



தொண்டைமானாறு வெளிக்கள நிலையம் நடாத்தும்
முதலாம் தவணைப் பரீட்சை - 2022
Conducted by Field Work Centre, Thondaimanaru.
1st Term Examination - 2022

Chemistry

Gr -12 (2023)

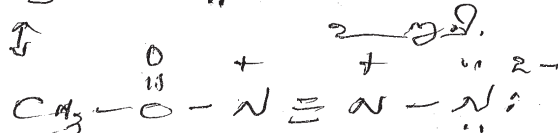
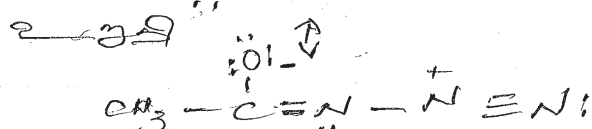
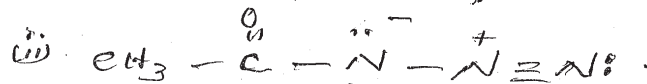
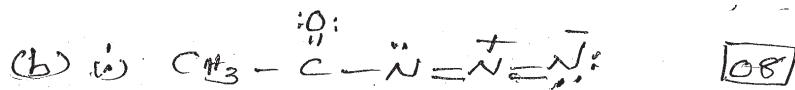
புள்ளித்திட்டம்

Part - I

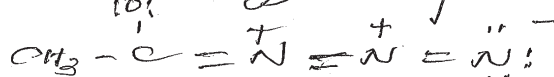
- | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1) 3 | 6) 4 | 11) 3 | 16) 5 | 21) 2 |
| 2) 5 | 7) 5 | 12) 5 | 17) 4 | 22) 4 |
| 3) 1 | 8) 1 | 13) 4 | 18) 3 | 23) 3 |
| 4) 3 | 9) 4 | 14) 2 | 19) 2 | 24) 5 |
| 5) 2 | 10) 2 | 15) 3 | 20) 4 | 25) 4 |

structure

I (a) (i) Cl (ii) XeF_2 (iii) P (iv) SeO_3 (v) HClO_4
 - (vi) SF_6 $6 \times 6 = 36$



OR



$(3+1) \times 3 = 12$

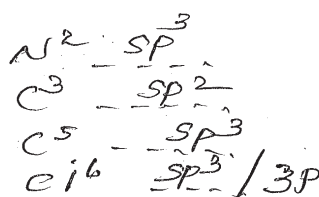
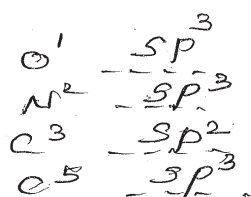
(iii)

USEPR Pair
Electron Pair
geometry

molecular shape
hybridization

O^1	N^2	C^3	C^5
4	4	3	4
Tetrahedral	Tetra hedral	Trigonal Planar	Tetra hedral
Angular	Trigonal Pyramidal	Trigonal Planar	Tetra hedral
sp^3	sp^3	sp^2	sp^3

(iv)

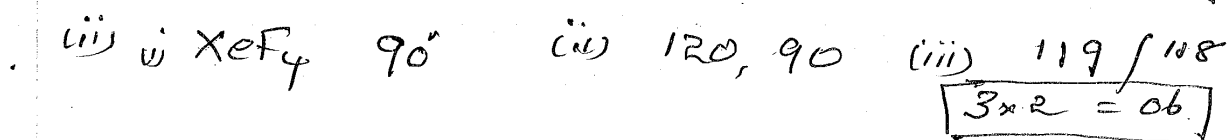


$4 \times 4 = 16$

$8 \times 1 = 8$

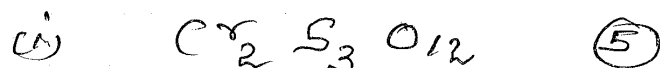


(C)	Species	Primary interaction (Bond TYPE)	secondary interaction
(i)			
(1)	$CH_4(g)$	Covalent bond	London force
(2)	$NaCl(s)$	ion/Electrostatic force	dispersion force
(3)	Mg	Metallic bond	—
(4)	C (Diamond)	covalent	—
(5)	$CH_3OH(aq)$	covalent	Hydrogen bond
			$12 \times 1 = 12$



