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HIMACHAL PRADESH

SUB: CHEMISTRY

REVISION TEST (26.2.15)

MAX. MARKS: 70

Q1 Which type of defect can arise when a solid is heated? Which physical property is affected by it and in what way?

Q2 Out of C and CO which is a better reducing agent for ZnO?

Q3 Predict the order of reactivity of the following compound in SN1 and SN2 reaction:



Q4 Write the equation for the preparation of phenol from cumene?

Q5 Draw the structure of 3-bromo-4-phenylpentanoic acid?

Q6 If E_{red}^0 for copper electrode is 0.34V. How will you calculate its electrode potential when it is in contact with $0.1M Cu^{2+}$ ion? How does electrode potential change if concentration of Cu^{2+} in solution decreases?

Q7 Write four differences between order and molecularity?

Q8 Outline the principle of refining of metals by the following methods:

1. Zone refining 2. Vapour phase refining

OR (1) Why copper matte is put in silica-lined converter?

(2) Write role of cryolite in the metallurgy of aluminium?

Q9 Compare the chemistry of actinoid with that of lanthanoid with reference to:

Electronic configuration, oxidation state

Q10 (1) Write short notes on Gabriel phthalimide synthesis and carbylamine reaction. 1.

(2) Convert ethanamine into methanamine

(or)

(1) Write decreasing order of basic strength in gas phase: $C_2H_5NH_2, (C_2H_5)_2NH, (C_2H_5)_3N$ and NH_3 . (1)

(2) What are essential amino acids? Give examples. 1.

Q11 Aluminium crystallises in a CCP structure. Its metallic radius is 125 pm.

1. What is the length of the side of the unit cell?

2. How many unit cells are there in 1.00 cm^3 of aluminium?

Q12 (1) What type of cell is a lead storage battery? Write the anode and cathode reactions and also write the overall reaction?

(2) Write only the chemistry of corrosion of iron (1.5 each)

Q13 (1) A first-order reaction is 20% complete in 5 min. Calculate the time taken for the

reaction to be 60% completed.

OR

Activation energy for the reaction $2HI \rightarrow H_2 + I_2$ is $209.5 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ at 281 K. Calculate the fraction of molecules of reactant having energy equal to or greater than activation energy?

(2) Define pseudo-order reaction with an example?

Q14 (1) How are XeO_3 and XeF_4 prepared? Discuss their shapes?

(2) How sulphuric acid prepared by contact process?

Q15(1) Write the steps for the preparation of pot dichromate from chromate ore?

(2) Which 3d series of metal exhibit the largest no of oxidation state and why?

Q16(1) Write the IUPAC name of $[\text{PtCl}_2(\text{en})_2](\text{NO}_3)_2$

(2) Show the bonding in metal carbonyl compound

(3) Draw the structure of $[\text{Fe}_2(\text{CO})_9]$

Q17(1) Explain the following reaction: $n\text{BuBr} + \text{KCN} \rightarrow \text{EtOH} + \text{HBr} \rightarrow n\text{BuCN}$

(2) Explain alkyl halide, though polar are immiscible with water? or Haloalkanes react with KCN to give alkyl cyanide as main product while with AgCN they form isocyanide as main product. Give reason.

Q18(1) Write mechanism of hydration of ethane to yield ethanol

(2) Explain Reimer-Tiemann reaction?

Q19(1) An organic compound A on treatment with aqueous ammonia and heating forms compound B, which on heating with Br_2 and KOH form a compound C of molecular formula $\text{C}_6\text{H}_7\text{N}$. Write the structure and IUPAC name of compounds?

(2) Distinguish between 2° and 3° amine (write name of test only)

(3) Aniline does not undergo Friedel-Crafts reaction, why?

Q20(1) What happens when D-glucose is treated with HNO_3

(2) Name two functions of carbohydrates in plants?

(3) What is the expected product on hydrolysis of lactose?

Q21(1) Classify the following as addition and condensation polymer:

Bakelite, terylene, PVC, polythene

(2) What are biodegradable polymers? Explain with example?

Q22 Explain the following terms with suitable examples:

Cationic det., anionic det., neutral det.

Or

1. Define Chemotherapy?

2. Explain broad spectrum antibiotic with example?

Q23 Kalavati wanted to give her baby a medicine for fever. She added boiled and cooled water as per the instruction, to the contents of the bottle, upto the mark. She shook the bottle. Then gave a spoonful of the medicine to the baby. As a student of chemistry answer the following questions:

- Why did she shake up the contents? What is the process called? (2)
- What is Tyndall effect? (1)
- What is the value associated with selling medicine in this form? (1)

Q24 a) An organic compound (A) with molecular formula $\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O}$ forms an orange red ppt with 2,4-DNP reagent and gives yellow precipitate on heating with iodine in the presence of sodium hydroxide. It neither reduces Tollen's or Fehling's reagent, nor does it decolorize bromine water or Baeyer's reagent. On drastic oxidation with chromic acid, it gives a carboxylic acid (B) having molecular formula $\text{C}_7\text{H}_6\text{O}_2$. Identify the compounds A & B and explain the reactions involved.

(B) Give simple chemical test to distinguish between following pair:

(1) ethanal and propanal

(2) propanal and propanone

Or (1). An organic compound A molecular formula $C_8H_{16}O_2$ was hydrolysed with sulphuric acid to give carboxylic acid B and an alcohol C. Oxidation of C with chromic acid produce B. C on dehydration give but-1-ene. Write equation for the reaction involved?

(2) (a) Give the mean of following term: (1) cyanohydrin (2) Schiff's base

(b) Write HVZ reaction?

Q25 (1) Though nitrogen exhibits +5 O.S. it does not form pentahalide. Give reason?

(2) Write the chemical equation for the hydrolytic reaction of PCl_5 with heavy water?

(3) How O_3 estimated quantitatively?

(4) Give reason for the bleaching action of Chlorine.?

(5) Balance the chemical equation: $XeF_6 + 2H_2O \rightarrow$

OR

(1) Draw the shapes of (a) XeF_6 (b) peroxodisulphuric acid (1)

(2) Give disproportionation reaction of H_3PO_3 (1)

(3) Illustrate how copper metal can give different product on reaction with HNO_3 (i.e. cold dil and hot conc). 2

(4) Arrange $HClO_4, HClO_3, HClO_2, HClO$ in order of acidic strength and oxidising power? (1)

Q26 (1) Two elements A and B form purely covalent compounds having molecular formula AB_2 and AB_4 . When dissolved in 20 g of benzene, 1 g of AB_2 lowers the freezing point by 2.3 K, whereas 1 g of AB_4 lowers it by 1.3 K. The molal depression constant for benzene is 5.1 K Kg mol⁻¹. Calculate the atomic mass of A and B.

(2) (a) Define the following term: molarity, mole fraction

(b) write two application of Raoult's law?

Or

(a) 2g benzoic acid dissolve in 25g of benzene show a depression in freezing point equal to 1.62K. Molar depression constant for benzene is 4.9K kg mol⁻¹. What is the percentage associated of acid if it form double molecule in solution?

(b) The Half life for radioactive decay of C-14 is 5730 years. An archaeological sample containing wood had only 80% of the C-14 found in a living tree. Estimate the age of the sample

(c) Define molal ebullioscopic constt?

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ALL THE BEST

LECT. CHEMISTRY