

Hyper conjugation in propene involves..



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MODEL QUESTIONS

- The entropy change ($\text{JK}^{-1} \text{mol}^{-1}$) when one mole of O_2 at constant pressure of 1 atm. is heated from 300 to 400 K. Given that $C_p^0(\text{O}_2) / \text{JK}^{-1} \text{mol}^{-1} = 25.8 + 0.012T / \text{K}$ in this temperature range.
 - 6.22
 - 8.62
 - 83.0
 - 8.30
 - Liquid benzene freezes at 7°C and boils at 77°C . If the K_f and K_b values for benzene are 5.0Kkg/mol and 2.50Kkg/mol respectively. Calculate the ratio of the molar latent heat of fusion to the molar latent heat of vaporization.
 - 3.125
 - 0.4
 - 1.28
 - 0.32
 - Which of the following compounds may give blood red colouration while performing Lassaigne's test for nitrogen?
 - $(\text{NH}_2)_2\text{CO}$
 - $(\text{NH}_2)_2\text{C} = \text{S}$
- C)

D)
- 1) A, C
 - 2) B, D
 - 3) A, B, D
 - 4) B, C
- 1 Mole $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ dissolved in 1 kg water. Mole fraction of Cu^{+2} in solution is
 - $\frac{1}{55.5}$
 - $\frac{1}{56.5}$
 - $\frac{1}{61.5}$
 - $\frac{1}{62.5}$
 - When LiAlH_4 and NaBH_4 are dissolved in water
 - LiAlH_4 hydrolyses rapidly than NaBH_4
 - NaBH_4 hydrolysis rapidly than LiAlH_4
 - Both LiAlH_4 and NaBH_4 hydrolysis at the same rate
 - both LiAlH_4 and NaBH_4 do not hydrolysis at all

- When KCN is added to a salt of an aqueous aluminium acetate solution
 - a complex $\text{K}_3[\text{Al}(\text{CN})_6]$ will be formed
 - $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$ is precipitated
 - $\text{Al}(\text{CN})_3$ is precipitated
 - no reaction takes place
- When excess of potassium superoxide is placed in a container containing CO_2 , then
 - the pressure of the container decreases
 - the pressure of the container increases
 - the pressure of the container remains constant
 - the pressure of the container first increases and then decreases
- Which of the following statement is wrong?
 - Excess of acidified solution of potassium permanganate oxidizes nitric oxide to nitrogen dioxide
 - the reaction $2\text{HNO}_3 + \text{NO} \rightarrow 3\text{NO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ completely moves in the forward direction with conc HNO_3
 - the action of concentrated HNO_3 on metals produces NO_2 because the reaction $2\text{HNO}_3 + \text{NO} \rightleftharpoons 3\text{NO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ lies far towards right side
 - the action of dilute HNO_3 on metals produce NO because of the reaction $2\text{HNO}_3 + \text{NO} \rightleftharpoons 3\text{NO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ lies far towards left side
- An aqueous solution of a given salt was made alkaline with solid NH_4Cl and NH_4OH solution. H_2S gas was then passed through the test tube. A black precipitate appeared. Which of the following conclusions is most appropriate about the precipitate. It could be
 - CuS or PbS
 - CoS or NiS
 - FeS or NiS
 - All of these
- In the mixture of $(\text{NaHCO}_3 + \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3)$, volume of HCl required is x mL with phenolphthalein indicator and y mL with methyl orange indicator in the



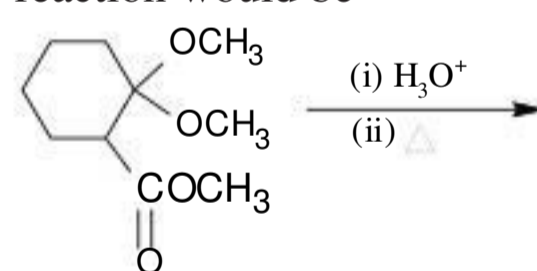
same titration. Hence, volume of HCl for complete reaction of Na_2CO_3 is:

