

FINAL JEE-MAIN EXAMINATION - APRIL, 2023

(Held On Thursday 06th April, 2023)

TIME: 9:00 AM to 12:00 NOON

CHEMISTRY

SECTION-A

- 61. A compound is formed by two elements X and Y. The element Y forms cubic close packed arrangement and those of element X occupy one third of the tetrahedral voids. What is the formula of the compound?
 - $(1) X_2 Y_3$
 - $(2) X_3 Y$
 - $(3) X_3 Y_2$
 - $(4) XY_3$

Official Ans. by NTA (1)

Allen Ans. (1)

Sol. $Y : CCP \Rightarrow 4Y$

 $X = 1/3 \text{ THV} = 1/3 \times 8 \Rightarrow 8/3x$

∴ Formula : $X_{8/3}Y_4$ or X_2Y_3

62. Match List I with List II

List I		List II	
Element detected		Reagent used/	
		Product formed	
A	Nitrogen	I.	Na ₂ [Fe(CN) ₅ NO]
В	Sulphur	II.	AgNO ₃
С	Phosphorous	III.	Fe ₄ [Fe (CN) ₆] ₃
D	Halogen	IV.	$(NH_4)_2 MoO_4$

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III
- (2) A-IV, B-II, C-I, D-III
- (3) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III
- (4) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II

Official Ans. by NTA (4)

Allen Ans. (4)

Nitrogen detection by lassaigne's method

$$Na + C + N \rightarrow NaCN$$

6NaCN + FeSO₄ \rightarrow Na₄[Fe(CN)₆] + Na₂SO₄

 $Na_4[Fe(CN)_6] + Fe^{3+} \rightarrow Fe_4[Fe(CN)_6]_3$

(Prussian blue)

Sulphur detection by Sodium nitroprusside

 $Na_2[Fe(CN)_5 NO] + Na_2S \rightarrow Na_4[Fe(CN)_5 NOS]$

[Purple]

Phosphorus detection by ammonium molybdate $Na_3PO_4 + 3HNO_3 \rightarrow H_3PO_4 + 3NaNO_3$

TEST PAPER WITH SOLUTION

 $H_3PO_4 + 12(NH_4)_2 MoO_4 + 21HNO_3 \rightarrow (NH_4)_3 PO_4. 12MoO_3 + 21NH_4NO_3 + 12H_2O_3 + 21NH_4NO_3 + 12H_2O_3 + 12H_2O_$

(canary yellow)

Halogen give specific coloured ppt with AgNO₃(aq)

 $NaCl + AgNO_3(aq) \rightarrow AgCl + NaNO_3$ (White)

 $NaBr + AgNO_3(aq) \rightarrow AgBr + NaNO_3$

(Pale yellow)

 $NaI + AgNO_3(aq) \rightarrow AgI + NaNO_3$ (Yellow)

- **63.** The standard electrode potential of M⁺/M in aqueous solution does not depend on
 - (1) Ionisation of a solid metal atom
 - (2) Sublimation of a solid metal
 - (3) Ionisation of a gaseous metal atom
 - (4) Hydration of a gaseous metal ion

Official Ans. by NTA (1)

Allen Ans. (1)

- Sol. Factual
- **64.** Polymer used in orlon is:
 - (1) Polyacrylonitrile
 - (2) Polyethene
 - (3) Polycarbonate
 - (4) Polyamide

Official Ans. by NTA (1)

Allen Ans. (1)

Sol. Acrylonitrile

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
CN \\
Polymerisation
\\
\hline
CH_2 - CH \\
\hline
CN \\
n
\end{array}$$

Polyacrylonitrile (Orlon)

- **65.** The difference between electron gain enthalpies will be maximum between:
 - (1) Ne and F
 - (2) Ne and Cl
 - (3) Ar and Cl
 - (4) Ar and F

Official Ans. by NTA (2)

Allen Ans. (2)

Sol. Cl has the most negative ΔH_{eg} among all the elements and Ne has the most positive ΔH_{eg} .