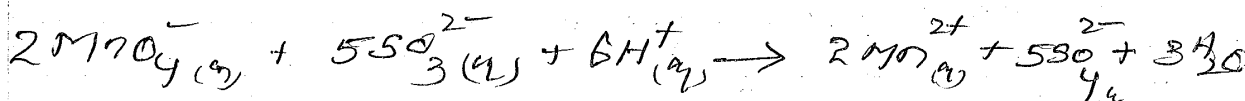
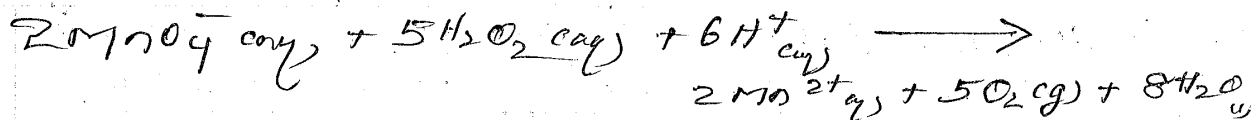
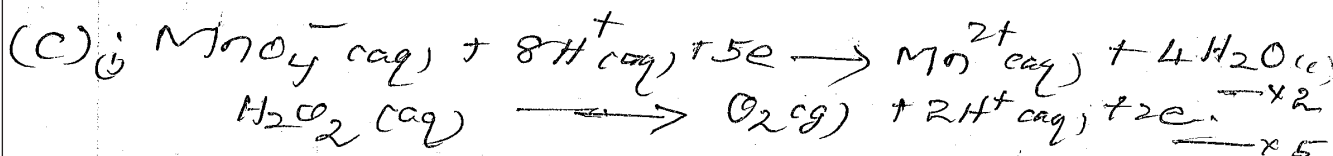
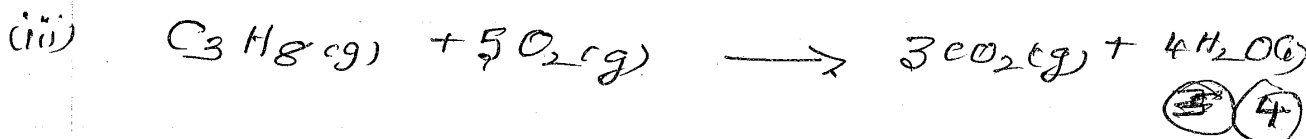
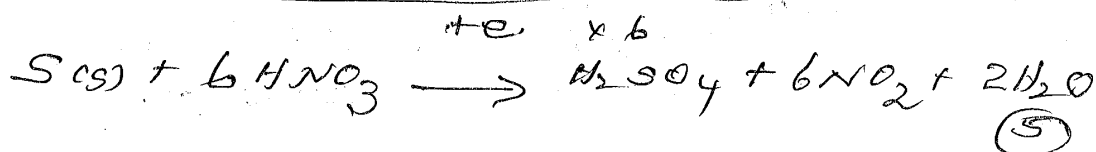
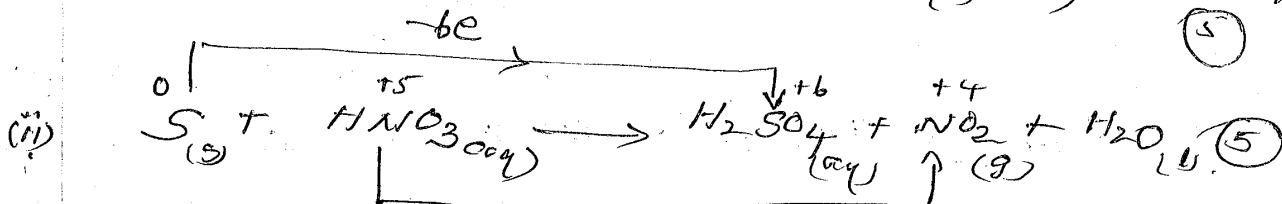
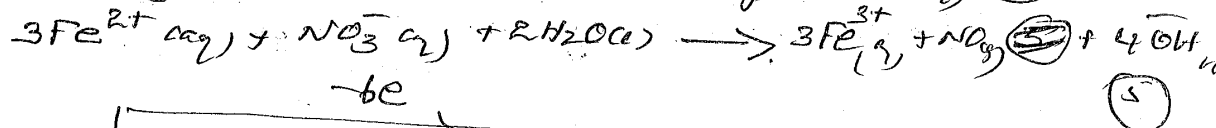
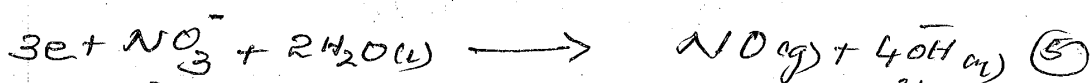
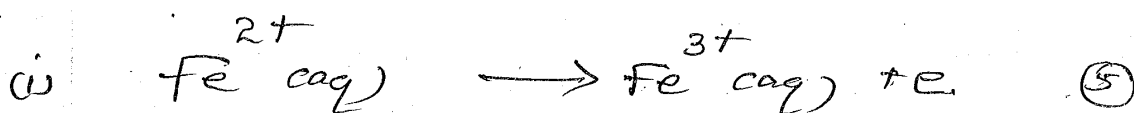
[27] (i) Cr

	S	O
mass 26.52	24.52	48.96
mole $\frac{26.52}{52}$	$\frac{24.52}{32}$	$\frac{48.96}{16}$ (5)
0.51	0.766	3.06 (5)
1	1.5	6 (5)
2	3	12 (5)



- (ii) dihydrogen sulfide
hydrogen perchlorate / Perchloric acid
Potassium dihydrogen phosphate
Ferric sulfide or iron(III) sulfide

