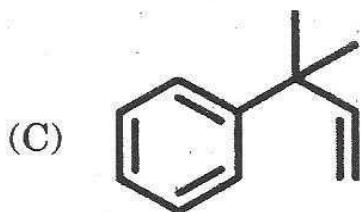
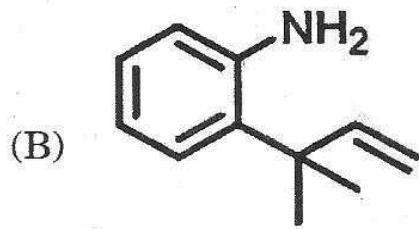
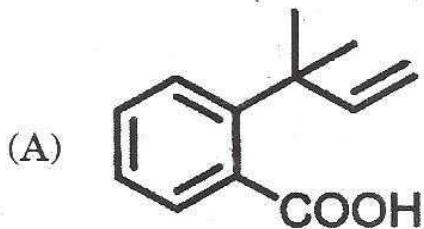
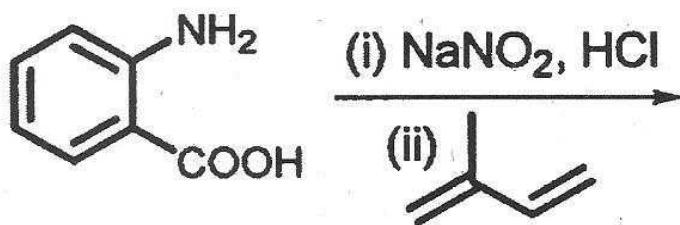


41. निम्नलिखित एलाइली ऑक्सीकरण अभिक्रिया के लिए, कौनसा कथन उपयुक्त होगा ?

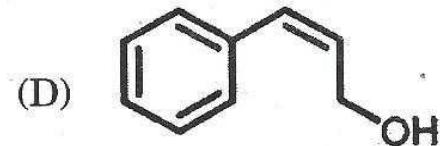
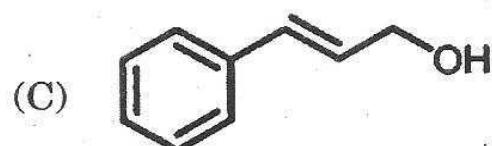
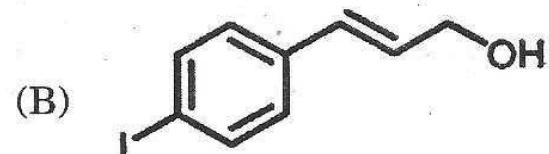
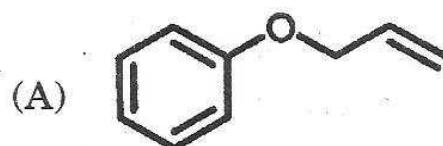
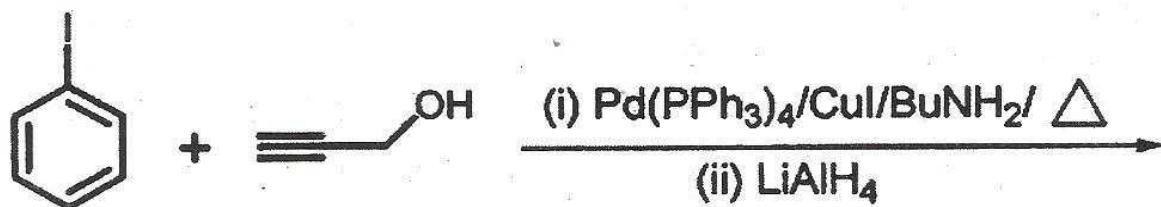


- (A)  $\text{KMnO}_4$  उपयुक्त अधिकर्मक है और मुख्य उत्पाद A है
- (B)  $\text{KMnO}_4$  उपयुक्त अधिकर्मक है और मुख्य उत्पाद B है
- (C)  $\text{SeO}_2$  उपयुक्त अधिकर्मक है और मुख्य उत्पाद A है
- (D)  $\text{SeO}_2$  उपयुक्त अधिकर्मक है और मुख्य उत्पाद B है

