

The Open University of Sri Lanka

Foundation Course in Open University of Sri Lanka – 2015/2016

Final Examination

CMF2205 – CHEMISTRY I



Date: 27.03.16

Time: 9.30 am – 12.30pm

Instruction to candidates

- The paper consists of two parts, Part A (25 MCQ's) and Part B (6 essay 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.
- The use of a non programmable electronic calculator is permitted
- Mobile phones must be switched off and kept away during examination.

විභාග අපේක්ෂකයන් සඳහා උපදෙස්

- ◆ මෙම ප්‍රශ්න පත්‍රය Part A (බහුවරණ 25 - සහ Part B (රචනා 6) යන කොටස් දෙකකින් සමන්විතය.
- ◆ වඩාත්ම සුදුසු පිළිතුර තෝරා උත්තර පත්‍රයේ "X" මගින් සලකුණු කරන්න.
- ◆ එක් පිළිතුරකට වඩා සලකුණු කර ඇති පිළිතුරු සලකා බලනු නොලැබේ.
- ◆ ප්‍රක්‍රමණය කළ නොහැකි ගණක යන්ත්‍ර භාවිතා කළහැක.
- ◆ ජංගම දුරකථන ලඟ තබා ගැනීම තහනම් වේ.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS සියලුම ප්‍රශ්න සඳහා පිළිතුරු සපයන්න.

PART - A

01. What is the electron configuration of Mg? Mg වල ඉලෙක්ට්‍රෝන වින්‍යාසය කුමක් ද?



1) $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 3d^4 4s^2$ 2) $[\text{Ar}] 3d^5 4s^1$ 3) $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^1$ 4) $[\text{Ne}] 3s^2$ 5) $[\text{Ar}] 3d^7 4s^2$

02. What is the chemical symbol for silver? සිල්වර්වල රසායනික සංකේතය කුමක් ද?

1) Si 2) Se 3) Ag 4) Sc 5) Au

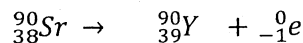
03. Which of the following reaction represents the second ionization energy?

පහත කුමන ප්‍රතික්‍රියාවෙන් දෙවන අයනීකරණ ශක්තිය නිරූපණය කරයි ද?

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

04. Identify the type of nuclear radiation emitted in the given nuclear reaction.

දී ඇති න්‍යෂ්ටික ප්‍රතික්‍රියාවේ පිටවන කිරණය වනුයේ



- 1) alpha radiation 2) gamma radiation 3) beta radiation
- 4) UV radiation 5) No radiation is emitted

05. Which of the following is **Not** true for the sub atomic particles in the atom?

උප පරමාණු සඳහා අසත්‍ය වනුයේ

- 1) nucleus is surrounded by electrons. න්‍යෂ්ටිය ඉලෙක්ට්‍රෝන වලින් වටවී ඇත
- 2) charge of a proton is equal to that of electron but with opposite signs
ප්‍රෝටෝනයක ආරෝපණය ඉලෙක්ට්‍රෝනයේ ආරෝපණයට සමාන වන අතර එය ප්‍රතිවිරුද්ධ වේ.
- 3) neutrons are in the nucleus න්‍යෂ්ටියේ නියුට්‍රෝන ඇත.
- 4) neutron have -1 charge නියුට්‍රෝනවලට -1 ඵලක ආරෝපණයක් ඇත.
- 5) protons are in the nucleus න්‍යෂ්ටියේ ප්‍රෝටෝන ඇත.

06. The first ionization energy of Li is 520 kJ mol^{-1} . The maximum number of Li^+ ions from $\text{Li}_{(g)}$ atoms by absorbing ten kilo joules (10 kJ) of energy.

ලිතියම්වල (Li) පළමු අයනීකරණ ශක්තිය 520 kJ mol^{-1} . ලිතියම් පරමාණුවලින් 10 kJ මගින් ලබාගත හැකි උපරිම Li^+ අයන ප්‍රමාණය

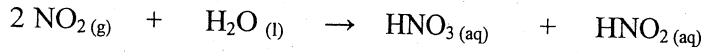
- (1) 52 (2) 1.12×10^{20} (3) 1.12×10^{21} (4) 1.12×10^{23} (5) 1.12×10^{22}

07. Na^+ , Mg^{2+} , Al^{3+} , and Si^{4+} are isoelectronic, their ionic size will follow the order of.
හා අයන සම ඉලෙක්ට්‍රෝනික වේ. ඒවායේ අයනික ප්‍රමාණය වෙනස්වීම පහත කුමන ආකාරය ද?
- (1) $\text{Na}^+ > \text{Mg}^{2+} > \text{Si}^{4+} > \text{Al}^{3+}$ (2) $\text{Na}^+ > \text{Al}^{3+} > \text{Mg}^{2+} > \text{Si}^{4+}$
(3) $\text{Na}^+ > \text{Mg}^{2+} > \text{Al}^{3+} > \text{Si}^{4+}$ (4) $\text{Si}^{4+} > \text{Al}^{3+} > \text{Mg}^{2+} > \text{Na}^+$
(5) $\text{Na}^+ > \text{Si}^{4+} > \text{Mg} > \text{Al}^{3+}$
08. Which of the following is **not** a covalent compound? සහසංයුජ අණුවක් නොවන්නේ
(1) CH_3Cl (2) NH_3 (3) CO_2 (4) CaO (5) I_2
09. Which of the following molecules does not have a dipole moment? පහත අණුවලින් ද්විධ්‍රැව ඝූර්ණය නොමැති අණුව වනුයේ
(1) IBr (2) CHCl_3 (3) CO_2 (4) H_2S (5) PH_3
10. The angle between the bonds of a molecule AX_3 with zero dipole moment is ද්විධ්‍රැව ඝූර්ණය ශුන්‍ය වන AX_3 අණුවේ ඛණ්ඩන කෝණය වනුයේ
(1) 109° (2) 120° (3) 104° (4) 180° (5) 90°
11. The sp^3d^2 hybridization of central atom of a molecule would lead to මධ්‍ය පරමාණුවේ මුහුම්කරණය sp^3d^2 වන අණුවේ හැඩය
(1) Square planar geometry තලීය සමචතුරස්‍රාකාර හැඩය
(2) Tetrahedral geometry චතුස්තලීය හැඩය
(3) Trigonalbipyramidal geometry ත්‍රිකෝණාකාර ද්විපිරමිඩාකාර හැඩය
(4) Octahedral geometry අෂ්ටතලීය හැඩය
(5) Trigonal planar geometry තලීය ත්‍රිකෝණාකාර හැඩය
12. The shape of NH_4^+ ion is best described by NH_4^+ අයනයේ හැඩය හොඳින් විස්තර කරනුයේ
(1) Linear රේඛීය (2) Trigonal planar තලීය ත්‍රිකෝණාකාර (3) Pyramidal පිරමිඩාකාර
(4) Tetrahedral චතුස්තලීය (5) Square planar තලීය සමචතුරස්‍රාකාර
13. What is the molarity of a solution made by dissolving 1.4625 g of NaCl in water and the total volume made up to 200 cm^3 of solution? (Atomic weight of $\text{Na}=23$ and $\text{Cl}=35.5 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$)
 NaCl 1.4625 g ක් ජලයේ දිය කිරීමෙන් 200 cm^3 ක ද්‍රවණයක් සාදා ගනු ලැබේ. එම ද්‍රවණයේ මොලීකතාවය වනුයේ
(1) 0.3 (2) 0.2 (3) 0.125 (4) 2 (5) 0.5
14. 4.6×10^{22} atoms of an element weigh 13.8g. The atomic mass of the element is
13.8g ස්කන්ධයක පරමාණු 4.6×10^{22} පවති නම් එම ද්‍රව්‍යයේ පරමාණුක ස්කන්ධය වනුයේ
(1) 11.4 (2) 34.4 (3) 290 (4) 180 (5) 138

15. Which of the following is not a reducing agent, කුමක් ඔක්සිහාරකයක් නොවන්නේ ද?

- (1) Cu^+ (2) H^+ (3) Fe^{2+} (4) Cl^- (5) S^{2-}

16. In the given reaction, ප්‍රතික්‍රියාව සලකන්න.



- 1) Nitrogen is subjected to only oxidation. නයිට්‍රජන් ඔක්සිකාරක ලෙස පමණක් ක්‍රියාකරයි.
- 2) Nitrogen is subjected to only reduction. නයිට්‍රජන් ඔක්සිහාරක ලෙස පමණක් ක්‍රියාකරයි.
- 3) Nitrogen is subjected to both oxidation and reduction නයිට්‍රජන් ඔක්සිකාරකයක් හා ඔක්සිහාරකයක් ලෙස ක්‍රියාකරයි.
- 4) Oxidation state of nitrogen does not change නයිට්‍රජන්වල ඔක්සිකරණ තත්වය වෙනස් නොවේ.
- 5) Water act as a oxidizing and a reducing agent. ජලය ඔක්සිකාරක හා ඔක්සිහාරක වශයෙන් ක්‍රියා කරයි.

17. What is the oxidation state of Mn in the MnO_4^- ion?

MnO_4^- අයනයේ Mn හි ඔක්සිකරණ තත්වය කුමක් ද?

