

**Q. 1 – Q. 5 carry one mark each.**

Q.1 An apple costs Rs. 10. An onion costs Rs. 8.

Select the most suitable sentence with respect to grammar and usage.

- (A) The price of an apple is greater than an onion.
- (B) The price of an apple is more than onion.
- (C) The price of an apple is greater than that of an onion.
- (D) Apples are more costlier than onions.

Q.2 The Buddha said, “Holding on to anger is like grasping a hot coal with the intent of throwing it at someone else; you are the one who gets burnt.”

Select the word below which is closest in meaning to the word underlined above.

- (A) burning
- (B) igniting
- (C) clutching
- (D) flinging

Q.3 **M** has a son **Q** and a daughter **R**. He has no other children. **E** is the mother of **P** and daughter-in-law of **M**. How is **P** related to **M**?

- (A) **P** is the son-in-law of **M**.
- (B) **P** is the grandchild of **M**.
- (C) **P** is the daughter-in law of **M**.
- (D) **P** is the grandfather of **M**.

Q.4 The number that least fits this set: (324, 441, 97 and 64) is \_\_\_\_\_.

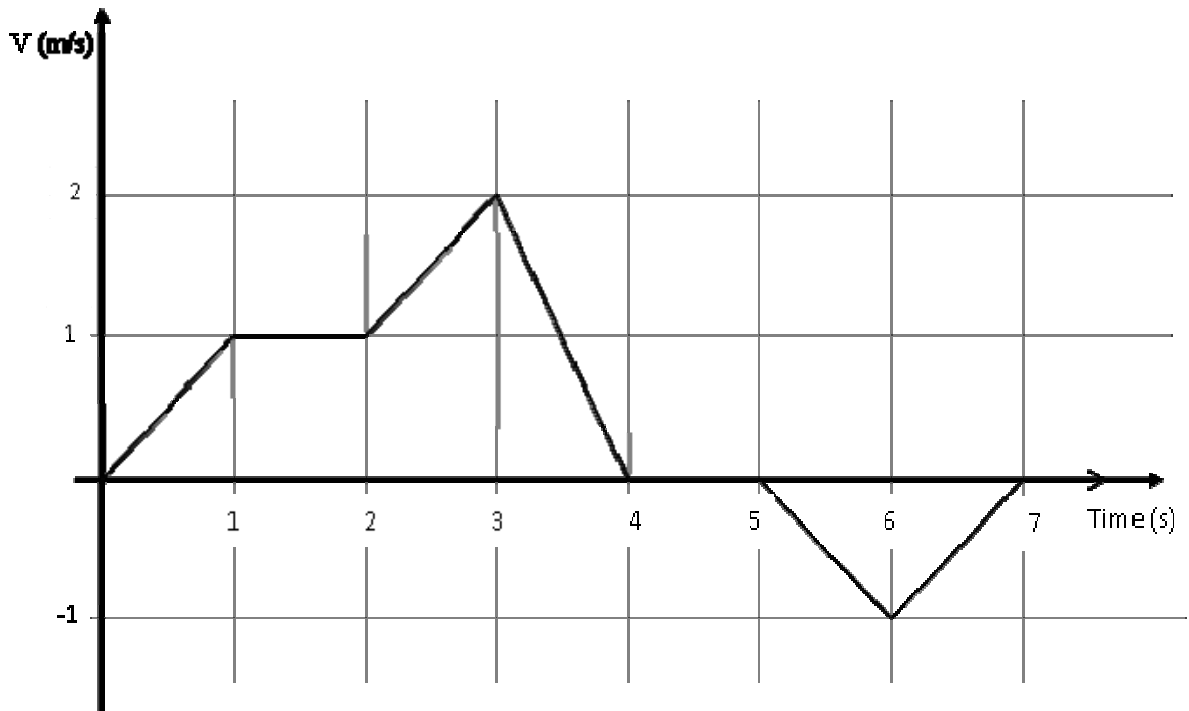
- (A) 324
- (B) 441
- (C) 97
- (D) 64

Q.5 It takes 10 s and 15 s, respectively, for two trains travelling at different constant speeds to completely pass a telegraph post. The length of the first train is 120 m and that of the second train is 150 m. The magnitude of the difference in the speeds of the two trains (in m/s) is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) 2.0
- (B) 10.0
- (C) 12.0
- (D) 22.0

**Q. 6 – Q. 10 carry two marks each.**

- Q.6 The velocity  $V$  of a vehicle along a straight line is measured in m/s and plotted as shown with respect to time in seconds. At the end of the 7 seconds, how much will the odometer reading increase by (in m)?



- (A) 0                      (B) 3                      (C) 4                      (D) 5

- Q.7 The overwhelming number of people infected with rabies in India has been flagged by the World Health Organization as a source of concern. It is estimated that inoculating 70% of pets and stray dogs against rabies can lead to a significant reduction in the number of people infected with rabies.

Which of the following can be logically inferred from the above sentences?

- (A) The number of people in India infected with rabies is high.  
 (B) The number of people in other parts of the world who are infected with rabies is low.  
 (C) Rabies can be eradicated in India by vaccinating 70% of stray dogs.  
 (D) Stray dogs are the main source of rabies worldwide.

