

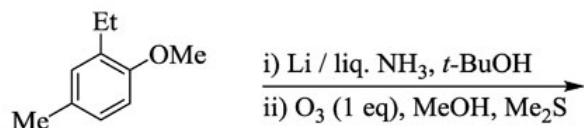
Q1 - Q25 carry one mark each.

Q.No. 1 Among the following, the suitable reagents for the given transformation is:

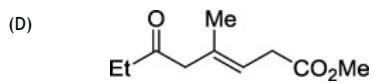


- (A)  $\text{H}_2, \text{Pd} / \text{C}$
- (B)  $\text{H}_2\text{N}-\text{NH}_2 / \text{KOH}, \Delta$
- (C)  $\text{NaBH}_4 / \text{CeCl}_3 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$
- (D)  $\text{Li} / \text{Liq. NH}_3$

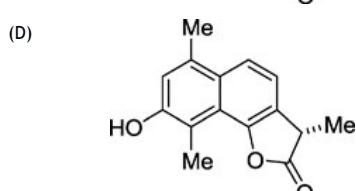
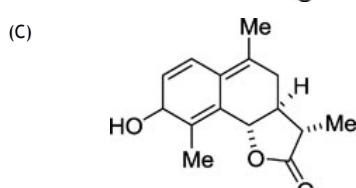
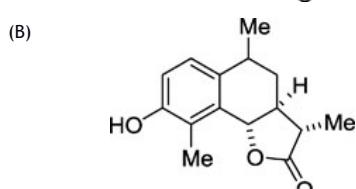
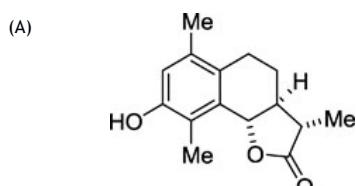
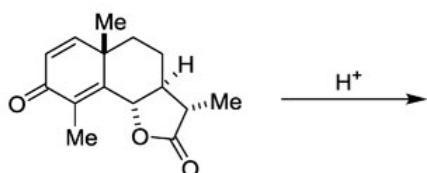
Q.No. 2 Major product formed in the following reaction sequence is:



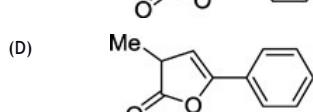
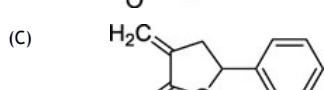
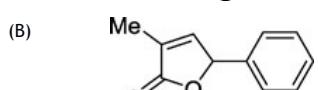
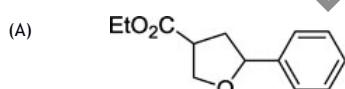
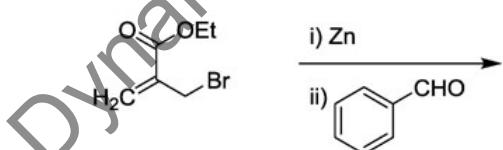
- (A)
- (B)
- (C)



Q.No. 3 Major product formed in the following reaction is:

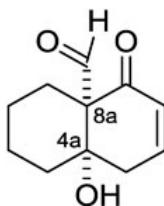


Q.No. 4 Major product formed in the following transformation is:



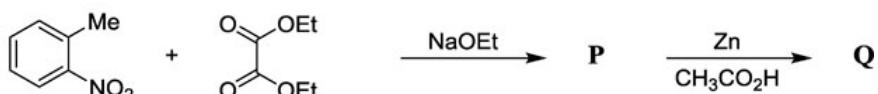
Q.No. 5

Absolute stereochemistry of the given compound is:



(A) 4aR, 8aS  
 (B) 4aR, 8aR  
 (C) 4aS, 8aS  
 (D) 4aS, 8aR

Q.No. 6 In the following reaction sequence,



the major products **P** and **Q** are:

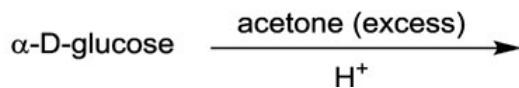
(A) and

(B) and

(C) and

(D) and

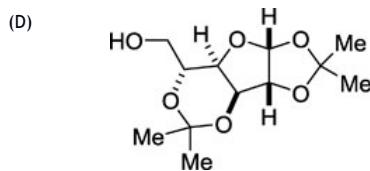
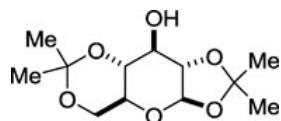
Q.No. 7 Major product formed in the given reaction is:



(A)

(B)

(C)



Q.No. 8 The **CORRECT** statement regarding the substitution of coordinated ligands in  $\text{Ni}(\text{CO})_4$  and  $\text{Co}(\text{NO})(\text{CO})_3$  is:

(Given: Co–N–O bond is nearly linear; atomic numbers of Co and Ni are 27 and 28, respectively)

(A)  $\text{Ni}(\text{CO})_4$  and  $\text{Co}(\text{NO})(\text{CO})_3$  follow associative and dissociative pathways, respectively.