- (1) +7 (2) +5 (3) +6 (4) -2 (5) +8

18. Consider the statements given below regarding the two structures P, and Q.

P සහ Q ව්‍යුහ දෙකට අදාලව පහත දී ඇති ප්‍රකාශන සලකන්න.



- A) P and Q are constitutional isomers. / P හා Q ව්‍යුහ සමාවයවික වේ.
- B) P and Q contain sp^3 hybridized carbon atoms only.
P හා Q හි sp^3 මුහුම්කරණයට ලක් වූ C පරමාණු පමණක් අඩංගු ය.
- C) Boiling point of P is lower than that of Q. / P හි තාපාංකය Q ට වඩා අඩු වේ.
- D) Only Q contains an alkyl group with a secondary carbon atom.
Q හි පමණක් ද්විතියික C පරමාණුවක් අඩංගු ඇල්කයිල් කාණ්ඩයක් ඇත.

True statements are, සත්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන වනුයේ

- 1) A and B only 2) A and D only 3) B and C only
4) A, B and C only 5) A, B and D only

19. What is the wrong statement regarding Baeyer's Test for unsaturation?

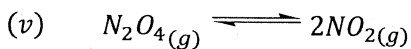
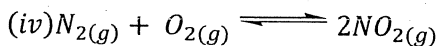
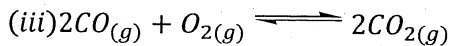
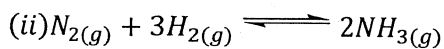
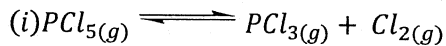
අසන්තෘප්තතාවය පරීක්ෂා කිරීම සඳහා වූ බේයර් පරීක්ෂාව සම්බන්ධයෙන් අසත්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන කුමක් ද?

- 1) Reagent used in Baeyer's Test is dilute alkaline KMnO_4 .
බේයර් පරීක්ෂාව සඳහා යොදාගන්නා ප්‍රතිකාරකය තනුක, සෘරිය KMnO_4 වේ.
- 2) Baeyer's test helps to identify alkenes and alkynes.
බේයර් පරීක්ෂාව ඇල්කීන හා ඇල්කයීන හඳුනා ගැනීමට උපකාරී වේ.

- 3) Disappearance of purple colour of the reagent is a positive identification in this test.
ප්‍රතිකාරකයේ දූම පැහැය නැතිවීම, හඳුනා ගැනීමේ පරීක්ෂාවේ ධනාත්මක ප්‍රතිචාරයකි.
- 4) Unsaturated compounds will also give brown coloured precipitate for this test.
අසන්තෘප්ත සංයෝග මගින් මෙම පරීක්ෂාවේදී දුඹුරු පැහැ අවස්ථෙයක් ලබා දෙයි.
- 5) Unsaturated compound will turn into a glycol in this test.
මෙම පරීක්ෂාවේදී අසන්තෘප්ත සංයෝගය ග්ලයිකෝලයක් සාදයි.
20. Octane number of gasoline can be increased by adding,
ගැසොලින් හි ඔක්ටේන් අංකය වැඩි කර ගැනීම සඳහා එකතු කළ හැක්කේ
- 1) Ethylene එතිලීන්ය. 2) Ethyne එතයින්ය. 3) Ethanol එතනෝල් ය
4) Heptane හෙප්ටේන් ය. 5) Ethane එතේන්ය.
21. Consider the following reaction at 298K; $C_{(s)} + CO_{2(g)} \rightleftharpoons 2CO_{(g)}$
298K දී සමතුලිතතාවය සලකන්න.
- The partial pressures of CO_2 and CO are 2.0 and 4.0 atm respectively at equilibrium. What is the value of K_p for the above reaction,
 CO_2 සහ CO වල ආංශික පීඩනයන් පිළිවෙලින් 2.0 සහ 4.0 නම් ඉහත සමතුලිතතාවය සඳහා සමතුලිතතා නියතය K_p ගණනය කරන්න.
- (1) 2.0 atm (2) 0.5atm (3) 4.0 atm (4) 8.0 atm (5) 0.05 atm

Consider the following reversible reactions to answer questions 22 and 23.

අංක 22 හා 23 ප්‍රශ්න සඳහා පහත ප්‍රතික්‍රියා සලකන්න.



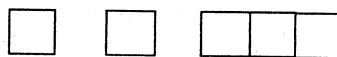
22. In which of the above reactions, K_c and K_p will have the same value.
ඉහත කුමන ප්‍රතික්‍රියාව සඳහා K_p හා K_c අගයන් සමාන වේ ද?
- (1) Only (i) (2) only (ii) (3) only (iii) (4) only (iv) (5) only (v)
23. Which of the above equilibria will shift to the right if total pressure is increased
කුමන ප්‍රතික්‍රියා/වන්නි සමතුලිතතාවය පීඩනය වැඩි කිරීමේදී දකුණට ගමන් කරයි ද?
- (1) (i) and (ii) (2) (ii) and (iii) (3) (iv) and (v) (4) (i) and (iii) (5) (iii) and (v)

24. An ideal solution can be made by mixing 2 moles of benzene ($p^0 = 266\text{mm}$) and 3 moles of naphthalene ($p^0 = 236\text{mm}$). The total vapour pressure of this solution at the same temperature is, ($p^0 = 266\text{mm}$) වූ බෙන්සින් මවුල 2 ක් ද ($p^0 = 236\text{mm}$), වූ නැප්තලින් මොල 3 ක්ද එක් කිරීමෙන් සාදා ගන්නා ලද පරිපූර්ණ ද්‍රාවණයේ එම උෂ්ණත්වයේදී මුල් වාෂ්ප පීඩනය වනුයේ
- (1) 502 mm (2) 248 mm (3) 600 mm (4) 250.6 mm (5) 1240 mm
25. The relationship between vapour pressure of a pure component and its mole fraction in an ideal solution was discovered by පරිපූර්ණ ද්‍රාවණයක වාෂ්ප පීඩනය මොල කාගය අතර සම්බන්ධතාවය පළමුවෙන් සොයා ගනු ලැබුවේ
- (1) Dalton (2) Avogadro (3) Raoult (4) Charles (5) Boyle

Part B

Answer only four (04) Questions

01. a) In an atom, energy levels are composed of one or more different types of orbitals. පරමාණුවක ශක්ති මට්ටම් එකක් හෝ එකකට වැඩි ගණනක් වූ උපශක්ති මට්ටම් ලෙස පවතී.
- i) What is the symbol of the energy level that is comprised of 3s, 3p and 3d sub-levels? 3s, 3p සහ 3d උප ශක්ති මට්ටම් නිරූපණයට යොදාගත හැකි සංකේතය කුමක් ද? (5 marks)
- ii) Draw the shapes of the following orbitals. පහත උප ශක්තිමට්ටම්වල හැඩය අඳින්න.
- A) s orbital s කාක්ෂිකය B) p orbital p කාක්ෂිකය (10 marks)
- iii) What is Hund's rule? හුන්ඩ්ස් නීතිය කුමක් ද? (10 marks)
- iv) What is the similarity between different elements in the p block? P ගොනුවට අයත් විවිධ මූල ද්‍රව්‍යවල සමානකම් මොනවා ද? (10 marks)
- v) To which block does oxygen belong in the periodic table? $^{16}_8\text{O}$ ආවර්තිතා වගුවේ කුමන ගොනුවට අයත් වේ ද? (10 marks)
- vi) Fill the orbital diagram for oxygen given below. ඔක්සිජන් සඳහා පහත ශක්ති මට්ටම්වලට ඉලෙක්ට්‍රෝන පුරවන්න.



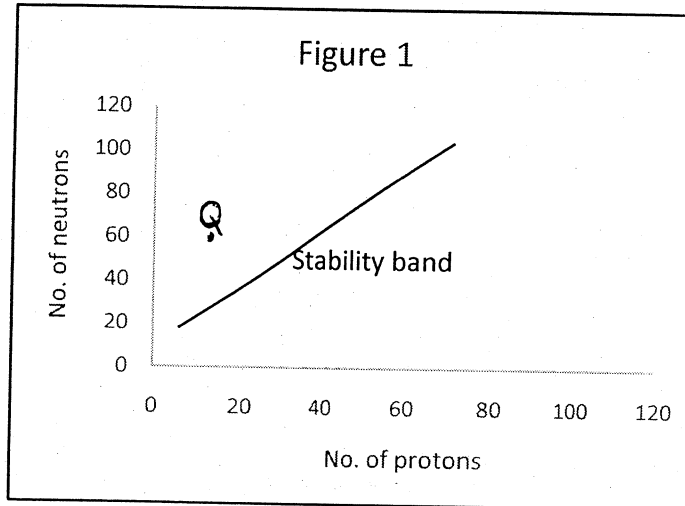
1s 2s 2p

(3 X 5 marks)

b) n/p ratio is an important factor to classify the elements as radioactive elements.

විකිරණශීලී මූලද්‍රව්‍යවලට n/p අනුපාතය වැදගත් සාධකයක් වේ.

- What is n/p ratio of an element? මූලද්‍රව්‍යයක n/p අනුපාතය යනු කුමක් ද? (10 marks)
- What do you mean by the stability band in the Figure 1?
ස්ථායී කලාප (stability band) යන්නේ තේරුම කුමක් ද?