$4 \times 4 = 16$



$$5 \times 2 = 10$$

$$(iv) \quad \begin{aligned} n_{\text{H}_2\text{O}_2} &= 0.1 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \times 50 \times 10^{-3} \text{ dm}^3 \\ &= 5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \quad (2+1) \\ n_{\text{KMnO}_4} \text{ reacted with H}_2\text{O}_2 &= \frac{2}{5} \times 5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \\ &= 2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \quad (2+1) \end{aligned}$$

$$n_{SO_4^{2-}} = 0.1 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \times 50 \times 10^{-3} \text{ dm}^3$$

$$= 5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \quad (2+1)$$

$$n_{KNO_3}(\text{remaining}) = \frac{2 \times 5 \times 10^{-3}}{5} \text{ mol}$$

$$= 2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \quad (2+1)$$

$$n_{\text{Total}}(KNO_3) = 4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$$

$$[KNO_3] = \frac{4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}}{100 \times 10^{-3} \text{ dm}^3} = 0.04 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$$

$$(2+1)$$

Q3] (i) A - Sodium (B) magnesium (C) Aluminium
 $5 \times 3 = 15$

(ii) $A < C < B$

Atomic radius $A > B > C$

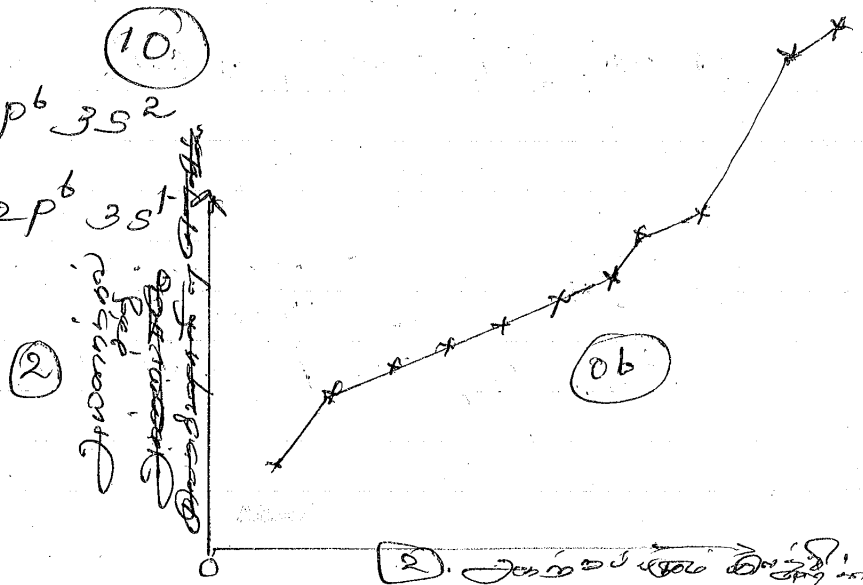
Electronic configuration of B or Mg is in full fill arrangement in s orbit.

Therefore more energy is needed to remove valence electron of Mg.

Mg or give marks for suitable resonance.

(iii) $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2$

(iv) A $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^1$



(v) Suitable cases

10

(B) $\cup C, F_3$.

number of valance Electron pair = 5

number of VSEPR pair = 5. (2)

11. a \rightarrow 5 pairs = 3 (2)

" Lone pairs = 2

Shape T-shape. (4)

$$\text{iii) } SF_4$$

Number of VSEPR pair = 5. (2)

$$21 \quad 4 \quad 6 \text{ pairs} = 4 \quad (2)$$

11 Lone pair = 1

shape - sea-saw (4)

(C)

I 5102

II Mg

III Naci

15 102

$$\sqrt{} \quad \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3.$$
$$6 \times 5 = 30$$

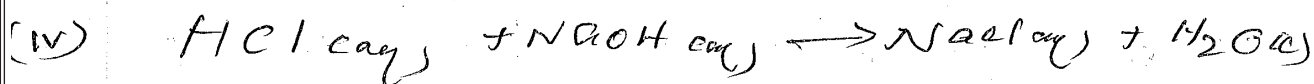
$$(4) \text{ in } [\text{HCl aq}] = \frac{36.5 \times 1.17 \times 10^3 \text{ g dm}^{-3}}{100 \times 36.5 \text{ g mol}^{-1}} = 11.7 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \quad (15)$$

ii) hydrochloric acid (05)

(iii) $11.7 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \times V \text{ cm}^3 = 5 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \times 250 \text{ cm}^3$
 $V = 106.84 \text{ ml}$ (5)

Initially small amount of ^{distilled} water was taken into a 250 cm³ volumetric flask. Then 106.84 cm³

