

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 **35 questions**. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Section A: Questions 1 to 18 are multiple choice questions, carrying 1 mark each.
- (iii) Section B: Questions 19 to 25 are very short answer questions, carrying 2 marks each.
- (iv) Section C: Questions 26 to 30 are short answer questions, carrying 3 marks each.
- (v) Section D: Questions 31 to 32 are case-based questions, carrying 4 marks each.
- (vi) Section E: Questions 33 to 35 are long answer questions, carrying 5 marks each.
- (vii) Attempt one alternative where an internal choice is provided. Follow the instructions within each question.
- (viii) Use of calculators is not allowed.

Section A

1. Which of the following belongs to the class of Vinyl halides?

- (A) $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$ (B) $\text{CH}_2=\text{C}(\text{Br})-\text{CH}_3$
 (C) $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2-\text{Br}$ (D) $\text{CH}\equiv\text{C}-\text{Br}$

2. What is the secondary valency of Cobalt in $[\text{Co}(\text{en})_2\text{Cl}_2]^+$?

- (A) 6 (B) 4
 (C) 2 (D) 3

3. When Benzene diazonium chloride reacts with phenol, it forms a dye. This reaction is called

- (A) Diazotisation reaction (B) Condensation reaction
 (C) Coupling reaction (D) Acetylation reaction

4. The slope in the plot of $[\text{R}]$ vs. time for a zero order reaction is

- (A) $\frac{+k}{2.303}$ (B) $-k$
 (C) $\frac{-k}{2.303}$ (D) $+k$

5. Proteins are polymers of

- (A) Nucleic acids (B) Amino acids
 (C) Monosaccharides (D) Amines

6. Retention of configuration is observed in

- (A) $\text{S}_{\text{N}}1$ reaction (B) $\text{S}_{\text{N}}2$ reaction
 (C) Neither $\text{S}_{\text{N}}1$ nor $\text{S}_{\text{N}}2$ reaction (D) $\text{S}_{\text{N}}2$ reaction as well as $\text{S}_{\text{N}}1$ reaction

7. An azeotropic mixture of two liquids will have a boiling point lower than either of the two liquids when it

- (A) shows a negative deviation from Raoult's law (B) forms an ideal solution
 (C) shows a positive deviation from Raoult's law (D) is saturated

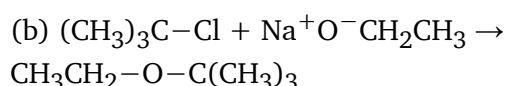
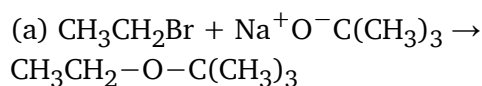
8. Which of the following solutions of KCl will have the highest value of molar conductivity?

- (A) 0.01 M (B) 1 M
 (C) 0.5 M (D) 0.1 M

9. Which of the following does not give Cannizzaro reaction?

- (A) $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C}-\text{CHO}$ (B) $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}-\text{CHO}$
 (C) $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5-\text{CHO}$ (D) HCHO

10. Which of the following reactions are feasible?



- (A) (a) only (B) (b) only
 (C) Both (a) and (b) (D) Neither (a) nor (b)

11. Aldehydes and ketones react with hydroxylamine to form

- (A) hydrazones (B) cyanohydrins
 (C) semicarbazones (D) Oxime

12. For a reaction $2A \rightarrow 3B$, rate of reaction $-\frac{d[A]}{dt}$ is equal to

- (A) $\frac{+3}{2} \frac{d[B]}{dt}$ (B) $\frac{+2}{3} \frac{d[B]}{dt}$
(C) $\frac{+1}{3} \frac{d[B]}{dt}$ (D) $+2 \frac{d[B]}{dt}$

13. The formula of the complex dichloridobis(ethane-1,2-diamine)platinum(IV) nitrate is:

- (A) $[\text{PtCl}_2(\text{en})_2(\text{NO}_3)_2]$
(B) $[\text{PtCl}_2(\text{en})_2](\text{NO}_3)_2$
(C) $[\text{PtCl}_2(\text{en})_2(\text{NO}_3)]\text{NO}_3$
(D) $[\text{Pt}(\text{en})_2(\text{NO}_3)_2]\text{Cl}_2$

14. Which one among the following metals of 3d series has the lowest melting point?

- (A) Fe (B) Mn
(C) Zn (D) Cu

15. **Assertion (A):** Elevation in boiling point is a colligative property.

Reason (R): The lowering of vapour pressure of solution causes elevation in boiling point.

Select the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

16. **Assertion (A):** Chlorobenzene is resistant to electrophilic substitution reaction.