66. Match List I with List II

	List I	List II	
	Enzymatic reaction	Enzyme	
A	Sucrose → Glucose and	I.	Zymase
	Fructose		
В	Glucose→ethyl alcohol and	II.	Pepsin
	CO_2		
С	Starch → Maltose	III.	Invertase
D	Proteins → Amino acids	IV.	Diastase

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV
- (2) A-I, B-IV, C-III, D-II
- (3) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II
- (4) A-I, B-II, C-IV, D-III

Official Ans. by NTA (3)

Allen Ans. (3)

Sol. Factual

- **67.** The possibility of photochemical smog formation is more at
 - (1) The places with healthy vegetation
 - (2) Himalayan villages in winter
 - (3) Marshy lands
 - (4) Industrial areas

Official Ans. by NTA (4)

Allen Ans. (4)

- **Sol.** Photochemical smog occurs in warm, dry and sunny climate. The main components come from the action of sunlight on unsaturated hydrocarbon and nitrogen oxides produced by automobiles and factories.
- **68.** The setting time of Cement is increased by adding
 - (1) Clay
 - (2) Silica
 - (3) Limestone
 - (4) Gypsum

Official Ans. by NTA (4)

Allen Ans. (4)

Sol. Factual

69. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as assertion and the other is labelled as reason.

Assertion: Loss of electron from hydrogen atom results in nucles of $\sim 1.5 \times 10^{-3}$ pm size.

Reason: Proton (H⁺) always exists in combined form

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- (1) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
- (2) A is correct but R is not correct
- (3) A is not correct but R is correct
- (4) Both A and R are correct but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.

Official Ans. by NTA (4)

Allen Ans. (4)

Sol. Factual

70.

Compound P
$$\xrightarrow{\text{HCI}, \Delta}$$
 Filter $\xrightarrow{\text{Filtrate}}$ Residue Q $\xrightarrow{\text{Filtrate}}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{NaOH}}$ NaOH $\xrightarrow{\text{Oily Liquid R.}}$

Compound P is neutral. Q gives effervescence with NaHCO₃ while R reacts with Hinsbergs reagent to give solid soluble in NaOH. Compound P is

(1)
$$\bigcap_{CH_3}^{O}$$
 (2) $\bigcap_{H_3C}^{O}$ \bigcap_{H}^{N} (3) \bigcap_{C-N-H}^{O} (4) $\bigcap_{H}^{N-CH_3}$

Official Ans. by NTA (2)

Allen Ans. (2)

Sol.

$$\begin{array}{c} O \\ NH \end{array}$$

Final JEE-Main Exam April, 2023/06-04-2023/Morning Session

71. Match List I with List II

N	List I Name of reaction		List II Reagent used		
A	Hell-Volhard- Zelinsky reaction	I.	NaOH + I ₂		
В	Iodoform reaction	II.	(i) CrO ₂ Cl ₂ ,CS ₂ (ii) H ₂ O		
С	Etard reaction	III.	(i) Br ₂ /red phosphorus (ii) H ₂ O		
D	Gatterman-Koch reaction	IV.	CO, HCl, anhyd. A1C1 ₃		

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) A-III, B-II, C-I, D-IV
- (2) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II
- (3) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
- (4) A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV

Official Ans. by NTA (4)

Allen Ans. (4)

Sol. HVZ reactions = $Br_2 / red P$

Iodoform reaction = $NaOH + I_2$

Etard reaction = (i) $CrO_2 Cl_2$, $CS_2(ii) H_2O$

Gatterman-Koch Reaction = CO, HCl, Anhydrous, AlCl₃

72. The major products A and B from the following reactions are:

$$B \xleftarrow{\text{Lial } H_4} \xrightarrow{\text{N}} \xrightarrow{B_{f_2}/\text{AcOH}} A$$

$$(1) A = \bigcup_{Br \to Br \circ O}^{Br \to H} B = \bigcup_{OH}^{N}$$

(2)
$$A = \bigcup_{Br} \bigcup_{OH} B = \bigcup_{OH} \bigcup_{OH} B$$

$$(3) A = \bigcup_{Br} \bigcup_{Br} \bigcup_{Br} B = \bigcup_{NH_2} \bigcup_{R} \bigcup_{R$$

$$(4) A = \bigcup_{Br} \bigcup_{O} B = \bigcup_{N} \bigcup_{O} B$$

Official Ans. by NTA (4)

Allen Ans. (4)

Sol.

73. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as

Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R.

Assertion A: The spin only magnetic moment value for $[Fe(CN)_6]^{3-}$ is 1.74 BM, whereas for $[Fe(H_2O)_6]^{3+}$ is 5.92 BM.

Reason R: In both complexes, Fe is present in +3 oxidation state.

