

THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA  
 FOUNDATION PROGRAMME / STAND ALONE COURSE IN SCIENCE  
 LEVEL 1 -2011/2012  
 CHEMISTRY I – PSF 1303 / PSE 1303  
 HOME ASSIGNMENT-I

1) (a) Define each of the derived physical quantities given below and deduce their SI units.

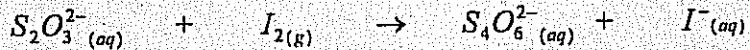
- (i) Concentration
- (ii) Pressure
- (iii) Density
- (iv) Molality
- (v) Molarity (concentration)

(b) Balance the following reactions by using the half equations,

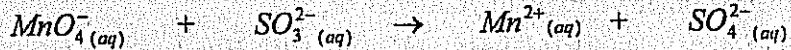
(Consider: these reactions occur in acidic conditions)

State which is the oxidizing agent and which is the reducing agent in each of the following reactions.

(i) the reaction of thiosulphate & iodine



(ii) the reaction of Manganate (VII) & sulphurous acid



(iii) the reaction between iron (II) ions & dichromate (VI) ions

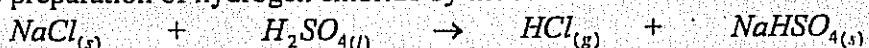


(c) Magnesium hydroxide reacts with hydrochloric acid according to the equation,



- (i) The molar mass of magnesium hydroxide is  $58.0\text{ g mol}^{-1}$ ; calculate the number of moles of hydrochloric acid which can be neutralized by 1.00g of magnesium hydroxide.
- (ii) Calculate the volume of 0.100M  $HCl$  which can be neutralized by 1.00g of magnesium hydroxide. Giving your answer to 3 significant figures.

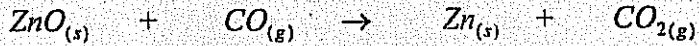
(d) In the preparation of hydrogen chloride by the reaction



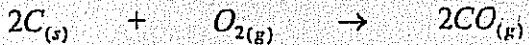
What masses of sodium chloride and sulphuric acid are required for the production of  $10.0\text{ dm}^3$  of hydrogen chloride (at STP-standard temperature and pressure)

Note: the gas molar volume is  $22.414\text{ dm}^3\text{ mol}^{-1}$  at STP

- 2) (a) Adipic acid is used in the manufacture of nylon. The composition of the acid is 49.3% C, 6.9% H, and 43.8% O (by mass), and the molecular weight is  $146 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$ . What is the empirical formula and molecular formula of adipic acid?
- (b) Zinc metal can be obtained from zinc oxide,  $\text{ZnO}$ , by reaction at high temperature with carbon monoxide,  $\text{CO}$ .



The carbon monoxide is obtained from carbon.



What is the maximum amount of zinc that can be obtained from 75.0g of zinc oxide and 50.0g of carbon?

- (c) Draw dot-and-cross diagrams (Lewis structures) for each of the following molecules/ ions and predict the shapes of the following molecules/ ions using valence shell electron pair repulsion (VSEPR) theory.



- (d) Which of the following molecules would be expected to have zero dipole moments on the basis of their geometry? Explain your answer.



- (e) Write the balanced chemical equation for the neutralization of nitrous acid by sodium hydroxide both in aqueous solution.

