JEE MAIN (Session 2) 2023 Paper Analysis

CHEMISTRY | 12th April 2023 _ Shift-1



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4837/5356 = **90.31%**

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3276/3411 = **93.12%**

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1756/4818 = **36.45%**

(2021)

1256/2994 = **41.95%**

Student Qualified in JEE MAIN

(2022)

4818/6653 = **72.41**%

(2021)

2994/4087 = **73.25**%

SECTION - A

61. Match list I with list II

List I		List II		
A.	Nitrogen oxides in air	I.	Eutrophication	
B.	Methane in air	II.	pH of rain water becomes 5.6	
C.	Carbon dioxide	III.	Global warming	
D.	phosphate fertilisers in water	IV.	Acid rain	

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

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

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

Sol. 1

A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I

62.
$$Me - C$$

$$C - CH_3 \xrightarrow{OEt^-} A^*$$
major Product

A in the above reaction is:

SOL. 1

$$Me - C$$

$$C - CH_3$$

$$O$$

$$C - CH_3$$

$$O$$

$$CH_3$$

$$O$$

$$CH_3$$

$$O$$

$$CH_3$$

$$O$$

$$C - CH_3$$

63. In the given reaction cycle

X, Y and Z respectively are

- (1) X-CaO, Y-NaCl+CO₂, Z-NaCl
- (3) X-CaO₃, Y-NaCl, Z-KCl

- (2) X-CaCO₃, Y-NaCl, Z-HCl
- (4) X-CaO, Y-NaCl+CO₂, Z-KCl

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{CaCl}_2 + \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 &\rightarrow \text{CaCO}_3 + \text{NaCl} \\ x & y \\ & & \downarrow \text{Z(2HCl)} \\ & & \text{CaCl}_2 + \text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \end{aligned}$$

64. Given below are two statements:

Statement I : SbCl₅ is more covalent than SbCl₃

Statement II: The higher oxides of halogens also tend to be more stable than lower ones.

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

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

Sol. 3

 $I \rightarrow SbC1^{+5}$ is more covalent due to sb in higher 0.5 more covalent due to more charge.

II \rightarrow Higher oxides of halogen tend to be more stable because higher oxidation states are less reactive and also the size of the atoms are more higher so they are less reactive.

65. A metal chloride contains 55.0% of chlorine by weight . 100 mL vapours of the metal chloride at STP weigh 0.57 g. The molecular formula of the metal chloride is (Given: Atomic mass of chlorine is 35.5u)

Sol.

Molecular. weight of metal chloride

$$= \frac{0.57}{100} \times 22700$$
$$= 129.39$$

weight of Cl=129.39 x 0.55

=71.1645

... Mole of Cl Cl =
$$\frac{71.1645}{35.5} \cong 2$$

Hence MCl₂

66. Four gases A, B, C and D have critical temperature 5.3, 33.2, 126.0 and 154.3K respectively. For their adsorption on a fixed amount of charcoal, the correct order is:

(1)
$$D > C > B > A$$

(2)
$$C > B > D > A$$

$$(3)$$
 D > C > Δ > I

(3)
$$D > C > A > B$$
 (4) $C > D > B > A$

Sol.

1

Extent of adsorption α critical temp.

The bond order and magnetic property of acetylide ion are same as that of 67.

$$(1) N_2^+$$

(2)
$$O_2^+$$

$$(3) NO^{+}$$

(4)
$$O_2^-$$

Sol. 3

$$CH \equiv C^- \qquad NO^+ \rightarrow 14$$

$$B.O = 3$$
 1 $B.O = 3$

Both are diamagnetic because both have absence of unpaired electron.

- A. During charging of battery, PbSO₄ on anode is converted into PbO₂
- B. During charging of battery, PbSO₄ on cathode is converted into PbO₂
- C. Lead storage battery consists of grid of lead packed with PbO₂ as anode
- D. Lead storage battery has ~38% solution of sulphuric acid as an electrolyte

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Sol. 1

Lead storage battery consists of lead anode and a grid of lead packed with lead oxide (PbO_2) as cathode, a 38% solution of H_2SO_4 is used as an electrolyte.

