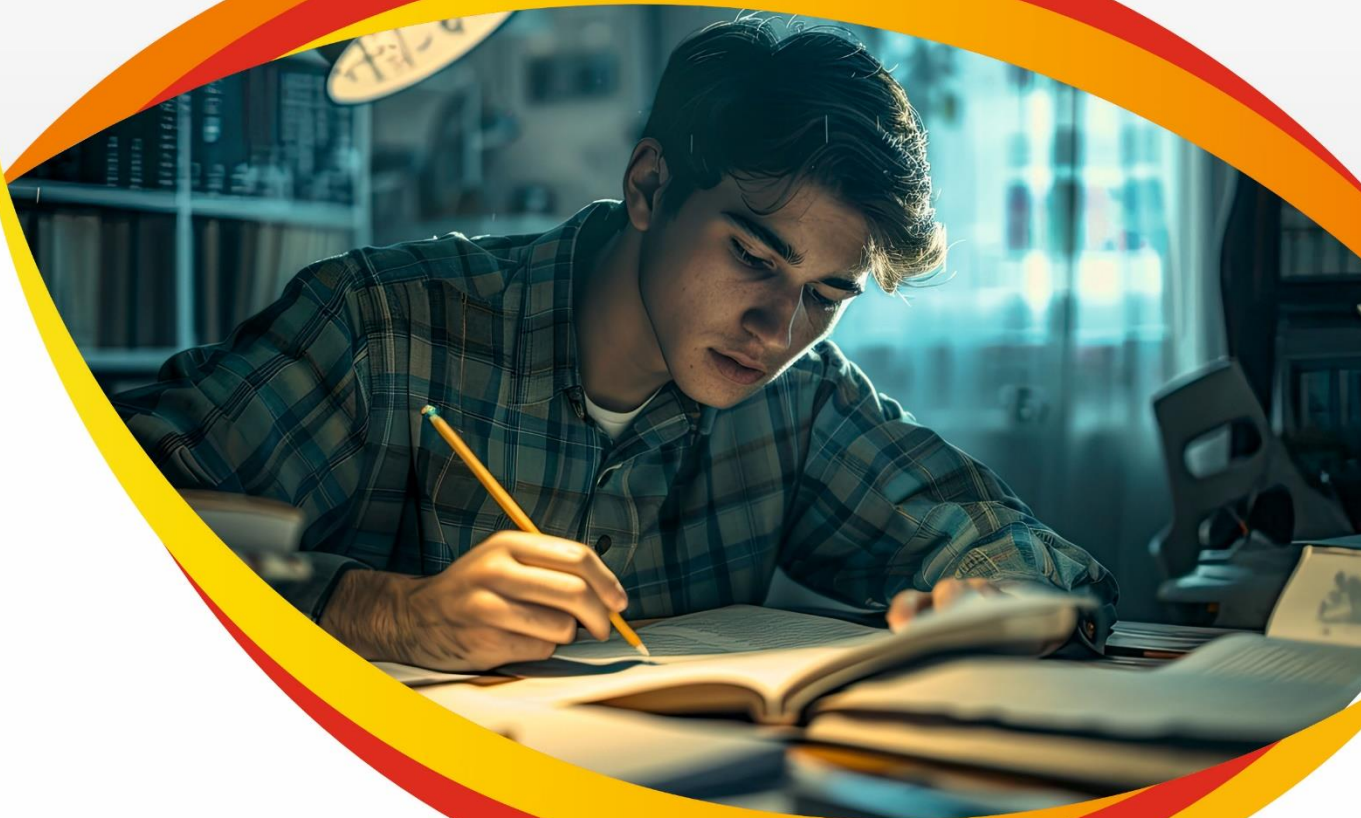


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# **QUESTION PAPER WITH SOLUTIONS**

**CHEMISTRY (PAPER-2)**

## SECTION 1 (Maximum Marks: 12)

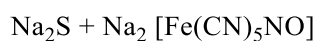
- This section contains FOUR (04) questions.
- Each question has FOUR options (A), (B), (C) and (D). ONLY ONE of these four options is the correct answer.
- For each question, choose the option corresponding to the correct answer.
- Answer to each question will be evaluated according to the following marking scheme:  
 Full Marks : +3 If ONLY the correct option is chosen;  
 Zero Marks : 0 If none of the options is chosen (i.e. the question is unanswered);  
 Negative Marks : -1 In all other cases.