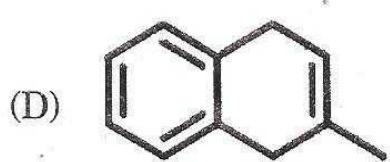
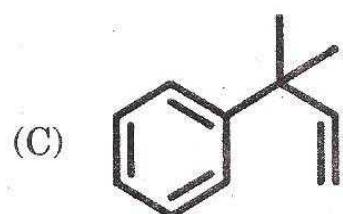
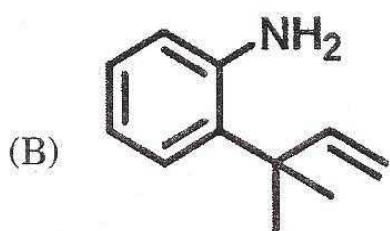
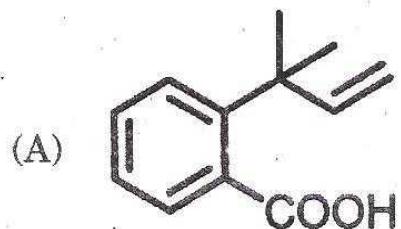
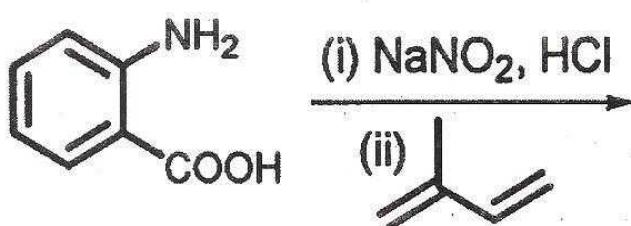
42. The final product in the following reaction is :



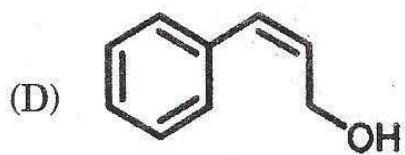
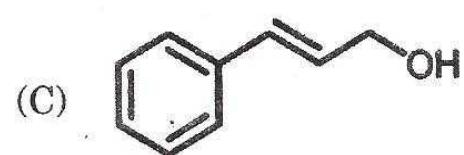
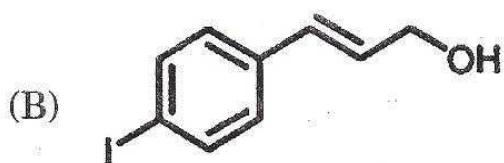
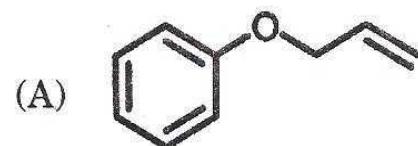
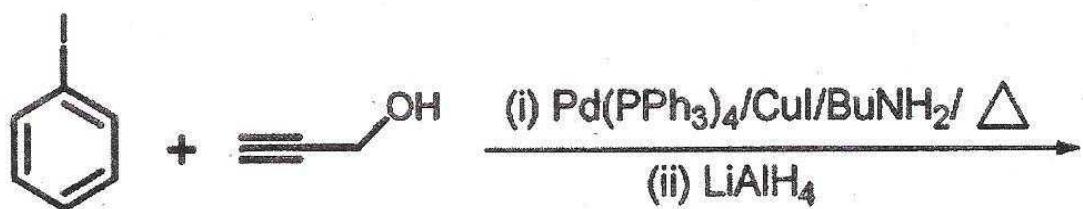
43. The major product formed in the reaction sequence is :



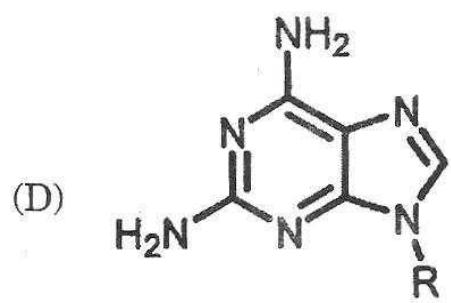
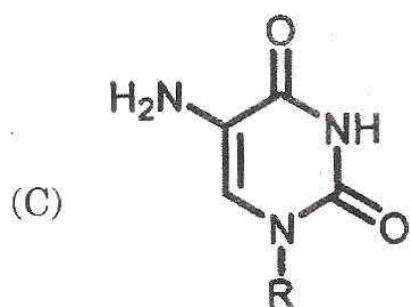
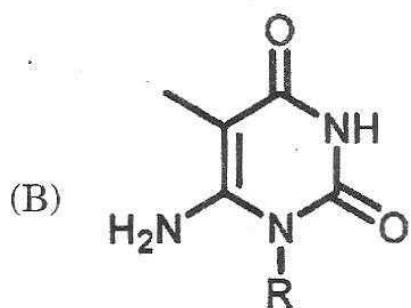
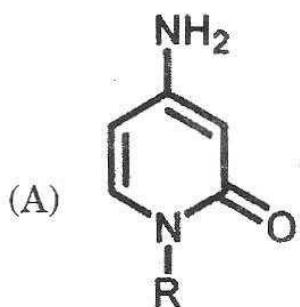
42. निम्नलिखित अभिक्रिया में अन्तिम उत्पाद क्या है ?



