

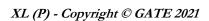


Chemistry (XL-P)

General Aptitude (GA)

Q.1 – Q.5 Multiple Choice Question (MCQ), carry ONE mark each (for each wrong answer: -1/3).

Q.1	Gauri said that she can play the keyboard her sister.
(A)	as well as
(B)	as better as
(C)	as nicest as
(D)	as worse as







Q.2	
	A transparent square sheet shown above is folded along the dotted line. The folded sheet will look like
(A)	
(B)	
(C)	
(D)	





Q.3	If θ is the angle, in degrees, between the longest diagonal of the cube and any one of the edges of the cube, then, $\cos \theta$ =
(A)	$\frac{1}{2}$
(B)	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$
(C)	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$
(D)	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

Q.4	If $\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \left(x - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 = x + 2$, then the value of x is:
(A)	2
(B)	4
(C)	6
(D)	8

Q.5	Pen: Write:: Knife: Which one of the following options maintains a similar logical relation in the above?
(A)	Vegetables
(B)	Sharp
(C)	Cut
(D)	Blunt



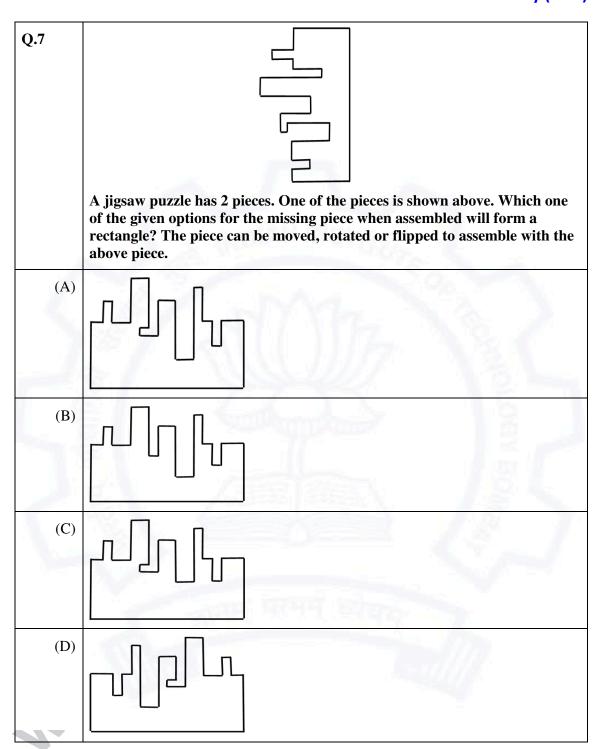


Chemistry (XL-P)

Q. 6-Q. 10 Multiple Choice Question (MCQ), carry TWO marks each (for each wrong answer: -2/3).

Q.6	Listening to music during exercise improves exercise performance and reduces discomfort. Scientists researched whether listening to music while studying can help students learn better and the results were inconclusive. Students who needed external stimulation for studying fared worse while students who did not need any external stimulation benefited from music. Which one of the following statements is the CORRECT inference of the above passage?
(A)	Listening to music has no effect on learning and a positive effect on physical exercise.
(B)	Listening to music has a clear positive effect both on physical exercise and on learning.
(C)	Listening to music has a clear positive effect on physical exercise. Music has a positive effect on learning only in some students.
(D)	Listening to music has a clear positive effect on learning in all students. Music has a positive effect only in some students who exercise.

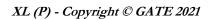








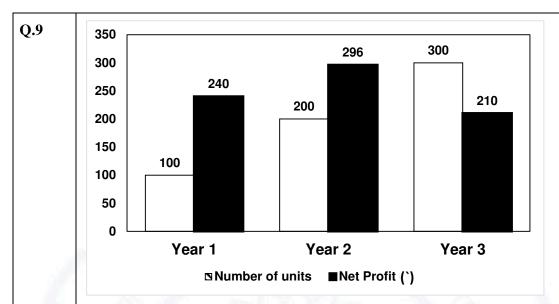
Q.8	The number of students in three classes is in the ratio 3:13:6. If 18 students are added to each class, the ratio changes to 15:35:21. The total number of students in all the three classes in the beginning was:
(A)	22
(B)	66
(C)	88
(D)	110







Chemistry (XL-P)



The number of units of a product sold in three different years and the respective net profits are presented in the figure above. The cost/unit in Year 3 was `1, which was half the cost/unit in Year 2. The cost/unit in Year 3 was one-third of the cost/unit in Year 1. Taxes were paid on the selling price at 10%, 13% and 15% respectively for the three years. Net profit is calculated as the difference between the selling price and the sum of cost and taxes paid in that year.

The ratio of the selling price in Year 2 to the selling price in Year 3 is

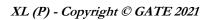
- A) 4:3
- (B) 1:1
- (C) 3:4
- (D) 1:2







Q.10	Six students P, Q, R, S, T and U, with distinct heights, compare their heights and make the following observations. Observation I: S is taller than R. Observation II: Q is the shortest of all. Observation III: U is taller than only one student. Observation IV: T is taller than S but is not the tallest. The number of students that are taller than R is the same as the number of students shorter than
(A)	T
(B)	R
(C)	S
(D)	P





Chemistry (XL-P)

Q.1 – Q.2 Multiple Choice Question (MCQ), carry ONE mark each (for each wrong answer: -1/3).