1. During sodium nitroprusside test of sulphide ion in an aqueous solution, one of the ligands coordinated to the metal ion is converted to

(A)  $\text{NOS}^-$  (B)  $\text{SCN}^-$  (C)  $\text{SNO}^-$  (D)  $\text{NCS}^-$

Sol. A

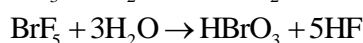
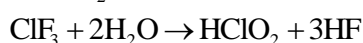
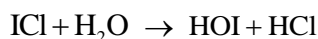
$\text{NOS}^-$



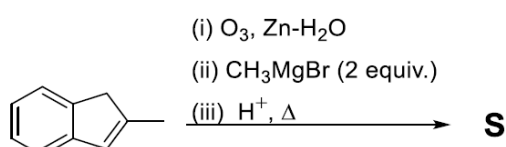
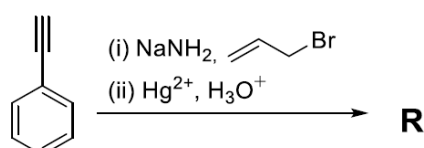
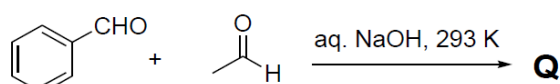
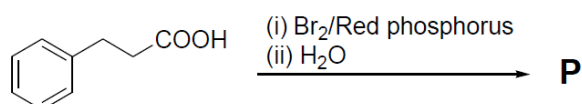
2. The complete hydrolysis of  $\text{ICl}$ ,  $\text{ClF}_3$  and  $\text{BrF}_5$ , respectively, gives

(A)  $\text{IO}_3^-$ ,  $\text{ClO}_2^-$  and  $\text{BrO}_3^-$  (B)  $\text{IO}_3^-$ ,  $\text{ClO}_2^-$  and  $\text{BrO}_3^-$   
 (C)  $\text{IO}^-$ ,  $\text{ClO}^-$  and  $\text{BrO}_2^-$  (D)  $\text{IO}_3^-$ ,  $\text{ClO}_4^-$  and  $\text{BrO}_2^-$

Sol. A



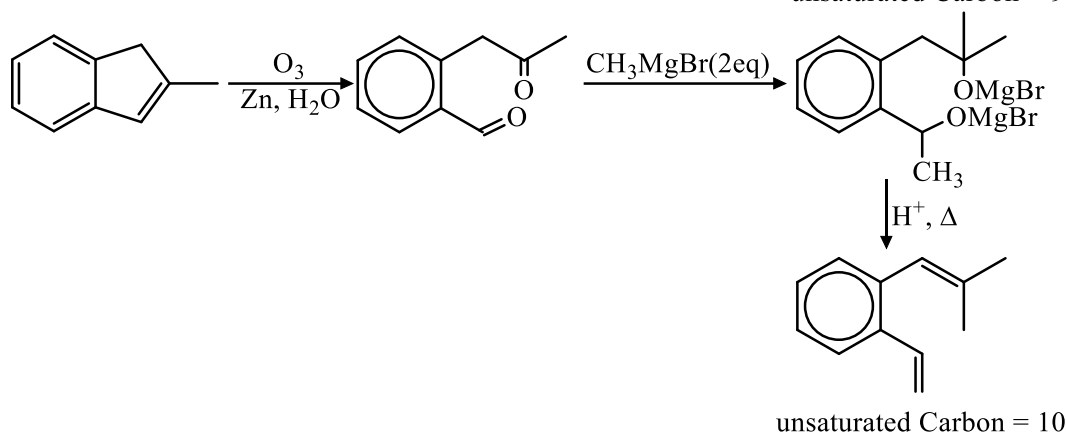
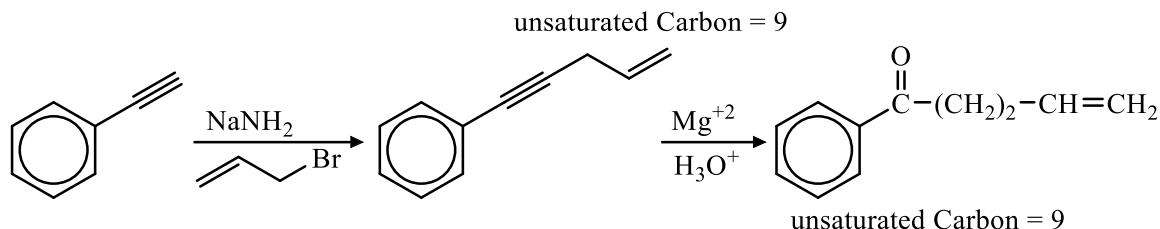
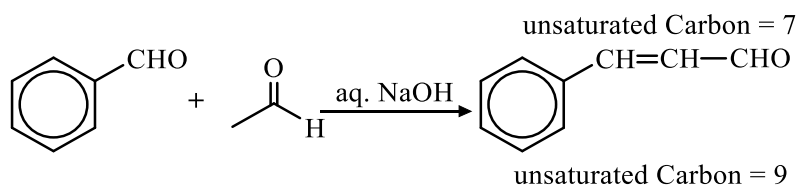
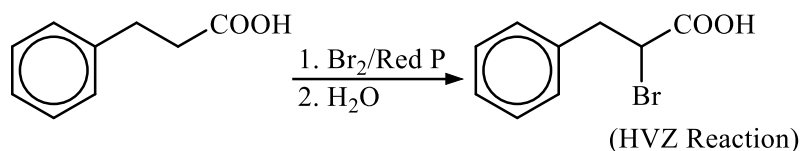
3. Monocyclic compounds P, Q, R and S are the major products formed in the reaction sequences given below.