- $2x$
- y
- $x/2$
- $(y-x)$

- If it is known that in $\text{Fe}_{0.96}\text{O}$, Fe is present in +2 and +3 oxidation state. What is the mole fraction of Fe^{2+} in the compound?
 - $12/25$
 - $25/12$
 - $1/12$
 - $11/12$

- Expression for the energy of electron in the n^{th} orbit of Hydrogen like species
 - $E_n = \frac{-2\pi^2 me^4 z^2 k^2}{n^2 h^2}$
 - $E_n = [-R_H Ch] \frac{z^2}{n^2}$
 - $E_n = \frac{-me^4 z^2 k^2}{8\epsilon_0^2 n^2 h^2}$
 - All of these

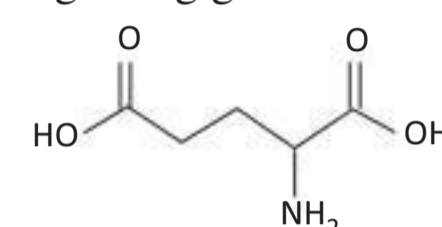
- The end product of the following reaction would be



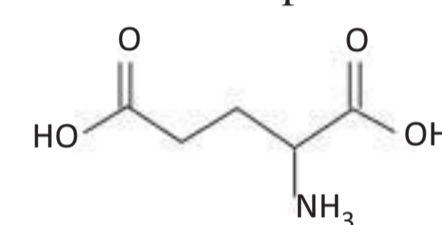
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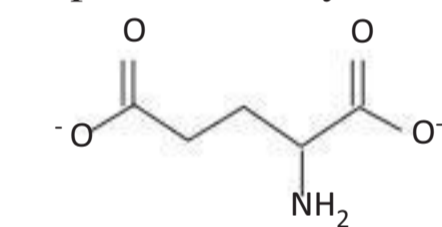
- pK_{a1} , pK_{a2} and pK_{a3} of glutamic acid are 2.0, 4.0 and 9.5 respectively. Correct statement(s) regarding glutamic acid is/are



- At a pH below 2.0 the amino acid exists predominantly as

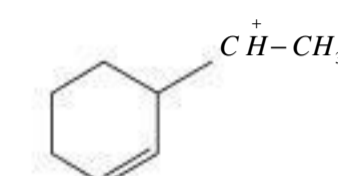
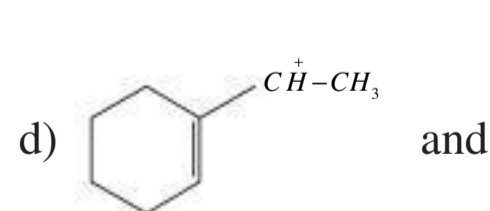
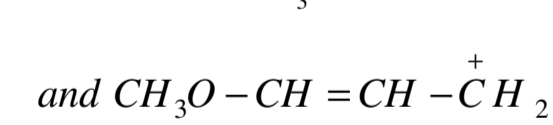
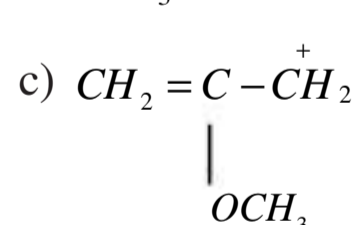
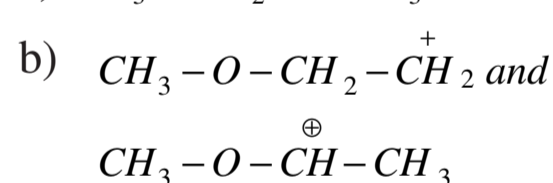


- Solubility of glutamic acid is minimum at a pH of 3.
- At a pH of 12 glutamic acid as predominantly exist as



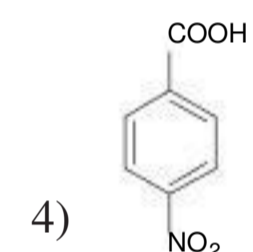
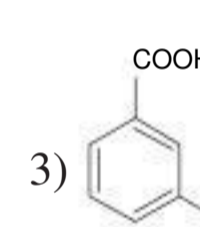
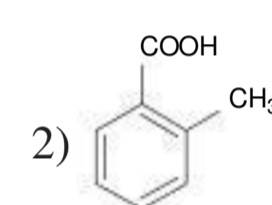
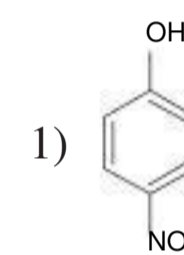
- All of the above.

