

FINAL JEE-MAIN EXAMINATION - APRIL, 2024

(Held On Monday 08th April, 2024)

TIME: 9:00 AM to 12:00 NOON

CHEMISTRY

SECTION-A

61. Given below are two statements:

Statement I :
$$O_2N$$
 O_2 O_2 O_2 O_2 O_3 O_4 O_4 O_5 O_5 O_5 O_6 O_7 O_8 O

IUPAC name of Compound A is 4-chloro-1, 3-dinitrobenzene:

Statement II:
$$CH_3$$
 C_2H_5
Compound-B

IUPAC name of Compound B is 4-ethyl-2-methylaniline.

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

- (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
- (2) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is
- (3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
- (4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect

Ans. (2)

Sol. Statement I: O_2N^4 O_2N^4 O_2NO_2

IUPAC name

- ⇒ 1-chloro-2, 4-dinitrobenzene
- ⇒ statement-I is incorrect

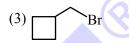
- \Rightarrow 4-ethyl-2-methylaniline
- ⇒ statement-II is correct

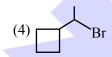
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62. Which among the following compounds will undergo fastest $S_N 2$ reaction.









Ans. (3)

Sol. 1 Br

2 Br

3 Br

4 Bı

fastest SN^2 reaction give B_1

Rate of SN² is Me – x > 1° – x > 2° – x > 3° – x

- 63. Combustion of glucose ($C_6H_{12}O_6$) produces CO_2 and water. The amount of oxygen (in g) required for the complete combustion of 900 g of glucose is: [Molar mass of glucose in g mol⁻¹ = 180]
 - (1) 480
- (2) 960
- (3) 800
- (4) 32

Ans. (2)

Sol. $C_6H_{12}O_{6(s)} + 6O_{2(g)} \longrightarrow 6CO_{2(g)} + 6H_2O_{(\ell)}$

 $\frac{900}{180}$

= 5 mol 30 mol

Mass of O_2 required = $30 \times 32 = 960$ gm



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64. Identify the major products A and B respectively in the following set of reactions.

$$B \stackrel{CH_3COCl}{\longleftarrow} OH \stackrel{CCH_3}{\longrightarrow} A$$

$$(1) A = OCOCH_3 \text{ and } B = OCOCH_3$$

(2)
$$A = CH_3$$
 and $B = CH_3$ OH

(3)
$$A = CH_2$$
 and $B = CCH_3$

(4)
$$A = \bigcirc CH_2$$
 and $B = \bigcirc CH_3$ OH COCH

Ans. (1)

$$\frac{\text{Conc. H}_2\text{SO}_4}{\Delta} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$$
E₁ Reaction (A)

65. Given below are two statements : One is labelled as

Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R:

Assertion A: The stability order of +1 oxidation state of Ga, In and Tl is Ga < In < Tl.

Reason R: The inert pair effect stabilizes the lower oxidation state down the group.

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

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

Ans. (1)

- **Sol.** The relative stability of +1 oxidation state progressively increases for heavier elements due to inert pair effect.
 - \therefore Stability of $A\ell^{+1} < Ga^{+1} < In^{+1} < T\ell^{+1}$

66. Match List I with List-II

	List-I		List-II		
(Na	(Name of the test)		(Reaction sequence involved)		
			[M is metal]		
A	Borax bead	I.	$MCO_3 \rightarrow MO$		
	test	2	$\xrightarrow{\text{Co(NO}_3)_2} \text{CoO. MO}$		
B.	Charcoal	II.	$MCO_3 \rightarrow MCl_2 \rightarrow M^{2+}$		
	cavity test				
C.	Cobalt nitrate test	III	$MSO_4 \frac{Na_2B_4O_7}{\Delta}$		
			$M(BO_2)_2 \rightarrow MBO_2 \rightarrow M$		
D.	Flame test	IV	$MSO_4 \xrightarrow{Na_2CO_3} MCO_3 \rightarrow$		
			$MO \rightarrow M$		

Choose the **correct** answer from the option below:

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

Ans. (4)

