## FIRST YEAR HIGHER SECONDARY EXAMINATION, MARCH 2020

## Part - III <br> CHEMISTRY

Maximum : 60 Scores

## General Instructions to Candidates:

- There is a 'Cool-off time' of 15 minutes in addition to the writing time.
- Use the 'Cool-off time' to get familiar with questions and to plan your answers.
- Read questions carefully before answering.
- Read the instructions carefully.
- Calculations, figures and graphs should be shown in the answer sheet itself.
- Malayalam version of the questions is also provided.
- Give equations wherever necessary.
- Electronic devices except noe-programmable calculators are not allowed in the Examination Hall.













Answer any 7 questions from 1 to 9. Each carries 1 score.

1. Water gas is a mixture of
(a) $\mathrm{CO}+\mathrm{H}_{2}$
(b) $\mathrm{CO}+\mathrm{N}_{2}$
(c) $\mathrm{CO}_{2}+\mathrm{H}_{2}$
(d) $\mathrm{CO}_{2}+\mathrm{N}_{2}$
2. The element that has outer electronic configuration $3 d^{5} 4 s^{1}$ belongs to
(a) s-block
(b) p-block
(c) d-block
(d) f-block
3. The number of radial nodes of $4 p$ orbital is
(a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4
4. The species that can form both conjugate acid and cenjugate base among the following is
(a) $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
(c) HCl
(b) $\mathrm{BF}_{3}$
(d) $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$
5. Liquids having large difference in boiling points are separated by
(a) Distillation
(c) Steam distillation

(b) Fractional distillation
(d) Vacuum distillation
6. The oxidation number of an atom in the elementary form is $\qquad$ .
7. The unit of coefficient of viscosity in c.g.s. system is $\qquad$ .
8. The class of organic compound differ by a $\mathrm{CH}_{2}$ group between adjacent members are called $\qquad$ .
9. The combination of smoke and fog is known as $\qquad$ .



（a） $\mathrm{CO}+\mathrm{H}_{2}$
（b） $\mathrm{CO}+\mathrm{N}_{2}$
（c） $\mathrm{CO}_{2}+\mathrm{H}_{2}$
（d） $\mathrm{CO}_{2}+\mathrm{N}_{2}$
 $\qquad$ $\infty$

（a）s－æேை๐ดา
（b）p－๙ேை๐ம๑า
（c）d－œேைமดา
（d）f－ஷேைமด้
 $\qquad$ ఆा0）
（a） 1
（b） 2
（c） 3
（d） 4

 $\qquad$ （1）$\uparrow$ ．
（a） $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
（b） $\mathrm{BF}_{3}$
（c） HCl
（d） $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$
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（a）єпைィゥ๐



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Answer any $\mathbf{1 0}$ questions from 10 to $\mathbf{2 2}$. Each carries $\mathbf{2}$ scores.
10. (a) Classify the following matter as homogeneous mixture, heterogeneous mixture, element and compounds.
gold, air, muddy water, water
(b) Define limiting reagent of a reaction.
11. Write any two characteristic properties of canal rays.
12. (a) Identify the group and period of an element having atomic number $(\mathrm{Z}) 25$ in the periodic table.
(b) Predict the formula of the stable binary compound that would be formed by the combination of the following pairs of elements ;
(i) Lithium and oxygen
(ii) Aluminium and iodine.
13. Explain the general periodic trend of first ionization enthalpy along a period and group in the periodic table.
14. A gas occupy 400 ml volume at $47^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and 800 mm of Hg pressure. What will be its pressure at a height where the temperature is $27^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and volume of the gas is 450 ml ?
15. Define extensive and intensive properties. Give examples for each.
16. Derive the relation between equinbrium constants $\mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{c}}$ and $\mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{p}}$ for a general reaction $\mathrm{aA}+\mathrm{bB} \rightleftharpoons \mathrm{cC}+\mathrm{dD}$ at equilibrium.
17. (a) What are salme hydrides?
(b) Why hard water is unsuitable for laundry purpose?
18. List any two points of difference between Lithium and other alkali metals. Give reasons.
19. (a) What is borone bead test ?
(b) $\mathrm{SiCl}_{4}$ can be hydrolysed but $\mathrm{CCl}_{4}$ cannot. Why?

