

Question Paper

Conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)



Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

General Instructions

- (i) This question paper contains **27 questions**. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Section A: Questions 1 to 5 are very short answer questions, carrying 1 mark each.
- (iii) Section B: Questions 6 to 12 are short answer questions, carrying 2 marks each.
- (iv) Section C: Questions 13 to 24 are short answer questions, carrying 3 marks each.
- (v) Section D: Questions 25 to 27 are long answer questions, carrying 5 marks each.
- (vi) Attempt one alternative where an internal choice is provided. Follow the instructions within each question.
- (vii) Use of calculators is not allowed.

Section A

1. Why are medicines more effective in colloidal state?

OR

What is the difference between an emulsion and a gel?

2. Arrange the following in increasing order of base strength in gas phase:

$(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3\text{N}$, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2$, $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{NH}$

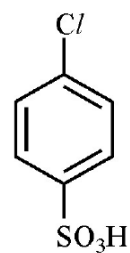
3. Why conductivity of silicon increases on doping with phosphorus?

4. What is the basic structural difference between glucose and fructose?

OR

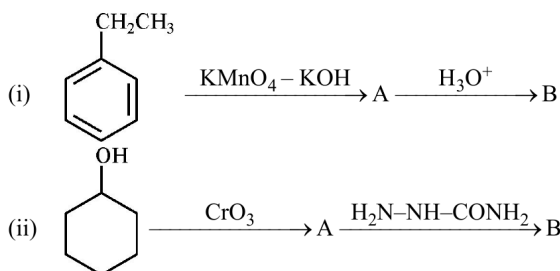
Write the products obtained after hydrolysis of lactose.

5. Write IUPAC name of the given compound:

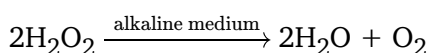


Section B

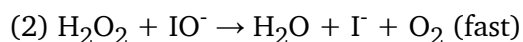
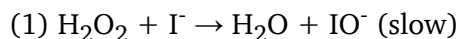
6. Write structures of compounds A and B in each of the following reactions:



7. For a reaction



the proposed mechanism is as given below:



(i) Write rate law for the reaction.

(ii) Write the overall order of reaction.

(iii) Out of steps (1) and (2), which one is rate determining step?

8. Write two differences between an ideal solution and a non-ideal solution.

9. When MnO_2 is fused with KOH in the presence of KNO_3 as an oxidizing agent, it gives a dark green compound (A). Compound (A) disproportionates in acidic solution to give purple compound (B). An alkaline solution of compound (B) oxidises KI to compound (C) whereas an acidified solution of compound (B) oxidises KI to (D). Identify (A), (B), (C), and (D).

10. Write IUPAC name of the complex $[\text{Cr}(\text{NH}_3)_4\text{Cl}_2]^+$. Draw structures of geometrical isomers for this complex.

OR

Using IUPAC norms write the formulae for the following:

(i) Pentaamminenitrito-O-cobalt(III) chloride

(ii) Potassium tetracyanonickelate(II)

11. Out of $[\text{CoF}_6]^{3-}$ and $[\text{Co}(\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)_3]^{3-}$, which one complex is

(i) diamagnetic

(ii) more stable

(iii) outer orbital complex and

(iv) low spin complex?

(Atomic no. of Co = 27)

12. Write balanced chemical equations for the following processes:

(i) XeF_2 undergoes hydrolysis.

(ii) MnO_2 is heated with conc. HCl .

OR

Arrange the following in order of property indicated for each set:

(i) H_2O , H_2S , H_2Se , H_2Te — increasing acidic character

(ii) HF , HCl , HBr , HI — decreasing bond enthalpy

Section C

13. An element crystallizes in fcc lattice with a cell edge of 300 pm. The density of the element is 10.8 g cm^{-3} . Calculate the number of atoms in 108 g of the element.

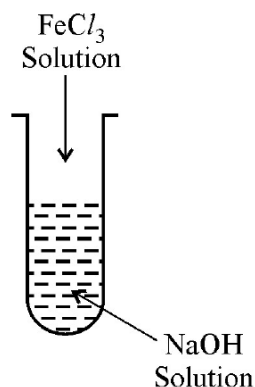
14. A 4% solution (w/w) of sucrose ($M = 342 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$) in water has a freezing point of 271.15 K. Calculate the freezing point of 5% glucose ($M = 180 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$) in water.

(Given: Freezing point of pure water = 273.15 K)

15. The decomposition of NH_3 on platinum surface is zero order reaction. If rate constant (k) is $4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ Ms}^{-1}$, how long will it take to reduce the initial concentration of NH_3 from 0.1 M to 0.064 M.

16. (i) What is the role of activated charcoal in gas mask?

(ii) A colloidal sol is prepared by the given method in figure. What is the charge on hydrated ferric oxide colloidal particles formed in the test tube? How is the sol represented?



(iii) How does chemisorption vary with temperature?

17. (i) Write the role of 'CO' in the purification of nickel.

(ii) What is the role of silica in the extraction of copper?

(iii) What type of metals are generally extracted by electrolytic method?

18. Give reasons for the following:

(i) Transition metals form alloys.

(ii) Mn_2O_3 is basic whereas Mn_2O_7 is acidic.

(iii) Eu^{2+} is a strong reducing agent.