# PSF 1303 – Home Assignment I

## Answer Guide

- 1) (a) (i) Concentration : Amount of substance per unit volume.  
 Concentration = Number of moles / Volume  
 $\text{mol/m}^3 = \text{mol m}^{-3}$
- (ii) Pressure : Force per unit area  
 Pressure = Force / Area  
 $\text{kg ms}^{-2}/\text{m}^2 = \text{kg m}^{-1} \text{s}^{-2}$
- (iii) Density : Mass per unit volume  
 Density = Mass / Volume  
 $\text{kg/m}^3 = \text{kg m}^{-3}$
- (iv) Molality : Amount of substance per unit mass of solvent  
 Molality = Number of moles / Mass  
 $\text{mol/kg} = \text{mol kg}^{-1}$
- (v) Molarity : Number of moles per unit volume  
 Molarity = Number of moles / Volume  
 $\text{mol/m}^3 = \text{mol m}^{-3}$
- (b) (i)  $\text{I}_2 + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow 2\text{I}^-$   
 $2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-} \rightarrow \text{S}_4\text{O}_6^{2-} + 2\text{e}^-$   
 $\underline{\underline{\text{I}_2 + 2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-} \rightarrow 2\text{I}^- + \text{S}_4\text{O}_6^{2-}}}$
- Oxidizing agent -  $\text{I}_2$   
 Reducing agent -  $\text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-}$
- (ii)  $\text{MnO}_4^- + 5\text{e} + 8\text{H}^+ \rightarrow \text{Mn}^{2+} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$   
 $\text{SO}_3^{2-} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{SO}_4^{2-} + 2\text{e} + 2\text{H}^+$   
 $\underline{\underline{2\text{MnO}_4^- + 6\text{H}^+ + 5\text{SO}_3^{2-} \rightarrow 2\text{Mn}^{2+} + 3\text{H}_2\text{O} + 5\text{SO}_4^{2-}}}$
- Oxidizing agent -  $\text{MnO}_4^-$   
 Reducing agent -  $\text{SO}_3^{2-}$
- (iii)  $\text{Fe}^{2+} \rightarrow \text{Fe}^{3+} + \text{e}$   
 $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-} + 6\text{e} + 14\text{H}^+ \rightarrow \text{Cr}^{3+} + 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$   
 $\underline{\underline{6\text{Fe}^{2+} + \text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-} + 14\text{H}^+ \rightarrow 6\text{Fe}^{3+} + 2\text{Cr}^{3+} + 7\text{H}_2\text{O}}}$
- Oxidizing agent -  $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$   
 Reducing agent -  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$
- (c) (i) Number of moles of  $\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2$  =  $1.00 \text{ g} / 58.0 \text{ g mol}^{-1} = 0.017 \text{ mol}$   
 Since  $\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2 : \text{HCl} = 1 : 2$   
 Number of moles of HCl neutralized =  $0.017 \text{ mol} \times 2 = 0.0344 \text{ mol}$   
 The volume of neutralized HCl =  $0.0344 \text{ mol} / 0.1 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$   
 $= 0.344 \text{ dm}^3$
- (d) (ii) Number of moles of HCl =  $10.0 \text{ dm}^3 / 22.414 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} = 0.446 \text{ mol}$   
 Number of moles of NaCl required =  $0.446 \text{ mol}$   
 Mass of NaCl =  $0.446 \text{ mol} \times 58.5 \text{ g mol}^{-1} = 26.091 \text{ g}$   
 Number of moles of  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  required =  $0.446 \text{ mol}$   
 Mass of  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  =  $0.446 \text{ mol} \times 98 \text{ g mol}^{-1} = 43.708 \text{ g}$
- 2) (a)
- |                        | <u>C</u> | <u>H</u> | <u>O</u> |
|------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| % by mass              | 49.3     | 6.9      | 43.8     |
| Num. of moles in 100 g | 4.1      | 6.9      | 2.7      |
| Smallest molar ratio   | 1.5      | 2.5      | 1        |
|                        | 3        | 5        | 2        |
- Therefore the empirical formulae  $\rightarrow (\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{O}_2)_n$   
 Mass, by empirical formulae = 73 g  
 Molecular mass =  $146 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$   
 $= 146/73 = 2$   
 The molecular formulae  $\rightarrow \text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_4$