Reason (R): C-Cl bond in chlorobenzene acquires partial double bond characters due to resonance.

Select the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

17. **Assertion (A):** Conductivity decreases with decrease in concentration of electrolyte.

Reason (R): Number of ions per unit volume that carry the current in a solution decreases on dilution.

Select the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

18. **Assertion (A):** Transition metals have high enthalpy of atomisation.

Reason (R): Greater number of unpaired electrons in transition metals results in weak metallic bonding.

Select the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Section B

19. (a) Give reasons:

- (i) Mercury cell delivers a constant potential during its lifetime.
- (ii) In the experimental determination of electrolytic conductance, Direct Current (DC) is not used.

OR

(b) Define fuel cell with an example. What advantages do the fuel cells have over primary and secondary batteries?

20. The vapour pressure of pure liquid X and pure liquid Y at 25°C are 120 mm Hg and 160 mm Hg respectively. If equal moles of X and Y are mixed to form an ideal solution, calculate the vapour pressure of the solution.

21. (a) Write the IUPAC names of the following:

- (i) $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_5(\text{ONO})]^{2+}$
- (ii) $\text{K}_2[\text{NiCl}_4]$

OR

- (b) (i) What is a chelate complex? Give one example.
- (ii) What are heteroleptic complexes? Give one example.

22. (a) The conversion of molecule A to B follows second order kinetics. If concentration of A is increased to three times, how will it affect the rate of formation of B?

(b) Define Pseudo first order reaction with an example.

23. (a) What is the difference between a nucleoside and nucleotide?

(b) What products would be formed when a nucleotide from DNA containing thymine is hydrolysed?

24. Write the chemical equation involved in the following:

- (a) Kolbe's reaction
- (b) Williamson synthesis

25. Do the following conversions in not more than two steps:

- (a) CH_3CN to $\text{CH}_3-\text{CO}-\text{CH}_3$
- (b) Benzoic acid ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{COOH}$) to Benzene (C_6H_6)

Section C

26. (a) Draw the geometrical isomers of $[\text{Co}(\text{en})_2\text{Cl}_2]^{2+}$. Which geometrical isomer of $[\text{Co}(\text{en})_2\text{Cl}_2]^{2+}$ is not optically active and why?

(b) Write the hybridisation and magnetic behaviour of $[\text{CoF}_6]^{3-}$.

[Given: Atomic number of Co = 27]

27. When 19.5 g of $\text{F}-\text{CH}_2-\text{COOH}$ (Molar mass = 78 g mol^{-1}), is dissolved in 500 g of water, the depression in freezing point is observed to be 1°C . Calculate the degree of dissociation of $\text{F}-\text{CH}_2-\text{COOH}$.

[Given: K_f for water = $1.86 \text{ K kg mol}^{-1}$]

28. Answer any 3 of the following:

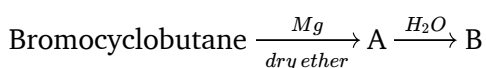
(a) Which isomer of C_5H_{10} gives a single monochloro compound $\text{C}_5\text{H}_9\text{Cl}$ in bright sunlight?

(b) Arrange the following compounds in increasing order of reactivity towards $\text{S}_{\text{N}}2$ reaction:

2-Bromopentane, 1-Bromopentane, 2-Bromo-2-methylbutane

(c) Why p-dichlorobenzene has higher melting point than those of ortho- and meta-isomers?

(d) Identify A and B in the following:

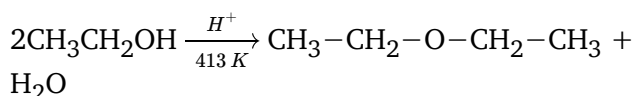


29. A first order reaction is 50% complete in 30 minutes at 300 K and in 10 minutes at 320 K. Calculate activation energy (E_a) for the reaction.

[$R = 8.314 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$]

[Given: $\log 2 = 0.3010$, $\log 3 = 0.4771$, $\log 4 = 0.6021$]

30. (a) (i) Write the mechanism of the following reaction:



(ii) Why ortho-nitrophenol is steam volatile while para-nitrophenol is not?

OR

(b) What happens when:

(i) Anisole is treated with CH_3Cl /anhydrous AlCl_3 ?

(ii) Phenol is oxidised with $\text{Na}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7/\text{H}^+$?

(iii) $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C}-\text{OH}$ is heated with $\text{Cu}/573 \text{ K}$?

Write chemical equation in support of your answer.