- In which of the following pairs second intermediate is more stable than 1st one.



- Only a, b correct
- only a, b, c are correct
- All are correct
- a, d are correct

- Which of the following acids is/are more acidic than benzoic acid?

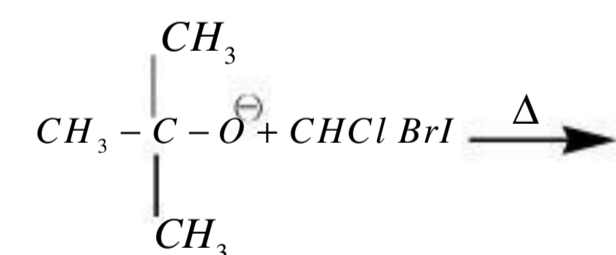


- Only a,b correct
- only a,b,c are correct
- All are correct
- b,d are correct

- Hyper conjugation in propene involves

- $\pi-\pi$ conjugation
- $\sigma-\pi^*$ conjugation
- $\pi-\pi^*$ conjugation
- $\sigma-\pi$ conjugation

- The carbene produced in the following reaction is



- $:\text{CClBr}$
- $:\text{CBrI}$
- $:\text{CClI}$
- $:\text{CHCl}$

KEY & HINTS

- $2; \Delta S^0 = \int_{300\text{K}}^{400\text{K}} (C_p/T) dT = \int_{300\text{K}}^{400\text{K}} \left[\frac{25.8}{T} + 0.012 \right] dT$
 $= 25.8 \ln \frac{400}{300} + 0.012(400-300)$
 $= 7.42 + 1.20 = 8.62 \text{ JK}^{-1} \text{mol}^{-1}$
- $4; \frac{K_b}{K_f} = \frac{2.5}{5} = \frac{1}{2}$ $K_b = \frac{RT_0^2}{1000lv}$
- $4;$ Compound should have N, S
- $4;$ Weight of $\text{H}_2\text{O} = 1000 + 90 = 1090$
 Mole of $\text{H}_2\text{O} = 60.5$
 $x_2 = \frac{1}{60.5 + 2}$

- $1;$ Boron is octet - restricted. Aluminium is not, so attack on Al by H_2O is possible using d - orbitals in Al
- $2;$ Aqueous KCN is very alkaline owing to hydrolysis CN^{-1} competes unsuccessfully with OH^- for Al^{3+}
- $2; 2\text{KO}_2(\text{s}) + \text{CO}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{K}_2\text{CO}_3(\text{s}) + \frac{3}{2}\text{O}_2(\text{g})$
 Since no of gaseous moles increases pressure increases
- $1;$ Acidified KMnO_4 oxidises NO to HNO_3 . The remaining three statements explains the behavior of HNO_3 in dil and conc conditions
- $4;$ Group IV cation sulphides have higher

k_{sp} than Group - II cation sulphides. If group IV cations are expected to precipitate, the cations of previous groups will also do the same

- $1;$ Since, phenolphthalein indicates only conversion of Na_2CO_3 into NaHCO_3 hence, x mL, of HCl will be further required to convert NaHCO_3 to H_2CO_3 . So, total volume of HCl required to convert into $\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3 = x + x = 2x$ mL

- $4;$ Let number of moles of $\text{Fe}^{2+} = x$
 $x(2) + (0.96 - x)3 = 2$

- $4;$

- $3;$ beta keto acid formed undergo decarboxylation

- $4;$

- $2;$ a) Oxonium salt is less stable because +ve charge on more electronegative atom.

- $\text{CH}_3\text{O}-$ group shows - I in structure a and + R in structure b

- $4;$ Ortho effect and electron withdrawing groups increase acidic nature

- $2;$ $18. 1;$ C - I bond is weaker bond.

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