(B)  $\text{Ni}(\text{CO})_4$  and  $\text{Co}(\text{NO})(\text{CO})_3$  follow dissociative and associative pathways, respectively.

(C) Both  $\text{Ni}(\text{CO})_4$  and  $\text{Co}(\text{NO})(\text{CO})_3$  follow associative pathway.

(D) Both  $\text{Ni}(\text{CO})_4$  and  $\text{Co}(\text{NO})(\text{CO})_3$  follow dissociative pathway.

Q.No. 9 The **CORRECT** statement about hexagonal boron nitride is:

(A) It is a good electrical conductor.

(B) It has same layer stacking as that of graphite.

(C) It is reactive towards fluorine.

(D) It has lower thermal stability in air compared to that of graphite.

Q.No. 10 In oxyhemocyanin, the coordination number, mode of oxygen binding, color and the net magnetic behavior of copper ions, respectively are:

(Given: atomic number of Cu is 29)

(A) Four,  $\mu\text{-}\eta^1\text{:}\eta^1\text{-O}_2^-$ , colorless and paramagnetic.

(B) Five,  $\mu\text{-}\eta^2\text{:}\eta^2\text{-O}_2^-$ , colorless and paramagnetic.

(C) Five,  $\mu\text{-}\eta^2\text{:}\eta^2\text{-O}_2^-$ , blue and diamagnetic.

(D) Four,  $\mu\text{-}\eta^1\text{:}\eta^1\text{-O}_2^2$ , blue and diamagnetic.

Q.No. 11 Among the following species, the one that has pentagonal shape is:

(Given: atomic numbers of O, F, S, I and Xe are 8, 9, 16, 53 and 54, respectively)

(A)  $\text{XeOF}_4$

(B)  $\text{IF}_5$

(C)  $[\text{SF}_5]^-$

(D)  $[\text{XeF}_5]^-$

Q.No. 12 A solution containing a metal complex absorbs at 480 nm with molar extinction coefficient of  $15,000 \text{ L mol}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ . If the path length of the cell is 1.0 cm and transmittance is 20.5%, the concentration (in  $\text{mol L}^{-1}$ ) of the metal complex is:

(A)  $1.37 \times 10^{-5}$

(B)  $2.29 \times 10^{-5}$

(C)  $4.59 \times 10^{-5}$

(D)  $8.75 \times 10^{-5}$

Q.No. 13 Among the following linear combination of atomic orbitals, the **CORRECT** representation of the lowest unoccupied  $\pi$ -molecular orbital of butadiene is:

(A)  $\Psi = -0.372 \phi_1 + 0.602 \phi_2 - 0.602 \phi_3 + 0.372 \phi_4$   
 (B)  $\Psi = 0.602 \phi_1 - 0.372 \phi_2 - 0.372 \phi_3 + 0.602 \phi_4$   
 (C)  $\Psi = 0.602 \phi_1 + 0.372 \phi_2 - 0.372 \phi_3 - 0.602 \phi_4$   
 (D)  $\Psi = 0.372 \phi_1 + 0.602 \phi_2 + 0.602 \phi_3 + 0.372 \phi_4$

Q.No. 14 The activity of ' $m$ ' molal  $\text{CuSO}_4$  solution can be expressed in terms of its mean activity coefficient ( $\gamma_{\pm}$ ) as:

(A)  $m^2 \gamma_{\pm}^2$   
 (B)  $4m^3 \gamma_{\pm}^3$   
 (C)  $16m^4 \gamma_{\pm}^4$   
 (D)  $108m^5 \gamma_{\pm}^5$

Q.No. 15 The character table for a pyramidal  $\text{AB}_3$  molecule of  $\text{C}_{3v}$  point group is given below:

$\text{C}_{3v}$	E	$2\text{C}_3$	$3\sigma_v$		
$\text{A}_1$	1	1	1	$z$	$x^2 + y^2, z^2$
$\text{A}_2$	1	1	-1	$R_z$	
E	2	-1	0	$(x,y)(R_x, R_y)$	$(x^2-y^2, xy)(xz, yz)$

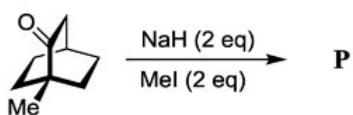
The reducible representation of pyramidal  $\text{AB}_3$  is

$\text{C}_{3v}$	E	$2\text{C}_3$	$3\sigma_v$
$\Gamma$	1	2	0

The **CORRECT** option representing all the normal Raman active modes of pyramidal  $\text{AB}_3$  is:

(A)  $\text{A}_1 + \text{A}_2 + 2\text{E}$   
 (B)  $3\text{E}$   
 (C)  $3\text{A}_1 + \text{A}_2 + \text{E}$   
 (D)  $2\text{A}_1 + 2\text{E}$

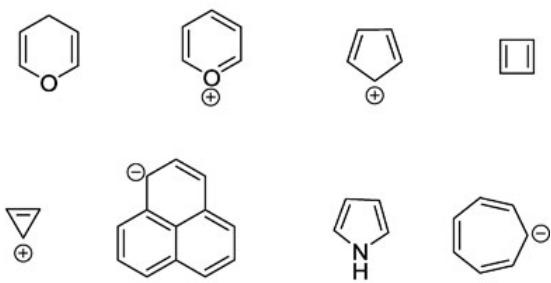
Q.No. 16 In the following reaction,



the number of peaks exhibited by the major product **P** in its broadband proton decoupled  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum is \_\_\_\_\_

Q.No. 17

Among the following,



the total number of aromatic species is \_\_\_\_\_

Q.No. 18 The maximum number of microstates for  $d^2$  electronic configuration is \_\_\_\_\_

Q.No. 19 In a uranium recovery process, an aqueous solution of uranyl ion is evaporated, dried in air at  $400\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  and subsequently reduced with hydrogen at  $700\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  to obtain a uranium compound (**X**). The oxidation state of uranium in **X** is \_\_\_\_\_

(Given: atomic number of U is 92)

Q.No. 20 For a cubic crystal system, the powder X-ray diffraction pattern recorded using  $\text{Cu } K_{\alpha}$  source ( $\lambda = 1.54\text{ \AA}$ ) shows a peak at  $33.60^{\circ}$  ( $2\theta$ ) for (111) plane. The lattice parameter 'a' (in  $\text{\AA}$ , *rounded off to two decimal places*) is \_\_\_\_\_

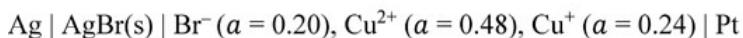
Q.No. 21 In an NMR spectrometer operating at a magnetic field strength of  $16.45\text{ T}$ , the resonance frequency (in MHz, *rounded off to one decimal place*) of  $^{19}\text{F}$  nucleus is \_\_\_\_\_

(Given:  $g$  factor of  $^{19}\text{F} = 5.255$ ;  $\beta_N = 5.05 \times 10^{-27}\text{ J T}^{-1}$ ;  $h = 6.626 \times 10^{-34}\text{ J s}$ )

Q.No. 22 When three moles of helium is mixed with one mole of neon at constant temperature and pressure ( $25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ , 1 atm), the entropy of mixing (in  $\text{J K}^{-1}$ , *rounded off to two decimal places*) is \_\_\_\_\_

(Given:  $R = 8.314\text{ J K}^{-1}\text{ mol}^{-1}$ )

Q.No. 23 At  $25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ , the *emf* (in volts, *rounded off to three decimal places*) of the cell,



is \_\_\_\_\_

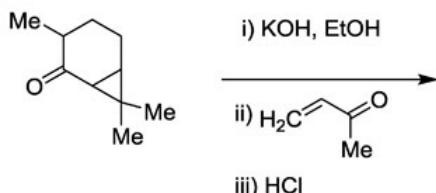
(Given: The standard *emf* of the cell is  $0.082\text{ V}$ ;  $R = 8.314\text{ J K}^{-1}\text{ mol}^{-1}$ ;  $F = 96500\text{ C mol}^{-1}$ )

Q.No. 24 For an enzyme catalyzed reaction, the plot of inverse of initial rate against inverse of initial substrate concentration is linear with slope  $0.16\text{ s}$  and intercept  $2.12\text{ mol}^{-1}\text{ L s}$ . The estimated value of Michaelis constant (in  $\text{mol L}^{-1}$ , *rounded off to two decimal places*) is \_\_\_\_\_

Q.No. 25 Fluorescence quantum yield and fluorescence lifetime of a molecule are 0.4 and  $5 \times 10^{-9}$  s, respectively. If the fluorescence decay rate constant is  $Y \times 10^7$  s<sup>-1</sup>, the value of  $Y$  (rounded off to nearest integer) is \_\_\_\_\_

**Q26 - Q55 carry two marks each.**

Q.No. 26 Major product formed in the following reaction sequence is:



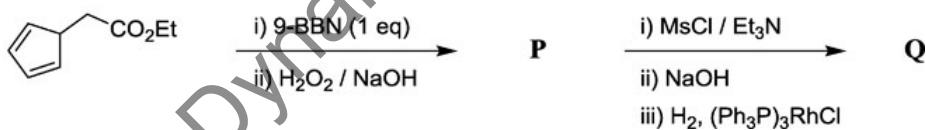
(A)

