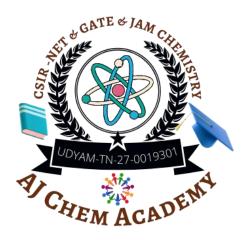
# **AJ Chem Academy**

Reg.No: UDYAM-TN-27-0019301





# **GATE - 2025**



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Q.1 – Q.10 Multiple Choice Question (MCQ), carry ONE mark each (for each wrong answer: – 1/3).

1. The phosphazene compound that acts as a superbase is

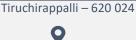
(a) 
$$\begin{array}{c} & & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\$$

2. The reaction for the synthesis of Me<sub>2</sub>SiCl<sub>2</sub> through Rochow-Muller process is

(a) 
$$SiCl_4 + Me_2Zn \xrightarrow{0 \text{ °C}}$$
 (b)  $Si: Fe(9:1) + 2MeCl \xrightarrow{300 \text{ °C}}$  (c)  $Si: Cu(9:1) + 2MeCl \xrightarrow{300 \text{ °C}}$  (d)  $SiCl_4 + 2MeMgBr \xrightarrow{0 \text{ °C}}$ 

- 3. Upon cooling from room temperature, the magnetic susceptibility of MnO slowly increases until 118 K, and then it decreases. This phenomenon is known as
  - (a) ferromagnetism (b) paramagnetism (c) antiferromagnetism (d) ferrimagnetism
- 4. An aqueous solution of  $Co(ClO_4)_2$ .  $6H_2O$  is light pink in colour. Addition of conc.HCl results in an intense blue coloured solution due to the formation of a new species. The new species among the following is

5. For an unambiguous single step synthesis of the following target molecule (TM), the best bond disconnection in its retrosynthetic analysis is





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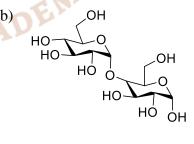


(a) 
$$O$$
 $EtO_2C$ 
 $CO_2Et$ 

$$\mathsf{EtO}_2\mathsf{C}_{\mathfrak{F}^2}$$
 
$$\mathsf{CO}_2\mathsf{Et}$$

6. In the <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum of the following molecule, the signal of proton H<sub>a</sub> appears as

- (a) singlet
- (b) triplet
- (c) quintet
- (d) quartet
- 7. A disaccharide X does NOT show mutarotation in aqueous solution. Acidic hydrolysis of X affords two different monosaccharides. The disaccharide X is



- (d) OH OH OH HO OH
- 8. The symmetry element that does NOT belong to  $C_{4v}$  point group is
  - (a) C<sub>4</sub>

(b) C<sub>2</sub>

(c) i

- (d)  $\sigma_v$
- 9. Rigid rotor wavefunctions are given by  $Y_{l,m}(\theta, \phi)$ . The wavefunctions  $Y_{1,0}(\theta, \phi)$







and  $Y_{2,0}(\theta, \phi)$  are given below

$$Y_{1,0}(\theta, \varphi) = \sqrt{\frac{_3}{_{4\pi}}} \cos\theta \qquad \qquad Y_{2,0}(\theta, \varphi) = \sqrt{\frac{_5}{_{16\pi}}} (3\cos^2\theta - 1)$$

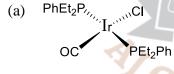
For a non-polar diatomic molecule, the value of transition dipole moment integral for transition between  $Y_{1,0}(\theta, \phi)$  and  $Y_{2,0}(\theta, \phi)$  is equal to

- (a)  $1/\sqrt{2\pi}$
- (b) 0

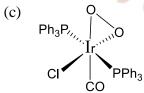
- (c) 2
- (d)  $1/\sqrt{4\pi}$
- 10. The translational, vibrational and rotational molecular partition functions for a system containing ideal diatomic gas molecule in the canonical ensemble (N, V, T) are written as,  $q_{trans}$ ,  $q_{vib}$ , and  $q_{rot}$ , respectively. The option that correctly defines their thermodynamic variable(s) dependency is
  - (a)  $q_{trans}(T, V), q_{vib}(T, V), q_{rot}(T, V) = (b) q_{trans}(T, V), q_{vib}(T), q_{rot}(T)$
  - (c)  $q_{trans}(T)$ ,  $q_{vib}(T, V)$ ,  $q_{rot}(T)$
- (d)  $q_{trans}(T, V), q_{vib}(T), q_{rot}(T, V)$

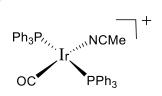
Q.11 - Q.19 Multiple Select Question (MSQ), carry ONE mark each (no negative marks).