31(i). Case Study: Carbohydrates are optically active polyhydroxy aldehydes and ketones. They are also called saccharides. All those carbohydrates which reduce Fehling's solution and Tollen's reagent are referred to as reducing sugars. Glucose, the most important source of energy for mammals, is obtained by the hydrolysis of starch. Vitamins are accessory food factors required in the diet. Proteins are the polymers of α -amino acids and perform various structural and dynamic functions in the organisms. Deficiency of vitamins leads to many diseases.

(a) The penta-acetate of glucose does not react with Hydroxylamine. What does it indicate?

31(ii). (b) Why cannot vitamin C be stored in our body?

31(iii). (c) Define the following as related to proteins:

- (i) Peptide linkage
- (ii) Denaturation

OR

(c) Define the following as related to carbohydrates:

- (i) Anomers
- (ii) Glycosidic linkage

32(i). Case Study: The carbon-oxygen double bond is polarised in aldehydes and ketones due to higher electronegativity of oxygen relative to carbon. Therefore they undergo nucleophilic addition reactions with a number of nucleophiles such as HCN, NaHSO_3 , alcohols, ammonia derivatives and Grignard reagents. Aldehydes are easily oxidised by mild oxidising agents as compared to ketones. The carbonyl group of carboxylic acid does not give reactions of aldehydes and ketones. Carboxylic acids are considerably more acidic than alcohols and most of simple phenols.

(a) Write the name of the product when an aldehyde reacts with excess alcohol in presence of dry HCl.

32(ii). (b) Why carboxylic acid is a stronger acid than phenol?

32(iii). (c) (i) Arrange the following compounds in increasing order of their reactivity towards CH_3MgBr :

CH_3CHO , $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C}-\text{CO}-\text{CH}_3$, $\text{CH}_3-\text{CO}-\text{CH}_3$

(ii) Write a chemical test to distinguish between propanal and propanone.

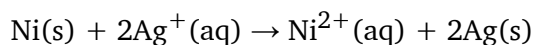
OR

(c) Write the main product in the following:

- (i) An aldehyde treated with $[\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2]^+$
- (ii) An aldehyde/ketone treated with $\text{H}_2\text{NCONHNH}_2$ (semicarbazide)

33. (a) Conductivity of 2×10^{-3} M methanoic acid is $8 \times 10^{-5} \text{ S cm}^{-1}$. Calculate its molar conductivity and degree of dissociation if Λ_m° for methanoic acid is $404 \text{ S cm}^2 \text{ mol}^{-1}$.

(b) Calculate the $\Delta_r G^\circ$ and $\log K_c$ for the given reaction at 298 K:



Given: $E^\circ_{\text{Ni}^{2+}/\text{Ni}} = -0.25 \text{ V}$, $E^\circ_{\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}} = +0.80 \text{ V}$;
 $1 \text{ F} = 96500 \text{ C mol}^{-1}$.

34. (a) (I) Account for the following:

(i) E° value for $\text{Mn}^{3+}/\text{Mn}^{2+}$ couple is much more positive than that for $\text{Cr}^{3+}/\text{Cr}^{2+}$.

(ii) Sc^{3+} is colourless whereas Ti^{3+} is coloured in an aqueous solution.

(iii) Actinoids show wide range of oxidation states.

(II) Write the chemical equations for the preparation of KMnO_4 from MnO_2 .

OR

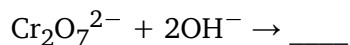
(b) (I) Account for the following:

(i) Transition metals form alloys.

(ii) Ce^{4+} is a strong oxidising agent.

(II) Write one similarity and one difference between chemistry of Lanthanoids and Actinoids.

(III) Complete the following ionic equation:



35. (a) (I) Give reasons:

(i) Aniline on nitration gives good amount of m-nitroaniline, though $-\text{NH}_2$ group is o/p directing in electrophilic substitution reactions.

(ii) $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{NH}$ is more basic than $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{N}$ in an aqueous solution.

(iii) Ammonolysis of alkyl halides is not a good method to prepare pure primary amines.

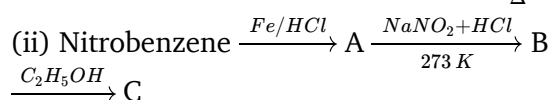
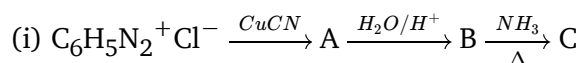
(II) Write the reaction involved in the following:

(i) Carbylamine test

(ii) Gabriel phthalimide synthesis

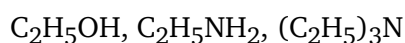
OR

(b) (I) Write the structures of A, B and C in the following reactions:



(II) Why aniline does not undergo Friedel-Crafts reaction?

(III) Arrange the following in increasing order of their boiling point:



- End of Question Paper -