(B)

(C)

(D)

Q.No. 27 Major products **P** and **Q**, in the given reaction sequence, are:



(A)

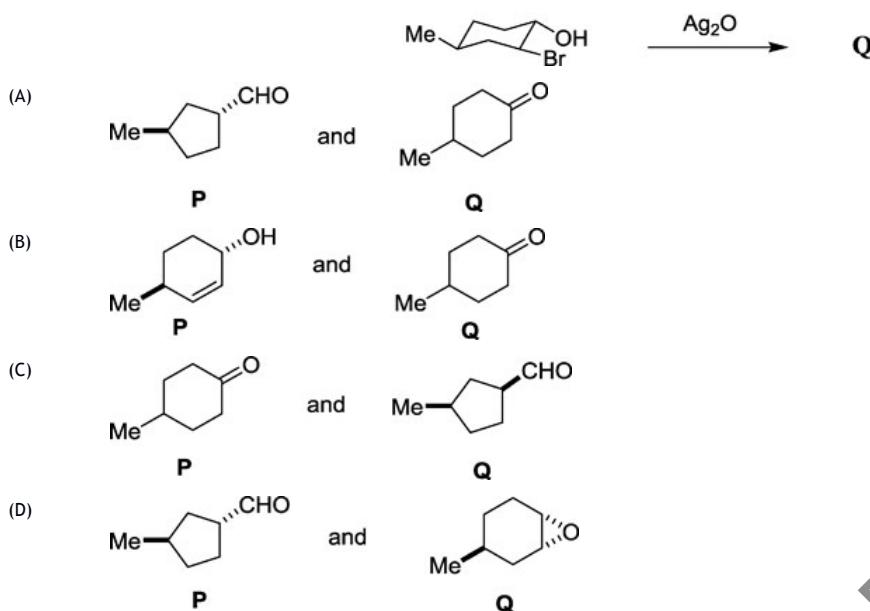
(B)

(C)

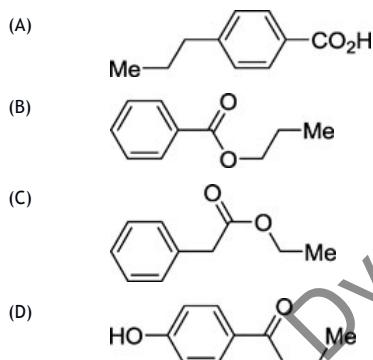
(D)

Q.No. 28

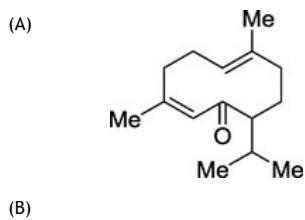
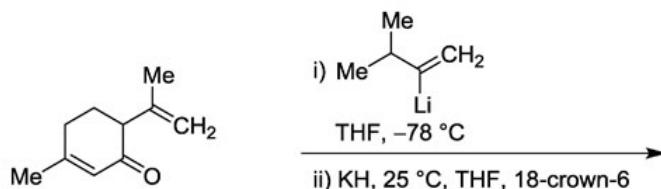
Major products **P** and **Q**, formed in the reactions given below, are:

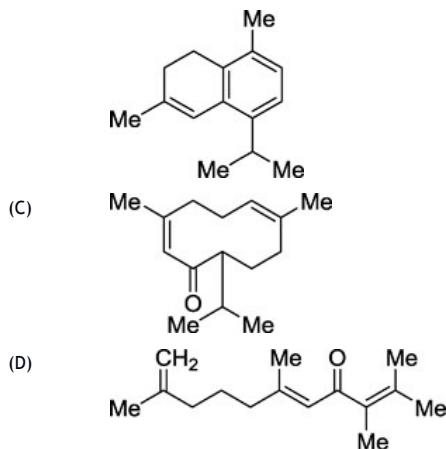


Q.No. 29 A compound with molecular formula  $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$  showed a strong IR band at  $\sim 1720\text{ cm}^{-1}$ , a peak at  $m/z$  122 in the mass spectrum and the following  $^1\text{H}$  NMR signals:  $\delta$  8.1–8.0 (2H, m), 7.6–7.5 (1H, m), 7.5–7.3 (2H, m), 4.3 (2H, t), 1.8 (2H, sextet) and 1.0 (3H, t). The structure of the compound is:

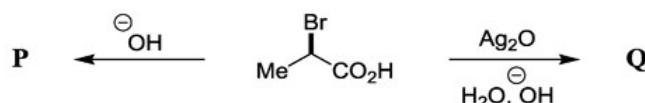


Q.No. 30 Major product formed in the following synthetic sequence is:



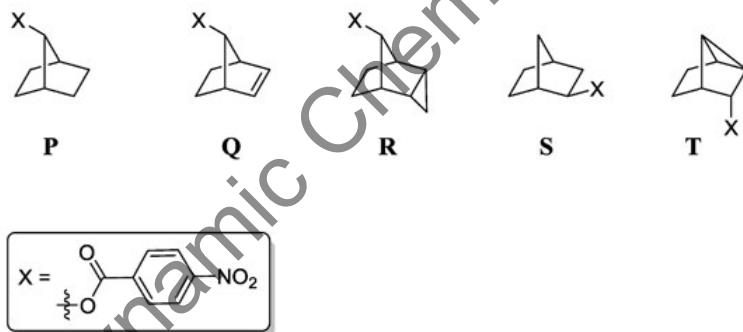


Q.No. 31 The **CORRECT** statement with respect to the stereochemistry of  $\alpha$ -hydroxy acids **P** and **Q** formed in the following reactions is:



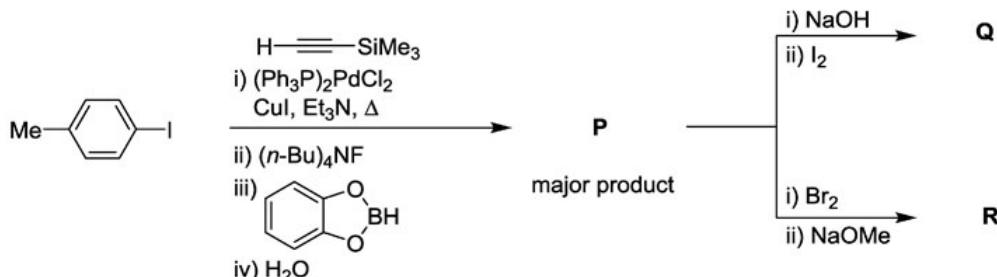
- (A) Both **P** and **Q** are formed with retention of configuration.
- (B) Both **P** and **Q** are formed with inversion of configuration.
- (C) **P** is formed with retention of configuration and **Q** with inversion of configuration.
- (D) **P** is formed with inversion of configuration and **Q** with retention of configuration.

Q.No. 32 The rate of solvolysis of the given compounds is in the order

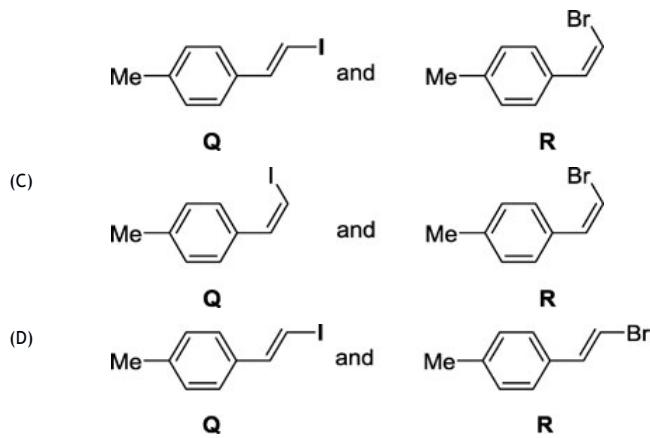


(A)  $T > R > Q > S > P$   
(B)  $Q > T > R > P > S$   
(C)  $R > T > Q > S > P$   
(D)  $T > Q > R > P > S$

Q.No. 33 In the following reaction sequence, the major products **Q** and **R** are:



(A)  and 



**Q.No. 34** In the electronic absorption spectrum of an aqueous solution of  $[\text{Ni}(\text{NH}_3)_6]^{2+}$ , a very weak band is observed between the bands due to the transitions  $^3\text{A}_{2g} \rightarrow ^3\text{T}_{2g}$  and  $^3\text{A}_{2g} \rightarrow ^3\text{T}_{1g}(F)$ . The transition responsible for the very weak band is

(Given: atomic number of Ni is 28)

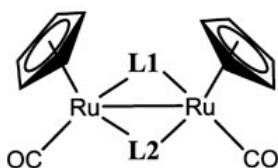
- (A)  $^3\text{A}_{2g} \rightarrow ^1\text{T}_{1g}$
- (B)  $^3\text{A}_{2g} \rightarrow ^1\text{T}_{2g}$
- (C)  $^3\text{A}_{2g} \rightarrow ^1\text{E}_g$
- (D)  $^3\text{A}_{2g} \rightarrow ^1\text{A}_{2g}$

**Q.No. 35** The experimental magnetic moment (3.4 BM) of a hydrated salt of  $\text{Eu}^{3+}$  at 27 °C is significantly different from the calculated value. The difference is due to

(Given: atomic number of Eu is 63)

- (A) population of electrons at higher  $J$  level(s) *via* thermal excitation.
- (B) strong ligand field splitting of  $f$ -orbitals.
- (C) strong spin-orbit coupling.
- (D) pairing of electrons in  $f$ -orbitals.