4.7 mol dm^{-3} conc. HCl was added slowly. Then water was added until the mark of the volumetric flask. (5)



$$n_{\text{HCl}} = 2 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \times 100 \times 10^{-3} \text{ dm}^3$$

$$= 0.2 \text{ mol}$$

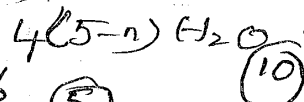
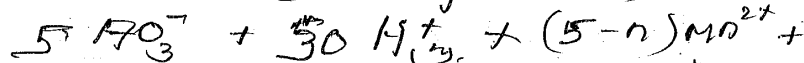
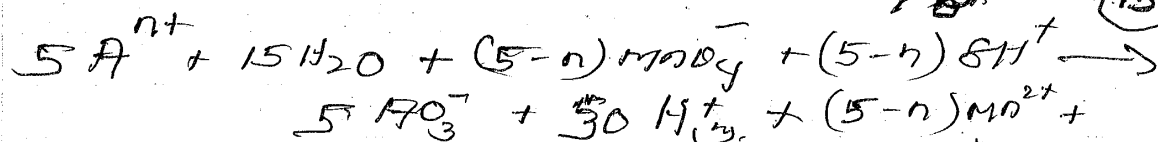
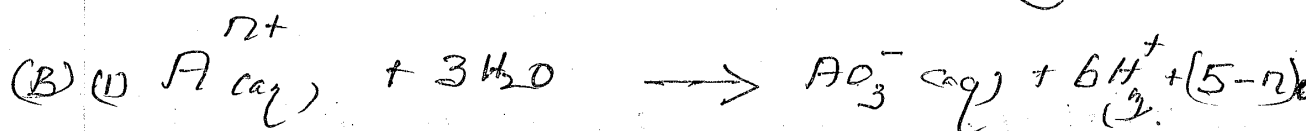
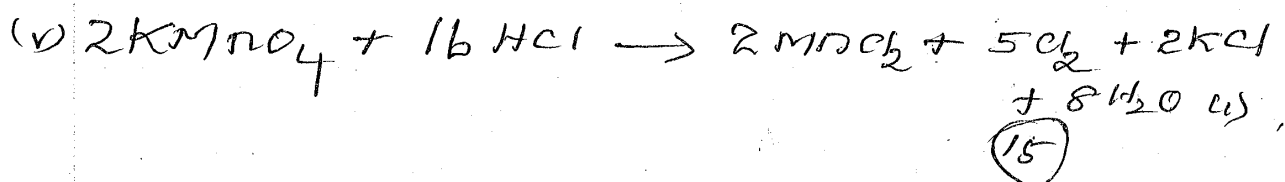
$$n_{\text{NaOH}} = 1 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \times 100 \times 10^{-3} \text{ dm}^3$$

$$= 0.1 \text{ mol}$$

\therefore remaining mole of H^+ is $= 0.1 \text{ mol}$ (5)

(I) ~~Red~~ (5)

II ΣH^+ = $\frac{0.1 \text{ mol}}{200 \times 10^{-3} \text{ dm}^3} = 0.5 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ (10)



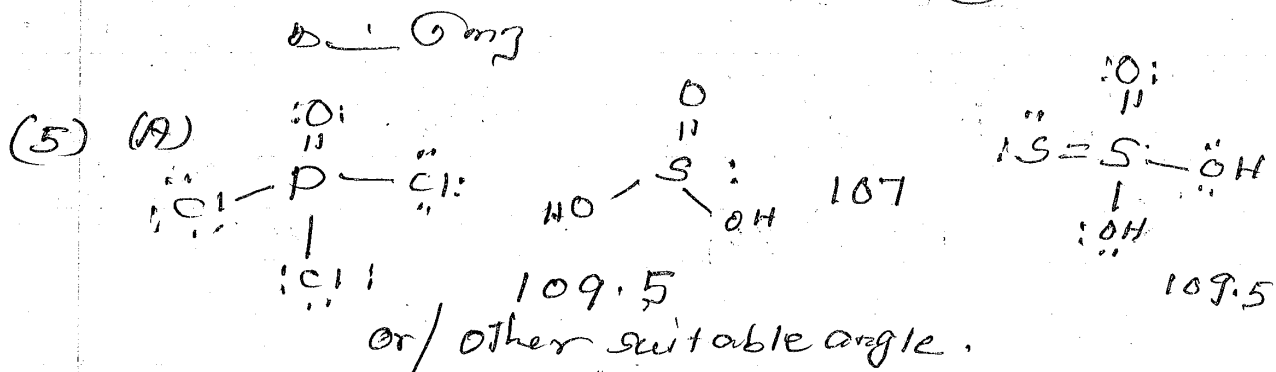
$$\frac{n_{\text{A}^{n+}}}{n_{\text{MnO}_4^-}} = \frac{2.68 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}}{1.61 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}} = 1.66$$
 (5)