The Vaska's complex trans-IrCl(CO)(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> shows a band at 1967 cm<sup>-1</sup> for the 11. **v**CO stretching vibration in its infrared spectrum. The complex(es) that will show an increase in the v<sub>CO</sub> stretching vibration from 1967 cm<sup>-1</sup> is/are



ODYAM-TN-27-0019301 (b)





- **12.** Under the conditions mentioned for each reaction, the reaction(s) that would give borazine  $(B_3N_3H_6)$  as the major product is/are
  - (a) LiBH<sub>4</sub> + NH<sub>4</sub>Cl  $\xrightarrow{230\,^{\circ}\text{C}}$

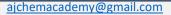
- (b)  $B_2H_6 + 2NH_3 \xrightarrow{180 \text{ °C}}$
- (c)  $NaBH_4 + (NH_4)_2SO_4 \xrightarrow{THF,40 \, ^{\circ}C}$
- (d)  $BCl_3 + NH_4Cl -$
- 13. The essential symmetry(ies) for a monoclinic crystal system is/are the presence of
  - (a) one  $C_3$  axis
- (b) one  $C_2$  axis
- (c) one C<sub>4</sub> axis
- (d) one  $C_6$  axis
- 14. Compound(s) that show(s) an intense peak at m/z 120 in the EI mass spectrum is/are



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15. The correct option(s) of reagents and reaction sequence suitable for carrying out the following transformation is/are

- (a) (i) NBS, (PhCOO)<sub>2</sub>; (ii) aq.NaOH; (iii) active MnO<sub>2</sub>; (iv) Li/liq.NH<sub>3</sub>, t-BuOH
- (b) (i) m-CPBA; (ii) BF<sub>3</sub>. Et<sub>2</sub>O
- (c) (i) SeO<sub>2</sub>; (ii) Dess-Martin periodinane; (iii) K[BH(s-Bu)<sub>3</sub>] (K-selectride)
- (d) (i) dil.KMnO<sub>4</sub> (ii) NaIO<sub>4</sub>
- 16. Among the given options, the possible product(s) that can be obtained from the following reaction is/are

17. Choose the correct option(s) with regard to mechanism of the following transformation.

- (a) It proceeds through divinyl cyclopropane rearrangement
- (b) It involves a diradical intermediate
- (c) It proceeds through di- $\pi$ -metane rearrangement



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		,
	(d) It proceed through [2 + 2 + 2] cycloadd	tion reaction
18.	Consider two non-interacting particles	confined to a one-dimensional box with
	infinite potential barriers. Their wavefun	ctions are $\Psi_1$ and $\Psi_2$ and energies are $E_1$
	and E <sub>2</sub> , respectively. The INCORRECT st	tatement(s) about this system is/are
	(a) The total energy is $E_1 + E_2$	(b) The total wavefunction is $\Psi_1 + \Psi_2$
	(c) The total energy is $E_1E_2$	(d) The total wavefunction is $\Psi_1\Psi_2$
19.	The thermodynamic criterion/criteria for	a spontaneous process is/are
	(a) $\Delta U > 0$ at constant S and V	(b) $\Delta S > 0$ at constant U and V
	(c) $\Delta(H - TS) > 0$ at constant T and P	(d) $\Delta(U - TS) < 0$ at constant T and V
	Q.20 - Q.25 Numerical Answer Typ	e (NAT), carry ONE mark each (no
	negative marks).	AMC.
20.	Xe and F <sub>2</sub> in 1: 1 molar ratio when mixe	d in a closed flask and kept in the sunlight
	for a day, gave white crystals of a compo	und Q. Two equivalents of Q on reaction
	with one equivalent of AsF <sub>5</sub> gave an ioni	c compound $X^+Y^-$ with the cation having
	two Xe atoms. The total number of lone p	airs present on the cation X <sup>+</sup> is (in
	integer)	
21.	The total number of hyperfine lines ex	pected in the EPR spectrum of CH <sub>2</sub> OH
	(radical) is (in integer) [Note: Cor	sider all hydrogen atoms for calculation]
22.	Partial hydrolysis of a pentapeptide yield	ds all possible tripeptides and dipeptides.
	The dipeptides that are obtained upon hyd	drolysis are given below.
	Val-Ala, Gln-His, P	he-Val and Ala-Gln
	The total number of tripeptides obtained	d that contain 'Ala' as one of the amino
	acids is (in integer)	
23.	The specific rotation of enantiomerically	pure(S)-2-butanol is $+14^{\circ}$ . The specific
	rotation of enantiomeric mixture of 2	-butanol obtained from an asymmetric
	reduction of 2-butanone is found to be	$e + 7^{\circ}$ . The percentage of (R)-2-butanol
	present in the reaction mixture is	(in integer)