**Q.No. 36** The **CORRECT** combination of **L1** and **L2** among  $\text{H}^-$ ,  $\text{NO}^-$ ,  $\text{MeCH}^{2-}$  and  $\text{CO}$ , that will satisfy the 18 electron rule for both metal centers in the following neutral molecule, is

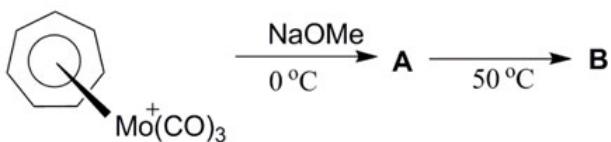


(Given: atomic number of Ru is 44)

- (A)  $\text{H}^-$ ,  $\text{NO}^-$
- (B)  $\text{MeCH}^{2-}$ ,  $\text{NO}^-$
- (C)  $\text{MeCH}^{2-}$ ,  $\text{CO}$
- (D)  $\text{H}^-$ ,  $\text{CO}$

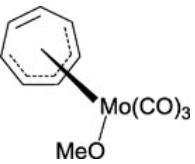
**Q.No. 37**

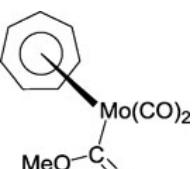
In the following reaction sequence,

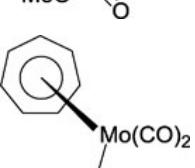


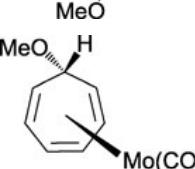
the structure of **B** is

(Given: atomic number of Mo is 42)

(A) 

(B) 

(C) 

(D) 

Q.No. 38 The following table lists the reaction/conversion catalyzed by metalloenzymes.

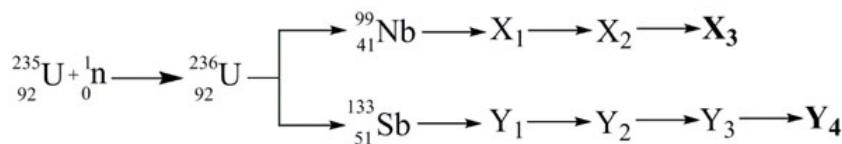
Reaction / conversion		Metalloenzyme	
<b>P</b>	$\text{R}-\text{H} + \text{O}_2 + 2\text{H}^+ + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{R}-\text{OH} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$	<b>I</b>	Coenzyme B <sub>12</sub>
<b>Q</b>	$\text{O}_2 + 4\text{e}^- + 8\text{H}^+ \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 4\text{H}^+$	<b>II</b>	Cytochrome P-450
<b>R</b>	$2\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{O}_2$	<b>III</b>	Cytochrome <i>c</i> oxidase
<b>S</b>	$\text{NH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CO}_2\text{H} \rightarrow \text{NH}_2-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2\text{OH})-\text{CO}_2\text{H}$	<b>IV</b>	Catalase

The **CORRECT** combination is

(A) **P-II; Q-I; R-III; S-IV**  
 (B) **P-IV; Q-III; R-II; S-I**  
 (C) **P-II; Q-III; R-IV; S-I**  
 (D) **P-I; Q-IV; R-III; S-II**

Q.No. 39

The fission reaction of  $^{235}_{92}\text{U}$  with thermal neutron is represented below.



$^{99}_{41}\text{Nb}$  and  $^{133}_{51}\text{Sb}$  are the primary fission fragment pair, which undergo series of radioactive decay to form stable nuclei  $\mathbf{X}_3$  and  $\mathbf{Y}_4$  (chain enders). The  $\mathbf{X}_3$  and  $\mathbf{Y}_4$ , respectively are:

(A)  $^{96}_{41}\text{Nb}$  and  $^{130}_{51}\text{Sb}$   
 (B)  $^{99}_{44}\text{Ru}$  and  $^{133}_{55}\text{Cs}$   
 (C)  $^{93}_{38}\text{Sr}$  and  $^{127}_{35}\text{Ag}$   
 (D)  $^{87}_{35}\text{Br}$  and  $^{124}_{43}\text{Tc}$

Q.No. 40 The **CORRECT** ‘voltage (**E**) *versus* time’ excitation signal used in cyclic voltammetry is

Figure 1 consists of four separate graphs, labeled (A) through (D), each plotting energy ( $E$ ) on the vertical axis against time on the horizontal axis.

- (A)** A straight line starting from the origin (0,0) and extending upwards and to the right, representing a linear increase in energy over time.
- (B)** A series of rectangular pulses of increasing amplitude, starting from a baseline and rising in discrete steps, representing energy levels that change in discrete steps over time.
- (C)** A periodic triangular wave oscillating between two levels, representing energy levels that fluctuate between two states over time.
- (D)** A series of pulses that increase in both frequency and amplitude over time, representing energy levels that become more rapidly fluctuating and intense over time.