- Q.8 A flat is shared by four first year undergraduate students. They agreed to allow the oldest of them to enjoy some extra space in the flat. Manu is two months older than Sravan, who is three months younger than Trideep. Pavan is one month older than Sravan. Who should occupy the extra space in the flat?

- (A) Manu                      (B) Sravan                      (C) Trideep                      (D) Pavan

- Q.9 Find the area bounded by the lines  $3x+2y=14$ ,  $2x-3y=5$  in the first quadrant.

- (A) 14.95                      (B) 15.25                      (C) 15.70                      (D) 20.35

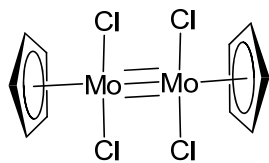
- Q.10 A straight line is fit to a data set  $(\ln x, y)$ . This line intercepts the abscissa at  $\ln x = 0.1$  and has a slope of  $-0.02$ . What is the value of  $y$  at  $x = 5$  from the fit?
- (A)  $-0.030$                       (B)  $-0.014$                       (C)  $0.014$                       (D)  $0.030$

**END OF THE QUESTION PAPER**

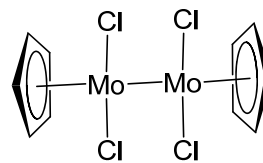
**Q. 1 – Q. 25 carry one mark each.**

Q.1  $[\text{CpMoCl}_2]_2$  obeys the 18 electron rule. The correct structure of this compound is (atomic number of Mo = 42)

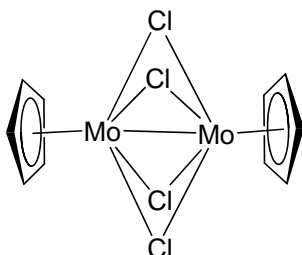
(A)



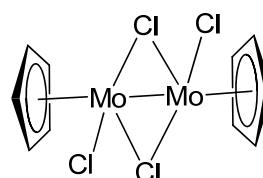
(B)



(C)



(D)



Q.2 During oxygen transport by hemerythrin, oxygen is bound as

- (A)  $\text{O}_2^-$  to one Fe(III) only  
 (B)  $\text{HO}_2^-$  to one Fe(III) only  
 (C)  $\text{O}_2^{2-}$  to one Fe(II) and one Fe(III)  
 (D)  $\text{O}_2^{2-}$  to two Fe(II)

Q.3 Among the following, the most stable isotope to radioactive decay is

(A)



(B)



(C)



(D)



Q.4 At pH 7.2 and 10 Torr oxygen partial pressure, the extent of  $\text{O}_2$  binding is

- (A) high for both hemoglobin and myoglobin  
 (B) high for hemoglobin and low for myoglobin  
 (C) high for myoglobin and low for hemoglobin  
 (D) low for both hemoglobin and myoglobin

Q.5 In the first row high-spin transition metal complexes  $[\text{M}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]\text{Cl}_2$  with  $d^5$  and  $d^7$  metal ions, the  $d-d$  transitions are

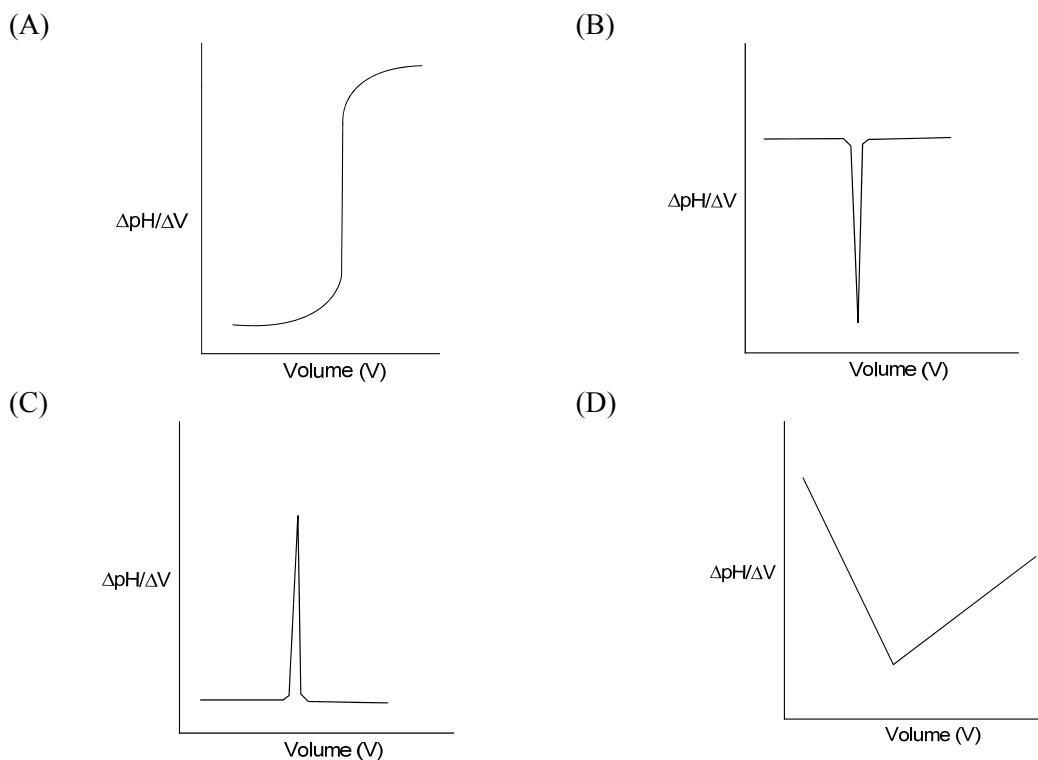
- (A) spin-forbidden for both  
 (B) spin-allowed for both  
 (C) spin-forbidden for  $d^5$  and spin-allowed for  $d^7$   
 (D) spin-allowed for  $d^5$  and spin-forbidden for  $d^7$