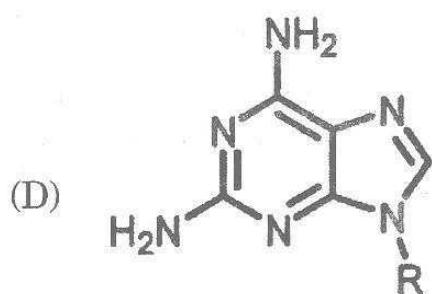
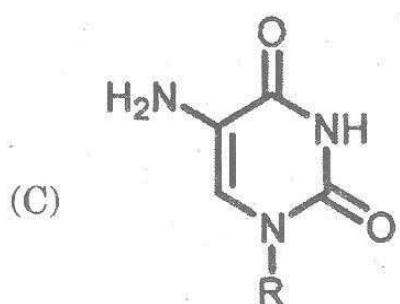
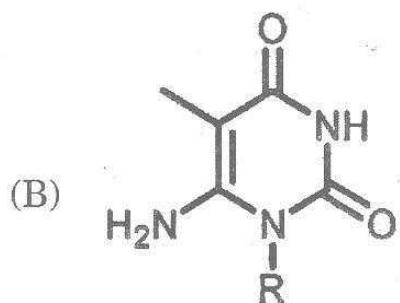
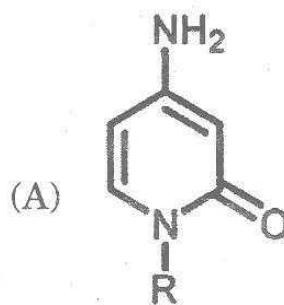
43. निम्नलिखित अभिक्रिया में मुख्य उत्पाद क्या है ?



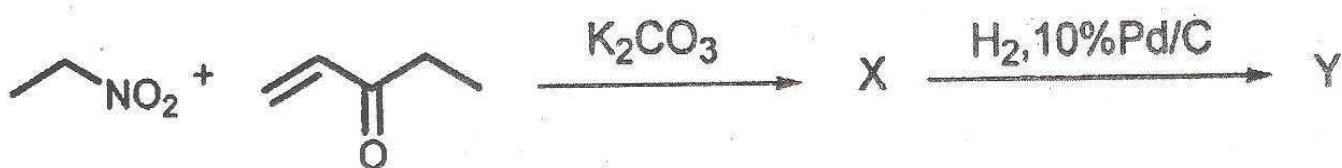
44. The major product formed on nitration ( $\text{HNO}_3/\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ ) of uridine followed by reduction with tin and HCl is :



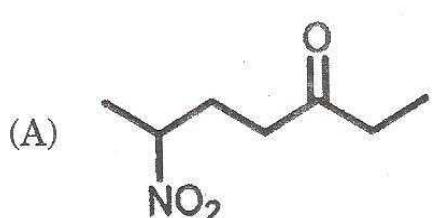
44. युरिडीन के नाइट्रिकरण ( $\text{HNO}_3/\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ ) के बाद टिन तथा  $\text{HCl}$  से अपचयन करने पर मुख्य उत्पाद क्या बनाता है ?



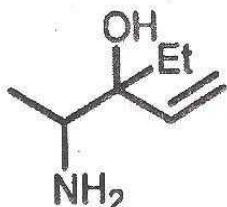
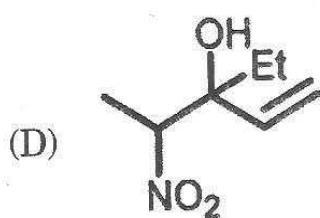
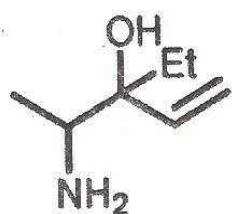
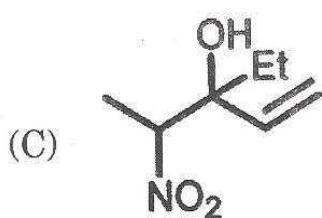
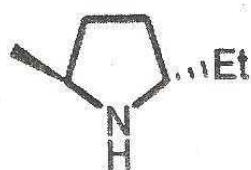
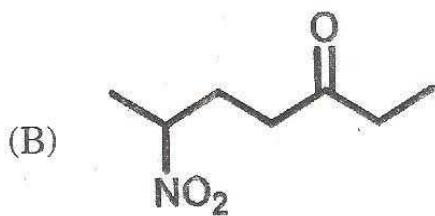
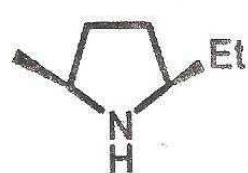
45. The major product X and Y are :