Q.No. 41 The hydrogen-like radial wave function of the 3s orbital is given as

$$R_{3,0} = \frac{1}{9\sqrt{3}} \left( \frac{Z}{a_0} \right)^{3/2} \left( 6 - 2\rho + \frac{\rho^2}{9} \right) e^{-\rho/6}$$

where  $\rho = 2Zr/a_0$ ;  $Z$  = atomic number;  $r$  = distance from the nucleus and  $a_0$  = Bohr radius.

Positions of the radial nodes (in units of  $a_0$ ) of the 3s orbital are at

(A)  $\frac{3 + \sqrt{3}}{2Z}, \frac{3 - \sqrt{3}}{2Z}$

(B)  $\frac{6 + 3\sqrt{3}}{2Z}, \frac{6 - 3\sqrt{3}}{2Z}$

(C)  $6\sqrt{A}, 4 + \sqrt{E}$

$$(D) \frac{9 + 3\sqrt{3}}{2Z}, \frac{9 - 3\sqrt{3}}{2Z}$$

$$\frac{3 + 3\sqrt{3}}{2Z}, \frac{3 - 3\sqrt{3}}{2Z}$$

Q.No. 42  $\Delta G_f^0$  and  $\Delta H_f^0$  for  $\text{Fe}(g)$  are  $370.7 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$  and  $416.3 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$  at  $298 \text{ K}$ , respectively.

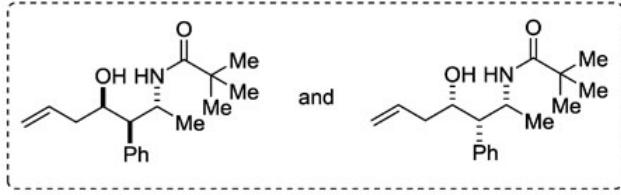
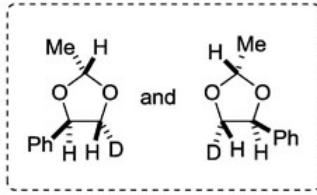
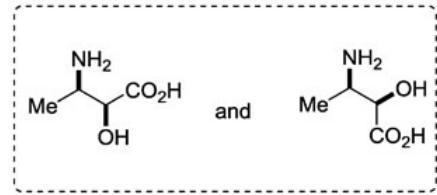
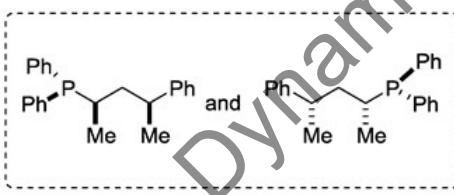
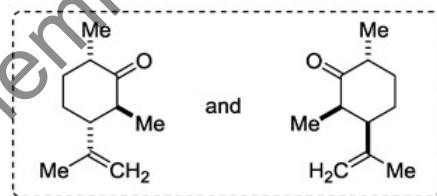
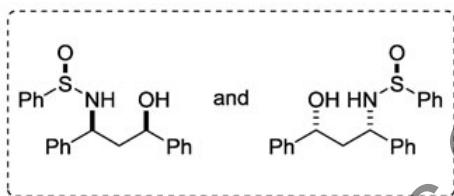
Assuming  $\Delta H_f^0$  is constant in the interval  $250 \text{ K}$  to  $375 \text{ K}$ ,  $\Delta G_f^0$  (rounded off to the nearest integer) for  $\text{Fe}(g)$  at  $375 \text{ K}$  is:

- (A)  $359 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$
- (B)  $338 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$
- (C)  $325 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$
- (D)  $310 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$

Q.No. 43 Adsorption of  $\text{N}_2$  on  $\text{TiO}_2$  was carried out at  $75 \text{ K}$ . A plot of  $\frac{z}{(1-z)V}$  versus  $z$  ( $z = p/p^0$ ) gives a straight line with an intercept,  $4.0 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mm}^{-3}$  and slope,  $1.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mm}^{-3}$ . The volume (rounded off to the nearest integer) corresponding to the monolayer coverage is:

- (A)  $996 \text{ mm}^3$
- (B)  $785 \text{ mm}^3$
- (C)  $690 \text{ mm}^3$
- (D)  $555 \text{ mm}^3$

