



ශ්‍රී ලංකා විවෘත විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය
විදුන පදනම් පාඨමාලාව - 2012/2013

CMF 2206 - රසායන විද්‍යාව II

පැවරුම් පරීක්ෂණය - I

කාලය - පැය 1½

2013-06-13

කාලය: ප.ව 2.30 - ප.ව. 4.00

සියලුම ප්‍රශ්න සඳහා චිලිතුරු සපයන්න.

මෙම ප්‍රශ්න පත්‍රය කොටස් 2 කින් යුක්ත වේ. A කොටස (බහුවරණ ප්‍රශ්න)
B කොටස (ව්‍යුහගත ප්‍රශ්න)

A කොටස

- ප්‍රශ්න 20 වට චිලිතුරු සපයන්න.
- චිලිතුරු සැපයීමට පැන ආවතා කරන්න. (පැනියල ආවතා කර නොහැක).
- ඕනෑම චිලිතුරක එක් X වඩා යොදා ඇත්නම් එය වැරදි චිලිතුරක් ලෙස සලකනු ලැබේ.
- නිවැරදි චිලිතුරක් සඳහා ලකුණු 2 ක් ලබා දෙන අතර වැරදි චිලිතුරක් සඳහා 0.3 ලකුණු කපා හරිනු ලැබේ.

B කොටස

- ප්‍රශ්න 2 ක් සියලුම ප්‍රශ්නවලට ලබා දී ඇති ඉඩෙහි චිලිතුරු සපයන්න.
- ප්‍රකෘතිය කර නොමැති ගණක යන්ත්‍ර ආවතා කළ හැක.
- විභාග කාල පරිච්ඡේදය තුළ, ඊටගම දුරකරන ආවතයෙන් වළකින්න.

Gas constant (R) = $8.314 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$; Avogadro constant (L) = $6.023 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$

Boltzmann constant (k) = $1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J K}^{-1}$; 1 atm = $10^5 \text{ Pa (Nm}^{-2}\text{)}$

A කොටස

1. පෘථිවි කබොලේ වඩාත් බහුල 3d මූලද්‍රව්‍ය වනුයේ.

- (a) Fe, Cr, Cu (b) Fe, Mn, Ti (c) V, Mn, Cu (d) Fe, Ni, Ti (e) Fe, Mn, Cu

2. d ගොනුවේ මූලද්‍රව්‍ය සම්බන්ධයෙන් අසන්න ප්‍රකාශය වින් ක්‍රමයේද?

- (a) s හා p ගොනුවල මූලද්‍රව්‍යවලට සාපේක්ෂව ඉහළ ඝනත්වයක් පෙන්වයි.
- (b) ඉහළ ද්‍රව්‍යමය හා තාපමය ඇත.
- (c) පළමු කාණ්ඩයේ ලෝහවලට වඩා අඩු විද්‍යුත් ධනතාවයක් පෙන්වයි.
- (d) සියල්ල 3d ලෝහවල ජලීය සංකීර්ණ වර්ණවත්ය.
- (e) Sc සිට Zn දක්වා යාමේදී අයනීකරණ ශක්තිය වැඩි වේ.

3. පහත අයනවල අයනික අරය අඩුවන පිළිවෙලට ලියා දක්වන්න: Al^{3+} , Na^{+} , Mg^{2+} .
- (a) $Al^{3+} > Na^{+} > Mg^{2+}$ (b) $Al^{3+} > Mg^{2+} > Na^{+}$ (c) $Na^{+} > Al^{3+} > Mg^{2+}$
 (d) $Mg^{2+} > Al^{3+} > Na^{+}$ (e) $Na^{+} > Mg^{2+} > Al^{3+}$

4. පහත මූලද්‍රව්‍යවලින් 3d ශේෂයක් අයත් නොවන්නේ මන්. කුමක්ද?
- (a) Mn (b) Cr (c) V (d) Cd (e) Fe

5. පහත සංකීර්ණවල වායු ලෝහ අයනයේ ඔක්සිකරණ අංක පිළිවෙලින් දක්වන්න.
- (a) +6, +7, +3, +4 (b) +1, +3, +4, +5 (c) +3, +7, +6, +4
 (d) +3, +7, +4, +6 (e) +2, +6, +7, +4

6. ආන්තරික මූලද්‍රව්‍ය සංකීර්ණ තැන්පට නැමැරුනාවයක් පෙන්වීමට හේතුව වන්නේ,
- (a) විවිධ ඔක්සිකරණ අංක පැවතීම.
 (b) ඉහළ ස්ථර නෂ්ටික ආරෝපණයක් පැවතීම.
 (c) ඉහළ සන්නිවේදන පැවතීම.
 (d) එම මූලද්‍රව්‍යය ප්‍රමාණයෙන් විශාල වීම.
 (e) එම මූලද්‍රව්‍යය හොඳින් විදුලිතය සන්නිවේදනය කිරීම.

7. 17 වන කාණ්ඩය දුග්‍රී පහළ යාමේදී හේලජයක අයන සම්බන්ධව සහන ප්‍රකාශය වනුයේ කුමක්ද?
- (a) සහසංයුජ අරය අඩු වේ. (b) අයනිකරණ ශක්තිය අඩු වේ.
 (c) විදුලි ඝණත්වය වැඩි වේ. (d) ඔක්සන විභවය ශක්තිය වැඩි වේ.
 (e) සහසංයුජ අරය හා අයනිකරණ ශක්තිය වැඩි වේ

8. $AgCl$ සුදු අවක්ශේපය දව NH_3 තුළ දිය වී සෑදෙන ඒම මන් කවරක්ද?
- (a) $AgOH$ (b) $Ag(NH_3)Cl$ (c) $[Ag(NH_3)_2]Cl$ (d) $AgNH_2$ (e) $[Ag(NH_3)_3]Cl_2$

9. $[NiClBr(NH_3)(CO)]$ මත නිරූපිත IUPAC නාමය වන්නේ,
- (a) Amminebromocarbonylchloronickel(II) (b) Amminecarbonylbromochloronickel(II)
 (c) Amminebromochlorocarbonylnickel(III) (d) Amminebromochlorocarbonylnickel(II)
 (e) Amminebromocarbonylnickel(II)

10. H_2SO_4 අම්ලය සම්බන්ධයෙන් වැරදි ප්‍රකාශය වනුයේ,
- (a) එය විචලකාරකයක් ලෙස යොදා ගනී.
 (b) එය අවර්ණ, දුස්ස්‍රාවී ද්‍රවයකි.
 (c) එය ජලය සමඟ තරලායක ප්‍රතික්‍රියාවක් පෙන්වයි.
 (d) ආන්ද්‍ර H_2SO_4 ප්‍රබල ඔක්සිකාරකයකි.
 (e) ආන්ද්‍ර H_2SO_4 ප්‍රබල ඔක්සිකාරකයකි.