$$1.66 = \frac{5}{(5-n)}$$

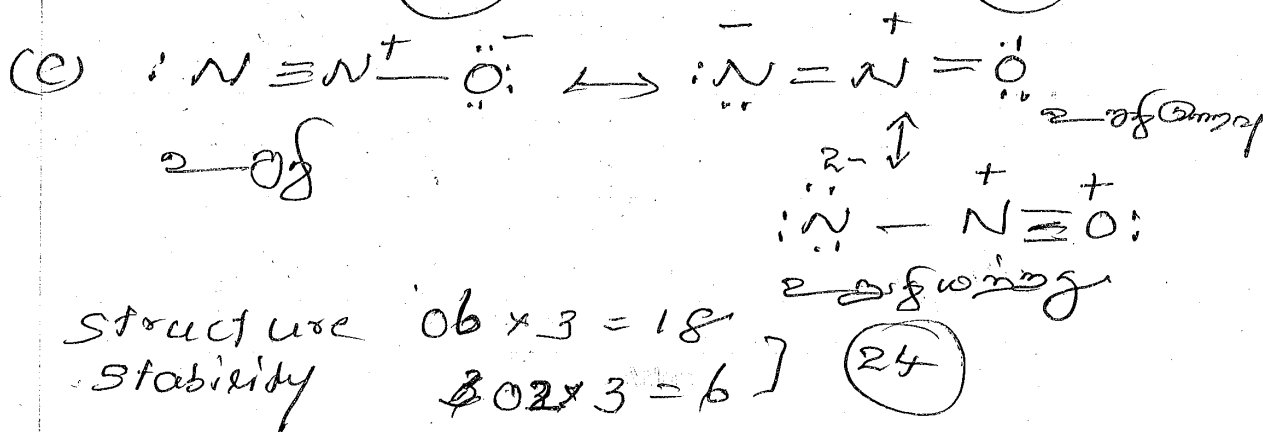
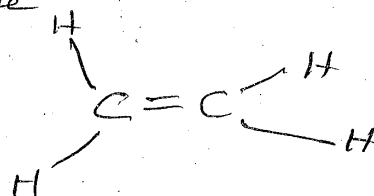
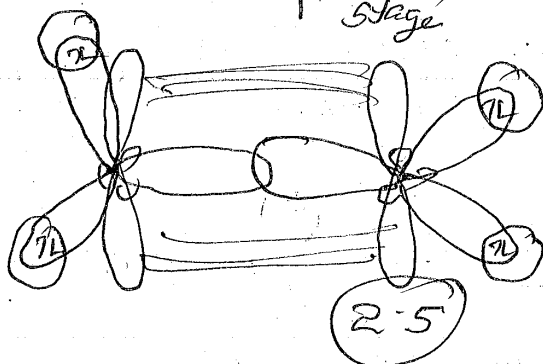
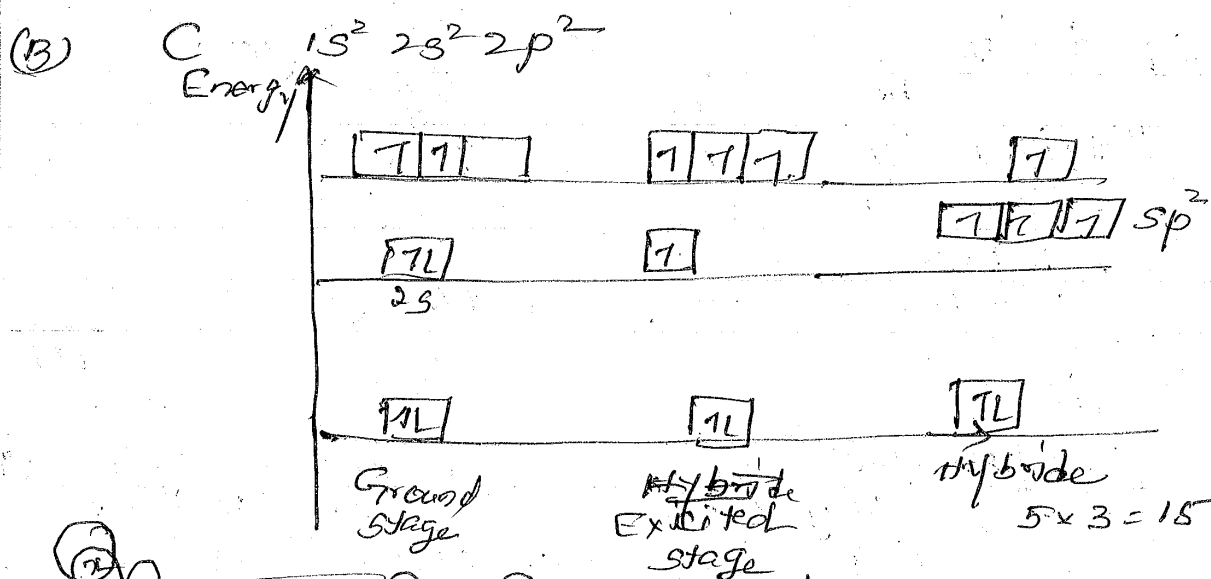
$$8.3 - 1.66n = 5$$