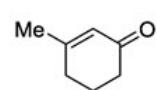
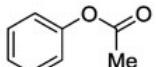
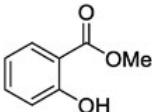
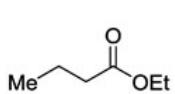
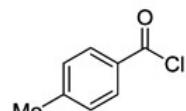
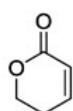
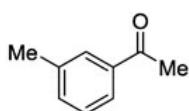
Q.No. 44 Among the following sets,



the total number of set(s) of diastereomeric pair(s) is \_\_\_\_\_

Q.No. 45

Among the following,



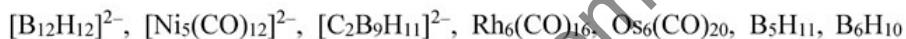
the total number of compounds showing characteristic carbonyl stretching frequency less than  $1700\text{ cm}^{-1}$  in their IR spectra is \_\_\_\_\_

Q.No. 46 Consider that  $\text{AgX}$  crystallizes in rock salt structure. The density of  $\text{AgX}$  is  $6477\text{ kg/m}^3$  and unit cell length is  $577.5\text{ pm}$ . Atomic weight of Ag is  $107.87\text{ g mol}^{-1}$ . The atomic weight of X (in  $\text{g mol}^{-1}$ , *rounded off to two decimal places*) is \_\_\_\_\_

Q.No. 47 The total number of  $g_{||}$  lines expected in the EPR spectrum of a solution of bis(salicylaldimine) copper(II) having pure  $^{63}\text{Cu}$  and  $^{14}\text{N}$  at  $77\text{ K}$  is \_\_\_\_\_

(Given: I values of  $^{63}\text{Cu}$ ,  $^{14}\text{N}$  and  $^1\text{H}$  are  $\frac{3}{2}$ , 1 and  $\frac{1}{2}$ , respectively)

Q.No. 48 Among the following,



the total number of species having *nido* structure is \_\_\_\_\_

(Given: atomic numbers of H, B, C, O, Ni, Rh and Os are 1, 5, 6, 8, 28, 45 and 76, respectively)

Q.No. 49 The frequency (in  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ , *rounded off to two decimal places*) for pure rotational line in the spectrum of NO molecule due to change in the quantum number from  $J = 1$  to  $J = 2$  is \_\_\_\_\_

(Given: Moment of inertia of NO =  $1.6427 \times 10^{-46}\text{ kg m}^2$ ;  $h = 6.626 \times 10^{-34}\text{ J s}$ ;  $c = 3 \times 10^8\text{ m/s}$ )

Q.No. 50 The % error (*rounded off to two decimal places*) in the ground state energy of a particle in a one dimensional box of length 'a' described by a trial variation function  $\phi = x(a-x)$ , where  $0 \leq x \leq a$ , is \_\_\_\_\_

(Given: The true ground state energy of the above system is  $h^2/8ma^2$ ;  $\int_0^a \phi^* \phi d\tau = a^5/30$ )

Q.No. 51 Assuming no interaction between vibrational and rotational energy levels in HF, the frequency (in  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ , *rounded off to the nearest integer*) of the R branch line originating from  $J=4$  in its IR spectrum is \_\_\_\_\_

(Given: Rotational constant for HF =  $19.35\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ;  $\bar{v}_0 = 4138.52\text{ cm}^{-1}$ )

Q.No. 52 The van der Waals constants  $a$  and  $b$  for gaseous CO are given as  $1.49 \text{ L}^2 \text{ atm mol}^{-2}$  and  $0.0399 \text{ L mol}^{-1}$ , respectively. The fugacity (in atm, *rounded off to two decimal places*) of CO at  $35^\circ\text{C}$  and 95 atm is \_\_\_\_\_

(Given:  $R = 0.082 \text{ L atm K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$ )

Q.No. 53 At  $30^\circ\text{C}$ , the vapor pressure and density of a 1.0 M aqueous solution of sucrose are 31.207 mm Hg and 1.1256 g/mL, respectively. If the vapor pressure of pure water at  $30^\circ\text{C}$  is 31.824 mm Hg, the activity coefficient (*rounded off to three decimal places*) of water in the given solution is \_\_\_\_\_

(Given: The molar mass of sucrose =  $342.3 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$ )

Q.No. 54 For the ring opening reaction of cyclopropane to propene at  $25^\circ\text{C}$ , the pre-exponential factor is  $4.3 \times 10^{15} \text{ s}^{-1}$ . The entropy of activation (in  $\text{J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$ , *rounded off to two decimal places*) is \_\_\_\_\_

(Given:  $h = 6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s}$ ;  $k_B = 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J K}^{-1}$ ;  $R = 8.314 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$ )

Q.No. 55 In a reaction, reactant **X** is converted to products **Y** and **Z** consecutively with rate constants  $6.0 \times 10^{-2} \text{ min}^{-1}$  and  $9.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ min}^{-1}$ , respectively. If the initial amount of **X** is 12.5 moles, the number of moles (*rounded off to one decimal place*) of **Y** formed after 10 minutes is \_\_\_\_\_