Sol. Cobalt nitrate test

$$MCO_3 \rightarrow MO \xrightarrow{Co(NO_3)_2} CoO. MO$$

Flame test

$$MCO_3 \rightarrow MCl_2 \rightarrow M^{2+}$$

Borax Bead test

$$MSO_4 \xrightarrow{Na_2B_4O_7} M(BO_2)_2 \rightarrow MBO_2 \rightarrow M$$

Charcoal cavity test

$$MSO_4 \xrightarrow{Na_2CO_3} MCO_3 \rightarrow MO \rightarrow M$$



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67. Match List I and with List II

List-I (Molecule)		List-II(Shape)		
A	NH ₃	I.	Square pyramid	
B.	BrF ₅	II.	Tetrahedral	
C.	PCl ₅	III	Trigonal pyramidal	
D.	CH ₄	IV	Trigonal bipyramidal	

Choose the **correct** answer from the option below:

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

Ans. (3)

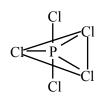
Sol.





Trigonal pyramidal

Square pyramidal





Trigonal bipyramidal

Tetrahedral

68. For the given hypothetical reactions, the equilibrium constants are as follows:

$$X \rightleftharpoons Y; K_1 = 1.0$$

$$Y \rightleftharpoons Z; K_2 = 2.0$$

$$Z \Longrightarrow W : K_3 = 4.0$$

The equilibrium constant for the reaction

 $X \Longrightarrow W$ is

- (1) 6.0
- (2) 12.0
- (3) 8.0
- (4)7.0

Ans. (3)

- Sol. $X \rightleftharpoons Y$
- $k_1 = 1$
- $Y \rightleftharpoons Z$
- $k_2 = 2$
- $Z \rightleftharpoons \omega$
- $k_3 = 4$
- $X \rightleftharpoons \omega$
- $k_1 \cdot k_2 \cdot k_3$
- $k = 1 \times 2 \times 4$
- k = 8

69. Thiosulphate reacts differently with iodine and bromine in the reaction given below :

$$2S_2O_3^{2-} + I_2 \rightarrow S_4O_6^{2-} + 2I^-$$

$$S_2O_3^{2-} + 5Br_2 + 5H_2O \rightarrow 2SO_4^{2-} + 4Br^- + 10H^+$$

Which of the following statement justifies the above dual behaviour of thiosulphate?

- (1) Bromine undergoes oxidation and iodine undergoes reduction by iodine in these reactions
- (2) Thiosulphate undergoes oxidation by bromine and reduction by iodine in these reaction
- (3) Bromine is a stronger oxidant than iodine
- (4) Bromine is a weaker oxidant than iodine

Ans. (3)

Sol. In the reaction of $S_2O_3^{2-}$ with I_2 , oxidation state of sulphur changes to +2 to +2.5

In the reaction of $S_2O_3^{2-}$ with Br_2 , oxidation state of sulphur changes from +2 to +6.

- \therefore Both I_2 and Br_2 are oxidant (oxidising agent) and Br_2 is stronger oxidant than I_2 .
- 70. An octahedral complex with the formula CoCl₃nNH₃ upon reaction with excess of AgNO₃ solution given 2 moles of AgCl. Consider the oxidation state of Co in the complex is 'x'. The value of "x + n" is
 - (1)3

(2) 6

- (3) 8
- (4) 5

Ans. (3)

Sol. $[\overset{+3}{\text{Co}}(\text{NH}_3)_5\text{Cl}]\text{Cl}_2 + \text{excess AgNO}_3 \longrightarrow 2\text{AgCl}$

(2 moles)

$$x + 0 - 1 - 2 = 0$$

$$x = +3$$

$$n = 5$$

$$\therefore x + n = 8$$



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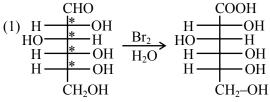
71. H OH HO OH HO OH CH₂OH

The **incorrect** statement regarding the given structure is

- (1) Can be oxidized to a dicarboxylic acid with Br₂
- (2) despite the presence of CHO does not give Schiff's test
- (3) has 4-asymmetric carbon atom
- (4) will coexist in equilibrium with 2 other cyclic structure