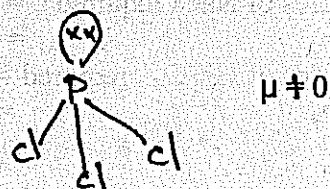
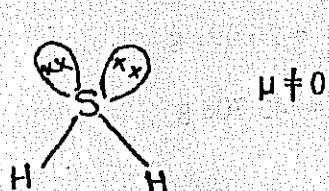
(b) Number of moles of C =  $50.00 \text{ g} / 12 \text{ g mol}^{-1} = 4.166 \text{ mol}$   
 Number of moles of ZnO =  $75 \text{ g} / 81 \text{ g mol}^{-1} = 0.925 \text{ mol}$   
 Since the stoichiometric ratio C: CO: ZnO: Zn = 1: 1: 1: 1  
 Amount of Zn produced =  $0.925 \text{ mol} \times 65 \text{ g mol}^{-1} = 60.125 \text{ g}$

(c)

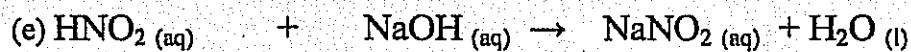
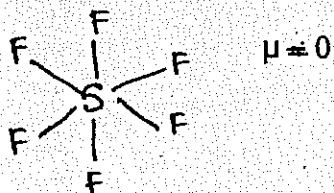
	(i) CCl <sub>4</sub>	(ii) PCl <sub>5</sub>	(iii) NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup>	(iv) H <sub>3</sub> O <sup>+</sup>
Central atom	C	P	N	O
e from central atom	4	5	5	6
e from peripheral atoms	$7 \times 4 = 28$	$7 \times 5 = 35$	$6 \times 2 = 12$	$3 \times 1 = 3$
(+)/(−) charge			(-)ve charge $\rightarrow 17 + 1$	(+)ve charge $\rightarrow 9 - 1$
Total e	32	40	18	8
e pairs	16	20	9	4
e pairs to peripheral atoms	12	15	6	0
Bonding pairs	4	5	2	3
Lone pairs	0	0	1	1
Shape	tetrahedral	trigonal bi-pyramidal	angular	pyramidal
Dot-cross structure				

(d) (i) Shape is angular

(ii) Shape is pyramidal



(iii) Shape is octahedral



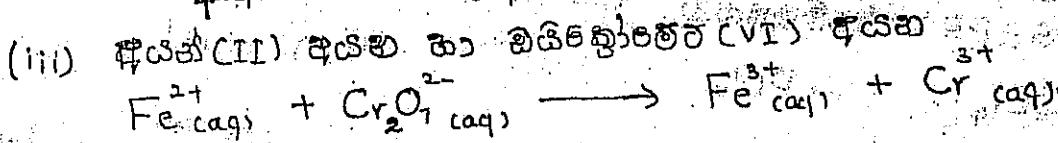
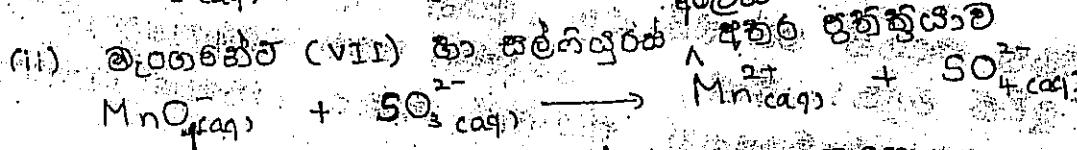
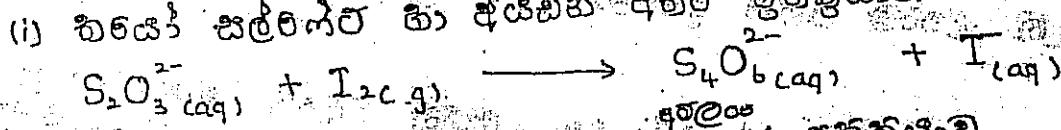
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HOME ASSIGNMENT - I

① (a) පහත සඳහන් අත් මේ රැකුණික ගස්ක් අරථ දැක්වා, ඉටුයේ දී ඇති අඛණ්ඩතායි තුළුවේ.

