

**SECOND YEAR HIGHER SECONDARY EXAMINATION, MARCH 2020**

Part – III

Time : 2 Hours

**CHEMISTRY**

Cool-off time : 15 Minutes

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 non-programmable calculators are not allowed in the Examination Hall.

**വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കുള്ള പൊതുനിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ :**

- നിർദ്ദിഷ്ട സമയത്തിന് പുറമെ 15 മിനിറ്റ് 'കൂൾ ഓഫ് ടൈം' ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കും.
- 'കൂൾ ഓഫ് ടൈം' ചോദ്യങ്ങൾ പരിചയപ്പെടാനും ഉത്തരങ്ങൾ അന്വേഷിക്കാനും ഉപയോഗിക്കുക.

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

(7 × 1 = 7)

1. Which of the following lattices has the highest packing efficiency (assuming that atoms are touching each other) ?  
(a) Simple cubic  
(b) Body centred cubic  
 (c) Face centred cubic
2. The limiting molar conductivity of weak electrolytes can be calculated by using the law  
(a) Faraday's law  
 (b) Kohlrausch law  
(c) Henry's law  
(d) Raoult's law
3. Bredig's arc method is used to prepare which of the following sol ?  
 (a) Silver sol /  
(b) Gelatine sol  
(c) CdS sol  
(d) As<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub> sol

4. The product obtained by the reaction of calcium phosphide with water is

(a) Phosphoric acid

(b) Phosphine

(c) Phosphorous acid

(d) Phosphorus trichloride

5. Among the following which is more acidic ?

(a) HCOOH

(b) CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>COOH

(c) CH<sub>3</sub>COOH

(d) CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>COOH

6. In the presence of light, chloroform is slowly oxidised by air to an extremely poisonous gas called \_\_\_\_

7. Benzene diazonium chloride when treated with Cu<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> and HCl, the product formed is chlorobenzene. This reaction is known as \_

8. The monomer unit of natural rubber is \_\_\_\_.

9. Name a substance which can be used as an antiseptic and disinfectant at different concentrations.

**Answer any 10 questions from 10-22. Each carries 2 scores.**

**(10 × 2 = 20)**

10. Classify each of the following as being either a p-type or n-type semiconductor : (2 × 1 = 2)

(a) Ge doped with B

(b) Si doped with As

11. Schottky defect and Frenkel defect are two types of stoichiometric point defects shown by ionic solids. Give two points of difference between Schottky defect and Frenkel defect.

12. Complete the table by giving the value of Van't Hoff factor 'i' for complete dissociation of solute. (4 × ½ = 2)

Salt	Van't Hoff factor 'i' for complete dissociation of solute
NaCl	
Al(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	
K <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	
Al <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	

13. For a reaction  $A + B \rightarrow C + D$ , the rate equation is,  $\text{Rate} = K [A]^{3/2} [B]^{1/2}$ . Give the overall order and molecularity of reaction.

14. Give the general method used for the concentration of following ores : (2 × 1 = 2)

- (a) Bauxite ore
- (b) Zinc sulphide ore

15. Semiconductors of very high purity can be obtained by zone refining. Explain the principle behind zone refining. 2

16. The composition of bleaching powder is  $\overline{\text{Ca}(\text{OCl})_2} \cdot \overline{\text{CaCl}_2} \cdot \text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Give one method for the preparation of bleaching powder. 2

17. (a) In d-block elements the radii of elements of third transition series are similar to those of the elements of second transition series. Give reason.
- (b) Outer electronic configuration of  $\text{Cu}^{2-}$  ion is  $3d^9$ . Calculate its spin only magnetic moment. (2 × 1 = 2)
18. Assign the primary valence and secondary valence of the central metal in  $[\text{Ni}(\text{CO})_4]$
19. Aryl halides are less reactive towards nucleophilic substitution reactions. Write any two reasons for the less reactivity of aryl halides.
20. Ethanol and methoxymethane are functional isomers. But ethanol has higher boiling point than methoxymethane. Give reason.
21. Give a chemical test to distinguish between propanal and propanone.
22. Analgesics and antibiotics are drugs having different therapeutic actions. Define each class of drugs.
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Answer any 7 questions from 23-31. Each carries 3 scores.