Ans. (1)

Sol.



statement 1 is incorrect (monocarboxylic acid)

(2) correct

(3) c.c. is 4 (correct)

72. In the given compound, the number of 2° carbon atom/s is

- (1) Three
- (2) One
- (3) Two
- (4) Four

Ans. (2)

Sol.
$$\overset{1^{\circ}}{CH_3} \overset{1^{\circ}}{CH_3} \overset{1^{\circ}}{CH_3}$$

 $\overset{1^{\circ}}{CH_3} \overset{1^{\circ}}{-C} \overset{2^{\circ}}{-CH} \overset{1^{\circ}}{-C} \overset{1^{\circ}}{-CH_3}$
 $\overset{1^{\circ}}{CH_3} \overset{1^{\circ}}{-C} \overset{1^{\circ}}{-CH_3}$

only one 2° carbon is present in this compound.

73. Which of the following are aromatic?



B.

C.

D. .

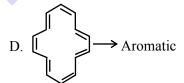
- (1) B and D only
- (2) A and C only
- (3) A and B only
- (4) C and D only

Ans. (1)

Sol. A. Non aromatic

B. \longrightarrow Aromatic

C. \bigcirc Non aromatic



74. Among the following halogens

F₂, Cl₂, Br₂ and I₂

Which can undergo disproportionation reaction?

- (1) Only I_2
- (2) Cl₂, Br₂ and I₂
- (3) F₂, Cl₂ and Br₂
- (4) F₂ and Cl₂

Ans. (2)

Sol. F₂ do not disproportionate because fluorine do not exist in positive oxidation state however Cl₂, Br₂ & I₂ undergoes disproportionation.



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75. Given below are two statements:

Statement I : $N(CH_3)_3$ and $P(CH_3)_3$ can act as ligands to form transition metal complexes.

Statement II: As N and P are from same group, the nature of bonding of N(CH₃)₃ and P(CH₃)₃ is always same with transition metals.

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

- (1) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
- (2) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
- (3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
- (4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect

Ans. (3)

- **Sol.** $N(CH_3)_3$ and $P(CH_3)_3$ both are Lewis base and acts as ligand, However, $P(CH_3)_3$ has a π -acceptor character.
- 76. Match List I with List II

List-I (Elements)]	List-II(Properties in		
			their respective groups)		
Α	Cl,S	I.	Elements with highest		
			electronegativity		
B.	Ge, As	II.	Elements with largest		
			atomic size		
C.	Fr, Ra	III	Elements which show		
			properties of both		
			metals and non metal		
D.	F, O	IV	Elements with highest		
			negative electron gain		
			enthalpy		

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

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

Ans. (3)

Sol. Elements with highest electronegativity \rightarrow F, O

Elements with largest atomic size \rightarrow Fr, Ra

Elements which shows properties of both metal and non-metals i.e. metalloids \rightarrow Ge, As

Elements with highest negative electron gain enthalpy \rightarrow Cl, S

- 77. Iron (III) catalyses the reaction between iodide and persulphate ions, in which
 - A. Fe³⁺ oxidises the iodide ion
 - B. Fe³⁺ oxidises the persulphate ion
 - C. Fe²⁺ reduces the iodide ion
 - D. Fe²⁺ reduces the persulphate ion

Choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below:

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

Ans. (4)

Sol.
$$2Fe^{3+} + 2I^{-} \longrightarrow 2Fe^{2+} + I_{2}$$

$$2Fe^{2+} + S_2O_8^{2-} \longrightarrow 2Fe^{3+} + 2SO_4^{2-}$$

 Fe^{+3} oxidises I^- to I_2 and convert itself into Fe^{+2} . This Fe^{+2} reduces $S_2O_8^{2-}$ to SO_4^{2-} and converts itself into Fe^{+3} .