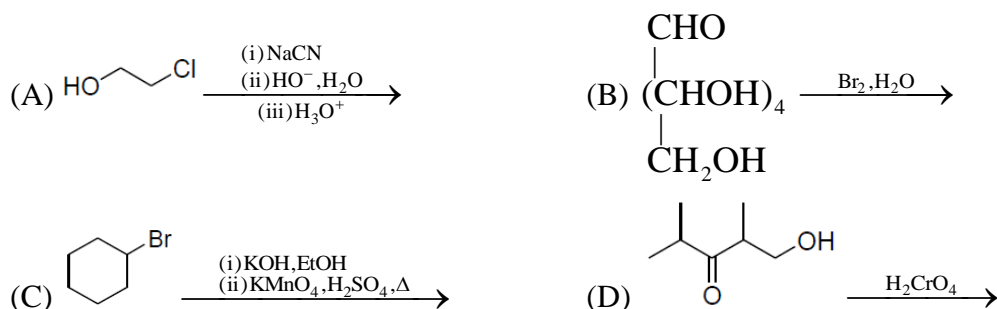
The product having the highest number of unsaturated carbon atom(s) is

(A) P (B) Q (C) R (D) S

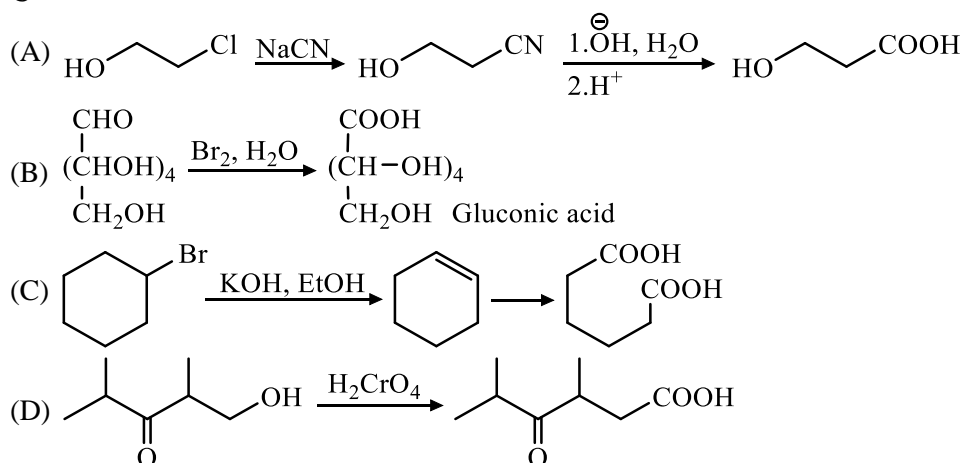
Sol. D



4. The correct reaction/reaction sequence that would produce a dicarboxylic acid as the major product is



Sol. C



## SECTION 2 (Maximum Marks: 16)

- This section contains FOUR (04) questions.
- Each question has FOUR options (A), (B), (C) and (D). ONE OR MORE THAN ONE of these four option(s) is(are) correct answer(s).
- For each question, choose the option(s) corresponding to (all) the correct answer(s).
- Answer to each question will be evaluated according to the following marking scheme:  
 Full Marks : +4 ONLY if (all) the correct option(s) is(are) chosen;  
 Partial Marks : +3 If all the four options are correct but ONLY three options are chosen;  
 Partial Marks : +2 If three or more options are correct but ONLY two options are chosen, both of which are correct;  
 Partial Marks : +1 If two or more options are correct but ONLY one option is chosen and it is a correct option;  
 Zero Marks : 0 If none of the options is chosen (i.e. the question is unanswered);  
 Negative Marks : -2 In all other cases.
- For example, in a question, if (A), (B) and (D) are the ONLY three options corresponding to correct answers, then choosing ONLY (A), (B) and (D) will get +4 marks;  
