

**The Open University of Sri Lanka**



**Foundation Programme**

**Chemistry I -CMF2205**

**Final Examination – 2016/2017    REGISTRATION NO.**

**Duration: Three hours**

**Date :Saturday, 14<sup>th</sup> October 2017**

**Time: 9.00 am -12.00 noon**

**Instruction to Candidates**

- This paper consists of two parts -Part - A (25 MCQ) and Part -B (6 essay type).

**Part - A**

- Recommended time to complete the Part -A is 1 hour.
- Answer ALL questions
- Choose the most correct answer to each question and mark a cross ‘X’ over the answer on the answer sheet.
- Any answer with more than one cross will not be counted.

**Part - B**

- Answer any four (04) questions. If more than (04) question are answered Only the first four will be marked.
- The use of non-programable electronic calculator is permitted.
- Mobile phones and other electronic devices are totally prohibited. Please leave them outside

$$\text{Planck's constant } h = 6.63 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s}$$

$$\text{Velocity of light } C = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

$$\text{Avogadro constant } L = 6.023 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$$

$$1 \text{ atmosphere} = 760 \text{ torr} = 10^5 \text{ N m}^{-2}$$

$$\text{Gas constant } R = 8.314 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$$

$$\ln_e = 2.303 \log_{10}$$

**Relative Atomic Mass H -1, C -12, N -14, O -16, S -32, Cl-35.5 Fe -56, Ag -108,**

## PART - A

### Answer All questions

01. Which of the following statement regarding  $^{23}_{11}X$  is true?

පහත දැක්වෙන මුලුව්‍යය සම්බන්ධයෙන් කුමත වගන්තිය සහා වේ ද? ( $X$  යනු මුලුව්‍යය වේ.)  
 $^{23}_{11}X$

- (1) Atomic number of X is 23 / X හි පරමාණුක තුමාංකය 23 කි.
- (2) X has 12 protons / හි පෝටෝන් 12 ක් ඇත.
- (3) Mass number of X is 11 / X හි ස්කන්ධ තුමාංකය 11 කි.
- (4) X has 11 neutrons / X හි නියුටෝන් 11 ක් ඇත.
- (5) X has 11 electrons / X හි ඉලෙක්ට්‍රොන් 11 ක් ඇත.

02. What is the electronic configuration of Fe? (Atomic number of Fe is 26)

Fe හි ඉලෙක්ට්‍රොන් විනාශායය කුමක් ද?

- (1)  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 3d^5 4s^2$
- (2)  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 3d^7 4s^1$
- (3)  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 3d^6 4s^2$
- (4)  $[Ar]3d^6 4s^1$
- (5)  $[Ar]3d^7 4s^2$

03. Which of the following equation represents the second ionization energy?

පහත සමිකරණ අනුරෙන් දෙවන අයැකීකරණ ගක්තිය පෙන්වන්නේ

- (1)  $Mg^+(g) \longrightarrow Mg^{2+}(g) + e^-$
- (2)  $Na(g) \longrightarrow Na^+(g) + e^-$
- (3)  $Mg(g) \longrightarrow Mg^{2+}(g) + 2e^-$
- (4)  $Mg^+(l) \longrightarrow Mg^{2+}(l) + e^-$
- (5)  $Na(l) \longrightarrow Na^+(l) + e^-$

04. The atomic number of Neon (Ne) is 10. Neon belongs to

නියෝන් (Ne) හි පරමාණුක තුමාංකය 10 කි. නියෝන් අඩංගු වන ආවර්තනය සහ කාණ්ඩය වනුයේ,

- (1) Period 2, Group 13 ආවර්තනය 2, කාණ්ඩය 13
- (2) Period 3, Group 18 ආවර්තනය 3, කාණ්ඩය 18
- (3) Period 2, Group 18 ආවර්තනය 2, කාණ්ඩය 18
- (4) Period 3, Group 15 ආවර්තනය 3, කාණ්ඩය 15
- (5) Period 4, Group 18 ආවර්තනය 4, කාණ්ඩය 18

05. What are the symbols for ALL the atomic orbitals found for L energy level?

L ගක්ති මට්ටමට අනුලත් වන සියලුම පරමාණුක කාක්ෂික වනුයේ

- (1) 2s and 2p
- (2) 3s and 3p
- (3) 3s
- (4) 2s
- (5) 3s, 3p and 3d

06. Which of the following is Not true for the Group IIA elements?

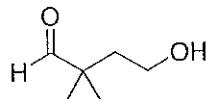
පහත දැක්වෙන වගන්ති අනුරෙන් IIA කාණ්ඩයේ මුලුව්‍ය පිළිබඳව අසත්‍ය වනුයේ,