- Q is an element with 60 neutrons show in figure 1. Why does Q unstable?
Q යනු නියුට්‍රෝන 60 ක් ඇඩංගු මූලද්‍රව්‍යයක් වේ. 1- රූපයේ දැක්වේ. Q අස්ථායී වන්නේ මන්ද? (10 marks)
- How does element Q decay? Q මූලද්‍රව්‍යය විඛණ්ඩනය (decay) වන්නේ කෙසේද? (10 marks)

(10 marks)

02. (a) (i) Write down the electronic configuration for the element Cr
Cr වල ඉලෙක්ට්‍රෝන වින්‍යාසය ලියන්න.

(08 marks)

- Explain why Boron oxide is acidic but aluminum oxide is amphoteric
බෝරෝන් ඔක්සයිඩ් ආම්ලික වන අතර ඇලුමිනියම් ඔක්සයිඩ් උභය ගුණි වන්නේ මන්දැයි විස්තර කරන්න. (10 marks)

- Nitrogen exhibits a wide range of oxidation states. Give one example of a compound for each different oxidation states.

නයිට්‍රජන් සඳහා විශාල පරාසයක් තුල ඔක්සිකරණ තත්වයන් ඇත. විවිධ ඔක්සිකරණ තත්ව සඳහා එක උදාහරණය බැගින් යුත් සංයෝගයක් දෙන්න. (10marks)

- (b) Transfer the given table into your answer sheet and complete the blank spaces using appropriate answers. පහත වගුව ඔබගේ පිළිතුරු පත්‍රයට පිටපත් කොට එහි දී ඇති තිස්තැන් සඳහා අදාළ පිළිතුරු ලියන්න.

d-block elements d-ගොනුවේ මූලද්‍රව්‍ය	Number of d-electrons available in following elements මූලද්‍රව්‍ය තුළ ඇති d-ඉලෙක්ට්‍රෝන ගණන	Possible Oxidation states At least two පැවතිය හැකි ඔක්සිකරණ තත්වයන් අඩුම වශයෙන් දෙකක්වත් ඉදිරිපත් කරන්න.	Oxides can be formed At least two ලබාදෙන ඔක්සයිඩ මොනවාද? දෙකක්වත් දෙන්න.	Colour of the metal 2+ ions (M ²⁺) In aqueous medium ජලීය මාධ්‍යයේදී මූලද්‍රව්‍යයේ 2+ (M ²⁺) අයනයේ වර්ණය කුමක් ද?
V				
Fe				
Mn				
Cu				

(32 marks)

- (c) Write down the equation for the thermal decomposition of Mg(NO₃)₂
Mg(NO₃)₂ වල තාප විශේෂණයට අදාළ සමීකරණය ලියන්න.

(10 marks)

- (d) Consider the following elements Be ,C, N, Na , Mg, and Al
Be ,C, N, Na , Mg, සහ Al සලකා පහත ප්‍රශ්නවලට පිළිතුරු සපයන්න.

- Which element has the least atomic radii?
කුමන මූලද්‍රව්‍යයකට අඩුම පරමාණුක අරය පවතී ද?
- Which element has the highest first ionization energy?
කුමන මූලද්‍රව්‍යයකට උපරිම පළමු අයනීකරණ ශක්තිය පවතී ද?
- Which element/s forms covalent bond in between same element?
කුමන මූලද්‍රව්‍යය එම මූලද්‍රව්‍ය අතර සහ සංයුජ බන්ධන සාදා ගනී ද?
- Which element has the lowest electronegativity?
කුමන මූලද්‍රව්‍යයට අඩුම විද්‍යුත් සෘණතාවය ඇති ද?
- Which element/s react with acid and the base liberate H₂?
කුමන මූලද්‍රව්‍යය අම්ල හා තෂ්ම සමඟ ප්‍රතික්‍රියා කර H₂ මුදා හරී ද?
- Which element has the lowest metallic character?
කුමන මූලද්‍රව්‍යයකට අඩුම ලෝහ ගුණ පවතී ද?

(30 marks)

03. a) i. State Octet rule. අෂ්ටක නියමය ලියන්න.
- ii. What are valence electrons? සංයුජතා ඉලෙක්ට්‍රෝන යනු මොනවා ද?
- iii. State how octet rule explains the formation of ionic bond between sodium and chlorine in sodium chloride.
සෝඩියම් හා ක්ලෝරීන් අතර අයනික බන්ධනයක් සෑදෙන බව අෂ්ටක නියමයෙන් පෙන්වන්නේ කෙසේද ? [Atomic Number; Na – 11; Cl – 17]

(15 marks)

- b) i. Draw Lewis structures for the following molecules.

පහත අණු සඳහා ලൂවිස් ව්‍යුහ ඇඳන්න.



- ii. State the molecules that obey Octet rule.

එම අණු අන්ධක නියමය පිළිපදින්නේ නැතද යන්න දක්වන්න.

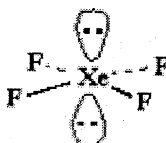
- iii. Draw resonance structure and resonance hybrid for PO_4^{3-} ion.

PO_4^{3-} අයන සම්ප්‍රයුක්ත ව්‍යුහ ඇඳන්න

(30 marks)

- c) The shape of the XeF_4 molecule is shown below.

XeF_4 වල හැඩය පහත දැක්වේ.



- State the bond angle in XeF_4 / XeF_4 වල ඛණ්ඩක කෝණය දක්වන්න.
- Suggest why lone pairs of electrons are opposite to each other in this molecule.
එකසර ඉලෙක්ට්‍රෝන යුගල් දෙක ප්‍රතිවිරුද්ධ අතට පිහිටන්නේ මන්දැයි විස්තර කරන්න.
- Name the shape of this molecule. අණුවේ හැඩය නම් කරන්න.

(15 marks)

- d. i. What is meant by the term “electronegativity” of an atom?

පරමාණුවක ‘විද්‍යුත් සෘණතාව’ යන්නෙහි තේරුම කුමක් ද?

- ii. How can electronegativity values be used to predict whether a given bond type is ionic or covalent or polar covalent? විද්‍යුත් සෘණතා අගයන් අනුව තිබෙන ඛණ්ඩක වර්ගය අයනික ද සහසංයුජ ද හා ධ්‍රැවීය සහසංයුජ ද යන්න තීරණය කරන්නේ කෙසේද?

Consider the following Table. පහත වගුව සලකන්න.

Element මූලද්‍රව්‍ය	Na	Si	P	Cl
Electronegativity value විද්‍යුත් සෘණතාවයේ අගයන්	0.9	1.8	2.1	3.0

- iii. Predict the following bonds as ionic or covalent or polar covalent using the data given in the above Table. ඉහත දත්ත භාවිතයෙන් පහත දී ඇති ඛණ්ඩක අයනිකද/සහසංයුජද ධ්‍රැවීය සහසංයුජද යන්න තීරණය කරන්න.



(25 marks)

- e. Predict the hybridization of central atom in each of the following molecules and state the molecular shape. පහත සංයෝගවල මධ්‍ය පරමාණුවේ මුහුම්කරණ අවස්ථාව තීරණය කොට එයට අදාළ හැඩය නිර්ණය කරන්න.



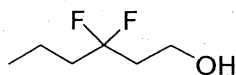
(15 marks)

04. (a) Define the term molarity. මොලෙකතාවය අර්ථ දක්වන්න. (10 marks)
- (b) Write down the formula of the compound "sodium carbonate".
සෝඩියම් කාබනේට්වල අණුක ව්‍යුහය ලියන්න. (05 marks)
- (c) If you need 0.002 mol of sodium carbonate, what mass of the substance (in grams) do you need to weigh out?
සෝඩියම් කාබනේට් මොල 0.002 ක් ලබා ගැනීමට කොපමණ සෝඩියම් කාබනේට් ස්කන්ධයක් ග්‍රෑම් වලින් ගත යුතුද? (Relative atomic mass of Na = 23; C = 12 O = 16) (15 marks)
- (d) The weight of sodium carbonate obtained through the above calculation (4-(c), are dissolved in 250 cm³ of distilled water. Calculate the concentration of the sodium carbonate solution in ppm (mg l⁻¹).
ඉහත (4-(c) හි ගණනය කර ගන්නා ලද සෝඩියම් කාබනේට් ප්‍රමාණය ආසුන ජලය 250 cm³ ක දිය කළේ නම් ලැබෙන්නා වූ , ද්‍රාවණයේ සෝඩියම් කාබනේට් සාන්ද්‍රණය ppm (mg l⁻¹) වලින් සොයන්න. (15 marks)
- (e) Suppose when 0.212 g of sodium carbonate react completely with 0.106 g of HCl.
සෝඩියම් කාබනේට් 0.212 g ප්‍රමාණයක් සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම HCl. 0.106 g සමග ප්‍රතික්‍රියා කරන්නේ නම්
(Relative atomic mass H = 1; Cl = 35.5 gmol⁻¹)
- (i) Write down the balanced chemical equation for the above reaction.
ඉහත ප්‍රතික්‍රියාව සඳහා තුලිත රසායනික සමීකරණය ලියන්න. (10 marks)
- (ii) Which reactant will be in excess? කුමන ප්‍රතික්‍රියකය වැඩිපුර පවති ද? (25 marks)
- (iii) How many grams of this reactant remain unreacted?
කොපමණ ග්රෑම් ප්‍රමාණයක් ප්‍රතික්‍රියා නොකර ඉතිරිව පවති ද? (20 marks)
05. (a) An organic compound contains C, H and O only. It contains 64.3% of C and 7.2% H.
කාබනික සංයෝගයක C, H සහ O පමණක් අඩංගුය. එහි 64.3% ක් C ද, 7.2% H ද අඩංගු වේ. (C = 12.0, H = 1.01, O = 16.0)
- i. Calculate the % of O in it. එහි ඇති O ප්‍රතිශතය ගණනය කරන්න.
- ii. Giving steps find the empirical formula of this compound?
පියවර දක්වමින් සංයෝගයේ ආනුභවික සූත්‍රය සොයන්න.
- iii. What is its molecular formula of the compound if the molecular weight is 56?
සංයෝගයෙහි අණුක ස්කන්ධය 56 නම්, එහි අණුක සූත්‍රය කුමක් ද?
- iv. Draw two possible structures for this compound.
මෙම සංයෝගය සඳහා විධිමත් හැකි ව්‍යුහ 2 ක් අඳින්න. (30 marks)

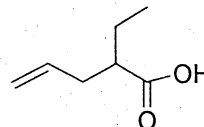
(b). Give IUPAC names for the following compounds.