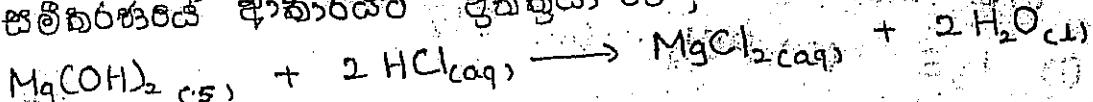
- (i) සායුදුරුය
- (ii) පිබුයේ
- (iii) සීන්ස්මයි
- (iv) මලුලිංගතාවය
- (v) මලුලිතතාවය

(b) පහත සඳහන් ප්‍රතික්‍රියාවක් අරිධ ප්‍රමාණය කාලීන පියෙහි තුළුත් තුළුවේ, සිදු නො යුතු යුතුයේ : මෙම ප්‍රතික්‍රියාවක් ආම්ලතා මාධ්‍යයේදී (සිංහල)

අත් හිත් ප්‍රතික්‍රියාවක් හෝ බණ්ඩ්වාරුකිය තා තෙස්සිභාරුකිය උසඳුන් තුළුවේ.

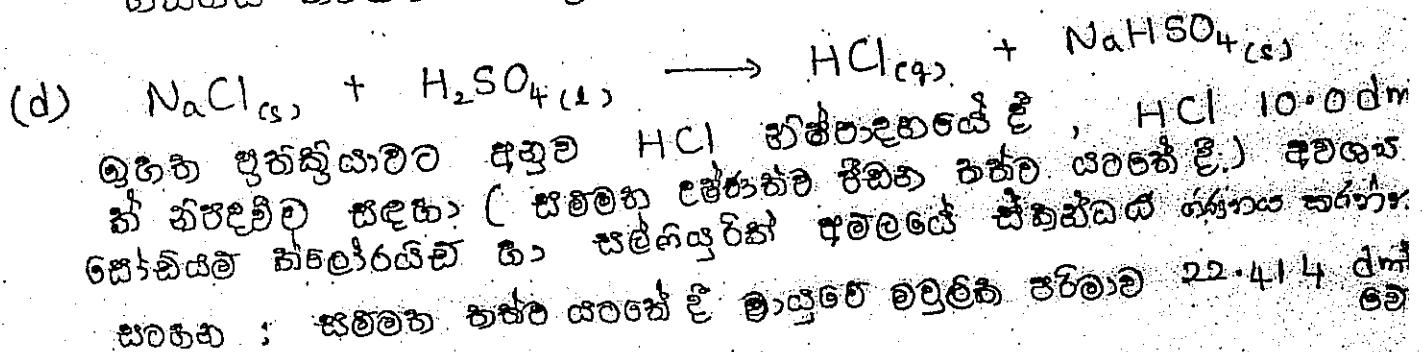


(c) මැග්නීසියම් ප්‍රයිඩුක්සියිඩ් හා ඩිජ්‍යාන්ඩාරු අමුලය පහත ප්‍රමාණය ප්‍රතික්‍රියා ඇතුළතායි ආක්‍රිතයේ ප්‍රතික්‍රියාව වේ ;

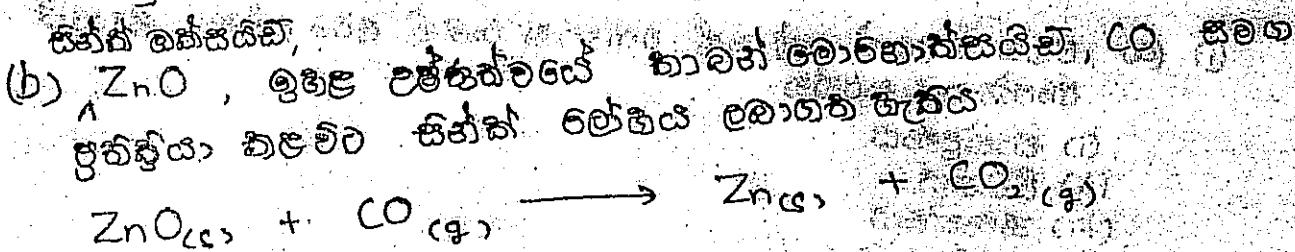


(i) මැග්නීසියම් ප්‍රයිඩුක්සියිඩ් වල මුළු ස්කෑබය 58.0 g mol^{-1} , Mg(OH)\_2 1.00 g තිස් දෙස්හි තිඟැකීම් හැඳු මුළු ගණන තිබුණු වේ .