- (1) They are harder and denser than Group I elements.  
එවා පළමු කාණ්ඩයේ මුලුව්‍යවලට වඩා වැඩි සහන්වයක් සහ කද බවින් යුත්තය.
- (2) They are metals. එවා ලෝහ වේ.
- (3) They are named the alkali metals. එවා ක්ෂාරිය ලෝහ වේ.
- (4) They usually form ionic compounds. සාමාන්‍යයෙන් අයනික බන්ධන සාදහා.
- (5) They exhibit a +2 oxidation state in compounds.  
සංයෝග වලදී a +2 ඔක්සිජිකරණ අංකය පෙන්වයි.

07. Which statement is Not true about the oxides of Aluminium (Al)?  
 අලුමිනියම් (Al) ඔක්සයිඩ් සම්බන්ධයෙන් අසත්‍ය එගන්තිය වනුයේ,

- (1)  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  is a polymorphic solid.  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  බහුරුපී සාහයකි.
- (2)  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  reacts with acids.  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  අමළ සමග ප්‍රතික්‍රියා කරයි.
- (3)  $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$  is amphoteric.  $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$  උගයදැක්ක වේ.
- (4)  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  reacts with bases.  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  ග්‍රැම සමග ප්‍රතික්‍රියා නොකරයි.
- (5)  $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$  does not react with acids.  $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$  අමළ සමග ප්‍රතික්‍රියා නොකරයි.

08. What is the correct IUPAC name of the following compound?  
 පහත අනුව මූලික නම කුමක්ද?

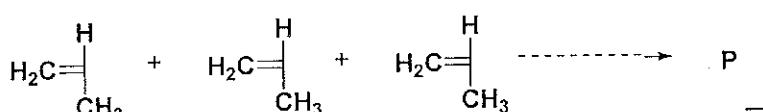


- (1) 2,2-dimethyl-4-hydroxypropanal
- (2) 2,2-dimethyl-4-formylbutanol
- (3) 4-formyl-2,2-dimethylbutanol
- (4) 4-hydroxy-2,2-dimethylbutanal
- (5) 4-formyl-2,2-dimethyl-1-hydroxybutane

09. What do you expect to observe when you bubble ethylene into  $\text{KMnO}_4$  solution?  
 $\text{KMnO}_4$  ජලය ආවණයක් තුළින් එක්සිලින් බුහුලනය කළ විට කුමක් වේද?

- (1) Evolution of a gas. වායුවක් පිටවේ.
- (2) Formation of a white precipitate පුරු අවක්ෂේපයක් ලැබේ.
- (3) Decolourization of  $\text{KMnO}_4$  solution  $\text{KMnO}_4$  ජලය ආවණයේ වර්ණය අවරණ වේ.
- (4) Producing heat කාපය ලබා දෙයි.
- (5) None of the above ඉහත කිහිවක් නොවේ.

10. The following alkene polymerization reaction take place giving the product P,  
 පහත ඇල්කීනය බහු අවයවිකරණය වීමෙන් P එලය ලැබේ.

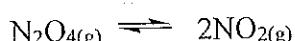


P is / P වනුයේ

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| (1) පොලිජ්‍යිලින් Polyethylene             | (2) Polyvinyl chloride පොලිවයනයිල් ක්ලෝරයිඩි |
| (3) Polypropylene පොලි ප්‍රෝපලින්          | (4) Polystyrene පොල්ස්ටයරින්                 |
| (5) Polyvinyl acetate පොලිවයනයිල් ඇංටෝටේට් |  |

11. A sample of b mols of  $\text{N}_2\text{O}_{4(g)}$  was placed in an empty  $2 \text{ dm}^3$  container and allowed to reach equilibrium according to the following equation.

$\text{N}_2\text{O}_{4(g)}$  වායුවේ මොල b ප්‍රමාණයක් සහ බෙඩිම්ටර් 2 ක පරිමාවක් සහිත භාර්තනයක පහත පරිදි සම්බුද්ධිතතාවයට පත් වේ.