11. සංඛ්‍යාත A බඳුන (පරිමාව V) තුළ උෂ්ණත්වය T ජීවනාය P_1 තත්ව යටතේ වායුවක් අන්තර්ගත වේ. බඳුනෙහි පරිමාව $4V$ දක්වා ඉහළ ගිය විට ජීවනාය P_2 වේ. P_1 හා P_2 අතර සම්බන්ධතාවය ලියා දක්වන්න. (උෂ්ණත්වය නියත වේ)
- (a) $P_1 = P_2$ (b) $P_1 = 4P_2$ (c) $4P_1 = P_2$ (d) $P_1 = 16 P_2$ (e) $2P_2 = P_1$

12. වායු අර්ධ වර්ග වායුගෝලීය උපරිමය, සමානුපාතික වනුයේ, (M වායුවේ මවුල ස්කන්ධය)
- (a) $M^{1/2}$ (b) M^0 (c) M^2 (d) M (e) $M^{-1/2}$

13. 27°C හි 400 cm^3 ක පවතින ඔක්සිජන් ජීවනාය නියතව පවත්වා ගනිමින් -3°C දක්වා සිසිල් කරයි. සිසිල් කිරීමේදී සිදුවන පරිමා වෙනස වනුයේ (m^3 වලින්)
- (a) -4×10^{-5} (b) 4×10^{-5} (c) 4×10 (d) 4×10^{-3} (e) -4×10^{-4}

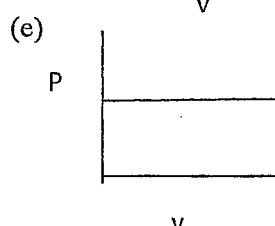
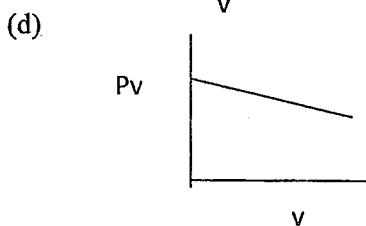
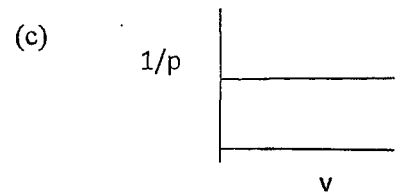
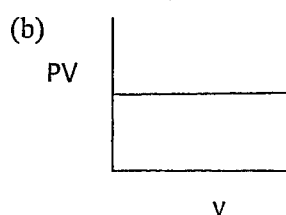
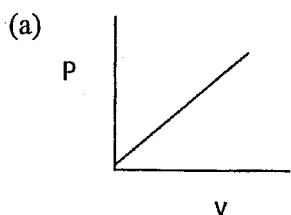
14. සංඛ්‍යාත භාරනයක් තුළ අන්තර්ගත ජලයෙහි උෂ්ණත්වය 300K හා වාෂ්ප ජීවනාය $4 \times 10^4\text{ Pa}$ වේ. භාරනයේ පරිමාව දෙගුණ කළහොත් 300K දී වාෂ්ප ජීවනාය වනුයේ. (Pa වලින්)
- (a) 8×10^4 (b) 4×10^4 (c) 2×10^4 (d) 6×10^4 (e) 5×10^4

15. සංඛ්‍යාත බඳුනක් තුළ ඇති එකිනෙක ප්‍රතික්‍රියා නොකරන A, B, හා C වායුන් 3 ක ආංශික ජීවන පීඩ්වලින් P_A, P_B හා P_C ද එවැනිම වුවල ගණන් පීඩ්වලින් 1, 2 හා 3 mol වේ. වායු මිශ්‍රණයේ මුළු ජීවනාය වනුයේ,

(a) $P = P_A + P_B + P_C$ (b) $P = \frac{P_A + P_B + P_C}{6}$ (c) $P = P_A + 2P_B + 3P_C$

(d) $P = \frac{P_A + 2P_B + 3P_C}{6}$ (e) $P = 6(P_A + P_B + P_C)$

16. පහත තුළින් ප්‍රස්ථාරයන් බොහෝමයක් නියමය නිරූපණය වන්නේද?



17. වායුවල වාලන අරුක ආකෘතියට අනුව, පහත තුනම ප්‍රකාශය සත්‍ය වේද?

- (a) වායුන් අතර අන්තර් අරුක ආකර්ෂණ බල පවතී
- (b) වායු අරුතලයට සැලකිය යුතු පරිමාවක් ඇත.
- (c) වායුන් අතර අන්තර් අරුක ආකර්ෂණ බල නැත.
- (d) සෑම ස්වභාවිකවම පසු වායු අරුතලය ප්‍රවේගය ඇති වේ.
- (e) භාරගතයන් තුළ ඇති සියලුම වායු අරුතලය ප්‍රවේග සමාන වේ

18. 27°C දී He අරුතලය බවපහසු වාලන ශක්තිය වනුයේ,

- (a) $6.21 \times 10^{-21} \text{ kJ}$
- (b) $6.21 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$
- (c) $6.21 \times 10^{-19} \text{ kJ}$
- (d) $6.21 \times 10^{-21} \text{ J}$
- (e) $6.21 \times 10^{-20} \text{ J}$

19. උෂ්ණත්වය, ජම්බය සහ පරිමාව සඳහා පිළිවෙළින් SI ඒකක සඳහන්

පිළිතුර වනුයේ,

- (a) K, Pa and m^3
- (b) K, Nm^{-2} and m^3
- (c) $^\circ\text{C}$, atm and m^3
- (d) K, Pa and cm^3
- (e) $^\circ\text{F}$, Nm^{-2} and m^3

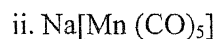
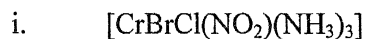
20. පහත වායු සමීකරණ අතුරින් පරිපූර්ණ වායු හා සම්බන්ධ නිවැරදි සමීකරණය වනුයේ,

- (a) $(V_1 T_2)/P_1 = V_2 T_1$
- (b) $(P_1 V_1)/(P_2 V_2) = T_1/T_2$
- (c) $(P_1 T_2)/V_1 = (P_2 V_2)/T_2$
- (d) $(V_1 V_2)/(T_1 T_2) = P_1 P_2$
- (e) $(P_2 V_2)/(P_1 V_1) = T_1/T_2$

PART B

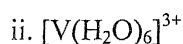
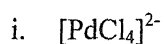
1. (a) Determine the **oxidation number** and **coordination number** corresponding to each of the metal centres in the following complexes.

දී ඇති සංකීර්ණ සංයෝගයෙහි මධ්‍ය ලෝහ අයනයට අදාළ ඔක්සිකරණ අංකය හා සහසංයුජ අංකය ලියා දක්වන්න.



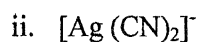
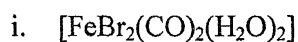
- (b) Draw the structure of the following complexes.

පහත සංකීර්ණ සංයෝගයෙහි හැඩය ඇඳ දක්වන්න.



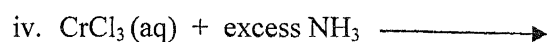
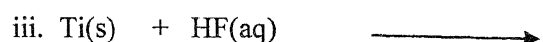
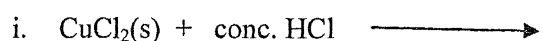
- (c) Give the IUPAC names of the following complexes.

පහත සංකීර්ණ සංයෝගයට අදාළ IUPAC නාමය ලියා දක්වන්න.



- (d) Predict the product/s of the following reactions.

පහත ප්‍රතික්‍රියාවට අදාළ ඵල ලියා දක්වන්න.



(e) Write the relevant chemical equations for the steps involved in the following extraction processes.

පහත දක්වා ඇති නිස්කාරකවලට අදාළ රසායනික ප්‍රතික්‍රියාවල
සමීකරණ ලියා දක්වන්න.

i. Extraction of iron from haematite (Fe_2O_3)

හිමටයිට් වලින් යකඩ නිස්කාරණය (හිමටයිට් - Fe_2O_3)

ii. Extraction of Cu from CuFeS_2

CuFeS_2 වලින් Cu නිස්කාරණය

2. (a) i. Write down the mathematical expression corresponding to Charles' law using the standard symbols

සම්මත සංකේත ආවේණා නොව චාල්ස් නියමයට අදාළ ගණිතමය
ප්‍රකාශය ලියා දක්වන්න.

ii. Briefly explain how we apply Charles law to explain what is happening in hot air balloons.