Q.6 Among the given boranes and heteroboranes, the example which belongs to 'closo' type is

- (A)  $\text{B}_5\text{H}_8^-$       (B)  $[\text{C}_2\text{B}_9\text{H}_{11}]^{2-}$       (C)  $\text{GeC}_2\text{B}_9\text{H}_{11}$       (D)  $\text{B}_6\text{H}_{10}$

- Q.7 The reaction of  $P_2O_5$  with  $HNO_3$  and  $HClO_4$ , respectively, gives
- (A)  $NO_2$  and  $ClO_2$
  - (B)  $N_2O_5$  and  $Cl_2O_6$
  - (C)  $N_2O_3$  and  $Cl_2O_7$
  - (D)  $N_2O_5$  and  $Cl_2O_7$
- Q.8 When crystals of sodium chloride are heated in the presence of sodium vapor, they turn yellow. This is due to the formation of
- (A) Schottky defects
  - (B) Frenkel defects
  - (C) F-centres
  - (D) H-centres
- Q.9 One mole of an ideal gas is compressed from 5 L to 2 L at constant temperature. The change in entropy, in  $J K^{-1}$ , of the gas is \_\_\_\_\_. ( $R = 8.314 J K^{-1} mol^{-1}$ )
- Q.10 The linear momentum of a particle described by the wavefunction  $e^{-ikx}$  is
- (A)  $kh$
  - (B)  $-kh$
  - (C)  $k\hbar$
  - (D)  $-k\hbar$
- Q.11 For an elementary bimolecular gas phase reaction, activation energy is  $5.5 kJ mol^{-1}$ . Enthalpy of activation, in  $kJ mol^{-1}$ , at 300 K is \_\_\_\_\_. ( $R = 8.314 J K^{-1} mol^{-1}$ )

Q.12 The titration of a strong acid with a strong base is represented by the plot



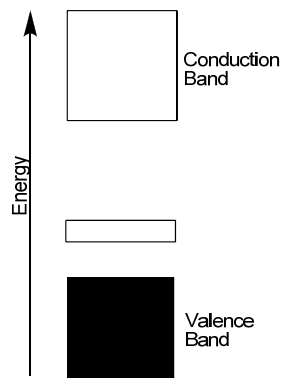
Q.13 Of the following inequalities, the criterion/criteria for spontaneity of a chemical reaction is/are  
 (i)  $(\Delta G)_{T,P} < 0$  (ii)  $(\Delta U)_{S,V} > 0$  (iii)  $(\Delta S)_{U,V} > 0$

- (A) (i) only      (B) (ii) only      (C) (i) and (ii)      (D) (i) and (iii)

Q.14 A protein sample consists of an equimolar mixture of ribonuclease (molar mass =  $13.7 \text{ kg mol}^{-1}$ ), hemoglobin (molar mass =  $15.5 \text{ kg mol}^{-1}$ ), and myoglobin (molar mass =  $17.2 \text{ kg mol}^{-1}$ ). The statement that is true about the weight-average molar mass ( $\overline{M}_w$ ), the number-average molar mass ( $\overline{M}_n$ ), and the polydispersity index (PDI) for this sample is

- (A)  $\overline{M}_w > \overline{M}_n = 15.5 \text{ kg mol}^{-1}$  and  $\text{PDI} > 1$       (B)  $\overline{M}_w > \overline{M}_n = 15.5 \text{ kg mol}^{-1}$  and  $\text{PDI} < 1$   
 (C)  $\overline{M}_w = 15.5 \text{ kg mol}^{-1} > \overline{M}_n$  and  $\text{PDI} > 1$       (D)  $\overline{M}_w = 15.5 \text{ kg mol}^{-1} < \overline{M}_n$  and  $\text{PDI} < 1$

Q.15 The band structure given below represents a

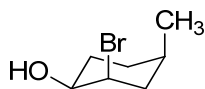


- (A) *n*-type semiconductor formed by doping Si with B  
 (B) *n*-type semiconductor formed by doping Si with P  
 (C) *p*-type semiconductor formed by doping Si with P  
 (D) *p*-type semiconductor formed by doping Si with B

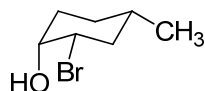
Q.16 The experimental ionization energies of hydrogen and helium atoms in their ground states are, respectively, 13.6 eV and 24.6 eV. The ground state energy of helium atom, in eV, is