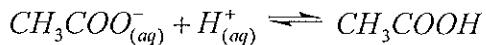
At equilibrium,  $y$  mol of  $\text{N}_2\text{O}_4(\text{g})$  had dissociated. What is the value of equilibrium constant,  $K_c$  at the temperature of the experiment.

සම්බුද්ධතාවයේදී  $N_2O_4(g)$  වායු මොල y ප්‍රමාණයක් විසඳවනය වේ නාම් ඉහත උෂ්ණත්වයේදී  $K_c$  සම්බුද්ධතා නියතයේ අය වනුයේ

$$(1) \frac{2y}{(b-y)} \quad (2) \frac{2y}{(1-y)^2} \quad (3) \frac{2y^2}{(b-y)} \quad (4) \frac{4y}{(b-y)} \quad (5) \frac{4y^2}{(b-y)}$$

12. What is the expression for  $K_c$  for the following reaction?

ଅହନ ଜମାକୁଳିତକାବ୍ୟର ଅଣ୍ଟାଲ  $K_c$  ପ୍ରକାଶ୍ୟ କୃତିକୁ ଦିଲ୍ଲିରେ ଦେଖିବାକୁ ପାଇଲା?



$$(1) \quad K_c = \frac{[CH_3COO^-_{(aq)}][H^+_{(aq)}]}{[CH_3COOH_{(aq)}]}$$

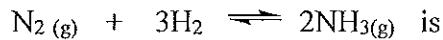
$$(2) \quad K_c = \frac{2[H_{(aq)}^+]}{[CH_3COOH_{(aq)}]}$$

$$(3) K_c = \frac{[H_{(aq)}^+]^2}{[CH_3COOH_{(aq)}]}$$

$$(4) \quad K_c = \frac{[CH_3COOH]_{(aq)}}{[H^+]_{(aq)}^2}$$

$$(5) \quad K_c = \frac{[CH_3COOH]_{(aq)}}{[H^+]_{(aq)} [CH_3COO^-]_{(aq)}}$$

13. The relationship between  $K_p$  and  $K_c$  for the following equilibrium  
 පහත සම්බුද්ධතාවය සඳහා  $K_p$  හා  $K_c$  අතර සම්බන්ධතාවය වනුයේ



$$(1) K_p = K_c (RT)^{-1} \quad (2) K_c = K_p \quad (3) K_c = K_p RT \quad (4) K_p = \frac{K_c}{(RT)^2} \quad (5) K_p = K_c RT$$

14. The solubility of  $X_2S_3$  is z mole  $dm^{-3}$ . Solubility product of  $X_2S_3$  is  $X_2S_3$  වල දුව්‍යකාවය z mole  $dm^{-3}$  නම් දුව්‍යකා ගුණිතය වනුයේ

(1)  $6 z^2$       (2)  $108 z^4$       (3)  $27 z^5$       (4)  $108 z^3$       (5)  $108 z^5$

15. Le Chatelier's Principle explains ലേ വൈറ്റിയർ മൂലദിർഘ വിജ്ഞതര കരാൻമെന്നു

- (1) why a reaction reaches equilibrium.  
ප්‍රතිත්වාක් සමතුලිතකාවයට ලඟා වනුයේ ඇයි ?
  - (2) the effect of change on a system at equilibrium  
පද්ධතියේ අවස්ථාව වෙනස්වීම සමතුලිතකාවයට කෙසේ බලපායි ද?
  - (3) the effect of change on a system not at equilibrium  
පද්ධතියේ අවස්ථාව වෙනස්වීම සමතුලිතකාවය කෙසේ බලනායායි
  - (4) the effect of change an enthalpy එන්තැල්පිය වෙනස කෙසේ බලපායි
  - (5) Why reaction proceeds at a faster rate කුමන ප්‍රතිත්වාක් වෙගවත්ව