24.

**25.** 





same, is \_\_\_\_\_. (rounded off to two decimal places)

(p<sub>2</sub>) phases of a pure substance, respectively, are

The ratio of the fundamental vibrational frequencies  $(v_{13_{\text{C}}16_{\text{O}}}/v_{12_{\text{C}}16_{\text{O}}})$  of two

diatomic molecules <sup>13</sup>C<sup>16</sup>O and <sup>12</sup>C<sup>16</sup>O, considering their force constants to be the

The expression for the vapour pressure of solid  $(p_1)$  and vapour pressure of liquid

$$lnp_1 = -\frac{2000}{T} + 5$$
 and  $lnp_2 = -\frac{4000}{T} + 10$ 

The triple point temperature of this substance is \_\_\_\_ K. (in integer)

Q.26 - Q.36 Multiple Choice Question (MCQ), carry TWO marks each (for each wrong answer: - 2/3).

26. The reaction that proceeds through an oxidative addition followed by a reductive elimination is (COD = cyclooctadiene)

(a)  $PPh_3$   $PPh_3$   $PPh_3$   $PPh_3$   $PPh_3$   $PPh_3$   $PPh_3$   $PPh_3$   $PPh_3$ 



- 27. The homogeneous catalyst whose metal ion does NOT undergo either oxidation or reduction in any of the steps during the hydrogenation of terminal olefins is
  - (a) RhCl(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>

- (b) HRuCl(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>
- (COD = cyclooctadiene)

- (c)  $[Ir(COD)(PCy_3)(Py)]^+PF_6^-$
- (d)  $[Rh(COD)(PPh_3)_2]^+PF_6^-$
- 28. The given zirconocene compound,  $(\eta^5-Cp)_2ZrEt_2$ , when heated in the presence of



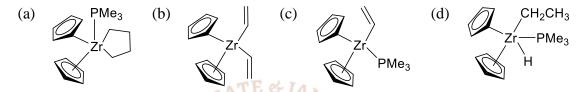
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an equimolar amount of  $PMe_3$  results in the formation of a compound-X which obeys the 18 electron rule. The reaction also resulted in the release of a saturated hydrocarbon.

$$\begin{array}{c|c} CH_2CH_3 & PMe_3 \\ \hline Zr & CH_2CH_3 \end{array} \longrightarrow X$$

The structure of compound X is



29. The <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum of the given iridium complex at room temperature gave a single signal at 2.6 ppm, and its <sup>31</sup>P-NMR spectrum gave a single signal at 23.0 ppm. When the spectra were recorded at lower temperatures, both these signals split into a complex pattern. The intra-molecular dynamic processes shown by this molecule are

- (a) Berry pseudo-rotation and rotation of the ethylene units along the C=C axis
- (b) Berry pseudo-rotation and propeller type rotation of the ethylene units along the Iralkene axis
- (c) Ray-Dutt twist and rotation of the ethylene units along the C=C axis
- (d) Ray-Dutt twist and propeller type rotation of the ethylene units along the Ir-alkene axis
- 30. The effective magnetic moment,  $\mu_{eff}$  value for  $[Cr(H_2O)_6]^{3+}$  taking into account for spin-orbit coupling is closest to