- (A)  $-\frac{1}{2}(13.6) - 24.6$  (B)  $-4(13.6) - 24.6$   
 (C)  $-\frac{1}{4}(13.6) - 24.6$  (D)  $-2(13.6) - 24.6$

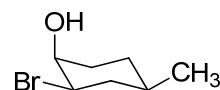
Q.17 Ring flipping of the compound in the following conformation leads to



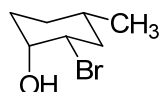
(A)



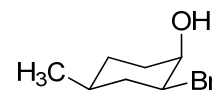
(B)



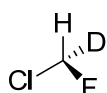
(C)



(D)

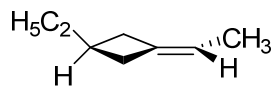


Q.18 The total number of lines expected (due to spin-spin coupling of proton with fluorine and deuterium nuclei) in the  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of the following compound is \_\_\_\_\_.

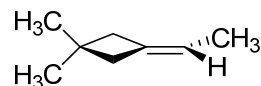


Q.19 The compound in 'R' configuration is

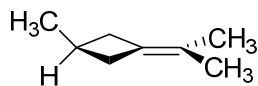
(A)



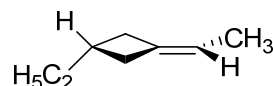
(B)



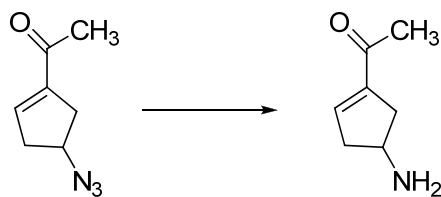
(C)



(D)



Q.20 The most suitable reagent for performing the following transformation, is



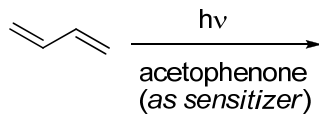
(A)  $\text{LiAlH}_4$

(B)  $\text{H}_2, \text{Pd/C}$

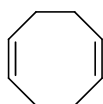
(C)  $\text{PPh}_3, \text{H}_2\text{O}$

(D)  $\text{Li, liq. NH}_3$

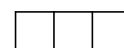
Q.21 The major product obtained in the following reaction, is



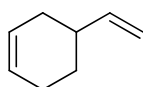
(A)



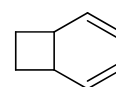
(B)



(C)



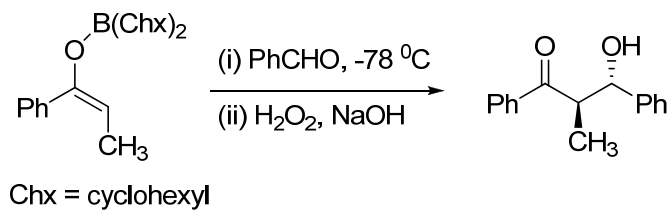
(D)



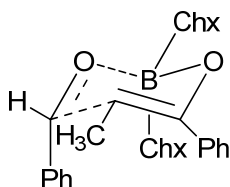
*cis-trans* mixture



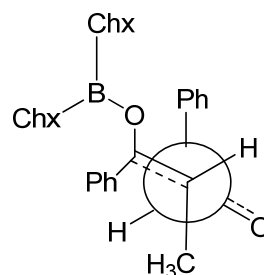
Q.22 The favourable transition state leading to the formation of the product in the following reaction, is



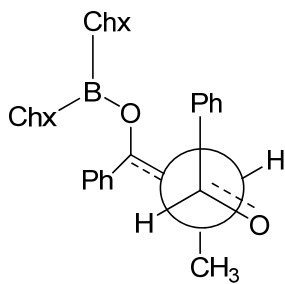
(A)



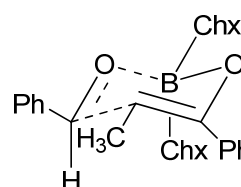
(B)



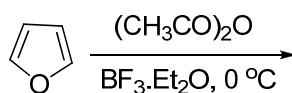
(C)



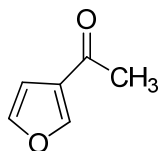
(D)



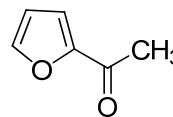
Q.23 The major product of the following reaction, is



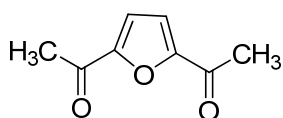
(A)



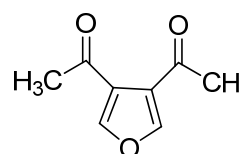
(B)



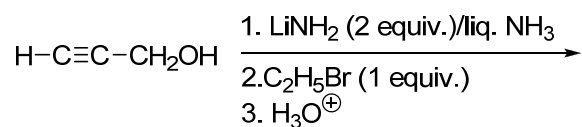
(C)



(D)