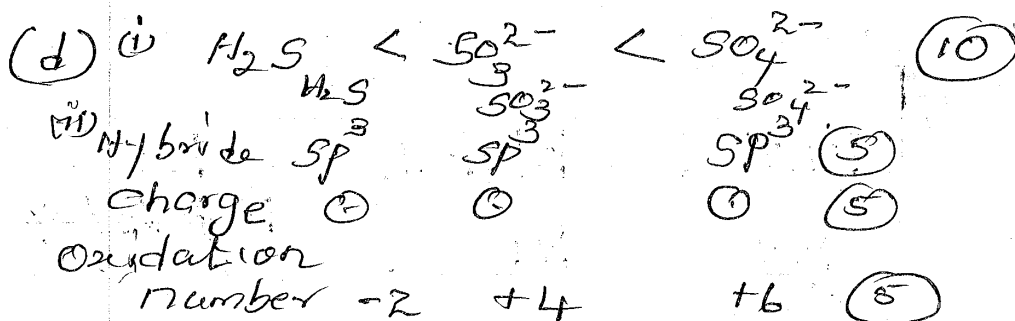
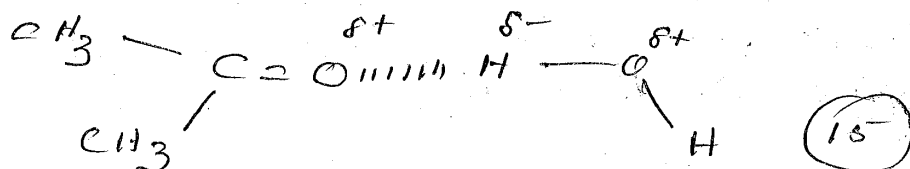
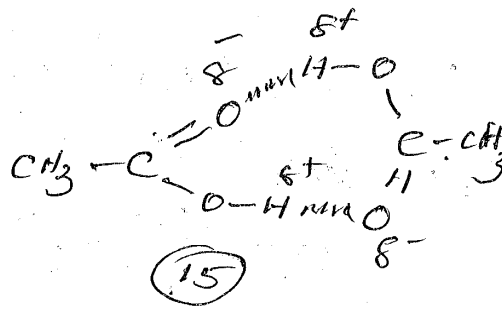
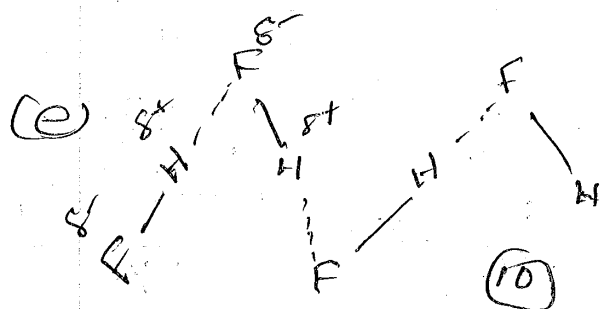
$$1.66n = 3.3$$

$$n = 2$$
 (5)

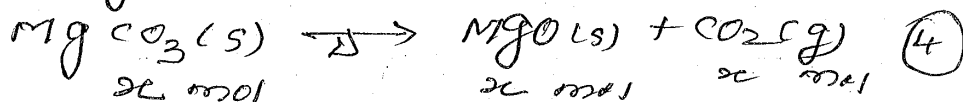
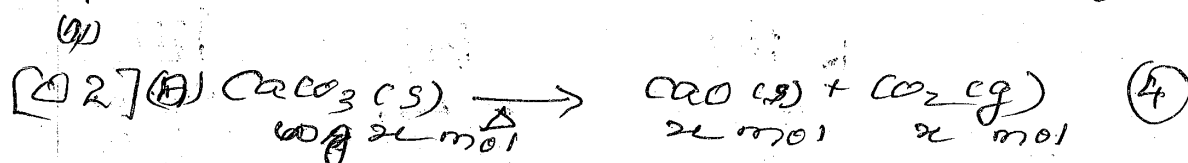


Structure $10 \times 3 = 30$
 each angles $01 \times 11 = 11$





150



$W_{\text{CO}_2} = (2 \cdot 00 - 1 \cdot 12) \text{ g}$
 $= 0.88 \text{ g}$ (4)

$n_{\text{CO}_2} = 22 = \frac{0.88 \text{ g}}{44 \text{ g mol}^{-1}} = 0.02 \text{ mol}$ (4)

$x = 0.01 \text{ mol}$ (4)

$W_{\text{CaCO}_3} = 0.01 \text{ mol} \times 100 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$
 $= 1 \text{ g}$ (4)

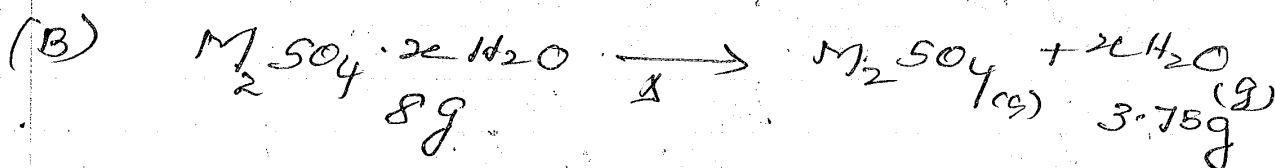
$W_{\text{MgCO}_3} = 0.01 \text{ mol} \times 84 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$
 $= 0.84 \text{ g}$ (4)

$$w\% \text{ CaCO}_3 = \frac{1 \text{ g}}{2 \text{ g}} \times 100 \% \quad (03)$$

$$= 50 \% \quad (03)$$

$$\begin{aligned} W_{\% \text{FeO}_3} &= \frac{0.849 \times 100}{29} \quad (3) \\ &= 42\% \quad (3) \end{aligned}$$