පහත දී ඇති සංයෝගවල IUPAC නාම සඳහන් කරන්න.

i.



ii.

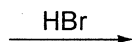
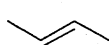


(10 marks)

(c). Give the major products of the following reactions.

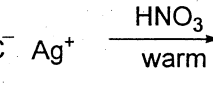
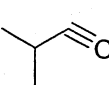
දී ඇති ප්‍රතික්‍රියාවන්හි ප්‍රධාන ඵලවල ව්‍යුහ දෙන්න.

i.



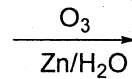
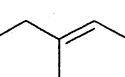
A

ii.



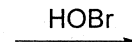
B

iii.



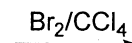
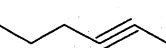
C + D

iv.



E

v.

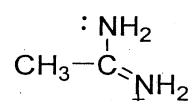


F

(42 marks)

(d). Draw the possible resonance structures for the given compound.

දී ඇති සංයෝගය සඳහා තිබිය හැකි සියළුම සම්ප්‍රයුක්ත ව්‍යුහ ඇඳ දක්වන්න.



(18 marks)

06. A student has prepared the following solutions in the laboratory.

ලේඛනයක විසින් පහත සඳහන් ද්‍රවණ පිළියෙල කරන ලදී.

Solution ද්‍රවණය A = 10.0 cm³ of 0.1 M HNO₃

Solution ද්‍රවණය B = 100.0 cm³ of 0.2 M HF (K_a = 7.2 x 10⁻⁴ mol⁻¹dm³)

Solution ද්‍රවණය C = 15.0 cm³ of 0.2 M NaOH

Solution ද්‍රවණය D = 0.01 M AgNO₃

Solution ද්‍රවණය E = 1 x 10⁻⁵ M NaCl

(a) In aqueous solutions, HNO₃ is identified as a strong acid while HF is identified as a weak acid.

Why? ජලීය ද්‍රවණයක් තුළදී HNO₃ ප්‍රබල අම්ලයක් ලෙසද HF දුර්වල අම්ලයක් ලෙස ද හඳුනාගෙන ඇත. එසේ වන්නේ ඇයි?

(06 marks)

(b) Write an equation to show that HNO_3 in water behaves as an acid according to the Bronsted- Lowry theory. ජලය ද්‍රාවණයකදී HNO_3 බ්‍රොන්ස්ට්-ලොව් විද්‍යුය අනුව අම්ලයක් ලෙස හැසිරෙන බව පෙන්වීමට සමීකරණයක් ලියන්න. (04 marks)

(c) Calculate the pH of the solution B. B ද්‍රාවණයේ pH අගය සොයන්න. (20 marks)

(d) The solution A was added to the solution C and the resultant mixture was titrated with the solution B. C ද්‍රාවණයට A ද්‍රාවණය එකතු කිරීමෙන් පසුව ලැබෙන මිශ්‍රණය B ද්‍රාවණයක් සමඟ අනුමාපනය කරන ලදී.

(i) Calculate the equivalence point. ඉහත අනුමාපනයේ අන්ත ලක්ෂ්‍යය ගණනය කරන්න.

(ii) Suggest a suitable indicator for the above titration. ඉහත අනුමාපනය සඳහා සුදුසු දර්ශකයක් නම් කරන්න.

(iii) Was the solution at the end point acidic, basic or neutral? Give reasons for your answer. අන්ත ලක්ෂ්‍යයේදී ද්‍රාවණය ආම්ලික ද? භෂ්මික ද? නැතහොත් උදාසීන ද? ඔබේ පිළිතුරට හේතු දක්වන්න. (45 marks)

(e) The solution E is added to solution D. E ද්‍රාවණය D ද්‍රාවණයට එක් කරන ලදී.

(i) The solution D was diluted before adding the solution E. A precipitate just started to form when the concentration of Ag^+ was 0.002 M and the total volume was 100.0 cm^3 . Calculate the volume of the solution E added.

E ද්‍රාවණය එකතු කිරීමට පෙර D ද්‍රාවණය තනුක කරන ලදී. මිශ්‍රණයේ Ag^+ සාන්ද්‍රණය 0.002 M වන විට, අවක්ෂේපයක් සෑදීමට පටන් ගැනුණි. එවිට ද්‍රාවණයේ මුළු පරිමාව 100.0 cm^3 විය. එකතු කරන ලද E ද්‍රාවණයේ පරිමාව ගණනය කරන්න. (Solubility product of AgCl හි ද්‍රාව්‍යතා ගුණිතය $= 1.1 \times 10^{-10} \text{ mol}^2 \text{ dm}^{-6}$)

(ii) Explain the following. පහත සඳහන් සිදුවීම් පැහැදිලි කරන්න.

“A lesser volume of solution E was required to form the precipitate compared to the volume of solution E required the diluted solution of D only as in (e) (i), when a little amount of HCl was added to the same diluted volume of the solution D used in (e) (i) before adding the solution E to it.”

E ද්‍රාවණය එකතු කිරීමට පෙර, ඉහත (e) (i), හි භාවිතා කරන ලද තනුක D ද්‍රාවණයට HCl සුලු ප්‍රමාණයක් එකතු කළ විට, අවක්ෂේපවීම ආරම්භ කිරීමට අවශ්‍ය වූ E ද්‍රාවණය ප්‍රමාණය, ඉහත (e) (i) දී තනුක D ද්‍රාවණයට පමණක් අවක්ෂේපවීම ආරම්භ කිරීමට අවශ්‍ය වූ ද්‍රාවණ ප්‍රමාණයට වඩා අඩු විය.

(25 marks)

නිමිකම් ඇවිරිණි.

The Open University of Sri Lanka
CMF 2205 – Chemistry I -2015/ 2016
Final Exam

Registration No

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This question paper consists of 2 PARTS A & B.
PART A carries 25 multiple choice questions
ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

INSTRUCTIONS:

Each item is a statement or question that may be answered by one of the five responses given.

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| 1. <table border="1"><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr></table> | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 2. <table border="1"><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr></table> | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3. <table border="1"><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr></table> | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
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| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Unattempted
Questions

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Correct
Answers

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Wrong
Answers

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Marks

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The Open University of Sri Lanka
Foundation Course in Open University of Sri Lanka – 2015/2016
Final Examination
CMF2205 – CHEMISTRY I

Date: 27 . 03 . 16

Time: 9.30 am – 12.30 pm

Instruction to candidates ``

- The paper consists of two parts, Part A (25 MCQ's) and Part B (6 essay 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.
- The use of a non programmable electronic calculator is permitted
- Mobile phones must be switched off and kept away during examination.

பரீட்சார்த்திகளுக்கான அறிவுறுத்தல்கள்

- வினாத்தாள் இரு பகுதிகளை கொண்டது . பகுதி A (25 ப.தே.வி) மற்றும் பகுதி B (06 அமைப்புக்கட்டுரைகள்)
- ப.தே.வி வினாக்களிற்கு மிகச்சரியான விடையை தேர்ந்து விடைத்தாளில் விடையின் மேல் புள்ளி "X" அடையாளமிடுக
- விடையொன்றிற்கு ஒன்றிற்கு மேற்பட்ட புள்ளி இடப்படின் கருத்திற்கொள்ளப்படாது
- நெறிப்படுத்தப்படாத கணிணி பாவனை அனுமதிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது

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

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

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

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

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

$$\ln e = 2.303 \log_{10}$$

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

எல்லா வினாக்களுக்கும் விடையளிக்குக.

PART – A

1. What is the electron configuration of Mg?

Mg இன் இலத்திரன் நிலையமைப்பு யாது?



- 1) $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 3d^4 4s^2$ 2) $[\text{Ar}] 3d^5 4s^1$ 3) $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^1$ 4) $[\text{Ne}] 3s^2$
5) $[\text{Ar}] 3d^7 4s^2$

2. What is the chemical symbol for silver?

வெள்ளியின் இரசாயன சூத்திரம் யாது?

- 1) Si 2) Se 3) Ag 4) Sc 5) Au

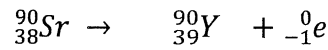
3. Which of the following reaction represents the second ionization energy?