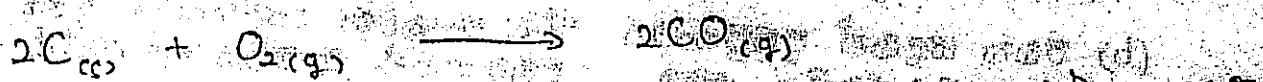
(ii) Mg(OH)\_2 1.00 g තිස් උපයේ තිලංගුවේ 0.100 M HCl තිශ්වා ගණනය තුළුවේ .



(2) (a) එයිලෝභ බිජ්‍යාදුන්ටියේ දී අඩුවින් අමුලය යොතුහේ පෙමරය සැංස්කීය ස්ථූතිය අනුව  $49.3\% \text{ C}$ ,  $6.9\% \text{ H}$ , හා  $43.8\% \text{ O}$  වහු අතර, මූලික ස්තූතිය  $146 \text{ gmol}^{-1}$  ලබා ඇඩ්ඩ් අමුලය ආග්‍රාහාරික හා අනුත් ස්ථූති මෙහිලාදී?

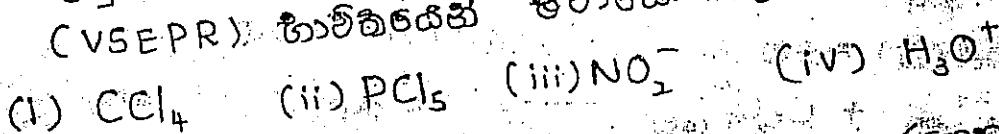


නාබන් මොරප්‍රාස්ථානියිඩ් නාබන් මොරප්‍රාස්ථානියිඩ් ප්‍රතික්‍රියා ප්‍රතික්‍රියා



සිංහ බ්‍රේස්ඩ් 75.0 g තිශ්‍ර හා නාබන් 50.0 g තිශ්‍ර ලබාගත  
හුත් උපරි සිංහ ප්‍රාග්‍රාමීය ක්‍රිමියාදී?

(c) ප්‍රතිනි සැංස්කීය ප්‍රාග්‍රාමීය ප්‍රාග්‍රාමීය ප්‍රාග්‍රාමීය ප්‍රාග්‍රාමීය  
(ක්‍රිස් මුද්‍රා) දීයෝ, සංයුති, තැම්බුරු ප්‍රාග්‍රාමීය ප්‍රාග්‍රාමීය ප්‍රාග්‍රාමීය  
(VSEPR) නාව්‍යිමියෙන් ප්‍රාග්‍රාමීය ප්‍රාග්‍රාමීය ප්‍රාග්‍රාමීය ප්‍රාග්‍රාමීය



කරුණාව නාව්‍යිමියෙන් ප්‍රාග්‍රාමීය ප්‍රාග්‍රාමීය ප්‍රාග්‍රාමීය ප්‍රාග්‍රාමීය  
(d) ප්‍රතිනි සැංස්කීය ප්‍රාග්‍රාමීය ප්‍රාග්‍රාමීය ප්‍රාග්‍රාමීය ප්‍රාග්‍රාමීය  
යීයා නාව්‍යිමියෙන් ප්‍රාග්‍රාමීය ප්‍රාග්‍රාමීය ප්‍රාග්‍රාමීය ප්‍රාග්‍රාමීය  
(i)  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  (ii)  $\text{PCl}_3$  (iii)  $\text{SF}_6$