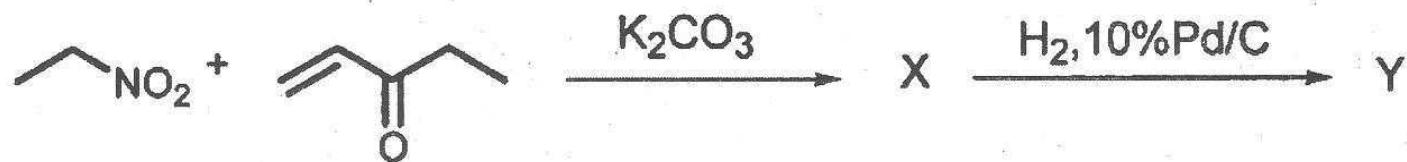
X



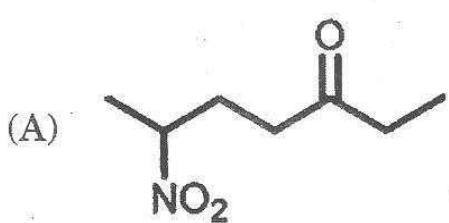
Y



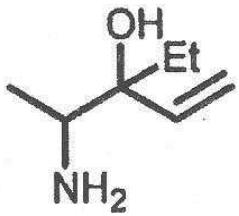
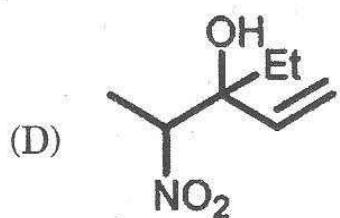
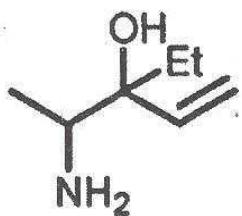
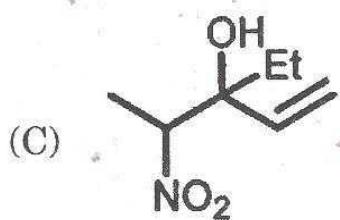
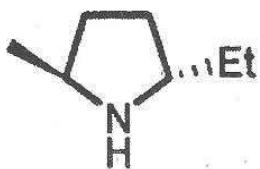
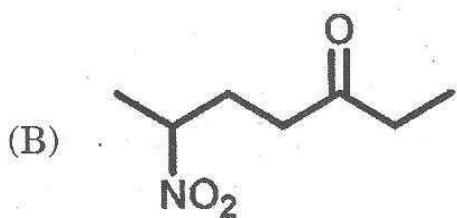
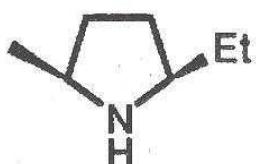
45. मुख्य उत्पाद X और Y क्या हैं ?



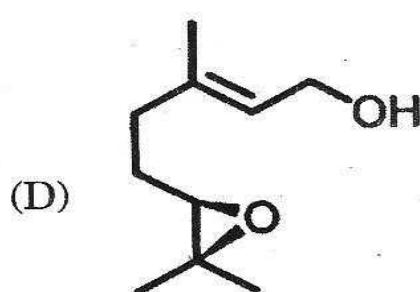
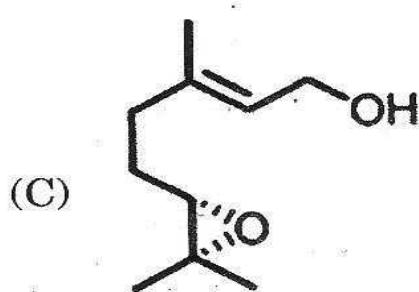
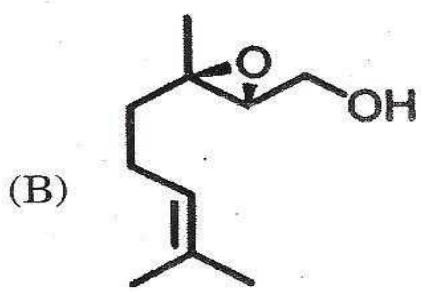
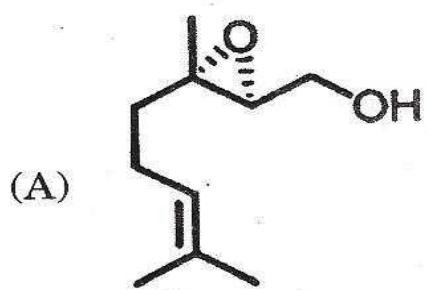
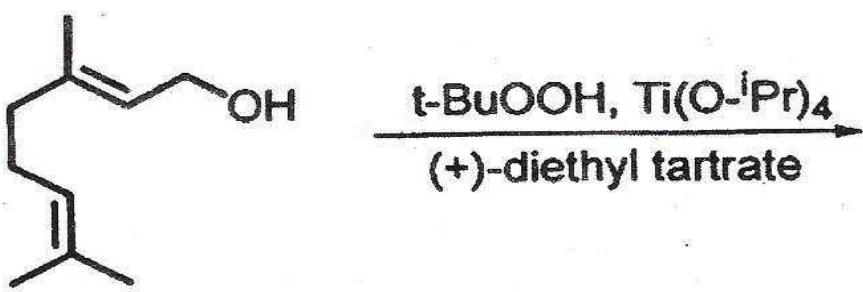
X



