

EQUILIBRIUM CLASSES CHEMISTRY BY ANUJ SIR

Class – XII

Chemistry -2019

Time: 3 Hrs

General Instructions:

All questions are compulsory.

- a) Questions 1 to 5 are very short answer type carrying 1 mark each.
- b) Questions 6 to 12 are short answer type carrying 2 marks each.
- c) Questions 13 to 24 are also short answer type carrying 3 marks each.

Or

- d) Questions 25 to 27 are long answer type carrying 5 marks each.
- e) Calculators are not permitted. Use log tables if necessary.
- 1. What causes Brownian movement in a colloidal solution?

What is vant Hoff's factor ?

- 2. Write the IUPAC name of the following organic compound. CH₃-O-CH₂-CH(OH)-CH₂-CH₃
- 3. Arrange the following compounds in an increasing order of acidic strengths: CH₃CH₂CH(Br)COOH, CH₃CH(Br)CH₂COOH, (CH₃)₂CHCOOH, CH₃CH₂COOH.
- 4. Write chemical equation when PtF_6 and xenon are mixed together.

What is monomer of Bakelite

- 5. What is the use of SO_2 formed during the roasting of sulphide ores?
- 6. Mention a large scale use of the phenomenon called reverse osmosis?

Or

- 7. Write an example of a neutral molecule which is isoelectronic with CIO⁻.
- 8. Write structural formula of 2,3-dichloropentane. State wether it is optically active or not.
- 9. State Raoult's law for solutions of two volatile liquids. Taking suitable examples explain the meaning of positive and negative deviation from Raoult's law.

or

Carry out following canversions.(any five).

(1) Propan -1-01 to propan -2-01.

(2) Ethyl magnesium bromide to 2-methyl butan -2-01.

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Max Marks: 70



- 10. Calculate the amount of KCl which must be added to 100g of water so that water freezes at 2.0° C.Assume that KCl undergoes complete dissociation.
- 11. Distinguish between order and molecularity of a reaction. When could order and molecularity of a reaction be the same?
- 12. Outline the principles of the following:
 - (i) Zone refining
 - (ii) Paper chromatography.
- 13. State the difference between schottky and frenkel defects. Which of the two changes the density of the solid?
- 14. Analysis shows that nickel oxide has formula $Ni_{0.96}O_{1.00}$. What fractions of nickel exist as Ni^{2+} and Ni^{3+} ions?
 - Or

Answer the following questions

- (i) What are the main constituent of Dettol?
- (ii) What is chemotherapy .Explain with the example of Broad spectrum antibiotics .
- 15. What happens when D-Glucose is treated with the following reaagents?

(i) HI

- (ii) Bromine water.
- 16. Answer the following:
 - (i) What type of linkage is responsible for the primary structure of proteins?
 - (ii) What are any two good sources of vitamin 'A'?

17. Distinguish between:

- (a) Ethylamine and Aniline
- (b) Methylamine and dimethylamine.
- 18. Account for the following:
 - (i) Aniline does not undergo friedel-crafts reaction.
 - (ii) Methylamine in water reacts with ferric chloride to precipitate hydrated ferric oxide.
- 19. Explain the following with an example.
 - (a) Coupling reaction.

(b) Reimer-Tiemann reaction.

- (c)Williamson synthesis.
- 20. (a) Why aryl halides are extremely less reactive towards nucleophilic substitution reaction?
 - (b) In the following pairs of halogens compounds, which compound undergoes faster S_N1 reaction?
- 21. The following data were obtained during the first order thermal decomposition of SO_2Cl_2at constant volume.



$SO_2Cl_2(g) \rightarrow SO_2(g)+Cl_2(g)$

Experiment	Time/s	Total pressure/atm
1	0	0.5
2	100	0.6

Calculate the rate of the reaction when total pressure is 0.65 atm.

22. Write short notes on the following:

(a) Froth Floatation process.

(b) Cataphoresis.

(c) Zeta potential.

23. Complete the following chemical equations:

(i) $XeF_2+PF_5 \rightarrow$

(ii)HgCl₂+PH₃ \rightarrow

(iii) P_4 +NaOH+H₂O \rightarrow .

24. Account for the following:

(i) NH_3 is stronger base than PH_3 .

(ii) The electron gain enthalpy with negative sign for oxygen is less than that of sulphur.

(iii) H_3PO_2 and H_3PO_3 act as good reducing agent while H_3PO_4 does not.

25. Indicate the type of isomerism exhibited by the following complexes and draw the structures for these isomers:

(i) $[Co (en)_2 Cl_2]$

(ii) [Co(NH₃)₃(NO₂)₃]

(iii) $[Co(en)_3]Cl_3$.

OR

(a) State two advantages of H2-O2 fuel cell over ordinary cell.

(b) A copper-silver cell is set up. The copper ion concentration in it is 0.10M. The concentration of silver ion is not known. The cell potential measured is 0.422V. Determine the concentration of silver ion the cell.

(Given: $E^{o}_{cu2+/Cu}$ =+0.34V and $E^{o}_{Ag+/Ag}$ =+0.80V)

26. (a) Differentiate between the thermoplastic and thermosetting polymers.

(b) What are biodegradable polymers? Give two examples.

OR

(a) Write the steps involved in the preparation of:

(i) $K_2Cr_2O_7$ from Na_2CrO_4 .

(ii) $KMnO_4$ from K_2MnO_4 .

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(b) What is meant lanthanoid contraction? What effect does it have on the chemistry of the elements which follow lanthanoids?

27. (a)How will you bring about the following conversions in more than two steps?

(i) Propanone to Propene (ii) Benzoic acid to Benzaldehyde.

(b) An organic compound 'A' contains 69.77% carbon, 11.63% hydrogen and the rest is oxygen. The molecular mass of 'A' is 86. It does not reduce Tollen's reagent but forms an addition compound with sodium hydrogen sulphite. 'A' gives a positive iodoform test. On vigorous oxidation 'A' gives ethanoic and propanoic acids. Deduce the possible structure of molecule of 'A'.

OR

State the function along with one example each of:

- (i) Antihistamines
- (ii) Antioxidants
- (iii) Tranquilizers.

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