උණුසුම් වායු බැඳුණයක් තුළ සිදුවන දේ චාල්ස් නියමය ආවේණයෙන්
නෙටියෙන් පැහැදිලි කරන්න.

(b) i. Write down the ideal gas equation using the standard symbols

සම්මත සංකේත ආවේණයෙන් පරිපූර්ණ වායු සමීකරණය ලියා දක්වන්න.

ii. Determine the volume occupied by 4.40 g of carbon dioxide gas at STP.

සම්මත තත්ව යටතේ පවතින CO_2 වායුව 4.40 g අන්තර්ගත වන
පරිමාව ගණනය කරන්න.

(Rel. atomic mass: C = 12; O = 16)

- iii. 14.0 g of a noble gas is placed in a 5.00 dm³ container. It has an initial pressure of $59 \times 10^3 \text{ Nm}^{-2}$ and the initial temperature at 57 °C. Based on the relevant calculation, identify this noble gas as Kr, Xe or Rn. (Rel. molar mass: Kr = 83.3 ; Xe = 131.3 ; ; Rn = 222.0 g mol⁻¹)

උච්ඡ වායුවක් 14.0 g ක් 5.00 dm³ වන බඳුනක දැන්වර්ගය වේ. එම වායුවෙහි ආරම්භක පීඩනය හා උෂ්ණත්වය පිළිවෙලින් $59 \times 10^3 \text{ Nm}^{-2}$ සහ 57 °C වේ. ගණනය කිරීමෙන් බඳුන තුළ ඇතුළු වායුව Kr, Xe හෝ Rn ද යන්න ලියා දක්වන්න. (සාපේක්ෂ පරමාණුක ස්කන්ධය : Kr = 83.3 ; Xe = 131.3 ; Rn = 222.0 g mol⁻¹)

- (c) i. State Dalton's law of partial pressure.

ඩෝල්ටන්ගේ ආංශික පීඩන නියමය ලියා දක්වන්න.

- ii A 19.5 dm³ flask at 17 °C contains a mixture of three gases: N₂ (2.50 mol), He (0.50 mol), and Ne (1.50 mol). Calculate the partial pressure of neon gas in the mixture.

19.5 dm³ ඒලාස්කුවක් තුළ වායුන් 3 ක් දැන්වර්ගය වායු මිශ්‍රණයක් 17 °C හි පවතී: N₂ (2.50 mol), He (0.50 mol) සහ Ne (1.50 mol). වායු මිශ්‍රණයේ දැන්වර්ගය Ne වායුවෙහි ආංශික පීඩනය ගණනය කරන්න.

- (d) The volume of hydrogen collected over water is 450 cm³ at 12 °C and 786 mmHg. What is the volume hydrogen at STP? (Vapour pressure of water at 12 °C is 16 mmHg)

12 °C දී 786 mmHg යටතේ 450 cm³ ක H₂ වායු පරිමාවක් ජලය තුළදී එකතු කර ගනී. සම්මත තත්ව යටතේ එකතු කරගනී. සම්මත තත්ව යටතේ එකතු කරගත් H₂ වායු පරිමාව කොපමණ ද? (12 °C හි ජලයේ වෘද්ධීකරණ පීඩනය 16 mmHg වේ)



The Open University of Sri Lanka
Foundation Certificate Programme in Science- 2012/2013
CMF2206 - Chemistry II
Assignment Test – I

M.C.Q. ANSWER SHEET: Mark a cross (X) over the most suitable answer.

Date: 13th June 2013

Time : 2.30 – 4.00 pm

Reg . No.

FOR EXAMINERS USE	
Unanswered	
Correct Answers	
Wrong Answers	
Total	

1

a	b	c	d	e
---	---	---	---	---

2

a	B	c	d	e
---	---	---	---	---

3

a	b	c	d	e
---	---	---	---	---

4

a	b	c	d	e
---	---	---	---	---

5

a	B	c	d	e
---	---	---	---	---

6

a	b	c	d	e
---	---	---	---	---

7

a	b	c	d	e
---	---	---	---	---

8

a	b	c	d	e
---	---	---	---	---

9

a	b	c	d	e
---	---	---	---	---

10

a	b	c	d	e
---	---	---	---	---

11

a	b	c	d	e
---	---	---	---	---

12

a	b	c	d	e
---	---	---	---	---

13

a	b	c	d	e
---	---	---	---	---

14

a	b	c	d	e
---	---	---	---	---

15

a	b	c	d	e
---	---	---	---	---

16

a	b	c	d	e
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17

a	b	c	d	e
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18

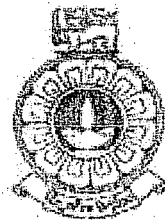
a	b	c	d	e
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19

a	b	c	d	e
---	---	---	---	---

20

a	b	c	d	e
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The Open University of Sri Lanka
Foundation Certificate Programme in Science- 2012/2013
CMF2206 - Chemistry II
Assignment Test – I
Duration – 1 ½ Hours

Date: 13th June 2013

Time: 2.30- 4.00 pm

Answer all questions

This question paper consists of two parts, Part A (MCQ) and Part B (Structured)

Part A

- ☒ Answer all 20 questions
- ☒ Use a **PEN** (not a PENCIL) in answering.
- ☒ Any answer with more than **one** “X” marked will be considered as an *incorrect* answer.
- ☒ For each correct response 2 marks will be awarded. Marks will be deducted for incorrect answers. (0.3 per wrong answer).

Part B

- Answer all 02 questions in the space provided.
- ☒ The use of a non-programmable electronic calculator is permitted.
- ☒ You are **NOT allowed** to keep Mobile phones with you during the examination; **Switch off** and leave them out.

Gas constant (R) = $8.314 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$; Avogadro constant (L) = $6.023 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$

Boltzmann constant (k) = $1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J K}^{-1}$; 1 atm = $10^5 \text{ Pa (Nm}^{-2}\text{)}$

PART A

1. What are the most abundant 3d elements in the earth's crust?
(a) Fe, Cr, Cu (b) Fe, Mn, Ti (c) V, Mn, Cu (d) Fe, Ni, Ti (e) Fe, Mn, Cu
2. What is the **incorrect** statement regarding d block elements?
(a) They show higher densities than s and p block elements.
(b) They have high melting and boiling points.
(c) They are less electropositive than group 1 metals.
(d) All 3d metal aqua complexes are coloured.
(e) Ionization energy tends to increase from Sc to Zn.
3. The decreasing order of the ionic radii of Na^+ , Mg^{2+} and Al^{3+} , respectively, is
(a) $\text{Al}^{3+} > \text{Na}^+ > \text{Mg}^{2+}$ (b) $\text{Al}^{3+} > \text{Mg}^{2+} > \text{Na}^+$ (c) $\text{Na}^+ > \text{Al}^{3+} > \text{Mg}^{2+}$
(d) $\text{Mg}^{2+} > \text{Al}^{3+} > \text{Na}^+$ (e) $\text{Na}^+ > \text{Mg}^{2+} > \text{Al}^{3+}$