78. Match List I with List II

	List-I (Compound)			List-II		
1			(Colour)			
	A	$Fe_4[Fe(CN)_6]_3.xH_2O$	I.	Violet		
		[Fe(CN) ₅ NOS] ⁴⁻	II.	Blood Red		
	C.	[Fe(SCN)] ²⁺	III.	Prussian Blue		
	D.	(NH4)3PO4.12MoO3	IV.	Yellow		

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given

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

Ans. (1)

Sol. $Fe_4[Fe(CN)_6]_3$.xH₂O \rightarrow Prussian Blue

 $[Fe(CN)_5NOS]^{4-} \rightarrow Violet$

 $[Fe(SCN)]^{2+} \rightarrow Blood Red$

 $(NH_4)_3PO_4.12MoO_3 \rightarrow Yellow$

79. Number of complexes with even number of electrons in t_{2g} orbitals is -

 $[Fe(H_2O)_6]^{2+}$, $[Co(H_2O)_6]^{2+}$, $[Co(H_2O)_6]^{3+}$,

 $[Cu(H_2O)_6]^{2+}, [Cr(H_2O)_6]^{2+}$

(1) 1

(2) 3

(3) 2

(4) 5

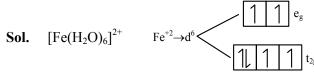
Ans. (2)



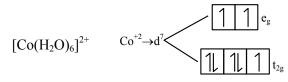
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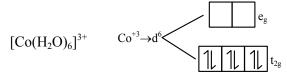




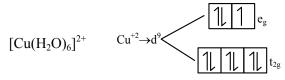
Electron in $t_{2g} = 4(even)$



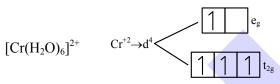
Electron in $t_{2g} = 5(odd)$



Electron in $t_{2g} = 6(even)$



Electron in $t_{2g} = 6(even)$



Electron in $t_{2g} = 3(odd)$

80. Identify the product (P) in the following reaction:

$$(1) \bigcirc (A) \bigcirc (A)$$

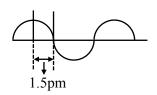
Ans. (1)

Sol. HVZ Reaction

$$\begin{array}{c}
\xrightarrow{\text{COOH}} & \text{i) Br}_2/\text{Red P} \\
& \text{ii) H}_2\text{O}
\end{array}$$

SECTION-B

81. A hypothetical electromagnetic wave is show below.



The frequency of the wave is $x \times 10^{19}$ Hz.

$$x =$$
 (nearest integer)

Ans. (5)

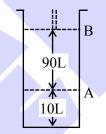
82.

Sol.
$$\lambda = 1.5 \times 4 \text{ pm}$$

= $6 \times 10^{-12} \text{ meter}$
 $\lambda v = C$

$$6 \times 10^{-12} \times v = 3 \times 10^8$$

$$v = 5 \times 10^{19} \, Hz$$



Consider the figure provided.

1 mol of an ideal gas is kept in a cylinder, fitted with a piston, at the position A, at 18°C. If the piston is moved to position B, keeping the temperature unchanged, then 'x' L atm work is done in this reversible process.

x =_____ L atm. (nearest integer)

[Given : Absolute temperature = $^{\circ}$ C + 273.15, R = 0.08206 L atm mol⁻¹ K⁻¹]

Ans. (55)

Sol.
$$\omega = -nRT \ln \left(\frac{V_2}{V_1} \right)$$

= $-1 \times .08206 \times 291.15 \ln \left(\frac{100}{10} \right)$
= -55.0128

Work done by system ≈ 55 atm lit.



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83. Number of amine compounds from the following giving solids which are soluble in NaOH upon reaction with Hinsberg's reagent is

$$\begin{array}{c|c} & O & O \\ & & & \\ & NH_2 \\ & & NH_2, H_2NNH-C-NH_2 \\ & & & \\$$

Ans. (5)

Sol. Primary amine give an ionic solid upon reaction with Hinsberg reagent which is soluble in NaOH.

$$\begin{array}{c|c} NH_2 & NH \\ OCH_3 & H \\ NH_2 & NH_2 & NH_2 \end{array}$$

84. The number of optical isomers in following compound is:

Ans. (32)

Total chiral centre = 5

No. of optical isomers = $2^5 = 32$.