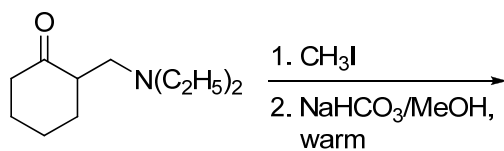


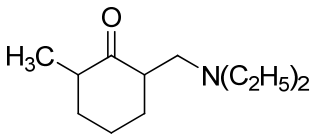
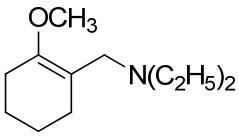
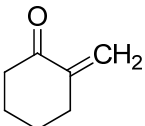
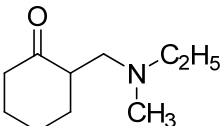
Q.24 The major product obtained in the following reaction, is



- (A)  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$  (B)  $\text{H}-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_3$   
 (C)  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$  (D)  $\text{H}-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-\text{CH}_2\text{NH}-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$

Q.25 The major product formed in the following reaction, is

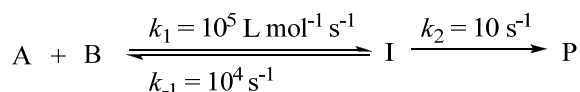


- (A)  (B)   
 (C)  (D) 

**Q. 26 – Q. 55 carry two marks each.**

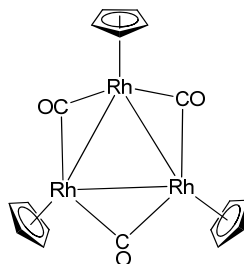
- Q.26 The Larmor frequency of  $^1\text{H}$  at 1 Tesla (T) is 42.57 MHz. If the magnetogyric ratios for  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$  are  $26.75 \times 10^7 \text{ rad T}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$  and  $6.72 \times 10^7 \text{ rad T}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ , respectively, the Larmor frequency of  $^{13}\text{C}$ , in MHz, at 1 Tesla will be \_\_\_\_\_.
- Q.27 At 1 bar and 298 K, for the process  $A(s) \rightarrow A(l)$ , the  $\Delta G$  is  $200 \text{ J mol}^{-1}$  and the  $\Delta V_m$  is  $-2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3 \text{ mol}^{-1}$ . The minimum pressure, in bar, at which the process becomes spontaneous at 298 K is \_\_\_\_\_. (1 bar =  $10^5 \text{ Pa}$ )
- Q.28 The reaction,  $A \rightleftharpoons B$ , is first order in both the directions. The forward and reverse rate constants are  $4.2 \times 10^{-4} \text{ s}^{-1}$  and  $1.04 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$ , respectively. The relaxation time for this reaction, in seconds, in a temperature jump experiment is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Q.29 Adsorption of CO on charcoal at 273 K follows Langmuir isotherm. A plot of  $P \text{ (kPa)} / V \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$  versus  $P \text{ (kPa)}$  is linear with a slope of 0.01 and y-intercept of 0.5. The equilibrium constant,  $K$  ( $\text{kPa}^{-1}$ ), for the adsorption is \_\_\_\_\_.

- Q.30 For the following reaction,



if steady state approximation can be applied on [I], the observed rate constant of product formation, in  $\text{L mol}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ , will be \_\_\_\_\_.

- Q.31 The correct set of infra-red spectral bands (in  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) for the  $\nu_{\text{CO}}$  stretching mode of the given carbonyl complex is

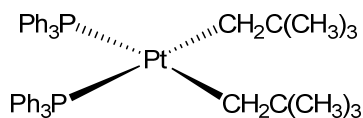


- (A) 1827, 1783, 1766  
 (B) 1973, 1827, 1794  
 (C) 1833, 1775, 1650  
 (D) 1960, 1918

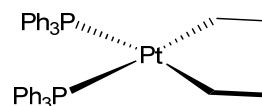
- Q.32 The  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR spectrum of  $\text{ClF}_3$  when measured at  $-60^\circ \text{C}$  will be observed as a
- (A) singlet  
 (B) doublet  
 (C) doublet and a triplet  
 (D) doublet of doublet and a doublet of triplet

Q.33 Among the given platinum(II) complexes, the one that is thermally the **most unstable** is

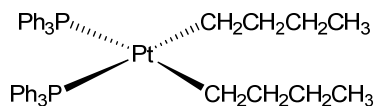
(A)



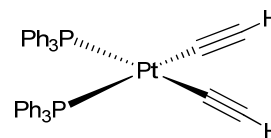
(B)



(C)



(D)



Q.34 The shapes of  $\text{XeF}_5^+$  and  $\text{XeF}_5^-$ , respectively, are

- (A) pentagonal planar and square pyramidal  
 (B) pentagonal planar and trigonal bipyramidal  
 (C) square pyramidal and pentagonal bipyramidal  
 (D) square pyramidal and pentagonal planar

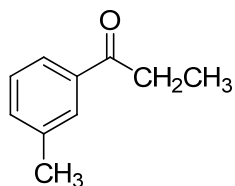
Q.35 Sodium salts of pseudohalogens **X**, **Y**, and **Z** form colourless solutions in water. Solution of **X** decolorizes  $\text{I}_3^-$  solution with brisk effervescence. Solution of **Y** gives an intense red colour on reaction with  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$  solution. Solution of **Z** gives an intense blue colour on reaction with a solution containing  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$  and  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$  ions. The pseudohalogens **X**, **Y**, and **Z**, respectively, are