 choosing ONLY (A) and (B) will get +2 marks;  
 choosing ONLY (A) and (D) will get +2 marks;  
 choosing ONLY (B) and (D) will get +2 marks;  
 choosing ONLY (A) will get +1 mark;  
 choosing ONLY (B) will get +1 mark;  
 choosing ONLY (D) will get +1 mark;  
 choosing no option (i.e. the question is unanswered) will get 0 marks; and  
 choosing any other combination of options will get -2 marks.

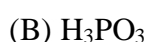
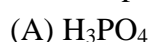
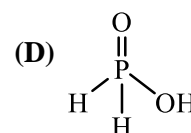
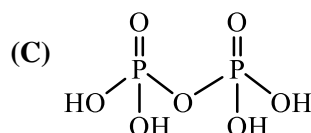
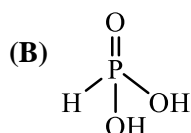
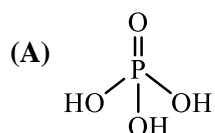
5. The correct statement(s) about intermolecular forces is(are)
- (A) The potential energy between two point charges approaches zero more rapidly than the potential energy between a point dipole and a point charge as the distance between them approaches infinity.
- (B) The average potential energy of two rotating polar molecules that are separated by a distance  $r$  has  $1/r^3$  dependence.
- (C) The dipole-induced dipole average interaction energy is independent of temperature.
- (D) Nonpolar molecules attract one another even though neither has a permanent dipole moment.

Sol. **D**

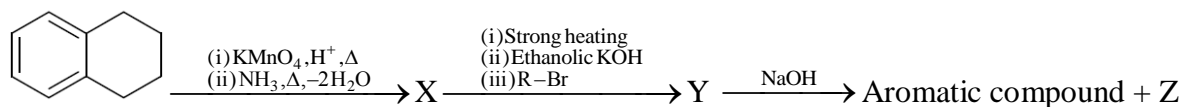
Nonpolar molecules attract one another even though neither has permanent dipole moment.

(Rest of all options are incorrect)