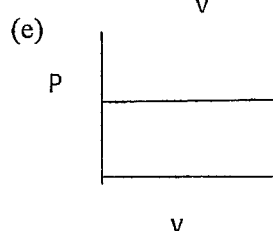
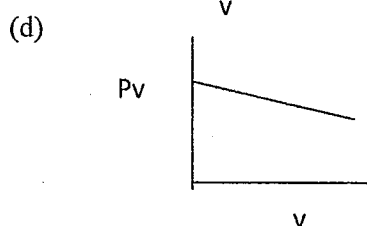
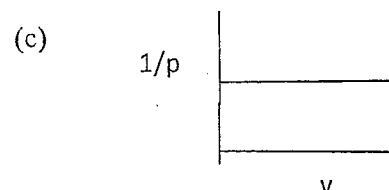
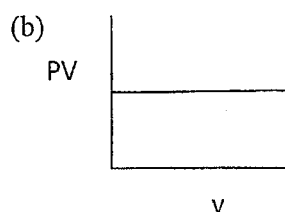
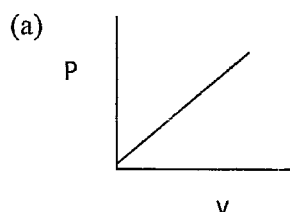
4. Which of the following element doesn't belong to the 3d series?
 (a) Mn (b) Cr (c) V (d) Cd (e) Fe
5. The oxidation states of the metal centres in V_2O_3 , Mn_2O_7 , CrO_3 , TiO_2 , respectively, is
 (a) +6, +7, +3, +4 (b) +1, +3, +4, +5 (c) +3, +7, +6, +4
 (d) +3, +7, +4, +6 (e) +2, +6, +7, +4
6. The transition metal centres form complexes because,
 (a) they have variable oxidation states (b) they have large effective nuclear charge
 (c) they have high density (d) they have large size
 (e) they have good electrical conductivity.
7. The **correct** statement about the halide ion, down group 17 of the periodic table, is?
 (a) Covalent radii decreases (b) Ionization energy decreases
 (c) Electro negativity increases (d) Bond dissociation energy increases
 (e) Both covalent radii and ionisation energy increases
8. A white precipitate of $AgCl$ is soluble in liquid NH_3 due to the formation of
 (a) $AgOH$ (b) $Ag(NH_3)Cl$ (c) $[Ag(NH_3)_2]Cl$ (d) $AgNH_2$ (e) $[Ag(NH_3)_3]Cl_2$
9. The correct IUPAC name of the compound $[NiClBr(NH_3)(CO)]$ is,
 (a) Amminebromocarbonylchloronickel(II) (b) Amminecarbonylbromochloronickel(II)
 (c) Amminebromochlorocarbonylnickel(III) (d) Amminebromochlorocarbonylnickel(II)
 (e) Amminebromocarbonylnickel(II)
10. What is **incorrect** about sulphuric acid?
 (a) It is used as a dehydrating agent.
 (b) It is a colourless, viscous liquid.
 (c) It shows exothermic reaction with water.
 (d) Conc. H_2SO_4 is a powerful oxidizing agent.
 (e) Conc. H_2SO_4 is a powerful reducing agent.
11. A closed container A (volume V) contains a gas at a pressure P_1 at a temperature T . When the volume of this container is increased to $4V$ (at the same temperature, T), the pressure of the gas is P_2 . The relationship between P_1 and P_2 is
 (a) $P_1 = P_2$ (b) $P_1 = 4P_2$ (c) $4P_1 = P_2$ (d) $P_1 = 16 P_2$ (e) $2P_2 = P_1$
12. The root mean square velocity of a gas molecule (at constant temperature) is proportional to
 (M is molar mass of the gas)
 (a) $M^{1/2}$ (b) M^0 (c) M^2 (d) M (e) $M^{-1/2}$
- (13) 400 cm^3 of oxygen at 27°C was cooled to -3°C without a change in pressure. The change in volume due to cooling is (in m^3)
 (a) -4×10^{-5} (b) 4×10^{-5} (c) 4×10 (d) 4×10^{-3} (e) -4×10^{-4}
- (14) The vapour pressure of water at 300 K in a closed container is $4 \times 10^4 \text{ Pa}$. If the volume of the container is doubled, its vapour pressure (in Pa) at 300 K will be,
 (a) 8×10^4 (b) 4×10^4 (c) 2×10^4 (d) 6×10^4 (e) 5×10^4

(15) There are three unreactive gases A, B and C in a closed container. Their partial pressures are P_A , P_B and P_C . It contains 1 mole of A, 2 moles of B and 3 moles of C. Their total pressure will be,

(a) $P = P_A + P_B + P_C$ (b) $P = \frac{P_A + P_B + P_C}{6}$ (c) $P = P_A + 2P_B + 3P_C$

(d) $P = \frac{P_A + 2P_B + 3P_C}{6}$ (e) $P = 6(P_A + P_B + P_C)$

(16) Which graph represents Boyle's law?



(17) According to kinetic theory of gases, which of the following statements is **correct**?

- (a) There are intermolecular attractions
- (b) Molecules have considerable volume
- (c) There are no intermolecular attractions
- (d) The velocity of molecules decreases after each collision
- (e) All gas molecules in a container have the same velocity.

(18) The average kinetic energy of a single molecule of He at 27°C is,

- (a) $6.21 \times 10^{-21} \text{ kJ}$ (b) $6.21 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$ (c) $6.21 \times 10^{-19} \text{ kJ}$ (d) $6.21 \times 10^{-21} \text{ J}$ (e) $6.21 \times 10^{-20} \text{ J}$

(19) The SI units for Temperature, Pressure and Volume, respectively, are

- (a) K, Pa and m^3 (b) K, Nm^{-3} and m^3 (c) $^\circ\text{C}$, atm and m^3
- (d) K, Pa and cm^3 (e) $^\circ\text{F}$, Nm^{-2} and m^3

(20) Which of the following is true for an ideal gas?

- (a) $(V_1 T_2)/P_1 = V_2 T_1$ (b) $(P_1 V_1)/(P_2 V_2) = T_1/T_2$ (c) $(P_1 T_2)/V_1 = (P_2 V_2)/T_2$
- (d) $(V_1 V_2)/(T_1 T_2) = P_1 P_2$ (e) $(P_2 V_2)/(P_1 V_1) = T_1/T_2$



The Open University of Sri Lanka
Foundation Certificate Programme in Science- 2012/2013
CMF2206 - Chemistry II
Assignment Test – I

M.C.Q. ANSWER SHEET: Mark a cross (X) over the most suitable answer.

Date: 13th June 2013

Time : 2.30 – 4.00 pm

Reg. No.

FOR EXAMINERS USE	
Unanswered	
Correct Answers	
Wrong Answers	
Total	

1

a	b	c	d	e
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2

a	B	c	d	e
---	---	---	---	---

3

a	b	c	d	e
---	---	---	---	---

4

a	b	c	d	e
---	---	---	---	---

5

a	B	c	d	e
---	---	---	---	---

6

a	b	c	d	e
---	---	---	---	---

7

a	b	c	d	e
---	---	---	---	---

8

a	b	c	d	e
---	---	---	---	---

9

a	b	c	d	e
---	---	---	---	---

10

a	b	c	d	e
---	---	---	---	---

11

a	b	c	d	e
---	---	---	---	---

12

a	b	c	d	e
---	---	---	---	---

13

a	b	c	d	e
---	---	---	---	---

14

a	b	c	d	e
---	---	---	---	---

15

a	b	c	d	e
---	---	---	---	---

16

a	b	c	d	e
---	---	---	---	---

17

a	b	c	d	e
---	---	---	---	---

18

a	b	c	d	e
---	---	---	---	---

19

a	b	c	d	e
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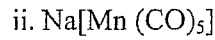
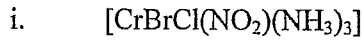
20

a	b	c	d	e
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PART B

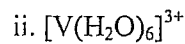
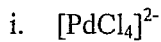
1. (a) Determine the **oxidation number** and **coordination number** corresponding to each of the metal centres in the following complexes.