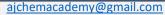
[Given: Atomic number of Cr = 24, spin-orbit coupling constant  $\lambda$  = 92 cm<sup>-1</sup> and  $\Delta_o$  = 17400 cm<sup>-1</sup>]

- (a)  $3.79 \mu_{\rm B}$
- (b)  $3.87 \mu_B$
- (c)  $4.05 \mu_B$
- (d)  $3.60 \mu_B$
- 31. The major products X and Y formed in the following reaction sequences are



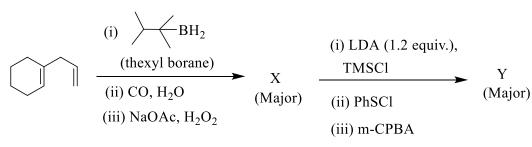
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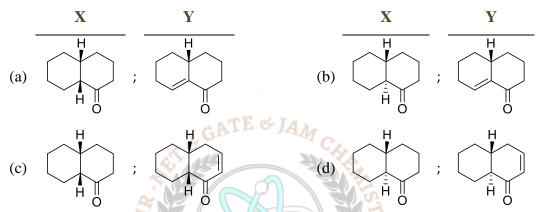








(iv)  $\Delta$ 



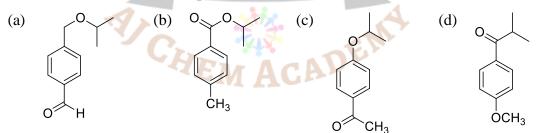
Compound K displayed the spectral data as follows: **32.** 

> IR 1680 cm<sup>-1</sup>

: 7.30 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 6.8 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H),

3.8 (septet, J = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 2.2(s, 3H), 1.9(d, J = 7.0 Hz, 6H)

The correct structure of compound K is



33. The major product formed in the following reaction sequences is

(i) 
$$K_2CO_3$$
,  $MeCN$ 

(ii)  $Pd(PPh_3)_4$ ,  $Et_3N$ ,  $DMF$ 

(iii)  $H_2$ ,  $Pd/C$ 

EtOH /  $AcOH$ 

(b) COOEt









34. In the following asymmetric transformation, the key aldol reaction involves the attack of

- (a) Si face of enolate on to the Re face of aldehyde
- (b) Si face of enolate on to the Si face of aldehyde
- (c) Re face of enolate on to the Re face of aldehyde
- (d) Re face of enolate on to the Si face of aldehyde
- 35. The correct option with regard to the following statement is
  - P. Time-independent Schrodinger equation can be exactly solved for Be<sup>2+</sup>
  - Q. For a particle confined in a one-dimensional box of length 1 with infinite Potential barriers, the trial variation function  $\varphi = \left[\left(\frac{3}{l^3}\right)^{1/2}x\right]$  is not an acceptable trial variation wavefunction for  $0 \le x \le 1$
  - R. Wavefunctions for system of Fermions must be anti-symmetric with respect to exchange of any two Fermions in the system
  - S. Born-Oppenheimer approximation can be used to separate the vibrational and Rotational motion of a molecule

	P		Q		R		S
(a)	True	;	False	;	False	;	True
(b)	True	;	True	;	False	;	False
(c)	False	;	True	;	True	;	False
(d)	False	;	True	;	True	;	True

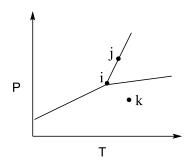
36. The phase diagram of a single component system is given below.



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The option with the correct number of degrees of freedom corresponding to the labelled points i, j and k, respectively, is

(a) 0,1,2

(b) 3,2,1

(c) 2,0,1

(d) 0,2,1

Q.37 - Q.47 Multiple Select Question (MSQ), carry TWO marks each (no negative marks).

An approximate partition function Q(N, V, T) of a gas is given below. **37.** 

$$Q(N, V, T) = \frac{1}{N!} \left( \frac{2\pi m k_B T}{h^2} \right)^{3N/2} (V - Nb)^N$$

The equation of state(s) for this gas is/are

[Note: b is a parameter independent of volume.]

