

# DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, JAMMU

## Half Yearly Assignment, Session (2018-19)

**Class: 12<sup>th</sup>**

**Subject: Chemistry**

**Time allowed: 3hrs**

**M.Marks: 70**

*General Instructions: (i) All questions are compulsory.*

*(ii) Questions 1 to 5 carry one mark each.*

*(iii) Questions 6 to 12 carry two marks each.*

*(iv) Questions 13 to 24 carry three marks each.*

*(v) Questions 24 to 26 carry five marks each.*

*(vi) Use of calculators is not allowed.*

*(vii)  $\log 2 = 0.3010$ ,  $\log 3 = 0.4770$ ,  $\log 5 = 0.6990$*

Q.1 Give the IUPAC name for  $[\text{Pt}(\text{NH}_3)_6]\text{Cl}_4$ .

Q.2 What are n-type semiconductors?

Q.3 What is meant by the term 'F-centre'?

Q.4 What are macromolecular colloids?

Q.5 Define the term activation energy.

Q.6 Give the role of NaCN in the extraction of silver.

Q.7 What mass of Ag could be plated on a spoon from electrolysis of  $\text{AgNO}_3$  solution by 1A current for 10 minutes?

Q.8 The resistance of 0.01 N solution at 25°C is 200 ohm. cell constant of the conductivity cell is unity. Calculate the equivalent conductance of the solution.

Q.9 What are emulsions? Give its various types.

Q.10 What is observed when a beam of light is passed through a colloidal solution of  $\text{As}_2\text{S}_3$ ?

Q.11 The vapour pressure of a pure liquid A is 40 mm Hg at 310 K. The vapour pressure of this liquid in solution with B is 32 mm of Hg. Calculate the mole fraction of A in the solution if mixture obeys Raoult's law.

Q.12 A cubic solid is made up of two elements P and Q. Atoms 'Q' are present at the corners of cube & atoms 'P' at body centre. What is the formula of compound and co-ordination number for P and Q?

Q.13 A metallic element exists as body-centred cubic lattice. Each edge of the unit cell is 288 pm. The density of the metal is  $7.2 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$ . How many atoms and unit cells are there in 100g of the metal?

Q.14 The rate constant of reaction at 500 K and 700 K are  $0.02 \text{ sec}^{-1}$  and  $0.07 \text{ sec}^{-1}$  respectively. Calculate the value of activation energy and pre-exponential factor.

Q.15 Give the mechanism for corrosion.

Q.16 Give three methods of preparation and properties for alcohols.

Q.17 (a) Give the chemical equations for the following reactions:

(i) Preparation of phenols from cummene

(ii) Reaction of phenols with phthalic anhydride.

(iii) Williamson's synthesis.

Q.18 Give the preparation and properties for haloarenes.

Q.19 Nitration of aniline gives o-, m- and p- isomer products collectively. Why?

Q.20  $\text{FeSO}_4$  solution mixed with  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$  solution in 1 : 1 molar ratio gives test for  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$  but  $\text{CuSO}_4$  solution mixed with aqueous  $\text{NH}_3$  in 1 : 4 molar ratio does not give test for  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$ . Why?

Q.21 Give reason why  $[\text{Cr}(\text{NH}_3)_6]^{3+}$  is paramagnetic while  $[\text{Ni}(\text{CN})_4]^{2-}$  is diamagnetic.

Q.22 (a) Write the product formed on reaction of HI with methoxy benzene.

(b) Using benzene, conc.  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  and NaOH, give the preparation of phenols.

Q.23 The specific conductivity of a saturated solution of AgCl at  $18^\circ\text{C}$  is  $1.24 \times 10^{-6} \text{ S cm}^{-1}$  after subtracting that of water. Ionic conductances at infinite dilution of  $\text{Ag}^+$  and  $\text{Cl}^-$  ions at this temperature are 53.8 and 65.3 respectively. Calculate the solubility of AgCl in gram per litre.

Q.24 For the reaction,  $2\text{A} + \text{B} \rightarrow \text{A}_2\text{B}$ , rate =  $k[\text{A}][\text{B}]^2$  with  $k = 2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol}^{-2}\text{L}^2\text{sec}^{-1}$ . Calculate the initial rate of reaction, when  $[\text{A}] = 0.1 \text{ M}$  and  $[\text{B}] = 0.2 \text{ M}$ . Also, calculate the rate, when the  $[\text{A}]$  is reduced to 0.06 M.

Q.25 How many mL of a 0.1M HCl are required to react completely with 1gm mixture of  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  and  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  containing equimolar amounts of two?

(b) Calculate the depression in freezing point of water, when 10 gm of  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CHClCOOH}$  is added to 250 gm of water. Given  $K_a$  for water is  $1.4 \times 10^{-3}$ .

Q.25 (a) How will you convert: (i) Benzaldehyde to benzyl alcohol.

(ii) Benzene to biphenyl (iii) Benzene to toluene

(b) Why are carboxylic acids more strong acids than phenols?

Q.26 (a) The time taken for 10% completion of first order reaction at 298K is equal to that required for its 25% completion at 308K. If the value for 'A' is  $4 \times 10^{10} \text{ sec}^{-1}$ , calculate k.

(b) The half period for the conversion of ammonium cyanate into urea at 303 K at initial concentration of 0.1 M and 0.2 M are 1152 and 568 min respectively. What is the order of reaction?