## SSLC EXAMINATION, MARCH - 2019

## CHEMISTRY

(English) Total Score: 40 Time: 11/2 Hours General Instructions: The first 15 minutes is the cool-off time. You may use the time to read and plan your answers. Answer the questions only after reading the instructions and questions thoroughly. Questions with marks series 1, 2, 3 and 4 are categorised as sections A, B, C and D respectively. Five questions are given in each section. Answer any four from each section. Answer each question by keeping the time. Score SECTION - A (Answer any 4 questions from 1 to 5. Each question carries 1 score.) 1 Which of the following molecule can undergo addition reaction? (methane, ethane, propene, butane) 1 The glass used to make lenses and prisms is Atomic mass of Nitrogen is 14. Which of the following sample contain 6.022 × 10<sup>23</sup> Nitrogen 1 atoms? (7 g Nitrogen, 14 g Nitrogen, 28 g Nitrogen, 1 g Nitrogen) The ore of a metal is lighter than the impurities. Which method is suitable for its concentration?

A fresh piece of Mg ribbon loses its luster after a few days. This is due to the formation of the

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compound

(Answer any 4 questions from 6 to 10. Each question carries 2 scores.)

- 6 The last subshell of an element is 3p and there are 3 electrons in it.
  - (a) Write the complete electronic configuration of the element.
  - (b) Identify its period and group.
- 7. An iron nail is dipped in CuSO<sub>4</sub> solution. (Reactivity order Fe > Cu)
  - (a) What is the change that can be noticed on the iron nail after a while?
  - (b) Write down the chemical equation of the oxidation reaction occurs here.
- 8. 4 g of NaOH is dissolved in water and the volume is made upto 1 L.

(1 mole of NaOH = 40 g)

- (a) Calculate the molarity of the resultant solution.
- (b) How will you make 1 M solution of NaOH using the same amount (4 g) of NaOH?
- 9 Concentrated Cu<sub>2</sub>S is converted into oxide by roasting.
  - (a) Write the process of roasting.
  - (b) How impurities like sulphur and phosphorus are removed in this process?

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- 10. Ethanoic acid is an organic compound having industrial values.
  - (a) How ethanoic acid is manufactured industrially?
  - (b) Give any one use of ethanoic acid.

(Answer any 4 questions from 11 to 15. Each question carries 3 scores.)

11.  $H_{2(g)} + I_{2(g)} \rightleftharpoons 2HI_{(g)}$ 

- (a) What is the total number of moles of reactants and products in the above reaction?
- (b) What is the effect of pressure in this reversible reaction? Explain.
- 2. The structure of a hydrocarbon is given below:

- (a) How many C atoms are there in the main chain? Which is the word root?
- (b) Identify the branch and its position number.
- (c) Write the IUPAC name of this compound.
- 13. The chemical equation for the manufacture of ammonia is  $N_{2(g)} + 3H_{2(g)} \rightarrow 2NH_{3(g)}$ 
  - (a) Complete the following : 1 mol  $N_2 + \dots H_2 \rightarrow \dots NH_3$
  - (b) Calculate the amount of  $H_2$  required to react with 28 g of  $N_2$  completely. [Hint: Molecular mass of  $N_2 = 28$ ,  $H_2 = 2$ ]
  - (c) What will be the volume of NH<sub>3</sub> formed at STP, if 22.4 L of N<sub>2</sub> is completely reacted?
- 14. Consider the metals and solutions given in the box.

## Zn, Mg, Cu, Ag, CuSO $_4$ solution, MgSO $_4$ solution

- (a) Which of the above metals are to be selected to construct a Galvanic cell?
- (b) Identify the anode and cathode of the cell.[Hint: Reactivity order Mg > Zn > Cu > Ag]
- (c) Write the redox reaction taking place in this cell.
- 15. Alumina is mixed with cryolite and subjected to electrolysis to extract aluminium.
  - (a) Why cryolite is added to alumina?
  - (b) Which are the ions present in alumina?
  - (c) Write the equation of the reduction reaction taking place at negative electrode.

P.T.O.

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(Answer any four questions from 16 to 20. Each question carries 4 scores.)

- 16. Zinc piece and zinc powder are taken in two test tubes and equal amount of dil. HCl is added.
  - (a) In which test tube does the reaction proceed faster?
  - (b) Give the reason.(c) Give an instance from daily life, where such condition is made use.
- 17. The structure of two organic compounds are given below:
  - (i) CH<sub>3</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-OH
  - (ii) CH<sub>3</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>3</sub>
  - (a) Write the molecular formula of these compounds.
  - (b) Which type of isomerism do they exhibit?
  - (c) Explain this isomerism.
  - (d) Write the structural formula of a position isomer of compound (i)
- 18. The atomic number of an element is 19.
  - (a) Write the subshell electronic configuration.
  - (b) Identify its group, period, block and oxidation state.
  - (c) Write any one characteristic of the block to which the element belongs.
- 19 Two organic reactions are given below:

(i) 
$$H = \begin{pmatrix} H & A \\ C & -CI + CI - CI \longrightarrow A \\ H & H \end{pmatrix} + HCI$$

(ii) 
$$n \text{ CH}_2 = \text{CH} \longrightarrow B$$
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- (a) Identify the products A and B.
- (b) Which type of reaction is (i)?
- (c) The product B has industrial values. Give its name and use.
- 20. Aspirin is an antipyretic
  - · Amoxicillin is an antibiotic
  - (a) Give the functions of antipyretics and antibiotics.
  - (b) Write any two unhealthy practices among people in using medicines.

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