(a) 
$$P(V - Nb) = Nk_BT$$
 (b)  $PV^{(N-b)} = k_BT$  (c)  $PV = Nk_BT$  (d)  $P(V - Nb) = Nk_B$ 

b) 
$$PV^{(N-b)} = k_B T$$

(c) 
$$PV = Nk_BT$$

(d) 
$$P(V - Nb) = Nk_{P}$$

The compound(s) having structure similar to that of B<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub> is/are **38.** 

(c) 
$$Al_2Cl_6$$

(d) 
$$Cl_2O_6$$

**39.** The UV-visible spectrum of  $[Ni(en)_3]^{2+}$  (en = ethylenediamine) shows absorbance maxima at 11200 cm<sup>-1</sup>, 18350 cm<sup>-1</sup> and 29000 cm<sup>-1</sup>.

	Absorbance maximum	<b>Electronic transition</b>
<b>(P)</b>	11200 cm <sup>-1</sup> (i)	$^{3}A_{2g} \rightarrow ^{3}T_{1g}(F)$
		$^{3}A_{2g} \rightarrow ^{3}T_{2g}$
<b>(R)</b>	29000 cm <sup>-1</sup> (iii)	$^{3}A_{2g} \rightarrow {}^{3}T_{1g}(P)$

The correct match(es) between absorbance maximum and electronic transition is/are

(a) 
$$(P) \rightarrow (ii)$$

$$(b) (Q) \rightarrow (i)$$

(c) (P) 
$$\rightarrow$$
 (iii)

(d) (R) 
$$\rightarrow$$
 (iii)

- **40.** Cytochrome-P450 (CYP) enzymes catalyze stereoselective C-H hydroxylation of hydrocarbons in the presence of  $O_2$ . The correct statement(s) about the structure and activity of CYP is/are
  - (a) A thiolate group is coordinated to the Fe center at one of the axial positions around Fe



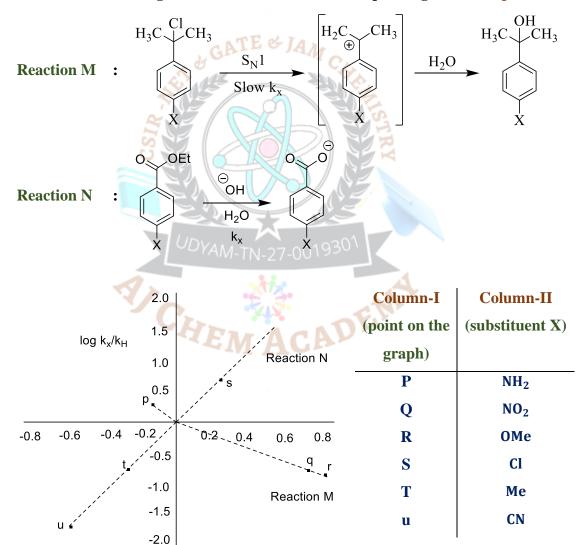


- (b) While one of the oxygen atoms of O<sub>2</sub> is inserted into a C-H bond of a hydrocarbon, the other oxygen atom gets reduced to water
- (c) An imidazole group is coordinated to the Fe center at one of the axial positions around Fe
- (d) An iron-oxo species acts as a key oxidant in the catalytic cycle of CYP
- 41. The complex(es) having metal-metal bond order  $\geq 3.5$  is/are
  - (a)  $[Mo_2(\mu-SO_4)_4(H_2O)_2]^{3-}$

(b)  $[Mn_2(CO)_{10}]$ 

(c)  $[Cr_2(\mu-0_2CCH_3)_4]$ 

- (d)  $[Mo_2(\mu-HPO_4)_4(H_2O)_2]^{2-}$
- 42. Consider the following two reactions and their corresponding Hammett plots



Choose the option(s) that correctly match(es) the points on the graph given in Column-I with substituents X given in Column-II in accordance with their substituents constant  $\boldsymbol{\sigma}$ 

(a) 
$$s \rightarrow \sigma_{(X=CI)}; t \rightarrow \sigma_{(X=OMe)}; u \rightarrow \sigma_{(X=NH_2)}; r \rightarrow \sigma_{(X=NO_2)}$$