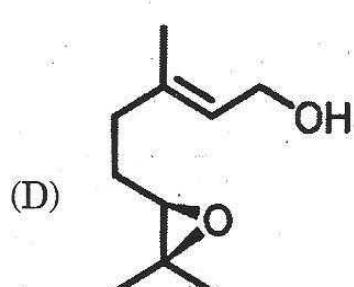
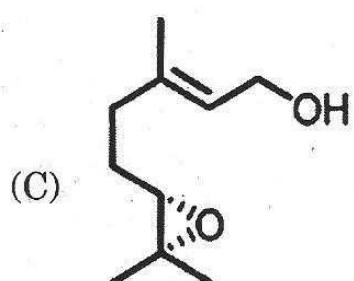
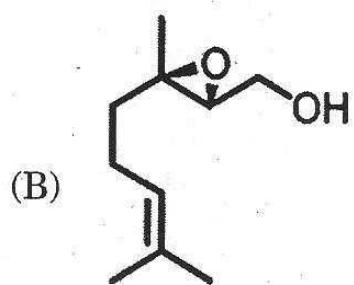
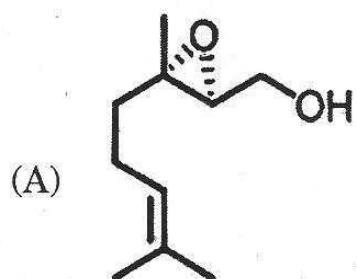
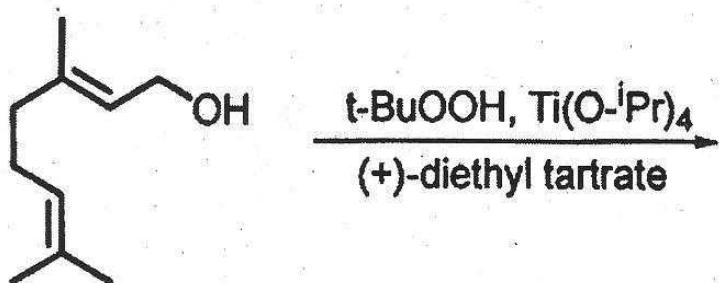
Y



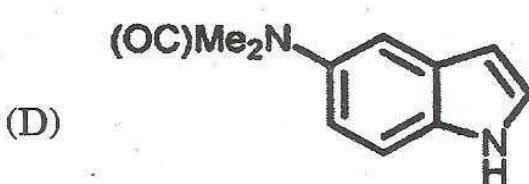
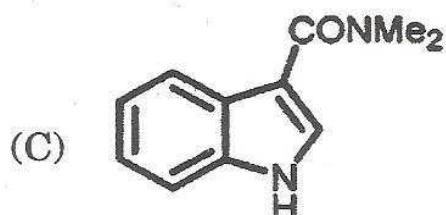
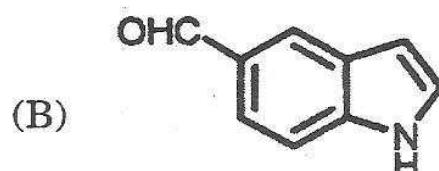
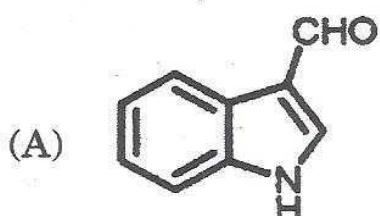
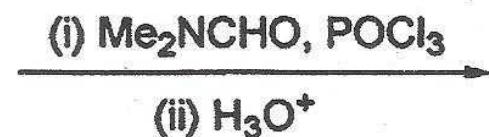
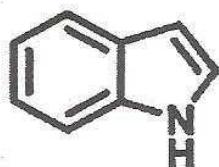
46. The major product formed in the reaction is :



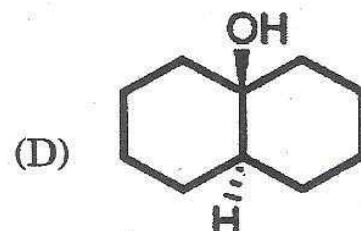
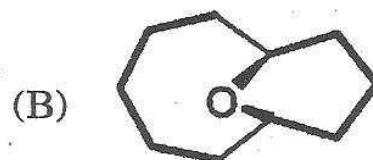
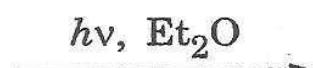
46. निम्नलिखित अभिक्रिया में मुख्य उत्पाद क्या बनेगा ?