- (A)  $\text{CN}^-$ ,  $\text{N}_3^-$ , and  $\text{CNS}^-$   
 (B)  $\text{N}_3^-$ ,  $\text{CNS}^-$ , and  $\text{CN}^-$   
 (C)  $\text{N}_3^-$ ,  $\text{CN}^-$ , and  $\text{CNS}^-$   
 (D)  $\text{N}_3^-$ ,  $\text{CNS}^-$ , and  $\text{CNO}^-$

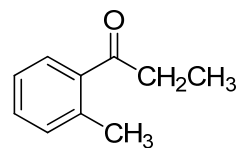
Q.36 On reacting 1.55 g of a diol with an excess of methylmagnesium iodide, 1.12 L (corrected to STP) of methane gas is liberated. The molecular mass ( $\text{g mol}^{-1}$ ) of the diol is \_\_\_\_\_.

- Q.37 The structure of the compound having the following characteristic spectral data, is  
IR:  $1690\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ;  
 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ : 1.30 (3H, t,  $J = 7.2\text{ Hz}$ ); 2.41 (2H, q,  $J = 7.2\text{ Hz}$ ); 2.32 (3H, s); 7.44 (1H, t,  $J = 7.0\text{ Hz}$ );  
7.57 (1H, dt,  $J = 7.0, 3.0\text{ Hz}$ ); 7.77 (1H, t,  $J = 3.0\text{ Hz}$ ); 7.90 (1H, dt,  $J = 7.0, 3.0\text{ Hz}$ );  
EI Mass:  $m/z$  119 (100%); 57 (80%).

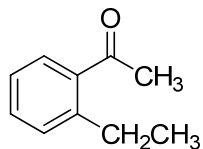
(A)



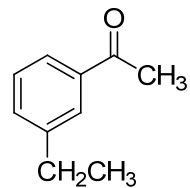
(B)



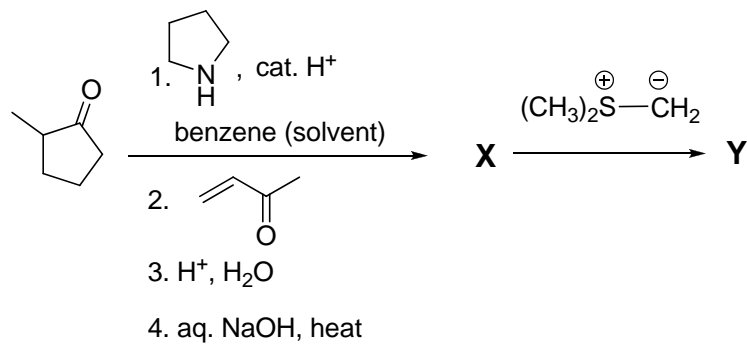
(C)



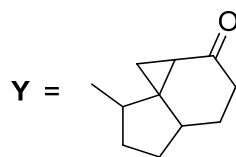
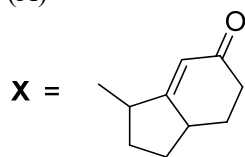
(D)



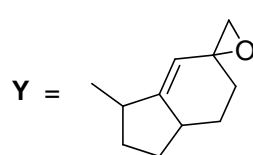
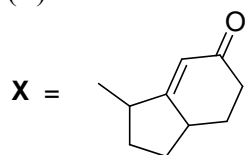
Q.38 The major products **X** and **Y** formed in the following synthetic scheme, are



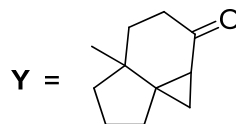
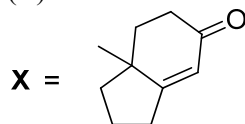
(A)



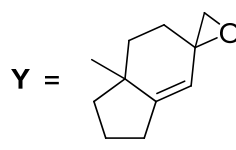
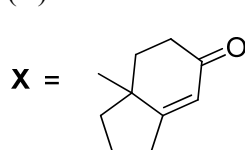
(B)



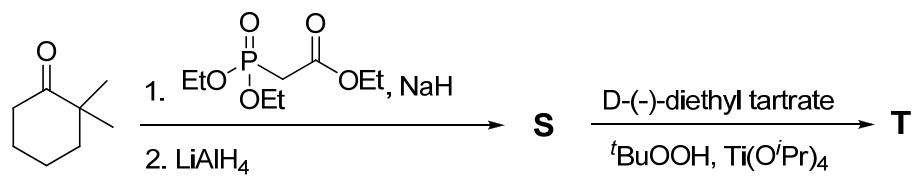
(C)



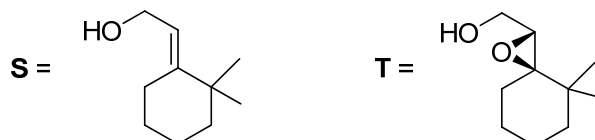
(D)



Q.39 The major products **S** and **T** formed in the following synthetic scheme, are



(A)



(B)