பின்வரும் எத்தாக்கம் இரண்டாம் அயனாக்கசக்தியை பிரதிநிதித்துவப்படுத்துகிறது?

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

4. Identify the type of nuclear radiation emitted in the given nuclear reaction.

தரப்பட்ட கருத்தாக்கத்தின்போது வெளிப்படுத்தப்படும் கருக்கதிர்வு வகையை இனம் காண்க.



- 1) alpha கதிர்வீச்சு 2) gamma கதிர்வீச்சு 3) beta கதிர்வீச்சு
4) UV கதிர்வீச்சு 5) எந்தவொரு கதிர்வீச்சும் வெளிப்படுத்தப்படமாட்டாது.

5. Which of the following is **Not** true for the sub atomic particles in the atom?

பின்வருவனவற்றில் ஒரு அணுவின் உப அணுத்துணிக்கைகள் பற்றிய உண்மையற்ற கூற்று?

- 1) கருவானது இலத்திரன்களால் சூழப்பட்டுள்ளது.
 - 2) புரோத்திரன் ஒன்றின் ஏற்றமானது இலத்திரனின் ஏற்றத்திற்கு சமமானதும் எதிரானதும் ஆகும்.
 - 3) நியூத்திரன்கள் கருவிற்குள் உள்ளன.
 - 4) நியூத்திரன் -1 ஏற்றத்தினை உடையது.
 - 5) புரோத்திரன்கள் கருவிற்குள் உள்ளன.
6. The first ionization energy of Li is 520 kJ mol^{-1} . The maximum number of Li^+ ions from $\text{Li}_{(g)}$ atoms by absorbing ten kilo joules (10 kJ) of energy.
- Li இன் முதலாம் அயனாக்க சக்தி 520 kJ mol^{-1} . $\text{Li}_{(g)}$ அணுக்கள் 10 kJ சக்தியை உறிஞ்சுவதனால் உருவாகும் ஆகக் கூடிய Li^+ அயன்களின் எண்ணிக்கை யாது?
- (1) 52 (2) 1.12×10^{20} (3) 1.12×10^{21} (4) 1.12×10^{23} (5) 1.12×10^{22}
7. Na^+ , Mg^{2+} , Al^{3+} , and Si^{4+} are isoelectronic; their ionic size will follow the order of. Na^+ , Mg^{2+} , Al^{3+} மற்றும் Si^{4+} என்பன சமமான இலத்திரன்களை உடையன. அவற்றின் அயன் பருமனின் ஒழுங்கானது,
- (1) $\text{Na}^+ > \text{Mg}^{2+} > \text{Si}^{4+} > \text{Al}^{3+}$ (2) $\text{Na}^+ > \text{Al}^{3+} > \text{Mg}^{2+} > \text{Si}^{4+}$
 (3) $\text{Na}^+ > \text{Mg}^{2+} > \text{Al}^{3+} > \text{Si}^{4+}$ (4) $\text{Si}^{4+} > \text{Al}^{3+} > \text{Mg}^{2+} > \text{Na}^+$
 (5) $\text{Na}^+ > \text{Si}^{4+} > \text{Mg} > \text{Al}^{3+}$
8. Which of the following is **not** a covalent compound?
 பின்வரும் சேர்வைகளில் பங்கீட்டுச் சேர்வை அல்லாதது?
- (1) CH_3Cl (2) NH_3 (3) CO_2 (4) CaO (5) I_2
9. Which of the following molecules does not have a dipole moment?
 பின்வருவனவற்றில் எம் மூலக்கூறு இருமுனைவுத்திறனைக் கொண்டிராது?
- (1) IBr (2) CHCl_3 (3) CO_2 (4) H_2S (5) PH_3
10. The angle between the bonds of a molecule AX_3 with zero dipole moment is
 பூச்சிய இருமுனைவுத் திறனை உடைய ஒரு மூலக்கூறு AX_3 இன் பிணைப்புகளுக்கு இடையிடப்பட்ட கோணம்?
- (1) 109° (2) 120° (3) 104° (4) 180° (5) 90°

11. The sp^3d^2 hybridization of central atom of a molecule would lead to

sp^3d^2 எனும் கலப்புடைய மைய அணு ஒன்றினைக் கொண்டுள்ள மூலக்கூறின் கேத்திரகணிதம் யாது?

- (1) Square planar geometry (2) Tetrahedral geometry
(3) Trigonal bipyramidal geometry (4) Octahedral geometry
(5) Trigonal planar geometry

- (1) சதுரத்தளம் (2) நான்முகி (3) முக்கோண இரு கூம்பகம்
(4) எண்முகி (5) தளமுக்கோணம்

12. The shape of NH_4^+ ion is best described by

NH_4^+ எனும் அயனின் வடிவத்தை சிறப்பாக விபரிப்பது?

- (1) Linear (2) Trigonal planar (3) Pyramidal
(4) Tetrahedral (5) Square planar

- (1) நேர்கோடு (2) தளமுக்கோணம் (3) கூம்பகம்
(4) நான்முகி (5) சதுரத்தளம்

13. What is the molarity of a solution made by dissolving 1.4625 g of NaCl in water and the total volume made up to 200 cm^3 of solution? (Atomic weight of Na= 23 and Cl=35.5 $gmol^{-1}$)

1.4625 g NaCl இனை நீரில் கரைத்து மொத்தக் கனவளவு 200 cm^3 ஆக்கப்பட்ட கரைசலின் மூலர்திறன் யாது? (Na இன் அணுத் திணிவு = 23, Cl இன் அணுத் திணிவு = 35.5 $gmol^{-1}$)

- (1) 0.3 (2) 0.2 (3) 0.125 (4) 2 (5) 0.5

14. 4.6×10^{22} atoms of an element weigh 13.8g. The atomic mass of the element is,

4.6×10^{22} அணுக்களைக் கொண்ட ஒரு மூலகத்தின் திணிவு 13.8 g. இம் மூலகத்தின் அணுத்திணிவானது?

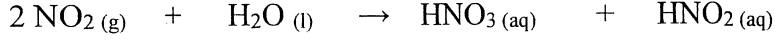
- (1) 11.4 (2) 34.4 (3) 290 (4) 180 (5) 138

15. Which of the following is not a reducing agent?

பின்வருவனவற்றில் தாழ்த்தும் கருவி அல்லாதது?

- (1) Cu^+ (2) H^+ (3) Fe^{2+} (4) Cl^- (5) S^{2-}

16. In the given reaction,; தரப்பட்ட தாக்கத்தில்,



- (1) Nitrogen is subjected to only oxidation
- (2) Nitrogen is subjected to only reduction
- (3) Nitrogen is subjected to both oxidation and reduction
- (4) Oxidation state of nitrogen does not change
- (5) Water act as a oxidizing and a reducing agent

- (1) நைதரசன் ஆனது ஒட்சியேற்ற தாக்கத்திற்கு மட்டும் உள்ளாகும்.
- (2) நைதரசன் ஆனது தாழ்த்தேற்ற தாக்கத்திற்கு மட்டும் உள்ளாகும்.
- (3) நைதரசன் ஆனது ஒட்சியேற்றம் மற்றும் தாழ்த்தலுக்கு உள்ளாகும்.
- (4) நைதரசனின் ஒட்சியேற்ற நிலை மாறாது.
- (5) நீரானது ஒட்சியேற்ற மற்றும் தாழ்த்தேற்றக் கருவியாக செயற்படும்.

17. What is the oxidation state of Mn in the MnO_4^- ion?

MnO_4^- அயனில் Mn இன் ஒட்சியேற்ற நிலை யாது?

- (1) +7
- (2) +5
- (3) +6
- (4) -2
- (5) +8

18. Consider the statements given below regarding the two structures **P**, and **Q**.

P, **Q** எனும் அமைப்புக்கள் தொடர்பாக கீழே தரப்பட்ட கூற்றுக்களைக் கருதுக.



A. **P** and **Q** are constitutional isomers.

P யும் **Q** உம் கட்டமைப்புச் சமபகுதியங்கள் (constitutional isomers)

B. **P** and **Q** contain sp^3 hybridized carbon atoms only.

P யும் **Q** உம் sp^3 கலப்பு காபன் அணுக்களை மட்டும் கொண்டுள்ளது.

C. Boiling point of **P** is lower than that of **Q**.

P யின் கொதிநிலை **Q** இன் கொதிநிலையிலும் குறைந்தது.

D. Only **Q** contains an alkyl group with a secondary carbon atom.

Q மட்டும் வழிக்காபனை உடைய அற்கைல் (alkyl) கூட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுள்ளது.

True statements are, எவை சரியான கூற்றுகள்?

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) A and B only
A யும் B யும் மட்டும் | (2) A and D only
A யும் D யும் மட்டும் |
| (3) B and C only
B யும் C யும் மட்டும் | (4) A, B and C only
A, B யும் C யும் மட்டும் |
| (5) A, B and D only
A, B யும் D யும் மட்டும். | |

19. What is the wrong statement regarding Baeyer's Test for unsaturation?

நிரம்பாத்தன்மைக்கான Baeyer இன் சோதனை தொடர்பான தவறான கூற்று எது?

(1) Reagent used in Baeyer's Test is dilute alkaline $KMnO_4$.

Baeyer இன் சோதனையில் பயன்படும் தாக்குபொருள் ஐதான கார $KMnO_4$.