16. 81.0 g of water is mixed with 69.0 g of ethanol at all composition and form an ideal solution. Pure water and pure ethanol vapour pressure are respectively  $3.6 \times 10^5$  Pa and  $4.8 \times 10^5$  Pa. The total vapour pressure (in Pa) of the solution is  
 ശല്യ 81.0 g കുംഖായോളി 69.0 g കുംഖായോളി ലഭാഗന്നു അംഗീകാരം ദാവിഞ്ചേ വായ്പ് കലാപം മൂല പിബിനായ (Pa) പരിഹരിച്ചു ശല്യേ സംഗ്രഹിച്ച വായ്പ് പിബിനായ ഹാ പിരിസ്റ്റ് ലത്തോൾവില്  
 സംഗ്രഹിച്ച വായ്പ് പിബിനായ പിരിവേലിന്  $3.6 \times 10^5$  Pa ഹാ  $4.8 \times 10^5$  Pa ലേഡ നോം.
- (1)  $3.9 \times 10^5$       (2)  $8.4 \times 10^5$       (3)  $1.2 \times 10^5$       (4)  $1.5 \times 10^5$       (5)  $3.9 \times 10^{10}$
17. Which one of the following molecule is linear. പഹന സംഗ്രഹിച്ച കുമന ആണുവ രേതിയ വേദി?  
 1)  $\text{CO}_2$       2)  $\text{SO}_2$       3)  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$       4)  $\text{NH}_3$       5)  $\text{BCl}_3$
18. Which of the following molecules contains polar bonds but is not a polar molecule?  
 പഹന കുമന ആണുവ ഇല ഓരേയും എൻ്റെ ആംബുളാന്ത് ആണുവ ഓരേയും നോംനോം ദി?  
 (1) Chlorine,  $\text{Cl}_2$       (2) Hydrogen chloride,  $\text{HCl}$       (3) Trichloromethane,  $\text{CHCl}_3$   
 (4) Tetrachloromethane,  $\text{CCl}_4$       (5) Hydrogen fluoride,  $\text{HF}$
19. What is the volume of 18.0g of pure water at 1.00 atm and 4 °C.  
 4 °C ദൃഢിക്കുന്നുവേദി ഹാ 1.00 atm പിബിനായേ പിരിസ്റ്റ് ശല്യ 18.0g കുമന പരിമാവക്ക് ഗനീ ദി?  
 (1) 18.0 ml      (2) 16.0 ml      (3) 14.0 ml      (4) 12.0 ml      (5) None
20. Which atom has the highest electronegativity?  
 കുമന പരിമാണുവിലും ഉള്ളാലും വിഘ്നപ്പുന്ത് സംശയാവധി പാഠി ദി?  
 (1) Si      (2) C      (3) P      (4) O      (5) S
21. H-C-H bond angle of  $\text{CH}_4$  is, തീനേംബും H-C-H എൻ്റെ കോംഡ വായ്പ്  
 (1)  $100^\circ$       (2)  $106.5^\circ$       (3)  $120^\circ$       (4)  $109.5^\circ$       (5)  $90^\circ$
22. The wave number of a spectral line is  $5 \times 10^5 \text{ m}^{-1}$ . The energy corresponding to this line is  
 വർഷാവലിയേ രേഖാവക സംബന്ധാവധി  $5 \times 10^5 \text{ m}^{-1}$  കാമ രം അംഗാല രേഖാവലി അക്കുതിയ വായ്പ്  
 (1)  $9.93 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J}$       (2)  $3.49 \times 10^{-23} \text{ kJ}$       (3)  $4.45 \times 10^{-24} \text{ J}$       (4)  $5.95 \times 10^{-22} \text{ J}$       (5)  $9.93 \times 10^{-23} \text{ kJ}$
23. The chemical formula of hypophosphorous acid is,  
 ഷട്ടിപൊഡാഡുപരജ് അമുലേയേ രസായനിക വസ്തുവയ വായ്പ്  
 (1)  $\text{HPO}_2$       (2)  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_2$       (3)  $\text{H}_2\text{PO}_3$       (4)  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$       (5)  $\text{H}_2\text{PO}_2$
24. The volume of  $11.5 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$  HCl solution required to prepare  $10.0 \text{ dm}^3$  of  $0.23 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$  HCl aqueous solution. സാങ്കേതിക അമുലേയേ സാ വൈസിൽവർ 10.0 ദിലിയേല്  
 കിരിമും സാങ്കേതിക  $11.5 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$  HCl അമുലേയേ തന മുള പരിമാവ വായ്പ്  
 (1)  $100.0 \text{ cm}^3$       (2)  $230.0 \text{ cm}^3$       (3)  $1000.0 \text{ cm}^3$       (4)  $115.0 \text{ cm}^3$       (5)  $200.0 \text{ cm}^3$
25. Which one of the following molecules does not have a net dipole moment?  
 പഹന കുമന ആണുവ സംപ്രസ്ഥക്കു ഓരേയും നോംപേൻവേദി?  
 (1)  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$       (2)  $\text{BF}_3$       (3)  $\text{NH}_3$       (4)  $\text{CHCl}_3$       (5)  $\text{BrF}_5$

## Part B

**ANSWER ANY FOUR (04) QUESTIONS**

01.  $E = -\frac{1311}{n^2}$  E - energy corresponding to an electron in any level n  
 n ഒക്സി മറിമെ ആവി ചിന്മ തുലനക്കേരീഷയകത അഥവ ഓക്സി ഗൈനിയ വേ.