(e) ප්‍රතිනි සැංස්කීය ප්‍රාග්‍රාමීය ප්‍රාග්‍රාමීය ප්‍රාග්‍රාමීය ප්‍රාග්‍රාමීය  
ප්‍රාග්‍රාමීය ප්‍රාග්‍රාමීය ප්‍රාග්‍රාමීය ප්‍රාග්‍රාමීය ප්‍රාග්‍රාමීය

கிளாஸ்னைகந் திறந்து பல்கலைக்கழகம்

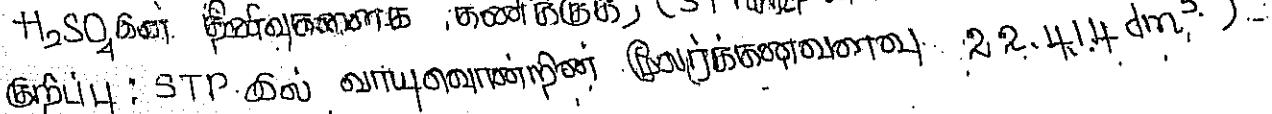
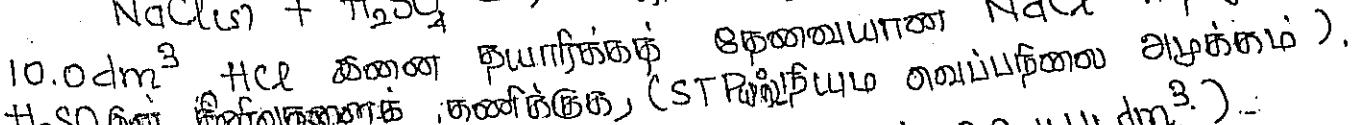
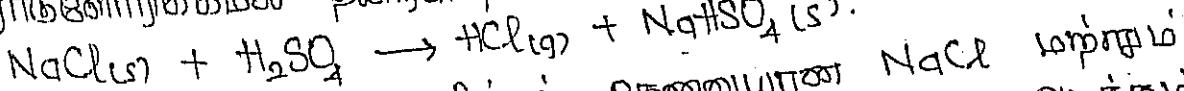
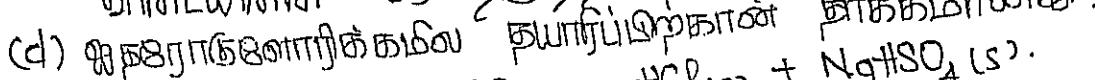