(2) Baeyer's test helps to identify alkenes and alkynes.

Baeyer இன் சோதனை அற்கீன்களையும் அற்கைன்களையும் இனங்காணப் பயன்படும்.

(3) Disappearance of purple colour of the reagent is a positive identification in this test.

தாக்குபொருளின் ஊதாநிறம் மறைதலானது இச் சோதனையில் சாதகமான ஒரு இனங்காணலாகும்.

(4) Unsaturated compounds will also give brown coloured precipitate for this test.

நிரம்பாத சேர்வைகளும் இச் சோதனைக்கு கபில நிற வீழ்படிவைத் தரும்.

(5) Unsaturated compound will turn into a glycol in this test.

நிரம்பாத சேர்வைகள் இச் சோதனையில் கிளைகோலாக மாற்றமுறும்.

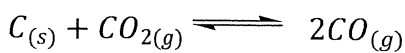
20. Octane number of gasoline can be increased by adding,

பின்வரும் எதனை சேர்ப்பதன் மூலம் பெற்றோலின் ஒக்டேன் (Octane) எண்ணிக்கையைக் கூட்ட முடியும்?

- | | | | | |
|--------------|------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| (1) Ethylene | (2) Ethyne | (3) Ethanol | (4) Heptane | (5) Ethane |
| (1) எதிலீன் | (2) எதைன் | (3) எதனோல் | (4) எப்டேன் | (5) எதேன் |

21. Consider the following reaction at 298K;

298K இல் பின்வரும் தாக்கத்தைக் கருதுக



The partial pressures of CO_2 and CO are 2.0 and 4.0 atm respectively at equilibrium. What is the value of K_p for the above reaction,

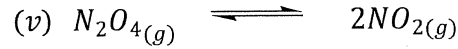
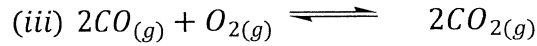
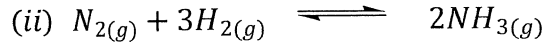
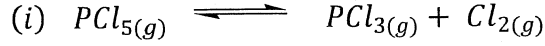
CO_2 , CO இன் பகுதியழுக்கங்களாவன சமநிலையில் முறையே 2.0, 4.0 atm ஆகும்.

மேற்தரப்பட்ட தாக்கத்தின் K_p பெறுமானம் யாது?

- (1) 2.0 atm (2) 0.5 atm (3) 4.0 atm (4) 8.0 atm (5) 0.05 atm

Consider the following reversible reactions to answer questions 22 and 23.

கீழ் தரப்பட்ட மீள் தாக்கங்களினைக் கருதி வினாக்கள் 22, 23 இற்கு விடையளிக்குக.



22. In which of the above reactions, K_c and K_p will have the same value

மேற்தரப்பட்ட எச் சமநிலைத் தாக்கங்கள் சமமான K_c மற்றும் K_p பெறுமானங்களைக் கொண்டுள்ளன?

- (1) Only (i) (2) only (ii) (3) only (iii) (4) only (iv) (5) only (v)
 (1) (i) மட்டும் (2) (ii) மட்டும் (3) (iii) மட்டும் (4) (iv) மட்டும் (5) (v) மட்டும்

23. Which of the above equilibria will shift to the right if total pressure is increased?

மேற்தரப்பட்டவற்றுள் எச் சமநிலைகள் மொத்த அழுக்கத்தை அதிகரிக்கும்போது வலது பக்கமாக நகரும்?

- (1) (i) and (ii) (2) (ii) and (iii) (3) (iv) and (v)
 (4) (i) and (iii) (5) (iii) and (v)
 (1) (i) உம் (ii) உம் (2) (ii) உம் (iii) உம் (3) (iii) (iv) உம் (v) உம்
 (4) (i) உம் (iii) உம் (5) (iii) உம் (v) உம் மட்டும்

24. An ideal solution can be made by mixing 2 moles of benzene ($p^0 = 266$ mm) and 3 moles of naphthalene ($p^0 = 236$ mm), the total vapour pressure of this solution at the same temperature is,

2 மூல் பென்சீன் ($p^\circ = 266\text{mm}$) மற்றும் 3 மூல் நப்தலீன் ($p^\circ = 236\text{mm}$) இனைச் சேர்ப்பதன் மூலம் ஒரு இலட்சியக் கரைசலை உருவாக்க முடியும். அதே வெப்பநிலையில் இக் கரைசலின் மொத்த ஆவியழுக்கம் யாது?

- (1) 502 mm (2) 248 mm (3) 600 mm (4) 250.6 mm (5) 1240 mm

25 The relationship between vapour pressure of a pure component and its mole fraction in an ideal solution was discovered by

இலட்சியக் கரைசல் ஒன்றிலுள்ள கூறு ஒன்றின் மூல் பின்னத்திற்கும் அதன் தூய ஆவியழுக்கத்திற்கும் இடையிலான தொடர்பினைக் கண்டுபிடித்தவர் யார்?

- (1) Dalton (2) Avogadro (3) Raoult (4) Charles (5) Boyle

- (1) டோல்டன் (2) அவகாதரோ (3) இரவோட் (4) சார்ள்ஸ் (5) பொயில்

Part B

Answer only four questions only.

நான்கு வினாக்களுக்கு மாத்திரம் விடையளிக்குக

- 1) a) In an atom, energy levels are composed of one or more different types of orbitals.

ஒரு அணுவின் இலத்திரன் மட்டங்கள் ஒன்று அல்லது அதற்கு மேற்பட்ட வகையான ஒபிற்றல்களால் ஆனவை.

- i) What is the symbol of the energy level that is comprised of 3s, 3p and 3d sub-levels?

3s, 3p மற்றும் 3d ஆகிய உபமட்டங்களைக் கொண்டுள்ள சக்தி மட்டத்தின் குறியீடு யாது?

(5 marks); (5 புள்ளிகள்)

- ii) Draw the shapes of the following orbitals.

பின்வரும் ஒபிற்றல்களின் வடிவங்களை வரைந்து காட்டுக.

A) s orbital

B) p orbital

A) s ஒபிற்றல்

B) p ஒபிற்றல்

(10 marks); (10 புள்ளிகள்)

- iii) What is Hund's rule?

Hund இன் விதி என்ன?

(10 marks); (10 புள்ளிகள்)

- iv) What is the similarity between different elements in the p block?

p தொகுதியிலுள்ள வெவ்வேறு மூலகங்களுக்கு இடையிலான ஒற்றுமை என்ன?

(10 marks); (10 புள்ளிகள்)

v) To which block does oxygen belong in the periodic table?

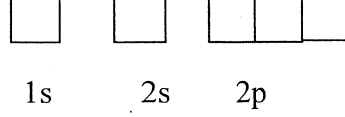
ஓட்சிசனானது ஆவர்த்தன அட்டவணையின் எந்த தொகுதியைச் சேர்ந்தது?



(10 marks); (10 புள்ளிகள்)

vi) Fill the orbital diagram for oxygen given below.

கீழே தரப்பட்ட ஓட்சிசனுக்கான ஒபிற்றல் வரைபடத்தை பூர்த்தி செய்க.



(3 X 5 marks); (3 x 5 புள்ளிகள்)

b) n/p ratio is an important factor to classify the elements as radioactive elements.

மூலகங்களை கதிர்த்தொழிற்பாட்டு மூலகங்களாக வகைப்படுத்துவதற்கு அவற்றின் n/p விகிதாசாரம் முக்கியமாகின்றது.

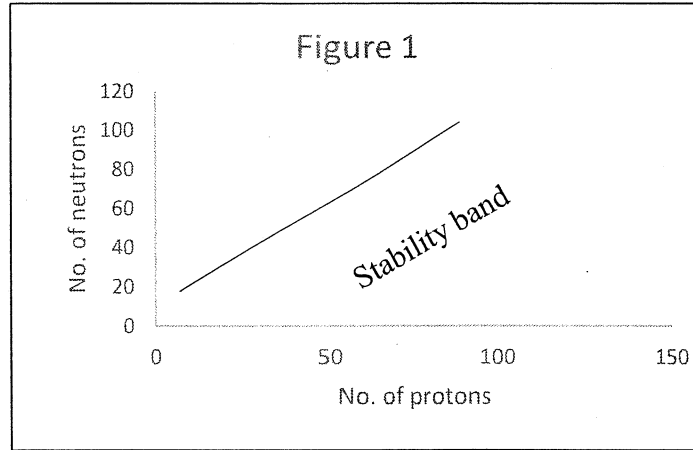
i) What is n/p ratio of an element?

ஒரு மூலகத்தின் n/p விகிதாசாரம் என்பது என்ன?

(10 marks); (10 புள்ளிகள்)

ii) What do you mean by the stability band in the Figure 1?

உரு 1 இல் உறுதிதன்மைப் பட்டை (stability band) என்பதால் நீங்கள் விளங்கிக் கொள்வது யாது?



உரு 1

(10 marks); (10 புள்ளிகள்)

iii) Q is an element with 60 neutrons show in figure 1. Why does Q unstable?

உரு 1 இல் காட்டப்பட்ட Q எனும் மூலகம் 60 நியூத்திரன்களைக் கொண்டது.

Q ஆனது உறுதித்தன்மையற்றதாக இருக்கக் காரணம் என்ன?