40



$$n_{M_2SO_4 \cdot xH_2O} = n_{M_2SO_4} = n_{xH_2O}$$

$$n_{H_2O} = \frac{3.75g}{18g/mol} = 0.21 \text{ mol}$$

$$W_{H_2SO_4} = \frac{(80 - 3.75)}{76.25} g \quad (10)$$

$$n_{M_2SO_4} = \frac{76.25 \text{ g}}{\frac{142 \text{ g mol}^{-1}}{120}} = 0.635 \text{ mol}$$

$0.635 \text{ mol} = 0.212$
 $x = 3 // \text{ (10)}$

(C) \therefore Relative atomic mass $A_r = \frac{12 \times 98.89 + 13 \times 1.11}{100}$

$$A_2 = \frac{1200 \times 98.89 + 1300 \times 1.11}{100} = 12.01411$$

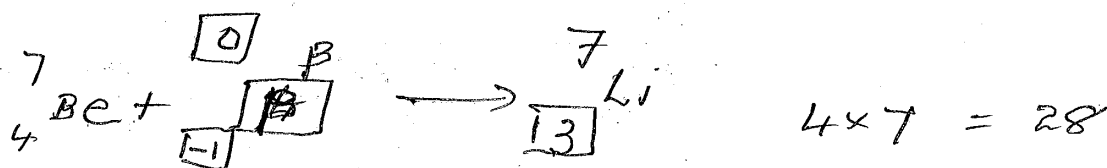
$$\textcircled{1} \quad \eta_{\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3} = 2 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \times 250 \times 10^{-3} \text{ dm}^3$$

$$= 0.5 \text{ mol} \quad \textcircled{8}$$

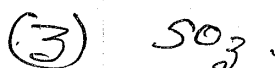
$$W_{\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3} = 0.5 \text{ mol} \times 106 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$$

$$= 53 \text{ g} \quad \textcircled{8}$$

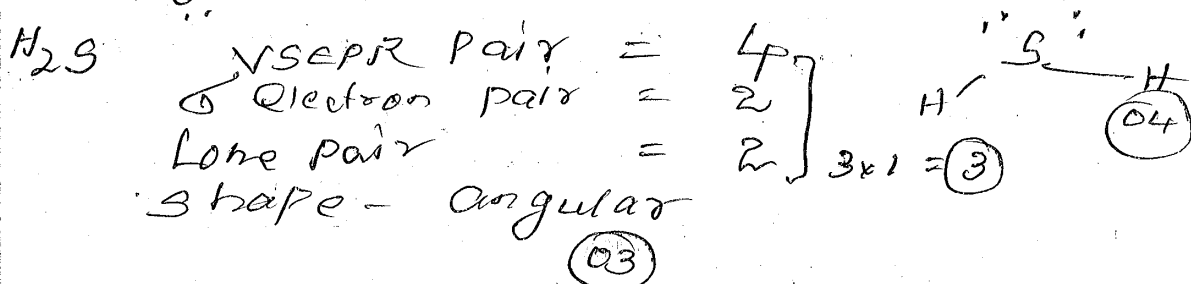
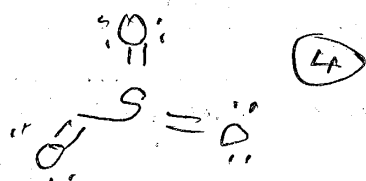
A 50g Na_2CO_3 (s) was measured accurately then it was transferred into the 250 cm³ volumetric flask with the help of funnel. The distilled water was added and shaken then continuously distilled water was added until the marked level. $\textcircled{06}$



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VSEPR pair = 3.
 ♂ Electron pair = 3.
 Lone pair = 0
 $3 \times 1 = 03$
 shape trigonal planar $\textcircled{03}$



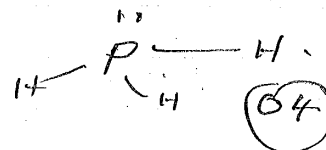
PH₃.

VSEPR pair = 4

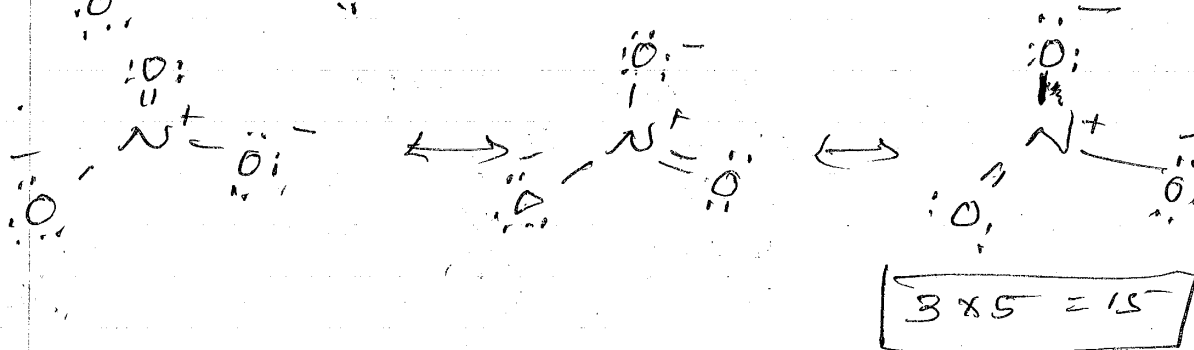
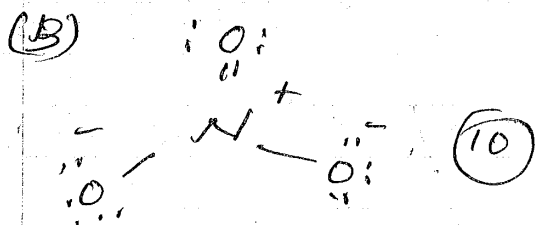
σ pair = 3