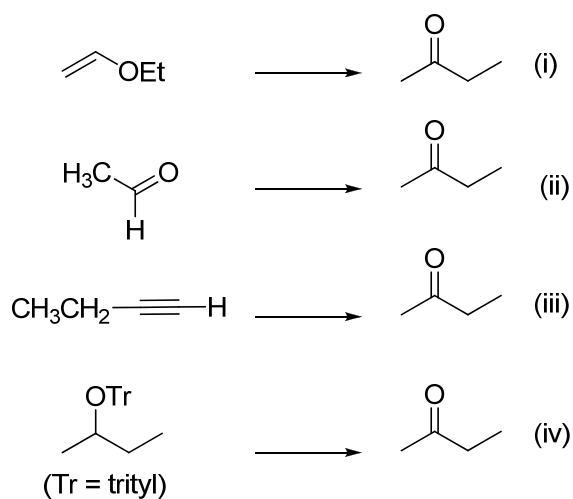
(C)



(D)



Q.40 Among the following, the transformation(s) that can be accomplished using *umpolung* concept is(are)



(A) (i) and (iii)

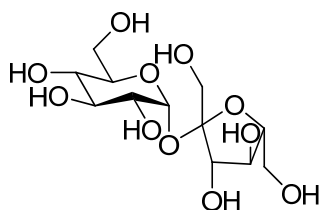
(B) (ii) and (iv)

(C) (ii) only

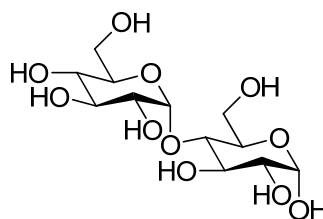
(D) (i) and (ii)

Q.41 A disaccharide does NOT give a positive test for Tollen's reagent. Upon acidic hydrolysis, it gives an equimolar mixture of two different monosaccharides, both of which can be oxidized by bromine water. This disaccharide is

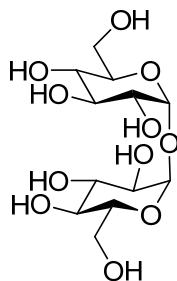
(A)



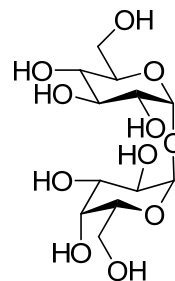
(B)



(C)

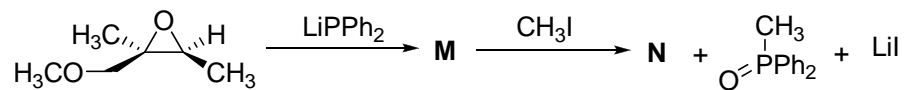


(D)

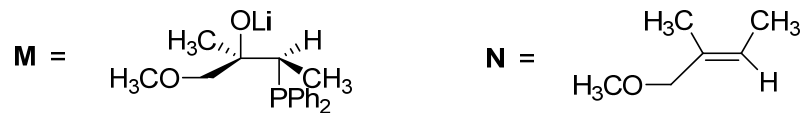




Q.42 The major products **M** and **N** in the following reaction sequence are



(A)



(B)



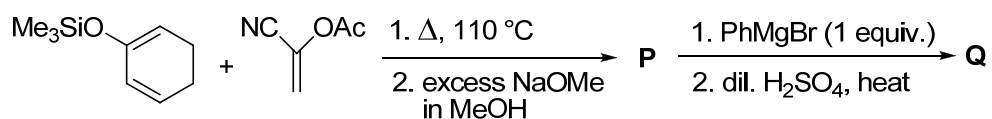
(C)



(D)



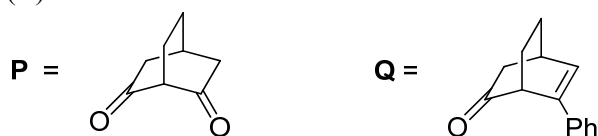
Q.43 The major products **P** and **Q** in the following reaction sequence, are



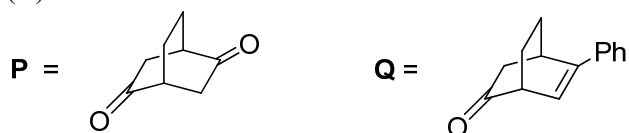
(A)



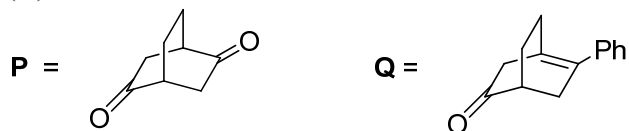
(B)



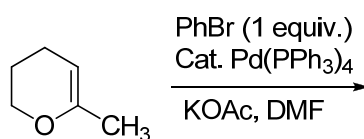
(C)



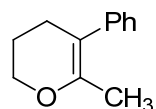
(D)



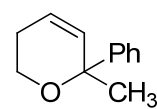
Q.44 The major product formed in the following reaction, is



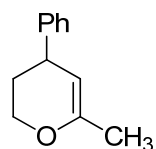
(A)



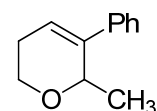
(B)



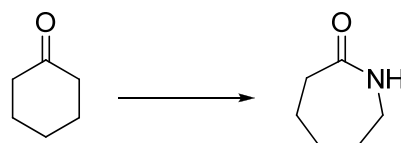
(C)



(D)