On charging the battery the reaction is reversed and $PbSO_4(s)$ on anode and cathode is converted into Pb and PbO_2 respectively.

69. Match List I with List II

LIST I		LIST II	
Complex		CFSE (Δ_0)	
A.	$\left[\mathrm{Cu}(\mathrm{NH_3})_6\right]^{2+}$	I.	-0.6
B.	$\left[\mathrm{Ti}(\mathrm{H_2O})_6\right]^{3+}$	II.	-2.0
C.	$[\mathrm{Fe}(\mathrm{CN})_6]^{3-}$	III.	- 1.2
D.	$[\operatorname{Ni} F_6]^{4-}$	IV.	- 0.4

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

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

(4) A–I, B–II, C–IV, D–III

Sol. 3

$$\begin{array}{c} (\text{Cu(NH}_3)_6)^{+2} \\ \uparrow \\ \text{Cu+2} \\ \uparrow \\ 3\text{d9} \\ \hline \\ \text{CSf}: -0.4 \times 6 + 3 \times 0.6 + \text{xp} \\ -2.4 + 1.8 \\ &= -0.6 \\ \\ \text{Ti(H}_2\text{O)}_6^{+3} \\ \downarrow \quad \text{, CFse} = -0.4 \\ \\ \text{Ti$^{+3} \rightarrow 3\text{d}^1$} \\ \text{Ti(H}_2\text{O)}_6^{+3} \end{array}$$

- 70. The density of alkali metals metals is in the order
 - (1) Na < K < Cs < Rb

 $\text{Ti}^{+3} \rightarrow 3d^1$

(2) K < Na < Rb < Cs

(3) Na < Rb < K < Cs

(4) K < Cs < Na < Rb

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Sol. 2

 \downarrow

$$D = \frac{Mass}{volume} \rightarrow \text{generally do min ant}$$

Potasium have extra volume due to presence at vaccant 3d.

71. Match List I with List II

LIST I		LIST II	
Type of Hydride		Example	
A.	Electron	I.	MgH_2
	deficient		
	hydride		
B.	Electron rich	II	HF
	hydride		
C.	Electron precise	III	B_2H_6
	hydride		
D.	Saline hydride	IV	CH ₄

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

(3) A–II, B–III, C–I, D–IV

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

Sol.

 (B_2H_6) – Electron difficent hydride

(Hf) – electron rich

CH₄ – electron precise hydride

MgH₂ – saline hydride

72. Match List I with List II

LIST I		LIST II		
(Examples		(Type)		
A	2–Chloro–1, 3–butadiene	I.	Biodegradable polymer	
B.	Nylon 2–nylone 6	II	Synthetic Rubber	
C.	Polyacrylonitrile	III	Polyester	
D.	Dacron	IV	Addition Polymer	

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) A–IV, B–I, C–III, D–II

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

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

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

Sol. 3 Fact

Topic: metallurgy

Lelve: M

73. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as **Assertion A** and the other is labelled as **Reason R** Assertion A: In the Ellingham diagram, a sharp change in slope of the line is observed for Mg → MgO at ~1120° C

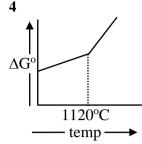
Reason R: There is a large change of entropy associated with the change of state

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

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Sol.