(10 marks); (10 புள்ளிகள்)

iv) How does element Q decay?

மூலகம் Q ஆனது எவ்வாறு பிரிகையுறும்?

(10 marks); (10 புள்ளிகள்)

2) (a) (i) Write down the electronic configuration for the element Cr

Cr மூலகத்தின் இலத்திரன் நிலையமைப்பை எழுதுக

(08 marks); (08 புள்ளிகள்)

(ii) Explain why Boron oxide is acidic but aluminum oxide is amphoteric

போரன் ஓட்சைட் அமிலத் தன்மையானதாகவும், அலுமினியம் ஓட்சைட் ஈரியல்பு உடையதாகவும் இருப்பதற்கான காரணம் என்ன?

(10 marks); (10 புள்ளிகள்)

(iii) Nitrogen exhibits a wide range of oxidation states. Give one example of a compound for each different oxidation states

நைதரசனானது பரந்தளவிலான ஒட்சியேற்ற நிலைகளைக் காட்டக்கூடியது. அதன் ஒவ்வொரு ஒட்சியேற்ற நிலைகளிலுமுள்ள சேர்வைகளுக்குமான ஒவ்வொரு உதாரணம் தருக.

(10 marks); (10 புள்ளிகள்)

(b) Transfer the given table into your answer sheet and complete the blank spaces using appropriate answers.

கீழே தரப்பட்ட அட்டவணையை உங்கள் விடைத்தாளில் பிரதிசெய்து வெற்றுக்கூடுகளை உரிய விடைகளைப் பயன்படுத்தி பூர்த்தி செய்க.

d-block elements d-தொகுதி மூலகங்கள்	Number of d- electrons available in the following elements பின்வரும் மூலகங்களில் கிடைக்கக்கூடிய d-இலத்திரன் எண்ணிக்கை	Possible oxidation states at least two சாத்தியமான ஒட்சியேற்ற நிலைகள் (குறைந்தது இரண்டு தருக)	Oxides can be formed at least two உருவாகக் கூடிய ஓட்சைட்டுகள் (குறைந்தது இரண்டு தருக)	Colour of the metal $2+$ ions (M^{2+}) In aqueous medium நீர்க் கரைசலில் உலோக $2+$ அயன்களின் (M^{2+}) நிறம்
V				
Fe				
Mn				
Cu				

(32 marks); (32 புள்ளிகள்)

(c) Write down the equation for the thermal decomposition of $\text{Mg}(\text{NO}_3)_2$

$\text{Mg}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ இன் வெப்பப்பிரிகைக்கான சமன்பாட்டைத் தருக.

(10 marks); (10 புள்ளிகள்)

(d) Consider the following elements Be, C, N, Na, Mg, and Al

பின்வரும் மூலகங்களைக் கருதுக.

i) Which element has the least atomic radii?

எம் மூலகம் ஆகவும் குறைந்த அயனாரையை உடையது?

ii) Which element has the highest first ionization energy?

எம் மூலகம் மிகவும் கூடிய முதலாம் அயனாக்க சக்தியைக் கொண்டது?

iii) Which element's forms covalent bond in between same element?

எந்த மூலகம்/மூலகங்கள் அதே மூலகத்திற்கிடையே பங்கீட்டுப் பிணைப்பை உருவாக்கக்கூடியது?

iv) Which element has the lowest electronegativity?

எம் மூலகம் ஆகவும் குறைந்த இலத்திரன்நாட்டத்தை உடையது?

v) Which element's react with acid and the base liberate H_2 ?

எந்த மூலகம் / மூலகங்கள் அமிலம் மற்றும் காரத்துடன் தாக்கமுற்று H_2 இனை விடுவிக்கக்கூடியது?

vi) Which element has the lowest metallic character?

எம் மூலகம் ஆகவும் குறைந்த உலோகத்தன்மையை உடையது?

(30 marks); (30 புள்ளிகள்)

3. a) i) State Octet rule.

அட்டக விதியைக் கூறுக.

ii) What are valence electrons?

வலுவளவு ஓட்டு இலத்திரன்கள் என்றால் என்ன?

iii) State how octet rule explains the formation of ionic bond between sodium and chlorine in sodium chloride. [Atomic Number; Na – 11; Cl – 17]

சோடியம் குளோரைட்டில் உள்ள சோடியத்திற்கும் குளோரினுக்கும் இடையிலான பிணைப்புருவாக்கத்தை அட்டக விதி எவ்வாறு விளக்குகிறது எனக் கூறுக.
[அணுவெண் Na - 11; Cl - 17]

(15 marks); (15 புள்ளிகள்)

b) i) Draw Lewis structures for the following molecules.

பின்வரும் மூலக்கூறுகளுக்கு லூயியின் கட்டமைப்பை வரைக.

SF_4

HCN

PCl_5

CCl_4

ii) State the molecules that obey Octet rule.

அட்டக விதிக்கமையும் கூறுகளைக் கூறுக.

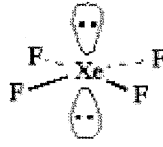
iii) Draw resonance structure and resonance hybrid for PO_4^{3-} ion.

PO_4^{3-} அயனிற்கான பரிவுக்கட்டமைப்புக்களையும், பரிவுக் கலப்பையும் வரைக.

(30 marks); (30 புள்ளிகள்)

c) The shape of the XeF_4 molecule is shown below.

XeF_4 மூலக்கூறின் வடிவம் கீழே தரப்பட்டுள்ளது.



i) State the bond angle in XeF_4 .

XeF_4 இனது பிணைப்புக் கோணத்தைக் கூறுக.

ii) Suggest why lone pairs of electrons are opposite to each other in this molecule.

இம் மூலக்கூறில் தனிச்சோடி இலத்திரன்கள் ஏன் ஒன்றுக்கொன்று எதிராகக் காணப்படுகின்றன எனக் கூறுக.

iii) Name the shape of this molecule

இம் மூலக்கூறினது வடிவத்தைப் பெயரிடுக.

(15 marks); (15 புள்ளிகள்)

d) i) What is meant by the term “electronegativity” of an atom?

அணுவொன்றின் “மின் எதிர்த்தன்மை” எனும் பதத்தினால் யாது விளங்குகின்றீர்?

ii) How can electronegativity values be used to predict whether a given bond type is ionic or covalent or polar covalent?

தரப்பட்ட ஓர் பிணைப்பின் வகையை அயன்பிணைப்பா அல்லது பங்கீட்டு வலுப்பிணைப்பா அல்லது முனைவுப் பங்கீட்டு வலுப்பிணைப்பா என்பதைத் தீர்மானிப்பதற்கு மின் எதிர்த்தன்மைப் பெறுமானங்கள் எவ்வாறு பயன்படுத்தப்படலாம்?

Consider the following Table.

பின்வரும் அட்டவணையைக் கருதுக.

Element மூலகம்	Na	Si	P	Cl
Electronegativity value மின் எதிர்த்தன்மைப் பெறுமானம்	0.9	1.8	2.1	3.0

iii) Predict the following bonds as ionic or covalent or polar covalent using the data given in the above Table.

தரப்பட்ட ஓர் பிணைப்பின் வகையை அயன்பிணைப்பா அல்லது பங்கீட்டு வலுப்பிணைப்பா அல்லது முனைவுப் பங்கீட்டு வலுப்பிணைப்பா என எதிர்வு கூறுக.

Na- Cl

Si - Cl

P - Cl

(25 marks); (25 புள்ளிகள்)

e) Predict the hybridization of central atom in each of the following molecules and state the molecular shape.

பின்வரும் மூலக்கூறுகள் ஒவ்வொன்றிலுமுள்ள மைய அணுவின் கலப்பாக்கத்தை எதிர்வு கூறுவதுடன் மூலக்கூறின் வடிவத்தையும் தருக.

NH₃

COCl₂

BeCl₂

(15 marks); (15 புள்ளிகள்)

4. (a) Define the term molarity.

மூலத்திறன் எனும் பதத்தினை வரையறுக்குக.

(10 marks); (10 புள்ளிகள்)

(b) Write down the formula of the compound "sodium carbonate".

“சோடியம் காபனேற்” எனும் சேர்வையின் சூத்திரத்தைத் தருக.

(05 marks); (05 புள்ளிகள்)

(c) If you need 0.002 mol of sodium carbonate, what mass of the substance (in grams) do you need to weigh out? (Relative atomic mass of Na = 23; C = 12 O = 16)

உமக்கு சோடியம் காபனேற்றின் 0.002 mol தேவைப்படுமாயின், அப்பதார்த்தத்தின் என்ன திணிவை (கிராமில்) நீர் நிறுத்தெடுக்க வேண்டியிருக்கும்? (தொடர்புநுத்திணிவுகள் : Na = 23; C = 12; O = 16)

(15 marks); (10 புள்ளிகள்)

- (d) The weight of sodium carbonate obtained through the above calculation (4-(c)), are dissolved in 250 cm³ of distilled water. Calculate the concentration of the sodium carbonate solution in ppm (mg l⁻¹).