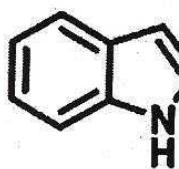
47. The major product in the following reaction is :



48. The major product formed in the following reaction is :

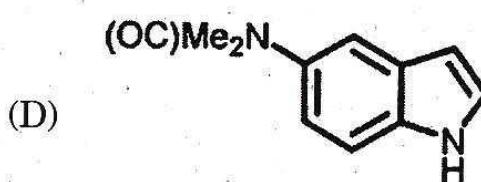
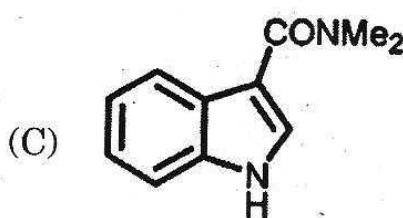
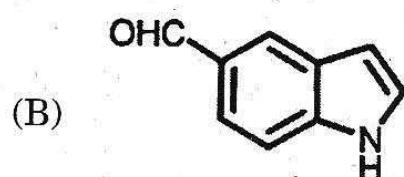
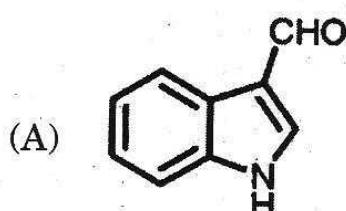


47. निम्नलिखित अभिक्रिया में मुख्य उत्पाद क्या बनेगा ?

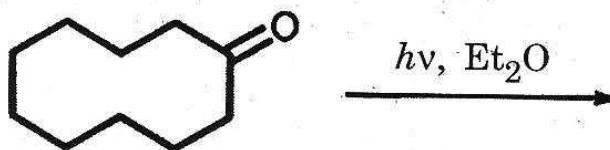


(i)  $\text{Me}_2\text{NCHO}$ ,  $\text{POCl}_3$

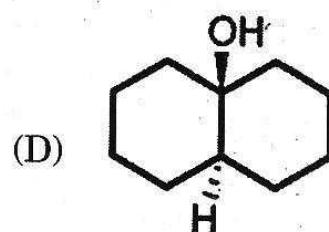
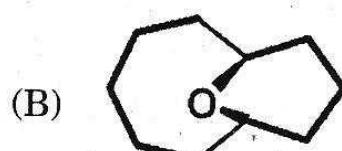
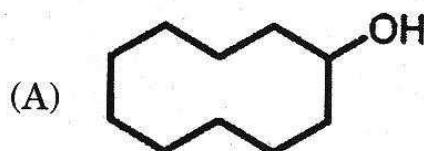
(ii)  $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$



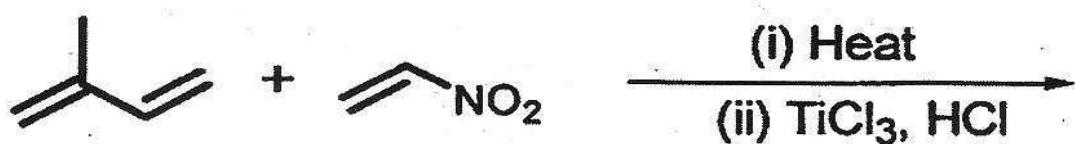
48. निम्नलिखित अभिक्रिया में मुख्य उत्पाद क्या बनेगा ?