6. The compound(s) with P-H bond(s) is(are)

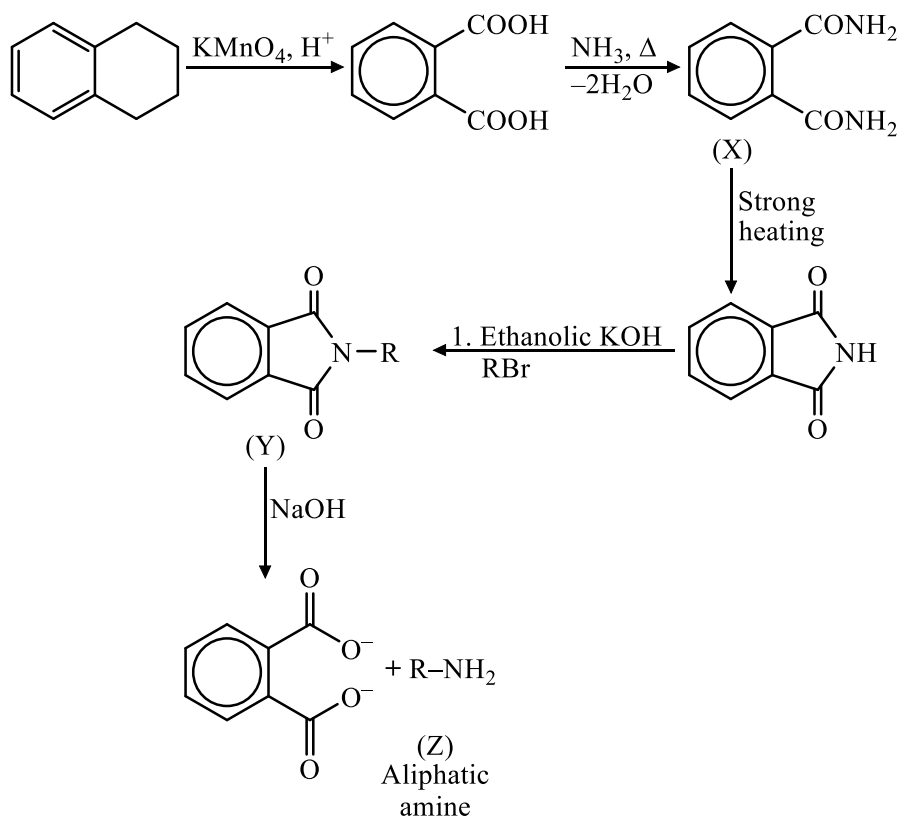
Sol. **B & D**

7. For the reaction sequence given below, the correct statement(s) is(are)

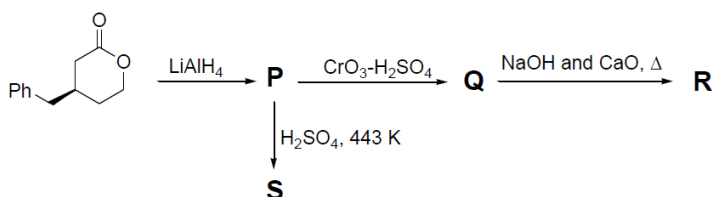


- (A) Both X and Y are oxygen containing compounds.  
 (B) Y on heating with  $\text{CHCl}_3/\text{KOH}$  forms isocyanide.  
 (C) Z reacts with Hinsberg's reagent.  
 (D) Z is an aromatic primary amine.

Sol. AC



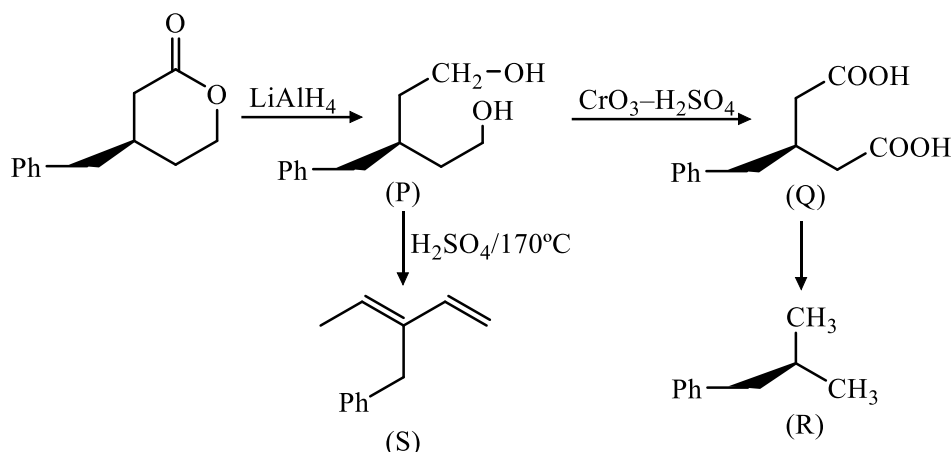
8. For the reaction sequence given below, the correct statement(s) is(are)



- (A) P is optically active.  
 (B) S gives Bayer's test.  
 (C) Q gives effervescence with aq.  $\text{NaHCO}_3$ .  
 (D) R is an alkyne.