Lone Pair = 1

$$3 \times 1 = 3$$



Shape Trigonal Planar. (03)



(C) $E = h\nu = \frac{hc}{\lambda}$

$$E = \frac{6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ Js} \times 3 \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1}}{589 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}} \quad (10)$$

for 1 mol $E = \frac{6.626 \times 10^{-34} \times 3 \times 10^8 \times 6.022 \times 10^{23}}{589 \times 10^{-9}} \quad (10) \text{ J mol}^{-1}$

$$= 203.23 \times 10^3 \text{ J mol}^{-1}$$

$$= 203.23 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1} \quad (10)$$

(D) CO₂ ! H₂O

2 : 1

C : H

1 : 1 molecular (5)

empirical formula (CH)_xO_y. (5)

$$13x + 16y = 152 \quad (5)$$

of approximated maximum mass of O
 $= \frac{40}{100} \times 152 = 60.8g$ (5)

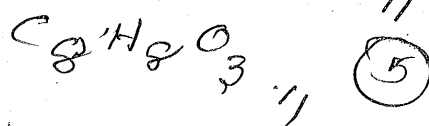
η_{O_2} (approximate) = $\frac{60.8g}{16} = 3.8$ (5)

\therefore accurate mole of 'O' = 3 (5)

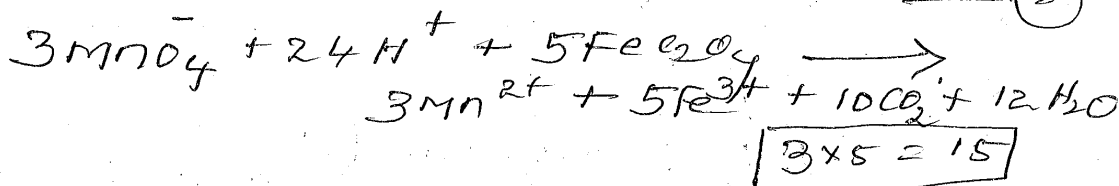
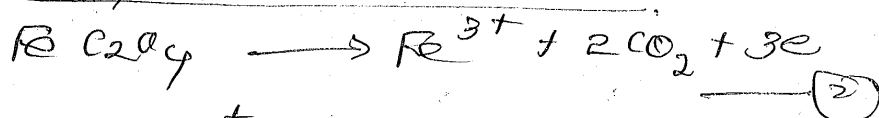
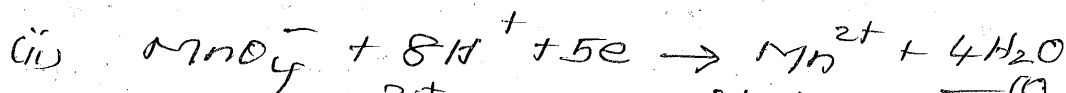
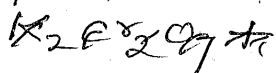
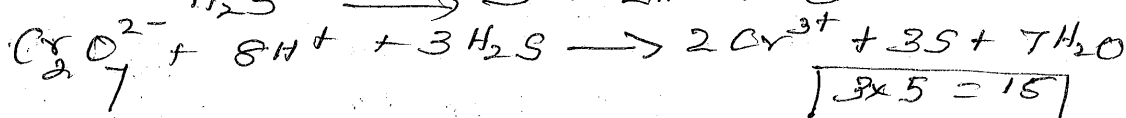
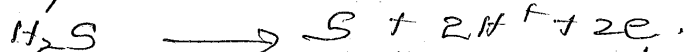
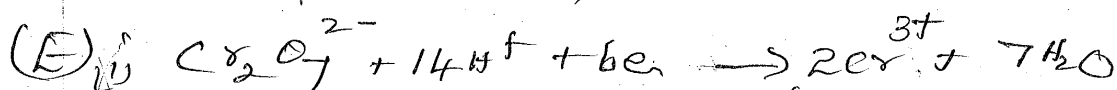
$13x + 16 \times 3 = 152$

$13x = 104$

$x = 8$ (5)



140



150

திருத்தம்

சிறப்பாகக் கொடுக்க வேண்டும் (2) bci



கொடுக்க வேண்டும் (2) (b) $MgSO_4 \cdot xH_2O$

$M = 24$

$MgSO_4 \cdot xH_2O$ இல் 80g