Q.45 The following synthetic transformation can be achieved using



Reagents:

(p) (i)  $\text{NH}_2\text{OH}/\text{H}^+$ , (ii)  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$

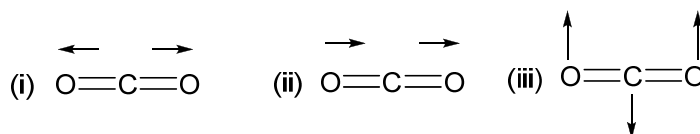
(q)  $\text{HN}_3/\text{H}^+$

(r) (i)  $\text{NH}_2\text{OH}/\text{H}^+$ , (ii)  $\text{NaOH}$

- (A) (p) only  
 (B) (p) and (q)  
 (C) (q) and (r)  
 (D) (r) only

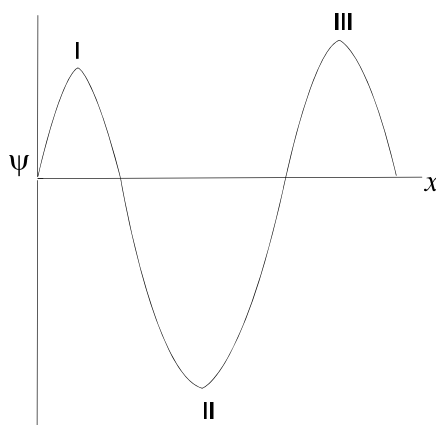
Q.46 Consider a two-state system at thermal equilibrium with equal degeneracy where the excited state is higher in energy than the ground state by 0.1 eV. The ratio of the population of the excited state to that of the ground state, at a temperature for which  $k_B T = 0.05$  eV, is \_\_\_\_\_.

Q.47 Of the vibrational modes given below, the IR active mode(s) is(are)



- (A) (ii) only      (B) (iii) only      (C) (i) and (ii)      (D) (ii) and (iii)

Q.48 A system is described by the following real wavefunction.



The probability ( $P$ ) of finding the particle in a region  $dx$  around points I, II, and III in the figure obeys the trend

- (A)  $P(\text{I}) > P(\text{II}) > P(\text{III})$       (B)  $P(\text{II}) > P(\text{III}) > P(\text{I})$   
 (C)  $P(\text{II}) > P(\text{I}) > P(\text{III})$       (D)  $P(\text{III}) > P(\text{I}) > P(\text{II})$



Q. 55. Amongst the following, the group that is bound to the metal ion in coenzyme B<sub>12</sub> is

- (A) methyl
- (B) cyanide
- (C) adenosyl
- (D) hydroxyl

|

**END OF THE QUESTION PAPER**



Q. No	Type	Section	Key	Marks
1	MCQ	GA	C	1
2	MCQ	GA	C	1
3	MCQ	GA	B	1
4	MCQ	GA	C	1
5	MCQ	GA	A	1
6	MCQ	GA	D	2
7	MCQ	GA	A	2
8	MCQ	GA	C	2
9	MCQ	GA	B	2
10	MCQ	GA	A	2
1	MCQ	CY	C	1
2	MCQ	CY	B	1
3	MCQ	CY	A	1
4	MCQ	CY	C	1
5	MCQ	CY	C	1
6	MCQ	CY	C	1
7	MCQ	CY	D	1
8	MCQ	CY	C	1
9	NAT	CY	-7.65 : -7.48	1
10	MCQ	CY	D	1
11	NAT	CY	0.50 : 0.52	1
12	MCQ	CY	C	1
13	MCQ	CY	D	1
14	MCQ	CY	A	1
15	MCQ	CY	D	1
16	MCQ	CY	B	1
17	MCQ	CY	B	1
18	NAT	CY	5.99 : 6.01	1
19	MCQ	CY	A	1
20	MCQ	CY	C	1
21	MCQ	CY	D	1
22	MCQ	CY	D	1
23	MCQ	CY	B	1
24	MCQ	CY	A	1
25	MCQ	CY	C	1
26	NAT	CY	10.67 : 10.71	2
27	NAT	CY	1000.00 : 1001.00	2
28	NAT	CY	666.67 : 685.00	2
29	NAT	CY	0.019 : 0.021	2
30	NAT	CY	99.85 : 99.95	2
31	MCQ	CY	A	2
32	MCQ	CY	C	2
33	MCQ	CY	C	2
34	MCQ	CY	D	2
35	MCQ	CY	B	2
36	NAT	CY	61.6 : 62.1	2
37	MCQ	CY	A	2
38	MCQ	CY	B	2
39	MCQ	CY	A	2

40	MCQ	CY	D	2
41	MCQ	CY	D	2
42	MCQ	CY	A	2
43	MCQ	CY	C	2
44	MCQ	CY	B	2
45	MCQ	CY	B	2
46	NAT	CY	0.13 : 0.14	2
47	MCQ	CY	D	2
48	MCQ	CY	B	2
49	MCQ	CY	D	2
50	MCQ	CY	B	2
51	NAT	CY	8.90 : 9.10	2
52	NAT	CY	1.90 : 2.10	2
53	MCQ	CY	C	2
54	MCQ	CY	D	2
55	MCQ	CY	C	2