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Time :1 hr Class XII Chemistry M.M. 38

1. 2.	Why are pentahalides more covalent than trihalides? Why is $N_2$ less reactive at room temperature?	[1] [1]
3.	•	[1]
4.	Why does PCl <sub>3</sub> fume in moisture?	[1]
5.	Write the order of thermal stability of the hydrides of Group 16 elements.	[1]
6.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	[1]
7.	When HCl reacts with finely powdered iron, it forms ferrous	L-J
	chloride and not ferric chloride. Why?	[1]
8.	•	[1]
9.	* **	[1]
10.		[1]
11.	·	r.
11.	Why?	[1]
<b>12</b> .	·	[1]
13.		[1]
14.		[1]
15.		[2]
16.		[2]
	How does Cl <sub>2</sub> reacts with NaOH differently	[2]
18.	·	[2]
20.	(i) NaCl is heated with sulphuric acid in the presence of MnO <sub>2</sub> .	r—1
	(ii) Chlorine gas is passed into a solution of NaI in water.	
<b>19</b> .	Arrange the following in the order of property indicated for each set:	[3]
	(i) F <sub>2</sub> , Cl <sub>2</sub> , Br <sub>2</sub> , I <sub>2</sub> - increasing bond dissociation enthalpy.	L- J
	(ii) HF, HCl, HBr, HI - increasing acid strength.	
	(iii) NH <sub>3</sub> , PH <sub>3</sub> , AsH <sub>3</sub> , SbH <sub>3</sub> , BiH <sub>3</sub> – increasing base strength.	
<b>20</b> .	When on compound A dilute HCl it gives pungent smelling gas B when pass	
	through hydrogen sulphide gives yellow ppt.C also When B gas pass through	h
	acidified KMnO <sub>4</sub> pink color is discharged. Identify A,B,C and write the real	
	involved	[3]
<b>21</b> .	Write the reaction involved in preparation of HNO <sub>3</sub> How does	
	HNO <sub>3</sub> react with Cu and Zn under deferent condition?	[4]
<b>22</b> .	Fill in the blanks	[6]
	(i) $XeF_6 + 2H_2O \rightarrow$	
	(ii) $CsF+XeF_6 \rightarrow$	
	(iii) $XeF_4+SbF_5 \rightarrow$	
	(iv) Na $\mathbf{Rr} + \mathbf{F}_2 \rightarrow$	
	aq	
	(v) NaI +Br2 $\rightarrow$	
	(vi) H2S+So2→	