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(b) 
$$s \rightarrow \sigma_{(X=Me)}$$
;  $u \rightarrow \sigma_{(X=NH_2)}$ ;  $t \rightarrow \sigma_{(X=OMe)}$ ;  $r \rightarrow \sigma_{(X=Br)}$ 

(c) 
$$p \rightarrow \sigma_{(X=Me)}$$
;  $q \rightarrow \sigma_{(X=CN)}$ ;  $r \rightarrow \sigma_{(X=NO_2)}$ ;  $t \rightarrow \sigma_{(X=OMe)}$ 

(d) 
$$p \rightarrow \sigma_{(X=Cl)}; q \rightarrow \sigma_{(X=NO_2)}; r \rightarrow \sigma_{(X=CN)}; t \rightarrow \sigma_{(X=Me)}$$

**43.** The correct option(s) of reagents and reaction sequences suitable for carrying out the following transformation is/are

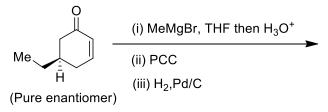
- (i) Li-C  $\equiv$ C-H, THF,  $-70^{\circ}$ C; (ii) cat.HgSO<sub>4</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O; (iii) aqueous acid,  $\Delta$ (a)
- , NaH ; (ii) aqueous acid,  $\boldsymbol{\Delta}$ (b)
- (i) LDA, TfNPh<sub>2</sub>; (ii) cat.[(dppe)Pd(0)],  $\bigcirc$  OBu; (iii) aqueous acid,  $\triangle$ (c) (dppe = diphenylphosphinoethane)
- (d) (i)  $H_3C-NO_2$ ,  $NaOCH_3$ ; (ii) sat. NaCl (iii)  $TiCl_3$ ,  $H_2O$ ; (iv) aqueous acid,  $\Delta$
- 44. The process(es) and/or intermediate(s) through which the following transformation proceeds is/are

(a) 1,2-methide shift

(b) 1,3-methide shift

(c) non-classical carbocation

- (d) tertiary carbocation
- **45.** For the following reaction, the possible product(s) is/are



- (a)
- Wavefunctions and energies for a particle confined in a cubic box are  $\Psi_{n_x,n_y,n_z}$  and 46.  $E_{n_v,n_v,n_z}$ , respectively. The  $\phi_1,\phi_2,\phi_3$  and  $\phi_4$  are written as linear combinations of

0





 $\Psi_{n_x,n_y,n_z}$ . Among these functions, the eigen function(s) of the Hamiltonian operator for this particle is/are

$$\phi_{1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Psi_{1,4,1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Psi_{2,2,3}$$

$$\phi_{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Psi_{1,5,1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Psi_{3,3,3}$$

$$\phi_{3} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Psi_{1,3,8} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Psi_{3,8,1}$$

$$\phi_{3} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Psi_{3,3,1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Psi_{2,4,1}$$

- $(a) \ \varphi_2 \qquad \qquad (b) \ \varphi_4 \qquad \qquad (c) \ \varphi_3 \qquad \qquad (d) \ \varphi_1$
- 47. If a particle's state function is an eigenfunction of the operator  $\hat{L}^2$  with eigenvalue  $30h^2$ , then the possible eigen value(s) of the operator  $\hat{L}^2_Z$  for the same state function is/are
  - (a)  $10h^2$

(b)  $16h^2$ 

- (c)  $25h^2$
- (d) 0

Q.48 – Q.55 Numerical Answer Type (NAT), carry TWO marks each (no negative marks).

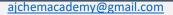
- 48. An achaeological specimen containing  $^{14}$ C gives 45 counts per gram of carbon in 5 minutes. A specimen of freshly cut wood gives 20 counts per gram of carbon per minute. The counter used recorded a background count of 5 counts per minute in the absence of any  $^{14}$ C containing sample. The age of the specimen is \_\_\_\_\_\_ years. (in integer). [Note:  $t_{1/2}$  of  $^{14}$ C = 5730 years]
- 49. In the following reaction, 13.4 grams of aldehyde-P gave a diastereomeric mixture of alcohols Q and R in a ratio of 2:1. If the yield of the reaction is 80 %, then the amount of Q (in grams) obtained is \_\_\_\_\_\_ (in integer).