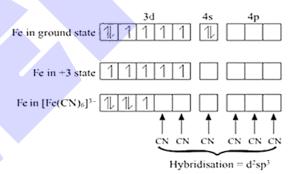
In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
- (2) A is false but R is true
- (3) A is true but R is false
- (4) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

Official Ans. by NTA (1)

Allen Ans. (1)

Sol. $[Fe(CN)_6]^{3-}$



Unpaired electron = 1

$$\mu = \sqrt{n(n+2)} = \sqrt{1 \times 3} = 1.74 \text{ B.M.}$$

 $[Fe(H_2O)_6]^{3+}$ No pairing because H_2O is WFL Number of unpaired electrons = 5, μ = 5.92 BM Assertion is true, Reason is true but not correct explanation.

74. Match List I with List II

List I Vitamin		List II Deficiency disease	
A	Vitamin A	I.	Beri-Beri
В	Thiamine	II.	Cheilosis
С	Ascorbic acid	III.	Xeropthalmia
D	Riboflavin	IV.	Scurvy

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) A-IV, B-II, C-III, D-I (2) A-III, B-II, C-IV, D-I
- (3) A-IV, B-I,C-III, D-II (4) A-III,B-I,C-IV, D-II

Official Ans. by NTA (4)

Allen Ans. (4)

Sol. Factual



Which of the following options are correct for the *75.* reaction

$$2[Au(CN)_2]^{-}_{(aq)} + Zn(s) \rightarrow 2Au(s) + [Zn(CN)_4]^{2-}_{(aq)}$$

- A. Redox reaction
- B. Displacement reaction
- C. Decomposition reaction
- D. Combination reaction

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) A and B only
- (2) A only
- (3) C and D only
- (4) A and D only

Official Ans. by NTA (1)

Allen Ans. (1)

Sol.
$$2\begin{bmatrix} ^{+1} \operatorname{Au}(\operatorname{CN})_2 \end{bmatrix}^{-} + \overset{0}{Z}\operatorname{n}(\operatorname{s}) \longrightarrow 2\overset{0}{\operatorname{Au}} + \begin{bmatrix} ^{+2} \operatorname{Zn}(\operatorname{CN})_4 \end{bmatrix}^{-2}$$

Zn displaced Au⁺

Reduction and Oxidation both are taking place.

Match List I with List II **76.**

List I		List II		
Oxide		Type of Bond		
A	N_2O_4	I.	1N = O bond	
В	NO ₂	II.	1N – O – N bond	
С	N_2O_5	III.	1N – N bond	
D	N_2O	IV.	$1N = N / N \equiv N \text{ bond}$	

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) A-II, B-IV, C-III, D-I
- (2) A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV
- (3) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II
- (4) A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV

Official Ans. by NTA (4)

Allen Ans. (4)

Sol. N_2O_4

 NO_2

 N_2O_5

N₂O

$$\vdots \overset{\cdot}{O} - \overset{\cdot}{N} = \overset{\cdot}{N}$$
: and $\overset{\cdot}{O} = \overset{\cdot}{N} = \overset{\cdot}{N}$

- 77. Strong reducing and oxidizing agents among the following, respectively, are
 - (1) Ce⁴⁺ and Eu²⁺
- (2) Ce^{4+} and Tb^{4+}
- (3) Ce^{3+} and Ce^{4+}
- (4) Eu^{2+} and Ce^{4+}

Official Ans. by NTA (4)

Allen Ans. (4)

- Sol. **Factual**
- The major product formed in the following **78.** reaction is

$$CONH_2 \xrightarrow{Br_2/NaOH}$$

$$COOCH_3 \xrightarrow{O} O$$





Official Ans. by NTA (3)

Allen Ans. (3)

For a concentrated solution of a weak electrolyte $(K_{eq}$ = equilibrium constant) A_2B_3 of concentration 'c', the degree of dissociation " α ' is

(1)
$$\left(\frac{K_{eq}}{108c^4}\right)^{\frac{1}{5}}$$
 (2) $\left(\frac{K_{eq}}{6c^5}\right)^{\frac{1}{5}}$

$$(2) \left(\frac{K_{eq}}{6c^5}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$(3) \left(\frac{K_{eq}}{5c^4}\right)^{\frac{1}{5}}$$

$$(4) \left(\frac{K_{eq}}{25c^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{5}}$$

Official Ans. by NTA (1)

Allen Ans. (1)