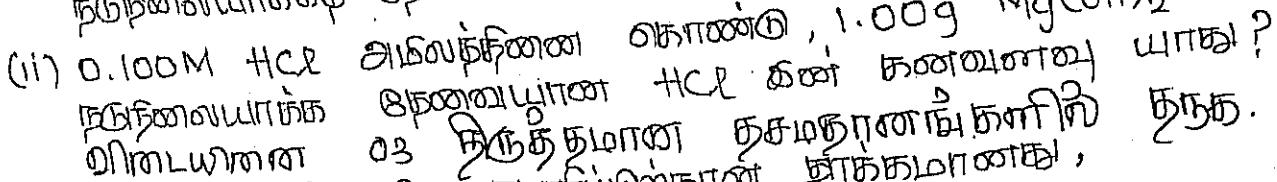
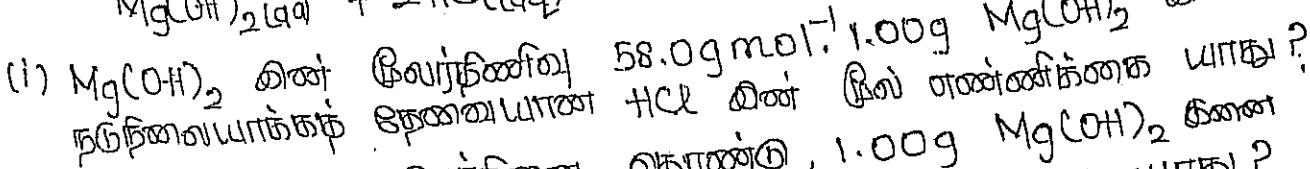
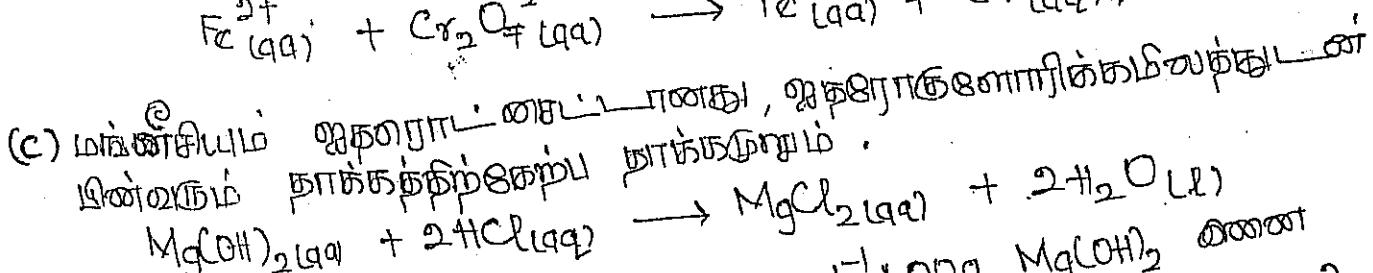
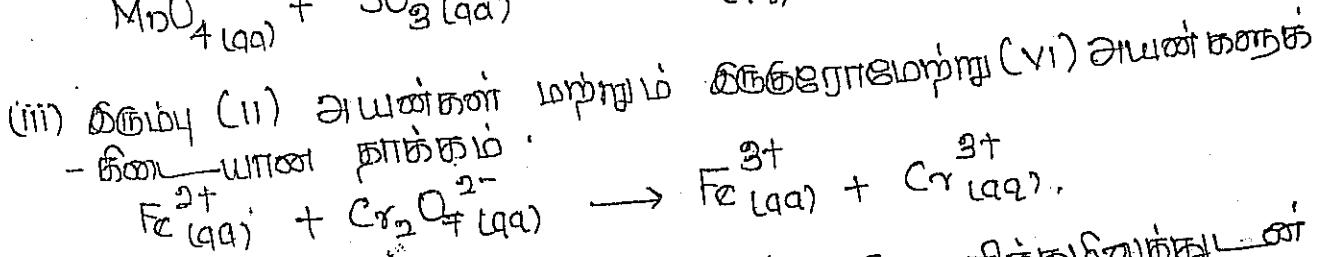
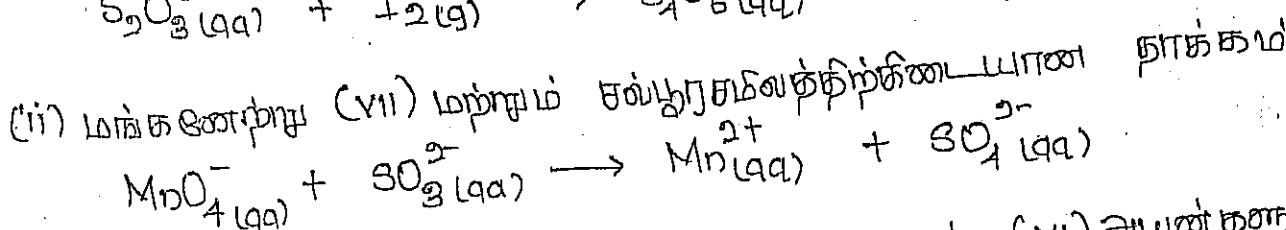
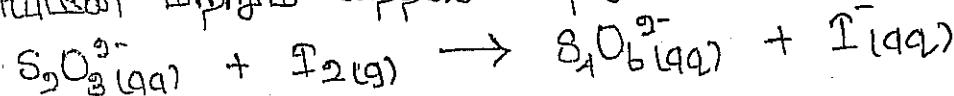
அந்தவரப் பாட வளர்வு

முடிப்பு 1 - 2011 / 2012

விரசாயனமியல் I - PSF 1303 / PSE 1303

வீட்டு பிப்பட - I.