##   <br> ( $10 \times 2=20$ )



























20. (a) Why $\mathrm{A} l \mathrm{Cl}_{3}$ exist as dimers ?
(b) Write the basic structural unit of silicons and silicates.
21. Give the complete and bondline structure of pent-4-en-2-ol.
(2)
22. Draw the Newman projections for staggered and eclipsed conformations of ethane.
(2)

Answer any 7 questions from 23 to 31. Each carries 3 scores.
$(7 \times 3=21)$
23. (a) Hydrogen and oxygen combines to form $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ and $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$. Which law of chemical combination is illustrated here?
(b) The balanced chemical equation for combustion of $\mathrm{CH}_{4}$ is
$\mathrm{CH}_{4}(\mathrm{~g})+2 \mathrm{O}_{2}(\mathrm{~g}) \rightarrow \mathrm{CO}_{2(\mathrm{~g})}+2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{(\mathrm{l})}$
Calculate the amount of water formed by the combustion of $32 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{of} \mathrm{CH}_{4}$ ?
24. (a) Give two examples of compounds having expanded octet.
(b) Draw the Lewis dot symbols of
(i) $\mathrm{Cl}_{2}$
(ii) $\mathrm{NF}_{3}$
25. (a) Write the name of van der Wal's force between
(i) Non-polar nolecules
(ii) Molecules having permanent dipoles.
(b) State Dalton's law of partiai pressures.
(c) At higher aititedes, pressure cooker is used for cooking. Give reason.
26. (a) Write the mathematical expression of First Law of thermodynamics.
(b) Define standard enthalpy of formation.
(c) Write the condition of temperature for a process to be spontaneous whose $\Delta \mathrm{H}$ and $\Delta \mathrm{S}$ values are positive.
[Hint : $\Delta \mathrm{G}=\Delta \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{T} \Delta \mathrm{S}$ ]

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$\mathrm{CH}_{4}(\mathrm{~g})+2 \mathrm{O}_{2}(\mathrm{~g}) \rightarrow \mathrm{CO}_{2(\mathrm{~g})}+2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{(l)}$（『Dమ



（i） $\mathrm{Cl}_{2}$
（ii） $\mathrm{NF}_{3}$
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［ก็ปm ：$\Delta \mathrm{G}=\Delta \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{T} \Delta \mathrm{S}$ ］
27. (a) Justify that the following reaction is a redox reaction

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\begin{equation*}
\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{(\mathrm{g})}+\mathrm{Cl}_{2(\mathrm{~g})} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{HCl}_{(\mathrm{g})}+\mathrm{S}_{(\mathrm{s})} \tag{2}
\end{equation*}
$$

(b) Write the Stock notation of $\mathrm{MnO}_{2}$.
28. (a) What is calogen ?
(b) Explain the methods used for the removal of temporary hardness of water.
29. (a) What is the purpose of adding gypsum during the manufacture of cement?
(b) Match the following :

| Common Name | Chemical Formula |
| :--- | :--- |
| Washing Soda | NaCl |
| Caustic Soda | $\mathrm{CaSO}_{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ |
| Quick lime | $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$ |
| Plaster of Paris | CaO |

30. (a) What is Lindlar's catalyst ?
(b) Identify A, B and C.

$$
\begin{equation*}
\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}_{2}+\mathrm{O}_{3} \rightarrow \mathrm{~A}-\frac{\mathrm{n}}{2} \mathrm{n} \rightarrow \mathrm{C} \tag{11/2}
\end{equation*}
$$

(c) Complete the reaction.

31. Define the Following terms:
(a) Freons
(b) BOD
(c) Green house effect


$\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{(\mathrm{g})}+\mathrm{Cl}_{2(\mathrm{~g})} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{HCl}_{(\mathrm{g})}+\mathrm{S}_{(\mathrm{s})}$










$$
\begin{equation*}
\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}_{2}+\mathrm{O}_{3} \rightarrow \mathrm{~A} \tag{11/2}
\end{equation*}
$$





(b) BOD

32. (a) Write the n and $l$ values of a 4 d electron.
(b) Give the names of series of spectral lines of atomic hydrogen and their region in the electromagnetic spectrum.
(c) State Hund's rule of maximum multiplicity.
33. (a) Predict the hybridisation of phosphorous atom in $\mathrm{PCl}_{5}$ molecule.
(b) Account for the high reactivity of $\mathrm{PCl}_{5}$ molecule.
(c) Draw the MO energy level diagram of $\mathrm{O}_{2}$ molecule.
34. (a) Predict the nature of solution produced by the hydrolysis of sodium acetate.
(b) Calculate the pH of a solution having $\mathrm{H}^{+}$ion concentration $3.8 \times 10^{-3} \mathrm{~m}$.
(c) Explain the effect of pressure in the following equilibrium using Le Chatelier principle:
$\mathrm{CO}_{(\mathrm{g})}+3 \mathrm{H}_{2(\mathrm{~g})} \rightleftharpoons \mathrm{CH}_{4(\mathrm{~g})}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{(\mathrm{g})}$
35. (a) Write the IUPAC name of
(i)

(ii)

(b) Write the functional isomers of molecule having molecular formula $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{6} \mathrm{O}$.
(c) How will you detect the presence of chlorine in an organic compound using Lassaigne's test?
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$\mathrm{CO}_{(\mathrm{g})}+3 \mathrm{H}_{2(\mathrm{~g})} \rightleftharpoons \mathrm{CH}_{4(\mathrm{~g})}+-\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{(\mathrm{g})}$

（i） $\mathrm{CH}_{3}-\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-\mathrm{COOH}$
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