(i) Draw a schematic representation of the energy levels in a hydrogen atom labelling from n=1 to n=6 energy levels.  
 ഒക്സിലൂച്ചൻ പരമാണ്ഡുക ന=1 ചുവി ന=6 ദക്ഷിം ഒക്സി മറിമെ ആക്സിവേന ദള ഏ ചില്ലനക് അടിന്ന.

(10 Marks)

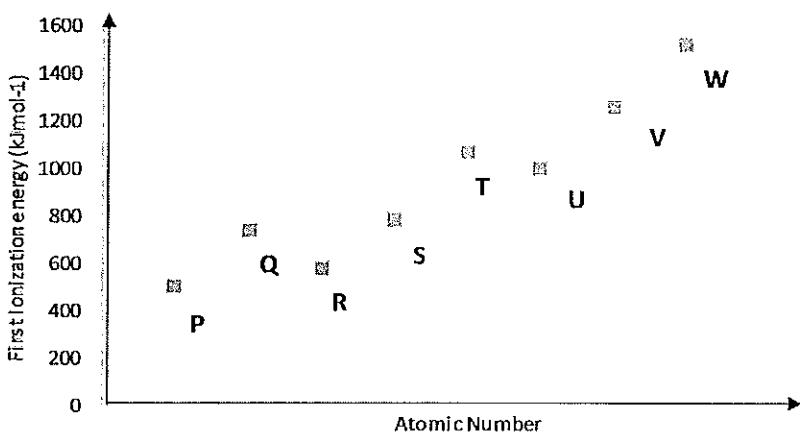
(ii) Is a photon of energy emitted or absorbed when an electron transfers from n = 6 to n = 2 energy level of the hydrogen atom?  
 n = 6 ഒക്സി മറിമെ ചുവി n = 2 ദക്ഷിം തുലനക്കേരീഷയക് ചംപ്രമണയ വിമേഡി ഒക്സി റോംഗേഷയക് (photon) അവയേംഗ്യയ ഹോ വിമേംഗേവനയ വേ ദ? പൈഹിടിലി കരന്ന. (05 Marks)

(iii) Calculate the energy of an electron in hydrogen atom when n = 6 and n = 2.  
 n = 6 ഒക്സി n = 2 ഒക്സി മറിമെക പരിനിഹ വിവ തുലനക്കേരീഷയക ഒക്സി ഗൈനായ കരന്ന.  
 (40 Marks)

(iv) Calculate the wave length of the radiation used in the above electron transition.  
 n = 6 ഒക്സി മറിമെ ചുവി n = 2 ദക്ഷിം തുലനക്കേരീഷയക് ചംപ്രമണയ വിമേ ദ വിമേംഗേവനയ  
 വന കിരങ്ങേ തരംഗ ആധാമയ ഗൈനായ കരന്ന.  
 (25 Marks)

(v) State the (i) Aufbau principle (ii) Hund's rule.  
 (i) അഫബൂ ചംപ്രമണയ ഒക്സി (ii) ഹുന്റ് റൂൾ നിയമയ ലിയന്ന.  
 (20 Marks)

02. Consider the elements labelled from P to W in the following diagram of First Ionization Energy Vs atomic number in the third period of the periodic table.  
 ආවර්තන වගුවේ දෙවන ආවර්තනයේ මූලදුටුවා වල පලමු අයනිකරණ ගස්සීන් පහත ප්‍රස්ථාරයේ දැක්වේ. මූලදුටුවා P සිට W දක්වා නැමි කර ඇත.