දී ඇති සංකීර්ණ සංයෝගයෙහි මධ්‍ය ලෝහ අයනයට අදාළ ඛනිජකරණ අංකය හා සහසංයුත් අංකය ලියා දක්වන්න.



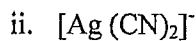
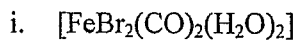
- (b) Draw the structure of the following complexes.

පහත සංකීර්ණ සංයෝගයෙහි හැඩය ඇඳ දක්වන්න.



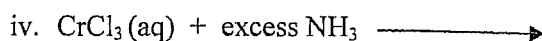
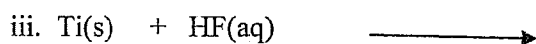
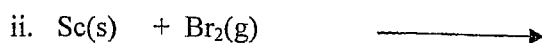
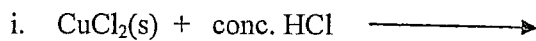
- (c) Give the IUPAC names of the following complexes.

පහත සංකීර්ණ සංයෝගයට අදාළ IUPAC නාමය ලියා දක්වන්න.



- (d) Predict the product/s of the following reactions.

පහත ප්‍රතික්‍රියාවට අදාළ වේලු ලියා දක්වන්න.



(e) Write the relevant chemical equations for the steps involved in the following extraction processes.

පහත දක්වා ඇති නිස්කාරකවලට අදාළ රසායනික ප්‍රතික්‍රියාවල
සමතුලිත සමීකරණ දක්වන්න.

i. Extraction of iron from haematite (Fe_2O_3)

හිමටයිට් වලින් යකඩ නිස්කාරකය (හිමටයිට් - Fe_2O_3)

ii. Extraction of Cu from CuFeS_2

CuFeS_2 වලින් Cu නිස්කාරකය

2. (a) i. Write down the mathematical expression corresponding to Charles' law using the standard symbols

සම්මත සංකේත ආවේණික කොට වාල්ස් නියමයට අදාළ ගණිතමය
ප්‍රකාශය ලියා දක්වන්න.

ii. Briefly explain how we apply Charles law to explain what is happening in hot air balloons.

උණුසුම් වායු බැලුණයක් තුළ සිදුවන දේ වාල්ස් නියමය ආවේණිකයන්
කෙටියෙන් පහදන්න.

(b) i. Write down the ideal gas equation using the standard symbols

සම්මත සංකේත ආවේණිකයන් ඔර්ටර්ස් වායු සමීකරණය ලියා දක්වන්න.

ii. Determine the volume occupied by 4.40 g of carbon dioxide gas at STP.

සම්මත තත්ව යටතේ පවතින CO_2 වායුව 4.40 g අන්තර්ගත වන
පරිමාව ගණනය කරන්න.

(Rel. atomic mass: C = 12; O = 16)

- iii. 14.0 g of a noble gas is placed in a 5.00 dm³ container. It has an initial pressure of $59 \times 10^3 \text{ Nm}^{-2}$ and the initial temperature at 57 °C. Based on the relevant calculation, identify this noble gas as Kr, Xe or Rn. (Rel. molar mass: Kr = 83.3 ; Xe = 131.3 ; ; Rn = 222.0 g mol⁻¹)

උච්ඡ වායුවක් 14.0 g ක් 5.00 dm³ වන බඳුනක දැන්වර්ගය වේ. එම වායුවෙහි ආරම්භක පීඩනය හා උෂ්ණත්වය පිළිවෙලින් $59 \times 10^3 \text{ Nm}^{-2}$ සහ 57 °C වේ. ගණනය කිරීමෙන් බඳුන තුළ ඇතුළු වායුව Kr, Xe හෝ Rn ද යන්න ලියා දක්වන්න. (සාපේක්ෂ මව්පරාසය ස්කන්ධය : Kr = 83.3 ; Xe = 131.3 ; Rn = 222.0 g mol⁻¹)

- (c) i. State Dalton's law of partial pressure.

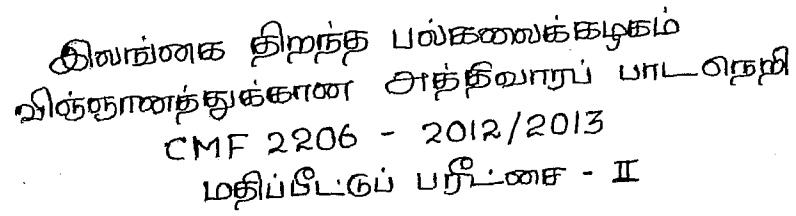
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- ii A 19.5 dm³ flask at 17 °C contains a mixture of three gases: N₂ (2.50 mol), He (0.50 mol), and Ne (1.50 mol). Calculate the partial pressure of neon gas in the mixture.

19.5 dm³ ඒලාස්කුවක් තුළ වායුන් 3 ක් දැන්වර්ගය වායු මිශ්‍රණයක් 17 °C හි පවතී: N₂ (2.50 mol), He (0.50 mol) සහ Ne (1.50 mol). වායු මිශ්‍රණයේ දැන්වර්ගය Ne වායුවෙහි ආංශික පීඩනය ගණනය කරන්න.

- (d) The volume of hydrogen collected over water is 450 cm³ at 12 °C and 786 mmHg. What is the volume hydrogen at STP? (Vapour pressure of water at 12 °C is 16 mmHg)

12 °C දී 786 mmHg යටතේ 450 cm³ ක H₂ වායු පරිමාවක් ජලය තුළදී එකතු කර ගනී. සම්මත තත්ව යටතේ එකතු කරගනී. සම්මත තත්ව යටතේ එකතු කරගත් H₂ වායු පරිමාව කොපමණ ද? (12 °C හි ජලය වාෂ්ප පීඩනය 16 mmHg වේ)



திகதி : 13 பிப்ரவரி 2013

கிவ்வினாத்தான் கிருபஞ்சண 2 ஂள்ளக்கியது பஞ்சி A (MCQ - பஸ்ஜெர்ய வினா)
மற்றும் பஞ்சி B (கட்டமைப்பு)

- அண்ணாத்து 20 வினாக்களுக்கும் பதிலளிக்கும்
- பேராணவ மடமும் பயன்படுத்துக (பெண்கள் அல்ல)
- யூனிடர்டி குழுவாட்ட " X " குடும்பப் பதில்கள் தவறான பதிலாக கருதப்படும்.
- யூனிடர்டி சரியான பதில்களுக்கும் 2 புள்ளி வழங்கப்படும், தவறான பதில்களுக்கு 0.3 புள்ளி கழிக்கப்படும்.

- தரப்பட்ட திரு வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்கும் .
- தொழிப்படுத்தப்பட்ட கணிய்ப்பான் பயன்படுத்த முடியும்
- பரீட்சை வெளையில் கையடக்க தொண்ணபெசி பயன்படுத்த முடியாது

Boltzmann constant (k) = $1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J K}^{-1}$; 1 atm = $10^5 \text{ Pa (N m}^{-2}\text{)}$

பகுதி - A

1. புவி வுடயல் அதிகனகில் நிறறந்துள்ள 3-d ஸேகங்கள் ?