- (A) shape change slope of 1120°C
- (R) During slate change there is large change in entropy.
- 74. The incorrect statement regarding the reaction given below is Me— N —Me

- (1) The product 'B' formed in the above reaction is p-nitroso compound at low temperature
- (2) 'B' is N-nitroso ammonium compound
- (3) The electrophile involved in the reaction is NO⁺
- (4) The reaction occurs at low temperature

Sol.

$$Me - N - Me$$

$$+ NaNO2 + HX$$
 $Me - N - Me$

Here electrophile NO⁺ attack on para position at low temperature

75. The major product 'P' formed in the following sequence of reactions is

Sol. 1

Ph OH SOCl₂ Ph O Cl R-NH₂ Ph O LiAlH₄
$$\stackrel{R}{\downarrow}$$
 $\stackrel{N-}{\downarrow}$ $\stackrel{N-}{\downarrow}$

76. Given below are two statement: one is labelled as **Assertion A** and the other is labelled as **Reason R Assertion A:** 5f electrons can participate in bonding to a far greater extent than 4f electrons **Reason R:** 5f orbitals are not as buried as 4f orbitals

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) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
- (3) \mathbf{A} is true but \mathbf{R} is false
- (4) **A** is false but **R** is true
- Sol. 1

Due to this reason actinoids participate in more bonding.

77. In the following reaction

Sol. 1

$$\frac{O}{Br}$$
 $\frac{Mg}{Br}$
 $\frac{Br}{H_2O}$
 $\frac{Br}{O}$
 $\frac{Br}{O}$
 $\frac{Br}{O}$

78. Given below are two statements:

Statement I: Boron is extremely hard indicating its high lattice energy

Statement II: Boron has highest melting and boiling point compared to its other group members.

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

Sol.

Boron has high melting point because small atomic size and very strong crystalline lattice and at form strong covalent bond with neighbonzing. Atoms:

79. Correct statements for the given reaction are:

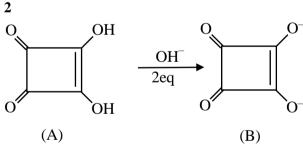
$$\begin{array}{c|c}
OH & OH \\
\hline
OH & 2eq
\end{array}$$
'A' OH

- A. Compound 'B' is aromatic
- B. The completion of above reaction is very slow
- C. 'A' shows tautomerism
- D. The bond lengths of C-C in compound B are found to be same

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Sol.



- (i) B is Aromatic
- (ii) Completion of reaction is very fast due to formation of aromatic compound
- (iii) A show keto-enol tautomerism
- (iv) B is aromatic so C–C bond length are same.

80.

2-hexene
$$\frac{\text{(i) O}_3}{\text{(ii) H}_2\text{O}} \rightarrow \text{Products}$$

The two products formed in above reaction are -

(1) Butanal and acetaldehyde

- (2) Butanal and acetic acid
- (3) Butanoic acid and acetaldehyde
- (4) Butanoic acid and acetic acid

Sol.

$$C-C-C-C=C-C$$
 $\xrightarrow{(i) O_3}$ $C-C-C-C+O+O+C-C+O$ (Butanal) (acetaldehyde)

SECTION - B

81.
$$H_{5}C_{2}O \longrightarrow CH_{2}CHO \xrightarrow{\text{(i) } NH_{4}C1/KCN} \text{(ii) } H_{2}SO_{4}/H^{+} \text{(i) } CH_{3}CO)_{2}O \text{(ii) } EtOH, \Delta \text{(iii) } H_{2}, pd/C \text{(iv) } HNO_{2} \text{(iv) } NaI \text{($C_{x}H_{19}NO_{4}I_{2}$)} \text{($C_{x}H_{19}NO_{4}I_{2}$)}$$

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82. The reaction $2NO + Br_2 \rightarrow 2NOBr$ takes places through the mechanism given below:

 $NO + Br_2 \Leftrightarrow NOBr_2(fast)$

 $NOBr_2 + NO \rightarrow 2NOBr(slow)$

The overall order of the reaction is______.

Sol.