(15 marks); (15 புள்ளிகள்)

- (e) Suppose when 0.212 g of sodium carbonate react completely with 0.106 g of HCl.
(Relative atomic mass H = 1; Cl = 35.5 gmol⁻¹)

0.212 g சோடியம் காபனேற்றானது 0.106 g HCl உடன் முற்றிலும் தாக்கமுறுவதாய் கருதுக. (சார்பணுத்திணிவுகள் : H = 1; Cl = 35.5 gmol⁻¹)

- (i) Write down the balanced chemical equation for the above reaction.

மேலே குறிப்பிட்ட தாக்கத்திற்கான ஈடு செய்யப்பட்ட இரசாயனச் சமன்பாட்டைத் தருக

(10 marks); (10 புள்ளிகள்)

- (ii) Which reactant will be in excess?

எந்தத் தாக்கி அதிகளவில் காணப்படும்?

(25 marks); (25 புள்ளிகள்)

- (iii) How many grams of this reactant remain unreacted?

(20 marks); (20 புள்ளிகள்)

இத் தாக்கியின் எத்தனை கிராம் தாக்கமுறாது மிகுதியாகக் காணப்படும்?

(20 marks); (20 புள்ளிகள்)

5. (a) An organic compound contains C, H and O only. It contains 64.3% of C and 7.2% H. (C = 12.0, H = 1.01, O = 16.0)

ஒரு சேதனச் சேர்வையானது C, H, O என்பவற்றை மட்டும் கொண்டுள்ளது. இது C இன் 64.3% ஐயும் H இன் 7.2% ஐயும் கொண்டுள்ளது. (C = 12.0, H = 1.01, O = 16.0)

- i) Calculate the % of O in it.

இதில் O வின் வீதத்தைக் கணிக்க.

- ii) Giving steps find the empirical formula of this compound?

படிமுறைகளைத் தந்து இச் சேர்வையின் அனுபவ சூத்திரத்தைக் கண்டறிக.

- iii) What is its molecular formula of the compound if the molecular weight is 56?

இச் சேர்வையின் மூலர்திணிவு 56 ஆயின் அதன் மூலக்கூற்றுச் சூத்திரத்தைக் கண்டறிக.

- iv) Draw two possible structures for this compound.

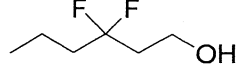
இச் சேர்வைக்கு சாத்தியமான இரு கட்டமைப்புக்களை வரைக.

(30 marks); (30 புள்ளிகள்)

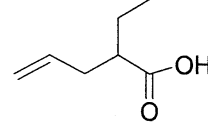
(b) Give IUPAC names for the following compounds.

பின்வரும் சேர்வைகளுக்கான IUPAC பெயர்களைத் தருக.

i.



ii.

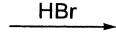
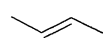


(10 marks); (10 புள்ளிகள்)

(c) Give the major products of the following reactions.

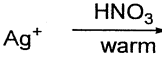
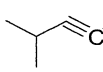
பின்வரும் தாக்கங்களில் முக்கிய விளைபொருட்களைத் தருக.

i.



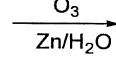
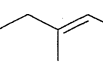
A

ii.



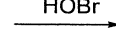
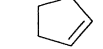
B

iii.



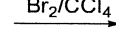
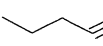
C + D

iv.



E

v.

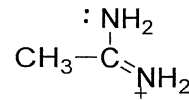


F

(42 marks); (42 புள்ளிகள்)

(d) Draw the possible resonance structures for the given compound.

தரப்பட்ட சேர்வைக்கு சாத்தியமான பரிவுக் கட்டமைப்புக்களை வரைக.



(18 marks); (18 புள்ளிகள்)

6. A student has prepared the following solutions in the laboratory.

ஒரு மாணவன் கீழே தரப்பட்ட கரைசல்களை ஆய்வுகூடத்தில் தயாரித்திருந்தான்.

Solution A; கரைசல் A = 10.0 cm³ of 0.1 M HNO₃

Solution B; கரைசல் B = 100.0 cm³ of 0.2 M HF (K_a = 7.2 x 10⁻⁴ mol⁻¹dm³)

Solution C; கரைசல் C = 15.0 cm³ of 0.2 M NaOH

Solution D; கரைசல் D = 0.01 M AgNO₃

Solution E; கரைசல் e = 1x 10⁻⁵ M NaCl

- a) In aqueous solutions, HNO_3 is identified as a strong acid while HF is identified as a weak acid. Why?

நீர்க் கரைசல்களில், HNO_3 வன்னமிலமாக அறியப்படும் அதேவேளை HF ஆனது மென்னமிலமாக அறியப்படுகிறது. காரணம் என்ன?

(06 marks); (06 புள்ளிகள்)

- b) Write an equation to show that HNO_3 in water behaves as an acid according to the Bronsted- Lowry theory.

Bronste - Lowry இன் கொள்கையின் அடிப்படையில், HNO_3 ஆனது நீரில் ஒரு அமிலமாகத் தொழிற்படுவதைக் காட்டுவதற்கான சமன்பாட்டைத் தருக

(04 marks); (04 புள்ளிகள்)

- (c) Calculate the pH of the solution B.

கரைசல் B இன் pH இனைக் கணிக்குக.

(18 marks); (18 புள்ளிகள்)

- (d) The solution A was added to the solution C and the resultant mixture was titrated with the solution B.

கரைசல் A ஆனது கரைசல் C உடன் சேர்க்கப்பட்டுப் பெறப்பட்ட விளைவுக் கரைசலானது கரைசல் B உடன் நியமிக்கப்பட்டது

- i) Calculate the equivalence point.

சமநிலைப் புள்ளியைக் கணிக்குக

- ii) Suggest a suitable indicator for the above titration.

மேற்குறித்த நியமித்தலுக்குப் பொருத்தமான ஒரு காட்டியைப் பரிந்துரைக்குக.

- iii) Was the solution at the end point acidic, basic or neutral? Give reasons for your answer.

முடிவுப் புள்ளியில் கரைசல் அமிலமா, காரமா அல்லது நடுநிலையா? உங்கள் விடைக்கான காரணத்தைத் தருக.

(45 marks); (45 புள்ளிகள்)

- (e) The solution E is added to solution D.

கரைசல் E ஆனது கரைசல் D உடன் சேர்க்கப்பட்டது

- (i) The solution D was diluted before adding the solution E. A precipitate just started to form when the concentration of Ag^+ was 0.002 M and the total volume was 100.0 cm^3 . Calculate the volume of the solution E added. (Solubility product of $\text{AgCl} = 1.1 \times 10^{-10} \text{ mol}^2\text{dm}^{-6}$)

கரைசல் E ஆனது சேர்க்கப்படும் முன்னர் கரைசல் D ஐதாக்கப்பட்டது. Ag^+ இன் செறிவு 0.002M ஆகவும், மொத்தக் கனவளவு 100.0 cm^3 ஆகவும் இருக்கும்போது வீழ்படிவு தோன்றத் தொடங்கியது. சேர்க்கப்பட்ட கரைசல் E இன் கனவளவைக் கணிக்குக.

$$(\text{AgCl இன் கரைதிறன் பெருக்கம்} = 1.1 \times 10^{-10} \text{ mol}^2\text{dm}^6)$$

ii) Explain the following; பின்வருவதை விளக்குக.

“A lesser volume of solution E was required to form the precipitate compared to the volume of solution E required the diluted solution of D only as in (v) (a), when a little amount of HCl was added to the same diluted volume of the solution D used in (v) (a) before adding the solution E to it.”

கரைசல் E ஆனது சேர்க்கப்படுவதற்கு முன்பாக கரைசல் D யிற்கு சிறிதளவு HCl சேர்க்கப்பட்டபோது, வீழ்படிவினைத் தோற்றுவிக்கத் தேவைப்பட்ட கரைசல் E இனது கனவளவானது, மேலே பகுதி (v) (a) யில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டதற்கு இணங்க வீழ்படிவினைத் தோற்றுவிக்கத் தேவையான கரைசல் E இனது கனவளவிலும் பார்க்கக் குறைவானதாகும்.

(25 marks); (25 புள்ளிகள்)

The Open University of Sri Lanka
CMF 2205 – Chemistry I -2015/ 2016
Final Exam

Registration No

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This question paper consists of 2 PARTS A & B.

PART A carries 25 multiple choice questions

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

INSTRUCTIONS:

Each item is a statement or question that may be answered by one of the five responses given.

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. <table border="1"><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr></table> | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 2. <table border="1"><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr></table> | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3. <table border="1"><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr></table> | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. <table border="1"><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr></table> | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5. <table border="1"><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr></table> | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6. <table border="1"><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr></table> | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. <table border="1"><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr></table> | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 8. <table border="1"><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr></table> | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 9. <table border="1"><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr></table> | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10. <table border="1"><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr></table> | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 11. <table border="1"><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr></table> | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 12. <table border="1"><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr></table> | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13. <table border="1"><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr></table> | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 14. <table border="1"><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr></table> | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 15. <table border="1"><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr></table> | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16. <table border="1"><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr></table> | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 17. <table border="1"><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr></table> | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 18. <table border="1"><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr></table> | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 19. <table border="1"><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr></table> | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 20. <table border="1"><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr></table> | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 21. <table border="1"><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr></table> | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22. <table border="1"><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr></table> | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 23. <table border="1"><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr></table> | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 24. <table border="1"><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr></table> | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25. <table border="1"><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr></table> | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Unattempted
Questions

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Correct
Answers

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Wrong
Answers

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Marks

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