(7 × 3 = 21)

- 23 For ethanol-acetone mixture solute-solvent interaction is weaker than solute-solute and solvent-solvent interaction.
- (a) Does this solution obey Raoult's law ? 1
- (b) Give the vapour pressure-mole fraction graph for this solution. 2
- 24 The temperature dependence of the rate of a chemical reaction can be explained by Arrhenius equation.
- (a) Give Arrhenius equation. 1
- (b) The rate of a chemical reaction doubles for an increase of 10 K in absolute temperature from 300 K. Calculate the activation energy ( $E_a$ ) ?
- [ $R = 8.314 \text{ JK}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$ ,  $\log 2 = 0.3010$ ] 2
25. The existence of charge on colloidal particles is confirmed by electrophoresis experiment.
- (a) What is meant by electrophoresis ? 1
- (b) In the coagulation of a negative sol, the coagulating power is in the order  $\text{Al}^{3+} > \text{Ba}^{2+} > \text{Na}^+$ . Name and state the rule behind this. 2
26. Give the steps involved in the preparation of potassium dichromate ( $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ ) from chromite ore.

27. Cis isomer of  $[\text{Pt}(\text{NH}_3)_2\text{Cl}_2]$  is used to inhibit the growth of tumours.

(a) Give the IUPAC name of  $[\text{Pt}(\text{NH}_3)_2\text{Cl}_2]$ . 1

(b) Give the structure of cis and trans isomers of  $[\text{Pt}(\text{NH}_3)_2\text{Cl}_2]$ . (2 × 1 = 2)

28. (a) Which is the major product obtained when 2-bromopentane is heated with alcoholic solution of potassium hydroxide? 1

(b) Name and state the rule that governs the formation of major product. 2

29. Complete the following table : (3 × 1 = 3)

Sl. No.	Reactant	Reagent	Product	Name of Reaction
1.	$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$	$\text{CHCl}_3/\text{KOH}_{\text{alc}}$	.....	Carbylamine reaction
2.	$\text{CH}_3\text{CONH}_2$	$\text{Br}_2/\text{NaOH}$	$\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_2$	.....
3.	.....	$\text{NaNO}_2 + \text{HCl}/273 \text{ K}$	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\overset{\oplus}{\text{N}}_2\overset{\ominus}{\text{Cl}}$	Diazotisation

30. (a) Vulcanisation is carried out to improve the physical properties of rubber. Explain the process of vulcanisation of rubber. <https://www.keralaboard.com> 1

(b) Classify the following into addition and condensation polymers :

PVC, nylon 66, teflon, terylene (4 × ½ = 2)

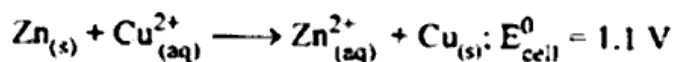
31. (a) Differentiate between globular and fibrous proteins. 2

(b) The deficiency of which vitamin causes night-blindness. 1

Answer any 3 questions from 32-35. Each carries 4 scores.

(3 × 4 = 12)

32. Daniell cell converts the chemical energy liberated during the redox reaction to electrical energy.



- (a) Identify the anode and cathode in Daniell cell. 1
- (b) Calculate the standard Gibbs energy ( $\Delta_r G^\circ$ ) for the reaction. 2
- (c) Give the Nernst equation of above cell reaction. 1

33. Account for the following :

- (a)  $\text{N}_2$  is less reactive at room temperature. 1
- (b)  $\text{PQI}_3$  fumes in moisture. 1
- (c)  $\text{Cl}_2$  is a powerful bleaching agent. 1
- (d)  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_3$  is dibasic. 1

34. (a) A mixture of anhydrous  $\text{ZnCl}_2$  and conc.  $\text{HCl}$  is an important reagent used to distinguish primary, secondary and tertiary alcohols. How the above reagent is used to distinguish the three types of alcohols ? 3

- (b) Predict the product formed in the reaction :  $\text{CH}_3 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{OH} \xrightarrow[443 \text{ K}]{\text{Conc. } \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4} ?$  1

35. Explain the following reactions :

- (a) Rosenmund reduction 2
- (b) Cannizzaro reaction. 2