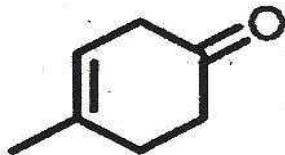
$h\nu$ ,  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$



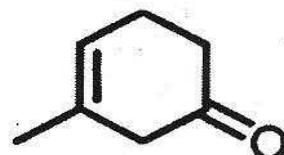
49. The major product formed in the following reaction is :



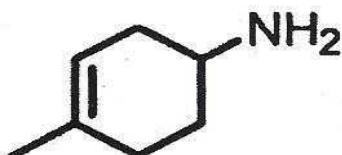
(A)



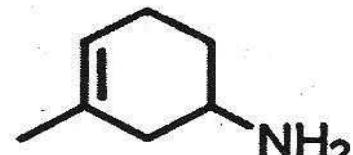
(B)



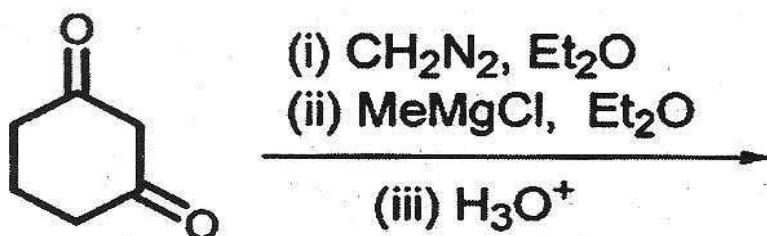
(C)



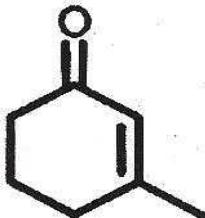
(D)



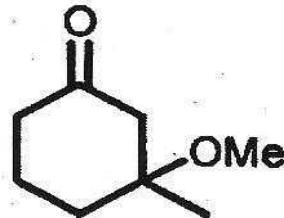
50. The major product formed in the following reaction is :



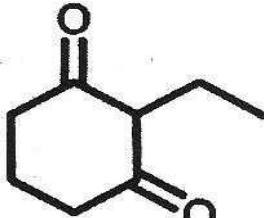
(A)



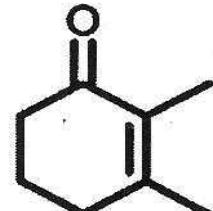
(B)



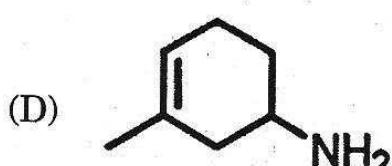
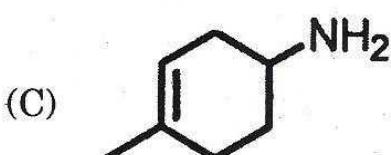
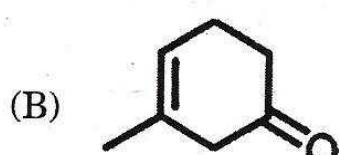
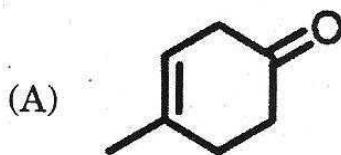
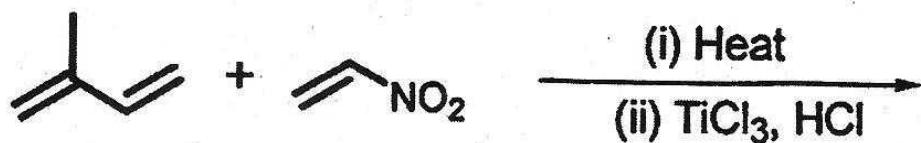
(C)



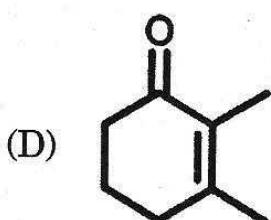
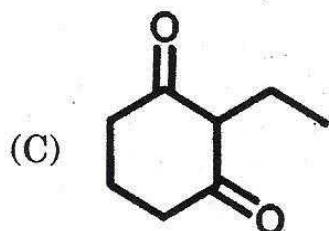
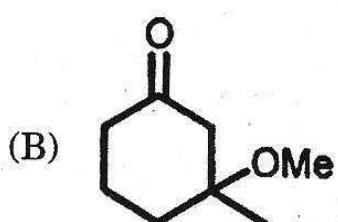
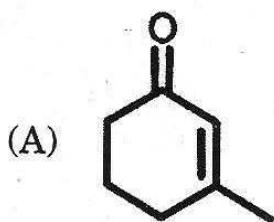
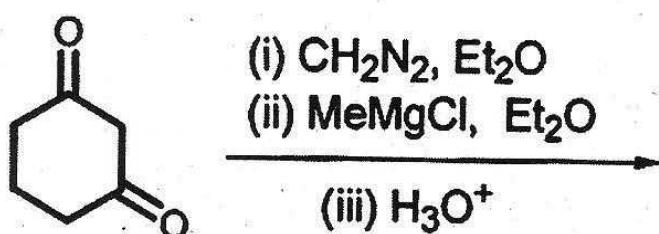
(D)



49. निम्नलिखित अभिक्रिया में मुख्य उत्पाद क्या होगा ?