Q.1	The geometry of Fe(CO)s is (Given: Atomic number of Fe = 26)
(A)	pentagonal planar
(B)	square pyramidal
(C)	trigonal bipyramidal
(D)	trigonal pyramidal

Q.2	The structure of the major product Q of the following reaction is
	Br 1. Mg, dry Et ₂ O (solvent)
	Me ✓ Me Q
	2. D ₂ O
(A)	
10	MeMe
(B)	
	MeMe
(C)	MgOD
	Me Me
(D)	0
	Me Me





Chemistry (XL-P)

Q.3 – Q.5 Numerical Answer Type (NAT), carry ONE mark each (no negative marks).

Q. 3	The time taken by a first order reaction to reach 90% completion is 20 s. The time taken for the reaction to reach 50% completion is s (rounded off to the closest integer).
Q. 4	The ground state energy of an electron in a hydrogen atom is -13.60 eV. The energy of the electron in the third excited state iseV (rounded off to two decimal places).

Q.5	A solution of a compound shows an absorbance of 0.42 at 275 nm in a cuvette with 0.1 dm light path. The molar absorptivity of the compound is
	$\epsilon_{275} = 8.4 \times 10^3 \mathrm{M}^{-1} \mathrm{cm}^{-1}$. The concentration of the compound is× $10^{-5} \mathrm{M}$ (rounded off to the closest integer).



Q.6 – Q.9 Multiple Choice Question (MCQ), carry TWO mark each (for each wrong answer: -2/3).

Q. 6	The CORRECT order of acidity of the following compounds is	
(A)	II > I > III	
(B)	II > III > I	
(C)	III > II > I	
(D)	III > I > II	

Q. 7	The O-O bond order in O2 ²⁻ species is
(A)	0.5
(B)	1.0
(C)	1.5
(D)	2.0





Q. 8 For a reaction,

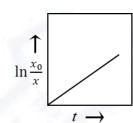
$X \rightarrow Products$

Group I contains three plots of reactant concentrations as functions of time, where x = concentration of reactant X at time t; $x_0 =$ concentration of reactant X at initial time, t = 0. Group II gives a list of different orders of reaction. Match the plots with the order of the reaction.

Group I

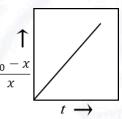
Group II





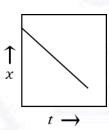
(1) Zero order

(Q)



(2) First order

(R)



(3) Second order

(A)

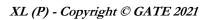
$$(P) - (1), (Q) - (2), (R) - (3)$$

- (B)
- (P) (3), (Q) (2), (R) (1)
- (C)
- (P) (2), (Q) (3), (R) (1)
- (D)
- (P) (2), (Q) (1), (R) (3)





Q. 9	The structure of the major product S of the following reaction is	
	OH MeOH, H [⊕] HOOH OH S	
(A)	HO OH OH	
(B)	HO OH OME	
(C)	OMe MeO OMe OMe	
(D)	OMe HO OH OMe	





$Q.10-Q.11\ Multiple\ Select\ Question\ (MSQ), carry\ TWO\ mark\ each\ (no\ negative\ marks).$

Q. 10	The CORRECT combination(s) of Y and T for the following elimination reaction is(are)	
	$ \begin{array}{ccc} & Y \\ & Me \\ \hline & Me \end{array} $ EtONa $ & T (major)$	
(A)	$Y = NMe_3$ and $T = Me $ Me	
(B)	$Y = NMe_3$ and $T = Me$	
(C)	Y = Br and T = Me	
(D)	Y = Br and T = Me Me	

Q. 11	Among the following, the diamagnetic species is(are) (Given: Atomic numbers of Fe = 26, Co = 27, and Ni = 28)
(A)	$[CoF_6]^{3-}$
(B)	$[Ni(H_2O)_6]^{2+}$
(C)	$[Fe(CN)_6]^{4-}$
(D)	$[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_6]^{3+}$







Chemistry (XL-P)

Q.12 - Q.15 Numerical Answer Type (NAT), carry TWO mark each (no negative marks).

Q. 12	Given the following standard heats of formation, $\Delta_f H^{\Theta}(P, g) = 314.6 \text{ kJ}$
	mol^{-1} , $\Delta_f H^{\Theta}(\text{PH}_3, \mathbf{g}) = 5.4 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$, and $\Delta_f H^{\Theta}(\text{H, g}) = 218.0 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$,
	the average bond enthalpy of a P-H bond in PH3(g) is kJ mol ⁻¹
	(rounded off to one decimal place).

Q. 13	The total number of possible geometrical isomer(s) for [PtBrCl(NH ₃)(py)] ⁰ is
	(Given: py = Pyridine and atomic number of Pt = 78)

Q. 15	The freezing point of 80 g of acetic acid (freezing point constant 3.9 K kg mol ⁻¹) was lowered by 7.8 K due to the addition of 20 g of a compound.	
	molar mass of the compound isclosest integer).	$_{\rm g}$ g mol $^{-1}$ (rounded off to

END OF THE QUESTION PAPER