19. Write the structures of monomers used for getting the following polymers:

(i) Nylon-6,6

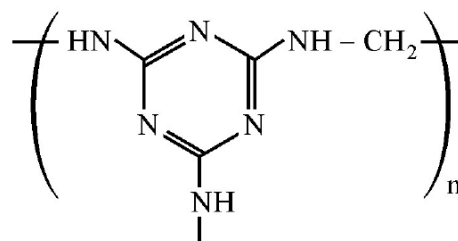
(ii) Glyptal

(iii) Buna-S

OR

(i) Is $\{\text{CH}_2\text{-CH}(\text{CH}_3)\}_n$ a homopolymer or copolymer? Give reason.

(ii) Write the monomers of the following polymer:



(iii) What is the role of Sulphur in vulcanization of rubber?

20. (i) Why bithional is added in soap?
(ii) Why magnesium hydroxide is a better antacid than sodium bicarbonate?
(iii) Why soaps are biodegradable whereas detergents are non-biodegradable?

OR

Define the following terms with a suitable example in each:

- (i) Antibiotics
(ii) Artificial sweeteners
(iii) Analgesics

21. Write the structures of main products when benzene diazonium chloride reacts with the following reagents:

- (i) CuCN
(ii) $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$
(iii) KI

22. (i) Out of $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C-Br}$ and $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C-I}$, which one is more reactive towards $\text{S}_{\text{N}}1$ and why?

(ii) Write the product formed when p-nitrochlorobenzene is heated with aqueous NaOH at 443 K followed by acidification.

(iii) Why dextro and laevo-rotatory isomers of Butan-2-ol are difficult to separate by fractional distillation?

23. Differentiate between the following:

- (i) Amylose and Amylopectin
(ii) Peptide linkage and Glycosidic linkage
(iii) Fibrous proteins and Globular proteins

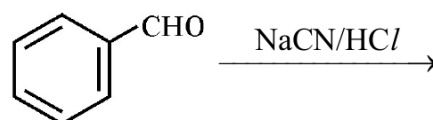
OR

Write chemical reactions to show that open structure of D-glucose contains the following:

- (i) Straight chain
(ii) Five alcohol groups
(iii) Aldehyde as carbonyl group

24. Complete the following reactions:

(i)



(ii) $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2)_2\text{Cd} + 2\text{CH}_3\text{COCl} \rightarrow$

(iii) $\text{CH}_3\text{-CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{-COOH} \xrightarrow[\text{(ii) H}_2\text{O}]{\text{(i) Br}_2/\text{Red P}}$

OR

Write chemical equations for the following reactions:

- (i) Propanone is treated with dilute $\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2$.
(ii) Acetophenone is treated with $\text{Zn}(\text{Hg})/\text{Conc. HCl}$.
(iii) Benzoyl chloride is hydrogenated in presence of Pd/BaSO_4 .

Section D

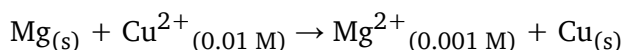
25. (a) Give reasons for the following:

- (i) Sulphur in vapour state shows paramagnetic behaviour.
- (ii) N-N bond is weaker than P-P bond.
- (iii) Ozone is thermodynamically less stable than oxygen.
- (b) Write the name of gas released when Cu is added to
 - (i) dilute HNO_3 and
 - (ii) conc. HNO_3

OR

- (a) (i) Write the disproportionation reaction of H_3PO_3 .
- (ii) Draw the structure of XeF_6 .
- (b) Account for the following:
 - (i) Although Fluorine has less negative electron gain enthalpy yet F_2 is strong oxidizing agent.
 - (ii) Acidic character decreases from N_2O_3 to Bi_2O_3 in group 15.
- (c) Write a chemical reaction to test sulphur dioxide gas. Write chemical equation involved.

26. E°_{cell} for the given redox reaction is 2.71 V



Calculate E_{cell} for the reaction. Write the direction of flow of current when an external opposite potential applied is

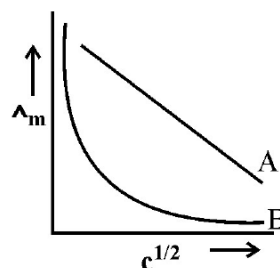
- (i) less than 2.71 V and
- (ii) greater than 2.71 V

OR

(a) A steady current of 2 amperes was passed through two electrolytic cells X and Y connected in series containing electrolytes FeSO_4 and ZnSO_4 until 2.8 g of Fe deposited at the cathode of cell X. How long did the current flow? Calculate the mass of Zn deposited at the cathode of cell Y.

(Molar mass: $\text{Fe} = 56 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$, $\text{Zn} = 65.3 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$, $1\text{F} = 96500 \text{ C mol}^{-1}$)

(b) In the plot of molar conductivity (Λ_m) vs square root of concentration ($c^{1/2}$), following curves are obtained for two electrolytes A and B:



Answer the following:

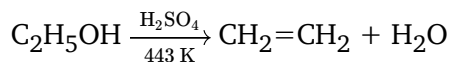
- (i) Predict the nature of electrolytes A and B.
- (ii) What happens on extrapolation of Λ_m to concentration approaching zero for electrolytes A and B?

27. (a) How do you convert the following:

(i) Phenol to Anisole

(ii) Ethanol to Propan-2-ol

(b) Write mechanism of the following reaction:



(c) Why phenol undergoes electrophilic substitution more easily than benzene?

OR

(a) Account for the following:

(i) o-nitrophenol is more steam volatile than p-nitrophenol.

(ii) t-butyl chloride on heating with sodium methoxide gives 2-methylpropene instead of t-butylmethylether.

(b) Write the reaction involved in the following:

(i) Reimer-Tiemann reaction

(ii) Friedel-Crafts Alkylation of Phenol

(c) Give simple chemical test to distinguish between Ethanol and Phenol.

- End of Question Paper -