- (a) Fe, Cr, Cu (b) Fe, Mn, Ti (c) V, Mn, Cu (d) Fe, Ni, Ti (e) Fe, Mn, Cu

2. d- தளாதி ஸேகங்கள் தளாட்பாண தவறாண கூற்று

- a) s மற்றும் p தளாதி ஸேகங்களிலும் ஸுடிய அபுத்திய கான்பிக்கும்
b) அதிஸுடிய உருதினை மற்றும் ககாதினை உடையவை.
c) ஸுடபம் 1 உலோகங்களிலும் மின்னார்த்தன்மை குறைந்தவை
d) சகல 3d உலோக நீர்செர்வைகளும் நிறத்தை தோன்றுவிக்கும்
e) அயனாக்சசகத்தியானது Sc கிலிந்து Zn வரை அதிகரித்துச் செல்லும்

3. Na^+ , Mg^{2+} மற்றும் Al^{3+} னைப்பவற்றின் அயனாண் குறையே குறைவடைந்து செல்லும் வுருதி வரிசையில் சரியானது.

- (a) $Al^{3+} > Na^+ > Mg^{2+}$ (b) $Al^{3+} > Mg^{2+} > Na^+$ (c) $Na^+ > Al^{3+} > Mg^{2+}$
(d) $Mg^{2+} > Al^{3+} > Na^+$ (e) $Na^+ > Mg^{2+} > Al^{3+}$

4. மின்வருணவற்றுள் 3d தளாதிருட்பபாத ஸேகம்.

- (a) Mn (b) Cr (c) V (d) Cd (e) Fe

5. மின்வரும் சிக்கற் செர்வைகளின் V_2O_3 , Mn_2O_7 , CrO_3 மற்றும் TiO_2 மைய உலோக வுட்சியற்ற நிலைகள் குறையே.

- (a) +6, +7, +3, +4 (b) +1, +3, +4, +5 (c) +3, +7, +6, +4
(d) +3, +7, +4, +6 (e) +2, +6, +7, +4

6. சில தளாண்டல் உலோகங்கள் சிக்கற்செர்வைகளை உலோகக் காரணம்

- a) வேறுபட்ட வுட்சியற்ற நிலைகள் உடையதால்
b) மிகப்பரிய பயன்படு கருவெற்றம் உடையதால்
c) உயர் அபுத்தியுடையதால்
d) பெரிய பருமனுடையதால்
e) சிறந்த மின்கடத்துதிறன் உடையதால்

7. ஸுடபம் 17ல் கீழ்தளாக்கி செல்கையில் அவசன் அயன்கள் தளாட்பாண சரியான கூற்று

- a) பங்கீட்டு அதர குறைந்து செல்லும்
b) அயனாக்சசகத்தி குறைந்து செல்லும்
c) மின்னார்த்தன்மை அதிகரித்துச் செல்லும்
d) பிணைப்பு பிரிக்சகத்தி அதிகரித்துச் செல்லும்
e) பங்கீட்டு அதர மற்றும் அயனாக்சசகத்தி கிரண்டும் அதிகரித்துச் செல்லும்

8. AgCl வெள்ளை வீழ்படிவானது, $Liq NH_3$ வில் கரைவதன் மூலம் தோற்றமெடுக்கிறது.

- (a) AgOH (b) Ag(NH₃)Cl (c) [Ag(NH₃)₂]Cl (d) AgNH₂ (e) [Ag(NH₃)₃]Cl₂

9. [NiClBr(NH₃)(CO)] சேர்வையின் சரியான IUPAC பெயர்

- (a) Amminebromocarbonylchloronickel(II) (b) Amminecarbonylbromochloronickel(II)
(c) Amminebromochlorocarbonylnickel(III) (d) Amminebromochlorocarbonylnickel(II)
(e) Amminebromocarbonylnickel(II)

10. எல்புரிக்கமிலம் சார்பாக தவறான கூற்று.

- a) நீரகற்றும் கடுவியாகப் பயன்படும்
b) திறமற்ற, பிசுக்கை திரவம்
c) நீடுடன் புறவெப்பத்தாக்கத்தை காண்பிக்கும்
d) செறிந்த எல்புரிக்கமிலமானது சக்திவாய்ந்த குட்கியெற்றும் கடுவியாகும்.
e) செறிந்த எல்புரிக்கமிலமானது சக்திவாய்ந்த தாதுக்கும் கடுவியாகும்.

11. கனவளவு V உடைய மீடிய குடுவையானது, வெப்பநிலை T யில் P₁ அழுக்கத்துடனாக வாயுவை கொண்டு, அக்குடுவையின் கனவளவு 4V ஆக அதிகரிப்பின், வெப்பநிலை T யில் அதனுள் அடைக்கப்பட்ட வாயுவின் அழுக்கம் P₂ என்ன, P₁ மற்றும் P₂ கிற்கிடையிலான தொடர்பு யாது?

- (a) P₁ = P₂ (b) P₁ = 4P₂ (c) 4P₁ = P₂ (d) P₁ = 16 P₂ (e) 2P₂ = P₁

12. வாயு மூலக்கூறு மூன்றின் வேகத்தின் வர்க்க மூல கிடைப்பெறுமானம் மாறா வெப்பநிலையில் நேர்விகிதசமனானது? (M - வாயுவின் மூலக்கூறு)

- (a) M^{1/2} (b) M⁰ (c) M² (d) M (e) M^{-1/2}

13. 27°C யிலுள்ள 400 cm³ வாயுவானது -3°C வரை அழுக்க மாற்றத்திற்குட்பட்டது குளிசுட்டப்பட்டது. குளிசுட்டல் மூலம் கனவளவில் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்ட மாற்றம் (m³) யாது?

- (a) -4 x 10⁻⁵ (b) 4 x 10⁻⁵ (c) 4 x 10 (d) 4 x 10⁻³ (e) -4 x 10⁻⁴

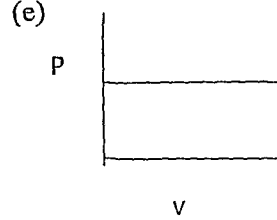
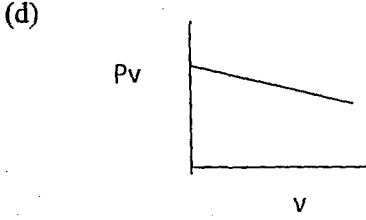
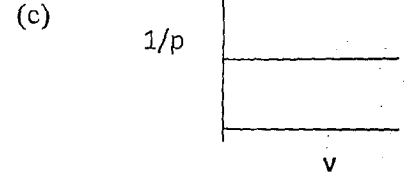
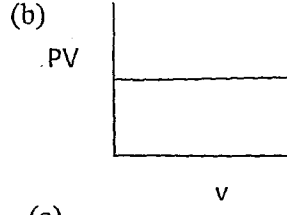
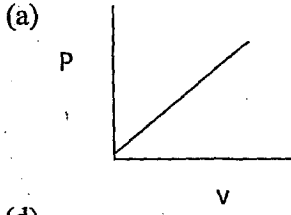
14. மீடிய கொள்கலனில் 300 K ல் நீரின் ஆவியழுக்கமானது 4 x 10⁴ Pa அதன் கனவளவு கிரட்டிப்பாக்கப்பட்டு வெப்பம் மாறாது 300 K ல் காணப்பட்ட அது ஆவியழுக்கம் (Pa) ல் யாது?

- (a) 8 x 10⁴ (b) 4 x 10⁴ (c) 2 x 10⁴ (d) 6 x 10⁴ (e) 5 x 10⁴

15. தூக்கத்தில் குடுவா A, B மற்றும் C என்னும் வாயுக்களினது பகுதி அழுக்கங்களான P_A, P_B மற்றும் P_C ஆகும். அவற்றின் மூலப்பெறுமானம் முறையே 1, 2 மற்றும் 3 என்னும் அது மொத்த அழுக்கம் யாது?

- (a) P = P_A + P_B + P_C (b) $P = \frac{P_A + P_B + P_C}{6}$ (c) P = P_A + 2P_B + 3P_C
(d) $P = \frac{P_A + 2P_B + 3P_C}{6}$ (e) P = 6 (P_A + P_B + P_C)

16. கோயிலின் விதிகளை காண்பிக்கும் வரைபு யாது ?