Sol. BC



## SECTION 3 (Maximum Marks: 32)

- This section contains EIGHT (08) questions.
- The answer to each question is a NUMERICAL VALUE.
- For each question, enter the correct numerical value of the answer using the mouse and the onscreen virtual numeric keypad in the place designated to enter the answer.
- If the numerical value has more than two decimal places, truncate/round-off the value to TWO decimal places.
- Answer to each question will be evaluated according to the following marking scheme:  
 Full Marks : +4 If ONLY the correct numerical value is entered in the designated place;  
 Zero Marks : 0 In all other cases.

9. The density (in  $\text{g cm}^{-3}$ ) of the metal which forms a cubic close packed (ccp) lattice with an axial distance (edge length) equal to 400 pm is \_\_\_\_\_.

Use: Atomic mass of metal = 105.6 amu and Avogadro's constant =  $6 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$

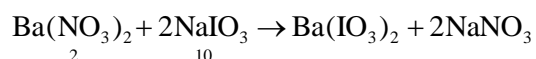
Sol. 11

$$d = \frac{4 \times 105.6}{6 \times 10^{23} \times 10^{-24} \times 16 \times 4} = 11$$

10. The solubility of barium iodate in an aqueous solution prepared by mixing 200 mL of 0.010 M barium nitrate with 100 mL of 0.10 M sodium iodate is  $X \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ . The value of X is \_\_\_\_\_.

Use: Solubility product constant ( $K_{sp}$ ) of barium iodate =  $1.58 \times 10^{-9}$

Sol. 3.95



$$1.58 \times 10^{-9} = S \times (2 \times 10^{-2})^2$$

$$S = \frac{15.8}{4} \times 10^{-6} = 3.95 \times 10^{-6}$$

11. Adsorption of phenol from its aqueous solution on to fly ash obeys Freundlich isotherm. At a given temperature, from  $10 \text{ mg g}^{-1}$  and  $16 \text{ mg g}^{-1}$  aqueous phenol solutions, the concentrations of adsorbed phenol are measured to be  $4 \text{ mg g}^{-1}$  and  $10 \text{ mg g}^{-1}$ , respectively. At this temperature, the concentration (in  $\text{mg g}^{-1}$ ) of adsorbed phenol from  $20 \text{ mg g}^{-1}$  aqueous solution of phenol will be \_\_\_\_\_.

Use:  $\log_{10} 2 = 0.3$

Sol. 16

$$\log(4) = \log k + \frac{1}{n}(\log 10) \Rightarrow 0.6 = \log k + \frac{1}{n} \dots (1)$$

$$\log 10 = \log k + \frac{1}{n} \log 16 \Rightarrow 1 = \log k + \frac{1}{n}(1.2) \dots (2)$$

$$2-1 \Rightarrow 0.4 = \frac{1}{n}(0.2) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n} = 2$$

$$\text{From (1)} \quad 0.6 = \log k + 2 \Rightarrow \log k = -1.4$$

$$\log \frac{x}{m} = -1.4 + 2(0.3 + 1) = 2.6 - 1.4 = 1.2$$

$$\log \frac{x}{m} = 1.2 \Rightarrow \frac{x}{m} = 10^{1.2} = 16$$

12. Consider a reaction  $A + R \longrightarrow \text{Product}$ . The rate of this reaction is measured to be  $k[A][R]$ . At the start of the reaction, the concentration of R,  $[R]_0$ , is 10-times the concentration of A,  $[A]_0$ . The reaction can be considered to be a pseudo first order reaction with assumption that  $k[R] = k'$  is constant. Due to this assumption, the relative error (in %) in the rate when this reaction is 40% complete, is \_\_\_\_\_.