Sol.
$$A_2B_3(aq.) \rightleftharpoons 2A_{(aq.)}^{3+} + 3B_{(aq)}^{2-}$$

 $c(1-\alpha)$

$$K_{eq} = \frac{\left[A^{3+}\right]^2 \left[B^{2-}\right]^3}{\left[A_2 B_3\right]} = \frac{4c^2 \alpha^2 \times 27c^3 \alpha^3}{c(1-\alpha)}$$

$$K_{eq} = \frac{108c^5\alpha^5}{c} \quad \alpha = \left(\frac{K_{eq}}{108c^4}\right)^{\frac{1}{5}}$$

Final JEE-Main Exam April, 2023/06-04-2023/Morning Session



80. For the reaction:

$$RCH_2Br + I^- \xrightarrow{Acetone} RCH_2I + Br^-$$

The correct statement is:

- (1) The transition state formed in the above reaction is less polar than the localised anion.
- (2) The reaction can occur in acetic acid also.
- (3) The solvent used in the reaction solvates the ions formed in rate determining step.
- (4) Br can act as competing nucleophile.

Official Ans. by NTA (1)

Allen Ans. (1)

This is finkelstein reaction

$$R = CH_2 - Br \xrightarrow{s_{N^2}} R - Cl_2 - I + Br^{-1}$$
Transition state
$$I = R - Cl_2 - Br$$

Clearly, the transition state is less polar than free anions. Br and I

Acetic acid is protic which does not support S_N2 Acetone does not solvate anion

Br gets precipitated and hence can not compete with I

So only (1) is correct

SECTION-B

81. The wavelength of an electron of kinetic energy 4.50×10^{-29} J is..... $\times 10^{-5}$ m. (Nearest integer)

> Given : mass of electron is 9×10^{-31} kg, h =6.6 × $10^{-34} \, \mathrm{J s}$

Official Ans. by NTA (7)

Allen Ans. (7)

Therefore Ans = 7

Sol.
$$\lambda_d = \frac{h}{mv} = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2mKE}} = \frac{6.6 \times 10^{-34}}{\sqrt{2 \times 9 \times 10^{-31} \times 4.5 \times 10^{-29}}}$$

$$= \frac{6.6 \times 10^{-34}}{\sqrt{9^2 \times 10^{-60}}}$$

$$= \frac{6.6 \times 10^{-34}}{9 \times 10^{-30}} = \frac{6.6}{9} \times 10^{-4}$$

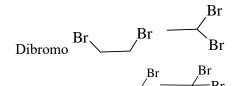
$$= 7.3 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}$$

82. Number of bromo derivatives obtained on treating ethane with excess of Br₂, in diffused sunlight is...

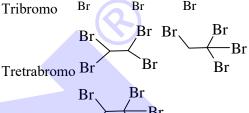
Official Ans. by NTA (9)

Allen Ans. (9)

 $CH_3 - CH_3 + Br_2 (Excess) \xrightarrow{hv}$ Sol.



Tribromo

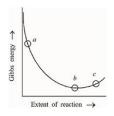


Pentabromo Br

$$Br \xrightarrow{Br} Br$$
 $Br \xrightarrow{Br}$

Hexabromo

83. Consider the graph of Gibbs free energy G vs Extent of reaction. The number of statement/s from the following which are true with respect to points (a), (b) and (c) is.....



- A. Reaction is spontaneous at (a) and (b)
- B. Reaction is at equilibrium at point (b) and nonspontaneous at point (c)
- C. Reaction is spontaneous at (a) and nonspontaneous at (c)
- D. Reaction is non-spontaneous at (a) and (b)

Official Ans. by NTA (2) Allen Ans. (2)

Sol. For, Spontaneous process dG< 0

For, Equilibrium dG = 0

For, Nonspontaneous process dG > 0

- ∴ A Wrong
 - **B** Correct
 - C Correct
 - D Wrong



84. Mass of Urea (NH₂CONH₂) required to be dissolved in 1000 g of water to reduce the vapour pressure of water by 25% is.....g. (Nearest integer)

Given: Molar mass of N. C. O and H are 14. 12. 16 and 1 2 mol⁻¹ respectively.