17. வாயுவின் கியக்க ரகாஸ்தையின்படி பின்வருவனவற்றுள் சரியான கூற்று

- ஸ்கெட்டிங் லேவெல் கண்காணப்படும்.
- ஸ்கெட்டிங் கருவிகளால் கண்காணப்படும்.
- ஸ்கெட்டிங் லேவெல் கண்காணப்படாது.
- புறவாயு மோதுகையின் பின்னரும் ஸ்கெட்டிங் லேவெல் குறைவடையும்.
- ரகாஸ்தையின்படி வாயு ஸ்கெட்டிங் கருவிகளும் மூலக் லேவெல்களும்.

18. தனி ஸ்கெட்டிங் He கிணது சராசரி கியக்கத்தி 27°C யில் யாது ?

- (a) 6.21×10^{-21} kJ (b) 6.21×10^{-19} J (c) 6.21×10^{-19} kJ (d) 6.21×10^{-21} J (e) 6.21×10^{-20} J

19. வெப்பநிலை, அழுக்கம் மற்றும் கண்காண ருப்பவற்றின் SI அலகை காண்பிக்கும் அலகுகள் குறைவ

- (a) K, Pa and m^3 (b) K, Nm^{-3} and m^3 (c) $^{\circ}C$, atm and m^3
 (d) K, Pa and cm^3 (e) $^{\circ}F$, Nm^{-2} and m^3

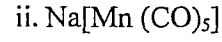
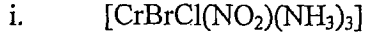
20. பின்வருவனவற்றுள் கிடைசிய வாயுவிற்கு பரபுத்தமானது யாது ?

- (a) $(V_1 T_2)/P_1 = V_2 T_1$ (b) $(P_1 V_1)/(P_2 V_2) = T_1/T_2$ (c) $(P_1 T_2)/V_1 = (P_2 V_2)/T_2$
 (d) $(V_1 V_2)/(T_1 T_2) = P_1 P_2$ (e) $(P_2 V_2)/(P_1 V_1) = T_1/T_2$

PART B

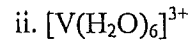
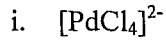
1. (a) Determine the **oxidation number** and **coordination number** corresponding to each of the metal centres in the following complexes.

பின்வரும் சிக்கற்செர்வைகளில் காணப்படும் மூலத்தின் மைய உட்கோணங்களினதும் ஆட்சியெற்ற எண் மற்றும் கிணைப்பு எண் என்பவற்றை காண்க.



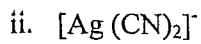
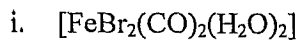
- (b) Draw the structure of the following complexes.

பின்வரும் சிக்கற்செர்வைகளின் கட்டமைப்புகளை வரைக.



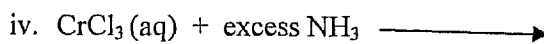
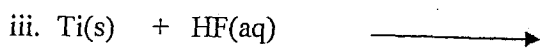
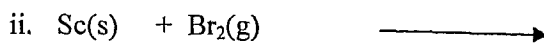
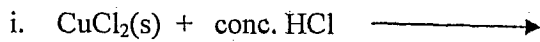
- (c) Give the IUPAC names of the following complexes.

பின்வரும் சிக்கற்செர்வைகளின் IUPAC பெயர்களைத் தருக.



- (d) Predict the product/s of the following reactions.

பின்வரும் தாக்கங்களின் விளைவு/விளைவுகளைத் தருக.



(e) Write the relevant chemical equations for the steps involved in the following extraction processes.

பின்வரும் பிரித்தெடுப்புக்களின் படிமுறைகளில் ஈடுபடும் கிரகாயனச் சமன்பாடுகளைத் தருக.

i. Extraction of iron from haematite (Fe_2O_3)

ஹீமட்டைரைட்டு (Fe_2O_3) க்குமிருந்து Fe பிரித்தெடுப்பு.

ii. Extraction of Cu from CuFeS_2

CuFeS_2 க்குமிருந்து Cu பிரித்தெடுப்பு.

2. (a) i. Write down the mathematical expression corresponding to Charles' law using the standard symbols

நியம சூழியீடுகளை உபயோகித்து சார்லஸ் விதிக்கேரிய கணிதவடிவ சமன்பாட்டைத் தருக.

ii. Briefly explain how we apply Charles law to explain what is happening in hot air balloons.

வெப்ப வாயு பூலூனில் நிகழ்வதை சார்லஸ் விதியை உபயோகித்து விவரித்து விளக்கிக.

(b) i. Write down the ideal gas equation using the standard symbols

நியம இடையீடுகளை உபயோகித்து கிவட்சிய வாயு சமன்பாட்டைத் தருக.

ii. Determine the volume occupied by 4.40 g of carbon dioxide gas at STP.

நியம வெப்ப அழுக்க நிபந்தனைகளில் (STP) 4.40 g கார்பனீராக்சைட் நிரப்பும் கனவளத்தை கணிக்க.

(Rel. atomic mass: C = 12; O = 16)

- iii. 14.0 g of a noble gas is placed in a 5.00 dm³ container. It has an initial pressure of $59 \times 10^3 \text{ Nm}^{-2}$ and the initial temperature at 57 °C. Based on the relevant calculation, identify this noble gas as Kr, Xe or Rn. (Rel. molar mass: Kr = 83.3 ; Xe = 131.3 ; ; Rn = 222.0 g mol⁻¹)

14.0g எடத்துவ வாயுவொன்றானது 5.00 dm³ தொன்கலனினுள் கிடப்பட்டுள்ளது. அதன் ஆரம்ப அழுக்கமானது $59 \times 10^3 \text{ Nm}^{-2}$ மற்றும் ஆரம்ப வெப்பநிலை 57°C. எனின் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட கணிப்புகளை உபயோகித்து அவ்வாயுவை Kr, Xe அல்லது Rn என கண்டறி. (சார் மோல்கூற்றத் திணிவு ; Kr = 83.3 ; Xe = 131.3 ; Rn = 222.0 g mol⁻¹)

- (c) i. State Dalton's law of partial pressure.

டோல்டனின் பகுதி அழுக்க விதியை எழுது.

- * ii A 19.5 dm³ flask at 17 °C contains a mixture of three gases: N₂ (2.50 mol), He (0.50 mol), and Ne (1.50 mol). Calculate the partial pressure of neon gas in the mixture.

19.5 dm³ குடுவையானது 17°C கில் 3 வாயுக்களின் கலவையை தொண்டுள்ளது. N₂ (2.50 mol), He (0.5 mol), மற்றும் Ne (1.50 mol) கலவையில் காணப்படும் Ne வாயுவின் பகுதி அழுக்கத்தை கணிக்க.