[k and k' represent corresponding rate constants]

Sol. 4

$$r = k(x)(10x) \dots (\text{eq.1}) \quad -k' = k \times 10x$$

$$r = k(.6x)(9.6x) \dots (\text{eq.2}) \quad -k'' = k \times 9.6x$$

$$\% \text{ error} = \frac{k' - k''}{k'} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{k \times 10x - k \times 9.6x}{k \times 10x} \times 100 = 4$$

13. At 300 K, an ideal dilute solution of a macromolecule exerts osmotic pressure that is expressed in terms of the height (h) of the solution (density =  $1.00 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$ ) where h is equal to 2.00 cm. If the concentration of the dilute solution of the macromolecule is  $2.00 \text{ g dm}^{-3}$ , the molar mass of the macromolecule is calculated to be  $X \times 10^4 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$ . The value of X is \_\_\_\_\_.

Use: Universal gas constant (R) =  $8.3 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$  and acceleration due to gravity (g) =  $10 \text{ m s}^{-2}$

Sol. 2.49

$$10^3 \times 10 \times 2 \times 10^{-2} = \frac{(2/M)}{10^{-3}} \times 8.3 \times 300$$

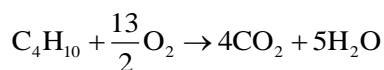
$$M = 2.49 \times 10^4 = 2.49 \times 10^4 = 2.49$$

14. An electrochemical cell is fueled by the combustion of butane at 1 bar and 298 K. Its cell potential is  $\frac{X}{F} \times 10^3$  volts, where F is Faraday constant. The value of X is \_\_\_\_\_.

Use: Standard Gibbs energies of formation at 298 K are:  $\Delta_f G_{\text{CO}_2}^\circ = -394 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ ;

$$\Delta_f G_{\text{water}}^\circ = -237 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}; \Delta_f G_{\text{butane}}^\circ = -18 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

Sol. 422



$$\Delta G^\circ = [(4 \times -394) + [5 \times -237] - [-18]] = -1576 - 1185 + 18 = -2743$$

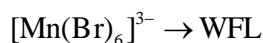
$$\Delta G^\circ = nFE^\circ$$

$$-2743 \times 10^3 = - \frac{13}{2} \times F \times E^\circ$$

$$E^\circ = \frac{422}{F} \times 10^3 = \text{Ans. 422}$$

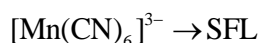
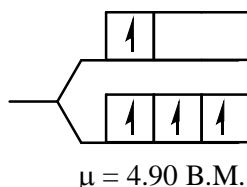
15. The sum of the spin only magnetic moment values (in B.M.) of  $[\text{Mn}(\text{Br})_6]^{3-}$  and  $[\text{Mn}(\text{CN})_6]^{3-}$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

Sol. 7.74



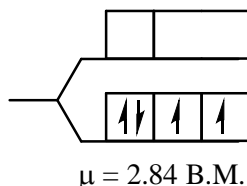
$$\text{Mn} = 3d^5 4s^2$$

$$\text{Mn}^{3+} = 3d^4 4s^0$$



$$\text{Mn} = 3d^5 4s^2$$

$$\text{Mn}^{3+} = 3d^4 4s^0$$



hence  $4.90 + 2.84 = 7.74 \text{ B.M.}$

16. A linear octasaccharide (molar mass =  $1024 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$ ) on complete hydrolysis produces three monosaccharides: ribose, 2-deoxyribose and glucose. The amount of 2-deoxyribose formed is 58.26 % (w/w) of the total amount of the monosaccharides produced in the hydrolyzed products. The number of ribose unit(s) present in one molecule of octasaccharide is \_\_\_\_\_.

Use: Molar mass (in  $\text{g mol}^{-1}$ ): ribose = 150, 2-deoxyribose = 134, glucose = 180; Atomic mass (in amu): H = 1, O = 16

Sol. 2



Given amount of 2-deoxyribose is 58.26% (w/w) of total amount

Molar mass of product =  $1024 + 7 \times 18 = 1150 \text{ g/mole}$

$$\text{Amount of 2-deoxyribose is } \frac{58.26 \times 1150}{100} = 669.99 \text{ gm/mole} \approx 670 \text{ gm/mole}$$

Total amount of remaining compound =  $1150 - 670 = 480 \text{ gm/mole}$

Given molar mass of glucose = 180

Molar mass of Ribose =  $480 - 180 = 300$

$$\text{No. of Ribose unit} = \frac{300}{150} = 2 \text{ unit}$$





**Mr. Nitin Vijay (NV Sir)**

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#### Chemistry

#### Math



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