- i) Identify the elements P to W in the diagram.  
ഉള്ള പ്രസ്താരയോട് P കിട്ടിയാൽ മൂല്യം അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഗുമാനം ചെയ്യണമെന്നു ചെറിയ വിവരം നൽകുന്നതാണ്.
- (40 Marks)
- ii) Which element has the largest atomic radii?  
വികാരനം അനുസരിച്ച് ഏറ്റവും കൂടുതലായ ഒരു ഘടകത്തിന്റെ പേരും വിവരം നൽകുന്നതാണ്.
- (10 Marks)
- iii) Which element has the most metallic character?  
വിവിധ ലോഹങ്ങളുടെ പേരും വിവരം നൽകുന്നതാണ്.
- (10 Marks)
- iv) Which element has the lowest electronegativity?  
അഭിവൃദ്ധി പെടുത്താവാതെ ഒരു ഘടകത്തിന്റെ പേരും വിവരം നൽകുന്നതാണ്.
- (10 Marks)
- v) Give the equation for the first and second electron affinities of sulphur.  
സൾഫർ (Sulphur) ഒരു ഘടകത്തിന്റെ പേരും വിവരം നൽകുന്നതാണ്.
- (20 Marks)
- vi) Explain why the second electron affinity of sulphur is endothermic.  
സൾഫർ മൂല്യം അനുബന്ധം ചെയ്തെങ്കിൽ പുനരുപയോഗ കരത്തിൽ അഭിവൃദ്ധി പെടുത്താവാതെ ഒരു ഘടകത്തിന്റെ പേരും വിവരം നൽകുന്നതാണ്.
- (10 Marks)

03. (a) (i) Draw the Lewis structure of ammonia molecule,  $\text{NH}_3$ , indicating its three-dimensional shape. Explain why ammonia has this shape.  
ഐമോർഫിനിയാ അസ്ഥാപിക്കി ലൈറ്റ് വ്യൂഡായ ലഭിച്ച തീരുമാനം ഹൈഡ്രജൻ ബോംഡുകളും അഭിവൃദ്ധി പെടുത്താവാതെ ഒരു ഘടകത്തിന്റെ പേരും വിവരം നൽകുന്നതാണ്.
- (ii) Explain whether ammonia is a polar molecule or not.  
ഐമോർഫിനിയാ ഓരോ ഘടകത്തിന്റെ പേരും വിവരം നൽകുന്നതാണ്.
- (30 Marks)
- (b) Predict the shape of  $\text{BCl}_3$  and  $\text{SF}_6$  using VSEPR theory to  
VSEPR പ്രക്രിയയോടു ചേരുന്നതിൽ  $\text{BCl}_3$  ഒരു ഘടകത്തിന്റെ പേരും വിവരം നൽകുന്നതാണ്.
- (20 Marks)
- (c) When potassium is burnt in excess oxygen, a compound is produced that contains 54.9% potassium. പൊതുസിഗമിലെ വൈദികപ്രവർത്തന ഒരു ഘടകത്തിന്റെ പേരും വിവരം നൽകുന്നതാണ്.
- (i) What is the percentage of oxygen present ?  
ഒരു ഘടകത്തിന്റെ പേരും വിവരം നൽകുന്നതാണ്.
- (ii) Calculate the empirical formula of this compound.  
ഒരു ഘടകത്തിന്റെ പേരും വിവരം നൽകുന്നതാണ്.
- (30 Marks)
- (d) The boiling points of the given compounds increase in the order  $\text{CH}_4 < \text{H}_2\text{S} < \text{NH}_3$ .  
ഈ ആകെ സംഖ്യാഗണക വിവരം നൽകുന്നതാണ്.
- Explain this observation. ഒരു ഘടകത്തിന്റെ പേരും വിവരം നൽകുന്നതാണ്.
- (20 Marks)

04. (a) (i) The following data were obtained for a sample of copper.  
කොපර් නියුදීයක් සඳහා පහත දත්ත ඇත.

Relative isotopic mass	Percentage abundance
62.93	69.17
64.93	30.83

Calculate the relative atomic mass of this sample of copper.  
කොපර් හි සා.ප.ස්කන්ධය ගණනය කරන්න.

- (ii) The density of gold is  $19.3 \text{ g/cm}^3$ . Express the density in  $\text{kg/m}^3$   
රත්තුව හි අන්තර් 19.3  $\text{g/cm}^3$ වේ. මෙම අගය  $\text{kg/m}^3$  මගින් සඳහන් කරන්න.

(25 Marks)

- (b) When haematite ( $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ ) reacts with carbon monoxide in the blast furnace, carbon dioxide and iron are produced.