- (1) கிழமை நூற்பட்டுள்ள ஒவ்வொரு வருத்தத் தனிப்பாக்கணையும் வரையறைத்து, அதன் ST அவசியமை உய்ந்தாரிக்.
- (2) எசுநியெ (3) அமுக்கம் (4) ஏட்டந்தி (5) மீலாந்திரம்
- (6) மீலர்ந்திரம்.
- (7) அன்வரும் நாங்காங்களை அதன் அனாதாங்கங்களை பயன்படுத்தி அம்ப்படுத்துக . ( கிந்தாங்கங்கள் அமில பிந்தகணையின் கீழ் நிகழும் ) அன்வரும் ஒவ்வொரு நாங்காங்களை ஒட்சியற்றும் கஞ்சி மற்றும் நாங்காங்களை கஞ்சிப்பினைக் குறிப்பிடுகிறது.
- (8) அயினை மற்றும் கந்தகசல்புப்பற்றுக்கிணையான நாங்கம் .

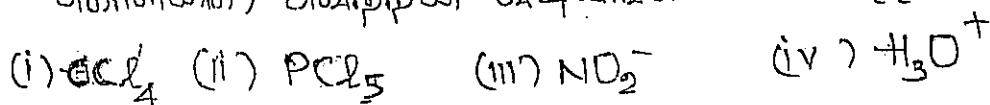


(அ) அடிபிக்குளைம் (Adipic acid) காலைவான உறுப்புத்தில் பயின்படுத்துப்படுகிற நிலைமீலமானது 49.8% C, 6.9% H, 43.8% O நிலையில் விதித்தைக் கொண்டுள்ளது. சிரின் மூலக்கூற்றுக் கீழிலில் 146 g/mol. நிலைமீலந்திய அடிப்படிச்சூத்திரம் மற்றும் மூலக்கூற்று சூத்திரம் யான்?

(ஆ) நாக்கவாநமானது, நாக்கவாட்சைட்டுணை (ZnO), உயர் வெப்பநிலையில் நாபுணோரோட்சைட்டுண் (CO) நாந்கமேற்க செய்வதன் மூலம் வெறப்படும் நாபுணோரோட்சைட்டானது நாபனிலாகுந்து வெறப்படும்,  $ZnO_{(s)} + CO_{(g)} \rightarrow Zn_{(s)} + CO_2_{(g)}$ ,  $2C_{(s)} + O_2_{(g)} \rightarrow 2CO_{(g)}$ .

55.0 g ZnO மற்றும் 50.0 g கூபனிலாகுந்து வெறப்படுத்தி நாக்குத்தின் அதிகுயர் அளவு யான்?

(இ) பின்வரும் மூலக்கூறுகள் / அயன்கள் ஒவ்வொருள்ளிட்டும் புள்ளி-முள்ளடி வகைபடப்படுகின்றன (பூரியில் கட்டமைப்புகள்) விரைவு. அந்துடைய வழுவாயு வெந்திரியின் ஒசாடிற் நாந்குளைக் கொள்ளக்கூடியதைப் பயன்படுத்தி (VSEPR விரைவு) அவற்றின் வடிவங்களை உயிர்க்கிறீர்.



(ங) பின்வரும் மூலக்கூறுகளின் ஒந்திருக்குணிக் வடிவத்திற்காக்கப் படுகிறதை நிருத்தி நிறுப்பம் மூச்சியமாகக் காணப்படும் மூலக்கூறுகள் யானவு? உமது வினாயையீடுக.

(i)  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  (ii)  $\text{PCl}_3$  (iii)  $\text{SF}_6$ .

(ஞ) காந்திரசமீலந்தினை ஒசாடியம் ஜந்கராட்சைட்டிற்கு பயன்படுத்தி நிறுநிலையாக்குவதற்கான மூலக்கூற்று நாக்குத்தினை எடுக்குக. இதை நிர்க்காரிக்கவில்லை காணப்படுவதினாலும் எனக் கொள்க.