RDS: $NOBr_2 + NO \rightarrow 2NOBr$

 $r = K[NOBr_2][NO] \dots (i)$

$$Keq = \frac{[NOBr_2]}{[NO][Br_2]} \dots (ii)$$

From (i) & (ii)

 $R = K. \text{ Keq. } [NO][Br_2][NO]$

 $R = K'[NO]^2[Br_2]$

Overall order = 3

- 83. At 600 K, the root mean square (rms) speed of gas X (molar mass = 40) is equal to the most probable speed of gas Y at 90 K. The molar mass of the gas Y is $gmol^{-1}$ (Nearest integer)
- Sol. 4

$$U_{rms \ X.600} = U_{mp \ Y.90}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{3 \times R \times 600}{400}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times R \times 20}{M}}$$

$$M = 4$$

- 84. An analyst wants to convert 1L HCl of pH=1 to a solution of HCl of pH 2. The volume of water needed to do this dilution is _____mL. (Nearest integer)
- Sol. **9000**

$$(M_1\times V_1) \qquad \quad (M_2\times V_2)$$

$$-1 = -2$$

$$10 \times 1$$
 $10 \times V_2$

$$V_2 = 10 L$$

Water added= 10-1

- = 9 Litre
- = 9000 mL
- 85. In an oligopeptide named Alanylglycylphenyl alanyl isoleucine, the number of sp² hybridised carbons is

Isoleucine

Sol. **10**

86. 80 mole percent of MgCl₂ is dissociated in aqueous solution. The vapour pressure of 1.0 molal aqueous solution of MgCl₂ at 38°C is _____ mmHg. (Nearest integer)

Given: Vapour pressure of water at 38°C is 50 mm Hg.

Sol. 48

$$MgCl_2 \rightarrow Mg^{+2} + 2Cl^{-1}$$

$$1-\alpha$$
 α 2α

$$i = 1 + 2\alpha(\alpha = 0.8)$$

$$i = 2.6$$

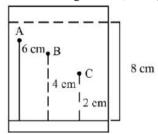
$$\frac{\Delta p}{p^{o}} = \frac{i \times n_{2}}{n_{1}}$$

$$\Delta p = 2.34$$

$$p_s = 47.66$$

$$p_s \cong 48$$

87. Three organic compounds A, B and C were allowed to run in thin layer chromatography using hexane and gave the following result (see figure). The R_f value of the most polar compound is _____ $\times 10^{-2}$.



Sol. 25

Most polar compound – C – because of lowest moulmerls in upper direction

$$R_{\rm f} = \frac{Dis \, tan \, ce \, \, covered \, by \, compound}{Dis \, tan \, ce \, \, covered \, by \, solvent} = \frac{2}{8} = 0.25 = 25 \times 10^{-2}$$

88. One mole of an ideal gas at 350 K is in a 2.0 L vessel of thermally conducting walls, which are in contact with the surroundings. It undergoes isothermal reversible expansion from 2.0 L to 3.0 L against a constant pressure of 4 atm. The change in entropy of the surroundings (ΔS) is ______ JK^{-1} (Nearest integer)

Given: $R = 8.314 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$

Sol. 3

$$\Delta S_{\text{System}} = nR \ell n \left(\frac{V_2}{V_1} \right) = 1 \times 8.314 \ell n \left(\frac{3}{2} \right)$$

$$\Delta S_{System} = 3.37$$

 $\Delta S_{Surr.} = 3.37$

89. Values of work function (W_0) for a few metals are gives below

Metal	Li	Na	K	Mg	Cu	Ag
W _o / eV	2.42	2.3	2.25	3.7	4.8	4.3

The number of metals which will show photoelectric effect when light of wavelength 400 nm falls on it is

Given:
$$h = 6.6 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s}$$

$$c=3\times10^8\;ms^{-1}$$

$$e = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} C$$

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Sol.

$$E(ev) = \frac{1240}{400} = 3.1ev$$

Mg, Cu, Ag

90. The mass of NH₃ produced when 131.8 kg of cyclohexanecarbaldehyde undergoes Tollen's test is ______ kg. (Nearest Integer)

Molar Mass of C = 12 g/mol

$$N = 14 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$O = 16 \text{ g/mol}$$

Sol. **60**

60

CHO

+ 2[Ag(NH₃)₂]OH

COONH₄

+ 3NH₃ + 2Ag + H₂O

$$W_{NH3} = \frac{131.8 \times 1000}{112} \times 3 \times 7$$

= 60 Kg



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