50. The kinetic energies of an electron (e) and a proton (p) are E and 3E, respectively. Given that mass of a proton is 1836 times that of an electron, the ratio of their de Broglie wavelengths  $(\lambda_e/\lambda_p)$  is \_\_\_\_\_ (rounded off to two decimal places).





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51. If a molecule emitting a radiation of frequency  $3.100 \times 10^9$  Hz approaches an observer with a relative speed of  $5.000 \times 10^6$  m s<sup>-1</sup>, then the observer detects a frequency of \_\_\_\_\_  $\times 10^9$  Hz. (rounded off to three decimal places). [Given: Speed of light  $c = 3.000 \times 10^8$  m s<sup>-1</sup>]

52. The mean energy of a molecule having two available energy states at  $\epsilon=0$  J and  $\epsilon=4.14\times 10^{-21} \text{ J at } 300 \text{ K is} \\ & \times 10^{-21} \text{ J. (rounded off to two decimal places).} \quad \text{[Given: Boltzmann constant } (k_B)=1.38\times 10^{-23} \text{ J K}^{-1}\text{]}$ 

53. For the cell reaction,

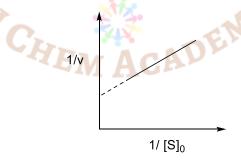
$$Hg_2Cl_{2_{(S)}} + H_2(1 \ atm) \rightarrow 2Hg_{(l)} + 2H^+(a=1) + 2Cl^-(a=1)$$

The standard cell potential is  $\epsilon^0 = 0.2676 \, \text{V}$ , and  $\left(\frac{\partial \epsilon^0}{\partial T}\right)_p = -3.19 \times 10^{-4} \, \text{V K}^{-1}$ . The standard enthalpy change of the reaction  $(\Delta_r H^0)$  at 298 K is -x kJ mol $^{-1}$ . The value of x is \_\_\_\_\_\_ (rounded off to two decimal places).

[Given: Faraday constant  $F = 96500 \text{ C mol}^{-1}$ ]

54. Consider a Carnot engine with a hot source kept at 500 K. From the hot source, 100 J of energy (heat) is withdrawn at 500 K. The cold sink is kept at 300 K. The efficiency of the carnot engine is \_\_\_\_\_\_ (rounded off to one decimal place).

55. The Lineweaver-Burk plot for an enzyme obeying the Michaelis-Menten mechanism is given below.



The slope of the line is  $0.36 \times 10^{-2} s$ , and the y-intercept is  $1.20 \, mole^{-1} \, Ls$ . The value of the Michaelis constant  $(K_M)$  is \_\_\_\_\_\_  $\times 10^{-3} \, mol \, L^{-1}$  (in integer).

[Note: v is the initial rate, and  $[S]_0$  is the substrate concentration]

# **Answer Key**

Q.No	Ans
1.	c
2.	c

Q.No	Ans
15.	a, c
16.	a

Q.No	Ans
29.	b
30.	a

Q.No	Ans
43.	a, c
44.	a, c, d

Q



3.	c
4.	c
5.	b
6.	c
7.	d
8.	c
9.	b
10.	b
11.	c, d
12.	a, b
13.	b
14.	a, b, d

17.	b, c
18.	b, c
19.	b, d
20.	14
21.	6
22.	3
23.	25
24.	0.97 to 0.99
25.	400
26.	d
27.	b
28.	c

31.	d
32.	c
33.	b
34.	d
35.	c
36.	a
37.	a
38.	c
39.	a, b, d
40.	a, b, d
41.	a, c
42.	a, c
FIFT	

45.	a, c
46.	a, c
47.	b, c, d
48.	10926 to 10934
49.	8
50.	74.10 to 74.30
51.	3.110 to 3.200
52.	1.00 to 1.20
53.	69.00 to 71.00
54.	0.4
55.	3
55.	3

Q. 1 – 10	1 Mark (MCQ)
Q. 26 – 37	2 Marks (MCQ)

A	Q. 11 – 19	1 Mark (MSQ)
J	Q. 38–47	2 Marks (MSQ)

Q. 20-25	1 Mark (NAT)
Q. 48 – 55	2 Marks (NAT)

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