50. निम्नलिखित अभिक्रिया में मुख्य उत्पाद क्या होगा ?







56. Which one of the following is *not* a perfect differential ?

(A)  $dG$       (B)  $dT$   
(C)  $dQ$       (D)  $dH$

57. Bragg's law can be stated as :

(A)  $n\lambda = 2d \sin \theta$       (B)  $n\lambda = 2a \sin \theta$   
(C)  $n\lambda = \sqrt{2}d \sin \theta$       (D)  $d = 2\lambda \sin \theta$

58. How many phases are present in the equilibria,  $\text{CaCO}_3(\text{s}) \leftrightarrow \text{CaO}(\text{s}) + \text{CO}_2(\text{g})$  ?

(A) 1      (B) 2  
(C) 3      (D) 4

59. Any equation of state can be transformed to the reduced equation of state, if the parent equation contains :

(A) Any four constants  
(B) R and four constants  
(C) R and three constants  
(D) The gas constant R and two more constants

60. The origin of intermolecular attraction in helium gas is :

(A) Dipole-induced dipole attraction  
(B) Dipole-dipole attraction  
(C) Instantaneous dipole-induced dipole attraction  
(D) Induced dipole-induced dipole attraction



61. Mean velocity, most probable velocity and root mean square velocity are approximately in the ratio :

(A) 1.13 : 1 : 1.23      (B) 1.23 : 1 : 1.13  
 (C) 1.23 : 1.13 : 1      (D) 1 : 1.13 : 1.23

62. The fraction of molecules of a gas possessing velocities in a given range depends on :

(A) Total number of molecules      (B) Temperature  
 (C) Volume of the gas      (D) Pressure of the gas

63. The bond energies of  $N_2$ ,  $N_2^+$  changes in the order :

(A)  $N_2 = N_2^+$       (B)  $N_2 > N_2^+$   
 (C)  $N_2 < N_2^+$       (D)  $N_2 = N_2^+ = 0$

64. The heat of formation ( $\Delta H_f^\circ$ ) of  $CO_2$  is equal to :

(A) Zero  
 (B) Molar heat of combustion of graphite  
 (C) Sum of heat of formation of  $CO(g)$  and  $O_2(g)$   
 (D) Molal heat of combustion of  $CO(g)$

65. If the equilibrium bond length of  $HCl$  molecule is  $1.2746 \text{ \AA}$ , its dipole moment will be :

(A)  $1.999 \times 10^{-29} \text{ C m}$       (B)  $1.999 \times 10^{-27} \text{ C m}$   
 (C)  $19.99 \times 10^{-27} \text{ C m}$       (D)  $19.99 \times 10^{-29} \text{ C m}$









71.  $1.0 \text{ g}$  द्रव्यमान का एक प्रक्षेप्य  $1 \mu\text{m s}^{-1}$  में ज्ञात है। इस दशा में न्यूनतम अनिश्चितता का अवकलन कीजिए :
- (A)  $5 \times 10^{26} \text{ m s}^{-1}$       (B)  $5 \times 10^{26} \text{ m}$   
 (C)  $5 \times 10^{-26} \text{ m s}^{-1}$       (D)  $5 \times 10^{-26} \text{ m}$
72. शुद्ध ऐसीटिक अम्ल (मोल भार = 60) का  $15.0 \text{ ग्राम}$  को जल में घोल कर इसे  $1 \text{ ली.}$  बनाया जाता है। सही कथन चुनिये। विलयन की सांद्रता क्या है ?
- (A)  $0.25\text{F}$       (B)  $0.25\text{M}$   
 (C)  $0.25\text{m}$       (D)  $0.25\text{N}$
73. एक वाण्डर वाल की गैस का क्रांतिक अवस्था पर दबाव कारक कितना है ?
- (A)  $3/8$       (B)  $8/3$   
 (C)  $3/27$       (D)  $8/27$
74. दाब की SI (एस.आई.) इकाई क्या है ?
- (A)  $\text{N/m}^2$       (B)  $\text{N}$   
 (C)  $\text{N.m}^2$       (D)  $\text{N/m}$
75.  $\text{H}_2$  के  $0.0124$  मोल और  $\text{I}_2$  के  $0.0246$  मोल के मिश्रण को साम्यावस्था आने तक  $458^\circ\text{C}$  पर गर्म किया जाता है।  $\text{HI}$  की साम्यावस्था पर मात्रा =  $0.0231$  मोल है। साम्यवस्था स्थिरांक का आकलन कीजिए :
- (A)  $1.749$       (B)  $75.72$   
 (C)  $48.10$       (D)  $2082.48$