- (d) The volume of hydrogen collected over water is 450 cm³ at 12 °C and 786 mmHg. What is the volume of hydrogen at STP? (Vapour pressure of water at 12 °C is 16 mmHg)

12°C மற்றும் 786 mmHg நிபந்தனையில் திரிவிடத்து சேகரிப்பட்ட H₂ கின் கனவளவு 450 cm³, நியம வெப்ப அழுக்க நிபந்தனையில் (STP) அதன் (H₂) கனவளவு யாது? (12°C கில் நீரின் ஆவியழுக்கம் 16 mmHg)

- iii. 14.0 g of a noble gas is placed in a 5.00 dm³ container. It has an initial pressure of $59 \times 10^3 \text{ Nm}^{-2}$ and the initial temperature at 57 °C. Based on the relevant calculation, identify this noble gas as Kr, Xe or Rn. (Rel. molar mass: Kr = 83.3 ; Xe = 131.3 ; ; Rn = 222.0 g mol⁻¹)

14.0g எடத்துவ வாயுவொன்றானது 5.00 dm³ தொனர்கலனினுள் கிடப்பட்டுள்ளது. அதன் ஆரம்ப அழுக்கமானது $59 \times 10^3 \text{ Nm}^{-2}$ மற்றும் ஆரம்ப வெப்பநிலை 57°C. ரனின் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட கணிப்புகளை உபயோகித்து அவ்வாயுவை Kr, Xe அல்லது Rn ரன கண்டறிக. (எர் மூலக்கூற்றத் திணிவு ; Kr = 83.3 ; Xe = 131.3 ; Rn = 222.0 g mol⁻¹)

- (c) i. State Dalton's law of partial pressure.

டோல்டனின் பகுதி அழுக்க விதியை தருக.

- * ii A 19.5 dm³ flask at 17 °C contains a mixture of three gases: N₂ (2.50 mol), He (0.50 mol), and Ne (1.50 mol). Calculate the partial pressure of neon gas in the mixture.

19.5 dm³ குடுவையானது 17°C கில் 3 வாயுக்களின் கலவையை தொண்டுள்ளது. N₂ (2.50 mol), He (0.5 mol), மற்றும் Ne (1.50 mol) கலவையில் காணப்படும் Ne வாயுவின் பகுதி அழுக்கத்தை கணிக்க.

- (d) The volume of hydrogen collected over water is 450 cm³ at 12 °C and 786 mmHg. What is the volume hydrogen at STP? (Vapour pressure of water at 12 °C is 16 mmHg)

12°C மற்றும் 786 mmHg நிபந்தனையில் நீரிவிடுத்து சேகரிக்கப்பட்ட H₂ கின் கனவளவு 450 cm³, நியம வெப்ப அழுக்க நிபந்தனையில் (STP) அதன் (H₂) கனவளவு யாது? (12°C கில் நீரின் ஆவியழுக்கம் 16 mmHg)

Answer guide for CMF 2206 - 2012/2013– Assignment 1

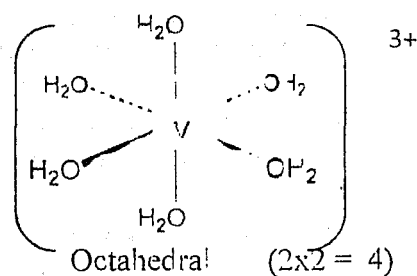
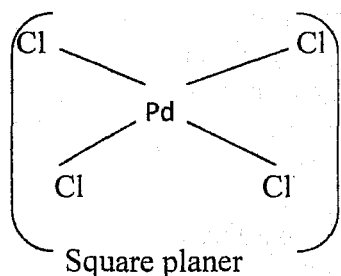
Part A

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (d) | 3. (e) | 4. (d) | 5. (c) |
| 6. (a) | 7. (b) | 8. (c) | 9. (a) | 10. (e) |
| 11. (b) | 12. (e) | 13. (b) | 14. (c) | 15. (a) |
| 16. (b) | 17. (c) | 18. (d) | 19. (a) | 20. (b) |

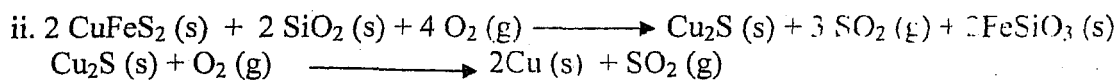
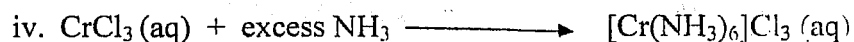
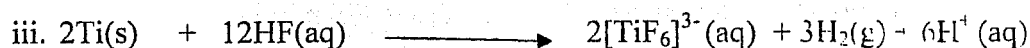
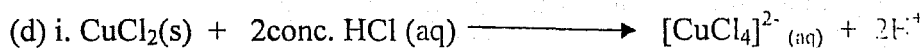
Part B

1. (a) i. O.N = +3 C.N = 6 ii. O.N = -1 C.N = 5
Give full marks if answer is above. Illustration of calculation is not needed.

(b) i.



- (c) i. diaquadibromodicarbonyliron(II)
ii. dicyanoargentate(I)



2. (a) i. At constant pressure, the volume of a given quantity of gas is directly proportional to the absolute temperature.

$$V \propto T$$

$$V_i/T_i = V_f/T_f$$

V_i = initial volume

V_f = final volume

T_i = initial temperature

T_f = Final temperature

For both statement and mathematical expression

- ii. Gas inside the balloon will get heated but the mass remains unchanged. The density of the air inside the balloon will become less than outside and it floats.

(b) i. $PV = nRT$

P = Pressure n = number of gas molecules V = Volume
 R = universal gas constant T = Temperature

ii. Rearrange $PV = nRT$ to this: $V = nRT / P$ Substitute:

$$V = [(4.40 \text{ g} / 44.0 \text{ g mol}^{-1}) (8.314 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}) (273.0 \text{ K})] / 1 \times 10^5 \text{ Nm}^{-2}$$

$$V = 2.27 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3$$

iii. Use $PV = nRT$:

$$n = PV / RT = \frac{59 \times 10^3 \text{ Nm}^{-2} \times 5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3}{8.314 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1} \times 330 \text{ K}} = 0.1075 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{Determine molecular weight } 14.0 \text{ g} / 0.1075 \text{ mol} = 130.2 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$$

According to relative atomic mass gas is xenon.

(c) i. If two or more gases which do not react with each other are enclosed in a vessel, the total pressure exerted by them is equal to the sum of their partial pressures.

$$P_T = P_A + P_B \quad \text{Where, } P_T = \text{Total pressure of gas mixture}$$

P_A = Partial pressure of gas A

P_B = Partial pressure of gas B

ii. Determine total moles of gas $2.50 + 0.50 + 1.50 = 4.50$ moles

Use $PV = nRT$:

$$P (19.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3) = (4.50 \text{ mol}) (8.314 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}) (290 \text{ K})$$

$$P = 5.56 \times 10^5 \text{ Nm}^{-2}$$

$$\text{Mole fraction of neon} = 1.5 \text{ mol} / 4.5 \text{ mol}$$

Determine the partial pressure for neon:

$$5.56 \times 10^5 \text{ Nm}^{-2} \times (1.50 / 4.40) = 1.85 \times 10^5 \text{ Nm}^{-2}$$

(d) $P_1 = P_T = P_{\text{H}_2} + P_{\text{water}} = 786 \text{ mm Hg}$

$$P_2 = 760 \text{ mm Hg}$$

$$P_{\text{H}_2} = 786 \text{ mm Hg} - 16 \text{ mm Hg}$$

$$P_{\text{H}_2} = 770 \text{ mm Hg}$$

$$V_1 = 450 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3 \quad V_2 = ?$$

$$T_1 = 12^\circ \text{C} + 273 = 285 \text{ K}$$

$$T_2 = 0^\circ \text{C} + 273 = 273 \text{ K}$$

$$P_1 V_1 / T_1 = P_2 V_2 / T_2$$

$$V_2 = \frac{P_1 V_1 T_2}{T_1 P_2}$$

$$V_2 = \frac{770 \text{ mm Hg} \times 450 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3 \times 273 \text{ K}}{285 \text{ K} \times 760 \text{ mm Hg}}$$

$$V_2 = 436.72 \text{ cm}^3 = 437 \text{ cm}^3$$