Official Ans. by NTA (1111)

Allen Ans. (1111)

Sol.
$$\frac{P^0 - P_s}{P_s} = \frac{n_{solute}}{n_{solvent}} = \frac{\frac{x}{60}}{\frac{1000}{18}} = \frac{P^0 - 0.75P^0}{0.75P^0}$$

 $\Rightarrow x = \frac{10000}{9} = 1111 \,\mathrm{gm}$

Ans: 1111

85. The value of log K for the reaction A ⇒ B at 298 K is (Nearest integer)

Given:
$$\Delta H^0 = -54.07 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta S^{\circ} = 10 \text{ JK}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$$

$$(Take 2.303 \times 8.314 \times 298 = 5705)$$

Official Ans. by NTA (10)

Allen Ans. (10)

Sol.
$$\Delta G^0 = \Delta H^0 - T\Delta S$$

 $\Rightarrow \Delta G^0 = (-54070 - 10 \times 298)$

Also,
$$\Delta G^0 = (-2.303 \text{ RT log K})$$

$$\Rightarrow (-54070 - 10 \times 298)$$

$$= (-2.303 \times 8.134 \times 298 \log K)$$

$$\Rightarrow \log K = 10$$
 Ans: 10

86. The number of species from the following which have square pyramidal structure is

Official Ans. by NTA (3)

Allen Ans. (3)

Sol. PF₅

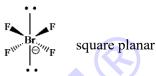
sp³d (0 lone pair)

Trigonal bipyramidal



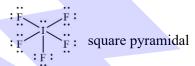
 BrF_4^- ,

sp³d² (2 lone pair)



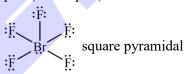
IF₅

sp³d² (1 lone pair)



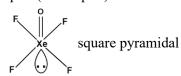
BrF5

sp³d² (1 lone pair)



XeOF₄

sp³d² (1 lone pair)



ICl₄

 sp^3d^2 (2 lone pair)

87. Number of ambidentate ligands in a representative metal complex $[M(en)(SCN)_4]$ is

[en = ethylenediamine]

Official Ans. by NTA (4)

Allen Ans. (4)

Sol. $[M(en)(SCN)_4]$

$$S = C = N^-$$

Ambidentate ligand means two ligand site, so ambidentate ligand is SCN⁻.

Ans: 4

Final JEE-Main Exam April, 2023/06-04-2023/Morning Session



For the adsorption of hydrogen on platinum, the 88. activation energy is 30 kJ mol⁻¹ and for the adsorption of hydrogen on nickel, the activation energy is 41.4 kJ mol⁻¹. The logarithm of the ratio of the rates of chemisorption on equal areas of the metals at 300 K is (Nearest integer)

Given: $\ln 10 = 2.3$ $R = 8.3 \text{ JK}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$

Official Ans. by NTA (2)

Allen Ans. (2)

 $\textbf{Sol.} \quad K = Ae^{-\frac{E_a}{RT}}$

$$\boldsymbol{K}_{1}=\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{e}^{-\frac{\left(\boldsymbol{E}_{a}\right)_{1}}{RT}}$$

$$K_2 = Ae^{-\frac{(E_a)_2}{RT}}$$

$$\frac{K_{_{2}}}{K_{_{1}}}=e^{\frac{\left(E_{_{a}}\right)_{_{1}}-\left(E_{_{a}}\right)_{_{2}}}{RT}}$$

$$\log \frac{K_2}{K_1} = \frac{(E_a)_1 - (E_a)_2}{2.3 RT}$$

$$=\frac{\left(41.4-30\right)\times1000}{2.3\times8.3\times300}=1.99$$

Ans: 2

89. If 5 moles of BaCl₂ is mixed with 2 moles of Na₃PO₄, the maximum number of moles of Ba₃(PO₄)₂ formed is.....

(Nearest integer)

Official Ans. by NTA (1)

Allen Ans. (1)

Sol. $3BaCl_2 + 2Na_3PO_4 \rightarrow Ba_3 (PO_4)_2 + 6NaCl$

Na₃PO₄ is limiting reagent.

2 mole Na₃PO₄ gives 1 mole of Ba₃(PO₄)₂

Ans: 1

90. In ammonium-phosphomolybdate, the oxidation state of Mo is +.....

Official Ans. by NTA (6)

Allen Ans. (6)

Sol. (NH₄)₃ PO₄.12MoO₃

Let X =oxidation state of Mo in MoO₃

$$X + (-2) \times 3 = 0$$

$$X = +6$$

Ans: 6





SCALE UP YOUR SCORE! with ALLEN SCORE TEST PAPERS



Total 10 Full syllabus papers



Paper Analysis of JEE Advanced '22



By **ALLEN**Subject Experts



Answer key with Solutions

Scan QR to Buy