85. The 'spin only' magnetic moment value of MO₄²⁻ is

____ BM. (Where M is a metal having least metallic radii. among Sc, Ti, V, Cr, Mn and Zn).

(Given atomic number: Sc = 21, Ti = 22, V = 23, Cr = 24, Mn = 25 and Zn = 30)

Ans. (0)

Sol. Metal having least metallic radii among Sc, Ti, V, Cr, Mn & Zn is Cr.

Spin only magnetic moment of CrO₄²⁻.

Here Cr⁺⁶ is in d⁰ configuration (diamagnetic).

86. Number of molecules from the following which are exceptions to octet rule is _____.
CO₂, NO₂, H₂SO₄, BF₃, CH₄, SiF₄, ClO₂, PCl₅, BeF₂, C₂H₆, CHCl₃, CBr₄

Ans. (6)

Sol.

HO OH exception to octet rule

F B F exception to octet rule

H H C H complete F Si F Complete

exception to octet rule

CI—P—CI
CI
exception to
octet rule

F—Be—F exception to octet rule

H H C C H C H C H C H H C Omplete octet

87. If 279 g of aniline is reacted with one equivalent of benzenediazonium chloride, the mximum amount of aniline yellow formed will be _____ g. (nearest integer)

(consider complete conversion)

Ans. (591)

moles formed =3 m.wt. = 197 amount formed =197 \times 3 = 591 gm



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88. Consider the following reaction

$$A + B \rightarrow C$$

The time taken for A to become 1/4th of its initial concentration is twice the time taken to become 1/2 of the same. Also, when the change of concentration of B is plotted against time, the resulting graph gives a straight line with a negative slope and a positive intercept on the concentration axis.

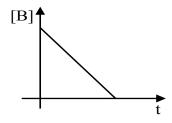
The overall order of the reaction is _____.

Ans. (1)

Sol. For 1st order reaction

75% life = $2 \times 50\%$ life

So order with respect to A will be first order.



So order with respect to B will be zero.

Overall order of reaction = 1 + 0 = 1

89. Major product B of the following reaction has π -bond.

$$\begin{array}{c}
CH_2CH_3 \\
\hline
 & \underline{KMnO_4-KOH} \\
 & \underline{\Lambda}
\end{array}$$
(A) $\underline{HNO_3/H_2SO_4}$
(B)

Ans. (5)

Sol. Major product B is \rightarrow

CH₂CH₃

COK

COH

KMnO₄-KOH

$$\Delta$$

(A)

Total number of π bonds in B are 5

90. A solution containing 10g of an electrolyte AB_2 in 100g of water boils at 100.52°C. The degree of ionization of the electrolyte (α) is ____ × 10⁻¹. (nearest integer)

[Given : Molar mass of $AB_2 = 200 \text{g mol}^{-1}$. K_b (molal boiling point elevation const. of water) = $0.52 \text{ K kg mol}^{-1}$, boiling point of water = $100 ^{\circ}\text{C}$; AB_2 ionises as $AB_2 \rightarrow A^{2+} + 2B^{-}$]

Ans. (5)

Sol.
$$AB_2 \to A^{+2} + 2B^{\odot}$$

$$i = 1 + (3 - 1) \alpha$$

$$i = 1 + 2\alpha$$

$$\Delta T_b = k_b \text{ im}$$

$$0.52 = 0.52 (1 + 2\alpha) \frac{\frac{10}{200}}{\frac{100}{1000}}$$

$$1 = (1 + 2\alpha) \ \frac{10}{20}$$

$$2 = 1 + 2\alpha$$

$$\alpha = 0.5$$

Ans.
$$\alpha = 5 \times 10^{-1}$$



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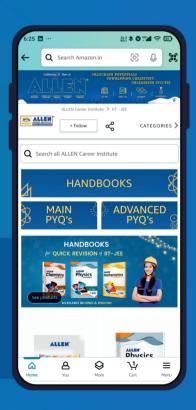
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