හීමටයිඩි ( $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ ) කාබන් මොනොක්සයයිඩි සමඟ බාරා උප්මකයේ ප්‍රතිත්‍යා කළවේට කාබන් වියොක්සයයිඩි සහ යකඩ ලබා දේ.

- (i) Write down the balanced chemical equation for this reaction.  
ප්‍රතිත්‍යාව සඳහා කුලිත රසායනික සම්කරණය ලියන්න.  
(ii) Identify the type of chemical reaction involved in the extraction of Fe from  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ .  
 $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  මගින් යකඩ නිස්සාරණයට අදාළ ප්‍රතිත්‍යා ලියා දක්වන්න.  
(iii) Calculate the mass of Fe that could be extracted from 24.6 kg of  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ .  
 $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  නිස්සාරණයේදී ලැබෙන යකඩ ස්කන්ධය ගණනය කරන්න. (25 Marks)

- (c) (i) Write down the chemical formula for each of the following compound.  
පහත සඳහන් එක් එක් සංයෝග සඳහා රසායනික ප්‍රාග්‍රැම් ලියන්න.  
Sodium hydrogen sulphate, ammonium hydroxide, aluminium phosphate

- (ii) Write down the name of each of the following compounds.  
පහත සඳහන් විශේෂ සඳහා යොදන නාමකරණය ලියන්න.

$\text{SO}_4^{2-}$ ,  $\text{S}^{2-}$ ,  $\text{PO}_4^{3-}$  (25 Marks)

- (d) Indicating the two half reactions, Write down the balanced equation for oxidation of  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$  ions by  $\text{MnO}_4^-$  ions in an acidic medium.

අදාළ අර්ථ ප්‍රතිත්‍යා සඳහන් කරමින්  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$  අයන  $\text{MnO}_4^-$  අයන මගින් ආම්ලික මාධ්‍යයේදී,  
මික්සිකරණය සඳහා කුලිත රසායනික ප්‍රතිත්‍යාව ලියන්න. (25 Marks)

05. a) (i) An organic(X) compound contains C, H & O only. It contains 47.10% of C and 6.90% of H. Find the empirical formula of X.

If the relative atomic mass of X is 205 determine the molecular formula of X.

X නම් වූ කාබනික සංයෝගයේ C, H සහ O 47.10% ක් කාබන් ද 6.90% H ද අඩංගු වේ නම් එම සංයෝගයේ අනුපාතික ප්‍රත්‍යුම් සොයන්න. සංයෝගයේ සාම්ප්‍රදා අනුක සෙකන්සය 205 ක් වේ නම් සංයෝගයේ අනුක ප්‍රත්‍යුම් සොයන්න.

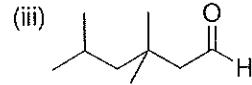
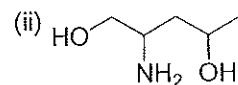
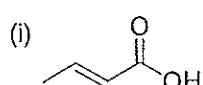
(ii) Draw three possible structures for (X)

X සංයෝගය සඳහා නිලිය හැකි ව්‍යුහ කුනක් අදින්න.

(35 Marks)

b). Give the IUPAC names of the following compounds

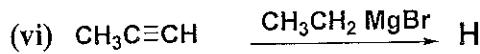
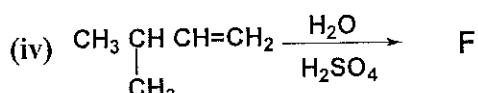
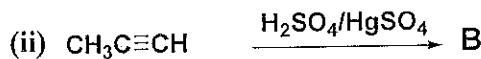
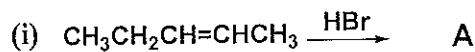
පහත සංයෝගවල IUPAC නාමය ලියන්න.



(30 Marks)

c). Give the major product/s of the following reactions.

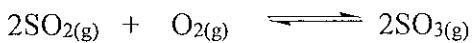
පහත ප්‍රතික්‍රියාවල A-H ප්‍රධාන එල දෙන්න.



(35 Marks)

06. (a)  $\text{SO}_{2(g)}$  is reacted with oxygen to form  $\text{SO}_{3(g)}$  at  $627^{\circ}\text{C}$  a Pressure of  $1.6 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$  in closed vessel according to the following equilibrium.

හංචින භාවිතයක් තුළ  $627^{\circ}\text{C}$  දී හා  $1.6 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$  පිටිනයේදී  $\text{SO}_{2(g)}$  වායුව  $\text{O}_2$  වායුව සමඟ  $\text{SO}_3$  වායුව අතර සමතුලිතකාවයේ පවති නම්



(i) Write down the expression for the equilibrium constants  $K_c$  and  $K_p$  for the above reaction  
ඉහත සමතුලිතකාවය සඳහා  $K_c$  හා  $K_p$  සම්කරණය ලියන්න.

(ii) Write the relationship between  $K_c$  and  $K_p$

එහි  $K_c$  හා  $K_p$  අතර සම්බන්ධතාවය

(iii) 3 moles of Oxygen and 3 moles  $\text{SO}_{2(g)}$  of react with each other to form 2.4 moles of  $\text{SO}_{3(g)}$  at above temperature. Calculate  $K_p$  and  $K_c$

ඉහත පද්ධතියේම  $\text{O}_2$  මොල 3 ක් දී  $\text{SO}_2$  මොල 3 ක් ඇතුළු කළ විට ඉහත උෂ්ණත්වයේදී  $\text{SO}_3$  මොල 2.4 ක් ලබා දෙයි නම්  $K_c$  හා  $K_p$  ගණනය කරන්න.

(iv) If the temperature of the reaction mixture increases to  $700^{\circ}\text{C}$  and the pressure of the vessel increases to  $2.4 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$ , under above condition comment on the production of  $\text{SO}_{3(g)}$   
පද්ධතියේ උෂ්ණත්වය  $700^{\circ}\text{C}$  දක්වා වැඩිකළ විට පද්ධතියේ මූල පිටිනය  $2.4 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$ , වැඩිවේ නම්  $\text{SO}_{3(g)}$  වල එල ප්‍රමාණයට කුමක් වේ ද? (විමසන්න. Comment) (60 Marks)

- (b) A saturated solution of  $\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3$  is prepared by adding 0.5 g of  $\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3$  to 500 cm<sup>3</sup> of water at 298 K

298 K උෂ්ණත්වයේදී  $\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3$  0.5 g ප්‍රමාණයක් ජලය 500 cm<sup>3</sup> ක දිය කරයි නම්  
(At 298 K  $K_{sp}$  of  $\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3 = 3.2 \times 10^{-13} \text{ mol}^3 \text{ dm}^{-9}$ )

(298 K දී  $\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3$  වල ආවශ්‍ය ගැනීමක්  $3.2 \times 10^{-13} \text{ mol}^3 \text{ dm}^{-9}$  වේ.)

(i) Write the equation for  $K_{sp}$  of  $\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3$

$\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3$  වල ආවශ්‍ය ගැනීමක්  $K_{sp}$  සඳහා ප්‍රකාශයක් ලියන්න.

(ii) Calculate the amount of undissolved  $\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3$  in the solution

දාවණයේ දිය නොවූ  $\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3$  ප්‍රමාණය ගණනය කරන්න.

(iii) 50 cm<sup>3</sup> of a 2.5 mol dm<sup>-3</sup>  $\text{Cl}^-$  solution is added to 250 cm<sup>3</sup> of the above  $\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3$  saturated clear solution.  $\text{AgCl}$  precipitate is formed. Calculate the amount of  $\text{AgCl}$  precipitated.  
(At 298 K  $K_{sp}$  of  $\text{AgCl}$  is  $1.25 \times 10^{-10} \text{ mol}^2 \text{ dm}^{-6}$ )

සාන්දුණය 2.5 mol dm<sup>-3</sup> වූ  $\text{Cl}^-$  ආවනයක 50 cm<sup>3</sup> ක් ඉහත  $\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3$  සංත්බේද ආවණයෙන් පැහැදිලි ආවණ 250 cm<sup>3</sup> ට එක් කරනු ලැබේ. එවිට  $\text{AgCl}$  අවක්ෂේපය යුදේ.  
ලැබෙන්නා වූ  $\text{AgCl}$  අවක්ෂේපයේ ස්කන්ධය ගණනය කරන්න.

(298 K දී  $\text{AgCl}$  වල ආවශ්‍ය ගැනීමක්  $1.25 \times 10^{-10} \text{ mol}^2 \text{ dm}^{-6}$ ) වේ.

(40 Marks)